

А. А. Малинина

Английский язык

Учимся правильно читать

Kitten

Для младших
школьников

Chicken



Bug



АБЕРСЭЪ

Welcome to the World of English

А. А. Малинина

АНГЛИЙСКИЙ ЯЗЫК

Учимся правильно читать

Для младших
школьников

2-е издание



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Книга поможет привести в систему и закрепить правила чтения гласных, согласных букв и буквосочетаний. Пособие может служить дополнением к любому учебнику для начальных классов и использоваться как на уроках, так и для самостоятельной работы дома.

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От автора

Чтение — это один из важных элементов при изучении английского языка. Данное пособие поможет привести в систему и закрепить правила чтения букв английского языка. Книга может служить дополнением к любому учебнику для начальных классов и использоваться как на уроках, так и для самостоятельной работы дома.

В книге даны правила чтения гласных, согласных букв и буквосочетаний. Прорабатывать правила можно последовательно, а можно пользоваться данной книгой как справочным пособием по мере возникновения трудностей при изучении того или иного правила.

У маленького ребёнка прекрасно развита долговременная память. Всё, что он учил, надолго запоминается. Поэтому



следует использовать преимущества детской памяти для запоминания правил чтения. Для того чтобы ребёнок быстрее справился с непривычными правилами, предлагаются слова, большая часть которых соответствует возрасту учащихся, а также занимательные скороговорки и весёлые стихотворения, часть которых рекомендуется выучить наизусть. Для закрепления правил чтения используется цветовая сигнализация.

Автор пособия желает вам успехов.

The ABC

Aa	[eɪ]	Nn	[en]
Bb	[bi:]	Oo	[əʊ]
Cc	[si:]	Pp	[pi:]
Dd	[di:]	Qq	[kju:]
Ee	[i:]	Rr	[ɑ:]
Ff	[ef]	Ss	[es]
Gg	[dʒi:]	Tt	[ti:]
Hh	[eɪtʃ]	Uu	[ju:]
Ii	[aɪ]	Vv	[vi:]
Jj	[dʒeɪ]	Ww	['dʌblju:]
Kk	[keɪ]	Xx	[eks]
Ll	[el]	Yy	[waɪ]
Mm	[em]	Zz	[zed]

Знаки транскрипции

Гласные

[ʌ] — bus, cup

[æ] — bag, map

[e] — leg, bed

[ə] — a cap, letter

[ɒ] — hot, dog

[ɪ] — big, pig

[u] — book, took

[ɑ:] — car, mark

[ɔ:] — sport, more

[i:] — meet, be

[ɜ:] — bird, fur

[u:] — school, moon

Дифтонги

[eɪ] — lake, rain

[aɪ] — like, bye

[ɔɪ] — toy, point

[əʊ] — go, home

[ɪə] — deer, here

[eə] — hair, care

[aʊ] — cloud, now

[ʊə] — sure, flower

Согласные

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| [b] — table, ball | [p] — deep, pen |
| [f] — lift, fool | [v] — give, visit |
| [k] — black, cake | [g] — tiger, grey |
| [s] — list, send | [z] — lazy, zoo |
| [t] — eat, ten | [d] — land, day |
| [ʃ] — finish, ship | [ʒ] — pleasure,
decision |
| [tʃ] — chess,
beach | [dʒ] — page, jump |
| [θ] — tooth, think | [ð] — this, bathe |
| [j] — yellow, cube | |
| [m] — man, women | |
| [n] — nose, snake | |
| [l] — lamp, black | |
| [r] — write, train | |
| [ŋ] — morning, strong | |
| [h] — who, head | |
| [w] — wind, between | |

Правила чтения гласных букв

В английском языке 26 букв: 20 согласных и 6 гласных: Aa, Ee, Ii, Oo, Uu, Yy. Каждая английская гласная буква может передавать несколько гласных звуков. Правила чтения гласных букв **под ударением** зависят от того, какие буквы следуют за ними в данном слове:

not, nose, noise.

В английском языке существует 4 типа **ударных слогов**.

I. Открытый слог — слог, который заканчивается на гласный звук, т. е. гласная буква открыта (за ней нет согласной или после согласной стоит другая гласная или буква **e**, которая не читается):

I	me	no	age	my
hi	he	nose	page	music

В открытом типе слога все гласные буквы имеют **алфавитное звучание**:

face [feɪs]

like [laɪk]

pupil [ˈpjuːpl]

Pete [piːt]

nose [nəʊz]

type [taɪp]

II. **Закрытый слог** — слог, который заканчивается на одну или несколько согласных букв:

stamp, best, it, pot

В закрытом слоге гласные буквы читаются **краткими звуками**:

bag [bæg]

big [bɪg]

bus [bʌs]

desk [desk]

frog [frɒg]

gym [dʒɪm]

III. **Третий тип слога** — слог, в котором за ударной гласной следует буква **r**:

arm, girl.

В третьем типе слога гласные буквы читаются как **долгие звуки**:

car [kɑː]

bird [bɜːd]

sport [spɔːt]

Bert [bɜːt]

Byrd [bɜːd]

nurse [nɜːs]

IV. Четвёртый тип слога — слог, в котором за ударной гласной следует буквосочетание **r + гласная**:

more, Mary.

В четвёртом типе слога гласные буквы читаются как **дифтонги** (двугласные звуки):

hare [heə]

fire [faɪə]

more [mɔ:]

here [hɪə]

tyre ['taɪə]

cure ['kjʊə]

⌘ Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Face, tram, mere, sport, hire, slim, eve, drive, brave, cute, dare, more, pure, star, share, stork, hat, six, desk, Jim, bridge, turkey, care, snake, store, fine, cut, me, plum, tyre, hare, car, like, Pete, let, bird, large.

I
plane

II
p**a**n

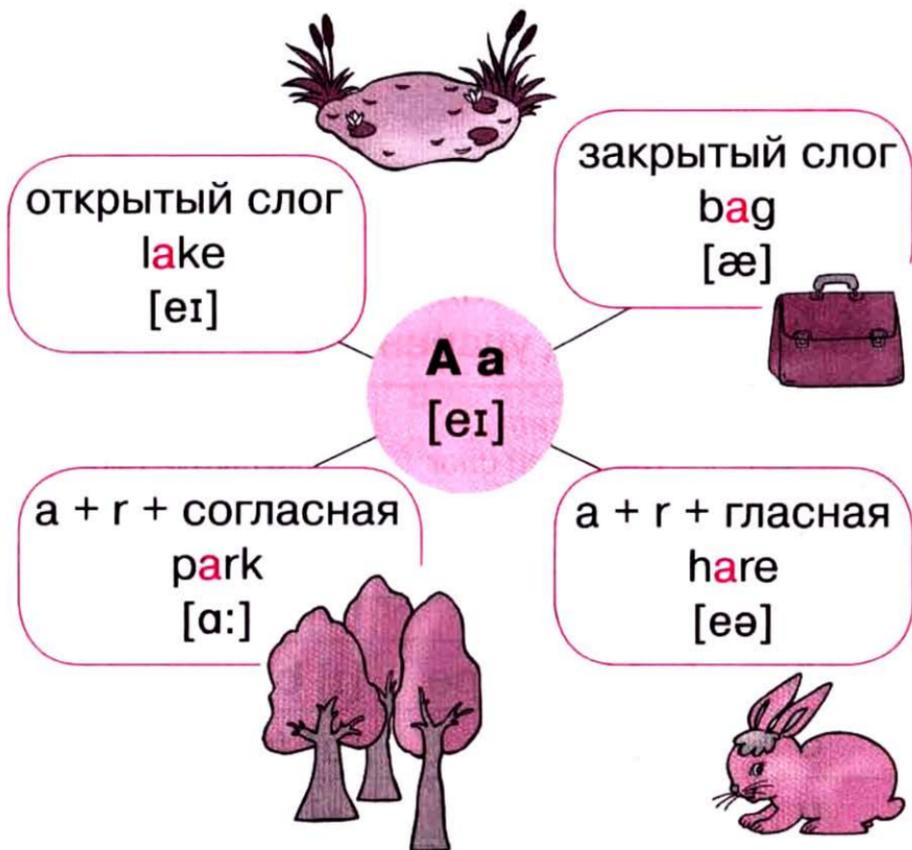
III
sh**a**rk

IV
c**u**re

Таблица чтения гласных букв
под ударением

Тип слога Буква	I тип открытый слог	II тип закрытый слог
a	[eɪ] f a ce	[æ] b a g
e	[i:] P e te	[e] d e sk
i/y	[aɪ] l i ke, t y pe	[ɪ] b i g, g y m
o	[əʊ] n o se	[ɒ] fr o g
u	[ju:] p u pil	[ʌ] b u s

Тип слога Буква	III тип гласная + r	IV тип гласная + r + гласная
a	[a:] car	[eə] hare
e	[z:] Bert	[ɪə] here
i/y	[z:] bird, Byrd	[aɪə] fire, tyre
o	[ɔ:] sport	[ɔ:] more
u	[z:] nurse	[juə] cure



1. Прочитай слова:

[eɪ]

face
name
date
take
lake
cake
plane
skate
game
make

[æ]

Ann
cat
glad
flat
man
bad
hat
rabbit
land
plan

[ɑ:]

car
arm
mark
farm
park
large
start
March
shark
garden

[eə]

bare
Mary
hare
care
dare
mare
parents
rare
fare
prepare

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) face, lake, ~~rabbit~~, snake, make;
b) and, flat, hand, parents, bad;
c) arm, shark, park, mark, plane;
d) place, hare, bare, care, rare.

3. Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Late, bare, party, fat, face, hat, sharp, stamp, snake, salad, take, lake, park, square, skate, game, plate, bat, dark, Mary, black, cake, rare, large, parents, car, rat,

arm, jam, prepare, plane, shade, start, fare,
garden, dare, bag, flag, apple, cat, page.

I

[eɪ]

make

II

[æ]

hand

III

[ɑ:]

March

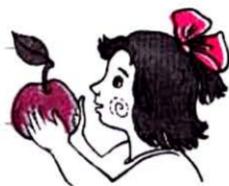
IV

[eə]

hare

4. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

an apple
have an apple
Pat, have an apple.



* * *

A black cat sat on a mat and ate a fat rat.

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни слова, в которых буква **a** находится под ударением. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.



* * *

My name is Ann
Her name is Jane,
His name is Dan
Say it again¹.

* * *

Ann's cat is black,
Jane's cat is grey.
They often drink milk
And wash² every day³.



Слова, читающиеся не по правилам.

¹ again [ə'geɪn] — снова.

² wash [wɒʃ] — моются.

³ day [deɪ] — день.

* * *

My cat is black,
My cat is fat.
My cat likes rats
Rats are grey and fat.

* * *

I see a big black cat,
Big black cat,
Big black cat.
What¹ a big black cat!
What a cat!
What a cat!

* * *

Tom and Jill
Are in the park.
One is fair,
The other is dark.



* * *

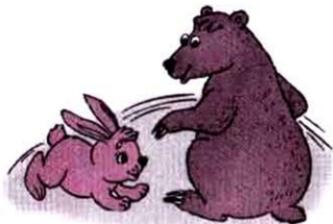
I live here.
You live near.
Tom lives so far
That he goes in a car.

Слова, читающиеся не по правилам.

¹ what [wɒt] — что, какой.

* * *

I'm a hare,
I run around the bear.
I'm small.
The bear can't
catch me at all.



* * *

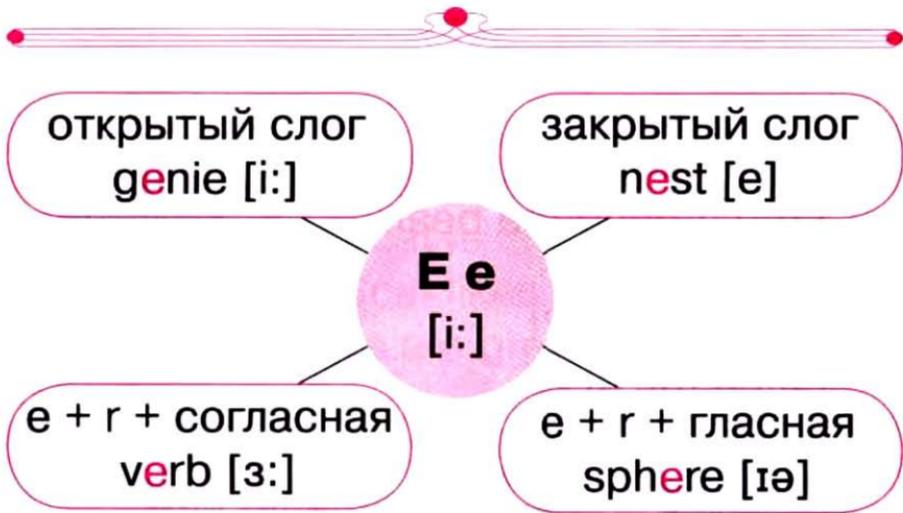
Fat Pat had a fat cat.
Pat's fat cat sat in Pat's hat.
A cat in a hat.
A hat in a hand.



Don't Care

(Nursery rhyme)

Don't Care didn't care,
Don't Care was wild:
Don't Care stole plum and pear
Like any beggar's child.
Don't Care was made to care
Don't Care was hung:
Don't Care was put in a pot
And boiled till he was done.



▶▶ Буквосочетание **ee** читается как звук [i:]:

bee, geese, teeth, green, meet, week, seem, tree.

▶▶ Буква **e** в конце слова не читается. Её называют немой буквой:

plate, face, name, time, nose, game, rose, lake.

▶▶ Не путай немую букву **e** в конце слова и букву **e** в открытом слоге:

take	be
table	he
age	she
lake	we
like	me

1. Прочитай слова:

[i:]

be
he
she
me
eve
Steve
Pete
we

[e]

leg
Meg
help
letter
ten
pencil
Ben
lesson

[ɜ:]

verb
her
term
person
mercy
serve
servant
perfect

[ɪə]

here
mere
sphere
sere
sphere

[i:]

meet
week
green
teeth

[i:]

geese
deep
keen
been

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- Pete, we, ~~sheep~~, eve, she;
- smell, nest, Steve, tell, letter;
- mere, game, here, sphere, sere;
- here, term, serve, person, verb;
- teeth, been, pencil, green, meet.

3. Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Test, met, mercy, mere, we, her, person, best, shell, be, servant, west, smell, serve, Steve, shelf, sphere, me, sere, term, wet, let, perfect, she, he, letter, red, eve, leg, bench, Pete, spell, help, here, sphere.

I [i:] she
II [e] nest
III [ɜ:] verb
IV [ɪə] here

4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

		[æ]	[e]	
		bad	—	bed
		Dan	—	den
		Pat	—	pet
		pan	—	pen
				
				

5. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

pets

ten pets

keeps ten pets

Pete keeps ten pets.

Feed the bees with three sweet peas.



6. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых буква **e** стоит под ударением. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

I Like to Eat

Ben: Tell me, little Pete,
What you like to eat.

Pete: Well, I like to eat
What is taste and sweet.



A Pen and a Pencil

Pete has got a pencil,
Pete has got a pen;
He draws with his pencil
And writes with his pen.



I See the Letters

Boy: I see the letters,
I see the letters,
But they are not for me.

* * *

We see a pen in the bag.
You see a hen at the door.
They see a cat under the bench.
I see a carpet on the floor.

* * *

Stop! Look! Listen!
Before you cross the street
Use your eyes,
use your ears,
And then use your feet.



Grizzly Bear

If you ever, ever, ever meet a grizzly bear —
You must never, never, never ask him where
He is going or what he is doing:
For if you ever, ever dare
To stop a grizzly bear —
You will never meet
A nother grizzle bear.

открытый слог
nine [aɪ]

закрытый слог
pig [i]



I i
[aɪ]

i + r + согласная
bird [z:]



i + r + гласная
fire [aɪə]

открытый слог
fly [aɪ]

закрытый слог
gym [ɪ]



Y y
[waɪ]

y + r + согласная
Byrd [z:]

y + r + гласная
tyre [aɪə]

▶▶ Слова, которые читаются не по правилу:

live [lɪv] give [gɪv] ski [ski:]

Буква **y** в начале слова перед гласной читается как звук [j]: **y**es [jes], **y**ellow [ˈjeləʊ].

Безударная буква **y** в конце слова читается как звук [ɪ]: city [ˈsɪtɪ], baby [ˈbeɪbɪ].

Запомни исключение: July [dʒu:ˈlaɪ].

1. Прочитай слова:

[aɪ]

pie
fine
line
five
nice
by
type
my
fly

[ɪ]

six
sit
milk
list
win
gym
system
symbol
lyric

[ɜ:]

bird
girl
fir
shirt
skirt
third
Sir
Byrd

[aɪə]

hire
fire
tire
tired
mire
wire
byre
lyre
tyre

[ɪ]		[j]	
angry	family	yes	yarn
hungry	city	you	yet
hurry	study	your	yellow
pity	pretty	yell	yard
sorry	windy	yelp	yesterday

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) time, sky, ~~pretty~~, like, tiger;
 b) fish, gym, swim, bird, system;
 c) shirt, milk, Byrd, dirty, third;
 d) fine, mire, fire, satire, lyre;
 e) family, city, sorry, cry, pretty;
 f) yes, yard, bye, yell, you.

3. Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Line, bye, sit, milk, tyre, girl, list, fine, win, tire, gym, Byrd, life, nice, hire, shirt, byre, Mike, tiger, kite, wire, my, system, sky, like, mire, Sir, bike, hill, tired, skirt, type, lyric, mill, lyre, gyre, fir, will, pike, hike.

I [aɪ] fly
II [ɪ] six
III [ɜ:] bird
IV [aɪə] fire

4. Прочитай как можно быстрее.

