

## Present simple -s endings 1

The third person present simple form always ends in -s. We always say the final -s. There are three different ways to pronounce the final -s.

/ɪz/ as in *teaches* /z/ as in *plays* /s/ as in *chats*

- 1 Choose the correct -s ending. Complete the table with the verbs below.

teaches does eats finishes likes goes  
watches loves talks

/ɪz/	/z/	/s/
teaches		

- 2 1 Listen and check your answers to exercise 1. Then listen and repeat.

- 3 2 Listen to the -s endings and tick (✓) the sound you hear.

	/ɪz/	/z/	/s/
1 gets			
2 has			
3 feels			
4 takes			
5 washes			
6 uses			
7 lives			
8 walks			

## Past simple -ed endings 1

-ed at the end of past simple forms is pronounced in three different ways:

/t/ as in *liked* /d/ as in *listened* /ɪd/ as in *waited*

- 1 Say the past simple form of the regular verbs below. Then write the verbs with the correct end sound in the table below.

chat invent like listen love stop visit talk  
change

/t/	/d/	/ɪd/

## Past simple irregular verbs

- 5 31 Listen to the pairs of verbs. Tick (✓) the verbs that rhyme. Then listen and repeat.

- |        |         |                          |         |        |                          |
|--------|---------|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------------------------|
| 1 rode | thought | <input type="checkbox"/> | 4 wrote | wore   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 read | said    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 5 left  | grew   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 grew | knew    | <input type="checkbox"/> | 6 made  | stayed | <input type="checkbox"/> |

## Stress in two-syllable nouns

We usually pronounce two-syllable nouns with the stress on the first part of the word.

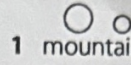


insect



raven

- 1 13 Say the two-syllable words below. Mark the stressed syllable. Then listen, check and repeat.



1 mountain

6 cactus

2 chicken

7 tiger

3 eagle

8 rabbit

4 desert

9 flower

5 monkey

10 pigeon

We pronounce a few words with the stress on the second syllable.



giraffe



hotel

## Vowel sounds: /i:/ /ɪ/ /æ/ /ɑ:/ /ɒ/ /ə/

- 2 14 Listen to the six vowel sounds. Then listen and repeat.

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1 /i:/ me, see, three   | 4 /ɑ:/ garden, dance, can't |
| 2 /ɪ/ big, dig, hit     | 5 /ɒ/ clock, dog, shop      |
| 3 /æ/ rabbit, man, bank | 6 /ə/ colour, never, centre |

- 3 15 Listen to the words and write the vowel sound. Use /i:/, /ɪ/, /æ/, /ɑ:/, /ɒ/, /ə/.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1 chicken /_____/ | 6 cactus /_____/  |
| 2 giraffe /_____/ | 7 rock /_____/    |
| 3 rat /_____/     | 8 lizard /_____/  |
| 4 budgie /_____/  | 9 dog /_____/     |
| 5 plant /_____/   | 10 spider /_____/ |

- 4 16 Listen and check your answers to exercise 3.

/ə/ is a very important vowel sound in English. It's the vowel sound that we use the most. We use it in weak or unstressed syllables.

spider tiger

- 5 17 Listen to the words and underline the syllable where you hear /ə/.

- |             |            |              |
|-------------|------------|--------------|
| 1 flower    | 5 tortoise | 9 polar bear |
| 2 cactus    | 6 lizard   | 10 kangaroo  |
| 3 butterfly | 7 desert   |              |
| 4 water     | 8 hamster  |              |

- 6 17 Say the words in exercise 5 again and mark the stress. Then listen and check.



flower

## Vowel sounds and diphthongs

In many English words, the spelling is different from the pronunciation. The same letters can sometimes represent different sounds, for example: *fun*, *fur*, *put*, *rude*. In many cases, different letters are used to represent the same sound, for example: *let*, *heavy*, *friend*, *bury*, *said*.

There are only twenty-six letters in the alphabet, but they represent over forty-four different sounds. Spoken English has a very high number of vowel sounds. There are twelve single vowels and eight diphthongs.

1 74 Listen to the sounds. What is the difference between the sounds in A and the sounds in B?

