

THE FAMILY

Mr. Smith



man

Mrs. Smith



woman

John



boy

Helen



girl



baby

Mr. Smith is a man. Mrs. Smith is a woman. John is  
*mistə smiþ iz ə mæn. misiz smiþ iz ə wumən. dʒɒn iz*

a boy. Helen is a girl. The baby is also a girl. Helen  
*ə bɔɪ. helin iz ə ɡɜ:l. ðə beibi iz ɔ:lsoʊ ə ɡɜ:l. helin*

and the baby are girls. Mr. Smith is the father. Mrs.  
*ænd ðə beibi a: ɡɜ:lz. mistə smiþ iz ðə fa:ðə. misiz*

Smith is the mother. John is a child. Helen is a  
*smiþ iz ðə mʌðə. dʒɒn iz ə tʃaɪld. helin iz ə*

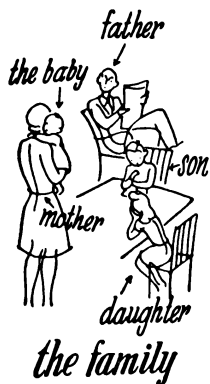
child. The baby is a child. John, Helen, and the baby  
*tʃaɪld. ðə beibi iz ə tʃaɪld. dʒɒn, helin, ænd ðə beibi*

are children.  
*a: tʃɪldrən.*

is  
are

**John is a boy.  
Helen and the  
baby are girls.**  
one (1) girl  
two (2) girls  
one (1) **child**  
two (2) **children**  
Helen is a **girl**.  
Helen and the  
baby are **girls**.

## Chapter One (1).



a  
the

John is a boy.  
The boy is John.

Helen and the baby  
are girls.

The girls are  
Helen and the  
baby.

of

The father of the  
children.

Mr. Smith is the father of John. Mr. Smith is the  
*mistə smiþ iz ðə fa:ðə əv dʒɒn. mistə smiþ iz ðə*

father of Helen. Mr. Smith is the father of the baby.  
*fa:ðə əv helin. mistə smiþ iz ðə fa:ðə əv ðə beibi.*

Mr. Smith is the father of the children. Mrs. Smith is  
*mistə smiþ iz ðə fa:ðə əv ðə tʃildrən. misiz smiþ iz*

the mother of John, Helen, and the baby. Mr. Smith  
*ðə mʌðə əv dʒɒn, helin, ənd ðə beibi. mistə smiþ*

and Mrs. Smith are the parents of the children. John  
*ənd misiz smiþ a: ðə peərənts əv ðə tʃildrən. dʒɒn*

is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith  
*iz ðə sʌn əv mistə ənd misiz smiþ. mistə ənd misiz smiþ*

are the parents of John. Helen is the daughter of Mr.  
*a: ðə peərənts əv dʒɒn. helin iz ðə dɔ:tə əv mistə*

and Mrs. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents  
*ənd misiz smiþ. mistə ənd misiz smiþ a: ðə peərənts*

of Helen. The baby is also the daughter of Mr. and  
*əv helin. ðə beibi iz ɔ:lsoʊ ðə dɔ:tə əv mistə ənd*

Mrs. Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of the  
*misiz smiþ. mistə ənd misiz smiþ a: ðə peərənts əv ðə*

baby.  
*beibi.*

Mr. Smith, Mrs. Smith, John, Helen, and the baby are  
*mistə smiþ, misiz smiþ, dʒɒn, helin, ənd ðə beibi a:*

a family. There are five (5) persons in the family.  
*ə fæmili. ðeər a: faiv pə:snz in ðə fæmili.*

Mr. Smith is a person. Mrs. Smith is a person. John  
*mistə smiþ iz ə pə:sn. misiz smiþ iz ə pə:sn. dʒɒn*

## COUNTRIES AND CITIES

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their three children live in  
*mɪstə and mɪsɪz smɪθ and ðeə ˈpriː tʃɪldrən lɪv ɪn*

England. They live in a house. Has their house a  
*ɪŋɡlənd. ðeɪ lɪv ɪn ə haʊs. hæz ðeə haʊs ə*

window? Yes, their house has many windows. How  
*wɪndəʊ? jɛs, ðeə haʊs hæz mæni wɪndəʊz. haʊ*

many windows has their house? It has eight windows.  
*mæni wɪndəʊz hæz ðeə haʊs? ɪt hæz eɪt wɪndəʊz.*

Has their house a door? Yes, it has two doors. It  
*hæz ðeə haʊs ə dɔː? jɛs, ɪt hæz tuː dɔːz. ɪt*

has also a roof. The roof is the top of the house.  
*hæz əːlsəʊ ə ruːf. ðə ruːf ɪz ðə tɒp əv ðə haʊs.*

What is the top of the house? The top of the house  
*hwɒt ɪz ðə tɒp əv ðə haʊs? ðə tɒp əv ðə haʊs*

is the roof. The house has four walls. Has the  
*ɪz ðə ruːf. ðə haʊs hæz fɔː wɔːlz. hæz ðə*

house a fifth wall? No, it has only four walls. The  
*haʊs ə fɪfθ wɔːl? nəʊ, ɪt hæz ɒnli fɔː wɔːlz. ðə*

windows and the doors are in the walls.  
*wɪndəʊz and ðə dɔːz aː ɪn ðə wɔːlz.*

Where is London? London is in England. Where is  
*hwɛər ɪz lʌndən? lʌndən ɪz ɪn ɪŋɡlənd. hwɛər ɪz*

Paris? Paris is in France. Where is Stockholm?  
*pæɪs? pæɪs ɪz ɪn frɑːns. hwɛər ɪz stɒkhuːm?*



## Chapter Four (4).



### Europe

one girl  
two girls

one boy  
two boys

one city  
two cities

one country  
two countries

Baby = the baby

Helen and Baby  
are sisters.

Helen and the baby  
are sisters.

as - as  
(not) so - as

Mr. Smith is  
as big as his  
father.

Baby is **not** so  
big as Helen.

Stockholm is in Sweden. Where is Berlin? Berlin is  
*stɒk'həʊm ɪz ɪn swi:dn. hweər ɪz bæ:'lɪn? bæ:'lɪn ɪz*

in Germany. Where is Copenhagen? Copenhagen is  
*ɪn dʒə:'mæni. hweər ɪz kəʊpn'heɪɡən? kəʊpn'heɪɡən ɪz*

in Denmark. Where is Oslo? Oslo is in Norway.  
*ɪn denma:k. hweər ɪz ɔslou? ɔslou ɪz ɪn nɔ:'weɪ.*

Where is Moscow? Moscow is in Russia. Where is  
*hweər ɪz mɒskəʊ? mɒskəʊ ɪz ɪn rʌʃə. hweər ɪz*

Helsinki (Helsingfors)? Helsinki is in Finland. Eng-  
*helsɪŋki (helsɪŋfɔ:s)? helsɪŋki ɪz ɪn fɪnlænd. ɪŋ-*

land is a country. Russia is a country. England and  
*ɡlænd ɪz ə kəntri. rʌʃə ɪz ə kəntri. ɪŋɡlænd ənd*

Russia are two countries.