A patter¹

Give the pigs six big chips.

river

in the river

to swim in the river

like to swim in the river



¹ patter [ˈpætə] — скороговорка.



Byrd and Jim like to swim in the river.

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых буквы **i** и **y** стоят под ударением. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

* * *

Kitty meets Minnie.
Minnie, says Kitty,
This is my pinny¹,
Isn't it pretty!

My Kite

I've got my kite
My kite is white.
My kite is in the sky.
Fly high, my kite,
Fly high, white kite,
Fly high in the blue sky.

¹ pinny — передник.

* * *

I like this pond¹.
It's big and wide,
And there are fish
Deep down inside².

It's Winter

It's winter, it's winter,
Let's skate and ski!
It's winter, it's winter,
It's great fun for me.



¹ pond — пруд.

² Deep down inside — глубоко внизу.



March

March brings sunny
days and winds.
So we know that
spring begins.

A Little Bird

Little bird, little bird,
Look at me!
I've got a bird-house.
Oh! Come and see.

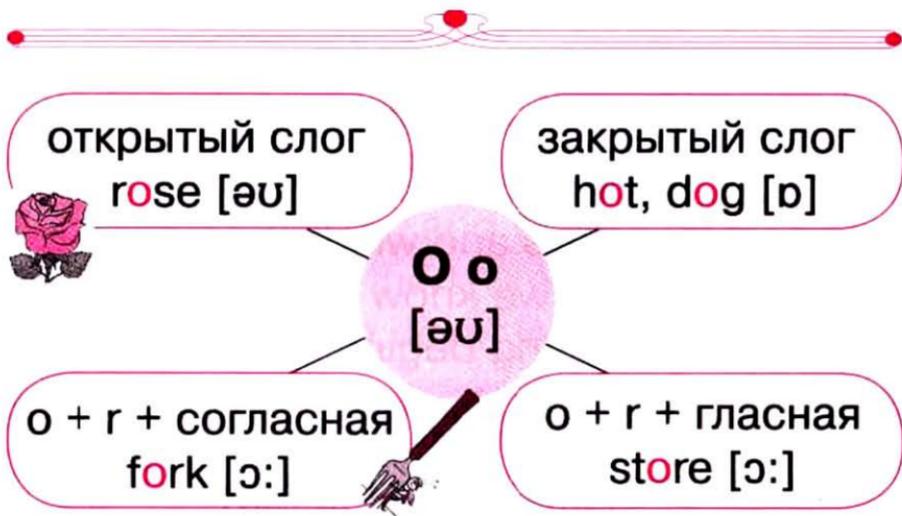
A Fire

Why does a fire eat big sticks of wood?
I shouldn't like to have that for my food.
But the flames all lick¹ their lips —
it must taste good!

* * *

Spring is green,
Summer is bright,
Autumn is yellow,
Winter is white.

¹ lick — лизать.



1. Прочитай слова:

[əʊ]

no
go
rose
nose
home
stone
hope
note
open
smoke

[ɒ]

hot
dog
fox
frog
stop
song
long
box
doctor
cock

[ɔ:]

or
for
sport
nor
short
fork
pork
sort
north
born

[ɔ:]

ore
more
core
bore
store
before
shore
explore

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) sofa, ~~job~~, hope, note, go;
 b) short, cock, doctor, frog, shop;
 c) north, horse, shore, morning, born;
 d) more, core, before, sport, store.

3. Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Home, store, sport, stone, not, lord, strong, no, morning, box, home, core, nor, short, explore, sock, fox, dog, shore, doctor, born, open, for, song, hope, ore, north, note, hospital, bore, go, phone, fork, pork, before, shop, clock, sort.

I [əʊ] nose
II [ɒ] frog
III [ɔ:] horse
IV [ɔ:] more

4. Прочитай как можно быстрее.

A Patter

Cob is Dob's dog,
Tob is Mob's dog.

* * *

Zog the frog wears long blue socks
And eats hot dogs from an orange box.

* * *

sorry

very sorry

very sorry to interrupt you

I'm very sorry to interrupt you

I'm very sorry to interrupt you so many
times.

* * *

slow¹

so slow

go so slow

don't go so slow

Joe, don't go so slow

Oh, Joe, don't go so slow.



¹ slow [sləʊ] — медленно.

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых буква **o** стоит под ударением. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

* * *

Nose, nose,
Smell a rose.

Little Frog

Little frog, little frog,
Hop, hop, hop.
Little frog, little frog,
Stop, stop, stop.

The Rose and the Horse

The fox is growing a rose.
The rose is a lovely flower.
The horse looks at the rose.
It's looked for a whole hour.



* * *



Soft¹ white ducks
Swim on the top,
And big green frogs
Go hop, hop, hop!



¹ soft — мягкий.

Donkey

Donkey, donkey, old and grey,
Open your mouth and gently bray¹,
Lift your ears and blow your horn,
To wake the world this sleepy morn².

Limerick³

There was an Old Man with a nose,
Who said: If you choose to suppose⁴,
That my nose is too long,
You are certainly wrong⁵.
That remarkable⁶ man with a nose.

* * *

Good morning, good morning!
Good morning to you!
Good morning, good morning!
We are glad to see you!

¹ gently bray — тихо протруби.

² morn = morning.

³ limerick ['lɪmərɪk] — лимерик (*английская стихотворная форма*).

⁴ choose to suppose [tʃu:z tə sə'pəʊz] — предполагаете.

⁵ certainly wrong ['sɜ:tnlɪ 'rɔ:ŋ] — конечно, неправы.

⁶ remarkable [rɪ'mɑ:kəbl] — замечательный.

открытый слог
cuumber [ju:]



закрытый слог
bus [ʌ]



U u
[ju:]

u + r + согласная
turukey [ɜ:]

u + r + гласная
puure ['juə]



►► Запомни, что в некоторых словах буква **u** читается как звук [ʊ]:

puut, puush, buush, buull, puull, fuull.

1. Прочитай слова:

[ju:]
student
pupil
computer
Tuesday
suit
excuse
cucumber
unit
due
music

[ʌ]
sun
cup
uncle
but
cut
bus
lunch
supper
Sunday
under

[ɜ:]
turn
burn
nurse
hurt
Thursday
fur
burst
curl
curly
turkey

[juə]
pure
cure
secure

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) ~~summer~~, cube, tube, use, cute;
- b) hundred, hungry, burst, must, number;
- c) pure, secure, sure, student, cure;
- d) turn, burst, curl, fur;
- e) put, bus, push, bush, bull.

3. Определи, к какому типу ударного слога относятся слова. Прочитай их.

Sunday, bug, pupil, lunch, cut, usually, music, blue, fur, buzz, nurse, sun, due, uncle, cure, Thursday, understand, excuse, cube, burst, turn, but, suit, cucumber, bun, secure, turkey, bug, unit, Tuesday, burn, tube, curly, hurt, student, tune, sure.

I
[ju:]
mule

II
[ʌ]
cup

III

[ɜ:]

turnip**IV**

[juə]

pure**4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:**

[æ] [ʌ]

cat — cut



cap — cup



hat — hut



ban — bun



bag — bug

**5. Прочитай как можно быстрее:**

* * *

Buzz, buzz, buzz,
 Go the bees in the sun.
 Buzz, buzz, buzz,
 Making honey is fun.

* * *

Dan will have fun.
Dan will run and jump.
— Will Dan run and jump?
— Yes, he will.



* * *

A tutor¹ who tooted² a flute³,
Tried to teach two young pupils to toot.
Said the two to the tutor:
'Is it harder to toot,
Or to tutor two pupils to toot?'

¹ tutor ['tju:tə] — учитель.

² toot [tu:t] — трубить.

³ flute [flu:t] — флейта.

6. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых буква **u** стоит под ударением. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

* * *

Jump-jump-jump,
Jump over the moon,
Jump all the morning
And all the noon.

Little Lambs

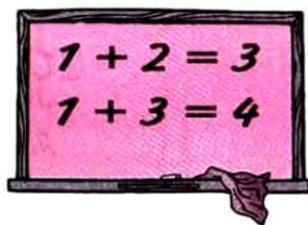
We are little lambs.
And we are very gay.
We jump over the fence
And then we run away.
We run a race.
What fun! What fun!
Let's run again,
Run, run, run!

The air is pure,
The weather is cool.
The turkey and the puppy
Are running to school.
Their uniform is blue.
Look at the picture,
You'll see that's true.

I walk, I stand,
I jump and run.
It's a lot of fun.

How Much?

One plus two —
There is much to do.
One plus three —
There is much to see.



* * *



A snail's shell is curly,
A bird's nest is round;
Rabbit's house twisty
burrows¹
Underground.

