

Prefixes for negative adjectives

un + adjective

unkind, unable, unwise, unhealthy,
unclean, unfaithful

Hägar Language School
<http://hagarlanguages.wordpress.com/>

in + adjective

incapable, inanimate, insane,
indecent, indefinite, inactive

but "in" changes when it comes before "p", "m", "l" and "r":

im + adjective

impossible, impatient, impolite,
immortal, immoral, immobile

il + adjective

illegal, illogical, illegible

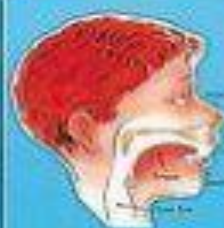
ir + adjective

irregular, irreverent, irreversible



The sounds and spellings of

English Vowels



The sound of vowels

Speech sounds are made in the mouth and throat.

These sounds are affected by the position of the tongue and lips.

In this diagram, the position of the tongue is indicated by a dot.



The vowel phonemes

Short vowels Long vowels Diphthongs

i:	ɪ	ʊ	u:	ɪə	eɪ
e	ə	ɜ:	ɔ:	ʊə	ɔɪ
æ	ʌ	ɑ:	ɒ	eə	aɪ
					aʊ



Spelling

English spelling is difficult, and there are many different ways to spell the same sound. However, if you know the sounds and words, and you see the symbols in a book, you will find the right spelling for the sound.



æ	bad man pan bag	ɒ	hot watch cough
ɑ:	father car heart laugh	ɔ:	tall saw more caught four floor
e	get head any said friends	ʊ	put good wolf could
ə	mother away actor cinema the colour offend station	u:	spoon flow you move shoe blue rude
ɪ	him money pretty women manage	ʌ	but some blood does one
i:	feet read thief receive theme key he	ɜ:	turn learn journey bird

44 Sounds of the English Language

The 18 Consonant Sounds

- b (bag, ribbon)
- k (cat, pick, kite, box, queen)
- d (dog, add, filled)
- f (fast, phone, laugh, half)
- g (get, egg, ghost, guest)
- h (hot, who)
- j (jet, page, giraffe)
- l (lip, fell)
- m (man, summer, climb, autumn)
- n (net, penny, know, gnat)
- p (pan, happy)
- r (rat, wrist)
- s (sip, ice, city, science)
- t (top, Thomas, trapped)
- v (van, of, five)
- w (why, wait, queen, choir)
- y (yes, opinion,)
- z (zap, fuzz, has, cheese)

- c, q, and x are found in other sounds.
- The c sound is found in the k sound and in the s sound (city)
- The q sound is found in 'kw' Kwanza
- The x sound is found in 'ks' words like picks

The 3 R-Controlled Vowel Sounds

- ar (car, part)
- or (fork, north)
- ur (her, bird, hurt, dollar)

The 5 Short Vowel Sounds

- a (bat, after)
- e (egg, pet, bread, friend)
- i (pig, in, busy, women)
- o (hop, off, awful, August)
- u (fun, monkey, trouble)

The 6 Long Vowel Sounds

- a (made, maid, day, lady)
- e (feet, bean, these, be, candy)
- i (pie, might, like)
- o (boat, bone, open, toe, sew)
- u (you, mule)
- oo (few, blue, soup)

The 7 Digraphs Sounds

- ch (chip, patch, future)
- sh (shop, fish)
- th (thing)
- th (this, the)
- wh (when)
- ng (ring)
- nk (bunk)



The 5 Special Sounds, Diphthongs included

- oi (oil, toy)
- ow (cow, pouch)
- oo (book, pull, soup)
- aw (raw, haul)
- zh (vision, treasure)