- A /ɪ/ /ʊ/ /ə/ /ʌ/ /ɒ/ /e/ /æ/  
 B /i:/ /u:/ /ɜ:/ /ɑ:/ /ɔ:/

2 75 Listen to the sounds. Write the example words you hear. Then listen again and repeat.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 /ɪ/ .....  | 7 /ɑ:/ ..... |
| 2 /i:/ ..... | 8 /ʌ/ .....  |
| 3 /ɜ:/ ..... | 9 /ɔ:/ ..... |
| 4 /ə/ .....  | 10 /ɒ/ ..... |
| 5 /u:/ ..... | 11 /e/ ..... |
| 6 /ʊ/ .....  | 12 /æ/ ..... |

3 76 Match the words in each pair to the correct pronunciation. Then listen and repeat.

- |               |          |              |            |
|---------------|----------|--------------|------------|
| 1 hat .....   | a /hɑ:t/ | 4 fit .....  | a /fi:t/   |
| heart .....   | b /hæt/  | feet .....   | b /fi:t/   |
| 2 foot .....  | a /fʊt/  | 5 head ..... | a /hed/    |
| food .....    | b /fu:d/ | heard .....  | b /hɜ:d/   |
| 3 short ..... | a /ʃɒt/  | 6 ugly ..... | a /ə'geɪn/ |
| shot .....    | b /ʃɔ:t/ | again .....  | b /'ʌgli/  |

4 77 A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sounds pronounced together. Listen and choose the diphthong that matches the sound of the underlined letters.

- |                           |      |      |
|---------------------------|------|------|
| 1 over <u>wei</u> ght     | /eɪ/ | /aɪ/ |
| 2 em <u>oti</u> onal      | /aʊ/ | /əʊ/ |
| 3 <u>h</u> ere            | /ɪə/ | /eə/ |
| 4 <u>no</u> isy           | /ɔɪ/ | /əʊ/ |
| 5 blonde- <u>h</u> aired  | /ɪə/ | /eə/ |
| 6 fore <u>grou</u> nd     | /aʊ/ | /əʊ/ |
| 7 <u>st</u> yl <u>ish</u> | /eɪ/ | /aɪ/ |
| 8 <u>to</u> ur            | /əʊ/ | /ʊə/ |

5 78 Choose the odd one out. Then listen and repeat.

- |        |       |       |       |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 /eɪ/ | have  | shave | brave |
| 2 /ʌ/  | blood | touch | wool  |
| 3 /ɜ:/ | girl  | turn  | worn  |
| 4 /aɪ/ | eight | sight | shy   |
| 5 /aʊ/ | brown | show  | mouth |
| 6 /i:/ | great | mean  | teeth |
| 7 /ɒ/  | front | top   | want  |
| 8 /əʊ/ | coat  | town  | snow  |

## Diphthongs and rhyming words

A diphthong is a combination of two vowel sounds pronounced together, for example, /eɪ/ as in *play* /pleɪ/ and /əʊ/ as in *cold* /kəʊld/.

The first vowel sound is always longer than the second. There are eight diphthongs in English, but one of them is hardly ever used. Many native speakers use /ɔ:/ instead of /ʊə/. For example, *poor* is usually pronounced /pɔ:/ instead of /puə/.

1 60 Study the sound symbols. Listen and write the example word for each diphthong. Then listen again and repeat.

- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1 /eɪ/ ..... | 5 /eə/ ..... |
| 2 /aɪ/ ..... | 6 /ʊə/ ..... |
| 3 /ɔɪ/ ..... | 7 /əʊ/ ..... |
| 4 /ɪə/ ..... | 8 /aʊ/ ..... |

2 Read words 1-7 aloud and write the correct diphthong for each word. Then match words 1-7 to a rhyming word a-g.

- |                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1 /...../ crowd | a grey  |
| 2 /...../ phone | b hair  |
| 3 /...../ try   | c here  |
| 4 /...../ day   | d high  |
| 5 /...../ noise | e loud  |
| 6 /...../ wear  | f shown |
| 7 /...../ year  | g toys  |