

MASTERING the American ACCENT



Lisa Mojsin, M.A.

2ND EDITION



精通

美语发音



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这本书是献给我那些从世界各地来到美国学习美语口音的学生的。他们追求卓越的动力、对学习的热情、惊人的职业道德以及对美国梦的信念激励我写下了这本书。正如亨利-戴维-梭罗所说："朝着梦想的方向自信地前进，过你想象中的生活"。

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介绍

本书将帮助非英语母语者学会用美国口音说话。

这本书教的是美国哪种口音

您将要学的是标准的美国口音，也有人称之为“广播英语”。这是你在 CNN 上听到的那种标准、中性的语音。这是一种非地区性的美国口音，也就是说，人们不会将这种口音与美国的任何特定地区联系起来。

我要怎么练习

反复听录音材料，需要跟着讲话者重复，可能也需要录下自己的复述，以便将自己的口音与音频中的口音进行比较。

在准备将这种新的发音方式应用到实际生活中之前，您需要花一些时间练习新。一种方法是选择一份您要朗读的文件，在朗读之前，将您从本书中学到的发音方式标出或划线。然后慢慢地、仔细地朗读。如果一开始读得夸张或奇怪，也不用担心。如果您反复阅读同一份文件，您会发现自己的语音开始变得更加自然，说话的速度也会加快。每次只集中练习几个音，只有当您觉得准备好了，才继续练习该文件的其他发音。

然后试着在没有人的时候，慢慢地、仔细地自言自语。您可能需要多次重复练习，直到听起来正确为止。这是快速提高英语水平的绝佳练习技巧。

最后，在社交场合运用这种新的发音方式。不要担心犯错。这是一个自然的学习过程。如果你注意自己说话的方式，就会逐渐改掉旧习惯，犯错误的次数也会越来越少。

在这个过程中要有耐心，要记住：只要不断尝试，不放弃，就一定会成功。

让我们开始吧！

元音

在本章中，您将学习如何准确发音所有主要的美式英语元音。英语字母表有5个元音：a、e、i、o和u，但有大约15个主要元音。对一些学习者来说，这是美式英语最难掌握的方面之一。元音较少的语言的人在说英语时，甚至听不出某些音之间的区别。因此，非母语人士可能会把"hill"和"heal"读成相同的音。同样，"sell"和"sale"，或者"cup"、"cop"和"cap"，母语非英语人士可能听不出区别。

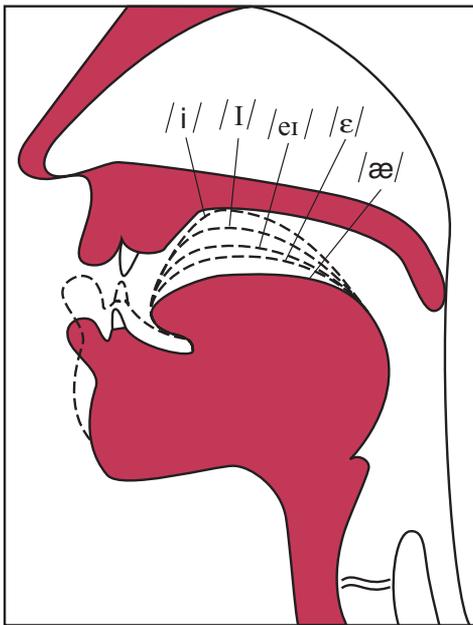
由于单词的拼写和发音之间并不总是相同，因此您应该熟悉单词读音标。这样，当您不知道如何发音时，就可以使用词典。请确保您也熟悉词典中的音标，因为它们可能与本书使用的音标不同。

元音的发音 Production of Vowels

我们将元音分为前元音、中元音和后元音，这取决于发音时舌头的哪个部位。例如，/i/是前元音，因为舌头的前部在口腔前部，而/u/是后元音，因为舌头的后部在口腔后部。我们还将元音分为高元音和低元音。在高元音中，舌头高高地伸向口腔顶部，如/i/；而在低元音中，舌头平平地伸向口腔底部，如/æ/。

双元音 (Diphthongs) 由2个不同的元音组成，它们被视为一个元音。要发出这个音，舌头要平稳地从一个元音位置移动到另一个元音位置。以下元音属于双元音：take 中的 /eɪ/，boat 中的 /oʊ/，time 中的 /aɪ/，house 中的 /aʊ/ 和 boy 中的 /ɔɪ/。

现在，您将学习各类元音的正确发音。
请参考下图，帮助您更好地理解这些不同元音的正确舌位和唇位。

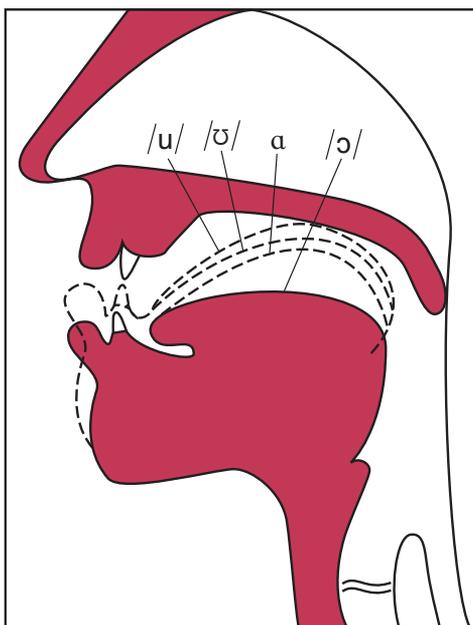
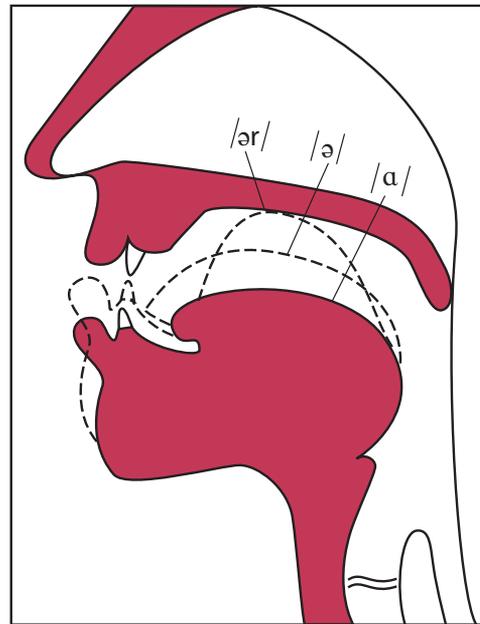


front

- /i/ meet
- /I/ sit
- /eɪ/ take
- /ε/ get
- /æ/ fat

middle

- /əɪ/ bird
- /ə/ fun
- /ɑ/ father



back

- /u/ too
- /ʊ/ good
- /ɑ/ father
- /ɔ/ saw

美语中的主要元音

1. /i/	<i>read, heat, meet, seat, seen, feet</i>	Please <u>eat</u> the <u>meat</u> and the <u>cheese</u> before you <u>leave</u> .
2. /ɪ/	<i>in, bit, this, give, sister, will, city</i>	My <u>sister</u> <u>Linda</u> <u>will</u> <u>live</u> in the big city.
3. /eɪ/	<i>late, gate, bait, fail, main, braid, wait</i>	<u>Jane's</u> <u>face</u> looks <u>great</u> for her <u>age</u> of <u>eighty-eight</u> .
4. /ɛ/	<i>let, get, end, any, fell, bread, men, said</i>	I <u>went</u> to <u>Texas</u> for my <u>friend's</u> <u>wedding</u> .
5. /æ/	<i>last, apple, add, can, answer, class</i>	The <u>handsome</u> <u>man</u> lost his <u>baggage</u> <u>after</u> his <u>travels</u> .
6. /ɑ/	<i>stop, lock, farm, want, army, possible, got</i>	<u>John</u> is <u>positive</u> that his <u>car</u> was <u>parked</u> in that <u>lot</u> .
7. /ə/	<i>come, up, jump, but, does, love, money, about</i>	Your <u>younger</u> <u>brother</u> <u>doesn't</u> <u>trust</u> <u>us</u> , <u>does</u> he?
8. /ɔ/	<i>all, fall, author, also, applaud, thought, fought</i>	<u>Paula</u> was doing <u>laundry</u> <u>all</u> day <u>long</u> .
9. /oʊ/	<i>go, slow, so, those, post, moment, drove</i>	<u>Oh, no!</u> <u>Don't</u> <u>open</u> the <u>window</u> ; it's <u>cold</u> .
10. /ʊ/	<i>look, took, put, foot, full, wolf, cookie</i>	He <u>would</u> read the <u>good</u> <u>book</u> if he <u>could</u> .
11. /u/	<i>cool, soup, moon, boot, tooth, move, true</i>	<u>Sue</u> <u>knew</u> about the <u>food</u> in the <u>room</u> .
12. /ɚ/	<i>her, work, sure, first, early, were, earn, occur</i>	What <u>were</u> the <u>first</u> <u>words</u> that <u>girl</u> <u>learned</u> ?
13. /aɪ/	<i>time, nine, dry, high, style, five, China</i>	I <u>advise</u> you to <u>ride</u> a <u>bicycle</u> in <u>China</u> .
14. /aʊ/	<i>south, house, cow, found, down, town</i>	He went <u>out</u> of the <u>house</u> for <u>about</u> an <u>hour</u> .
15. /ɔɪ/	<i>oil, choice, moist, enjoy, avoid, voice</i>	Let's <u>avoid</u> the <u>annoying</u> <u>noise</u> .

1. /i/ AS IN MEET

A thief believes everybody steals.

E.W. Howe

Lips: Slightly smiling, tense, not rounded.

Tongue: Tense, high and far forward near the roof of the mouth.

