

***No matter, what you say or what
you do to me. I AM STILL
WORTHWILE PERSON!***

**Не имеет значения, что вы говорите
и что вы делаете со мной. Я до сих
пор стоящий человек!**

Транскрипционные символы (знаки), их звучание и примеры

Символы	Звучание	Примеры	Символы	Звучание	Примеры
Согласные звуки	Аналогия		Гласные звуки	Аналогия	
[b]	[б]	bank, lobster, bulb	[ʌ]	[а] короткое	uncle, plus, double, love, blood
[d]	[д]	dinner, thunder, bed	[a:]	[а] длгое	arm, father, calm
[f]	[ф]	family, philosophy, enough	[i]	[и] короткое	inch, hit, gym
[ʒ]	[ж]	Zhanar, Jean, pleasure, mirage	[i:]	[и] длгое	eagle, meat, meet, tree, chief, Steve, key
[dʒ]	[дж]	Jeremy, geography, gym, danger, stage	[o]	[о] короткое	pot, clock, wasp
[g]	[г]	game, goal, gun, ghost, frog	[o:]	[о] длгое	aunt, more, hawk, all, talk, mourn, door
[h]	[х]	health, hunger, khan, Kazakh, who	[u]	[у] короткое	put, Ubuntu, Malibu
[k]	[к]	kind, cat, character, heroic, quick	[u:]	[у] длгое	tooth, spoon, tattoo, would, prune
[l]	[л]	liberty, multiply, coral	[e]	= Плед	edit, get, let, head
[m]	[м]	mother, human, gum	[ε:]	= Мёд	earn, skirt, person, turn, learn, work
[n]	[н]	number, tunnel, ton	[əu]	[оу]	awful, soul, stone, glow, boat, old, both
[p]	[п]	peace, lips, lamp	[au]	[ау]	how, down, round, house
[s]	[с]	saddle, city, centre, cycle, advice	[ei]	[эй]	ache, game, pain, pray, survey
[t]	[т]	timber, hotel, past	[oi]	[ой]	boy, poison, deploy, moisture
[v]	[в]	veracity, beaver, believe	[ai]	[ай]	price, pie, night, rhyme, dye, apply
[z]	[з]	zigzag, blizzard, please, watches	[æ]	Мягкий звук [ə] = Әже	cat, sad, flag, happy
[tʃ]	[ч]	child, butcher, catch, future	[ə]	Нейтральный звук [i] = Сүлгі	famous, computer, speaker

[ʃ]	[ш]	shop, smash, tuition, delicious, machine	[iə]	[иэ]	ear, near, here, deer
[r]	Мягкий картавый звук [p] = Парк	robot, carrot, car, care	[eə]	[эя]	air, fair, dare, hare
[j]	Краткий звук [й] = Йорк	unite, yellow, huge, new	[aiə]	[айя]	fire, tyre, lyre, liar
[θ]	Глухой шепелявый звук [с]	thanks, although, faith			
[ð]	Глухой шепелявый звук [з]	that, without, breathe			
[ŋ]	Глухой небо-носовой звук [ң] = Терең	hungry, speaking, wrong			
[w]	Казахское буквосочетание [уә] = Уәли	what, elsewhere, brew, know			