Silent H	Silent T	Silent K	Silent B
wh <u>h</u> at	wi <u>t</u> ch	<u>k</u> nife	lamb <u>b</u>
wh <u>h</u> en	fast <u>t</u> en	<u>k</u> nee	thumb <u>b</u>
wh <u>h</u> y	cast <u>t</u> le	<u>k</u> not	num <u>b</u>
wh <u>h</u> ich	watch <u>t</u>	<u>k</u> nitting	crumb <u>b</u>
wh <u>h</u> ether	but <u>t</u> cher	<u>k</u> now	climb <u>b</u> ing
gh <u>h</u> ost	scrat <u>t</u> ch	<u>k</u> nob	bomb <u>b</u>
<u>h</u> onest	list <u>t</u> en	<u>k</u> nock	comb <u>b</u>
<u>h</u> our	mat <u>t</u> ch	<u>k</u> nickers	doub <u>t</u>
wh <u>h</u> ile	Christ <u>t</u> mas	<u>k</u> nuckle	plumb <u>er</u>
wh <u>h</u> ite	mort <u>t</u> gage	<u>k</u> night	lim <u>b</u>
wh <u>h</u> ere	soft <u>t</u> en	<u>k</u> nack	de <u>b</u> t
rh <u>h</u> ythm	oft <u>t</u> en	<u>k</u> new	tomb <u>b</u>
Silent N	Silent D	Silent G	Silent U
Autum <u>n</u>	ed <u>d</u> ge	<u>g</u> nome	gu <u>u</u> est
dam <u>n</u>	hed <u>d</u> ge	<u>g</u> narl	gu <u>u</u> ess
hym <u>n</u>	Wed <u>d</u> nesday	si <u>g</u> n	gu <u>u</u> itar
column <u>n</u>	hand <u>d</u> some	resi <u>g</u> n	gu <u>u</u> ard
	hand <u>d</u> kerchief	desi <u>g</u> n	bu <u>u</u> ilding
	ba <u>d</u> ge	forei <u>g</u> ner	gu <u>u</u> ilty
	wed <u>d</u> ge		rogue <u>u</u>
			vogue <u>u</u>
			biscui <u>u</u> t
			tongue <u>u</u>

Silent L	Silent W
al <u>l</u> mond	w <u>l</u> ren
pal <u>l</u> m	w <u>l</u> rote
yo <u>l</u> k	w <u>l</u> restling
cal <u>l</u> m	w <u>l</u> riggle
sal <u>l</u> mon	w <u>l</u> rinkle
cal <u>l</u> f	s <u>w</u> ord
hal <u>l</u> f	w <u>l</u> hole
chalk <u>l</u>	w <u>l</u> reck
tal <u>l</u> k	t <u>w</u> o
wal <u>l</u> k	w <u>l</u> rap
fol <u>l</u> k	w <u>l</u> rong
	w <u>l</u> rist
	w <u>l</u> riting



Основные правила чтения

Чтение гласных

Aa	[eɪ] [æ]	date, plane man, flat	Oo	[əʊ] [ʊ]	home, pole dot, shop
Ee	[i:] [e]	he, these pencil, bell	Uu	[ju:] [ʌ]	flute, student cup, luck
Ii	[aɪ] [ɪ]	time, tie it, lift, lip	Yy	[aɪ] [ɪ]	cry, type myth, fifty

Чтение некоторых согласных

Cc	[k] [s]	cap, colour, cut centre, city cyder	Jj	[dʒ]	jump, jam
Gg	[dʒ] [g]	gym, page, giant game, goal, flag grass, guest	Ss	[s] [z]	son, seven close, rose
			Xx	[ks]	axe, fox 

Чтение некоторых буквосочетаний

ng	[ŋ] [ŋg]	ring, young, long angry, hungry	ou	[aʊ]	loud, house
nk	[ŋk]	bank, ink	oy	[ɔɪ]	joy, toy, boy
ck	[k]	clock, rock	oi		oil, point
wh	[w]	white, what	ay	[eɪ]	ray, play
gh не читается		eight, high	ai		paint, gain
sh	[ʃ]	ship, shop, dish	ir		girl, firm
ch	[tʃ]	chalk, bench	er	[ɜ:]	her, term
th	[ð] [θ]	this, those thing, cloth	ur		turn, fur
ph	[f]	phone, photo	ar	[ɑ:]	far, party
sch	[sk]	school, scheme	or	[ɔ:]	force, more portrait
ee	[i:]	free, meet	er	[ə]	speaker, writer doctor
ea		meat, tea, read	or		
oo	[u:] [ʊ]	spoon, too book, good	ure	[jʊə]	pure, sure
		исключения: flood, blood — [ʌ]	ow	[aʊ] [əʊ]	how, down show, snow
			all	[ɔ:l]	call, ball, small
			qu	[kw]	queen, quite