常见拼写模式 for /i/

1. <i>ee</i>	<i>meet, feel, see, free</i>
2. <i>ea</i>	<i>team, reach, mean, sea</i>
3. <i>ie</i> and <i>ei</i>	<i>belief, piece, neither, receive</i>
4. final <i>e</i>	<i>me, we, she, he</i>
5. <i>e</i> + consonant + <i>e</i>	<i>these, Chinese, Peter</i>
6. final <i>y</i>	<i>city, duty, country, ability</i>
7. endings with <i>ique</i>	<i>unique, boutique, critique</i>

单词对的练习

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. deep sea | 6. green leaves |
| 2. beans and cheese | 7. extremely easy |
| 3. severe heat | 8. sweet dreams |
| 4. breathe deep | 9. peaches and cream |
| 5. three meals | 10. speak Chinese |

句子练习

- The employees agreed to meet at eight fifteen.
- Don't keep the TV near the heater.
- It's extremely easy to cheat when the teacher isn't here.
- Please speak to Peter about the employee meeting.
- Steve will reread the email before he leaves.

2. /ɪ/ AS IN SIT

In the middle of a difficulty lies opportunity.

Albert Einstein

Lips: Slightly parted, relaxed.

Tongue: Relaxed, high, but not as high as for /i/. Sides of the tongue touch upper back teeth.

常见拼写模式 for /I/

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. <i>i</i> (最常见) | <i>sit, give, this, dinner</i> |
| 2. <i>ui</i> | <i>build, quit, quick, guilty</i> |
| 3. <i>y</i> 2个辅音之间 | <i>system, gym, symbol, hymn</i> |

exceptions:

been

美语中, *been* 发音和 “bin” 一样, 但在英式英语中, *been* 的发音和 “bean” 类似。

women

听起来像 “wimin” (o 的发音是 /I/)

busy

听起来像 “bizzy”

单词对的练习

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. big city | 6. fish and chips |
| 2. innocent victim | 7. trip to Italy |
| 3. drink milk | 8. spring picnic |
| 4. children's film | 9. this thing |
| 5. simple living | 10. winter wind |

Track
9

句子练习

1. Kim will visit her big sister Linda in Virginia.
2. In the beginning it was difficult for Jim to quit drinking.
3. The Smiths invited him to an informal dinner.
4. This city has an interesting history.
5. When did Bill Clinton visit the Middle East?

Track
10

快速回顾 单词对比

- | | | | | | |
|----|-------|------|-----|-------|-------|
| | /i/ | /I/ | | /i/ | /I/ |
| 1. | leave | live | 7. | beat | bit |
| 2. | feel | fill | 8. | steal | still |
| 3. | least | list | 9. | each | itch |
| 4. | he's | his | 10. | seek | sick |
| 5. | sleep | slip | 11. | feet | fit |
| 6. | cheap | chip | 12. | sheep | ship |

Track
11

单词对的练习

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. still <u>sleepy</u> | 6. big <u>deal</u> |
| 2. very <u>interesting</u> | 7. <u>these things</u> |
| 3. <u>feeling ill</u> | 8. <u>Middle East</u> |
| 4. it's <u>easy</u> | 9. <u>little meal</u> |
| 5. is <u>he</u> ? | 10. <u>green pill</u> |

3. /eɪ/ AS IN TAKE

*Take time for all things: **great haste makes great waste.***
Benjamin Franklin

Lips: Not rounded, relaxed.

Tongue: Tense, moves from the mid-high to high position.

常见拼写模式 for /eɪ/

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. a + consonant + e | <i>late, came, take, save</i> |
| 2. ai | <i>rain, wait, pain, aim</i> |
| 3. ay | <i>say, away, play, Monday</i> |
| 4. ey | <i>they, survey, obey</i> |
| 5. eigh | <i>weigh, eight, neighbor, freight</i> |
| 6. a | |

less common:

April, alien, angel

单词对的练习

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. the same day | 6. explain the situation |
| 2. stay away | 7. play baseball |
| 3. escape from jail | 8. eighty-eight |
| 4. take a break | 9. bake a cake |
| 5. stay the same | 10. save the whales |

句子练习

1. She complained about her weight but ate the cake anyway.
2. Jake hates waiting for trains and planes.
3. It rains and hails in April and May.
4. I will stay in the game even though it's late.
5. My neighbor from Spain moved away today.

4. /ɛ/ AS IN GET

Track
16

Every exit is an entry somewhere.

Tom Stoppard

Lips: Farther apart than for /e/ and relaxed.

Tongue: Relaxed, mid-high position.

常见拼写模式 for /ɛ/

1. *e* *get, end, next, general*
2. *ea* *heavy, head, read, measure*

exceptions:

said, says, again, against, any, many



警告：常见问题

say 的过去式及后跟 s 时的发音是 /ɛ/ .

/eɪ/
I say

/ɛ/
I said
he says

单词对的练习

1. presidential election
2. bend your legs
3. plenty of energy
4. remember the pledge
5. better friend
6. heavy metal
7. get better
8. elegant dress
9. next Wednesday
10. well read

Track
17

句子练习

1. Without some extra effort, you will never excel.
2. Jenny and her friend had eggs for breakfast.
3. I expect this session to end at ten.
4. On the seventh of February, the weather was wet.
5. I see my best friend Fred every seven days.

Track
18

快速回顾 单词对比

/ɛ/ and /eɪ/

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| 1. pen | pain |
| 2. sell | sail |
| 3. wet | wait |
| 4. west | waste |

/ɛ/ and /eɪ/

- | | |
|----------------|-------|
| 5. tell | tail |
| 6. Ed | aid |
| 7. test | taste |
| 8. men | main |

单词对的练习

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>l</u> ess <u>r</u> ain | 5. <u>w</u> et <u>d</u> ay |
| 2. <u>t</u> aste <u>t</u> est | 6. <u>m</u> ain <u>m</u> en |
| 3. <u>n</u> eck <u>p</u> ain | 7. <u>g</u> reat <u>d</u> ress |
| 4. <u>f</u> ell <u>a</u> way | 8. <u>h</u> ead <u>a</u> che |

5. /æ/ AS IN FAT

*He who **l**aughs **l**ast **l**aughs best.*

American proverb

Lips: Open, not rounded.

Tongue: Lowest of all the front vowels. Flat on the floor of the mouth.

常见拼写模式 for /æ/

a

hat, apple, man, answer

单词对的练习

- | | |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. bad <u>e</u> x <u>a</u> m <u>p</u> le | 6. <u>p</u> ractical <u>p</u> lan |
| 2. <u>n</u> ational <u>a</u> nthem | 7. <u>a</u> nnual <u>g</u> athering |
| 3. <u>b</u> ack <u>a</u> t <u>t</u> he <u>r</u> anch | 8. <u>l</u> ast <u>c</u> hance |
| 4. <u>a</u> ccurate <u>a</u> n <u>s</u> wer | 9. <u>h</u> andsome <u>a</u> ctor |
| 5. <u>b</u> ad <u>h</u> abit | 10. <u>a</u> ngry <u>m</u> an |

句子练习

- This is your last chance to give me an accurate answer.
- Sam sat at the back of the math class.
- Danny had a salad and a sandwich in the cafeteria.
- Nancy has a bad attitude in her Spanish class.
- Kathy would rather study acting at the national academy.

快速回顾 单词对比

Track
24

	/ɛ/	/æ/		/ɛ/	/æ/
1.	men	man	5.	guess	gas
2.	said	sad	6.	slept	slapped
3.	end	and	7.	head	had
4.	then	than	8.	expensive	expansive

单词对的练习

Track
25

每个单词对都有2个发音: /ɛ/ 和 /æ/.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>s</u> ad <u>e</u> ndings | 4. <u>t</u> en <u>g</u> allons |
| 2. <u>l</u> ess <u>l</u> and | 5. <u>l</u> ast <u>e</u> xit |
| 3. <u>a</u> ngry <u>m</u> en | 6. <u>b</u> ad <u>f</u> riend |

6. /ɑ/ AS IN FATHER

Track
26

Never go to a doctor whose office plants have died.

Erma Bombeck

Lips: Apart, as if you are yawning. Not rounded.

Tongue: Relaxed, flat at the floor of the mouth.

常见拼写模式 for /ɑ/

<i>o</i>	<i>hot, stop, modern, job</i>
<i>a</i>	<i>father, watch, dark, want</i>

单词对的练习

Track
27

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. common problem | 6. logical response |
| 2. body shop | 7. hot topic |
| 3. occupy the office | 8. modern hospital |
| 4. office politics | 9. nonstop |
| 5. top to bottom | 10. sloppy job |

句子练习

Track
28

1. Ronald is confident that he got the job.
2. Scott goes to a lot of rock concerts.
3. The doctor operated in the modern hospital.
4. Bob will probably lock the office.
5. He's got a lot of dollars in his pocket.

快速回顾 单词对比

	/æ/	/ɑ/		/æ/	/ɑ/
1.	hat	hot	5.	cap	cop
2.	lack	lock	6.	add	odd
3.	sack	sock	7.	rack	rock
4.	sang	song	8.	tap	top

单词对的练习

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. hot pan | 4. got back |
| 2. man's job | 5. bad dog |
| 3. top answer | 6. back pocket |



来自成功学员的建议

“在开车上下班的路上，我总是听有声读物。讲话者的声音通常非常清晰，并不像我有时在街上听到的那样模糊。我仔细听说话者的口音并尝试模仿。我一遍又一遍地播放某些部分。我做得越多，我的口音就越好。”

Katarina Matolek, Croatia

7. /ə/ AS IN FUN*

Love all, trust a few, do wrong to none.

William Shakespeare

Lips: Completely relaxed, slightly parted.

Tongue: Relaxed, middle position.

