

Heading
(ˈhedɪŋ)

The bus of the students
(bʌs)(ˈstju:dənts)

1

(second)
(ˈsekənd)

2

Two things I recall, with fancy, of
(θɪŋz)(rɪˈko:l)(wɪð)(ˈfænsi)

3

the bus of the students. The first:
(ˈstju:dənts)(fə:st)

4

the old bus, the very old bus,
(əʊld)(ˈveri)

5

that had the engine by the side
(ðæt)(hæd)(ˈendʒɪn)(baɪ)(saɪd)

6

of the driver! A swelling at the
(ˈdraɪvə)(ˈswelɪŋ)

7

cabin of the driver and one place
(ˈkæbɪn)(ˈdraɪvə)()()()

8

for one passenger exactly near
(ˈpæsɪndʒə)(ɪɡˈzæktli)(niə)

9

the front window, the front seat.
(frʌnt)(ˈwɪndəʊ)(si:t)

10

In the middle of the driver and
(ˈmɪdl)(ˈdraɪvə)

11

the front seat was the swelling of
(frʌnt)(si:t)(ˈswelɪŋ)

12

the engine. Who can imagine
(ˈendʒin)(hu:)(kæn)(iˈmædʒin)

13

the heat of Africa, at noon,
(hi:t)(ˈæfrikə)(nu:n)

14

added with the hotness of this
(ædɪd)(wið)(ˈhotnis)(ðis)

15

engine, roaring at our side? But I
(ˈendʒin)(ˈro:riŋ)(ˈauə)(saɪd)(ə)

16

liked the front seat very much!!
(laɪkt)(frʌnt)(si:t)(ˈveri)(mʌtʃ)

17

The second: the new bus, the
(ˈsekənd)(nju:)(bʌs)

18

wonderful bus, the first that had
(ˈwʌndəfʊl)(fəːst)

19

music, and my fancy, today, get
(ˈmjuːzɪk)(ˈfænsi)(təˈdeɪ)(get)

20

wings to the radio station that
(wɪŋz)(ˈreɪdɪəʊ)(ˈsteɪʃən)

21

the driver got! This bus only
(ˈdraɪvə)(got)(ˈəʊnli)

22

worked at six of the morning
(wɜːkt)(sɪks)(ˈmɔːnɪŋ)

23

when we went to school and we
(wen)(wiː)(went)(skuːl)

24

caught the bus. And which was
(ko:t)(bʌs)(wɪtʃ)

25
the radio station? It was the
(ˈreɪdiəʊ)(ˈsteɪʃən)

26
English Radio Station
(ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ)

27
transmitted by Radio Club of
(trænzˈmɪtɪd)(klʌb)

28
Mozambique and destined to the
(ˈməʊzəmˈbi:k)(ˈdestɪnd)

29
South African and Rhodesian
(saʊθ)(ˈæfrɪkən)(rəʊˈdi:ʃən)

residents. We did the trip with
(ˈrezidənts)(trip)(wið)

31

the most wonderful English
(məʊst)(ˈwʌndəfʊl)(ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ)

32

music; I was ten or eleven years
(ˈmju:zɪk)(ten)(o:)(iˈlevən)(dʒiəz)

33

old.
(əʊld)

ACENTUAÇÃO

Acento principal: a principal sílaba tônica possui este símbolo: /

Acento secundário: a segunda sílaba tônica tem o seguinte sinal: ˈ

As palavras em inglês podem ter um acento principal e um acento secundário. Este acento secundário é de tonalidade mais baixa que o acento principal.

ACCENTUATION

Example:

Baobab (ˈbeiəuˌbæb) has the
principal accent « ˈ » at the first
syllable and one secondary
accent « ˌ » at the final syllable
with **smaller tonality**.

Ditongos **fechados** – Weak/feeble diphthongs
«ei», «ou»

«Ou» - o/the 1º/1º elemento/element é/is uma/a vogal/vowel
entre/between o/the nosso/our «o»/«o» fechado/closed, weak
e/and o/the som/sound «ə»/«ə»

Ditongos **abertos** – Strong diphthongs
«ai», «au», «oi»

Ditongos **centralizados** – Centralized diphthongs
«iə», «eə», «oə», «uə»

«eə» - o/the 1º/1º elemento/element é/is um/an «e»/«e»
aberto/very strong

(como o nosso com acento agudo)(very strong)

Tritongos - triphthongs

«eiə», «aiə», «auə»

A/the *segunda*/second *vogal*/vowel *abrevia-se*/must be abbreviated

ATENÇÃO/ATTENTION

018 - PHONETICS - 121013

(with proud he **showed** it to other farmers)

()()()(**əu**d)()()()

əu – *não é*/isn't *ditongo*/diphthong.

Nunca/never **começam/begin** *com*/with «**ə**»/«**ə**»

«**ə**» - *vogal*/vowel *neutra*/neuter *central*/central