* * *

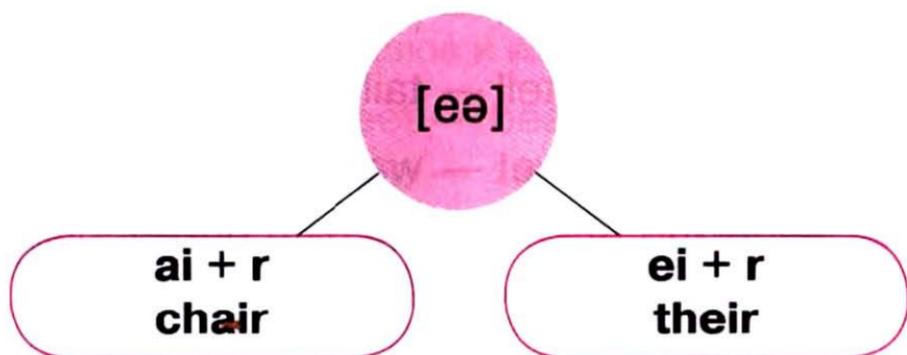
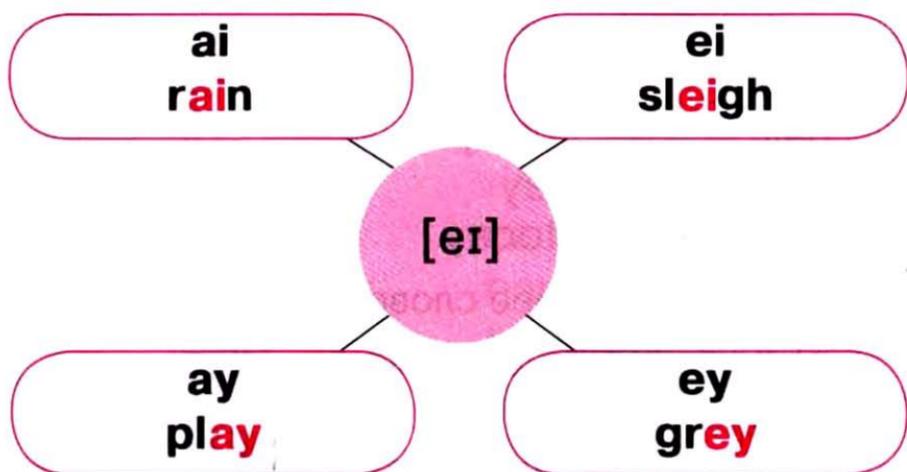
They are off to the South,
Their mother and Guy
To see the Black Sea
And the blue, blue sky.



¹ burrow — нора; рыть нору.

Правила чтения некоторых буквосочетаний

Буквы **a**, **e** в сочетании с гласными буквами **i**, **y** читаются как звук [eɪ].



1. Прочитай слова:

[eɪ]	[eɪ]	[eə]	[eə]
rain	pay	chair	their
train	may	air	heir
main	say	pair	
tail	day	hair	
pain	way	fair	
wait	grey	lair	
lain	they		
nail	obey		
snail	lay		
sleigh	today		

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- pain, main, ~~lane~~, sleigh, train;
- pair, chair, their, rain, heir;
- may, they, today, lake, today.

3. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:



pen — pain

tell — tail

wet — wait



- Запомни исключения, где буквосочетание **ei** читается как [i:]: being, ceiling, receive.

Буквосочетания **ee**, **ea** читаются как звук [i:]:

bee, **team**.

Буквосочетания **ear**, **eer** читаются как звук [ɪə]:

ear, **hear**, **engineer**.

1. Прочитай слова:

[i:]

free

week

freedom

leaf

clean

team

sea

weak

[ɪə]

engineer

career

ear

hear

fear

dear

deer

near

2. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:



beet — beat

see — sea

week — weak

meet — meat



►► Буквосочетание **ea** перед буквой **d** читается как звук [e]: **h**ea**d**, **br**ea**d**, **m**ea**d**ow, **in**st**ea**d (вместо).

Исключения:

health [helθ] — здоровье

earn [ɜ:n] — зарабатывать

early ['ɜ:lɪ] — рано

heart [hɑ:t] — сердце

learn [lɜ:n] — учить

heard [hɜ:d] — II и III формы глагола hear

pearl [pɜ:l] — жемчуг, жемчужина

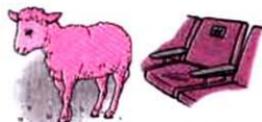
break [breɪk] — 1) перерыв, 2) лакать

great [greɪt] — большой, великий

1. Прочитай слова. Обрати внимание на долготу звуков [ɪ] и [i:]. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:



[ɪ]	[i:]
ship	sheep
sit	seat
chick	cheek
hill	heal
bin	bean
it	eat



2. Прочитай как можно быстрее.

* * *

I scream, you scream, we all scream for
ice-cream.

* * *

East or West home is best.

* * *

great
but hearts are great
is grey but hearts are great
The sky is grey but hearts are great.

* * *

When the cat is away, the mice will play.

3. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями **ei, ai, ey, ay, ee, ea, eer, ear**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

* * *

Two heads are better than one.

* * *

Who can say
Why Today
Tomorrow will be
Yesterday?



* * *

Rain, rain, go to Spain
Never show your face again.

* * *

Rain on the green grass
And rain on the tree,
Rain on the house tops
But not on me.

* * *

Early to bed, early to rise
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.

Two Little Bears

Once two little brown bears
Found a pear-tree¹ full of pears;
But they could not climb up there
For the trunk² was smooth³ and bare⁴.
'If I only had a chair',
Said the elder brown bear,
'I would get the biggest pear,
That is hanging in the air.'

¹ pear-tree ['peətri:] — груша (*дерево*).

² trunk [trʌŋk] — ствол.

³ smooth [smu:θ] — гладкий.

⁴ bare [beə] — голый.

'If you don't soil¹ my hair',
Said the younger little bear,
'I'll serve² you as a chair
And you can get the biggest pear'.

* * *

How many days my baby has to play?
Saturday, Sunday, Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday,
Saturday, Sunday, Monday.

* * *

Heart like doors will open with ease
To very, very little keys.
And don't forget that two are these:
'We thank you all' and 'If you please'.

The Human Rights³

I claim⁴ the human right to live.
I claim the human right to love.
I claim the human right to work.
I claim the right of every child to eat.

(by *Albert E. Kahn*)

¹ soil [soɪl] — пачкать.

² serve [sɜ:v] — служить.

³ The Human Rights — права человека.

⁴ claim [kleɪm] — требую.

►► Буквосочетание **oo** читается как звук [u:]: **pool**, **room**.

Перед буквами **k** и **d** буквосочетание **oo** читается как звук [ʊ]: **book**, **good**.

Буквосочетания **oi** и **oy** читаются как звук [ɔɪ]: **boy**, **noise**.

Буквосочетание **oor** читается как звук [ʊə]: **poor**, **moor**. Запомни исключения: **door** [dɔ:], **floor** [flɔ:].

Буквосочетание **oa** читается как звук [əʊ]: **soap**, **goat**.

1. Прочитай слова:

[u:]	[ʊ]	[ɔɪ]	[əʊ]
cool	book	boy	soap
noon	look	toy	boat
moon	took	joy	goat
roof	shook	coin	coat
choose	cook	noise	road
pool	good	voice	goal
room	mood	point	oak
foot	food	join	[ʊə]
goose	stood	oil	poor
			moor

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) moon, room, ~~book~~, foot, goose;
- b) took, pool, mood, stood, look;
- c) toy, noise, oak, voice, boy;
- d) soap, boat, goal, coat, note.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

noise

a lot of noise

makes a lot of noise

The boy makes a lot of noise.



* * *

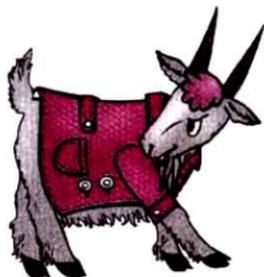
What noise annoys an oyster¹ most?

A noisy noise annoys can oyster most.

* * *

The cook took a good look at the pudding and put sugar in it.

* * *



a coat

to buy a coat

wants to buy a coat

goat wants to buy a coat

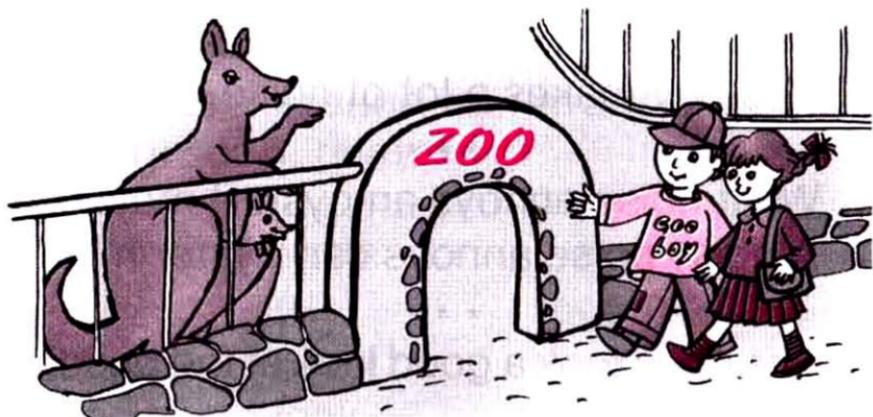
The poor goat wants

to buy a coat.