Гласные дифтонги

Звук	Правила
[ei]	1. a в открытом слогe: game [geɪm], pale [peɪl]; 2. ai в закрытом слогe: pain [peɪn], rail [reɪl]; 3. ay (обычно в конце): gray [greɪ], hay [heɪ]; 4. ey (редко) обычно в конце: grey [greɪ], survey [ˈsɛ:veɪ]; © Примечание: Это же буквосочетание иногда даёт звук [i:]: key [ki:]
[ai]	1. буква i в открытом слогe: fine [faɪn], price [praɪs]; 2. ie на конце слова: pie [paɪ], die [daɪ]; 3. буква y в открытом слогe: rhyme [raɪm], syce [saɪs] и на конце слова: my [maɪ], cry [kraɪ]; 4. ye на конце слова: dye [daɪ], rye [raɪ]
[ɔi]	1. oi (обычно в середине слова) - poison [ˈpɔɪzən], noise [nɔɪz]; 2. oy (обычно в конце) - boy [bɔɪ], alloy [ˈælɔɪ]
[au]	1. o + w : how [haʊ], down [daʊn]; 2. o + u : round [raʊnd], rout [raʊt]; © Примечание: Это же буквосочетание часто даёт звук [əʊ]
[əʊ]	1. Обычно даёт буква o в открытом слогe: stone [stəʊn], lonely [ˈl əʊnli]; 2. Буквосочетания o + w (обычно в конце слова): blow [bləʊ], crow [krəʊ]; 3. ou перед l : soul [səʊl], foul [fəʊl]; 4. oa + гласная: coach [kəʊtʃ], toad [təʊd]; 5. old (как в открытом слогe): cold [kəʊld], gold [gəʊld]; © Примечание: 1. Слово-исключение: both [bəʊθ]; 2. Это же буквосочетание часто даёт звук [aʊ]
[iə]	1. ea + r : hear [hiə], near [niə]; © Примечание: Если за ним идёт согласная, то возникает звук [ɛ:] - dearth [dɛ:θ]; © Исключение: beard [biəd]; 2. e + r + e : here [hiə], sere [siə]; 3. ee + r : deer [diə], peer [piə]
[eə]	1. a + r + e : dare [deə], flare [fleə]; 2. ai + r : hair [heə], fair [feə]
[aiə]	1. i + r + e : fire [faɪə], hire [haɪə]; 2. y + r + e : tyre [taɪə], pyre [paɪə]

Согласные звуки

Звук	Правила
[ʃ]	<p>1. tion [ʃən]: celebration [ˈseliˈbreɪʃn], tuition [tjuːˈɪʃn];</p> <p>2. cious [ʃəs]: delicious [dɪlˈʃəs], vicious [ˈviʃəs];</p> <p>3. cian [ʃən]: musician [mjuːˈziʃən], politician [pəliˈtɪʃən];</p> <p>4. sh: sheep [ʃi:p], shoot [ʃu:t];</p> <p>Ⓢ Примечание: Заимствованные слова (например из французского языка) могут давать такой звук: machine [ˈmæʃi:n], parachute [ˈpærəʃu:t], champagne [ʃæmˈpeɪn]</p>
[tʃ]	<p>1. ch: chair [tʃeə], child [tʃaɪld];</p> <p>2. t + ure: creature [ˈkri:tʃə], future [ˈfju:tʃə]</p>
[ð]	<p>Эти два звука даются одним и тем же буквосочетанием th. Обычно, если это буквосочетание стоит в начале служебных слов или в середине слова (между двумя гласными), то возникает звук [ð]: the, this, there, without [wiˈðaʊt], breathe [bri:ð], whether, weather, feather, mother, brother, bother;</p>
[θ]	<p>И, если оно стоит в начале или конце знаменательных слов, то возникает звук [θ]: thanks [θæŋks], thunder [θʌndə], thick [θɪk], faith [feɪθ], seventh [sevənθ]</p>
[ŋ]	<p>Носовой (на французский манер) звук возникает в буквосочетании гласная + ng и идентична букве [ŋ] в казахском языке: sing [sɪŋ], hungry [ˈhʌŋɡri], wrong [wɹɒŋ], hang [hæŋ]</p>
[j]	<p>мягкость в звуке может возникать в одних случаях, и никак не проявляться в других аналогичных случаях, например super [ˈsu:pə];</p> <p>1. u в открытом слоге: mute [mju:t], huge [hju:dʒ];</p> <p>2. ew: few [fju:], lewd [lju:d];</p> <p>3. если слово начинается на y + гласная: yard [jɑ:d], young [jʌŋ]</p>

Фонетические признаки множественного числа (-s) имен существительных

Окончание	Правило	Звучание	Примеры
- s	после глухих согласных звуков (f, k, p, s, t) также звучит глухо, в соответствии с сингармонизмом	[s]	a roof – roofs, a safe – safes, a book – books, a map – maps, an SRS – SRSs, a fact – facts, a post – posts
- s	после гласных и звонких согласных звуков (b, d, g, r, l, m, n, y, w, z) также звучит звонко, в соответствии с сингармонизмом	[z]	a barn – barns, a bird – birds, a log – logs, a flower – flowers, a ball – balls, a palm – palms, a plane – planes, a cow – cows, a day – days, a shoe – shoes, a hero – heroes
- es	после шипящих звуков (x, z, ss, se, ce, ge, sh, ch, tch)	[ɪz]	a box – boxes, a quiz – quizzes, a dress – dresses, a grease – greases, a place – places, a carriage – carriages, a dish – dishes, a match – matches
- ies	вместо гласной "y"	[ɪz]	a family – families, a baby – babies, a fly – flies, a cry – cries, a jury – juries, a spy – spies, a hobby – hobbies, a lorry – lorries
- ves	вместо "f" или "fe"	[vz]	a leaf – leaves, a wolf – wolves, an elf – elves, a knife – knives, a life – lives, a thief – thieves, a half – halves, a dwarf – dwarves

