

Занятие 1



Panic! At the Disco - High Hopes

[Chorus]

Had to have high, high hopes for a living
Shooting for the stars when I couldn't make a killing
Didn't have a dime but I always had a vision
Always had high, high hopes (*High, high hopes*)
Had to have high, high hopes for a living
Didn't know how but I always had a feeling
I was gonna be that one in a million
Always had high, high hopes

Mama said, fulfill the prophecy
Be something greater, go make a legacy
Manifest destiny, back in the days
We wanted everything, wanted everything

Mama said, burn your biographies
Rewrite your history, light up your wildest dreams
Museum victories, every day
We wanted everything, wanted everything

Mama said don't give up, it's a little complicated
All tied up, no more love and I'd hate to see you waiting

[Chorus]



Фонетическая тренировка

Английские транскрипционные значки

ГЛАСНЫЕ ЗВУКИ

Краткие гласные звуки (Short vowels)	i	u	ʌ	ɒ	ə	e	æ	
	sit	put	up	box	under	pen	bag	
Долгие гласные звуки (Long vowels)	i:	u:	a:	ɔ:	ə:			
	tee	moon	class	door	her			
Сложные звуки — дифтонги (Diphthongs)	iə	uə	ai	ɔi	əu	ɛə	au	ei
	near	poor	my	boy	go	chair	now	take

СОГЛАСНЫЕ ЗВУКИ

Звонкие (Voiced consonants)	b	d	ʒ	dʒ	g	v	ð	z
	book	door	television	Jim	go	five	this	zoo
Глухие (Voiceless consonants)	p	t	ʃ	tʃ	k	f	θ	s
	pen	ten	show	chair	key	five	thanks	sister
Сонанты (кроме h)	m	n	ŋ	j	l	r	w	h
	moon	nine	song	your	look	red	well	hand



Понятие о гласных и согласных звуках

Все звуки речи делятся на два больших класса: **гласные** и **согласные**.

Все гласные звуки — звонкие. При их произнесении голосовые связки колеблются.

В зависимости от *положения языка* в полости рта **гласные** делятся на:

- 1) *гласные переднего ряда* — кончик языка упирается в нижние зубы, и в задней части полости рта образуется значительное пустое пространство — [i:], [e];
- 2) *гласные заднего ряда* — язык оттянут назад и его задняя спинка в той или иной степени приподнимается к задней части мягкого нёба, кончик языка при этом опущен и несколько отходит от нижних зубов — [a:], [ɔ:];
- 3) *гласные среднего ряда, или центральные гласные* — язык в той или иной степени приподнят так, что вся масса языка лежит максимально плоско — [ʌ], [ə:].



В артикуляции гласных звуков большую роль играют положение языка в полости рта, расстояние между челюстями, округление и напряженность губ.

В зависимости от *длительности* и *качества звучания* английские **гласные** делятся на *монофтонги* (краткие, полудолгий, долгие) и *дифтонги*:

- монофтонги:

- краткие — [i], [u], [ʌ], [ɔ], [ə], [e];
- полудолгий — [æ];
- долгие — [i:], [u:], [a:], [ɔ:], [ə:].

- дифтонги — [iə], [uə], [ɛə], [ai], [ɔi], [ei], [əu], [au].

Для **согласных** звуков характерно то, что при их произнесении органы речи либо смыкаются, образуя полную преграду (смычные согласные — [p], [d]), либо сближаются, создавая неполную преграду — щель (щелевые согласные — [f], [ʃ]). То есть в зависимости от способа образования преграды воздуху согласные звуки подразделяются на *смычные* и *щелевые*. Кроме того, преграда воздуху может представлять собой сначала полную преграду, затем — щель (русские звуки — [ц], [ч], английские — [tʃ], [dʒ]).

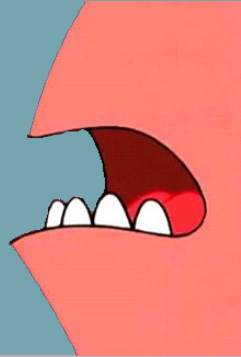
Большинство согласных звуков являются звуками шума (*шумные*). Однако есть такие согласные, в которых музыкальный тон преобладает над шумом — [l], [ŋ], [n], [m]. Они называются *сонантами* (английские сонанты значительно музыкальнее русских).

По работе голосовых связок согласные подразделяются на *звонкие* — [b], [d] и *глухие* — [p], [t].

По действующему органу согласные делятся на *губные* (губно-губные — [m], [p] и губно-зубные — [f], [v]); *язычные* (апикальные, то есть произносимые кончиком языка, — [d], [n]; средняяязычные — [j]; задняяязычные — [k], [g]) и *фарингальные* — [h].



