



The Good Place

“Tahani Al Jamil” - S0103

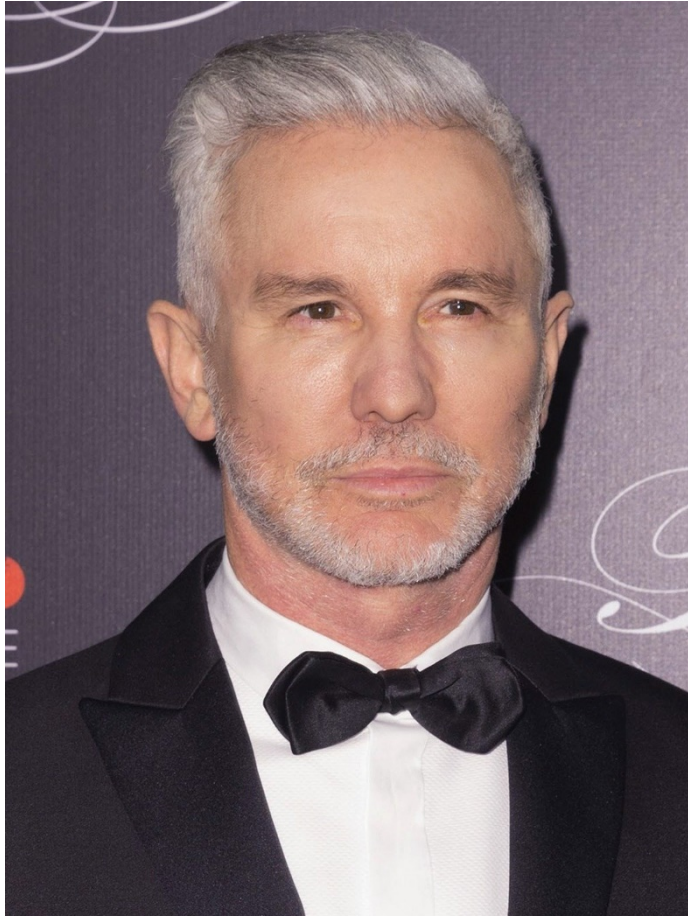
Hump Day



'It Girl'

- An it girl is an attractive young woman, generally a celebrity, who is perceived to have both sex appeal and a personality that is especially engaging. The expression it girl originated in British upper-class society around the turn of the 20th century.





Baz Luhrmann

Baz Luhrmann is an Australian writer, director, and producer with projects spanning film, television, opera, theatre, music, and recording industries.

- [Red Curtain Trilogy:](#)
 - [Strictly Ballroom](#) (1992)
 - [Romeo + Juliet](#) (1996)
 - [Moulin Rouge!](#) (2001)
- [Australia](#) (2008)
- [The Great Gatsby](#) (2013)

Source: Wikipedia



Roman Polanski

Rajmund Roman Thierry Polański (born 18 August 1933) is a French-Polish film director, producer, writer, and actor. Since 1978, he has been a fugitive from the U.S. criminal justice system, having fled the country while awaiting sentencing in his sexual abuse case, where he pleaded guilty to statutory rape.

Polanski holds the record for most wins as 'Best Director' at the César Awards, the national film award in France, which is decided by the vote of all members of the Académie des Arts et Techniques du Cinéma: He was nominated and won each time for *Tess* (1979), *The Pianist* (2002), *Ghost Writer* (2010) and *Venus in Fur* (2013).

Polanski was appointed to serve as the president of the César Awards in 2017, but withdrew from this position after public protests in France. #MeToo



- American award-winning singer, songwriter, record producer, and former professional basketball player.
- R&B soul gospel hip hop
- Associated acts: Black Men, United Public Announcement, Aaliyah, B2K, Changing Faces, Fat Joe, The Isley Brothers, Jay-Z, K. Michelle, Michael Jackson, Snoop Dogg, Sparkle Twista

