

**HCMC UNIVERSITY OF INDUSTRY
FACULTY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**

PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE 1

**FOR INTERNAL USE ONLY
HCMC, 2008**

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UNIT 1 **Introductory unit**

/ɪ/ if /e/ egg

TASK 1 Distinguish between /ɪ/ and /e/

1.1 Listen, and practise the difference.

pig /pɪg/ con heo
hid /hɪd/ (quá khứ
của **hide**) trốn, nắp
fill /fɪl/ làm đầy

middle /mɪdl/ ở giữa
chick /tʃɪk/ gà con

miss /mɪs/ nhớ nhung
pit /pɪt/ hầm, hố

lift /lɪft/ nâng, nhắc lên
sit /sɪt/ ngồi
lid /lɪd/ cái nắp

peg /peg/ cái cọc, móc áo
head /hed/ cái đầu

fell (quá khứ của **fall**) ngã,
rơi

medal /medl/ huy chương
cheque /tʃek/ ngân phiếu

mess /mes/ sự hỗn độn
pet /pet/ thú yêu nuôi
trong nhà

left /left/ bên trái
set /set/ (mặt trời) lặn
lead /led/ chì

SPELLING

/ɪ/ if

Common :

i ('short i') : if, film, his

e in verb endings and
plurals : started, dances

Less common :

e decide, English, women

Exceptions :

o women

u busy

a village

/e/ egg

Common :

e ('short e') : egg, editor,

bet, went

Less common :

ea dead, breath

Exceptions :

ie friend

a any, ate, says, said

u bury

ei leisure

1.2 Listen to the words on the cassette. Write the words you hear.

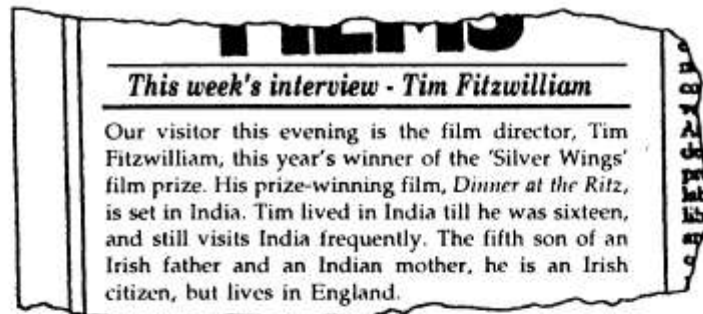
1.3 Listen to the sentences on the cassette. For each one, write the word you hear.

1. I'm waiting for the bill / bell.
2. Whose pin / pen is that ?
3. He had tin / ten boxes.
4. She gave me a chick / cheque.
5. The lid / lead has been stolen.
6. The hidden will / well was discovered.

1. Tôi đang chờ hóa đơn / chuông.
2. Kia là cái kẹp / cây viết của ai ?
3. Anh ấy có những hộp thiếc / mười cái hộp.
4. Bà ấy cho tôi một con gà con / tờ séc (ngân phiếu).
5. Cái nắp / ruột bút (viết) chì đã bị mất cắp.
6. Tờ di chúc / cái giếng bị che giấu đã được khám phá.

TASK 2 Say /v/

- 2a Listen, and practise.



COMMENTARY

TASK 1

- 1.1 Listen to the pairs of words in 1.1 as often as you need to. If you cannot hear the difference, listen again, another day. Concentrate hard, and listen again and again, until you begin to hear the difference. When you can *hear* the sound contrast clearly, practise *saying* the words.
- 1.2 On the cassette, you hear one word from the pairs of words in 1.1. You have to identify which word it is. The correct words are given in the Key. If you cannot do 1.2, at first, leave it until you have had further listening practice.

If you want further practice in identifying sounds, you may want to use Task 1.2 more than once. If you just play it several times, you begin to remember which word comes next, without recognising the sound. To avoid this, wind the tape on a little way, and play a word or sentence at random. Wind back or forward to pick out words in a different order. You might play, d) a) f) h) b) e) g). You can still use the key to check the word on the tape.

- 1.3 Here, you have to identify a word in the context of a sentence. Afterwards you can practise saying the pairs of sentences, e.g.

I'm waiting for the bill.

I'm waiting for the bell.

Occasionally, there may be a word you do not know. For pronunciation practice, it doesn't matter if you don't know the word; of course you can look it up afterwards to find out its meaning.

TASK 2

- 2a This text has lots of words with the /v/ sound. Listen to the text first. You can do this with the book open or closed, as you wish. You will find it helpful sometimes to listen and underline words containing the sound you are practising. Another approach which you could use sometimes is to *read* the text silently, and underline all the words with /v/. Then listen to it, and notice these words especially.

When you have listened to the text, practise saying it yourself. You can listen and repeat, phrase by phrase. Then practise it until it is as good as you can make it. If you can, record it, and listen carefully to yourself.

- 2b Listen to these sentences with rising question tags. The speaker isn't sure. He's asking the other person to confirm.

Tim Fitzwilliam isn't English, ^{is} he ?

He won the Silver Wings film prize, ^{didn't} he ?

- Now ask and answer these questions.

He isn't a film actor, is he ?

Ông ấy không phải là diễn viên điện ảnh, phải không ?

He came to England when he was sixteen, didn't he ?

His film is called *Dinner at the Ritz*, isn't it ?

The film isn't set in England, is it ?

Fitzwilliam isn't an English name, is it ?

He isn't a British citizen, is he ?

Ông ấy đến xứ Anh khi ông ấy mười sáu tuổi, phải không ?

Bộ phim của ông ấy có tên là *Dinner at the Ritz*, phải không ?

Bộ phim không được dựng ở xứ Anh, phải không ?

