

TEACHERS' FILE - Reading Tips 2 / Od písmene k hlásce by Jana Čadová, Zuzana Strnadlová

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Na co si dávat pozor při „dekódování“ zvukového a písemného projevu?

Minimal pairs – dvě slova se liší pouze jedinou hláskou na začátku slova, *line* – *mine*, uprostřed, *bad* – *bed* nebo na konci slova *bad* – *big*. Nepřesná výslovnost může vést až k nedorozumění.

Homographs – slova se stejně píší, ale odlišně vyslovují. Porovnejte: *I always read loudly. I read comics yesterday.*

Homophones – slova se stejně vyslovují, ale odlišně píší. Význam určíme z kontextu. Porovnejte: *I don't eat meat, I am a vegetarian. I often meet her at the corner.*

Linking – vázání slov při výslovnosti – navazujeme slovo s koncovou souhláskou na slovo, které začíná samohláskou nebo slovo s koncovou samohláskou na slovo, které začíná samohláskou. Na takových místech se nemůžeme „nadechnout“.

! POZOR – nenavazujeme na sousední věty.

Poznáte, která slova v následující větě vážeme?

*Can I have a bit of apple?
Can+I have+a bit+of+apple?*

Výslovnost TH – angličtina má několik hlásek, které v češtině nenajdeme, a proto jejich výslovnost působí často problémy. Mezi tyto hlásky patří i znělé /ð/ a neznělé /θ/, které vyslovujeme ve většině slov obsahujících kombinaci písmen th. Porovnejte: think [θ] / that [ð] / Thailand [t] / lighthouse [th]

Aktivity 1–3 vycházejí z článku "A BANQUET INTERVIEW" pp. 12–13

1. Can you find a minimal pair from the text to the following words?

sand	
same	
pet	
witch	
dawn	
beet	
hell	
male	

2. Homophones or homographs? Look at the following words and decide which are homophones, homographs or none.

bass – bass	homophone	homograph	none
for – four	homophone	homograph	none
own – oven	homophone	homograph	none
some – sum	homophone	homograph	none
they – day	homophone	homograph	none
to – two	homophone	homograph	none

3. Linking – Can you identify places for linking?

Well, it is a mix of all the music styles we like. Basically, the music we listen to: everything from old rock bands (The Rolling Stones) to more modern stuff, such as electro music (Crystal Castles). So the *futu* stands for the modern and *roll* is the old classic rock music.

Aktivity 4–6 vycházejí z článku "CENTRAL BOHEMIA" pp. 10–11

4. Read the texts about Konopiště, Blaník, Tank Day, St John under the Rock and Silver Mine. Find in the texts at least 6 words in which 'th' is pronounced as voiced /ð/ and at least 6 words in which 'th' is pronounced as voiceless /θ/ and write them into the table below.

	ð	θ
that		thin

SOLUTIONS

1. Clue:

sand	band
same	some
pet	met
witch	with
dawn	down
beet	meet
hell	tell
male	make

2. Clue:

bass – bass	homophone	homograph	none
for – four	homophone	homograph	none
own – oven	homophone	homograph	none
some – sum	homophone	homograph	none
they – day	homophone	homograph	none
to – two	homophone	homograph	none

3. Clue:

Well, it+is+a mix+of+all the music styles we like. Basically, the music we listen to: everything from+old rock bands (The Rolling Stones) to more modern stuff, such+as electro music (Crystal Castles). So the futu stands for the modern and roll+is the+old classic rock music.

4. Clue:

	ð	θ
that		thin
this		thrilling
there		north
the		south
they		theme
then		earth
those		something
their		path
		through
		cathedral

5. FOR TEACHERS: Read the following pairs of words to students aloud. If the words they can hear are identical, they write down ‘S’ as for the same. If the words are different, they write down ‘D’.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| thrilling – drilling | through – true |
| team – theme | earth – earth |
| path – path | day – they |
| then – then | tank – thank |

FOR STUDENTS: Now, listen carefully. I dictate 8 pairs of words. If the words are the same (think – think) write ‘S’. If the words are different (think – sink), write ‘D’.

1. ____ 2. ____ 3. ____ 4. ____
5. ____ 6. ____ 7. ____ 8. ____

6. Students work in pairs. Students A read sentences 1.–3. to students B. Students B correct their 1.–3. sentences according to what they can hear. Then they change their roles—students B read sentences 4.–6. to students A, who correct their sentences. Finally students compare both texts. Tell the students not to show their sentences to each other.

A

Read sentences 1.–3. to your neighbour aloud. Pay attention to the correct pronunciation.

- The museum offers theme days – the best has to be Tank Day, on the last Sunday in August.
- The International Military History Clubs will act out a thrilling battle.
- You will have earth-shaking fun and the museum folks will tell you tanks a lot for coming!

Compare sentences 4.–6. with those you can hear and correct the differences in some words. There are 4 differences in total.

- Many people say his legend cannot be through.
- But be careful – the part goes through some difficult terrain.
- Where were the knights ten?

Now compare your sentences with your neighbour.

B

Compare sentences 1.–3. with those you can hear and correct the differences in some words. There are 4 differences in total.

- The museum offers team days – the best has to be Thank Day, on the last Sunday in August.
- The International Military History Clubs will act out a drilling battle.
- You will have earth-shaking fun and the museum folks will tell you thanks a lot for coming!

Read sentences 4.–6. to your neighbour aloud. Pay attention to the correct pronunciation.

- Many people say this legend cannot be true.
- But be careful – the path goes through some difficult terrain.
- Where were the knights then?

Now compare your sentences with your neighbour.