R. Kelly

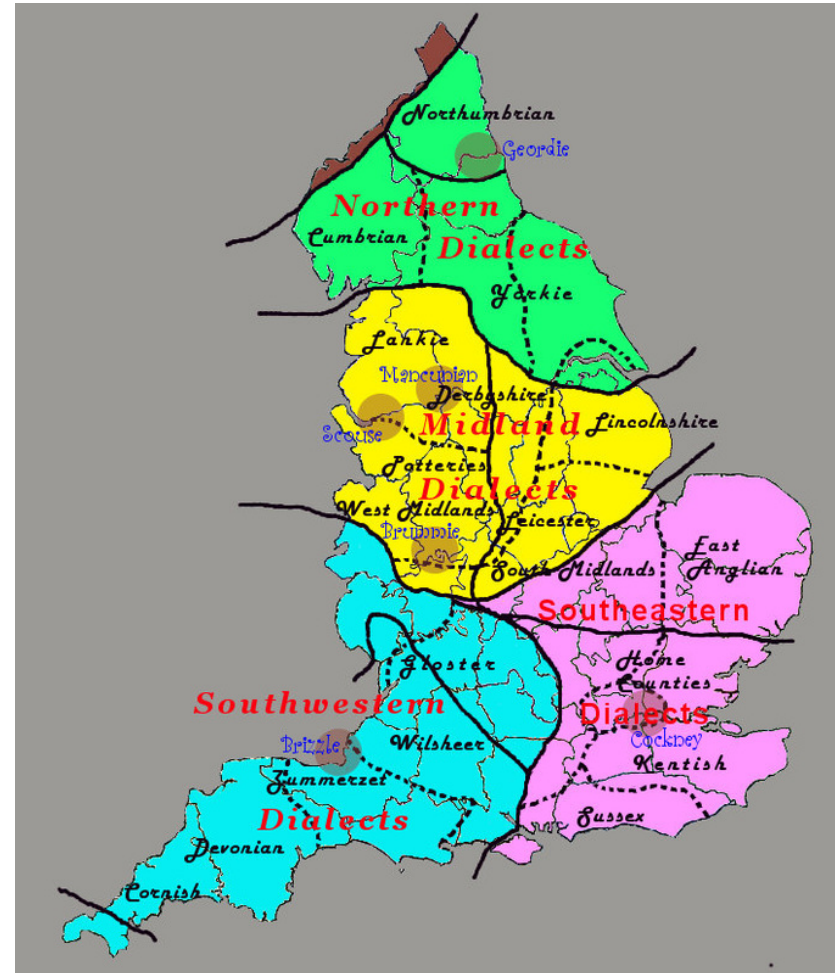


Chick-fil-A: Home of the Original Chicken Sandwich

Andy's Coffee





Accents: American vs SE / SBE / RP








Accents: American vs SE / SBE / RP




Not just Brits boop

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Intertextual reference

Motivational poster produced by the British government in 1939 in preparation for World War II. The poster was intended to raise the morale of the British public, threatened with widely predicted mass air attacks on major cities. (Wikipedia)

Finders keepers

Accent variation relating to R

A **C86** Listen and notice how the speakers pronounce the letter R after a vowel. For example, compare the way Cindy and Sue pronounce the word *losers*: Cindy pronounces the letter R but Sue doesn't.

Cindy is American and Sue is English. They are playing a game: Cindy must try to explain an expression in English and Sue must try to guess what it is. The expression is 'Finders keepers, losers weepers'.

Cindy: So the first word of this expression is *finders*.

Sue: Ah, two words, is it?

Cindy: Ah, well it's, so you're looking for ...

Sue: *Finders keepers?* No?

Cindy: Yeah, well that's the first half.

Sue: *Finders keepers.*

Cindy: And what happens to the previous owner? *Losers ...*

Sue: *Losers ... lose? No! Losers ... lost? Eh ...*

Cindy: *Losers weepers!*



* = People who find something can keep it, people who lose something can only weep (cry).

B We can classify accents into two general types:

Silent R accents	R accents
SE Aus NZ	Am Scot Can I

SE = Southern English | Aus = Australian | Scot = Scottish
 Am = American | NZ = New Zealand | Can = Canadian | I = Irish

In Silent R accents such as SE (the model in this book), the sound /r/ only occurs *before* a vowel sound. Otherwise, the letter R is 'silent'. For example, in *boring* /bɔːrɪŋ/ we hear the sound /r/, but in *bored* /bɔːd/ the letter R is silent. In R accents, the letter R is pronounced in both words.

! Note: The same rule applies across gaps between words. In Silent R accents, the R is silent in *far to go*, but it is pronounced in *far away* because there is a vowel sound after it. (See Unit 26.)

C **C87** There are certain vowel sounds which always or usually have an R in the spelling but which are pronounced very differently in Silent R accents and R accents. These sounds are shown in blue in the box below.

Listen to the phrases spoken in four different accents: SE, Am, Aus and Scot.

Vowel sounds almost always spelt with an R		
1 /ɜː/	2 /eə/	3 /ɪə/
The first word	Fair hair	Near here
Vowel sounds very often spelt with an R		
4 /ɑː/	5 /ɔː/	6 /ə/ (word-final)
A large car	Four doors	Finders keepers

Notice that the /r/ is not pronounced / sounded in the SE and Aus accents but is pronounced / sounded in the Am and Scot accents.

Exercises

56.1 Read the conversation between two colleagues who work as nurses at a hospital. Look at all the examples of the letter R in blue. Circle them if they are silent in Silent R accents.