Типы (ударных) слогов в английском языке

Гласные буквы	I тип слога	II тип слога	III тип слога	IV тип слога
A [ei]	Plate [pleit] Brave [breiv]	Ban [bæn] Hat [hæt]	Car [ca:] Hard [ha:d]	Care [keə] Fare [feə]
E [i:]	Tree [tri:] Com/pete [kəm'pi:t]	Let [let] Temple ['templ]	Her [hɜ:] Per/son ['pɜ:sən]	Here [hiə] Mere [miə]
I [ai]	Rise [raiz] Ra/dii [reidiai]	Six [siks] Riddle ['ridl]	First [fɜ:st] Girl [gɜ:l]	Fire [faia] Liar ['laia]
O [ɔu]	Rose [rɔuz] Home [həum]	Dog [dɔg] Spoon [spu:n]	Fork [fɔ:k] Door [dɔ:]	More [mɔ:] Snore [snɔ:]
U [ju:]	Tube [tju:b] Cute [kju:t]	Bus [bʌs] Va/cuum ['vækjuəm]	Turn [tɜ:n] Fur [fɜ:]	Pure [pjue] Cure [kjue]
Y [wai]	My [mai] Style [stail]	Nymph [nimf] Gym [dʒim]	Syr/phid [sɜ:fid] Byrd [bɜ:d]	Tyre [taia] Lyre [laia]

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE		INTERROGATIVE
Full	Short	Full	Short	
I am	I'm	I am not	-	Am I?
You are	You're	You are not	You aren't	Are you?
He is	He's	He is not	He isn't	Is he?
She is	She's	She is not	She isn't	Is she?
It is	It's	It is not	It isn't	Is it?
We are	We're	We are not	We aren't	Are we?
They are	They're	They are not	They aren't	Are they?
This is	-	This is not	This isn't	Is this?
That is	That's	That is not	That isn't	Is that?

1. I very happy.
2. Dana a tall girl.
3. The dogs brown.
4. Tom and Mike friends.
5. My mother a teacher.
6. The houses old.
7. The girls not hungry.
8. Lions big animals.
9. The doctor in the hospital.
10. I sad today.
11. The teachers in the school now.
12. Tamara and Rita singing a song.
13. The cat red.
14. Maria my little sister.
15. The boys in the classroom.
16. The books in the bag.
17. The girls in the mall.
18. My pencil long.
19. My father a policeman.