Fitzwilliam không phải là tên Anh, phải không ?

Ông ấy không phải là công dân Anh, phải không ?

TASK 3 Say /e/

Personality Test.

How often do you do the things in the chart below -

1 everytime ? 2 often ? 3 sometimes ? 4 not very often ? 5 never ?

Fill in the chart for yourself, then ask three other people.

	You			
<i>memory</i>				
remember your friends' birthdays				
remember the endings of books you have read				
remember what you ate for breakfast yesterday				
<i>stress</i>				
sleep well				
get depressed in wet weather				
<i>family</i>				
write letters to your relatives				
telephone them				
lend money to members of your family				

Now tell the rest of the class what you found.

e.g. Giovanni has a very good memory. He remembers his friends' birthdays every time. Yuko can't remember the endings of books she has read, but she can remember what she had for breakfast yesterday, because she has a boiled egg every day !

COMMENTARY

2b This is an exercise in intonation - the 'tune' of the voice. The arrows show where the voice falls and rises. In this case, the voice rises on the question tag. Listen carefully, and try to produce exactly the same intonation. Stressed syllables are shown in **bold type**. Try to make them sound stronger and louder than the syllables around them.

Practise the questions in the book, with good intonation, and strong stressed syllables. You might find it helpful to mark the stressed syllables, and to draw arrows to remind you where the voice falls and rises. Answer the questions, using information from the text. If you are working on your own, you can answer your own questions.

If you look under *Question tags - rising* in the Intonation list on page 20, you can find more exercises with this sort of question.

TASK 3

This task practises the sound /e/. If you wish, you can underline the words with /e/ before you start.

This is an example of an exercise which tells you to ask other people questions. Students working in a class can do that. If you are by yourself, you can't ask other people. But don't worry. The exercise is still useful for you. Ask yourself the questions, and answer them. Then practise saying something about yourself.

e.g. I think I've got quite a good memory - except that I can never remember telephone numbers. My stress level isn't very high; I sleep well, and don't get depressed. I very seldom write letters, because I see several of my relatives every day. I wouldn't mind lending money, but I haven't got any money to lend.

Similarly, if there is an exercise with a topic for discussion, you can say what you think.

As you see, in many exercises you don't just repeat what you have heard. You may have to answer questions, or make your own conversation, or express your own ideas. So you have to think what to say - but still make the sounds correctly! It may be helpful to record yourself, and listen to the sounds you made. Then say it again, and try to make it even better.

TASK 4 Say /t/ and /e/

4.1 Listen, and say these phrases.

English weather /ɪŋlɪʃ 'weðə/ thời tiết ở Anh	red scissors /red 'zɪsəz/ cái kéo màu đỏ
thrilling tennis /θrɪlɪŋ ,tenɪs/ môn quần vợt hào hứng	healthy living /'helθi 'lɪvɪŋ/ cuộc sống lành mạnh
guilty men /'gɪltɪ 'men/ những người phạm tội	expensive gifts /ɪk'spensɪv 'gɪfts/ những món quà tặng đắt tiền
silly questions /sɪlɪ 'kwɛstʃən/ những câu hỏi ngớ ngẩn	excellent singing /'eksələnt 'sɪŋɪŋ/

4.2a Listen, and practise this conversation.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Where were you on Wednesday? I telephoned, but you weren't in. | A: Hôm thứ tư rồi chị ở đâu? Tôi gọi điện nhưng chị không có nhà. |
| B: I went to Wimbledon, to watch the tennis competition. | B: Tôi đi Wimbledon xem đấu quần vợt. |
| A: Did you enjoy yourself? | A: Chị thích chứ? |
| B: Yes, I did. The weather wasn't very good, but the tennis was thrilling. | B: Thích lắm. Thời tiết không được tốt lắm nhưng trận đấu thì hào hứng. |

Pronunciation

Wednesday /wenzdɪ/ (n) thứ tư

telephone /telifəʊn/ (v)

Wimbledon /wɪmbldn/ (prop. n)

tennis competition /,tenɪs kɒmpə'tɪʃn/ (n)

enjoy /ɪn'dʒɔɪ/ (v)

thrilling /'θrɪlɪŋ/ (adj)

4.2b Make similar conversations, using the points below.

**

swimming
to the cinema
to an English lesson
to buy a leather coat

made me feel healthy.
the best film I've ever seen.
terrible!
too heavy, and very expensive.

4.2c Listen to the questions, and notice the intonation. Then ask and answer the questions.

1. Where did B go? When did she go there?

2. Did B enjoy herself?

Did A go to Wimbledon as well?

3. Did A write to B or telephone her?

What do they play at Wimbledon - tennis or football?

4.2d A told a friend about his conversation with B. He got some of the information wrong. Listen, and repeat what he said. Then say each thing correctly.

B went to Wimbledon on Tuesday.

Wimbledon is a football competition.

B had a terrible day.

The weather was excellent.

COMMENTARY

TASK 4

This task brings together the two sounds which have been practised separately in Tasks 2 and 3.

4.1 Some units contain a short task like this. These phrases are useful if you find it difficult to say the two sounds close together. If you want more practice, you can make up your own phrases.

4.2a Listen and practise, following the advice for Task 2.

The short conversation in 4.2a is followed up by three exercises. These show you three important types of exercise which are often used in other units. Where one exercise is based on a previous one, it has the same number. So 4.2b, 4.2c and 4.2d are all based on 4.2a.

4.2b Making similar conversations.

The symbol ** means that one side of the conversation is recorded on the cassette: you can say the other side of the conversation, using the points given in the book. You can rewind and play it several times, to make several different conversations.

In other cases, you can say both sides of the conversation yourself. You may find it helpful to underline the part of the conversation which will change each time.

4.2c Asking and answering questions.

