

New Elementary 3
Unit 2, Lesson A: Pronunciation
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Stress

Word Stress = Stress on a syllable inside a word

Syllable = part of a word

Examples:

desert = a big hot dry land

desert = de + sert

The word “desert” has two syllables.

The stress is on the first syllable (de).

deSSERT = a kind of food that we eat after the main course

dessert = de + ssert

The word “dessert” has two syllables.

The stress is on the second syllable (ssert).

Sentence Stress = Stress on the important words in a sentence

Example:

The **boy** in the **corner** **goes** to **London** **every year**.

In this sentence, "boy", "corner", "goes", "London", "every year" are stressed.

We stress the important words in a sentence such as nouns, adjectives, adverbs, and main verbs.

We don't usually stress **grammatical words** such as subject pronouns, object pronouns, possessive adjectives, prepositions and articles.

Subject Pronouns => I, You, He, She, It, We, They

Object Pronouns => me, you, him, her, it, us, them

Possessive Adjectives => my, your, his, her, its, our, their

Prepositions => in, at, on, of, from, ...

Articles => the, a, an

We don't usually stress modal verbs in positive sentences and questions, but we usually stress them in negative sentences.

Modal Verbs => can, must, should, may, could,

Examples:

I can go.

Can you go?

I can't go. => The stress is on the modal verb, not on the main verb.

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Listen and highlight the stressed words.

1. I'm thinking of changing jobs next month.
2. He hopes to go to a famous college next year.
3. As a counselor, he enjoys helping his friends.
4. They refused to help me when I needed some money.

Source:

[New Elementary 3 \(anglophone.ir\)](http://anglophone.ir)