*rʌʃə a: tu: kəntris. ,*

Mr. and Mrs. Smith and their children live in London.  
*mɪstə ənd mɪsɪz smɪθ ənd ðeə tʃɪldrən lɪv ɪn lʌndən.*

London is a city. Copenhagen is also a city. London  
*lʌndən ɪz ə sɪti. kəʊpn'heɪɡən ɪz ɔ:lsəʊ ə sɪti. lʌndən*

and Copenhagen are two cities. There are many  
*ənd kəʊpn'heɪɡən a: tu: sɪtɪz. ðeər a: mæni*

houses in London. London is a big city. There are  
*haʊsɪz ɪn lʌndən. lʌndən ɪz ə bɪɡ sɪti. ðeər a:*

also many houses in Copenhagen. Copenhagen is also  
*ɔ:lsəʊ mæni haʊsɪz ɪn kəʊpn'heɪɡən. kəʊpn'heɪɡən ɪz ɔ:lsəʊ*

a big city, but Copenhagen is not so big a city as London.  
*ə bɪɡ sɪti, bʌt kəʊpn'heɪɡən ɪz nɒt səʊ bɪɡ ə sɪti æz lʌndən.*

Helen is a big girl, but she is not so big as John. Is  
*helɪn ɪz ə bɪɡ ɡɜ:l, bʌt ʃi: ɪz nɒt səʊ bɪɡ æz dʒɒn. ɪz*

## THE BODY

A person has four limbs. All persons have four limbs.  
*a pə:sn hæz fɔ: limz. ɔ:l pə:snz hæv fɔ: limz.*

The four limbs are on the body. The four limbs are the  
*ðə fɔ: limz a: ɔn ðə bɔdi. ðə fɔ: limz a: ðə*

two arms and the two legs. How many limbs has John?  
*tu: a:mz ænd ðə tu: legz. hau meni limz hæz dʒɔn?*

John has four limbs. What are the four limbs? The four  
*dʒɔn hæz fɔ: limz. hwɔt a: ðə fɔ: limz? ðə fɔ:*

limbs are the two arms and the two legs. On the arm  
*limz a: ðə tu: a:mz ænd ðə tu: legz. ɔn ði a:m*

is a hand, and the hand has five fingers. Where are the  
*iz ə hænd, ænd ðə hænd hæz faɪv fɪŋgəz. hwɛər a: ðə*

hands? The hands are on the arms. How many fingers  
*hændz? ðə hændz a: ɔn ði a:mz. hau meni fɪŋgəz*

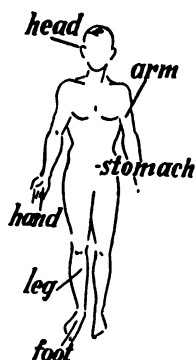
has the hand? The hand has five fingers.  
*hæz ðə hænd? ðə hænd hæz faɪv fɪŋgəz.*

On the leg is a foot, and the foot has five toes. All legs  
*ɔn ðə leg iz ə fut, ænd ðə fut hæz faɪv tu:z. ɔ:l legz*

have feet, and all feet have five toes. Where are the  
*hæv fi:t, ænd ɔ:l fi:t hæv faɪv tu:z. hwɛər a: ðə*

feet? The feet are on the legs. How many toes has the  
*fi:t? ðə fi:t a: ɔn ðə legz. hau meni tu:z hæz ðə*

foot? The foot has five toes. How many fingers has  
*fut? ðə fut hæz faɪv tu:z. hau meni fɪŋgəz hæz*



one toe  
two toes

one foot  
two feet

## Chapter Five (5).



's

John's hair = the hair of John.

Mrs. Smith's hair = the hair of Mrs. Smith.

Helen? She has ten fingers on her two hands. How many  
*helin? ʃi: hæz ten ʃɪŋgəz ɔn hə: tu: hændz. hau meni*

toes has she? She has ten toes on her two feet. The body  
*təʊz hæz ʃi: ʃi: hæz ten təʊz ɔn hə: tu: fi:t. ðə bɒdi*

has a head. What is the head? The head is the top of  
*hæz ə hed. hwɒt ɪz ðə hed? ðə hed ɪz ðə tɒp əv*

the body. On the head many persons have hair. Not  
*ðə bɒdi. ɔn ðə hed meni pə:snz hæv heə. nɒt*

all persons have hair; many old men have no hair.  
*ɔ:l pə:snz hæv heə; meni ould men hæv nou heə.*

Has Mr. Smith long hair? No, he has short hair. Is Mrs.  
*hæz mɪstə smɪθ lɔŋ heə? nou, hi: hæz ʃɔ:t heə. ɪz mɪsɪz*

Smith's hair long? Yes, she has long hair; she has longer  
*smɪθs heə lɔŋ? jes, ʃi: hæz lɔŋ heə; ʃi: hæz lɔŋgə*

hair than Mr. Smith. Is Helen's hair also long? No, she  
*heə ðæn mɪstə smɪθ. ɪz helɪnz heə ɔ:lsoʊlɔŋ? nou, ʃi:*

has short hair, but John's hair is shorter than Helen's.  
*hæz ʃɔ:t heə, bʌt dʒɒnz heə ɪz ʃɔ:tə ðæn helɪnz.*

Who has most hair, Mrs. Smith or Helen or John? Mrs.  
*hu: hæz moʊst heə, mɪsɪz smɪθ ɔ: helɪn ɔ: dʒɒn? mɪsɪz*

Smith has most hair; her hair is the longest. Has John  
*smɪθ hæz moʊst heə; hə: heə ɪz ðə lɔŋgɪst. hæz dʒɒn*

more hair than Helen? No, Helen has more hair than  
*mɔ: heə ðæn helɪn? nou, helɪn hæz mɔ: heə ðæn*

John, but Mrs. Smith has most hair of all the persons  
*dʒɒn, bʌt mɪsɪz smɪθ hæz moʊst heə əv ɔ:l ðə pə:snz*

in the family. Mrs. Smith has long hair; she has much  
*ɪn ðə fæmɪli. mɪsɪz smɪθ hæz lɔŋ heə; ʃi: hæz mʌtʃ*

## Chapter Five (5).

There is hair on the head. Is the arm bigger than the  
*ðeər iz heə ɔn ðə hed. iz ði a:m bigə ðæn ðə*

leg? No, the arm is smaller than the leg.

*leg? nou, ði a:m iz smɔ:lə ðæn ðə leg.*

Are the fingers part of the face? No, the fingers are  
*a: ðə fiŋgəz pɑ:t əv ðə feis? nou, ðə fiŋgəz a:*

part of the hands. What are the hands part of? The  
*pɑ:t əv ðə hændz. hwɔt a: ðə hændz pɑ:t əv? ðə*

hands are part of the arms. What are the ears part of?  
*hændz a: pɑ:t əv ði a:mz. hwɔt a: ði iəz pɑ:t əv?*

The ears are part of the head. Are the feet part of the  
*ði iəz a: pɑ:t əv ðə hed. a: ðə fi:t pɑ:t əv ði*

arms or of the legs? The feet are part of the legs. Is  
*a:mz ɔ: əv ðə legz? ðə fi:t a: pɑ:t əv ðə legz. iz*

the baby a boy or a girl? She is a girl. Is Mr. Smith  
*ðə beibi ə bɔi ɔ: ə gɜ:l? si: iz ə gɜ:l. iz mistə smiθ*

young or old? He is young.