Mark: Listen, Claire. I'm having a party on Thursday. Would you like to come?

Claire: I'm sorry, Mark, I can't. My brother's visiting on Thursday ...

Mark: Bring your brother along – the more the merrier!

Claire: Oh, OK, great! What's the party for?

Mark: It's my birthday. I'll be thirty-four.

Claire: Thirty-four! Poor you – one foot in the grave already!

Mark: You're a nurse, Claire – I expected a bit more sympathy!

Claire: Sorry, Mark, just joking. I'm thirty-something myself. Where's the party?



56.2 **C88** Listen to the conversation in 56.1. Who has a Silent R accent and who has an R accent?

56.3 Find a route from A to B. You may only go through a word if the R is silent in Silent R accents.



56.4 **C88 (cont.)** Put the words from the correct route in 56.3 under the correct vowel sound in the box below. Then listen and check your answers. You will hear the words first in a Silent R accent and then in an R accent.

1 /ɜː/	2 /eə/	3 /ɪə/
word	cares	ear
4 /ɑː/	5 /ɔː/	6 /ə/ (word-final)
stars	bored	water

We had a cat

Vowel sound variation in different accents

A

Vowel sounds vary a lot across different accents of English. You need to be flexible when listening and not expect words to always be pronounced in the same way you learnt. In this unit, we will compare the vowel sounds of speakers with five different accents:

[SE] = Southern English [NE] = Northern English [Scot] = Scottish

[Am] = American [NZ] = New Zealand

Perhaps the biggest variation in these accents is in the pronunciation of vowels which are spelt with the letters A and O. Here are some of the example words we will hear. The phonemic symbols show the pronunciation of the vowel in a [SE] accent.

1 /æ/	2 /ɑ:/	3 /ɔ:/	4 /ɒ/	5 /əʊ/
had bad cat	fast laugh dance	walk bought	hot shop not o'clock	cold slowly go

C

Northern English

C90 Listen. You will hear two people asking each other the question, 'How do you walk – slow or fast?' The first speaker has a [SE] accent and the second speaker has a [NE] accent. Notice that the [NE] speaker pronounces the vowel in *fast* so it sounds like the vowel in *fat* in the [SE] speaker's accent.

D

American

C91 Listen. You will hear two people asking each other the questions, 'What weather do you prefer – hot or cold?' and 'How do you walk – slow or fast?' The first speaker has a [SE] accent and the second speaker has an [Am] accent. Notice that the [Am] speaker pronounces the same vowel sound in both *hot* and *walk*. It is similar to the vowel sound in *heart* in a [SE] speaker's accent (/ɑ:/), but shorter.



57.2 **C93** [SE] speakers say the words *laugh* and *dance* with the long vowel sound /ɑ:/. [NE] speakers say these words with the short vowel sound /æ/. Listen and decide if the speakers have [SE] or [NE] accents.

1 [SE] 3 5 7
2 4 6 8

57.3 Which sentence ending rhymes in an American accent and which rhymes in an English accent? Pay attention to the words in blue. Write [SE] or [Am].

EXAMPLE The visitor thought
a the room was hot. [Am]
b he'd enjoy the sport. [SE]



Note: For an [Am] speaker, *thought* rhymes with *hot*; for a [SE] speaker, *thought* rhymes with *sport*.

- 1 I went for a walk
a in the streets of New York.
b at eleven o'clock.
- 2 The fish you caught
a is now in the pot.
b was really short.
- 3 Life was calm
a when I lived on the farm.
b where my mother was from.
- 4 When she started to talk
a I dropped my fork.
b it was quite a shock.

57.4 **C94** Listen to a female [SE] speaker and a male [Am] speaker saying the sentences in 57.3 and check your answers.

Rita's writing a book

Consonant sound variation in different accents

A

Consonant sounds are generally similar across different accents of English, but there are a few important variations. In this unit, we will compare the consonant sounds of speakers with four different accents:

[SE] = Southern English [J] = Jamaican [C] = Cockney (London)

[Am] = American

Perhaps the biggest variation in these accents is in the pronunciation of consonants which are spelt with the letters TH and T, as well as a sound which is cut in many accents: /h/.

Here are some of the example words we will hear. The phonemic symbols show the pronunciation of each consonant in a SE accent.

1 /θ/	2 /ð/	3 /t/	4 /h/
thought three	than those	writing butter	his hear hair

C

C96 Listen to this short conversation and compare the pronunciation of the letter T.

[SE]: What are Tom and ehm Rita doing these days?

[Am]: Well, last I heard, Tom's retired and Rita's writing a book.

[SE]: Writing a book? Wow!