If the exercise is marked **, the questions are on tape, for you to answer. Otherwise, you should ask *and* answer the questions. Exercises usually concentrate on one form of question, and show the intonation required. In the Intonation list on page 19, there are brief explanations and examples of the question forms practised.

4.2d Correcting wrong information.

This gives you more practice in saying the sounds. Intonation is important here; the voice falls to emphasise the correct information.

(B went to Wimbledon on Tuesday.) **B went to Wimbledon on Wednesday.**

(Wimbledon is a football competition.) **Wimbledon is a tennis competition.**

UNIT 2 /s/ so /ʃ/ shop

TASK 1 Distinguish between /s/ and /ʃ/

1.1 Listen, and practise the difference.

see /si:/ nhìn, thấy	she /ʃi:/ cô, bà ấy
sell /sel/ bán	shell /ʃel/ vỏ sò
said /sed/ (quá khứ của say) nói	shed /ʃed/ chuồng, nhà kho
save /seɪv/ cứu, để dành	shave /ʃeɪv/ cạo
mess /mes/ sự hỗn độn	mesh /meʃ/ tấm lưới, mắc lưới
Paris /ˈpærɪs/ tên thủ đô Pháp	parish /ˈpærɪʃ/ xứ đạo
ass /æs/ con lừa, người ngu	ash /æʃ/ tro, bụi
fist /fɪst/ cái nắm tay	fished /ˈfɪʃt/ (quá khứ của fish) câu cá
sock /sɒk/ chiếc vớ ngắn	shock /ʃɒk/ cú sốc
saw /sɔ:/ quá khứ của see; cái cưa	shore /ʃɔ:(r)/ bờ biển
sew /səʊ/ may vá	show /ʃəʊ/ buổi trình diễn
Sue /su:/ (tên riêng)	shoe /ʃu:/ chiếc giày
sort /sɔ:t/ loại	short /ʃɔ:t/ ngắn
puss /pʊs/ con mèo	push /pʊʃ/ đẩy
rust /rʌst/ rỉ, sét	rushed /ˈrʌʃt/ (qk) vội, nhanh
crust /krʌst/ vỏ bánh mì	crushed /ˈkrʌʃt/ (qk) dè nát

SPELLING
/s/ so
ALL s at the beginning of words: see, side
ALL ss cross, lussy (Exceptions: scissors, possess)
ALL s + consonant: stay, last
MOST ce centre
ci science
cy cycle, juicy
SOME s in the middle of words: basic, mason
SOME se at the end of words: mouse, cease
SOME s at the end of words: bus, gas
ALL plural and 3rd person singular s after voiceless sound: cats, writes
/ʃ/ shop
See page 31.

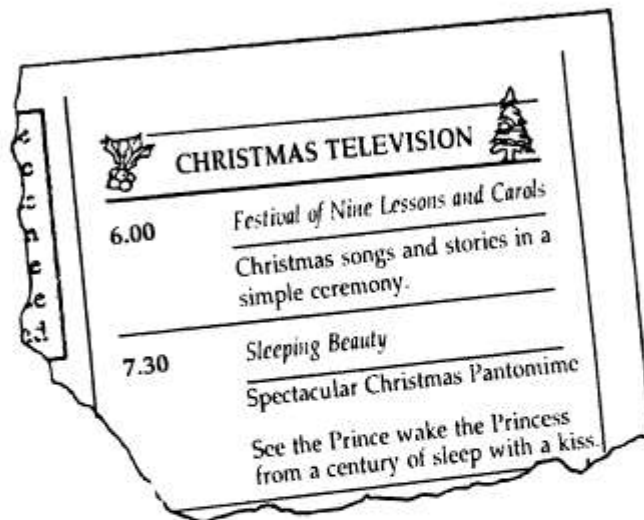
1.2 Listen to the words on the cassette. Write the words you hear.

1.3 Listen to the sentences on the cassette. For each one, write the word you hear.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. She's always giving me socks / shocks. | 1. Bà ấy cứ hay cho tôi vớ ngắn / gây cho tôi những cú sốc. |
| 2. The sack / shack is full of rubbish. | 2. Bao tải / cái lán trại đầy rác rưởi. |
| 3. That seat / sheet is dirty. | 3. Chỗ ngồi / tấm trải giường đó dơ bẩn. |
| 4. They're sifting / shifting the flour. | 4. Họ đang rây / chuyển bột. |
| 5. We took a sip / ship. | 5. Chúng tôi hớp một ngụm / chúng tôi lấy một chiếc tàu. |
| 6. Could you sign / shine this please ? | 6. Xin anh vui lòng ký tên / đánh bóng cái này. |

TASK 2 Say /s/

2.1 Listen, and read out these extracts from a magazine.



2.2 Listen, and read out these menus.

SIMPLE SUPPER MENUS : NO 6
Celery soup
Sausages and roast potatoes

SIMPLE SUPPER MENUS : NO 17
Scrambled eggs on toast
Sponge pudding

SIMPLE SUPPER MENUS : NO 76
Spaghetti with tomato sauce
Strawberry ice cream

SIMPLE SUPPER MENUS : NO 7
Asparagus soup
Sardines on toast

SIMPLE SUPPER MENUS : NO 16
Sweetcorn and bacon in cider
Rice pudding

2.3 Discussion. Which menu in 2.2 do you think is :

- easiest to make ?
- cheapest ?
- most expensive ?