*jʌŋ ɔ: ould? hi: iz jʌŋ.*



The neck is part of the body. On the neck is the head.  
*ðə nek iz pɑ:t əv ðə bɔdi. ɔn ðə nek iz ðə hed.*

The stomach is also part of the body. The stomach is  
*ðə stʌmək iz ɔ:lsou pɑ:t əv ðə bɔdi. ðə stʌmək iz*

at the front of the body. The back is also part of the  
*æt ðə frʌnt əv ðə bɔdi. ðə bæk iz ɔ:lsou pɑ:t əv ðə*

body. The back is at the back of the body. The arms  
*bɔdi. ðə bæk iz æt ðə bæk əv ðə bɔdi. ði a:mz*

are at the sides of the body. Where is the neck? The  
*a: æt ðə saɪdz əv ðə bɔdi. hwɛər iz ðə nek? ðə*

## THE GARDEN

tree

branch

tall = high

tall  
highBig persons are  
**tall.**Big houses are  
**high.**

Mr. Smith's house is in a garden. In the garden there  
*mistə smiþs haus iz in ə ga:dn. in ðə ga:dn ðeər*

are many trees. There are big trees and there are  
*a: meni tri:z. ðeər a: big tri:z and ðeər a:*

small trees in the garden. The big trees are tall. The  
*smɔ:l tri:z in ðə ga:dn. ðə big tri:z a: tɔ:l. ðə*

small trees are low. Where is Mr. Smith's house? It is  
*smɔ:l tri:z a: lou. hwɛər iz mistə smiþs haus? it iz*

in a garden. Are there only tall trees in the garden?  
*in ə ga:dn. a: ðeə ounli tɔ:l tri:z in ðə ga:dn?*

No, there are also low trees. Is Mr. Smith's house a  
*nou, ðeər a: ɔ:lsou lou tri:z. iz mistə smiþs haus ə*

high house? No, it is not high; it is only low, but it  
*hai haus? nou, it iz nɒt hai; it iz ounli lou, bʌt it*

is higher than the low trees. The tall trees are higher  
*iz haia ðæn ðə lou tri:z. ðə tɔ:l tri:z a: haia*

than the house. Are all the trees in the garden tall?  
*ðæn ðə haus. a: ɔ:l ðə tri:z in ðə ga:dn tɔ:l?*

No, some of the trees are tall, and some of the trees  
*nou, sam əv ðə tri:z a: tɔ:l, and sam əv ðə tri:z*

are low. Are all persons big? No, some persons are  
*a: lou. a: ɔ:l pə:snz big? nou, sam pə:snz a:*

big, and some persons are small. Mr. Smith is tall,  
*big, and sam pə:snz a: smɔ:l. mistə smiþ iz tɔ:l,*



but Mrs. Smith is not so tall. She is taller than John  
*bət misiz smiθ iz nɒt sou tə:l. ʃi: iz tə:lə ðæn dʒɒn*

and Helen. Are all persons tall? No, some persons  
*ænd helin. a: ɔ:l pə:snz tə:l? nou, sʌm pə:snz*

are tall, and some persons are short.

*a: tə:l, ænd sʌm pə:snz a: ʃɔ:t.*

A tree is a plant; a flower is a plant. Trees are tall  
*ə tri: iz ə plɑ:nt; ə flauə iz ə plɑ:nt. tri:z a: tə:l*

plants. A bush is also a plant. Flowers and grass are  
*plɑ:nts. ə buʃ iz ɔ:lsou ə plɑ:nt. flauəz ænd grɑ:s a:*

low plants. Are trees the only plants in the garden?  
*lou plɑ:nts. a: tri:z ði ounli plɑ:nts in ðə gɑ:dn?*

No, there are also other plants in the garden. Is Helen  
*nou, ðeər a: ɔ:lsou ʌðə plɑ:nts in ðə gɑ:dn. iz helin*

the only girl in the family? No, there is also another  
*ði ounli gə:l in ðə fæmili? nou, ðeər iz ɔ:lsou ə'nʌðə*

girl in the family; the baby is the other girl in the  
*gə:l in ðə fæmili; ðə beibi iz ði ʌðə gə:l in ðə*

family. There is only one son in the family; John is  
*fæmili. ðeər iz ounli wʌn sʌn in ðə fæmili; dʒɒn iz*

the only son in the family.

*ði ounli sʌn in ðə fæmili.*

Which of the plants in the garden are the biggest? The  
*hwɪtʃ əv ðə plɑ:nts in ðə gɑ:dn a: ðə biɡist? ðə*

trees are the biggest plants. What are the other plants  
*tri:z a: ðə biɡist plɑ:nts. hwɒt a: ði ʌðə plɑ:nts*

in the garden? The other plants are the flowers, the  
*in ðə gɑ:dn? ði ʌðə plɑ:nts a: ðə flauəz, ðə*

low  
short

Small trees and  
small houses are  
**low.**

Small persons are  
**short.**





one branch  
two branches

one bush  
two bushes

one leaf  
two leaves



bushes, and the grass. The trees and the flowers have  
*bʊʃɪz, and ðə grɑ:s. ðə tri:z and ðə flauəz hæv*

leaves. The colour of a leaf is green. Are the bushes  
*li:vz. ðə kʌlə əv ə li:f iz gri:n. a: ðə bʊʃɪz*

tall plants? No, the bushes are low plants; they have  
*tɔ:l plɑ:nts? nou, ðə bʊʃɪz a: lou plɑ:nts; ðei hæv*

branches and leaves. Have flowers branches? No,  
*brɑ:nʃɪz and li:vz. hæv flauəz brɑ:nʃɪz? nou,*

flowers have no branches, but they have leaves. Have  
*flauəz hæv nou brɑ:nʃɪz, bʌt ðei hæv li:vz. hæv*

trees branches? Yes, trees have branches as well as  
*tri:z brɑ:nʃɪz? jes, tri:z hæv brɑ:nʃɪz əz wel əz*

leaves. What is the colour of grass? The colour of  
*li:vz. hwɒt iz ðə kʌlə əv grɑ:s? ðə kʌlə əv*

grass is green. Have the trees and the bushes leaves?  
*grɑ:s iz gri:n. hæv ðə tri:z and ðə bʊʃɪz li:vz?*

Yes, both the trees and the bushes have leaves.  
*jes, bəʊθ ðə tri:z and ðə bʊʃɪz hæv li:vz.*

What is the colour of a leaf? The colour of a leaf is  
*hwɒt iz ðə kʌlə əv ə li:f? ðə kʌlə əv ə li:f iz*

green. Are there flowers only in the garden? No,  
*gri:n. a: ðeə flauəz ounli ɪn ðə gɑ:dn? nou,*