¹ oyster [ˈɔɪstə] — устрица.

4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть буквосочетания **oo**, **ou**, **a**, **oa**, **oor**.

Come with me
To the zoo, zoo, zoo
To see a kangaroo,
kangaroo, kangaroo.



Count Boys!

Eleven little boys
Playing toys with Ben.
Two boys go away,
And then there are...
(Ten)

The Little Goat

One poor little goat
Put on his little coat
And went on a trip by boat
One poor little goat.



My Books

We are good friends
My books and I.
We have such fun,
My books and I.
We are good friends.
Can you say why?



A Song

I'm a cloud.
I'm not a bear.
I can fly
In the blue sky.
I've got a balloon.
It looks like the moon.
The bees won't notice me
I hope, too soon.

My Dog

I've got a dog.

My dog is good.

I give it very tasty food.



►► Буквосочетание **ou** читается как звук [aʊ]: **h**ouse, m**ou**se.

Буквосочетание **our** читается как звук [ˈaʊə]: **ou**r, **hou**r.

Запомни исключения: four [fɔ:], fourth [fɔ:θ], course [kɔ:s].

1. Прочитай слова:

[aʊ]

mouse

house

blouse

mouth

count

mountain

trousers

out

[ˈaʊə]

our

hour

sour

[ɔ:]

four

fourth

course

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) mouth, count, ~~ant~~, blouse;

b) our, road, hour, sour;

c) poor, four, fourth, course.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

the house

round the house

runs round the house

The mouse runs round the house.



4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями **ou** и **our**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

The House of the Mouse

The house of the mouse

Is a wee¹ little house,

A green little house in the grass.



The Cat and the Mouse

Cat: Little Mouse,
Little Mouse,
Where is your house?

¹ wee — крохотный.

Mouse: Little Cat,
Little Cat,
I've got no flat,
I'm a poor mouse,
I've got no house.

Cat: Little Mouse,
Little Mouse,
Come to my house.

Mouse: Little Cat,
Little Cat,
I cannot do that.
You want to eat me.



A Rubber¹ Ball

It's always round,
It can jump and fall.
In the air, on the ground
We can play with our rubber ball.

- ▶▶ Буквосочетание **ow** под ударением в односложных словах читается как звук [aʊ]: **n**ow, **t**own.
Запомни исключение: own [əʊn].

¹ rubber [ˈrʌbə] — резиновый.

Буквосочетание **ow** в конце двусложных слов (слова, состоящие из двух слогов) в безударном положении читается как звук [əʊ]: yellow, Moscow.

Буквосочетание **ow + er (el)** читается как звук [ˈaʊə]: flower, towel.

1. Прочитай слова:

[aʊ]	[əʊ]	[ˈaʊə]
now	window	flower
cow	yellow	shower
how	pillow	tower
down	narrow	towel
owl	slow	vowel
town	flow	
brown	blow	

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) show, elbow, yellow, ~~flower~~, window;
- b) town, our, cow, brown, now;
- c) flower, shower, blouse, towel.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

it's snowing
when it's snowing
so snowy, when it's snowing
Snow is so snowy, when it's snowing.

4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетанием **ow**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

What Is Brown?

'What is brown?'
Asks little Ann.
'My hat is brown',
Says little Dan.

The Owl and the Cat

The owl looked up to the stars above,
And sang to a small guitar,
'Oh, lovely Cat, oh, Cat, my love,
What a beautiful cat you are!'



* * *

Carrots, peas, beans and cabbages grow,
Carrots, peas, beans and cabbages grow.
Do you or I or anyone know
How carrots, peas, beans and cabbages
grow?



It's Snowing

It's snowing, it's snowing,
What a lot of snow!
It's snowing, it's snowing.
Let's play with snow!

A Riddle

This is a house
With one window in it,
Showing films
Nearly every minute.

(A TV-set.)

▶ Буква **a** перед буквосочетаниями **ll**, **lk**, **ld**, **ls**, **lt** читается как звук [ɔ:]: **ball**, **chalk**, salt, false, bald.

Буквосочетание **alm** читается как звукосочетание [ɑ:m]: **palm**, **calm** [kɑ:m].

Буква **o** перед буквосочетанием **ld** читается как звук [əʊ]: **old**, **sold**.

Буквосочетание **alf** читается как звукосочетание [ɑ:f]: **calf** [kɑ:f], **half** [hɑ:f].

1. Прочитай слова:

[ɔ:]	[ɔ:]	[ɑ:m]
ball	salt	calm
tall	bald	calmly
all	halt	palm
walk	false	balm
call	talk	balmy
small	fall	
chalk		

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) talk, ~~fork~~, walk, ball, tall;
b) cold, gold, told, doll, sold;
c) calm, palm, balm, calmly, farm.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

ball
play ball
small play ball
tall and small play ball
All children tall and small play ball.



4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями **all**, **alk**, **old**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

The Letters

I have found all the letters
Big and small,
Short and tall.

I have found all the letters
After all,
After all.

I have found all the letters,
I know them all.

Once and for all,
Once and for all.

* * *

Each day I take my dog out for a walk.
And as we go we have a talk.
About the sun, the moon, the stars,
About the sky and the planet Mars.

Robin the Bobbin

Robin the Bobbin,
the big-bellied¹ Ben,
He ate more meat
than eighty men;
He ate a cow,
he ate a calf²,

¹ big-bellied — с большим брюхом.

² calf [kɑ:f] — телёнок.

He ate a butcher¹
and a half²,
He ate a church³,
he ate a steeple⁴,
He ate a priest⁵
and all the people!
A cow and a calf,
An ox and a half,
A church and a steeple,
And all the good people,
And yet he complained⁶
that his stomach⁷ wasn't full.



- ¹ butcher ['butʃə] — мясник.
² half [hɑ:f] — половина.
³ church [tʃɜ:tʃ] — церковь.
⁴ steeple ['sti:pl] — колокольня.
⁵ priest [pri:st] — священник.
⁶ and yet he complained — и он ещё жаловался.
⁷ stomach ['stʌmək] — желудок.

Winter

I come with cold and snow
But you like me, I know.

Ice-cream

The ice is bright and old
And it's for ice-cream
Loved by young and old.

How Old Are You?

Children: How old are you, Jenny?
How old are you today?
How old are you, Jenny?
How old are you today?

Jenny: I'm ten, I'm ten today,
Just ten years old today.
I'm just ten years old today,
I'm ten years old today.

Giraffe Calf

The calf and the giraffe took half a bath,
But the giraffe, she had to laugh,
Because her calf was half giraffe,
The calf in half a bath was half giraffe.

►► Буква **i** после согласной и перед буквосочетаниями **gh** и **ld (nd)** читается как звук [aɪ]: **high**, **mild**, **kind**.

Запомни исключения: **wind** [waɪnd], **children** ['tʃɪldrən].

1. Прочитай слова:

high	find
night	kind
right	child
light	mild
bright	blind
might	mind
fight	behind

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) night, light, ~~eight~~, right, high;

b) kind, children, mild, find, child.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

I can't find

I can't find my little child

I can't find my little child

behind

I can't find my little child behind the high house.



4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями **igh, ild (ind)**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

Good Night

Good night, good night,
My little child.
Get up gay and bright
In the morning light.



My Hands

Here's my left hand,
And here's my right.
I can clap them
With all my might¹.



* * *

Look to the left and look to the right,
Note what traffic is in sight².
Note, too, which light can be seen:
The Red, the Yellow, or the Green.

¹ might [maɪt] — сила.

² Note what traffic is in sight — обрати внимание на то, какой транспорт виден.

Children, keep from dangerous¹ play
And **think** before you cross today.



Three Blind Mice

Three blind mice!
Three blind mice!
See how they run,
See how they run.
They all ran after
the farmer's wife.
The chair is high.

* * *

The brown chair is high.
The large brown chair is high.
The large brown chair is too high.
The large brown chair is too high for my
sister.
The large brown chair is too high for my little
sister.

►► Буква **а** перед буквами **п, ф, th, s + со-
гласная** читается как звук [ɑ:]: pl**а**nt,
gl**а**ss.

¹ dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] — опасный.

Буква **o** перед буквами **m, n, v, th** читается как звук [ʌ]: son, love.

1. Прочитай слова:

[ɑ:]

grass

class

last

fast

plant

glass

after

task

path

father

[ʌ]

some

come

love

dove

above

other

glove

money

mother

brother

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) ~~park~~, plant, path, grass, father;

b) mother, other, rather, glove, brother.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

My father

My father gave me

My father gave me some

My father gave me some money.

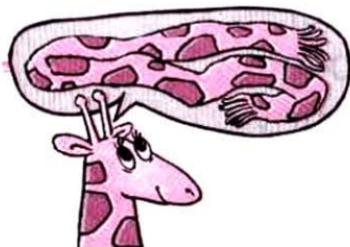


4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквой **a** перед **n, f, th, s** + **согласная** и буквой **o** + **m, n, v, th**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

* * *

There is a place in the country
I'll never pass.
I'll always take there
Some fresh green grass.