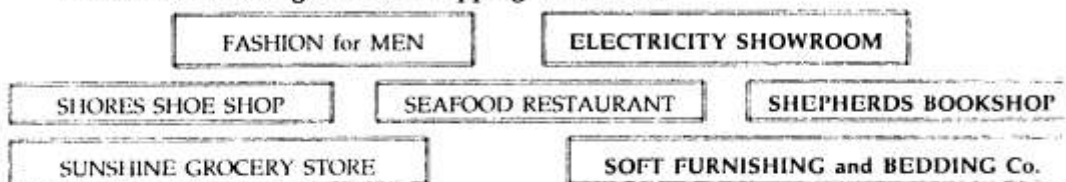
- healthiest ?
- tastiest ?
- most suitable for children ?

TASK 3 Say /ʃ/

3a Listen, and read out Sheila's shopping list.

sugar shoes fish and chips shoe polish English dictionary	shirt sheets washing powder instant mashed potato cushion
-----------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------

3b Listen, and read the names of some shops, below. Which shop should Sheila go to for each of the things on her shopping list in 3a ?



3c Play the memory game. Each person chooses something from the shopping list in 3a, and remembers what other people said. Notice the intonation of the list.

Example :

1ST PERSON : Sheila went shopping and she bought a sheet.

2ND PERSON : Sheila went shopping and she bought a sheet and some sugar.

3RD PERSON : Sheila went shopping and she bought a sheet, some sugar, and ...

4TH PERSON : ↗ ↗ ↗ ↘

TASK 4 Say /s/ and /ʃ/

4.1 Listen, and practise this conversation.

A : Good morning. Welcome to Supervacation Travel Agency. Can I help you ?

B : Yes, I hope so. I'm interested in a short holiday soon. I'd like some information.

A : Yes, certainly. What sort of holiday interests you ?

B : Somewhere with some sunshine.

A : What about a luxury cruise ?

B : What exactly happens on a luxury cruise ?

A : Chào ông. Chào mừng ông đến với Hãng Du lịch Supervacation. Tôi có thể giúp ông chứ ?

B : Vâng, tôi mong vậy. Không bao lâu nữa tôi sẽ đi nghỉ ngắn ngày. Tôi muốn có vài thông tin.

A : Dạ được. Ông thích loại kỳ nghỉ nào ?

B : Một nơi nào đó có ánh nắng.

A : Thế thì chuyến du lịch hải hành hạng sang nhé ?

B : Chuyến du lịch hải hành hạng sang thực ra là sao ?

A : Well, a cruise is a holiday on a ship. The ship itself is very luxurious; it's like staying in a luxury hotel. The ship sails to various places. Passengers get off and see the sights.

B : I'm not sure. What other holidays can you suggest ?

A : Here's a Supervacation brochure. It gives information about lots of holidays. See what suits you best. Then we'll fix it.

B : Thanks for the information. I expect I'll see you soon.

A : À, chuyến hải hành là chuyến nghỉ mát trên tàu. Chiếc tàu thật sang trọng; nó giống như ở khách sạn sang vậy. Tàu chạy đến nhiều nơi khác nhau. Hành khách rời tàu và ngắm cảnh.

B : Tôi chưa chắc chắn. Cô có thể giới thiệu loại kỳ nghỉ khác đi.

A : Đây là tờ giới thiệu của hãng Supervacation. Nó cung cấp nhiều thông tin về các kỳ nghỉ. Ông xem loại nào thích hợp nhất cho ông. Rồi chúng tôi sẽ sắp xếp.

B : Cảm ơn cô về tất cả thông tin này. Tôi hy vọng sẽ sớm gặp lại cô.

Pronunciation :

welcome /welkʌm/ (adj)

Supervacation Travel Agency

/su:pəveɪ'keɪʃn 'trævl 'eɪdʒəns/ (n)

interested /ɪntrɪstɪd/ (adj)

interest /ɪntrɪst/ (v)

information /ɪnfə'meɪʃn/ (n)

sunshine /sʌnʃaɪn/ (n)

luxury cruise /lʌkʃəri kru:z/ (n)

luxurious /lʌg'ʒʊəriəs/ (adj)

various /vɛəriəs/ (adj)

suggest /sə'dʒest/ (v)

brochure /'brəʊʃə(r)/ (n)

suit /su:t/ (v)

4.2 Class survey

Ask other students. What sort of holiday do they enjoy best ? Has anybody been on a luxury cruise ? Who has had the longest, and shortest, holidays ? Which are the cheapest places to stay ?

UNIT 3 /ʃ/ shop /tʃ/ chin

TASK 1 Distinguish between /ʃ/ and /tʃ/

1.1 Listen, and practise the difference.

ship /ʃɪp/ chiếc tàu

sherry /ˈʃerɪ/ rượu sherry, sê ri

shoes /ʃuːz/ giày

sheep /ʃiːp/ con cừu

share /ʃeə(r)/ phần chia

shops /ʃɒps/ cửa hàng

washing /ˈwɒʃɪŋ/ sự giặt rửa

cash /kæʃ/ tiền mặt

mash /mæʃ/ nghiền, ép

wish /wɪʃ/ mong ước

crush /kraʃ/ nghiền, dè nát

dishes /ˈdɪʃɪz/ đĩa sũa

chip /tʃɪp/ mẩu, nhỏ, khoai tây rán

cherry /ˈtʃerɪ/ trái anh đào

choose /tʃuːz/ chọn lựa

cheap /tʃiːp/ rẻ

chair /tʃeə(r)/ cái ghế

chops /tʃɒps/ miếng, lát thịt sườn

watching /ˈwɒtʃɪŋ/ sự xem

catch /kætʃ/ bắt, tóm lấy

match /mætʃ/ que diêm, phối hợp

which, witch /wɪtʃ/

cái/người nào; phù thủy

crutch /kraʃ/ cái nạng

ditches /ˈdɪtʃɪz/ hào, rãnh

SPELLING		
/ʃ/ shop		
Common :		
ALL	sh	shop, wish, bishop
Endings with		
ti +	vowel or	
ci +	vowel	education, initial, musician, delicious
Less common :		
ch	in words of French origin : machine, champagne	
s	insurance	
/tʃ/ chin		
MOST	ch	chin, rich
ALL	tch	match, butcher, kitchen
ALL	t +	ure future, nature, picture

1.2 Listen to the words on the cassette.

Write the words you hear.