Характеристика звуков. Установочные упражнения.



- [t] — глухой смычный взрывной согласный наподобие [th]; очень напряженный язык в обычном положении, кончик языка — на альвеолах. Воздух вырывается с сильным шумом.
- [d] — звонкий смычный согласный; язык в обычном положении (см. пункт 1 правила), кончик — на альвеолах. Звук очень аккуратный. Звуки составляют пару [d] : [t].
- [n] — носовой сонант, кончик языка — на альвеолах. Отличается от русского «н» большей музыкальностью и продолжительностью звучания.
- [l] — ротовой сонант, кончик языка — на альвеолах. Отличается от русского «л» большей музыкальностью и продолжительностью звучания. Имеет две разновидности: «темное» и «светлое» [l]. «Светлое», или смягченное, [l] произносится в начале слова перед гласным: let [let]; «темное», или более твердое, [l] произносится в конце слова: tell [tel]. «Темное» [l] по качеству немного напоминает звук «у», так как слегка огублено.
- [p] — глухой смычный взрывной согласный наподобие [ph]; губно-губной; напряженные губы размыкаются с сильным шумом.
- [b] — звонкий смычный согласный; губно-губной; губы размыкаются очень аккуратно. Звуки составляют пару [b] : [p].
- [i] — краткий гласный звук переднего ряда высокого подъема. Язык находится в обычном положении, губы — в плоском укладе, не слишком растянуты, расстояние между верхними и нижними зубами примерно 5 мм. Органы речи сильно напряжены. Отличается от русского «и» специфическим тембром.

Ex. 1

bin [bin]

ill [il]

lib [lib]

din [din]

nil [nil]

lid [lid]

pin [pin]

till [til]

did [did]

it [it]

dip [dip]

lit [lit]

lip [lip]

bit [bit]

nip [nip]

SPEAKING

5A Read the questions. Think about your answers.

- 1 What small things in life make you happy?
- 2 What made you smile today?
- 3 Where do you feel happiest?
- 4 What things in your house make you happy?
- 5 Are you happy right now? Why/Why not?
- 6 When did you last laugh a lot? Where were you?

B Work in groups. Ask and answer the questions.

GRAMMAR

 question forms

6A Complete the questions in the tables.

Questions with auxiliaries			
question word	auxiliary	subject	infinitive
Where	1 _____	you	feel happiest?
2 _____	did	you	(last) laugh a lot?

Questions with be			
question word	be	subject	adjective/noun/ verb + -ing, etc.
4 _____	3 _____	you	happy (right now)?
	were	you?	

B Circle the correct word in bold to complete the rules.

Rules:

- 1 In questions with auxiliaries put *do/does/did* before/after the subject.
- 2 In questions with *be* put *am/are/is/was/were* before/after the subject.

PRACTICE

7A Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

- 1 many / are / your / how / in / people / family?
- 2 see / often / you / parents / how / your / do?
- 3 family / with / you / spending / do / your / time / enjoy?
- 4 last / your / when / celebration / was / family?
- 5 you / do / with / live / who?
- 6 you / often / eat / do / friends / how / out / with?
- 7 friend / your / live / where / best / does?

B 1.2 Listen and check.

C Look at audio script 1.2 on page 168. Underline the stressed words. Listen again and repeat.

D Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions.



SPEAKING

8A Work in pairs. Look at the photos and prompts below and make questions about each topic.

B Work in groups. Ask and answer the questions.

Hobbies/Interests

1. What / do / free time?
2. Have / hobbies?
3. When / start?
4. Why / enjoy?



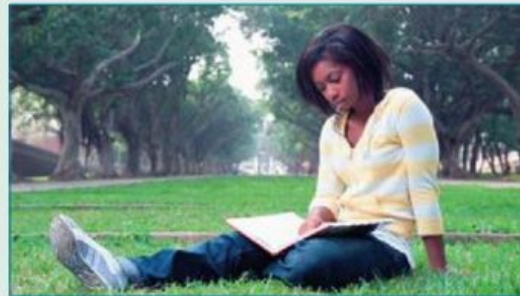
Holidays

5. Where / usually / go / holiday?
6. Do / holiday / friends or family?
7. How long?
8. What / do?



Weekend

9. What / like / do / weekend?
10. Do / ever / work or study / weekend?
11. Where / go out?
12. What time / get up?



READING

2A Look at the photos and the headlines. Answer the questions.

- 1 What do you think the stories are about?
- 2 Do you think it was difficult for the tallest man in the world to find a girlfriend? Why/Why not?
- 3 What do you think 'third time lucky' means?

