

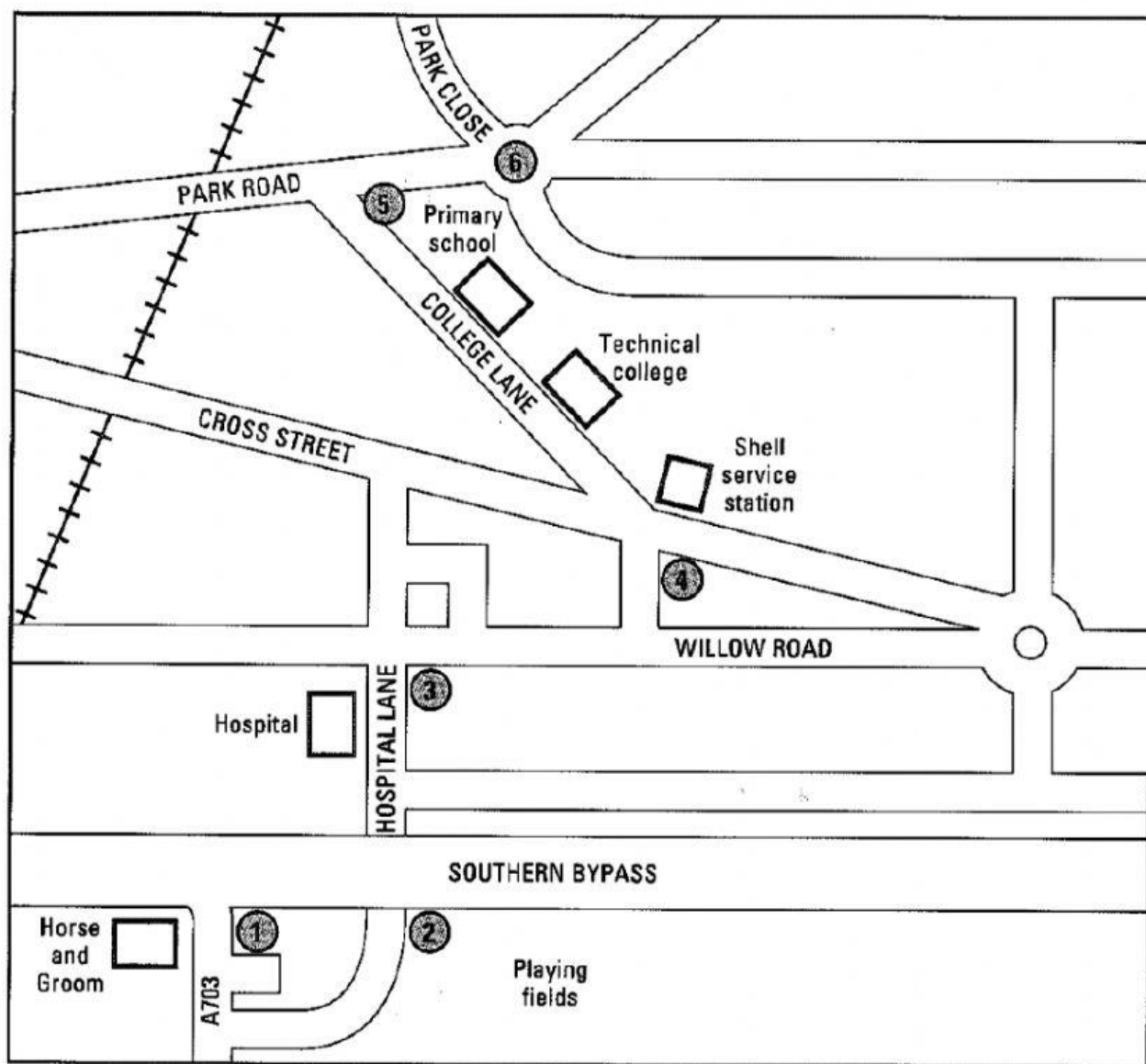
UNIT 2 Help!

Part 1

Listening for meaning



Mandy has arrived in a strange town and does not know how to get to her friend David's house. She telephones David for directions. Listen to their telephone conversation and follow David's directions on the map below.





The numbers on the map represent different places along Mandy's route. At each of these she is told to do something or look out for something. Working with a partner, listen again and imagine you are Mandy. Fill in the table below with the places, and what you are to do at each one.

0-4

	Place	Directions
1	<i>Cul de sac</i>	<i>Don't turn here.</i>
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

Listening to intonation

2.1

At one point, Mandy says something like this:

1 // AH // so it's HOSpital LANE // i've been ASKing for hospital ROAD // and they said there ISn't one //



Listen to the tone units above. Notice that they are very similar to those you heard in Unit 1.



Listen to some more tone units from the conversation, and see if you can spot ways in which they are different from those in (1).

2 // you FOLlow the road ROUND // and there's an UNderpass // to TAKE you UNder // the TRUNk road //



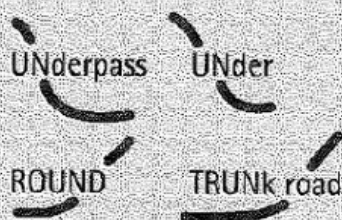
Listen again and compare these two tone units:

3 // and there's an UNderpass // to TAKE you UNder // with these two:

4 // you FOLlow the road ROUND // . . . // the TRUNk road //

Listen as many times as you need to be sure you can hear the difference.

In the cases of 'UNderpass' and 'UNder', the speaker starts on a comparatively high note and moves downward to a comparatively low one; that is to say, these are **falling tones**, similar to those we encountered in Unit 1. In the cases of 'ROUND' and 'TRUNK road', the pitch movement is upward from a comparatively low level: these are **rising tones**.



In this unit we shall look at both these tones, and at what they mean. We can show what kind of tone the tone unit has by placing a small arrow right at the beginning, after the boundary symbol. We have already said that the syllable at which the rise or the fall begins is marked by underlining:

// ↗ you FOLLow the road ROUND // ↘ and there's an UNderpass // ↘ to TAKE you UNder // ↗ the TRUNK road //

Remember that the arrow refers to what happens *in and after the tonic syllable*, that is to say the *last prominent syllable in the tone unit*. So, the arrow in:

// ↗ you FOLLow the road ROUND //

means that when you come to the next underlined syllable ('round'), a rising tone begins.

2.2



Listen to these slightly different instructions. Write UP or DOWN before each tone unit.



- 1 // you must TURN RIGHT // and you'll see a Mini ROUNDabout // and you want the FIRST EXit //
- 2 // you must TURN RIGHT // THEN you keep GOing // unTIL you COME // to a Mini ROUNDabout // and ON the ROUNDabout // you want the FIRST EXit //

Can you think of any reason why certain tone units have rising tones in these examples?



Listen again to the kind of thing that was happening near the end of Mandy and David's conversation. Write UP or DOWN before each tone unit.

MANDY: // now LET me see if i've got it RIGHT // i need the RIGHT
hand LANE //

DAVID: // YES // RIGHT hand LANE //

MANDY: // YES //

DAVID: // by the SHELL SERVICE station //

MANDY: // YES //

DAVID: // COLLege LANE //

MANDY: // YES // PAST the TECHnical college //

DAVID: // PAST the TECHnical college // PAST the PRimary school //

MANDY: // YES //

DAVID: // anOther JUNCtion //

MANDY: // YES //

DAVID: // PARK ROAD // TURN RIGHT //

MANDY: // YES // take the FIRST EXit //

DAVID: // FIRST exit at the mini ROUNdabout //

MANDY: // and THAT'S park CLOSE //

DAVID: // THAT'S IT //