常见拼写模式 for /ə/

<i>u</i>	<i>but, fun, summer, drunk</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>love, done, come, son</i>
<i>ou</i>	<i>cousin, country, enough</i>

*重读元音的 IPA（国际音标）符号为 /ʌ/，非重读元音的 IPA（国际音标）符号为 /ə/。它们基本上是一个音。在本书中，这两个元音都将使用 /ə/。如需进一步学习这种中性弱读元音，请参阅第五章，该章涉及音节重读和弱读。

单词对的练习

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 1. young son | 6. under the rug |
| 2. jump up | 7. number one |
| 3. fun in the sun | 8. undercover |
| 4. another subject | 9. enough money |
| 5. wonderful mother | 10. Sunday brunch |

Track
33

句子练习

1. Your younger brother doesn't trust us.
2. What country does he come from?
3. I had another fun summer in London.
4. I don't have much stuff in the trunk of my truck.
5. I love the sunny summer months.

Track
34

快速回顾 单词对比

	/ɑ/	/ə/		/ɑ/	/ə/
1.	Don	done	5.	lock	luck
2.	shot	shut	6.	non	none
3.	fond	fund	7.	robber	rubber
4.	got	gut	8.	doll	dull

Track
35

单词对的练习

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. <u>co</u> me <u>o</u> n | 5. <u>fu</u> n <u>jo</u> b |
| 2. <u>g</u> o <u>t</u> <u>lu</u> cky | 6. <u>st</u> o <u>p</u> <u>ru</u> nn <u>ing</u> |
| 3. <u>no</u> t <u>en</u> o <u>ugh</u> | 7. <u>ju</u> mp <u>o</u> n |
| 4. <u>co</u> st <u>mu</u> ch | 8. <u>gu</u> n <u>sh</u> o <u>t</u> |

Track
36

8. /ɔ/ AS IN SAW

*Courage is the first of human qualities because it is the quality
which guarantees all the others.*

Winston Churchill

Lips: Apart, very slightly rounded, oval shape.

Tongue: Slightly tense, down near the floor of mouth.

Track
37

常见拼写模式 for /ɔ/

<i>aw</i>	<i>saw, law, awful, awesome</i>
<i>au</i>	<i>author, August, applaud, audition</i>
<i>al</i>	<i>small, walk, tall, always</i>
<i>ought</i>	<i>bought, thought, fought</i>
<i>aught</i>	<i>daughter, caught</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>gone, off, long</i>

Track
38

单词对的练习

1. pause in the hall
2. awful thought
3. water the lawn
4. talk until dawn
5. autumn in Austria
6. walk the dog
7. small talk
8. already exhausted
9. tall wall
10. caught the ball

Track
39

句子练习

1. The audience applauded even though the talk was awful.
2. His small daughter thought that Santa Claus would come in August.
3. I saw your mother-in-law in the mall.
4. He bought an automobile at the auction last fall.
5. This sauce is awesome, Paula!

Track
40

快速回顾 单词对比

	/ə/	/ɔ/		/ə/	/ɔ/
1.	cut	caught	5.	but	bought
2.	hull	hall	6.	sung	song
3.	done	dawn	7.	cuff	cough
4.	dug	dog	8.	flood	flawed

Track
41

单词对的练习

1. another dog
2. long month
3. much talk
4. bought lunch
5. coffee cup
6. small club

9. /oʊ/ AS IN BOAT

Track
42

No bird soars too high if he soars with his own wings.
William Blake

Lips: Very rounded and tense.

Tongue: A bit tense, moves from mid to high position.

常见拼写模式 for /oʊ/

<i>o</i>	<i>no, don't, home, only</i>
<i>oa</i>	<i>road, coat, boat</i>
<i>ow</i>	<i>own, slow, window</i>
<i>ough</i>	<i>though, although</i>

单词对的练习

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. phone home | 6. don't smoke |
| 2. own a home | 7. low profile |
| 3. almost over | 8. slow motion |
| 4. open road | 9. old poem |
| 5. drove slowly | 10. golden bowl |

Track
43

句子练习

1. We both hope it's going to snow.
2. Oh, no! Don't open the window! It's cold.
3. Do you want to go bowling or roller skating?
4. I chose a bowl of soup, potatoes, roast beef, and a soda.
5. I don't know if Joan smokes.

Track
44

快速回顾 单词对比

Track
45

	/ɑ, ɔ/	/oʊ/		/ɑ, ɔ/	/oʊ/
1.	bought	boat	6.	caught	coat
2.	law	low	7.	walk	woke
3.	clause	close	8.	not	note
4.	odd	owed	9.	got	goat
5.	want	won't	10.	non	known

单词对的练习

确保每对单词中的元音发音是不同的。

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <u>o</u> ld <u>l</u> aw | 4. <u>o</u> dd <u>o</u> at |
| 2. <u>no</u> t <u>h</u> ome | 5. <u>w</u> alk <u>sl</u> owly |
| 3. <u>tho</u> se <u>d</u> ogs | 6. <u>o</u> nly <u>da</u> ughter |

10. /ʊ/ AS IN GOOD

*Without words, without writing and without **books** there **would**
be no history, there **could** be no concept of humanity.*

Hermann Hesse

Lips: Very slightly rounded.

Tongue: Relaxed, back is raised, higher than for /oʊ/.

常见拼写模式 for /ʊ/

<i>oo</i>	<i>good, look, childhood, understood</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>push, full, pull, sugar</i>
<i>ould</i>	<i>would, could, should</i>
exception:	<i>woman sounds like "wumun"</i>

单词对的练习

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. good book | 6. sugar cookie |
| 2. took a look | 7. push and pull |
| 3. good looking | 8. wool pullover |
| 4. fully cooked | 9. wooden hook |
| 5. shook his foot | 10. good childhood |

句子练习

1. Would you help me look for my book?
2. The sugar cookies taste good.
3. The butcher is a good cook.
4. He would read the book if he could.
5. Butch visited his old neighborhood in Brooklyn.

11. /u/ AS IN TOO

*If you could **choose** one characteristic that would
get you **through** life, **choose** a sense of **humor**.*

Jennifer Jones

Lips: Tense, rounded, as if blowing a balloon.

Tongue: Slightly tense, high.

常见拼写模式 for /u/

<i>oo</i>	<i>too, food, school, tool</i>
<i>ue</i>	<i>true, blue, avenue</i>
<i>o</i>	<i>do, who, lose, prove</i>
<i>ew</i>	<i>new, blew, drew</i>
<i>u</i>	<i>super, rule, duty, student</i>

单词对的练习

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| 1. too few | 6. blue shoes |
| 2. fruit juice | 7. new moon |
| 3. soup spoon | 8. suitable suitcase |
| 4. new suit | 9. two rooms |
| 5. true value | 10. super cool |

Track
51

句子练习

1. The new roof was installed in June.
2. I drink fruit juice and eat a lot of soup.
3. Your blue shoes are really cool.
4. I need proof that you're telling the truth.
5. The statue on the avenue is truly beautiful.

Track
52

快速回顾 元音对比

- | | | | | | |
|----|------|------|----|-------|--------|
| | /ʊ/ | /u/ | | /ʊ/ | /u/ |
| 1. | full | fool | 3. | pull | pool |
| 2. | look | Luke | 4. | stood | stewed |

Track
53

单词对的练习

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. <u>g</u> ood <u>f</u> ood | 4. <u>b</u> lue <u>b</u> ook |
| 2. <u>f</u> ull <u>r</u> oom | 5. <u>t</u> wo <u>c</u> ookies |
| 3. <u>c</u> ook <u>s</u> tew | 6. <u>t</u> oo <u>f</u> ull |

Track
54

12. /ər/ AS IN BIRD

Life is uncertain. Eat dessert first.

Ernestine Ulmer

Lips: Slightly rounded.

Tongue: Tense, mid-level position. Tip is curled up a bit and pulled back.

常见拼写模式 for /ər/

<i>er</i>	<i>her, mercy, mother, winner</i>
<i>ear</i>	<i>heard, learn, earth</i>
<i>ir</i>	<i>first, girl, firm</i>
<i>or</i>	<i>doctor, word, worry</i>
<i>ur</i>	<i>occur, curtain, jury</i>
<i>ure</i>	<i>insecure, culture</i>
<i>ar</i>	<i>grammar, collar</i>

单词对的练习

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. first person | 6. third term |
| 2. purple shirt | 7. firm words |
| 3. learn German | 8. early bird |
| 4. other world | 9. nervous girl |
| 5. serve dinner | 10. thirty-third |

句子练习

1. I will work during the third term.
2. They served turkey for dinner.
3. Her purple shirt is dirty.
4. She gave birth to a third girl.
5. It's not worth worrying about another birthday.

13. /aɪ/ AS IN TIME

*We must use time wisely and forever realize
that the time is always ripe to do right.*

Nelson Mandela

Lips: Open, not rounded, closing a bit when moving to the /ɪ/ position.

Tongue: Relaxed, moves from flat to high position.

常见拼写模式 for /aɪ/

y	fly, sky, apply, style
i	nice, kind, fine, sign
igh	light, fight, sight, night
ie	lie, tie, tried

单词对的练习

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------|
| 1. lime pies | 6. bright light |
| 2. white wine | 7. fly high |
| 3. fly a kite | 8. sign on the line |
| 4. nice try | 9. fine dining |
| 5. nine lives | 10. ninety-nine |

Track
59

句子练习

1. Why is the price so high for that design?
2. The wildfire started on Friday night.
3. He was tired after hiking for five hours.
4. It's a nine-hour drive to Iowa.
5. We had lime pie and dry white wine.

Track
60

14. /aʊ/ AS IN HOUSE

It is better to keep your mouth closed and let people think you are a fool than to open it and remove all doubt.

Mark Twain

Lips: Start not rounded, but as you move toward /ʊ/, lips begin to close and become tense.

Tongue: Moves from relaxed, low to high position for the /ʊ/.

Track
61

常见拼写模式 for /aʊ/

ou	found, loud, around, thousand
ow	now, down, crowd, vowel

Track

62

单词对的练习

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. about an hour | 6. around the mountain |
| 2. crowded house | 7. brown couch |
| 3. downtown | 8. found out |
| 4. loud announcement | 9. down and out |
| 5. countdown | 10. pronounce the vowel |

Track

63

句子练习

1. I doubt that the clown will say something profound.
2. There are flowers all around the house.
3. Is that your spouse in the brown blouse?
4. The clouds behind the mountain will bring showers.
5. The brown cow is near the fountain.