Giraffe



I'm a giraffe.
I haven't got a scarf.
There is no scarf
For the poor giraffe.

* * *

Isn't it funny
How a bear likes honey?
Buzz! Buzz! Buzz!
I wonder why he does?
(A. A. Miln. *Winnie-the-Pooh*)

What Does a Bee Do?

What does a bee do?
It brings home honey.

What does Father do?

He brings home money.

And what does Mother do?

She gives out the money.

And what does Baby do?

It eats up the honey.

The Family

Here is my father,
Here is my mother,
Here is my sister,
Here is my brother.



Father, mother,
Sister, brother
Hand in hand
With one another.

- ▶▶ Буквосочетание **wor** читается как звуко-сочетание [wɜ:]: **work**, **word**.
Буквосочетание **wa** читается как звуко-сочетание [wɔ:]: **warm**, **wasp**.
Буквосочетание **ew** читается как звук [ju:]: **new**, **few**.
Буквосочетание **aw** читается как звук [ɔ:]: **saw**, **paw**.

Запомни исключения: worry [ˈwʌrɪ], was [wəz], swan [swɒn], want [wɒnt], wash [wɒʃ], watch [wɒtʃ].

1. Прочитай слова:

wor-	wa-	-ew	-aw
[wɜ:]	[wɔ:]	[ju:]	[ɔ:]
work	war	new	paw
word	warm	few	law
world	wardrobe	dew	straw
worse	wasp	fewer	saw
worth	wand	knew	caw
worm		newspaper	dawn

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) worm, ~~was~~, worker, word, world;
- b) war, water, saw, wasp, wardrobe;
- c) new, music, newspaper, fewer, few;
- d) lawn, pawn, cow, saw, law.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

lawn

a green lawn

above a green lawn

flew above a green lawn

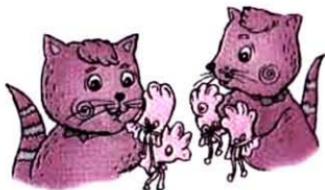
A swan flew above a green lawn.



4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова с буквосочетаниями **wor**, **wa**, **ew**, **aw**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

Kittens

Our paws for wearing
blue mittens
To be different from
other kittens.



Tommy Trot

Tommy Trot, a man of law¹,
Sold his bed and lay on straw².
Sold the straw and slept on grass,
To buy his wife a looking-glass³.

Water

If all the world were water,
And all the sea were ink,
What should we do for bread and jam?
What should we do for drink?

¹ a man of law — юрист.

² straw — солома.

³ a looking-glass — зеркало.



Swan

Swan swam over the sea.
Swim, swan, swim!
Swan swam back again,
Well swum, swan!

I Wash Some Things an Unusual Way

I wash some things an unusual way.
You must say,
What things I wash an unusual way.
When I read a fable¹,
I clean my table,
When I get up,
I wash my cup².
When I go for a walk,
I wash my fork³.
In the afternoon,
I wash my spoon⁴.
When I see Kate,
I wash my plate⁵.

¹ fable [feɪbl] — басня.

² cup [kʌp] — чашка.

³ fork [fɔ:k] — вилка.

⁴ spoon [spu:n] — ложка.

⁵ plate [pleɪt] — тарелка.

When three days pass¹,
I wash my glass².
One time in my life
I wash my knife³.
When I settle⁴,
I wash my tea-kettle⁵.
Don't wash this way.
Wash these things every day!

A Cat Went to Buy a Hat

A cat went to town to buy a hat.
What? A cat with a hat?
A hat for a cat?
Who ever saw a cat with a hat?



A cock went to town to buy a clock.
What? A cock with a clock?
A clock for a cock?
Who ever saw a cock with a clock?

¹ When three days pass — когда прошло три дня.

² glass [glɑ:s] — стакан.

³ knife [naɪf] — нож.

⁴ settle ['setl] — решать.

⁵ tea-kettle ['ti: 'ketl] — чайник.



A fox went to town to buy a box.
What? A fox with a box?
A box for a fox?
Who ever saw a fox with a box?

A hen went to town to buy a pen.
What? A hen with a pen?
A pen for a hen?
Who ever saw a hen with a pen?



A pig went to town to buy a stick.
What? A pig with a stick?
A stick for a pig?
Who ever saw a pig with a stick?

Правила чтения согласных букв

- ▶▶ Буква **Сс** [si:] перед гласными буквами **е, і, у** читается как звук [s]: **n**ice, **c**ity. В остальных случаях буква **с** читается как звук [k]: musi**c**, **c**at, **c**lean. Буквосочетание **ck** всегда читается как звук [k]: bla**ck**, chi**ck**en. Буквосочетание **qu** читается как звуко-сочетание [kw]: **qu**ick [kwɪk], **qu**irrel ['skwɪrəl].

1. Прочитай слова:

[s]	[s]	[k]	[k]
face	centre	can	clap
city	ice	cat	cold
nice	place	come	clean
cinema	space	cut	music

[k]	[k]	[kw]	[kw]
clock	chicken	queen	square
neck	duck	quick	squirrel
back	quick	quit	quite
stock	black	question	quack

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) face, ice, nice, ~~secret~~, place;
 b) capital, cake, cinema, music, come;
 c) black, duck, kitten, clock, neck;
 d) quick, chicken, quite, square, squirrel.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

chickens
 mice and chickens
 count mice and chickens
 can count mice and chickens
 cat can count mice and chickens
 My clever cat can count mice and chickens.



* * *

Quick at meal, quick at work.

4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни слова с буквой **c** и буквосочетаниями **ck** и **qu**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

I Must Clean My Teeth

I said to Crocodile,
'Will you play with me?'
'Oh, no!' said Crocodile.
'Oh, no!' said he.
'Here is my tooth brush
And here is my cup so new.
I must clean my teeth
I cannot play with you!'



Cuckoo!



Cuckoo! Cuckoo!
In the woods around.
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!
What a happy sound!
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!
Comes the gentle call.
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!
Waken flowers all!

Ducks quack,
Clocks tick,
Hens cluck,
Chicks run quick.

Animals' Houses

Of animals' houses
Two sorts are found —
Those which are square¹ ones
And those which are round.



Square is a hen-house,
A kennel², a sty³ —
Cows have square houses
And so have I.

The Clock

'Tick', the clock says,
'Tick, tick, tick.'
What you have to do,
Do quick'.

Tick, Tick, Tick!

Tick, tick, tick, tick, tick, tick!
Quick! Quick! Quick! Quick! Quick! Quick!

¹ square [skweə] — квадратный.

² kennel ['kenl] — конура.

³ sty [stɑɪ] — свиной хлев.

The little seconds run away
To make the minutes — and it's they
Who build the hours through the day.

The Squirrel

I'm a little squirrel
As busy as can be,
I'm gathering some mushrooms
For winter food for me.

▶▶ Буква **Gg** [dʒi:] перед гласными буквами **e, i, y** читается как звук [dʒ]: **page**, **gum**.

В остальных случаях буква **g** читается как звук [g]: **game**, **glad**.

Запомни исключения: **give** [gɪv], **girl** [gɜ:l], **gift** [gɪft], **tiger** ['taɪgə].

Буквосочетание **gu** перед ударной гласной читается как звук [g]: **guide** [gaɪd].

Буквосочетание **dge** читается как звук [dʒ]: **porridge**.

1. Прочитай слова:

[dʒ]	[g]	[dʒ]	[g]
page	game	porridge	guide
age	frog	bridge	guitar
change	dog	sledge	guess
large	egg	knowledge	guilt
gym	goat	judge	guard
giraffe	green		guest
gentle	good		
general	glass		

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) giraffe, ~~give~~, large, change, age;
- b) flag, leg, glad, gentle, grow;
- c) porridge, change, bridge, knowledge, sledge;
- d) grandmother, guess, guest, guitar, guide.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

the guitar
to play the guitar
is going to play the guitar
A giraffe is going to play the guitar.



4. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть звуки [dʒ] и [g]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

A Pig

I like porridge.
Porridge is good for a pig.
I will grow very big!



A Pig

I'm a pig.
I run in the green grass
And talk about the rain
When the bees pass.
It seems to me
It's going to rain.
I repeat again and again,
'It's going to rain,
It's going to rain...'

* * *

I like to guard¹ the house.
I guard the cock, the frog, the mouse.

¹ guard [gɑ:d] — охранять.

Good Morning!

Good morning, good morning,
Good morning to you.
Good morning, good morning,
We are glad to see you!

Limerick

There was a young lady of Niger¹
Who smiled when she rode on a tiger;
They came from the ride
With the lady inside.
And the smile on the face of the tiger.

▶▶ Буква **Jj** [dʒeɪ] всегда читается как звук [dʒ]: **j**am, **j**ellyfish.

1. Прочитай слова:

	[dʒ]	
jam	jacket	jump
Jack	jelly	January
Jane	jellyfish	jaguar
jeans	jungle	just
jigsaw	jolly	joke

¹ Niger — Нигер (государство в Африке).