Mrs. Smith has some flowers in the house; there are  
*mɪsɪz smɪθ hæz sʌm flauəz ɪn ðə haʊs; ðeər a:*

flowers both in the garden and in the house. There  
*flauəz bəʊθ ɪn ðə gɑ:dn and ɪn ðə haʊs. ðeər*

are flowers in the house as well as in the garden. Are  
*a: flauəz ɪn ðə haʊs əz wel əz ɪn ðə gɑ:dn. a:*

both Helen and Alice girls? Yes, both Helen and Alice  
*bouþ helin and ælis gæ:lz? jes, bouþ helin and ælis*  
 are girls. John and Helen as well as the baby are  
*a: gæ:lz. dʒɒn and helin æz wel æz ðə beibi a:*  
 children. Have the girls short hair? Yes, both of the  
*tʃɪldrən. hæv ðə gæ:lz ʃɔ:t heə? jes, bouþ əv ðə*  
 girls have short hair. Both Helen and the baby have  
*gæ:lz hæv ʃɔ:t heə. bouþ helin and ðə beibi hæv*  
 short hair.  
*ʃɔ:t heə.*

Some trees in the garden have fruit. A pear is a fruit.  
*səm tri:z in ðə ɡɑ:dn hæv fru:t. ə peə iz ə fru:t.*

An apple is a fruit. What is a pear? A pear is a fruit.  
*ən æpl iz ə fru:t. hwɒt iz ə peə? ə peə iz ə fru:t.*

Are there other fruits? Yes, the apple is another fruit.  
*a: ðeə ʌðə fru:ts? jes, ði æpl iz ə'nʌðə fru:t.*

The year has four seasons. Summer is a season, winter  
*ðə jɪə hæz fɔ: si:znz. sʌmə iz ə si:zn, wɪntə*  
 is a season, spring is a season, and autumn is a season.  
*iz ə si:zn, sprɪŋ iz ə si:zn, and ɔ:təm iz ə si:zn.*

The summer-months are June, July, and August. The  
*ðə sʌməmʌnθs a: dʒu:n, dʒu'lai, and ɔ:gəst. ði*  
 autumn-months are September, October, and November.  
*ɔ:təmʌnθs a: səp'tembə, ɔk'təubə, and nou'vembə.*

The winter-months are December, January, and Fe-  
*ðə wɪntəmʌnθs a: dɪ'sembə, dʒænjuəri, and fe-*  
 bruary. The spring-months are March, April, and May.  
*bruəri. ðə sprɪŋmʌnθs a: mɑ:ʃ, eɪprɪl, and mei.*

both - and  
as well as

**Both Helen and**  
the baby are girls.  
**Helen and John as**  
**well as** the baby  
are children.

both of

**Both of** the girls  
are young.





are in blossom =  
have flowers

when?  
when

**When** is spring?

Spring is **when**  
the fruit trees are  
in blossom.

How many seasons has a year? A year has four seasons.  
*hau meni si:znz hæz ə jiə? ə jiə hæz fɔ: si:znz.*

What are the four seasons? The four seasons are spring,  
*hwɒt a: ðə fɔ: si:znz? ðə fɔ: si:znz a: sprɪŋ,*  
summer, autumn, and winter. How long is a season?  
*sʌmə, ɔ:təm, ənd wɪntə. hau lɔŋ ɪz ə si:zn?*

A season is three months. When is summer? Summer  
*ə si:zn ɪz ʒri: mʌnθs. hwɛn ɪz sʌmə? sʌmə*

is the months of June, July, and August. When is  
*ɪz ðə mʌnθs əv dʒu:n, dʒu'laɪ, ənd ɔ:gəst. hwɛn ɪz*

winter? Winter is the months of December, January,  
*wɪntə? wɪntə ɪz ðə mʌnθs əv dɪ'sembə, dʒænjuəri,*

and February. In spring the fruit trees are in blossom;  
*ənd febrʊəri. ɪn sprɪŋ ðə fru:t tri:z a: ɪn blɒsəm;*

the fruit trees are in blossom when it is spring.  
*ðə fru:t tri:z a: ɪn blɒsəm hwɛn ɪt ɪz sprɪŋ.*

The trees have no leaves when it is winter. In summer  
*ðə tri:z hæv nəu li:vz hwɛn ɪt ɪz wɪntə. ɪn sʌmə*

and autumn the trees have fruit. When are the fruit  
*ənd ɔ:təm ðə tri:z hæv fru:t. hwɛn a: ðə fru:t*

trees in blossom? The fruit trees are in blossom in  
*tri:z ɪn blɒsəm? ðə fru:t tri:z a: ɪn blɒsəm ɪn*

spring. When have the trees fruit? The trees have  
*sprɪŋ. hwɛn hæv ðə tri:z fru:t? ðə tri:z hæv*

fruit in summer and in autumn. Have the bushes also  
*fru:t ɪn sʌmə ənd ɪn ɔ:təm. hæv ðə buʃɪz ɔ:lsəʊ*

fruit? Yes, some of the bushes have fruit. The fruits  
*fru:t? jɛs, sʌm əv ðə buʃɪz hæv fru:t. ðə fru:ts*

of the bushes are berries. What is a berry? A berry  
*əv ðə buʃɪz a: berɪz. hʊt ɪz ə berɪ? ə berɪ*

is the small fruit of a bush.

*ɪz ðə smɔ:l fru:t əv ə buʃ.*

In winter it is cold. On some days in winter there is  
*ɪn wɪntə ɪt ɪz kəʊld. ɒn sʌm deɪz ɪn wɪntə ðeər ɪz*

snow. The colour of snow is white. Is it warm in  
*snəʊ. ðə kʌlə əv snəʊ ɪz hwaɪt. ɪz ɪt wɔ:m ɪn*

winter? No, it is cold in winter, but in summer it is  
*wɪntə? nəʊ, ɪt ɪz kəʊld ɪn wɪntə, bʌt ɪn sʌmə ɪt ɪz*

warm. What is the colour of snow? The colour of  
*wɔ:m. hʊt ɪz ðə kʌlə əv snəʊ? ðə kʌlə əv*

snow is white. Is snow cold or warm? Snow is cold.  
*snəʊ ɪz hwaɪt. ɪz snəʊ kəʊld ɔ: wɔ:m? snəʊ ɪz kəʊld.*

Is there snow in summer? No, in summer it is warm,  
*ɪz ðeə snəʊ ɪn sʌmə? nəʊ, ɪn sʌmə ɪt ɪz wɔ:m,*

and there is no snow.

*ænd ðeər ɪz nəʊ snəʊ.*

one day  
 two days  
 one berry  
 two berries



berries

### EXERCISE A.

Mr. Smith's house is in a —. In the — are many trees.  
 Are all the — in the garden small? No, there are big  
 — and small —. The big trees are —, and the small  
 trees are —. Mr. Smith's house is not high; it is —,  
 but it is — than the low trees. Trees and flowers are —,

### WORDS:

garden  
 tree  
 flower  
 bush

## Chapter Seven (7).

does  
do

He **does**.  
They **do**.

He is. **Is** he?  
They are. **Are**  
they?

He has. **Has** he?  
They have. **Have**  
they?

He learns. **Does** he  
**learn**?  
They learn. **Do**  
they **learn**?