B. Choose the correct answer: am / is/ are

1. Rita _____ my friend.

- a. am b. is c. are

2. The chair _____ brown.

- a. am b. is c. are

3. It _____ late.

- a. am b. is c. are

4. Monkeys _____ funny.

- a. am b. is c. are

5. Dana and I _____ teachers.

- a. am b. is c. are

6. The sky _____ full of stars.

- a. am b. is c. are

7. Sara and I _____ happy.

- a. am b. is c. are

8. The summer _____ hot.

- a. am b. is c. are

9. Tami and Rina _____ pupils.

- a. am b. is c. are

10. My jacket _____ blue and pink.

- a. am b. is c. are

11. They _____ not at home now.

- a. am b. is c. are

12. The weather _____ rainy today.

- a. am b. is c. are



A. Complete : am / is/ are

1. My father a taxi driver.

7. It cool in spring .

13. Mr. Beek our English teacher.

2. It a cute cat.

8. We good friends.

14. David our family doctor.

3. She your music teacher.

9. They at school today.

15. The kids in U.S.A now.

4. This my new car.

10. My grandparents old.

16. I and Ben sick.

5. That my villa.

11. You a bad pupil.

17. The apples are red.

6. It winter.

12. I hungry.

18. My schoolbag green.



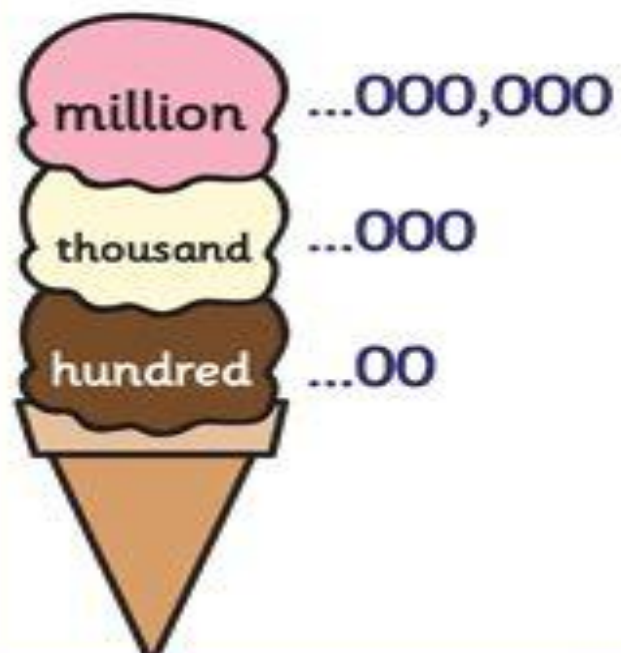
Examples

35 = thirty-five

92 = ninety-two

175 = one hundred and seventy-five

8004 = eight thousand and four



LET'S READ IT

1st - first

2nd - second

3rd - third

4th - fourth

5th - fifth

6th - sixth

7th - seventh

8th - eighth

9th - ninth

10th - tenth

11th - eleventh

12th - twelfth

13th - thirteenth

14th - fourteenth

15th - fifteenth

16th - sixteenth

17th - seventeenth

18th - eighteenth

19th - nineteenth

20th - twentieth

21st - twenty first

22nd - twenty second

23rd - twenty third

24th - twenty fourth

25th - twenty fifth

26th - twenty sixth

27th - twenty seventh

28th - twenty eight

29th - twenty ninth

30th - thirtieth

How old are you?