2. Составь как можно больше предложений.

Model: Julia is eating jam.

Julia	is eating	a jacket.
Jack and Jane	is wearing	jam.
Johnny	are wearing	jeans.
Jill and James	are eating	jelly.

3. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

Jj Yy

[dʒ] [j]

Jack — yak

Jess — yes

jelly — yellow



4. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

June

June, July

June, July and August

June, July and August are summer

June, July and August are summer months.

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть буква **Jj**. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.



Jam

Jam is good to eat
For Jim and for Pete.

A Patter

Jiggety-jig, jiggety-jig,
Jim's dog is little.
And Jane's dog is big.
Jiggety-jig, jiggety-jig.

* * *

I have a jolly jumping jack
See, how well he jumps.
Up and down from right to left
He jumps and jumps, and jumps.

* * *

Jumping this way, jumping that,
Jumping gently like a cat,

Jumping sideways, jumping tall,
Jumping high like a ball.

Jack and Jill

Jack and Jill went up the hill
To fetch a pail of water;
Jack fell down and broke his crown,
And Jill came tumbling¹ after.

- ▶▶ Буква **Ss** [es] читается как звук [s]:
- 1) в начале слова: **s**it, **s**even;
 - 2) в конце слова после глухой согласной: book**s**, sit**s**;
 - 3) перед согласными буквами: be**s**t, te**s**t;
 - 4) в буквосочетании **ss**: Be**ss**, le**ss**;
- как звук [z]:
- 1) в конце слова после гласной буквы: bee**s**, tree**s**;
 - 2) в конце слова после звонкой согласной: bag**s**, pen**s**;
 - 3) между двумя гласными буквами: vi**s**it, ea**s**y.

¹ tumble [ˈtʌmbl] — падать.

Буква **Xx** [eks] читается как звуко сочетание [ks]:

1) в конце слова: box, fox;

2) перед согласной буквой: text, next;

как звуко сочетание [gz] — перед ударной гласной: exam, exist.

1. Прочитай слова:

[s]	[z]	[ks]	[gz]
house	pens	text	exam
sit	seas	next	exist
sits	friends	six	exotic
task	trees	mix	example
test	busy	box	
stocks	pupils	sixty	
sticks	days	fox	
Bess	visit	excuse	
class	bees	excellent	
grass	easy	explain	

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) house, ~~bees~~, send, stone, sister;

b) trees, springs, pigs, plays, elephants;

c) next, box, fox, stocks, sixty;

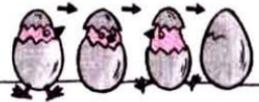
d) backs, exam, exotic, exist, example.

3. Составь как можно больше предложений.

Model: Sam is doing Exercise 6.

Sam	is doing	Exercise 6.
Simon	is reading	a text.
Bess and Sam	are reading	Text 7.
Sid and Sally	are doing	morning exercises.

4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:

		[s] [ks]	
		test — text	
		neck — next	
		sick — six	
		rest — Rex	
		Mike — mix	

5. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

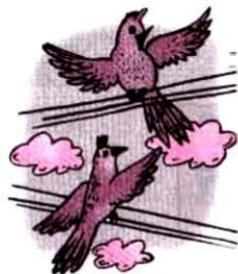
Sid sees, Sid sees, Sid sees.

Six trees, six trees, six trees.

6. Прочитай стихотворения, подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть звуки [s], [ks], [z] и [gz]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

Birds

The peacock¹ is silver,
The eagle² is gold,
The wren³ is a stranger,
The robin⁴ is bold.
The dove⁵ is a neighbour,
The blue-tit⁶ is a guest,



The swallow's⁷ a traveller
And the owl is a ghost⁸.
The crow is black
For the great fields of snow,
And the swan⁹ is sailing
For the lakes of tomorrow.

(by Elena Fearn)

¹ peacock ['pi:kɒk] — павлин.

² eagle ['i:gl] — орёл.

³ wren [ren] — крапивник.

⁴ robin ['rɒbɪn] — малиновка.

⁵ dove [dɒv] — голубь.

⁶ blue-tit ['blu:tɪt] — лазоревка.

⁷ swallow ['swɒləʊ] — ласточка.

⁸ ghost ['gəʊst] — привидение.

⁹ swan [swɒn] — лебедь.

My Story

What I say is my story
What he says is his story
Let my story is history
And my story is my story.

Six

Six, six, six,
Two and four are six.
Six, six, six,
One and five are six.
Six, six, six,
Three and three are six.

▶▶ Буквосочетание **sh** читается как звук [ʃ]: **sheep**, **fish**.

Буквосочетания **ch** и **tch** читаются как звук [tʃ]: **chair**, **watch**.

Буквосочетание **ch** читается как звук [k] в следующих словах: **school** [sku:l] — школа, **character** ['kærɪktə] — характер, **technical** ['teknɪkəl] — технический, **architect** ['ɑ:kitekt] — архитектор, **chorus** ['kɒrəs] — хор.

1. Прочитай слова:

[ʃ]

ship

dish

wash

push

shark

shirt

bush

shape

shop

short

[tʃ]

chess

chin

chat

such

lunch

bench

much

fetch

kitchen

teacher

[k]

school

technical

character

chorus

architect

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) chorus, ~~black~~, school, character, architect;

b) fish, short, shame, school, shark;

c) watch, chest, best, chair, kitchen.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

She sells

She sells sea shells

She sells sea shells on the sea

She sells sea shells on the sea shore.



The Ship

The ship is on the sea.
The sailor is on the ship.
The stars are in the sky.
The ship is passing by.

Old Mac Donald Had a Farm

Old Mac Donald had a farm
And on his farm he had some chicks.
With a chick, chick here
And a chick, chick there
Old Mac Donald had a farm.



Three Little Chickens

One little chicken with yellow feet,
One little chicken with tail so neat¹,
One little chicken stands up tall —
Mother Hen does love them all.

¹ neat [ni:t] — аккуратный, изящный.

►► Буквосочетание **th** читается как звонкий звук [ð]:

1) между гласными буквами: mother, bathe;

2) в начале служебных/вспомогательных слов: this, that, these, those, the, then, there, they;

как глухой звук [θ] — в начале и в конце всех остальных слов: think, three, tooth.

Запомни исключение: with [wɪð].

1. Прочитай слова:

[ð]	[ð]	[θ]	[θ]
this	mother	thank	tooth
that	father	thick	bath
those	brother	thin	truth
these	bathe	third	south
the	southern	thunder	mouth

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

a) then, ~~thin~~, those, this, there;

b) weather, clever, brother, mother, father;

c) thank, thick, third, tank, thunder;

d) teeth, month, wolf, mouth, truth.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее.

The Patters

I can think of six thin things,
Six thin things, can you?
Yes, I can think of six thin things
And of thick things too.

* * *

Ruth thinks nothing of her health,
She thinks nothing of her wealth¹.

* * *

three
thirty-three
makes thirty-three
and three makes thirty-three
Thirty and three makes thirty-three.

4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:



¹ wealth [welθ] — богатство.

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть звуки [ð] и [θ]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

Mother and Father

Mother is the dearest
Of all the friends I know.
She helps me work and helps me play.
That's why I love her so.



Father is the kindest
Of all the friends I know.
He likes to take me out with him
That's why I love him so.

Things

These and those
This and that
Things are everywhere
Some things are there
Where are my things, where?

Bird Talk

'Think about people —
The way they grow:



They don't have feathers¹
At all, you know.
They don't eat beetles,
They don't grow wings,
They don't like sitting
On wires² and things'.
'Think!' said the Robin³
'Think!' said the Jay⁴
'Aren't people funny
To be that way?'



(by A. Fisher)

Mice

I think mice are very nice.
Their tails are long,
Their faces are small.
They haven't any chins⁵ at all.



Their ears are pink,
Their teeth are white
They run about the house at night.

¹ feather ['feðə] — перо.

² wire ['waɪə] — провод.

³ robin ['rɒbɪn] — малиновка.

⁴ jay [dʒeɪ] — сойка.

⁵ chin [tʃɪn] — подбородок.

They eat things
They must not touch¹
And no one seems to like² them much,
But I think mice are very nice.

►► Буквосочетание **ng** читается как звук [ŋ]: morn**ing**, song.

Буквосочетание **nk** читается как звукосочетание [ŋk]: **ink**, **bank**.

1. Прочитай слова:

[ŋ]	[ŋ]	[ŋk]	[ŋk]
thing	English	drink	tank
sing	England	thank	frankly
long	angry	pink	rank
morning	hungry	sink	ink
ring	language	rink	think
bring		bank	

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) long, sing, song, ~~bag~~, English;
b) brick, drink, think, sink, pink.

¹ touch [tʌtʃ] — трогать.

² no one seems to like — кажется, что никому не нравятся.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

'ding-dong-ding-dong'

a long song

'ding-dong-ding-dong'

sing a long song

'ding-dong-ding-dong'

Big bells sing a long song

'ding-dong-ding-dong'.