He goes. **Does**  
he **go**?  
They go. **Do** they  
**go**?

both of = both

**Both of** the  
children went to  
school = **both** the  
children went to  
school.



*book*

to-day. He also went to school the day before yesterday.  
*tə'dei. hi: ɔ:lsoʊ wɛnt tə sku:l ðə dei bi'fɔ: jɛstədi.*

Both the children went to school on Monday.  
*bəʊp ðə tʃildrən wɛnt tə sku:l ɒn mʌndi.*

The schools in England are English. The schools in  
*ðə sku:lz in ɪŋɡlənd a: ɪŋɡlɪʃ. ðə sku:lz in*

France are French. In some French schools the children  
*fra:ns a: frɛnʃ. in sʌm frɛnʃ sku:lz ðə tʃildrən*

learn English. John goes to an English school. He  
*lə:n ɪŋɡlɪʃ. dʒɒn ɡoʊz tu ən ɪŋɡlɪʃ sku:l. hi:*

learns French at school. Does John go to school? Yes,  
*lə:nz frɛnʃ ət sku:l. dʌz dʒɒn ɡoʊ tə sku:l? jɛs,*

he does; he goes to school every day except on Satur-  
*hi:, dʌz; hi: ɡoʊz tə sku:l evri dei ik'sept ɒn sətə-*

days and Sundays. Does Helen go to school? Yes, she  
*diz ənd sʌndɪz. dʌz helɪn ɡoʊ tə sku:l? jɛs, ʃi:*

does; she also goes to school. Does John learn French?  
*dʌz; ʃi: ɔ:lsoʊ ɡoʊz tə sku:l. dʌz dʒɒn lə:n frɛnʃ?*

Yes, he does; he learns French at school. Do both the  
*jɛs, hi: dʌz; hi: lə:nz frɛnʃ ət sku:l. du: bəʊp ðə*

children learn French? No, only John learns French;  
*tʃildrən lə:n frɛnʃ? noʊ, ɒnli dʒɒn lə:nz frɛnʃ;*

Helen is too young to learn French; she is only ten years  
*helɪn ɪz tu: jʌŋ tə lə:n frɛnʃ; ʃi: ɪz ɒnli ten jɪəz*

old. Do the French children learn English? Yes, they  
*əʊld. du: ðə frɛnʃ tʃildrən lə:n ɪŋɡlɪʃ? jɛs, ðei*

do; they learn English at school.  
*du:; ðei lə:n ɪŋɡlɪʃ ət sku:l.*

The schools in Denmark are Danish. Many Danish  
*ðə sku:lz in denma:k a: deiniʃ. meni deiniʃ*

children learn English at school. The children  
*tʃildrən læ:n ɪŋɡlɪʃ æt sku:l. ðə tʃildrən*

learn to read at school. They read books. They  
*læ:n tə ri:d æt sku:l. ðei ri:d buks. ðei*

also learn to write. The big children write with  
*ɔ:lsoʊ læ:n tə rait. ðə biɡ tʃildrən rait wið*

pens and ink. The small children write with pencils.  
*pens ənd ɪŋk. ðə smɔ:l tʃildrən rait wið pensilz.*

They write on paper. What does John do at school?  
*ðei rait ɔn peɪpə. hwɒt dʌz dʒɒn du: æt sku:l?*

He learns to read and to write. What does Helen do  
*hi: læ:nz tə ri:d ənd tə rait. hwɒt dʌz helin du:*

at school? She learns to read and to write. What do  
*æt sku:l? ʃi: læ:nz tə ri:d ənd tə rait. hwɒt du:*

the other children do at school? They also learn to  
*ði ʌðə tʃildrən du: æt sku:l? ðei ɔ:lsoʊ læ:n tə*

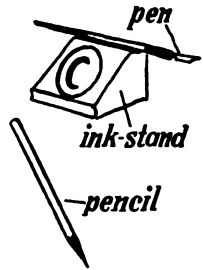
read and to write. What does John learn to do? He  
*ri:d ənd tə rait. hwɒt dʌz dʒɒn læ:n tə du:? hi:*

learns to read and to write. What does Helen learn  
*læ:nz tə ri:d ənd tə rait. hwɒt dʌz helin læ:n*

to do? She learns to read and to write. What do the  
*tə du:? ʃi: læ:nz tə ri:d ənd tə rait. hwɒt du: ði*

other children learn to do? They also learn to read  
*ʌðə tʃildrən læ:n tə du:? ðei ɔ:lsoʊ læ:n tə ri:d*

and to write.  
*ənd tə rait.*



ball



doll

## THE CLOCK

A day has twelve hours. A night has also twelve hours.  
*a dei hæz twelv auə. a nait hæz ɔ:lson twelv auə.*

A day and a night have twenty-four (24) hours. An  
*a dei and a nait hæv twenti'fɔ: auə. ən*

hour has sixty (60) minutes, and a minute has sixty (60)  
*auə hæz siksti minits, and a minit hæz siksti*

seconds. How many hours has a day? It has twelve  
*sekəndz. hau meni auə hæz a dei? it hæz twelv*

hours. How many hours have a day and a night?  
*auə. hau meni auə hæv a dei and a nait?*

A day and a night have twenty-four (24) hours. How  
*a dei and a nait hæv twenti'fɔ: auə. hau*

many minutes are there in an hour? There are sixty (60)  
*meni minits a: ðeə in ən auə? ðeə a: siksti*

minutes in an hour. How many seconds are there in  
*minits in ən auə. hau meni sekəndz a: ðeə in*

a minute? There are sixty seconds in a minute. An  
*a minit? ðeə a: siksti sekəndz in a minit. ən*

hour is a long time; a second is a short time.  
*auə iz a lɔŋ taim; a sekənd iz a ʃɔ:t taim.*

On the wall in Mr. Smith's house is a clock. The clock  
*ɔn ðə wɔ:l in mistə smiθs haus iz a klɒk. ðə klɒk*

has a face with twelve figures on it. 1 is a figure,  
*hæz a feis wið twelv figəz ɔn it. wʌn iz a figə,*

clock





**watch**



A watch is smaller than a clock. Mr. Smith has a watch,  
*a wɒtʃ ɪz smɔ:lə ðæn ə klɒk. mɪstə smɪθ hæz ə wɒtʃ,*

and Mrs. Smith has a very small watch on her arm, but  
*ænd mɪsɪz smɪθ hæz ə veri smɔ:l wɒtʃ ɔn hɜ: ɑ:m, bʌt*

John and Helen have no watches; they are too young  
*dʒɒn ænd helɪn hæv nu wɒtʃɪz; ðeɪ ɑ: tu: jʌŋ*

to have watches. Mr. Smith gave Mrs. Smith her watch  
*tə hæv wɒtʃɪz. mɪstə smɪθ geɪv mɪsɪz smɪθ hɜ: wɒtʃ*

when she was twenty-five (25) years old. The day  
*hwɛn ʃi: wɒz twenti'faɪv jɪəz ould. ðə deɪ*

when she was twenty-five (25) years old was her birth-  
*hwɛn ʃi: wɒz twenti'faɪv jɪəz ould wɒz hɜ: bɜ:θ-*

day. Her birthday is on the twenty-ninth (29th) of  
*deɪ. hɜ: bɜ:θdeɪ ɪz ɔn ðə twenti'nainθ əv*

October. John's birthday is on the twenty-sixth (26th)  
*ɔk'təʊbə. dʒɒnz bɜ:θdeɪ ɪz ɔn ðə twenti'sɪksθ*

of July. On his birthday his parents gave him some  
*əv dʒʊ'laɪ. ɔn hɪz bɜ:θdeɪ hɪz peərənts geɪv hɪm sʌm*

books and a football.