1.3 Listen to the sentences on the cassette. For each one, write the word you hear.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Small shops / chops are often expensive. | 1. Các cửa hàng / những miếng thịt sườn nhỏ thường đắt tiền. |
| 2. The dishes / ditches need cleaning. | 2. Những cái đĩa dĩa / hào rãnh dĩa cần được dọn sạch. |
| 3. I couldn't mash / match these things up. | 3. Tôi không thể nào nghiền nát / kết hợp hết những thứ này. |
| 4. She enjoys washing / watching the children. | 4. Cô ấy thích tắm / xem bọn trẻ. |

TASK 2 Say /ʃ/

Below are some extracts from advertisements. With a partner work out which pieces go together. (Then you can listen to the cassette to check.)

Improve your education

Nâng cao học vấn của bạn

with Bishops special shoe polish

với thuốc đánh giày đặc biệt Bishops

Feel fresh after your shave	Cảm thấy tươi mát sau khi cạo râu
Advertise in <i>Musicians' Weekly</i>	Quảng cáo trong tạp chí <i>Musicians' Weekly</i>
Make your shoes shine	Hãy làm giày của bạn sáng bóng
the freshest fish in town	cá tươi nhất trong tỉnh
Are you a musician with ambition ?	Có phải bạn là nhạc sĩ nhiều cao vọng không ?
with the <i>Shorter English Dictionary</i> - new edition	với từ điển <i>Shorter English Dictionary</i> - ấn bản mới
It's new ! It's smashing !	Thật mới ! Thật tuyệt vời !
use FRESH aftershave lotion	Hãy sử dụng thuốc nước thơm dùng sau khi cạo râu hiệu FRESH
Straight from the ship to the shop -	Thẳng từ tàu ra cửa hàng-
CRASH - the new instant mashed potato	CRASH - khoai tây nghiền mới dùng ngay

Pronunciation :

improve /ɪm'pru:v/ (v)	ambition /æm'bɪʃn/ (n)
education /,edʒu'keɪʃn/ (n)	dictionary /'dɪkʃənəri/ (n)
Bishop /'bɪʃəp/ (n)	smashing /'smæʃɪŋ/ (adj)
shoe polish /ʃu:'pɒlɪʃ/ (n)	aftershave lotion /'ɑ:ftəʃeɪv 'ləʊʃn/ (n)
advertise /'ædvə'taɪz/ (v)	instant /'ɪnstənt/ (adj)
Musician Weekly /'mjʊ'zɪʃn ,wɪ:kli/ (n)	mashed /'mæʃt/ (adj)

TASK 3 Say /tʃ/

3.1 Listen, and say these phrases, with /tʃ/ after /t/. Link the words together, to help you say /tʃ/ correctly.

It's quite cheap	Don't cheat
a white chair	a great chance
a hot cheese sandwich	a fat child

3.2 Listen, and say these phrases. Be careful to say /tʃ/. (It may help to think of a small 't' before the 'ch'.)

It's very cheap.	You cheat !
a grey chair	no chance
a cheese sandwich	a pretty child

3.3a Listen, and practise the conversation.

- A : Which flat shall we choose ?
 B : Well, the one in Churchill Square had a lovely kitchen. But the one in Church Street was cheaper.
 A : Yes, Church Street was much cheaper. Never mind the kitchen. Let's choose the cheap one !
- A : Chúng mình sẽ chọn căn hộ nào ?
 B : À, căn hộ ở Quảng trường Churchill có nhà bếp đẹp. Nhưng căn hộ ở phố Church rẻ hơn.
 A : Đúng, căn hộ ở phố Church rẻ hơn nhiều. Đừng bận tâm đến nhà bếp. Chúng mình hãy chọn căn rẻ thôi !

Pronunciation :

choose /tʃu:z/ (v)
 Churchill Square /tʃɜ:ʃɪl skweə(r)/ (prop. n)
 never mind /nevə maɪnd/ (v)

3.3b Make similar conversations using the notes below.

HOTELS - in South Beach Road - near the beach
 next to the church - cheap
 EMPLOYERS - Mr Chandos - charming
 - Mr Champion - rich
 PRESENT FOR A CHILD - watch - teach him to tell the time
 - chess set - enjoyable
 FLIGHTS - Channel Airways - more choice
 - charter company - cheap



TASK 4 Say /ʃ/ and /tʃ/

4.1 How much do you enjoy the things in the chart below -

1 very much ? 2 not much? 3 not at all ?

Fill in the chart for yourself, then ask three other people.

	You			
playing chess				
watching TV				
washing up				
going to a football match				
cooking chips				
eating chips				
lying in the sunshine				
shopping				

Now tell the rest of the class what you found.

e.g. Maria doesn't like watching TV much. Jean and David like watching TV, but they don't like washing up.

4.2a Listen, and practise this conversation in a shop. Notice the shop assistant's polite, rising intonation.

A: Can I help you?

A: Tôi có thể phục vụ ông chứ?

B: Yes, I'm looking for some cheap shoes.

B: Được, tôi đang tìm đôi giày rẻ tiền thôi.

A: The ones on that shelf are quite cheap.

A: Mấy đôi trên kệ kia đều rẻ.

B: No thank you. They're too shiny.

B: Không, cảm ơn cô. Chúng bóng láng quá.

A: Would you like to choose some from this shelf, then?