Menu

Words

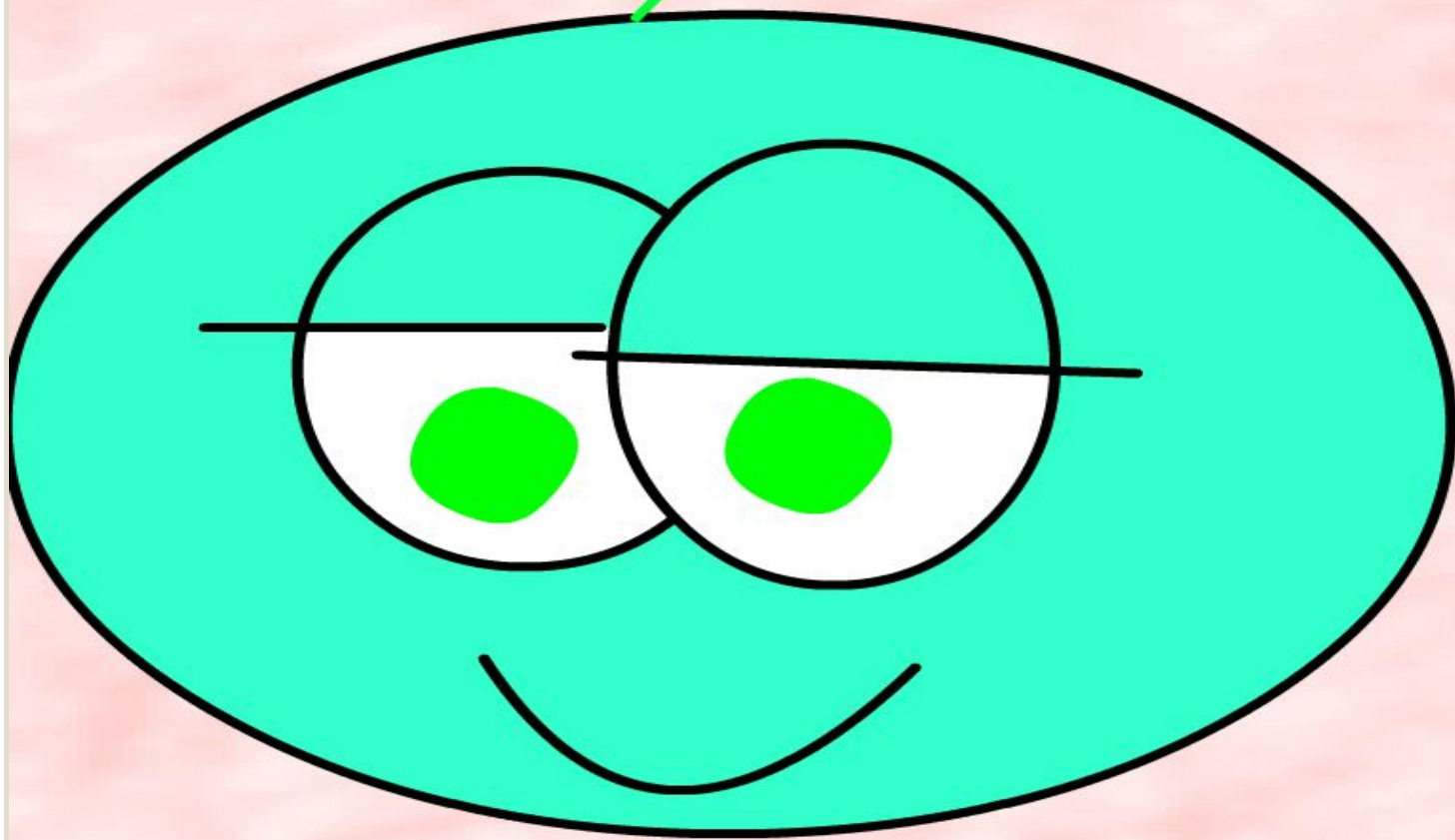
Mini lesson

Song

Game

Karaoke

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I'm

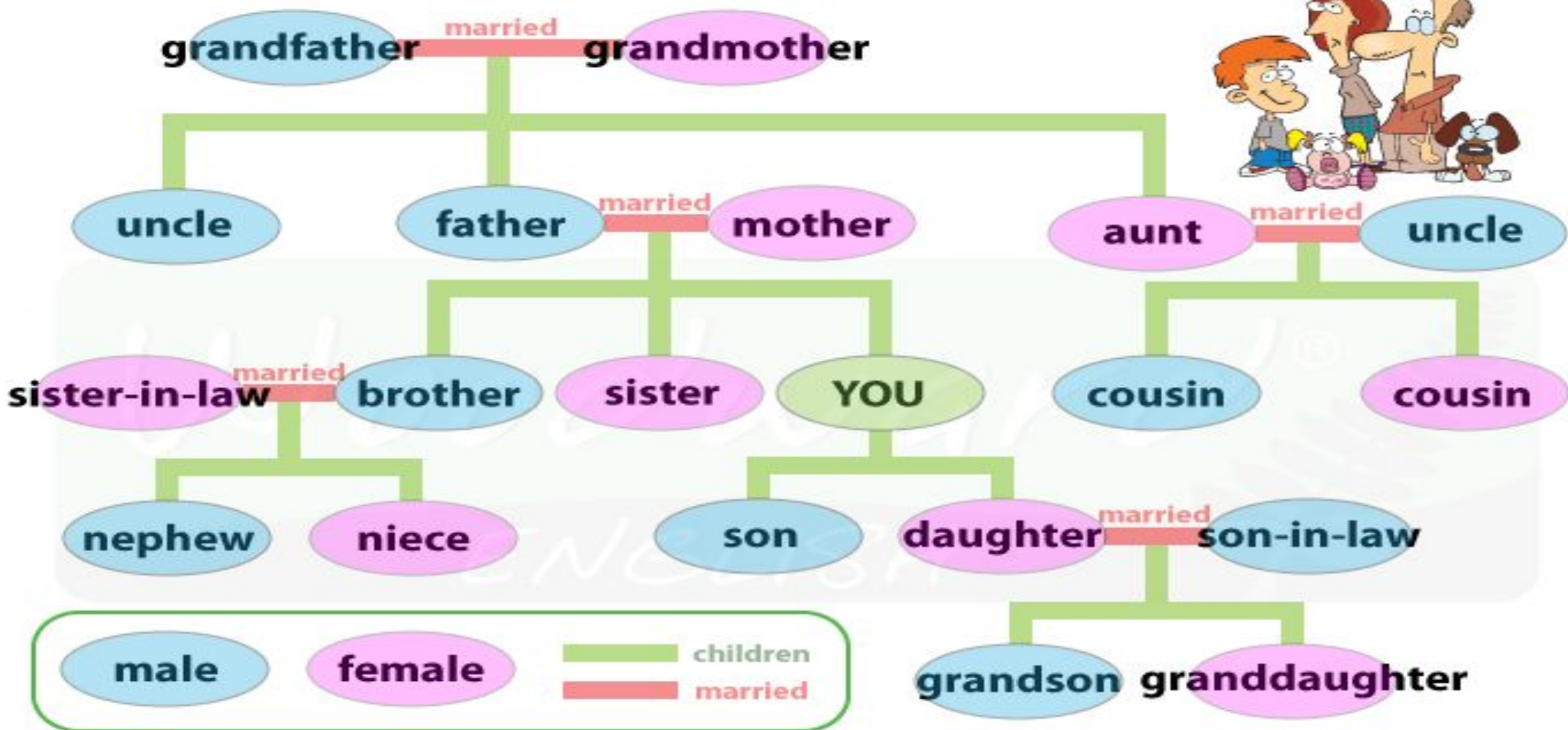
8

years old.

Quit

Family Members

Members of the Family in English



Different Generations

Masculine	Feminine
Forefathers	
Great-great grandfather	Great-great grandmother
Great grandfather	Great grandmother
Grandfather	Grandmother
Father	Mother
Son	Daughter
Grandson	Granddaughter
Great grandson	Great granddaughter
Great-great grandson	Great-great granddaughter
Descendents	

uncle: the brother (or brother-in-law) of your mother/father

aunt: the sister (or sister-in-law) of your mother/father

cousin: the child of your aunt/uncle

nephew: the male child of your brother/sister

niece: the female child of your brother/sister

The In-Laws

The in-laws are the members of the family of your spouse (the person you are married to) or via a marriage in your family:

father-in-law: the father of your spouse

mother-in-law: the mother of your spouse

son-in-law: the husband of your daughter

daughter-in-law: the wife of your son

brother-in-law: the husband of your sister

sister-in-law: the wife of your brother

Note: To refer to more than one brother-in-law or sister-in-law etc. we have an S to the brother/sister part.

e.g. My **brothers**-in-law are fun. My **sisters**-in-laws are crazy.

The Family Mix

Nowadays in many countries a person can get married more than once. These are the terms used to describe the "new" members of the family when someone gets remarried.

"Step-" means that you are related as a result of one parent marrying again

stepfather: the (new) husband of your mother but not your biological father

stepmother: the (new) wife of your father but not your biological mother

stepson: the son of your (new) husband / wife (he is not your biological son)