Прошедшее (Past)	Настоящее (Present)	Будущее (Future)
КАК ОБРАЗУЕТСЯ		
was/were + 1-я ф. глагола + -ing He was doing. – Он делал. He was not (wasn't) doing. – Он не делал. Was he doing? – Делал ли он?	am/are/is + 1-я ф. глагола + -ing He is doing. – Он делает. He is not (isn't) doing. – Он не делает. Is he doing? – Делает ли он?	will + be + 1-я ф. глагола + -ing He will be doing. – Он будет делать. He will not be doing. – Он не будет делать. Will he be doing? – Будет ли он делать?
СЛОВА-МАРКЕРЫ		
while, when, as, all morning/evening...	now, at the moment, at present, these days, still, nowadays, today, tonight... Look! Listen!	this time next week/year/month... и другие обстоятельства времени, указывающие на будущее
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ		
 - Длительное действие в прошлом - Прошрое действие, завершенность которого не установлена - Одновременные действия в прошлом	 - Действие, происходящее в текущий момент - Запланированные будущие действия	 Действие, которое обязательно произойдет в будущем (запланированное действие) 
ПРИМЕРЫ		
I was doing my homework <u>when</u> my friend arrived. – Когда пришел мой друг, я делал домашнее задание.	Sorry, I am doing my homework <u>at the moment</u> . – Извини, но сейчас я делаю домашнее задание.	<u>At 6 p.m.</u> I will be doing my homework. – В 6 часов вечера я буду делать домашнее задание.

Завершённое (совершённое) время – Perfect Tense

P
E
R
F
E
C
T

Прошедшее (Past)

Настоящее (Present)

Будущее (Future)

КАК ОБРАЗУЕТСЯ

had + past participle

(для прав. глагола –
1-я ф. глагола + **-ed**,
для неправ. глагола –
3-я ф. непр. глагола)

I **had** done. – Я сделал.

I **had not** done. – Я не сделал.

Had I done? – Сделал ли я?

have + past participle

(для прав. глагола –
1-я ф. глагола + **-ed**,
для неправ. глагола –
3-я ф. непр. глагола)

I **have** done. – Я сделал.

I **have not** done. – Я не сделал.

Have I done? – Сделал ли я?

will + **have** + past participle

(для прав. глагола –
1-я ф. глагола + **-ed**,
для неправ. глагола –
3-я ф. непр. глагола)

I **will have** done. – Я сделаю.

I **will not have** done. –

Я не сделаю.

Will I **have** done? – Сделаю ли я?

СЛОВА-МАРКЕРЫ

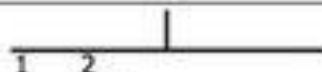
*before, after, already, just, for,
since, till, until, when, by, by the
time, never*

*for, since, already, yet, always, just,
ever, never, so far, today, this
week/month..., how long, lately,
recently*

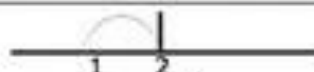
*before, by, by then, by the time,
until, till*



ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ



- Прошрое действие, которое началось и завершилось к определенному моменту в прошлом



- Завершенное действие, непосредственно связанное с настоящим
- Действие, идущее из прошлого и продолжающееся в настоящем



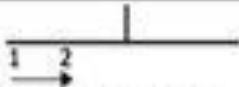
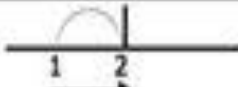
- Действие, которое завершится в определенный момент в будущем