*bʊks ænd ə fʊtbɔ:l.*

Has Mrs. Smith a watch? Yes, Mr. Smith gave Mrs. Smith  
*hæz mɪsɪz smɪθ ə wɒtʃ? jes, mɪstə smɪθ geɪv mɪsɪz smɪθ*

a watch on her birthday, when she was twenty-five (25)  
*a wɒtʃ ɔn hɜ: bɜ:θdeɪ, hwɛn ʃi: wɒz twenti'faɪv*

years old. Has John a football? Yes, his parents gave  
*jɪəz ould. hæz dʒɒn ə fʊtbɔ:l? jes, hɪz peərənts geɪv*

him a football on his birthday. In two years, when he  
*hɪm ə fʊtbɔ:l ɔn hɪz bɜ:θdeɪ. ɪn tu: jɪəz, hwɛn hi:*

## THE SCHOOL

In the school there are many rooms. There are not  
*in ðə sku:l ðeər a: meni ru:mz. ðeər a: nɒt*

many rooms in Mr. Smith's house; there are only five  
*meni ru:mz in mistə smiθs haʊs; ðeər a: ɒnli faɪv*

rooms in his house. The school is a very big house,  
*ru:mz in hɪz haʊs. ðə sku:l ɪz ə veri bɪg haʊs,*

and in it there are twenty (20) rooms.

*and in it ðeər a: twenti ru:mz.*

At nine o'clock in the morning the children come into  
*æt naɪn ə'klɒk in ðə mɔːnɪŋ ðə tʃɪldrən kʌm ɪntə*

the schoolroom. When all the children are in the room,  
*ðə sku:lru:m. hwen ɔ:l ðə tʃɪldrən a: in ðə ru:m,*

the teacher comes into the room. When he comes into  
*ðə ti:tʃə kʌmz ɪntə ðə ru:m. hwen hi: kʌmz ɪntə*

the room, he says, "Good morning, children! Are you  
*ðə ru:m, hi: sez, "gud mɔːnɪŋ, tʃɪldrən! a: ju:*

all here to-day?" John says, "No, my sister is not here  
*ɔ:l hɪə tə'deɪ?" dʒɒn sez, "nəʊ, maɪ sɪstə ɪz nɒt hɪə*

to-day; she is at home." "Oh," says the teacher, "is  
*tə'deɪ; ʃi: ɪz æt haʊm." "əʊ," sez ðə ti:tʃə, "ɪz*

your sister ill to-day?" "Yes, my sister is ill to-day.  
*juə sɪstə ɪl tə'deɪ?" "jes, maɪ sɪstə ɪz ɪl tə'deɪ.*

Yesterday it was cold, and she was in the garden too  
*jɛstədi ɪt wəz kəʊld, ʌnd ʃi: wəz ɪn ðə ɡɑːdn tu:*

*teacher*



go [ɡəʊ]

goes [ɡəʊz]

do [duː]

does [dʌz]

say [seɪ]

says [sez]

I am

you are

he is

she is

it is

we are

you are

they are

John says, "I am  
a boy."

He says to Helen,  
 "You are a girl,  
 and Baby is also  
 a girl," and she  
 says, "Yes, and you  
 and Baby and I  
 are children; we  
 are children."

The pencil is good;  
 it is good.

John says, "You  
 and Alice are girls;  
 you are girls."

Helen and Alice  
 are girls; they are  
 girls.

*farm*

## THE FARM

Mr. Smith's brother is a farmer. He has a farm in  
*mɪstə smɪθs brʌðə ɪz ə fɑ:mə. hi: hæz ə fɑ:m ɪn*

the country. Mr. Smith's house is not in the country;  
*ðə kʌntri. mɪstə smɪθs haʊs ɪz nɒt ɪn ðə kʌntri;*

it is in a city. Every summer Mr. Smith and his family  
*ɪt ɪz ɪn ə sɪti. evri sʌmə mɪstə smɪθ ænd hɪz fæmli*

go to his brother in the country for the summer-holidays.  
*ɡoʊ tə hɪz brʌðə ɪn ðə kʌntri fɔ: ðə sʌmə'hɒlɪdɪz.*

In August, when the children do not go to school, it  
*ɪn ɔ:ɡəst, hwen ðə tʃɪldrən du: nɒt ɡoʊ tə sku:l, ɪt*

is their summer-holidays. Mr. Smith's summer-holidays  
*ɪz ðeə sʌmə'hɒlɪdɪz. mɪstə smɪθs sʌmə'hɒlɪdɪz*

are not so long as the children's; they are only two  
*ɑ: nɒt səʊ lɒŋ æz ðə tʃɪldrənʒ; ðeɪ ɑ: ɒnli tu:*

weeks. He works more than eleven months a year  
*wi:ks. hi: wɜ:kz mɔ: ðæn ɪ'levn mʌnθs ə jɪə*

and has two weeks' holidays.  
*ænd hæz tu: wi:ks hɒlɪdɪz.*

The children have one month's holidays in summer, but  
*ðə tʃɪldrən hæv wʌn mʌnθs hɒlɪdɪz ɪn sʌmə, bʌt*

they do not work eleven months at school. They also  
*ðeɪ du: nɒt wɜ:k ɪ'levn mʌnθs ət sku:l. ðeɪ ɔ:lsəʊ*

have other holidays; they have two weeks' holidays in  
*hæv ʌðə hɒlɪdɪz; ðeɪ hæv tu: wi:ks hɒlɪdɪz ɪn*

one month's  
holidays

two months'  
holidays

**COW**



is the wife of her uncle, Mr. Smith, and Helen is her  
*iz ðə waif əv hə: ʌŋkl, mɪstə smɪθ, ənd helɪn iz hə:*  
 niece.  
*ni:s.*

At the farm there are many animals. A cow is an  
*æt ðə fa:m ðeər a: meni ænɪməlz. ə kaʊ iz ən*  
 animal, and a hen is an animal. From the cows we get  
*ænɪməl, ənd ə hen iz ən ænɪməl. frəm ðə kaʊz wi: get*  
 milk. From the hens we get eggs. What animals are  
*mɪlk. frəm ðə henz wi: get eɡz. hwɒt ænɪməlz a:*  
 there at the farm? There are cows and hens. From  
*ðeə æt ðə fa:m? ðeər a: kaʊz ənd henz. frəm*  
 what animal do we get milk? We get milk from the  
*hwɒt ænɪməl du: wi: get mɪlk? wi: get mɪlk frəm ðə*  
 cow. What do we get from the hens? We get eggs from  
*kaʊ. hwɒt du: wi: get frəm ðə henz? wi: get eɡz frəm*  
 the hens. From where do we get fruit? We get fruit  
*ðə henz. frəm hwɛə du: wi: get fru:t? wi: get fru:t*  
 from the trees in the garden. From the milk we get  
*frəm ðə tri:tz ɪn ðə ɡɑ:dn. frəm ðə mɪlk wi: get*  
 cream, and from the cream the farmer's wife makes  
*kri:m, ənd frəm ðə kri:m ðə fa:məz waif meɪks*  
 butter.  
*bʌtə.*