A: Thế thì ông chọn một đôi ở kệ này vậy.

B: Right I've chosen these.

B: Được Tôi chọn đôi này.

A: Would you like to pay cash or by cheque?

A: Ông muốn trả tiền mặt hay bằng séc?

B: Cash, please.

B: Dạ, tiền mặt.

Pronunciation :

shelf /ʃelʃ/ (n)

cash /kæʃ/ (n)

shiny /ʃaɪni/ (adj)

cheque /tʃek/ (n)

4.2b Make similar conversations. B can choose things from below.

**



UNIT 4 /tʃ/ chin

/dʒ/ judge

/ʒ/ pleasure

TASK 1 Distinguish between /tʃ/ and /dʒ/

1.1 Listen, and practise the difference.

chin /tʃɪn/ cái cầm	gin /dʒɪn/ rượu gin
cheer /tʃɪə(r)/ hoan hô	jeer /dʒɪə(r)/ chế nhạo
choke /tʃəʊk/ ngạt thở	joke /dʒəʊk/ chuyện đùa, tếu
chain /tʃeɪn/ dây xích	Jane /dʒeɪn/ (tên riêng)
rich /rɪtʃ/ giàu có	ridge /rɪdʒ/ ngọn, đỉnh
search /sɜ:tʃ/ tìm kiếm	surge /sɜ:dʒ/ trào, dâng
H /eɪtʃ/ chữ H	age /eɪdʒ/ tuổi, thời đại
larch /lɑ:tʃ/ loại thông rụng lá	large /lɑ:dʒ/ rộng, lớn

1.2 Listen to the words on the cassette. Write the words you hear.

1.3 Listen to the sentences on the cassette. For each one, write the word you hear.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Look out. He's choking / joking. | 1. Coi chừng kia. Hắn đang chết ngạt / đùa. |
| 2. The audience cheered / jeered at her speech. | 2. Khán giả hoan hô / chế nhạo bài phát biểu của cô ấy. |
| 3. It's not a little fir tree, it's a larch / large tree. | 3. Đó không phải là cây linh sam nhỏ. Nó là loại thông rụng lá / cây to. |
| 4. What happened to your chin / gin? | 4. Cái cầm / rượu gin của anh bị sao vậy? |

TASK 2 Say /tʃ/

2a Listen, and practise this conversation.

A: Can you play chess?

B: Yes, I enjoy chess very much. I was a chess champion when I was a child.

A: Anh biết chơi cờ không?

B: Biết, tôi rất thích cờ. Tôi là vô địch chơi cờ lúc nhỏ.

SPELLING

/tʃ/ chin
MOST ch chin, rich
ALL tch match, butcher, kitchen
ALL t + ure future, nature, picture

/dʒ/ judge
ALL j jam, job
ALL g before e general, manage, agent
ALL dge judge
SOME g before i ginger, imagine

/ʒ/ pleasure
SOME s before endings with **u or i** measure, usual, vision
ge endings in words of French origin beige, garage

A: And are you still a champion chess player?

B: No, things have changed. In my last match I was beaten by a seven-year-old child. I think she's a future champion!

A: Và bây giờ anh vẫn là tay vô địch chơi cờ chứ?

B: Không. Mọi việc thay đổi rồi. Trong trận đấu kỳ rồi tôi thua cô bé bảy tuổi. Tôi nghĩ cô ấy là tay vô địch chơi cờ tương lai.

Pronunciation :

chess /tʃes/ (n)

champion /tʃæmpiən/ (n)

match /mætʃ/ (n)

2b Listen to these sentences with question tags. The speaker isn't sure. She's asking the other person to confirm.

You can play chess, can't you?

You were a chess champion, weren't you?

Now say these sentences, adding question tags.

You're still a champion chess player,

You were beaten by a seven-year-old child,

You think she's a future champion,

TASK 3 Say /dʒ/

3a Listen, and practise this conversation.

A: Hello, Janice Jones speaking.

B: Hello, Janice. This is John Johnson. Is Jenny in?

A: No, she's not. Can I take a message?

B: Yes, please. Tell her that I've got her luggage. Could she collect it?

A: A lô. Janice Jones đây.

B: Chào Janice. Tôi là John Johnson. Jenny có nhà không?

A: Không. Chị ấy đi vắng. Tôi nhận tin được chứ?

B: Dạ được. Hãy nói với cô ấy là tôi đã lấy hành lý của cô ấy. Cô ấy có thể đến nhận không?

Pronunciation :

Janice Jones /dʒænis dʒəʊnz/ (prop. n)

John Johnson /dʒɒn 'dʒɒnsn/ (prop. n)

message /'mesɪdʒ/ (n)

luggage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ (n)

collect /kə'lekt/ (v)

3b Read the message below, which Janice wrote.

Jenny

John rang. Please collect your luggage.

Janice

3c Below are two more notes. With a partner, make up a conversation which took place before each note was written.

Jane

Your mother left a message. Please buy a large cabbage and some orange juice.

Jack

Jennifer

I've just heard from Josephine. She can't meet you tonight, as arranged. She's had a car accident. She's not injured, but the car engine is damaged.

Gerald

TASK 4 Say /z/

4a Listen, and practise this conversation.

A: Did you watch *Treasure Island* on television yesterday?

B: No, I watched a programme called *Leisure Time*.

A: Anh có xem *Treasure Island* trên ti-vi hôm qua không?

B: Không, tôi xem chương trình có tên là *Leisure Time*.

Pronunciation :

Treasure Island /'treʒər ,aɪlənd/ (prop. n)

Leisure Time /'leɪzə taɪm/ (prop. n)

4b Make similar conversations about these television programmes.