stepdaughter: the daughter of your (new) husband / wife (she is not your biological daughter)

stepsister: the daughter of your stepmother or stepfather

stepbrother: the son of your stepmother or stepfather

Конструкция "have got" / "has got"

Конструкция **have / has got** обозначает "получить", "иметь", "у кого-либо есть" и соответствует русским предложениям, начинающимся со слов: "У меня есть...", "у него есть..." и т. д. Для местоимений **I, we, you, they** и существительных во множественном числе используется форма **have got**, а для местоимений **he, she, it** и существительных в единственном числе – форма **has got**. Эта конструкция обозначает случаи, когда кто-либо имеет что-то постоянно, вообще, раз и навсегда, а не то, что получают или имеют регулярно или время от времени:

I have got a car.

У меня есть машина.

He has not got a wife.

У него нет жены.

Has she got a child? Yes, she has.

У нее есть ребенок? Да.

There is / there are

Тип предложения	Сообщение о наличии в данном месте какого-либо предмета или лица	
+	<p>There is an apple on the plate</p> <p>На тарелке есть яблоко</p>	<p>There are 2 apples on the plate</p> <p>На тарелке есть 2 яблока</p>
-	<p>There is no apple on the plate.</p> <p>There isn't an apple on the plate</p> <p>На тарелке нет яблока</p>	<p>There are no apples on the plate</p> <p>There aren't any apples on the plate</p> <p>На тарелке нет никаких яблок</p>
?	<p>Is there an apple on the plate?</p> <p>Yes, there is./No there isn't.</p> <p>На тарелке есть яблоко?</p> <p>Да, есть./Нет.</p>	<p>Are there 2 apples on the plate?</p> <p>Yes, there are./No, there aren't</p> <p>На тарелке 2 яблока?</p> <p>Да, есть./Нет.</p>

There is/are

Positive

There	is	a table.
	are	two desks.

Negative

There	isn't	a table.
	aren't	any desks.

Yes/No Questions

Is	there	a table?
Are		any desks?

Short Answers

Yes, **there is.** / No, there isn't.

Yes, **there are.** / No, there aren't.