**hen**

In the morning, Mr. and Mrs. Smith drink coffee. The  
*ɪn ðə mɔ:nɪŋ, mɪstə ənd mɪsɪz smɪθ drɪŋk kɒfi. ðə*  
 children do not drink coffee; coffee is not good for  
*tʃɪldrən du: nɒt drɪŋk kɒfi; kɒfi iz nɒt ɡʊd fɔ:*

children; they drink milk or tea. Mrs. Smith puts  
*tfildrən; ðei driŋk mi:lk ɔ: ti:. misiz smiþ puts*

cream in her coffee; Mr. Smith puts both cream and  
*kri:m in hə: kɔ:fi; mistə smiþ puts bəʊþ kri:m ənd*

sugar in his coffee. In England people drink much  
*ʃʊgə in hiz kɔ:fi. in ɪŋlənd pi:pl driŋk mʌtʃ*

tea. The English do not put cream in their tea; they  
*ti:. ði ɪŋglɪʃ du: nɒt put kri:m in ðə ti:; ðei*

put milk in their tea. When John comes home from  
*put mi:lk in ðə ti:. hwen dʒɒn kʌmz həʊm frəm*

school, he puts his books away in his room.  
*sku:l, hi: puts hiz buks ə'wei in hiz ru:m.*

What do Mr. and Mrs. Smith drink in the morning?  
*hwɒt du: mistə ənd misiz smiþ driŋk in ðə mɔ:nɪŋ?*

They drink coffee. Who makes the coffee? Mrs. Smith  
*ðei driŋk kɔ:fi. hu: meiks ðə kɔ:fi? misiz smiþ*

makes it. What do they put in their coffee? Mr. Smith  
*meiks it. hwɒt du: ðei put in ðə kɔ:fi? mistə smiþ*

puts both cream and sugar in his coffee, but Mrs. Smith  
*puts bəʊþ kri:m ənd ʃʊgə in hiz kɔ:fi, bʌt misiz smiþ*

puts only cream in her coffee. What do the English  
*puts ʌnli kri:m in hə: kɔ:fi. hwɒt du: ði ɪŋglɪʃ*

put in their tea? They put milk in their tea. Do the  
*put in ðə ti: ðei put mi:lk in ðə ti: du: ðə*

children drink coffee? No, they do not drink coffee;  
*tfildrən driŋk kɔ:fi? nəʊ, ðei du: nɒt driŋk kɔ:fi;*

coffee is not good for children. They get tea or milk  
*kɔ:fi ɪz nɒt ɡʊd fɔ: tfildrən. ðei get ti: ɔ: mi:lk*

get  
gets

I get  
you get  
he gets  
she gets  
it gets

we get  
you get  
they get

makes?  
does .... make?

Who makes the  
coffee?

Does Mrs. Smith  
make the coffee?



egg

corn. In summer the animals are in the fields; there  
*kɔ:n in sʌmə ði ænɪməlz a: in ðə fi:ldz; ðeər*

are cows in the fields, and there are also horses in the  
*a: kaʊz in ðə fi:ldz, ənd ðeər a: ɔ:lsoʊ hɔ:sɪz in ðə*

fields. The cows and the horses eat the grass in the  
*fi:ldz. ðə kaʊz ənd ðə hɔ:sɪz i:t ðə grɑ:s in ðə*

fields. When the cows eat much grass, they give good  
*fi:ldz. hwen ðə kaʊz i:t mʌtʃ grɑ:s, ðei gɪv gud*

milk. The hens eat grass too, and we eat the hens' eggs.  
*mɪlk. ðə henz i:t grɑ:s tu:, ənd wi: i:t ðə henz eɡz.*

The hens also eat corn. When the hens get much corn  
*ðə henz ɔ:lsoʊ i:t kɔ:n. hwen ðə henz get mʌtʃ kɔ:n*

to eat, we get many eggs.  
*tu i:t, wi: get meni eɡz.*

Where is the lake? The lake is near the farm. Is the  
*hwɛər ɪz ðə leɪk? ðə leɪk ɪz niə ðə fa:m. ɪz ðə*

farm near the city? No, the farm is not near the city;  
*fa:m niə ðə sɪti? noʊ, ðə fa:m ɪz nɒt niə ðə sɪti;*

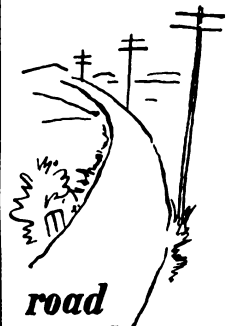
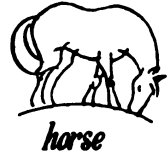
it is far from the city. Is England far from France?  
*ɪt ɪz fa: frɒm ðə sɪti. ɪz ɪŋɡlənd fa: frɒm frɑ:ns?*

No, England is near France. What is between the lake  
*noʊ, ɪŋɡlənd ɪz niə frɑ:ns. hwɒt ɪz bɪ'twi:n ðə leɪk*

and the farm? There are fields between the lake and  
*ənd ðə fa:m? ðeər a: fi:ldz bɪ'twi:n ðə leɪk ənd*

the farm. What animals are there in the fields? There  
*ðə fa:m. hwɒt ænɪməlz a: ðeə in ðə fi:ldz? ðeər*

are cows and horses in the fields. What do they eat?  
*a: kaʊz ənd hɔ:sɪz in ðə fi:ldz. hwɒt du: ðei i:t?*



## MEALS

In England most people have three meals every day.  
*in ɪŋɡlənd maʊst pi:pl hæv θri: mi:lz evri dei.*

We also eat three meals a day. The first meal of the  
*wi:ʔ:lsou i:t θri: mi:lz ə dei. ðə fə:st mi:l əv ðə*

day we call breakfast. In England people eat much  
*dei wi: kɔ:l brekfəst. in ɪŋɡlənd pi:pl i:t mʌtʃ*

more for breakfast than in other countries. In many  
*mɔ: fɔ: brekfəst ðæn in ʌðə kʌntriz. in menɪ*

countries people have only bread and butter with coffee  
*'kʌntriz pi:pl hæv ʌnli bred ənd bʌtə wið kɔ:fi*

or tea, but in England they have fish, eggs and bacon,  
*ɔ: ti:, bʌt in ɪŋɡlənd ðei hæv fɪʃ, eɡz ənd beɪkən,*

and sometimes porridge, too, for breakfast. After this,  
*ənd sʌmtaɪnz pɔ:ridʒ, tu:, fɔ: brekfəst. a:ftə ðɪs,*

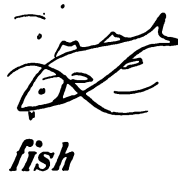
they have tea or coffee with bread and butter. Some-  
*ðei hæv ti: ɔ: kɔ:fi wið bred ənd bʌtə. sʌm-*

times they put marmalade on their bread and butter.  
*taɪmz ðei put mɑ:məleɪd ɒn ðeə bred ənd bʌtə.*

We make marmalade from one of the fruits.  
*wi: meɪk mɑ:məleɪd frəm wʌn əv ðə fru:t.*