ПРИМЕРЫ

*When my friend came, I **had already done** my homework. –
Когда мой друг пришёл, я уже
сделал домашнее задание.*

*Look! I **have already done** my
homework! – Смотри! Я уже
сделал домашнее задание!*

*I **will have done** my homework **by 8
o'clock**. – Я сделаю домашнее
задание к восьми часам.*

Прошедшее (Past)	Настоящее (Present)	Будущее (Future)
КАК ОБРАЗУЕТСЯ		
had + been + 1-я форма глагола + -ing I had been doing. – Я делал. I had not been doing. – Я не делал. Had I been doing? – Делал ли я?	have/has + been + 1-я форма глагола + -ing I have been doing. – Я делал. I have not been doing. – Я не делал. Have I been doing? – Делал ли я?	will have + been + 1-я форма глагола + -ing I will have been doing. – Я буду делать. I will not have been doing. – Я не буду делать. Will I have been doing? – Буду ли я делать?
СЛОВА-МАРКЕРЫ		
<i>already, just, never, for, since, how long, before, until</i>	<i>all day, for, since, how long, lately, recently, all morning/year..., the whole day</i>	<i>by, by then, by the time, for</i>
ИСПОЛЬЗОВАНИЕ		
 Длительное действие, происходившее перед другим действием	 - Действие, начавшееся в прошлом и только что завершившееся - Длительное действие	 - Действие, которое завершится до определенного события - ПОЧТИ НЕ ИСПОЛЬЗУЕТСЯ
ПРИМЕРЫ		
<i>I had been waiting for half an hour when he arrived.</i> – К тому моменту, когда он пришел, я прождал его полчаса.	<i>I have been doing homework all day and it is still not finished.</i> – Я делал домашнее задание целый день и так его и не закончил.	<i>I will have been doing homework for over an hour by the time my friend arrives.</i> – Когда придет мой друг, я буду делать домашнее задание уже больше часа.

FORMAL LETTER

A formal letter is used when you write to someone you do not know or the content is impersonal. Examples include job applications and business letters. Plan out your letter and ask yourself:

Why am I writing this letter?

Who is my audience?

What response do I want?

The name and address of the person to whom you are writing.

Mr. D. Taylor,
Customer Service Manager,
Taylor Games,
Unit 1, North Avenue,
Town,
WX1 2YZ

Greeting: Use the title and name of the person to whom you are writing.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Opening paragraph: Explain why you are writing the letter. Be clear and to the point.

Re: Customer Service Complaint, Order Number 20340506

I am writing to complain about the awful customer service that I received from your company over the last six weeks in relation to my order.

Main paragraph: Explain what has happened in more detail.

I purchased a computer game on the 5th June, on a guaranteed five-day delivery service, allowing plenty of time for delivery before my son's birthday in July.

Do not write one large paragraph. Use connectives or write a paragraph for each point.

After ten days, the game still hadn't arrived so I sent an email to find out where it was. Two days later, there was still no response, so I tried to contact you by phone. However, I was only able to get through to an answer phone message.

Support opinions with facts.

On the 26th June, I finally spoke to one of your customer services representatives, who assured me that my order had finally been dispatched and would be delivered on the 2nd July, just in time for my son's birthday.

Much to my disappointment, six weeks after placing my order, I am still waiting for the computer game to arrive. The issue has caused an enormous disruption and is not something that I expected from a reputable online retailer.

Conclusion: Repeat the main point and explain what response or outcome you want.

I am offended by the lack of respect shown by your company and demand that a refund be issued immediately.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

Close: Use "Yours sincerely" if you know the name of the person to whom you are writing. If not, use "Yours faithfully".

Your signature and name.

S. Williams

Ms. Sarah Williams

Your full address

6 Cherry Lane,
Town,
AB1 2CD

21st July 2013

Date

Reference: The heading of your letter. It tells the reader what the letter is about.

Remember: Always reread and check your letter before sending!