Notice that the [Am] speaker pronounces *Rita's writing* so it sounds like *reader's riding* in a [SE] speaker's accent. In the [Am] speaker's accent, T only sounds like D before an unstressed syllable (except when T is part of a consonant group, e.g. *poster*). Before a stressed syllable, it is still /t/, for example *Tom* and *retired*.

Listen to a [C] speaker saying the same sentence as the [Am] speaker above. Notice that this speaker pronounces the T before an unstressed syllable as a short silence or *stop /t/*, so *writing* sounds like *wri'ing* /raɪ'ɪŋ/. This is common in many British accents.

58.2 **C98 (cont.)** Listen to an [Am] speaker saying the words below. Underline the one in which the speaker pronounces the T as /t/.

EXAMPLE	butter	guitar	heating	water
1 photos	letters	bottle	hotel	
2 doctor	waiter	babysitter	daughter	
3 better	faster	lighter	hotter	
4 hated	wasted	waited	voted	

58.3 An [Am] speaker and a [C] speaker said the sentences below ([Am] 1–5; [C] 6–10) and a [SE] speaker wrote them down wrongly because of the different pronunciations of the letters T and H. Underline one or two mistakes in each sentence and write the correct spellings.

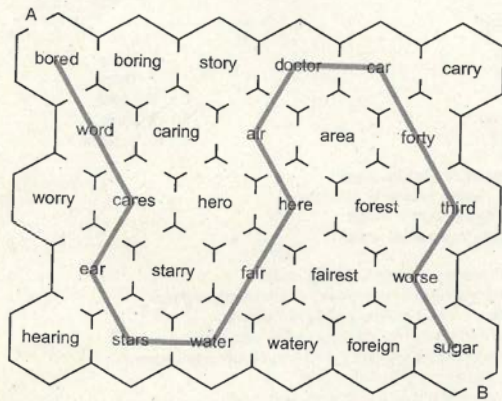
EXAMPLES [Am] We need a leader of milk. litre
[C] I can't ear my art beating! hear, heart

- 1 Don't worry – it doesn't madder.
- 2 I need reading glasses because I'm short-sided.
- 3 Come on – what are you wading for?
- 4 My grandfather's hair gets wider every year.
- 5 I don't like being seeded by the door in a restaurant.
- 6 I ate getting my air cut.
- 7 You should old it with both ands.
- 8 My airbrush is in my andbag.
- 9 Newtown's in a valley between eye ills.
- 10 Don't worry – is dog's armless.

- 56.1 **Mark:** Listen, Claire. I'm having a party on Thursday. Would you like to come?
Claire: I'm sorry, Mark, I can't. My brother's visiting on Thursday ...
Mark: Bring your brother along – the more the merrier!
Claire: Oh, OK, great! What's the party for?
Mark: It's my birthday. I'll be thirty-four!
Claire: Thirty-four? Poor you – one foot in the grave already!
Mark: You're a nurse, Claire – I expected a bit more sympathy!
Claire: Sorry, Mark, just joking. I'm thirty-something myself. Where's the party?

- 56.2 Claire has an R accent (Scottish)
 Mark has a Silent R accent (Southern English)

56.3



1 /ɜ:/	2 /eə/	3 /iə/
[word] third worse	[cares] fair air	[ear] here
4 /ɑ:/	5 /ɔ:/	6 /ə/ (word-final)
[stars] car	[bored] forty	[water] doctor sugar

- 57.2 1 SE 2 NE 3 SE 4 NE 5 NE 6 SE 7 NE 8 SE

57. 1 a SE, b Am
 2 a Am, b SE
 3 a SE, b Am
 4 a SE, b Am

- 57.5 1 walk 6 shopping
 2 slowly 7 not
 3 go 8 bought
 4 o'clock 9 shorts
 5 don't

Unit 58

- 58.1 1 both 6 thirty
 2 father 7 three
 3 than 8 fourth
 4 mother 9 three
 5 three 10 brothers

- 5 2 1 photos letters bottle hotel
 2 doctor waiter babysitter daughter
 3 better faster lighter hotter
 4 hated wasted waited voted

- 58.3 1 Don't worry – it doesn't madder. matter
 2 I need reading glasses because I'm short-sided. sighted
 3 Come on – what are you wading for? waiting
 4 My grandfather's hair gets wider every year. whiter
 5 I don't like being seeded by the door in a restaurant. seated
 6 I ate getting my air cut. hate, hair
 7 You should old it with both ands. hold, hands
 8 My airbrush is in my andbag. hairbrush, handbag
 9 Newtown's in a valley between eye ills. high, hills
 10 Don't worry – is dog's armless. his, harmless

- 58.4 In this picture we can see a waiter holding a bottle of water. You can see both his hands but you can't see his face. You can also see a woman with long hair sitting at a table – you can just see the back of her head.

- 58.5 1 = SE
 2 = Am