Track

64

15. /ɔɪ/ AS IN BOY

Don't worry about avoiding temptation. As you get older, it will avoid you.

Winston Churchill

Lips: Move from slightly rounded, oval position to relaxed, slightly parted position.

Tongue: Relaxed, move from mid-high to high position.

常见拼写模式 for /ɔɪ/

oi

avoid, oil, moist, join

oy

enjoy, toy, employ, royal

Track

65

单词对的练习

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. enjoy the toy | 6. annoying noise |
| 2. spoiled boy | 7. destroy the poison |
| 3. appointment in Detroit | 8. loyal employee |
| 4. broiled oysters | 9. moist soil |
| 5. boiling point | 10. avoid the moisture |

Track

66

句子练习

1. He destroyed the poison by flushing it down the toilet.
2. Roy had an appointment in Detroit.
3. Joyce is annoyed and a little paranoid.
4. I was disappointed with Joy's choice.
5. Why is Floyd avoiding Roy?

元音详解

本章将更详细地了解非母语人士最头疼的元音问题。

你将学会如何清楚地区分某些看来非常相似的音，你还将学会常用词中某些元音的常见拼写例外。记住这些例外情况，将极大改善你的口音。

回顾 /I/ and /i/ Sounds

Real riches are the riches possessed inside.

B. C. Forbes

/I/ 音很容易辨认，因为它几乎总是用字母 i 来拼写，如 big 中的 i。
/i/ 音更常见的拼法是两个元音，如 ee 或 ea，如 meet 或 team。记住，发 /I/ 音时舌头和嘴唇要放松，发 /i/ 音时舌头和嘴唇要绷紧。



警告：危险的错误

混淆 /I/ 和 /i/ 可能会造成尴尬，甚至令人反感。

Do you mean?

/i/

sheet

beach

piece

Or?

/I/

shit

bitch

piss

对话练习

- a. Is it difficult?

b. No, it's unbelievably easy.
- a. I feel ill.

b. Drink some green tea.

3. a. Please meet me for dinner.
b. I will be there at six.
4. a. Is it expensive?
b. No, it isn't. It's really cheap.
5. a. I need a refill of these pills.
b. Speak with your physician.
6. a. Is he still really sick?
b. No, he's just feeling a little weak.
7. a. This is completely different.
b. But it is interesting, isn't it?

Track
70

段落练习

有罪的还是清白的

Let's **be realistic**. It's not that **difficult** to **see** that he's **guilty**. He **steals**, **drinks**, and **cheats**. He has **cheated his victims**, and **he needs to be in prison**. **He did these terrible things**, yet **he insists** that he's **innocent**. Who **is he kidding**? **In the beginning**, many **people did believe** that **he was innocent**. But now **we** have the **evidence** that **we need**. **Even though he won't admit his guilt**, I **foresee him being in prison** for at **least fifteen years**. Don't you **agree with me**?

Track
71

回顾 /ɛ/ and /æ/ Sounds

记住，发 /æ/ 音时，下巴要张开，舌头要伸到口腔底部。发 /ɛ/ 音时，下巴要稍微向下。

句子练习

- | /ɛ/ | /æ/ |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Don't think about the pest . | Don't think about the past . |
| 2. He gave me a letter . | He gave me a ladder . |
| 3. Send it carefully. | Sand it carefully. |
| 4. The men helped me. | The man helped me. |
| 5. I need a new pen . | I need a new pan . |
| 6. Do you need to beg ? | Do you need a bag ? |

Track
72

单词练习

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. This bed is bad . | 4. I guess I need gas . |
| 2. Dan is in the den . | 5. They laughed after he left . |
| 3. She said that she was sad . | 6. I bet that's a bat . |

句子练习

1. Every member of my family is left handed.
2. My best friend Frank is a successful dentist.
3. Kenny's bad headache lasted several days.
4. Glen drank ten glasses of fresh lemonade.
5. Everyone was happy that he was elected president.
6. Don't forget to thank Dan for his generous present.

Track
73

段落练习

法国之旅

Next January I'm planning to visit my friends in France. Last time I went there, I was only ten or eleven. I would love to go back again. I am taking a class called "French for Travelers." We are memorizing vocabulary and learning the present and past tenses. I want my French to get better, and I am practicing every chance I get. I watched a French film, and I felt so bad because I didn't understand a word they said. I guess I will have to make an extra effort. I want to learn the language and have a better accent so that people can understand me when I am asking for directions and ordering in restaurants.

Track
74

回顾 /ə/, /ɑ/, /ɔ/, 和 /ou/

这些音经常被混淆。非母语人士有时不能清楚地区分 cup、cop、cap 和 cope。

Track
75

/ə/	/ɑ/ 和 /ɔ/	/ou/
记住, /ə/ 在 "fun" 或 "cup" 中是中性元音, 这意味着口腔中的一切都要放松, 嘴唇只是微微张开。	与 /ə/ 相比, "father" 的 /ɑ/ 和 "saw" 的 /ɔ/ 需要张开嘴。/ɑ/ 和 /ɔ/ 的发音非常相似, 只是 /ɔ/ 的嘴唇形状更椭圆一些, 舌头略微绷紧。 然而, 在美国的许多地方, /ɑ/ 和 /ɔ/ 的发音是一样的。例如, 许多美国人将 hot 和 tall 读成相同的元音。	发 /ou/ 音时, 如 boat, 嘴唇是圆的、紧张的。



警告：危险的错误

混淆 /ə/、/ɑ/、/ɔ/ 和 /ou/ 可能会造成尴尬，甚至令人反感。

<i>Do you mean?</i>	<i>Or?</i>
/ə/	/ɔ/
Doug	dog

此外，读错 coke, focus, fork, 和 folk 等词也会导致您说出不恰当或冒犯性的词语。

Track
76

对话练习

明天的咖啡

John: Hi Nicole. Can you talk?

Nicole: Oh, hi, John. Can you hold on? I'm on another call. I'm talking to my boss.

John: No problem. I'll wait 'til you're done.

Nicole: Okay, now I can talk. I am sorry it took so long. What's going on?

John: Nothing much. I just wanted to know if we can meet for lunch or coffee tomorrow.

Nicole: Oh, that sounds like fun. I've been working nonstop, and I'd love to get out
of the office.

Track
77

有问题的 o

Trouble is only opportunity in work clothes.

Henry Kaiser

对于学习美国口音的学生来说，字母 o 拼写的单词会给他们带来很多困扰。因为元音的发音与元音的拼写可能不一致。单词 job、love 和 only 中的字母 o 都有不同的发音。

海伦-凯勒的这句名言包含了o的3个不同发音:

"When one door of happiness closes, another opens; but often we look so long at the closed door that we do not see the one which has opened for us." The confusion surrounding the letter *o* for non-native speakers is certainly understandable!

The Neutral Sound /ə/

首先, 让我们来看看最容易出问题的 "o"。它是中性音 /ə/, 如 love、other 和 Monday 中的中性音 /ə/, 非母语人士经常将其误读为 laav、ather 和 Mahn day。

出现这种错误发音的原因是, 有些语言中不存在 /ə/, 而且学习者也习惯于用字母 u 来拼读这个音, 如 up、fun 和 Sunday。只要记住一些中性/ə/音的常见单词, 并将其与 o、ou 或甚至 oo 拼读, 就能改善你的美式口音。我们从下图中的例外发音开始学习。



记住下面的例外情况

o but pronounced as /ə/.

above	done	money	once	somewhere
another	dove	month	one	son
brother	from	mother	other	ton
color	gonna	none	oven	tongue
cover	love	nothing	some	won
come	Monday	of	something	wonderful
does				

ou and pronounced as /ə/.

double	couple	Douglas	enough	rough
country	tough	cousin	touch	southern

oo and pronounced as /ə/.

blood	flood
-------	-------

a and pronounced as /ə/.

what	was
------	-----

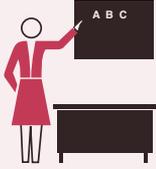
对话练习

注意带有 /ə/ 音的单词。正如我们之前提到的，大多数情况下，/ə/ 音是用 u 来拼写的，如 "lunch"，但一些常见单词用 o 来拼写，如 "love" (爱) 和 "son" (儿子)。

1. a. Let's go out for lunch.
b. I would love to, but I don't have enough money.
a. I have some money.
b. Oh thanks so much. I'll pay you back next month.
a. Don't worry about it. Lunch doesn't cost so much.
2. a. What a lovely rug! How much is it?
b. Two hundred dollars.
a. Do you have another color?
b. I'm sorry. It doesn't come in other colors.
3. a. What country is she from?
b. She comes from Russia.
a. I wonder if her husband, Doug, speaks Russian too.
b. No, he doesn't. He's from London. He just speaks English.
a. I was in Russia once, and I loved it.
4. a. What are you doing on Sunday?
b. Nothing much. I'm just going for a run.
a. I'm having brunch with my mother. Would you like to come with us?
b. That sounds wonderful.
5. a. How's your younger brother?
b. Great. He's visiting us with his son.
a. Are they staying for the whole summer?
b. No, just until next Monday.

句子对的练习

- | /ɑ/ | /ə/ |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. You have a good lock . | You have good luck . |
| 2. Where is that cop ? | Where is that cup ? |
| 3. I shot it. | I shut it. |
| 4. He's a big boss . | It's a big bus . |
| 5. This is Don . | This is done . |



学习建议

用字母 "o" 拼写的单词可能会令人困惑，因为 "o" 有3种发音，下面是一些提示：

1. Memorize the words that you use most frequently.
2. Practice listening to native speakers.
3. When in doubt, check the dictionary.