The next meal of the day is lunch, at one o'clock. Some  
*ðə nekst mi:l əv ðə dei ɪz lʌnʃ, ət wʌn ə'klɒk. sʌm*

people eat lunch at noon (twelve o'clock). For lunch  
*pi:pl i:t lʌnʃ ət nu:n (twelv ə'klɒk). fɔ: lʌnʃ*





bacon

one potato  
two potatoes



carrot



potato

most English people eat some meat and vegetables. The  
*moust ɪŋɡlɪʃ pi:pl i:t sʌm mi:t ənd vedʒɪtəblz. ðə*

meat of cows is beef. Vegetables are plants. A potato  
*mi:t əv kaʊz ɪz bi:f. vedʒɪtəblz ɑ: plɑ:nts. ə pə'teɪtəʊ*

is a vegetable; a carrot is a vegetable. At seven o'clock  
*ɪz ə vedʒɪtəbl; ə kə'reɪt ɪz ə vedʒɪtəbl. æt səvən ə'klɒk*

we have dinner. Dinner is the biggest meal of the  
*wi: hæv dɪnə. dɪnə ɪz ðə bɪɡɪst mi:l əv ðə*

day. For dinner most people have meat and vegetables  
*dei. fɔ: dɪnə moust pi:pl hæv mi:t ənd vedʒɪtəblz*

first. After the meat they sometimes have fruit.  
*fə:st. ɑ:ftə ðə mi:t ðei sʌmtaɪmz hæv fru:t.*

How many meals do we eat a day? We eat three meals  
*haʊ meni mi:lz du: wi: i:t ə dei? wi: i:t ʒri: mi:lz*

a day, but some people also drink tea between the meals.  
*ə dei, bʌt sʌm pi:pl ɔ:lsoʊ drɪŋk ti: bi'twi:n ðə mi:lz.*

What are the three big meals of the day? They are  
*hwɒt ɑ: ðə ʒri: bɪɡ mi:lz əv ðə dei? ðei ɑ:*

breakfast in the morning, lunch at noon or at one o'clock,  
*brekfʌst ɪn ðə mɔ:niŋ, lʌnʃ æt nu:n ɔ: ət wʌn ə'klɒk,*

and dinner in the evening at seven o'clock. Do all  
*ənd dɪnə ɪn ði i:vniŋ æt səvən ə'klɒk. du: ɔ:l*

people have dinner in the evening? No, some people  
*pi:pl hæv dɪnə ɪn ði i:vniŋ? nəʊ, sʌm pi:pl*

have dinner at one o'clock, and then they call the  
*hæv dɪnə ət wʌn ə'klɒk, ənd ðen ðei kɔ:l ði*

evening meal supper. For supper people have bread  
*i:vniŋ mi:l sʌpə. fɔ: sʌpə pi:pl hæv bred*



not there. What did the mother do when she did  
*not ðəə. hʷɔt did ðə mʌðə du: hwen si: did*

not see the children? She said to the father, "Will  
*not si: ðə tʃɪldrən? si: sed tə ðə fa:ðə, "wɪl*

you go out into the fields and call the children?"  
*ju: ɡəʊ aʊt ɪntə ðə fi:ldz ənd kɔ:l ðə tʃɪldrən?"*

Did the children hear their parents call them? No,  
*did ðə tʃɪldrən hiə ðəə peərənts kɔ:l ðem? nou,*

they did not. Where had the children been? They  
*ðei did nɔt. hweə həd ðə tʃɪldrən bi:n? ðei*

had been in their rooms. How many meals a day do  
*həd bi:n ɪn ðəə ru:mz. haʊ meni mi:lz ə dei du:*

most people have? They have three meals a day.  
*mʌst pi:pl həv? ðei həv θri: mi:lz ə dei.*

What is food? Everything we eat is food. Bread is  
*hʷɔt ɪz fu:d? evriθɪŋ wi: i:t ɪz fu:d. bred ɪz*

food; meat is food. Is a man a thing? No, a man  
*fu:d; mi:t ɪz fu:d. ɪz ə mæn ə θɪŋ? nou, ə mæn*

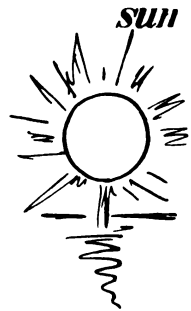
is not a thing, a man is a person. When do people  
*ɪz nɔt ə θɪŋ, ə mæn ɪz ə pə:sn. hwen du: pi:pl*

have tea? Oh, some have tea many times a day.  
*həv ti:? ɒ, sʌm həv ti: meni taɪmz ə dei.*

Most people have tea in the afternoon at four o'clock  
*mʌst pi:pl həv ti: ɪn ði ɑ:ftə'nu:n æt fɔ: ə'klɔk*

or five o'clock (at tea-time). Some people have coffee  
*ɔ: faɪv ə'klɔk (æt ti:taɪm). sʌm pi:pl həv kɔfi*

after lunch and after dinner.  
*ɑ:ftə lʌnʃ ənd ɑ:ftə dɪnə.*



*bed*



comes?  
does ... come?

**What** comes?  
**Who** comes?

Does **the man**  
come?

do you have?  
have you?

**Do you have**  
dinner at seven  
o'clock?

**I do not have**  
dinner at seven  
o'clock.

**Have you walked**  
to the lake?

**I have not walked**  
to the lake.

When is it morning? It is morning from the time the  
*hwen iz it mɔ:nɪŋ? it iz mɔ:nɪŋ frəm ðə taɪm ðə*

sun is up till (until) noon. When is noon? Noon is  
*sʌn iz ʌp tɪl (ʌn'tɪl) nu:n. hwen iz nu:n? nu:n iz*

at twelve o'clock. When is the afternoon? The after-  
*æt twelv ə'klɒk. hwen iz ði a:ftə'nu:n? ði a:ftə-*

noon is from lunch-time until tea-time. What do we  
*'nu:n iz frəm lʌnstɑɪm ʌn'tɪl ti:taɪm. hwɔt du: wi:*

call the time after tea-time? The time after tea-time  
*kɔ:l ðə taɪm a:ftə ti:taɪm? ðə taɪm a:ftə ti:taɪm*

we call the evening. What comes after the evening?  
*wi: kɔ:l ði i:vniŋ. hwɔt kʌmz a:ftə ði i:vniŋ?*

After the evening comes the night. At night people  
*a:ftə ði i:vniŋ kʌmz ðə naɪt. æt naɪt pi:pl*

sleep. They sleep in beds. The children go to bed at  
*slɪ:p. ðeɪ slɪ:p ɪn bedz. ðə tʃɪldrən ɡoʊ tə bed æt*

eight o'clock in the evening. Then their mother puts  
*eɪt ə'klɒk ɪn ði i:vniŋ. ðen ðeə mʌðə pʊts*

them to bed and says, "Good night, John and Helen.  
*ðəm tə bed ʌnd sez, "ɡʊd naɪt, dʒɒn ʌnd helɪn.*

sleep well!" The parents do not go to bed till eleven  
*slɪ:p wel!" ðə peərənts du: nɒt ɡoʊ tə bed tɪl ɪ'levn*

o'clock.  
*ə'klɒk.*

What do John and Helen have for breakfast? Some-  
*hwɔt du: dʒɒn ʌnd helɪn hæv fɔ: brekfʌst? sʌm-*

times they have porridge and milk for breakfast. Do  
*taɪmz ðeɪ hæv pɔrɪdʒ ʌnd mɪlk fɔ: brekfʌst. du:*