Measure for Measure /'meɪʒə fə 'meɪʒə/ *Reading for Pleasure* /'ri:diŋ fə 'pleɪʒə(r)/

Casualty /'kæʒuəlti/

The Color Purple and the Colour Beige /ðə 'kɒlə pɜ:pl ən ðə 'kɒlə beɪʒ/

Vision of the Future /'vɪʒn əv ðə 'fju:tʃə(r)/

TASK 5 Say /tʃ/ and /dʒ/ and /z/

5a Listen, and practise this telephone conversation.

A: Leisure and Pleasure General Stores. Can I help you?

B: Good morning. There's something wrong with my television. Could you arrange to repair it?

A: How long have you had the television?

B: I bought it in January.

A: What's the problem?

B: The picture keeps jumping.

A: Just a moment. Our engineer is free on Tuesday, after lunch.

B: Could you manage something sooner? I want to watch television before Tuesday.

A: I'll put it down as an urgent repair. The engineer usually calls in at lunchtime. I'll try and catch him then.

A: Cửa hàng Tổng hợp Leisure and Pleasure đây. Cô cần chi?

B: Xin chào anh. Máy truyền hình của tôi bị trục trặc. Anh có thể cho người đến sửa nó được không?

A: Cô dùng máy này bao lâu rồi?

B: Tôi mua nó hôm tháng Giêng.

A: Nó bị làm sao?

B: Hình ảnh cứ nhảy hoai.

A: Cô đợi giây lát. Kỹ sư của chúng tôi rảnh vào thứ ba, sau giờ ăn trưa.

B: Anh có thể sắp xếp sớm hơn được không? Tôi muốn xem ti-vi trước ngày thứ ba.

A: Tôi sẽ ghi là cần sửa gấp. Ông kỹ sư này thường ghé lại khoảng giờ ăn trưa. Tôi sẽ cố gắng đón ông ta lúc ấy.

Pronunciation :

Leisure and Pleasure General Stores /'leɪʒər ən 'pleʒə 'dʒenərəl stɔ:z/ (prop. n)
television /'telɪvɪʒn/ (n) arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/ (v)
repair /rɪ'peə(r)/ (v, n) manage /'mænɪdʒ/ (v)
urgent /'ɜ:dʒnt/ (adj) lunchtime /'lʌntʃtaɪm/ (n)
catch /kætʃ/ (v)

5b Make similar conversations, using the information from the report sheet below.

Leisure and Pleasure General Stores REPORT SHEET ON REPAIRS REQUESTED			
Item	Problem	Month of purchase	Urgent
TV	Picture keeps jumping	January	Yes - owner wants to watch it !
car	engine makes an unusual noise	July	Yes - owner is making a long journey next week
watch	got damaged - dropped on kitchen floor	June	Yes - owner is a teacher; needs a watch
fridge	it flashes when touched	July	Yes - switched off now; fridge is full of food
washing machine	nothing happens when switched on	January	Yes - owner has 5 children !

UNIT 5 /j/ yes

/dʒ/ judge

TASK 1 Distinguish between /j/ and /dʒ/

1.1 Listen, and practise the difference.

yet /jeɪ/ chưa	jet /dʒet/ máy bay phản lực
use /ju:s/ (n) sự sử dụng	juice /dʒu:s/ nước vắt trái cây
yak /jæk/ bò Tây Tạng	Jack /dʒæk/ (tên riêng)
yeti /'jetɪ/ người tuyết	jetty /'dʒeti/ bệ chắn sóng; cầu tàu
yam /jæm/ củ từ, khoai mỡ	jam /dʒæm/ mứt
yolk, yoke /jɔ:k/ lòng đỏ trứng; ách	joke /dʒɔ:k/ chuyện đùa
year /jɪə(r)/ năm	jeer /dʒɪə(r)/ chế nhạo
yes /jes/ vâng, đúng	Jess /dʒes/ (tên riêng)

1.2 Listen to the words on the cassette. Write the words you hear.

1.3 Listen to the sentences on the cassette. For each one, write the word you hear.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. He's cooking something odd, with yam / jam in it. | 1. Hắn đang nấu món gì lạ, có khoai mỡ / mứt trong đó. |
| 2. All the yolks / jokes were bad. | 2. Tất cả lòng đỏ trứng / chuyện tếu đều dở. |
| 3. The years / jeers have gone by. | 3. Năm tháng / những điều nhạo báng đã qua đi. |
| 4. She says she saw a yeti / jetty when she was on holiday. | 4. Cô ấy nói cô đã nhìn thấy một người tuyết / cầu tàu khi đi nghỉ mát. |

TASK 2 Say /j/

2.1 Listen, and read out the titles of these television programmes.

EUROVISION SONG CONTEST	NEW YORK, NEW YORK
THE YOUNG ONES	YELLOW SUBMARINE

SPELLING
/j/ yes
ALL y at the beginning of words : yellow, you
Before SOME u at the beginning of words: university, use
Before SOME /u:/ after some consonants: beautiful, *due, few, argue, Kew, queue, music, *new, pure, *tune In words marked *, /j/ is omitted by American speakers.
Exception : Europe
/dʒ/ judge
ALL j jam, job
ALL g before e : general, manage
ALL dge judge
SOME g before i ginger, imagine

A YORKSHIRE VET	a documentary about computers for young people
NEW YEAR CELEBRATIONS	European Youth Orchestra
a documentary about trade unions	UNIVERSITY CHALLENGE (a quiz programme for students)

2.2a Listen, and practise this conversation.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: How do English universities choose students? | A: Các trường đại học Anh chọn sinh viên thế nào? |
| B: You usually apply to four universities. The universities may interview you. They usually refuse to take students who fail their end-of-year exams. | B: Thông thường bạn nộp đơn đến bốn trường đại học. Các trường đại học đó có thể phỏng vấn bạn. Họ thường không nhận những học sinh thi rớt các kỳ thi cuối năm. |
| A: Have you applied for university yet? | A: Bạn đã nộp đơn vào đại học chưa? |
| B: Yes, and I heard from York University yesterday. I've got an interview next week. | B: Rồi, và tôi đã được hồi âm của Đại học York hôm qua. Tuần tới tôi sẽ có cuộc phỏng vấn. |

2.2b Listen, and practise correcting incorrect statements.