B Read the stories to check your ideas.



TALLEST MAN FINDS LOVE

The world's tallest man married a woman who is twenty-five years younger than he is – and much shorter. Bao Xishun, who is 2.36m tall, married Xia Shujian, 1.70m.

Bao, who comes from Inner Mongolia, became famous when he appeared in the *Guinness Book of Records* as the world's tallest man in 2006.

Before that Bao was very shy. He didn't go out much and he didn't have a girlfriend. He worked in a restaurant, but he didn't make much money.

But when he became famous Bao started to earn good money doing advertisements. He decided to look for a wife. He advertised all over the world, but fell in love with a saleswoman from his home town, Xia.

After just one month Xia and Bao got married.

Third time lucky

Jean and Bert Jolley from Blackburn, UK, recently married for the third time. The couple first married in 1972. 'I liked her straight away,' said Bert.

He asked her to marry him and she accepted. But eight years later they started to have problems. They argued a lot, so they got divorced in 1980. But a few months later they remarried.

Unfortunately, the couple started arguing again. So in 1986 they divorced for the second time. Then they got back together again – but did they get married? No, they didn't. 'He asked me, but I said no,' explained Jean. When Bert fell ill, Jean changed her mind. 'That's why we decided to marry again.' On Friday the couple married for the third and final time. 'I still don't like wedding cake,' said Bert, 'and I've tried a few!'



VOCABULARY relationships

5A Read sentences 1–10 below.

Whose love story do they describe?

- 1 They met.
- 2 They got on well.
- 3 He didn't have a girlfriend.
- 4 They fell in love.
- 5 They got married.
- 6 They argued.
- 7 They got divorced.
- 8 They got back together again.
- 9 He asked her to marry him.
- 10 She accepted.

B Match definitions a)–g) with the phrases in bold above.

- a) had a good relationship
- b) disagreed
- c) began to love each other
- d) have a romantic relationship with a girl
- e) said yes
- f) ended their marriage
- g) started their relationship again



B Complete the tables below with the correct form of the verbs in the past simple.

Past simple			
regular		irregular	
work	<u>worked</u>	become	_____
start	_____	fall	_____
decide	_____	get	_____
marry	_____	say	_____

negative	He _____ have a girlfriend.
question	_____ they get married again?
short answer	No, they _____. / Yes, they did.

7A **1.3** Listen to three different ways to pronounce regular past simple verbs.

- /d/ lived** They lived in Africa.
- /t/ asked** He asked her to marry him.
- /ɪd/ started** They started a family.

B **1.4** Listen and put the words in the box in the correct column in the table below.

worked wanted stopped smiled walked needed talked
studied helped decided

/d/	/t/	/ɪd/
lived	asked	started

8A Complete the sentences with the correct form of the past simple.

go (x2) stay see cook spend

- I _____ my best friend three months ago.
- I _____ to a wedding last summer.
- I _____ up all night.
- I _____ on holiday last month.
- I _____ a meal for some friends last night.
- I _____ the day with my sister on Monday.



DVD PREVIEW

1A Work in pairs and discuss the questions.

- 1 Where is a good place to meet a new friend/partner?
- 2 Where is a good place to go on a first date?
- 3 What kinds of things can you talk about on a first date?

B Read the programme information and answer the questions.

- 1 What is Peter Carlisle's job?
- 2 Where did Natalie and Peter first meet?
- 3 Where do they meet again?

BBC Blackpool

This BBC drama is set in Blackpool, UK. Peter Carlisle is a detective who is investigating a murder. He goes to the Samaritans* to talk about some personal problems and he meets a woman called Natalie. In this episode, he follows Natalie into a supermarket, so that he can talk to her again. Will he ask her out? Will she accept?

* **The Samaritans** – an organisation which tries to help people who are experiencing problems in life.



DVD VIEW

2A Watch the DVD. Then number the scenes in the correct order.

- a) Peter is waiting for the woman to leave the building. 1
- b) He follows Natalie into a supermarket. ___
- c) They arrange to meet in a bar. ___
- d) He pretends to do some shopping, because he wants to talk to her. ___
- e) He asks her if she wants to go out. ___

B Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Does Peter want the things he puts in his basket?
- 2 What is tofu? Does he like it?
- 3 What do you think will happen next?

3 Watch the DVD again. Who says sentences 1–5: Peter (P) or Natalie (N)?

- 1 'So, what are you doing?'
- 2 'I wondered if you were doing anything tonight?'
- 3 'It really, really wouldn't be a good idea.'
- 4 'It's not going to happen.'
- 5 'A bar called Funny Girls, 8.30.'



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