

112 - PHONETICS — 130312

1

'It comes out from inside the
()

2

hill,' said Anne, surprised. 'Fancy
(sə'praɪzd)(ʼfænsi)

3

it running around in the hill itself.
(ə'raʊnd)

4

It must be glad to find a way out!
(glæd)(faɪnd)

5

They didn't like to drink it as it
()

6

was not the clear, fresh spring

(kliə)(freʃ)(sprɪŋ)

7

they had hoped to find. But,
(həʊpt)

8

wandering a little farther on, they
(ˈwɒndərɪŋ)(ˈfɑːðər on)

9

came to a real spring that
(keɪm)(riəl)

10

gushed out from beneath a
(gʌʃt)(biˈniːθ)

11

stone, cold and crystal clear.
(stəʊn)(kəʊld)(ˈkrɪstəl)(kliə)

12

They drank from this and voted
(dræŋk)(vəʊtɪd)

13

that it was the nicest drink they
()

14

had ever had in their lives. Dick
(laivz)

15

followed the spring-water
(ˈfɒləʊd)(ˈwɔ:tə)

16

downwards and saw that it
(ˈdaʊnwədʒ)

17

joined the little rushing stream.
(dʒɔɪnd)(ˈrʌʃɪŋ)(stri:m)

18

'I suppose it flows into the
(səˈpəʊz)(fləʊz)(ˈɪntə)

19

lake,' he said. 'Come on. Let's
(leik)

20

get on and find a farm, Julian.
()

21

I'm sure I heard the crowing of a
(hə:d)(krəuiŋ)

22

cock just then, so one can't be far
away.'
(kok)(fɑr ə'wei)

23

They went round a bend of the
(went)(bend)

24

hill and saw the farm, a rambling
('ræmblɪŋ)

25

collection of old buildings

(kə'lekʃən)(əʊld)('bɪldɪŋz)

26

sprawling down the hillside.

('sprɒ:lɪŋ)(daʊn)

27

Hens ran about, clucking. Sheep

(henz)('ræn)(ə'baʊt)(klʌkɪŋ)(ʃi:p)

28

grazed above the farm, and

(greɪzd)

29

cows chewed the cud in fields

(kaʊz)(tʃu:d)(kʌd)(fi:ldz)

Chew the cud – ruminar

Cud – bolo ruminal

30

nearby. A man was working not

(niəˈbaɪ)(ˈwəːkɪŋ)

31

far off, and Julian hailed him.
(heɪld)

32

'Good morning! Are you the
farmer?'

(ˈmoːnɪŋ)(ɑː juː)(ˈfɑːmə)

33

'No. Farmer's over yonder,'
(ˈəʊvə)(ˈjɒndə)

34

said the man, pointing to a barn
(pɔɪntɪŋ)(bɑːn)

35

near the farmhouse. 'Be careful of
the dogs.'

(niə)(ˈfɑːmhauz)(ˈkeəfʊl)

36

The two caravans went on
()

37

towards the farm. The farmer
(ˈfɑ:mə)

38

heard them coming and came
()

39

out with his dogs. When he saw
()

40

that there were only children
()

41

driving the two caravans he
()

42

looked surprised.
(sə'praɪzd)

43
Julian had a polite, well-
(pə'lait)

44
mannered way with him that all
(ˈmænəd)

45
the grown-ups liked. Soon he
(ˈgrəʊnʌps)(laɪkt)(su:n)

46
was deep in a talk with the man,
(di:p)(to:k)

47
with most satisfactory results.
(məʊst)(ˌsætɪs'fæktəri)(ri'zʌlts)

The farmer was willing to supply
(ˈwɪlɪŋ)(səˈplaɪ)

49

them with any farm produce they
(ˈprɒdʒu:s)

50

wanted, and they could have as
()

ACENTUAÇÃO

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

Acento secundário: a segunda sílaba tónica tem o seguinte sinal: ˘

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 (ˈbeɪəu , bæb) has the

principal accent « / » at the first

syllable and one **secondary**
accent « ˙ » 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
«eïə», «aïə», «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)

()()()(**ʃəud**)()()()()

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

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

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

«**dʒ**» e «**tʃ**»

bridge (brid**dʒ**); joy (**dʒ**oi); gentle (´**dʒ**entl)

cheap (**tʃ**i:p); teacher (´ti:**tʃ**ə); creature (´kri:**tʃ**ə)

São dois dígrafos, conjunto de duas letras que representam um único som – CONSOANTES AFRICADAS que se pronunciam conjuntamente com fricção

LIKENESSES

Could - (kud)

Would - (wud)

should - (ʃud)

doing - (´du:ɪŋ)

going - (´gəuɪŋ)

Above - (ə´bʌv)

anyone - (´eniwʌn)

Blush - (blʌʃ)

brother - (´brʌðə)

Budge - (bʌdʒ)

Bump - (bʌmp)

Bunk - (bʌŋk)

but - (bʌt)

Butt - (bʌt)

Butter - (´bʌtə)

Chuckle - (´tʃʌkəl)

Cluck - (klʌk)

Colour - (´kʌlə)

come - (kʌm)

Comfortable -

(´kʌmfətəbəl)

company - (´kʌmpəni)

Country - (´kʌntri)

Cover - (´kʌvə)

Cup - (kʌp)

Cut - (kʌt)

does - (dʌz)

Doesn't - (´dʌznt)

done - (dʌn) [to do]