Barking Up the Wrong Tree

Directing your efforts toward the wrong person or thing



Peas in a Pod

People who are close



Through the Grapevine

The informal spreading of messages, gossip, or rumors



On Your High Horse

Superior or arrogant position



Hit the Hay

To go to bed



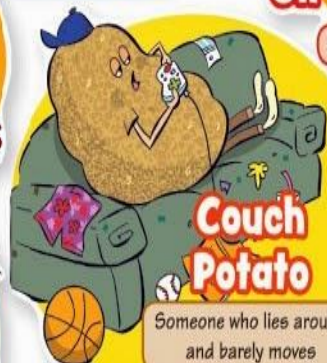
Under the Weather

Not feeling well



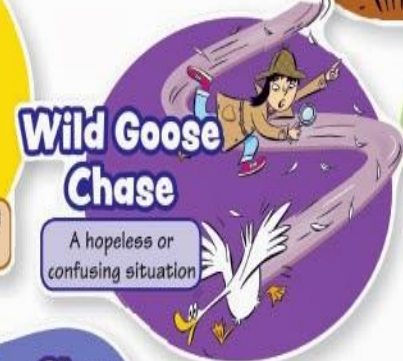
Cool as a Cucumber

Very calm; not nervous



Couch Potato

Someone who lies around and barely moves



Wild Goose Chase

A hopeless or confusing situation



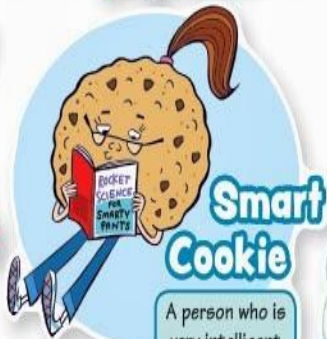
Green With Envy

Very jealous



Crocodile Tears

Fake tears or false sadness



Smart Cookie

A person who is very intelligent



On Cloud Nine

Blissfully happy



Clam Up

To refuse to talk



Dressed to the Nines

Dressed fashionably



Goody Two Shoes

Someone who tries to be perfect



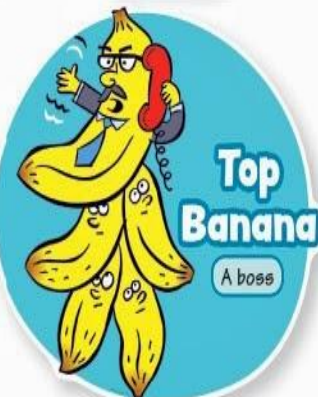
Dog Days of Summer

The hottest, most humid days of summer



Wolf in Sheep's Clothing

Someone who appears to be harmless but is really dangerous



Top Banana

A boss

Example 1**PAST**

Почитывал	I read
Читал	I was reading
Прочитал	I had read

PRESENT

Почитываю	I read
Читаю	I'm reading
Прочитал	I have read

FUTURE

Почитаю	I will read
Буду читать	I will be reading
Прочитаю	I will have read

SIMPLE

(в общем / в целом)

CONTINUOUS

(действие тянется)

PERFECT

(совершенное / завершённое действие)

PAST

Ходил	I went
Шёл	I was going
Сходил	I had gone

PRESENT

Хожу	I go
Иду	I'm going
Сходил	I have gone

FUTURE

Пойду	I will go
Буду идти	I will be going
Схожу	I will have gone

SIMPLE

(в общем / в целом)

CONTINUOUS

(действие тянется)

PERFECT

(совершенное / завершённое действие)

PAST

Плавал	I swam
Плыл	I was swimming
Проплыл	I had swum

PRESENT

Плаваю	I swim
Плыву	I'm swimming
Проплыл	I have swum

FUTURE

Буду плавать	I will swim
Буду плыть	I will be swimming
Проплыву	I will have swum

Example 3**SIMPLE**

(в общем / в целом)

CONTINUOUS

(действие тянется)

PERFECT

(совершенное / завершённое действие)