字母o的3种发音

请记住，字母"o"既可以读作 "love "中的/ə/，也可以读作 "lock "中的/ɑ/，还可以读作 "post "中的/ou/。

单词练习

/ə/	/ɑ/	/ou/
1. come	comma	coma
2. company	common	cold
3. cover	college	comb
4. done	dot	donor
5. love	lock	local
6. money	modern	mobile
7. month	mom	moment
8. mother	model	motor
9. some	soccer	social
10. tongue	top	told

回顾 /æ/ versus /ə/

常见的两个混淆元音是/æ/和/ə/。由于这两个元音在大多数语言中不存在，因此许多母语非英语的人错误地将这两个元音发音为 /ɑ/。例如，他们把 "ran "和 "run "都读成 "raaan"。下面，让我们来练习纠正这个常见错误。

单词对的练习

/æ/

1. ankle
2. bat
3. began
4. cap
5. cat
6. crash
7. drank
8. fan
9. lack
10. match
11. ran
12. sang
13. staff
14. swam

/ə/

- uncle
- but
- begun
- cop
- cut
- crush
- drunk
- fun
- luck
- much
- run
- sung
- stuff
- swum

句子中的单词对练习

1. The **cop** is wearing a **cap**.
2. That **stuff** is for the **staff**.
3. My **uncle** sprained his **ankle**.
4. It's **fun** to meet the **fans**.
5. He got **drunk** because he **drank** a lot.
6. The tennis **match** was so **much** fun.
7. Give me **back** my ten **bucks**.

The American /ɔ/ Sound

在美式英语中，caught 和 all 的 /ɔ/ 音与 want 或 hot 的 /ɑ/ 音非常相似。事实上，这两个音，/ɔ/ 和 /ɑ/，在美国的许多地方都非常相似，一些语言专家甚至声称它们是同一个音。因此，在学习这些课程时，如果您不能清楚地区分这两个元音，请不要担心，因为许多以美式英语为母语的人也不能区分。



警告：常见问题

如果您在美国以外的地方学习英语，您可能学的是英式发音。

英式英语和美式英语最明显不同的元音是 /ɔ/。在英式英语中，这个音要圆润得多，几乎像 /oʊ/。coat "和 "caught "这两个词在英式英语中发音相似，但正如您所学到的，它们在美式英语中却截然不同。

让我们练习一下这两个音 /ɔ/ 和 /oʊ/ 的发音区别。

句子对的练习

/ɔ/

A.

1. He's a **bald** man.
2. Where is the **ball**?
3. That's a big **hall**.
4. Don't **pause** now.
5. I have a big **lawn**.

/oʊ/

B.

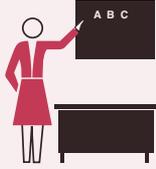
- He's a **bold** man.
Where is the **bowl**?
That's a big **hole**.
Don't **pose** now.
I have a big **loan**.

句子中的单词对

1. I **bought** a new **boat**.
2. There is a **ball** in the **bowl**.
3. Did you **call** about the **coal**?
4. You **ought** to eat **oats**.
5. I was **awed** that he **owed** so much.

句子练习

1. We all thought that Joe went to Rome.
2. I bought some clothes at the mall.
3. The audience applauded when the show was over.
4. Paul is going home in August.
5. We're going for a walk even though it's cold.
6. The author wrote his autobiography.



学习提示

你听过美国人说你的母语吗？

练习模仿他们的口音。这将帮助您掌握美国人的口腔动作和声音。例如，当美国人说西班牙语时，您会注意到他们经常将西班牙语的 o 延长为 /ou/ 音。"Hola amigo" 经常听起来像："oula amigou."

因此，当您说英语时，用同样的方法延长这些元音，您就会掌握正确的发音方法！

回顾 /ɛ/, /æ/, /ɑ/, /ɔ/, /ə/, 和 /oʊ/

以下是特雷斯修女的一句名言。

^{/oʊ/} I ^{/ɑ/} know ^{/ə/} God will ^{/nɔ/} not give me ^{/ɛ/} anything I ^{/æ/} can't ^{/æ/} handle. I ^{/ə/} just wish ^{/æ/} that He didn't ^{/ə/} trust

^{/oʊ/} me with ^{/ə/} so much."

让我们复习一下迄今为止学习过的元音。练习说出下面包含以下元音的短词： /ɛ/、/æ/、/ɑ/、/ɔ/、/ə/ 和 /oʊ/。

/ɛ/	/æ/	/ɑ,ɔ/	/ə/	/oʊ/
kept	cap	cop	cup	cope
kettle	cat	cot	cut	coat
best	bass	boss	bus	boast
shell	shadow	Shawn	shun	shown
leg	lack	lock	luck	low
net	gnat	not	nut	note
bet	bat	bought	but	boat
lend	land	lawn	London	loan

容易发生问题的 /ʊ/

对于许多母语非英语的人来说，/ʊ/ 音是一个非常具有挑战性的音。

学习者经常将其与 /u/ 音混淆。例如，他们错误地将 "book "或 "foot "的元音发成与 "boot "或 "food "相同的元音。大多数学习者都熟悉 "food "中的/u/音。它存在于大多数其他语言中。但是，"good "或 "foot "中中性、宽松的/ʊ/音往往需要额外的练习。这两个音尤其容易混淆，因为它们通常都用 "oo "拼写。

有些非常常见的英语单词发音时会出现难记的 /ʊ/ 音，但幸运的是，这样的单词并不多。因此，建议您记住它们。以下是最常见的发音为/ʊ/的单词。



记住这些单词

大部分带有 /ʊ/ 的单词对拼写是 “oo”

adulthood	football	shook
book	good	stood
childhood	hood	took
cook	hook	understood
cookie	look	wood
foot	neighborhood	wool

Most common words with the /ʊ/ sound spelled with “u”

bull	bush	full	push	sugar
bullet	butcher	pull	put	

Words with the /ʊ/ sound spelled with “ould.”

could	should	would
-------	--------	-------

Words with the /ʊ/ sound spelled with “o”

wolf	woman
------	-------

回顾 /ʊ/ 和 /u/

请记住：/ʊ/ 是一个放松的音，嘴唇几乎是中性的，只是稍微有点圆。相比之下，/u/ 是一个紧张的音。嘴唇圆润而紧张。

句子对的练习

/u/

A.

1. Are you a **fool**?
2. Take care of that **food**.
3. I bought some new **boots**.
4. This is a **cool** book.
5. We need a **pool**.
6. Where is the **shoe**?

/ʊ/

B.

1. Are you **full**?
2. Take care of that **foot**.
3. I bought some new **books**.
4. This is a **cookbook**.
5. We need to **pull**.
6. Where is the **sugar**?

对话练习

1. a. Will you start to **cook soon**?
b. No, I am still **too full** to think of **food**.
2. a. **Who took** my **cookie**?
b. Don't **look** at *me*.
3. a. You **should** have had some **soup**. It's so **good**.
b. No, thanks, I'm really **full**.
4. a. He's **foolish** to walk in the **woods** by himself.
b. Yes. There are a lot of **wolves** in those **woods**.
a. I think that **wolves** howl when the **moon** is **full**.
b. Is that really **true**?
5. a. Do you like my **new boots**?
b. Yes, they're **cool**.
a. And take a **look** at my **blue suit**. It's made of **wool**.
b. To tell you the **truth**, I **wouldn't** wear the **blue suit** if I were **you**.
a. Don't you think it **looks good** on me?
b. I think you **should** return it.
a. And I think you **shouldn't** be so **rude**!

比较 /u/ 和 /yu/

某些包含字母 u 的单词在其他英语口语中有时会有不同的发音。例如，一些英国人经常在 /u/ 前多加一个 /y/ 音。学习过英式英语的学生常常会惊讶地发现，美国人说 "Tooz-day"（表示星期二），而不是英式的 t+youz-day。同样，他们可能学会了说 "t+you+n"（表示曲调），而不是像美国人那样说 "toon"。

单词练习

下面是一些常见的单词，它们包含字母 u，应该读作 oo 而不是 you。

attitude	gratitude	reduce	stupid	Tuesday
costume	introduce	seduce	student	tumor
due	opportunity	solitude	studio	tune
duty	produce	Stewart	tube	tutor

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句子练习

1. It's your duty to prduce it by Tuesday.
2. Those students like iTunes and YouTube.
3. May I introduce you to my tutor?
4. The producer is in the studio working on a new tune.
5. I assume that it's due on Tuesday.
6. That's a stupid attitude, Stewart.

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回顾 /ər/

*The word breaks everyone, and afterward,
some are strong in the broken places.*

Ernest Hemingway

单词 work、turn、bird 和 early 的拼写都使用了不同的元音，但元音的读音是相同的。当元音后面跟字母 r 时，这种情况经常发生。母语非英语的人经常会按照拼写读错发音。

如常见的错误是把 "wore+k" 读成 "were+k" (表示工作)，把 "turn" 读成 "two+rn"。有时，他们甚至会把 bird 读成 "beer+d"。

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单词练习

练习用 /ər/ 音说下面的单词。确保元音不变，即使拼写也不变。

	ER	EAR	IR	OR	UR
1.	her	early	circle	work	turn
2.	serve	earth	dirt	worry	curly
3.	verb	earn	first	worse	burn
4.	were	heard	girl	worm	Thursday
5.	nerd	learn	birthday	world	hurt

Track
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Track
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句子练习

1. What were the first words that she learned?
2. I will learn the German verbs by Thursday.
3. It's too early to serve dessert.
4. The third version is worse than the first.
5. It's not worth worrying about another birthday.
6. I heard some curse words at work.
7. They weren't certain that the Earth circles the sun.