4. Сравни чтение слов и их значения:



wink — wing



sink — sing



rink — ring



bank — bang



5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни в них слова, в которых есть звуки [ŋ] и [ŋk]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

A Song

I can sing a song.

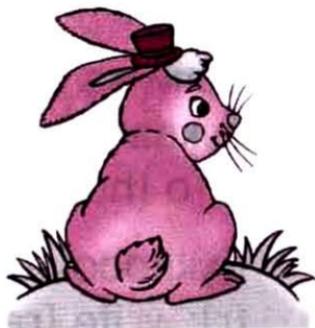
It's not very long.

May I sing the song?

It's not very long.
Of course, you may,
You can sing every day.
Let's listen to the song
It's not very long.
To make words sing
Is a wonderful thing
Because in a song
Words live so long!

Mr. Rabbit's Tail

It's too small for wagging¹
When you are feeling gay.
It's too short keeping
Biting insects away.
It's too short for curling
Around you at night,
Too small for helping
To keep you upright².
(by Laura Arlon)



¹ wag [wæg] — махать.

² to keep you upright — держаться прямо.

As I Was Going Along

As I was going along, along, along
And singing a comical song, song
The way that I went was so long, long, long
And the song that I sang was as long, long, long,
And so I went singing along.

A Bridge

Of our deep river
It joins the two banks.
When it helped me cross it
I said, 'Many thanks!'

▶▶ Буквосочетание **wh** читается как звук [w], если за ним **не** следует буква **o**: **wh**at [wɒt], **wh**ite [waɪt].

Если за буквосочетанием **wh** следует буква **o**, то оно читается как звук [h]: **wh**o [hu:], **wh**ose [hu:z].

Буквосочетание **wr** читается как звук [r]: **wr**ite [raɪt], **wr**ap [ræp].

1. Прочитай слова:

[w]	[h]	[r]
which	who	write
when	whose	wrap
where	whom	wreck
why	whole	wrong
white		wrist
whisper		

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- while, when, where, white, ~~write~~;
- who, wood, whose, whom, whole;
- wrong, wrote, road, wreck, wrist.

3. Подбери пары:

Model: 1) Who is this man? → e) He is Mike's father.

- Who is this man?
- What's your brother's job?
- What's your mother's job?
- Who is that girl?
- What's your job?
- Who is that boy in a black coat?
 - I'm a doctor.
 - She is my sister.

- c) He is a pilot.
d) He is Mr. Black's son.
e) He is Mike's father.
f) She is a teacher.

4. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

Whether¹ the weather² be fine,
Or whether the weather be not;
Whether the weather be cold,
Or whether the weather be not, —
We'll weather the weather
Whatever³ the weather,
Whether we like or not.

5. Прочитай стихотворения и подчеркни слова, в которых встречаются звуки [w], [h], [r]. Выучи понравившееся стихотворение наизусть.

* * *

If your lips would keep from slips⁴
Of these five things remember:
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where!

¹ whether [ˈweðə] — ли.

² weather [ˈweðə] — 1) погода; 2) выдерживать (*шторм, бурю*).

³ whatever [wɒtˈevə] — какой бы ни, любой.

⁴ would keep from slips — хотят избежать ошибок.

Paper

Paper is two kinds,
to write on,
to wrap¹ with.
If you like to write, you write.
If you like to wrap, you wrap.
Some papers like writers,
some like wrappers.
Are you a writer or a wrapper?
(by Carl Sandburg)

Where

That I was where I would be,
Then would I be where I am not
But where I am I must be.
And where I would be I cannot.

What Is Red?

'What is red?' asks little Fred.
His brother says, 'A rose is red.'
'What is white?' — 'My kite is white.
Do you see my little kite?'
'What is grey? Now can you say?'
'Yes, I can. A mouse is grey.'

¹ wrap [ræp] — заворачивать.

‘What is black?’ — ‘My cat is black.
It goes out, and then comes back’.

▶ Буква **k** перед **n** в начале слова **не читается**: **kn**ow [nəʊ], **kn**ife [naɪf].

Буквосочетание **ph** читается как звук [f]: ele**ph**ant [ˈelɪfənt], **ph**one [fəʊn].

Слово nephew (племянник) читается двумя способами: [ˈnefju:], [ˈnevju:].

Буквосочетание **gn** читается как звук [n]: si**gn** [saɪn], forei**gn** [ˈfɔrɪn].

Буква **b** в буквосочетаниях **bt** и **mb** не читается: cli**mb** [klaɪm], de**bt** [det].

Буква **l** в буквосочетании **ould** не читается: should [ʃʊd], could [kʊd].

1. Прочитай слова:

kn [n]

know

knee

knowledge

knife

knit

knock

ph [f]

phone

photo

elephant

physics

phase

telephone

gn [n]

sign

foreign

design

designer

foreigner

bt/mb [t]/[m]	ould [ʊd]
comb	should
climb	could
bomb	would
debt	
doubt	
lamb	

2. Вычеркни лишнее слово:

- a) should, ~~wood~~, could, would;
 b) climb, debt, black, doubt, bomb;
 c) friend, photo, phone, elephant, alpha;
 d) knock, knee, know, kind, knowledge;
 e) sign, foreigner, design, foreign, light.

3. Прочитай как можно быстрее:

knowledge

thirsty for knowledge

Jack is thirsty for knowledge

that Jack is thirsty for knowledge

We know that Jack
is thirsty for knowledge.



Grow as tall
As New Year trees.
On your knees
Slowly fall
Curl yourself
Into a ball.
Raise your head,
Jump up high.
Wave your hand
And say 'Good-bye'.



Why Study?

The more we study, the more we know.
The more we know, the more we forget.
The more we forget, the less we know.
The less we know, the less we forget,
the more we know.

So, why study?

Knees

Babies' knees crawl.
My knees climb,
And sometimes fall.
Mother's knees make a lap.

Father's knees are tall.
Fish don't have any knees at all.

The Elephant and the Bee

The elephant and its friend bee
Meet here under the tree.
They are writing a letter with a pen
To their friend Ben.



Mary Had a Little Lamb

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece¹ was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went

¹ fleece [fli:s] — шерсть.

The lamb was sure to go.
It followed her to school one day,
Which was against the rule¹;
It made the children laugh and play
To see a lamb at school.

Would You Carry Me?

Would you mind carrying me?
Would you carry me if you could?
Could you carry me if you would?
Would you carry me?
If you could carry me, I'd be good.



¹ against the rule — против правил.

Правила звукобуквенных соответствий

Правила чтения некоторых буквосочетаний

ai ay ei ey	[eɪ]	rain, train day, say sleigh grey
eir air	[eə]	heir, their chair, air
ee ea	[i:]	bee, tree tea, sea
ea (перед d)	[e]	head, bread
eer ear	[ɪə]	deer, engineer ear, dear
oo	[u:]	pool, school
oo (перед k и d)	[ʊ]	book, good
oi oy	[ɔɪ]	noise, oil boy, toy
oor	[ʊə]	poor, moor
ou	[aʊ]	house, mouse
our	['aʊə]	our, hour

ow (под ударением)	[aʊ]	n ow, to wn
ow (в конце двусложных слов в безударном положении)	[əʊ]	yell ow, wind ow
ower (owel)	[aʊə]	sh ower, to wel
a (перед ll и lk)	[ɔ:]	b all, ch alk
alm	[ɑ:m]	p alm, cal m
alf	[ɑ:f]	c alf, hal f
o (перед ld)	[əʊ]	o ld, so ld
i (после согласной и перед gh, ld, nd)	[aɪ]	h igh, kind , mild
a (перед n, f, th, s + согласная)	[ɑ:]	pl ant, gl ass
o (перед m, n, v, th)	[ʌ]	so n, lo ve
wor	[wɜ:]	w ork, w ord
wa	[wɔ:]	w as, w arm
ew	[ju:]	n ew, f ew
aw	[ɔ:]	s aw, p aw
gu	[g]	g uide, g uitar

dge	[dʒ]	porridge , bridge
ss	[s]	Bess , class
sh	[ʃ]	sheep , ship
ch (tch)	[tʃ]	chair , watch
th	[ð] (между гласными, в начале служебных слов) [θ] (в начале и в конце слов)	bathe , this think , teeth
ng	[ŋ]	song , morning
nk	[ŋk]	ink , bank
wh	[w] (если не следует о)	what , white
wh	[h] (если следует о)	who , whose
wr	[r]	write , wrap
kn	[n]	know , knife
ph	[f]	phone , elephant
gn	[n]	sign , foreign
bt	[t]	debt , doubt
mb	[m]	lamb , comb
ould	[ʊd]	could , should
qu	[kw]	quick



Содержание

От автора.....	3
The ABC	5
Знаки транскрипции	6
Part I.	
Правила чтения гласных букв.....	8
Правила чтения некоторых букво- сочетаний	41
Part II.	
Правила чтения согласных букв	73
Правила звукобуквенных соответствий	108

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