Dozen - (´dʌzn)

dull – (dʌl)
Dust – (dʌst)
enough – (iˈnʌf)
everyone – (ˈevriwʌn)
Flung – (flʌŋ)
Flutter – (ˈflʌtə)
from – (frʌm)
Front – (frʌnt)
fun – (fʌn)
Funny – (ˈfʌni)
Gush – (gʌʃ)
Hungry – (ˈhʌŋɡri)
hunter – (ˈhʌntə)
hurry – (ˈhʌri)
interrupt – (ˌɪntəˈrʌpt)
Jump – (dʒʌmp)
just – (dʒʌst)
love – (lʌv)
Luck – (lʌk)
money – ˈmʌni
Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)
Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)
mother – (ˈmʌðə)
Much – (mʌtʃ)
Muffle – (ˈmʌfl)
Muffled – (ˈmʌfəld)
Mug – (mʌɡ)
mummy – (ˈmʌmi)
Munch – (mʌntʃ)
must – (mʌst)
Nothing – (ˈnʌθɪŋ)
Nuzzle – (nʌzl)
once – (wʌns)
one – (wʌn)
other – (ˈʌðə)
Plum – (plʌm)
Plump – (plʌmp)
Plunge – (plʌndʒ)
Pump – (pʌmp)
Punctual – (ˈpʌŋktʃuəl)
Rough – (rʌf)
rub – (rʌb)
Rug – (rʌɡ)
Rumble – (ˈrʌmbəl)
Rumble – (ˈrʌmbəl)

Run – (rʌn)
rush – (rʌʃ)
Shut – (ʃʌt)
some – (sʌm)
Somebody – (ˈsʌmbədi)
someone – (ˈsʌmwən)
something – (ˈsʌmθɪŋ)
Somewhere – (ˈsʌmweə)
Stuck – (stʌk)
such – (sʌtʃ)
Suck – (sʌk)
Sudden – (ˈsʌdən)
Sudden – (ˈsʌdən)
suddenly – (ˈsʌdnli)
summer – (ˈsʌmə)
Sun – (sʌn)
Supper – (ˈsʌpə)
Thoroughly – (ˈθʌrəli)
thump – (θʌmp)
Trouble – (ˈtrʌbəl)
Tug – (tʌɡ)
Ugly – (ˈʌɡli)
uncle – (ˈʌŋkl)
Uncurl – (ʌnˈkɜ:l)
Under – (ˈʌndə)
Understand – (ˌʌndəˈstænd)
Undisturbed – (ˌʌndɪsˈtɜ:bd)
Undress – (ʌnˈdres)
until – (ʌnˈtɪl)
up – (ʌp)
Upset – (ʌpˈset)
us – (ʌs)
Wonder – (ˈwʌndə)
Wonderful – (ˈwʌndəfʊl)
wondering – (ˈwʌndərɪŋ)
Worry – (ˈwʌri)
Young – (jʌŋ)
Cuff – (kʌf)
Sullenly – (ˈsʌlənlɪ)
Sullen – (ˈsʌlən)
Sometime – (ˈsʌmtaɪm)
Result – (rɪˈzʌlt)

Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)
uncle – (ˈʌŋkl)
Bunk – (bʌŋk)
Punctual – (ˈpʌŋktʃuəl)
Thanks – (ˈθæŋkz)
Think – (θɪŋk)
Bank – (bæŋk)
Drink – (drɪŋk)
Twinkle – (ˈtwɪŋkl)
Monkey – (ˈmʌŋki)
Thank – (θæŋk)
Hanky – (ˈhæŋki)
Ankle – (ˈæŋkəl)
Finger – (ˈfɪŋɡə)
Angry – (ˈæŋɡri)

Them – (ðəm)
Then – (ðən)
Than – (ðən)

talk – (tɔ:k)
call – (kɔ:l)
walk – (wɔ:k)
want – (wɒnt)

where – (weə)
there – (ðeə)
their – (ðeə)

about – (əˈbaʊt)
allow – (əˈlaʊ)
amount – (əˈmaʊnt)
Cloud – (klaʊd)
clown – (klaʊn)
doubt – (daʊt)
doubtfully – (ˈdaʊtfuli)
down – (daʊn)
ground – (graʊnd)
growl – (graʊl)
how – (haʊ)
loud – (laʊd)
loudly – (ˈlaʊdli)
mouth – (maʊθ)

now – (nau)
Out – (aut)
Pound – (paund)
proud – (ˈpraud)
round – (raund)
Scowl – (skaul)
shout – (ʃaut)
sound – (saund)
Spout – (spaut)
stout – (staut)
Trouser – (ˈtrauzə)
without – (wiˈðaut)
Around – (əˈraund)

tail – (teil)
 holiday – (ˈholidei)
 always – (ˈoːlweiz)
 late – (leit)
 wait – (weit)
 lake – (leik)
 amazing – (əˈmeiziŋ)
 great – (greit)
 day – (dei)

after – (ˈɑːftə)
ask – (ɑːsk)
bark – (bɑːk)
can't – (kɑːnt)
card – (kɑːd)
charge – (ˈtʃɑːdʒ)
class – (klɑːs)
darling – (ˈdɑːliŋ)
farm – (fɑːm)
father – (fɑːðə)
Glance – (glɑːns)
grass – (grɑːs)
guard – (gɑːd)
hard – (hɑːd)
harness – (ˈhɑːnəs)
last – (lɑːst)
laugh – (lɑːf)
marvel – (ˈmɑːvəl)

Nasty – (ˈnɑːsti)
pass – (pɑːs)
Rather – (ˈrɑːðə)
shan't – (ʃɑːnt)
start – (stɑːt)

right – (rait)
 excite – (ikˈsait)
 lie – (lai)
 maight – (mait)
 like – (laik)
 exercise – (ˈeksəsaiz)
 my – (mai)
 mind – (maind)
 tiny – (ˈtaini)
 driver – (ˈdraivə)
 climb – (klaim)
 mile – (mail)
 night – (nait)
 twice – (twais)
 find – (faind)