Track
108

元音 + /r/

元音后面跟一个 r 时，元音的音质往往会发生变化。某些元音后面会加上轻微的 /ə/ 音，听起来就好像单词多了一个音节。例如，fire 听起来像 "fai /ə/+r"。

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单词练习

提醒：在练习朗读这些单词时，记得在 /r/ 音前多加一个 /ə/ 音。

/iər/	/ɑər/	/aʊər/	/aɪər/	/oʊər/	/ɛər/
fear	far	hour	hire	four	hair
near	star	sour	tired	tore	there
hear	hard	power	expire	more	care
clear	large	flower	Ireland	bored	stairs

Track
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句子练习

1. Take the stairs in case of fire.
2. The employer is hiring and firing.
3. I hear that it expired on the fourth.
4. I can't afford to shop in that store.
5. I am near the cashier by the stairs.
6. How far is Ireland from here?

第三章

辅音

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本章将介绍如何发出美式英语的辅音。

你可以先学习本章，深入了解辅音的构成，也可以直接跳到下一章，开始练习非母语人士最难发的音。

请务必参考书末的“ESL学习者指南”，它将告诉你本章和下一章需要重点学习的内容。

美语辅音的发声

学习语言或口音时，了解口腔中的各部位是如何相互配合是非常有帮助的。说英语时出现口音的一个原因是，你的舌头和嘴唇的运动方式很可能与母语人士不同。

辅音是指气流被嘴唇或舌头阻塞时发出的声音。

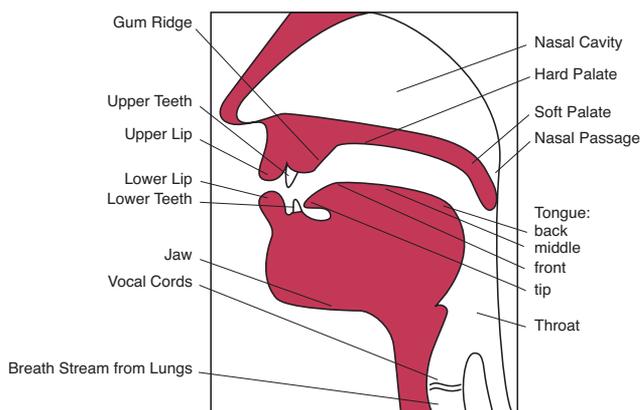
气流受阻的部位称为“发音点”。因此，发音点就是口腔中一个部位与另一个部位的接触点。例如，当你发出 /p/（用字母 p 拼写）这个音时，你的嘴唇会合拢并闭合。

因此，这里的接触点就是的两片嘴唇。/b/（用字母 b 拼写）和/m/一样，也是通过嘴唇接触发出的。

有时，接触点或发音点会出现在舌尖直接接触到上牙后面时，也就是口腔中被称为牙龈嵴（gum ridge）的部位。此时发出的音是/t/、/d/、/n/和/l/。

另一个接触点发生在舌头后部接触口腔后部（靠近喉咙）时，如/g/和/k/。

你不一定要学习口腔不同部位的正式名称，但你应该意识到这些接触点的位置。学习下面的插图会对你有所帮助。



清辅音 (Voiceless) 和浊辅音 (Voiced)

我们对辅音进行分类的一种方法是“清辅音”还是“浊辅音”。

了解这两种辅音的区别是非常重要的，因为辅音前元音的长度是由其后的辅音决定的。

首先，我们来学习如何区分浊辅音和清辅音：

将手指放在脖子的前中部。现在说 /z/，就像单词 zoo 中的发音一样。现在，让我们把它说长一点：zzzzzzzzzzz。你应该感觉到声带在震动。这样你就知道 /z/ 是浊辅音了。现在，我们来试试 /s/ 的发音，如 sat 一词。说 /s/。现在让我们延长它：ssssssss。这次你的声带没有振动，所以这个辅音被认为是清辅音。

/z/和/s/的舌头和嘴唇位置完全相同。它们之间唯一的区别就是声带是否振动。

与清辅音相应的浊辅音

清辅音 声带不振动	浊辅音 声带震动	发声要点
/p/ pet rope	/b/ bet robe	Lips start fully together, then part quickly to produce a small release of air.
/t/ ten seat	/d/ den seed	Tip of the tongue is slightly tense as it firmly touches and then releases the gum ridge.
/k/ class back	/g/ glass bag	Back of tongue presses up against soft palate (back of mouth) and releases.
/f/ fault leaf	/v/ vault leave	Lower lips lightly touch upper teeth; vibration occurs on the lips from the flow of air created.
/θ/ thank breath	/ð/ this breathe	Tip of the tongue touches back of front teeth or edges of front teeth. Air flows out between tongue and teeth.
/s/ sink price	/z/ zinc prize	Sides of tongue touch middle and back upper teeth. Tip of tongue is lowered a bit. Air flows out of middle part of the tongue.
/ʃ/ pressure wish	/ʒ/ pleasure massage	Tip of tongue is down, sides of tongue are against upper teeth on sides of mouth. Air flows out through middle of tongue.
/tʃ/ choke rich	/dʒ/ joke ridge	Tip of tongue is down, sides of tongue are against upper teeth on the side of mouth. Tip of tongue quickly touches gum ridge and then releases.

其他的浊辅音

现在，让我们来看看英语中的其他辅音。这些辅音都是浊辅音，但没有对应的清辅音。请确保您在发音时，能感受到声带的振动。

/m/ mom from lemon	Lips together. Air flows out of the nose.
/n/ non fun any	Tip of tongue touches gum ridge, and the sides of the tongue touch upper teeth; air any flows out of the nose.
/ŋ/ going spring king	Back of the tongue touches the soft palate; air flows out of the nose.
/l/ love will yellow	Tip of tongue touches upper gum ridge. Tongue is tense. Air comes out on the sides of the tongue, at the corners of the mouth.
/r/ red four card	There are two ways to produce this sound: 1: Tip of tongue curls a bit and then is pulled back slightly. 2: Tip of tongue is down; center of the tongue touches hard palate.
/w/ win lower quiet	Rounded lips as for the vowel /u/ in <i>moon</i> . Air flows out through the lips. Tongue is in position for the vowel sound that follows the /w/.
/y/ yes mayor young	Tip of tongue touches lower front teeth. Front of tongue is raised near the hard palate.

辅音 /h/

这是一个清辅音，并且没有与之对应的浊辅音。

/h/ happy behave who	Vocal cords are tense and restricted, back of tongue is pushed against the throat to create friction as the air flows out from the back of the mouth.
--------------------------------------	---

元音长度和辅音的关系

元音 + 浊辅音时，元音较长。如果元音 + 清辅音，则元音较短。即使是短元音，如 /i/、/ɛ/、/ə/ 和 /ʊ/，在后面跟浊辅音时，发音也会变长。



警告：常见问题

延长元音时，要确保不改变元音的读音

例如，当你读 hid 时，确保它听起来不像 heed

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单词对的练习

清辅音	浊辅音	清辅音	浊辅音
/s/	/z/	/t/	/d/
1. advice	advise	4. mate	made
2. ice	eyes	5. hat	had
3. niece	knees	6. bet	bed
/f/	/v/	/k/	/g/
7. half	have	10. back	bag
8. life	live	11. dock	dog
9. belief	believe	12. duck	Doug

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句子练习

清辅音

1. My wallet is in the **back**.
2. I saw five **bucks** on the floor.
3. He has blue **ice**.
4. I heard about the **lice**.

浊辅音

- My wallet is in the **bag**.
- I saw five **bugs** on the floor.
- He has blue **eyes**.
- I heard about the **lies**.

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句子中的单词对

1. He told me **lies** about the **lice**.
2. His **eyes** are **ice** cold.
3. There was a **buzz** in the **bus**.
4. The **dog** is on the **dock**.

塞音 (Stops) 和 持续音 (Continuants)

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除了清辅音或浊辅音之外，辅音还有一个重要的分类方法：辅音可以是“塞音”或“持续音”，这取决于气流是停止还是延续。

例如，当我们说 /s/ 音时，我们可以通过说 "yesssssssss" 来延长它。/s/音被认为是一个持续音，因为只要我们的肺里还有空气，气流就能持续。但是，如果我们说 "job" (工作) 这样的单词，就不能持续最后的辅音 /b/。我们要闭上嘴巴，停止气流。因此，/b/ 是一个塞音。如果我们迅速张开嘴唇，就可以“释放”停顿，说出 job。

控制住尾音停顿 (不完全爆破、塞音) Holding Final Stops

Track
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美国人一般不发出单词的尾音 (Final Stops) 的声音。例如，当他们说单词 stop 中的 /p/ 时，嘴唇会紧闭，没有空气出来。我们知道 /p/ 就在那里，但我们听不到它的全部。如果嘴唇松开，会有轻微的气流喷出。

让我们试试另一个常见的尾音停顿：/g/。说 big 这个单词时，不要松开 /g/。确保在说完该单词时，舌头仍停留在口腔后部。

单词练习

Track
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	final <i>p</i>	final <i>b</i>	final <i>d</i>	final <i>t</i>
1.	stop	club	married	that
2.	cup	job	played	sat
3.	up	sub	sad	it
4.	shop	tub	dad	cut

尾音停顿 + 辅音

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当同一句子中的下一个单词以辅音开头时，尾音停顿总是被保留。但是，当一个有尾音停顿的单词在句子末尾时，规则就灵活多了。尾音既可以保留，也可以释放。

单词对的练习

控制住第一个词的尾音停顿。

1. help him
2. keep talking
3. did that
4. could go
5. stop that
6. job market
7. big park
8. cup cake

Track
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容易出错的辅音

本章将帮助您纠正非英语母语者最常犯的辅音错误。在某些情况下，这些音的发音是美式英语独有的；而在另一些情况下，如果非母语人士的母语中不存在该特定音，那么正确的发音对他们来说就很困难。

美音中的 t

*A happy person is not a person in a certain set of circumstances,
but rather a person with a certain set of attitudes.*

Hugh Downs

我们将从最明显的美式辅音之一--字母 t 开始。t 可以有几种不同的发音方式，这取决于它在单词中的位置以及它周围的其他发音。有时 t 发得更像 d（如 water 和 atom），有时则完全不发音（如 often 和 interview）。还有的时候，它几乎不发音，如 but 和 cat。此外，当它后面跟一个 r 音时，它还会变成另一个音，如 try 和 truth。

不完全爆破的 t (The Held t)

在上一章中，我们学习了如何保持最后的辅音。t 是美式英语中最常保持的辅音，不完全爆破的 t 是美式英语中最容易辨认的特征之一。母语为其他英语口音（如英式英语）的人往往会在下一个以辅音开头的单词前，释放最后的 t 音。非英语母语的人也几乎总是以同样的方式释放 t 音。

舌头触及牙龈脊（牙齿后面的上半部分）而不回落时，就形成了“held t”。舌头抬起来，嘴里就不会有空气出来。另一种发出“t”的方法是闭上声带，停止气流，然后迅速松开。



当后面的字母是辅音时，我们总是保持 t 的不完全爆破，不管后面的辅音是同一个单词的一部分，还是在下一个单词的开头。

Examples: "apartment"
"that man"

Did you say *can* or *can't*?