Notice how the voice falls to emphasise the correct information.

- You usually apply to **three** universities.
 No, you usually apply to **four** universities.
 The universities **must** interview you.
 No, the universities **may** interview you.

Now correct these statements.

- B has not applied for university.
 B has heard from Sussex University.
 B heard from the university today.
 B has got an interview tomorrow.

Pronunciation :

- university /ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti/ (n)
 apply /ə'plai/ (v)
 interview /'ɪntɜ:vju:/ (n, v)
 refuse /rɪ'fju:z/ (v)
 fail /feɪl/ (v)
 exam /ɪg'zæm/ (n)

TASK 3 Say /dʒ/

3.1a Listen, and say these jobs.

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| judge /dʒʌdʒ/ | jockey /dʒɒki/ | general /dʒenərəl/ |
| baggage-handler /'bæɡɪdʒ ,hændlə(r)/ | | carriage-cleaner /'kærɪdʒ kli:nə/ |
| messenger /'mesɪndʒə(r)/ | | |

3.1b Look at the list of workplaces below. Match each job with a workplace.

e.g. A judge might work in a courtroom.
 airport racecourse Army headquarters courtroom
 office railway station

3.2a These dates are days of celebration in some countries. Can you say what and where?

6 January 4 July 14 July 1 January 21 June
 (answers on page 143)

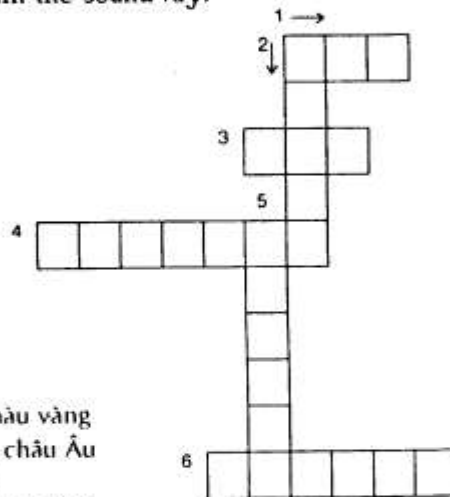
3.2b What do you think of when you think of these days and months?

e.g. 'When I think of July 4th, I think of fireworks.'
 'When I think of June, I think of weddings.'

3.3 Food and drink puzzle : all the answers contain the sound /dʒ/.

1. Fruit boiled with sugar until it is thick.
2. The liquid part of fruit
3. An alcoholic drink
4. A green vegetable
5. A hot-tasting root used in cooking
6. A juicy fruit

(solution on page 143)



TASK 4 Say /j/ and /dʒ/

4.1 Listen, and say these phrases.

- a yellow jumper /'jeləʊ dʒʌmpə/ cái áo lạnh màu vàng
- a European judge /'juərə'piən dʒʌdʒ/ quan tòa châu Âu
- a young journalist /jʌŋ 'dʒʌnəlɪst/ nhà báo trẻ
- a useful journey /'ju:sfʊl 'dʒʌni/ cuộc hành trình bổ ích
- a bridge in Yorkshire /brɪdʒ ɪn 'jɔ:kʃə/ cây cầu ở Yorkshire
- a large university /lɑ:dʒ ju:nɪ'vɜ:sɪti/ trường đại học lớn
- a damaged yacht /'dæmɪdʒd jɔ:t/ chiếc du thuyền bị hư
- a strange youth /streɪndʒ ju:θ/ người thanh niên lạ

4.2a Listen, and practise this conversation.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Can I help you? | A: Cô cần chi? |
| B: Yes, I'm looking for John Yardley. | B: Dạ, tôi đang tìm John Yardley. |
| A: John Yardley? Sorry, I don't know anyone here called John Yardley. | A: John Yardley à? Rất tiếc, tôi không biết ai ở đây tên là John Yardley. |
| B: That's strange. He's the computer manager. I've arranged an appointment. | B: Là thật. Anh ấy là trưởng phòng vi tính. Tôi đã có hẹn gặp. |
| A: I think you've made a mistake. The computer manager is Jennifer Young. | A: Tôi nghi là cô làm rồi. Trưởng phòng vi tính là Jennifer Young. |

B : Oh ! This is the office of Youth and Computers, isn't it ?

A : No. This is the General Workers Union Youth and Computers is next door.

B : Ô ! Đây là cơ quan Youth and Computers, phải không ?

A : Không phải. Đây là Tổng Hiệp Hội Công nhân Youth and Computers bên cạnh.

Pronunciation :

John Yardley /dʒɒn 'jɔ:dli/ (prop. n)

computer manager /kəm'pjʊ:tə ,mænidʒə/ (n)

appointment /ə'pɔɪntmənt/ (n)

Jennifer Young /dʒenɪfə jʌŋ/ (prop. n)

General Workers Union /dʒenərəl 'wɜ:kəz ju:nɪən/ (prop. n)

4.2b Listen to these alternative questions. Notice the intonation. Then ask and answer the questions.

Is B looking for John Yardley or Jennifer Young ?

B mentions a job. Is it sales director or computer manager ?

Does B want Youth and Computers or the General Workers Union ?

Are they in the office of Youth and Computers or the General Workers Union ?

Is the office of Youth and Computers opposite or next door ?