不发音的 "t" 是很难听出 "can" 和 "can't" 区别的原因之一。"can't" 的 "t" 是一个尾音停顿，另外，"can't" 一词的元音通常较长，因为在句子中，否定助词的重音比肯定助词重。

有关单词重音的更多知识，请参见第六章。

Track
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不完全爆破的 t + 辅音

A. 尾音 t + 同一句中的辅音开头的单词，t 要进行尾音停顿，不要发音

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <u>it</u> was | 3. <u>can't</u> go | 5. <u>didn't</u> like | 7. <u>eight</u> weeks |
| 2. <u>might</u> do | 4. <u>at</u> work | 6. <u>won't</u> need | 8. <u>budget</u> cut |

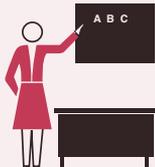
B. 尾音 t + 同一单词内的辅音，t 要进行尾音停顿，不要发音

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>foot</u> ball | 3. <u>late</u> ly | 5. <u>at</u> mosphere | 7. <u>At</u> lanta |
| 2. <u>outs</u> ide | 4. <u>night</u> mare | 6. <u>at</u> las | 8. <u>but</u> ler |

Track
126

句子练习

1. I might not do that.
2. It's not that great.
3. He built that website last night.
4. It felt quite hot in Vermont.
5. What?! That can't be right!
6. Matt went out for a bite to eat.
7. That apartment felt quite hot.
8. If you eat out every night you'll get fat.



学习建议

列出您工作或学习中最常用的单词，找出这些单词的正确发音。

此外，还要掌握你工作的公司名称和美国同事姓名的发音。

这将大大增加您在专业场合发言时的自信心。

t + /n/ , t 不完全爆破

当单词中 t 后跟 /n/ 音时，一定要保持 t 的不完全爆破。

例如，在读 button 时，先保持 but 中的 t 的不完全爆破，然后加上 /n/，舌头不要离开龈脊：：“but + n.”

Track
127

单词练习

- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1. certain | 3. mountain | 5. cotton | 7. eaten | 9. forgotten |
| 2. gotten | 4. lighten | 6. Britain | 8. written | 10. frighten |

Track
128

句子练习

1. I will shorten the curtain.
2. He has eaten the rotten food.
3. I'm certain that it was written in Britain.
4. I've already forgotten the sentence.
5. That cotton blouse has buttons.
6. Martin Luther King and Bill Clinton are famous Americans.

Track
129

n + t, t 不发音

在美式发音中，n 后面的 t 通常不发音。

美国人通常不说 internet，而是说 "innernet"。

这是相当标准的语音，不会被认为过于随意。

Track
130

单词练习

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. in <u>ter</u> view | 5. den <u>ti</u> st | 9. in <u>ter</u> national | 13. San <u>ta</u> Monica |
| 2. twen <u>ty</u> | 6. in <u>tel</u> lectual | 10. cen <u>ter</u> | 14. Atlan <u>ta</u> |
| 3. disappoin <u>ti</u> ng | 7. quan <u>ti</u> ty | 11. can <u>ta</u> loupe | 15. Orange Coun <u>ty</u> |
| 4. accoun <u>ta</u> ble | 8. advan <u>ta</u> ges | 12. plen <u>ty</u> | 16. Sacramen <u>to</u> |

Track
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Track
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对话练习 for Silent t

- a. There are many advantages to working for that international company.
 b. I'll be disappointed if they don't call me for an interview.
 a. I hear they're looking for someone with interpersonal skills and plenty of energy.
 b. It's only twenty minutes from Santa Monica.

Track
133

当 t 介于2个元音之间

当 t 位于两个元音之间时，一般会发出 fast /d/ 的声音。
 这个音有时也被称为 "tapped t"，因为发音时舌尖 要快速轻敲龈脊。

下列场景中，t 发音变成 "fast /d/"：

A. 介于2个元音之间:	<i>We don't say:</i> better	<i>We say:</i> bedder
B. t + "l":	<i>We don't say:</i> little	<i>We say:</i> liddle
C. 在"r" 和 元音之后:	<i>We don't say:</i> party forty	<i>We say:</i> pardy fordy

注意：如果在重读音节中，t **不会**变为 "快/d/"音。我们不说 "adack"，我们说 "attack".

Track
134

单词练习

- | | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. city | 3. better | 5. total | 7. meeting |
| 2. duty | 4. ability | 6. matter | 8. quality |

Track
135

当 t 介于2个词之间

"fast /d/" 也发生在2个分开的单词之间：当第一个单词结尾是元音 + t，下一个单词读开始是一个元音，这时 t 发音是 fast /d/。这是标准美语的发音。

Track
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词组练习

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. it <u>i</u> s | 3. try it <u>o</u> n | 5. at <u>e</u> leven | 7. what <u>i</u> f |
| 2. get <u>u</u> p | 4. eat <u>o</u> t | 6. wait <u>a</u> minute | 8. put <u>i</u> t off |

句子练习

1. I'll eat it a little later.
2. I bought an auto battery for forty dollars.
3. Peter wrote a better letter.
4. I'd better go to the meeting at eleven.
5. He met her at a computer store in Seattle.
6. It's a pity that he's getting fatter and fatter.
7. Tell the waiter to bring it a little later.
8. He bought a lot of bottles of water.
9. Betty's knitting a little sweater for her daughter.
10. It'll be better if you heat it before you eat it.

Track
137

The "Fast d" Sound

除了 *dog*, *day*, and *bed*, 等单词中出现的标准 /d/ 音外, 还有一种 /d/ 音出现在两个元音之间, 也出现在 l 之前。同样, 这也是用舌尖快速敲击龈脊发出的声音

Track
138

单词对的练习

尽管第一个单词的拼写是 "t", 而第二个单词的拼写是 "d", 但下面这些单词对听起来是一样的。因为 "d" 和 "t" 都位于两个元音之间, 所以它们的发音相同。

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. medal | He won a gold medal in the Olympics. |
| metal | My car is made out of metal . |
| 2. Adam | His first name is Adam . |
| atom | An atom is the smallest unit of an element. |
| 3. hit it | My hand hurts because I hit it hard. |
| hid it | You can't find it because I hid it . |
| 4. leader | The president is the leader of the country. |
| liter | How much is a liter of gasoline? |
| 5. feudal | There was a feudal system in the Middle Ages. |
| futile | My effort was totally futile . |

Track
139

Track
140

单词练习

- | | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| 1. already | 3. Canada | 5. ladder | 7. middle |
| 2. addict | 4. editor | 6. product | 8. shadow |

Track
141

单词对的练习

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. add <u>o</u> n | 2. made <u>i</u> t | 3. hid <u>i</u> t | 4. fed <u>u</u> p |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

Track
142

句子练习 for "Fast d"

1. I already added it.
2. Adam will edit the middle part.
3. Those products are made in Canada.
4. She had on a Prada dress.
5. I'm fed up with the crowded elevator.

注意: 如果 *d* 在一个重读音节中, 即使它被元音包围, 也不再按照 "fast *d*" 的规则发音。

normal <i>d</i>	fast <i>d</i>
adopt	addict
adore	audit

Track
143

The /tʃr/ Sound: *tr*

当 "t" 后面跟一个 "r" 音时, "t" 就会发生变化, 几乎变成了 /tʃ/ 或 "ch" 音。要正确地发出这个音, 可以像说 chain 一样说 /tʃ/, 只是在舌尖接触牙龈脊时让舌尖更紧张一些, 并集中精力产生一个停顿的气流。

Track
144

单词练习

- | | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. travel | 3. tradition | 5. translate | 7. traffic | 9. turn |
| 2. turkey | 4. introduce | 6. interest | 8. extremely | 10. terrific |

Track
145

The /dʒr/ Sound: *dr*

当 *d* 后面跟一个 *r* 时, /d/ 的发音会发生变化, 几乎变成 /dʒ/。

Track
146

单词练习

- | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. drink | 3. drop | 5. dream | 7. drama | 9. syndrome |
| 2. children | 4. address | 6. cathedral | 8. hundred | 10. laundry |

对话练习 for tr 和 dr

- a. Why do you travel by train?
b. Because the traffic is so dreadful.
- a. What did Sanddra tell the attorney?
b. She told him the truth about the drugs.
- a. Have you traveled to Turkey?
b. Yes, that country has some interesting traditions.
- a. I told him a hundred times not to drink and drive.
b. I'm sure he'll try to stay out of trouble.
a. To tell you the truth, I am drained from all this drama.

Track
147

The /dʒ/ Sound: du and d + y

当 d 后面跟元音 u 时，通常会混合成 /dʒ/，这很像 j 在 joke 这样的单词中发出的音。

Track
148

单词练习

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. gradu <u>al</u> | 4. edu <u>ca</u> tion |
| 2. schedu <u>le</u> | 5. procedu <u>re</u> |
| 3. gradu <u>at</u> ion | 6. individu <u>al</u> |

单词练习

同样，d + y 通常会发出 /dʒ/ 的音。

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Did you? | 3. Could you? |
| 2. Would you? | 4. Should you? |

Track
149

The /tʃ/ Sound: tu and t + y

在许多单词中，当 t + u 时，产生的混合音是 /tʃ/，听起来就像 church 中的 ch。

- | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. actu <u>al</u> ly | 3. ritu <u>al</u> | 5. virtu <u>al</u> | 7. statu <u>e</u> | 9. punctu <u>al</u> |
| 2. situ <u>at</u> ion | 4. adventu <u>re</u> | 6. fortun <u>ate</u> | 8. natu <u>re</u> | 10. pictu <u>re</u> |

Track
150

同样，最后一个 t + y 时，通常会发出 /tʃ/ 的音。

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Don't you? | 3. Can't you? |
| 2. Won't you? | 4. Aren't you? |

句子练习

1. Did you go to his graduation?
2. Would you take our picture?
3. Why can't you be punctual?
4. Don't you like nature?
5. Actually, this is a fortunate situation.
6. You're adventurous, aren't you?
7. Why won't you do it gradually?
8. Can't you change your schedule?

词尾的 -ed

词尾的 **ed** 构成常规动词 (如 *needed* 和 *worked*) 的过去式 和 某些形容词 (如 *interested* 和 *tired*)。 **ed** 会给一些非母语人士带来麻烦, 因为它有3种不同的发音: /ld/、/d/ 或 /t/。

以下是发音 **-ed** 时需要掌握的3条规则。

Rule 1

当词尾字母为 *d* 或 *t*, *ed* 发音为 /ld/。

needed	admitted	attended	decided
avoided	separated	visited	waited

Rule 2

词尾字母是浊辅音或元音时, *ed* 读作 /d/。

(提醒: 浊辅音有 /b/, /d/, /g/, /v/, /m/, /n/, /r/, /l/, /z/, /dʒ/, /y/, and /ð/.)

opened	changed	earned	pulled
called	closed	loved	showed

Rule 3

如果词尾字母是清辅音时, *ed* 发音是 /t/。

(提醒: 清辅音有 /p/, /t/, /k/, /f/, /s/, /ʃ/, /tʃ/, and /θ/.)

passed	helped	laughed	stopped
washed	watched	worked	liked

-ed 发音练习

在空格中，写出下列动词中 -ed 的正确读音（是 /ɪd/、/d/ 还是 /t/?）

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|---------------|-------|
| 1. admitted | _____ | 8. hugged | _____ |
| 2. controlled | _____ | 9. liked | _____ |
| 3. developed | _____ | 10. marched | _____ |
| 4. dressed | _____ | 11. preferred | _____ |
| 5. ended | _____ | 12. pretended | _____ |
| 6. exploded | _____ | 13. pulled | _____ |
| 7. finished | _____ | 14. robbed | _____ |

连读 ed + 元音

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如果词尾/t/和/d/与后面的元音相连，发音就会容易得多。
第八章“像母语者一样说话”将对此进行更详细的讨论。

example:

1. stayed in
2. turned on
3. developed a
4. needed a

sounds like:

- stay din
turn don
develop ta
nee de da

单词练习

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. worried <u>u</u> about | 4. interested <u>u</u> in |
| 2. looked <u>u</u> at | 5. worked <u>u</u> on |
| 3. talked <u>u</u> about | 6. liked <u>u</u> it |

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更多的连读练习: -ed + it

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/ɪd/ verbs

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. I needed <u>u</u> it. | 3. I attended <u>u</u> it. |
| 2. I painted <u>u</u> it. | 4. I admitted <u>u</u> it. |

/t/ verbs

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I cooked <u>u</u> it. | 3. I watched <u>u</u> it. |
| 2. I liked <u>u</u> it. | 4. I stopped <u>u</u> it. |

/d/ verbs

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I used <u>u</u> it. | 3. I changed <u>u</u> it. |
| 2. I cleaned <u>u</u> it. | 4. I loved <u>u</u> it. |

对话练习 for -ed 动词

1. a. What did you think of the movie?
b. I likeded it a lot.
2. a. What did you do with the money?
b. I depositeded it in the bank.
3. a. How did you cook the chicken?
b. I frieded it in oil.
4. a. Is the heater on?
b. No, I turneded it off.
5. a. When did you paint the room?
b. I painteded it last week.

故事练习

注意词尾-ed 的发音。如果下一个单词以元音开头，请确保将词尾-ed 与该单词连读。

学习英语

As soon as Pablo arriveded in the United States from Spain, he decideded to work on his English skills. He had studieded English in school, but he only remembereded a little bit of what he had learneded. He wanteded to have more confidence when speaking with Americans. He enrolleded in a local college that accepteded students from all over the world. When he starteded attending the courses, he realizeded that he had a long way to go. He was frustrateded and confuseded and he struggleded to understand his classmates. He was surpriseded that they talkeded very fast. It seemeded impossible to become fluent.

One day he stayeded after class and askeded his teacher for advice. His teacher adviseded him not to give up and told him that he neededed American friends to practice speaking English with. He encourageded him to start a foreign language club.

So, he decided^{/ɪd/} to do what the teacher recommended^{/ɪd/}. He invited^{/ɪd/} a lot of his classmates to join the club.

His English improved^{/ɪd/} quickly and his accent sounded^{/ɪd/} better and better. Also, he helped^{/t/} American students improve their Spanish skills. Then one day, an American girl named^{/d/} Emily walked^{/t/} into the club. She planned^{/d/} to travel to Spain and was interested^{/ɪd/} in practicing Spanish with Pablo. Pablo and Emily practiced^{/t/} speaking together and corrected^{/ɪd/} each other's mistakes. Pablo liked^{/t/} Emily, and he always looked^{/t/} forward to seeing her at the club. She seemed^{/d/} interested^{/ɪd/} in him too, so he decided^{/ɪd/} to ask her out. She agreed^{/d/}. They dated^{/ɪd/} for a while and then he proposed^{/d/}. She accepted^{/ɪd/} the proposal and they soon got married^{/d/}. Pablo stopped^{/t/} attending the language club, achieved^{/d/} all of his English goals, and they lived^{/d/} happily ever after.

The *th* Sound

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"You must do the thing you think you cannot do."

Eleanor Roosevelt

对于母语非英语的人来说，最难发的辅音之一是 /θ/ 音和 /ð/ 音。

请记住：发这个音时，舌尖应接触门牙的边缘，当空气通过舌头和上牙流出时，舌尖会有轻微的振动。只要空气流通，只接触门牙后部也是可以的。

th 有2种发音：*that* 中发浊辅音，*think* 中发清辅音。

单词对 for /θ/ (th 的清辅音)

anything	earth	nothing	Thursday
author	ninth	thank	wealthy
both	health	thing	with

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单词对 for /θ/ (voiceless th)

with nothing
ninth birthday

both methods
third month

Track
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警告：常见问题

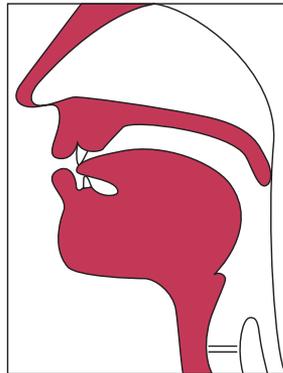
Voiceless *th* Versus *t*

有些非母语人士会将无声 th 发成 t，结果下面的单词听起来就一样了。

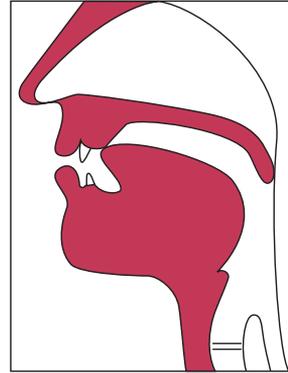
/θ/
thank
bath

/t/
tank
bat

要纠正这个问题，可以改变舌头的位置，将舌头前移接触牙齿。此外，还要确保舌头和牙齿之间有空气流通。



th



t

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单词对 for /ð/ (th 的浊辅音)

although
breathe
clothing

father
mother
rather

this
the
then

they
those
weather

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单词对 for /ð/

that clothing
this weather

neither brother
mother and father



警告：常见问题

Voiced *th* Versus *d*

一些母语非英语的人错误地将 *th* 发成了 *d*

/ð/	/d/
they	day
breathe	breed

同样，要纠正这个问题，可以改变舌头的位置，将舌头前移接触牙齿。此外，还要确保舌头和牙齿之间有空气流通。



警告：常见问题

确保舌头在上牙下方振动。不要咬住舌头或将舌头用力压在上牙上，这样会阻碍气流，而气流是正确发出 "th" 音所必需的。

单词对的练习

注意带 *t* 的单词和清辅音 /θ/ 的单词之间的区别。

/t/	/θ/	/t/	/θ/
1. bat	bath	4. tank	thank
2. boat	both	5. team	theme
3. mat	math	6. true	threw

发音对比练习

注意带 *d* 的单词与浊辅音 /ð/ 单词之间的区别。

/d/	/ð/	/d/	/ð/
1. breeding	breathing	4. Dan	than
2. dare	their	5. day	they
3. doze	those	6. wordy	worthy

句子练习 for Voiced 和 Voiceless th

1. Her thirty-third birthday is on the third Thursday of this month.
2. Those three things are worth thousands of dollars.
3. I think that Kenneth is Ethan's father.
4. That new theology doesn't threaten the faithful Catholics.
5. You can buy anything and everything in that clothing store.
6. There are those that always tell the truth.
7. I think that the south has more warmth than the north.
8. I'd rather have this one than that one.
9. Although they're rather thin, they're very healthy.

句子练习 for th 和 d

*It is not because **things are difficult** that we **do not dare**;
it is because we **do not dare** that **things are difficult**.*

Seneca

当 th 和 d 相距很近时，舌尖必须从接触牙齿快速移动到接触牙龈，这样才能清楚地听到这两个音。

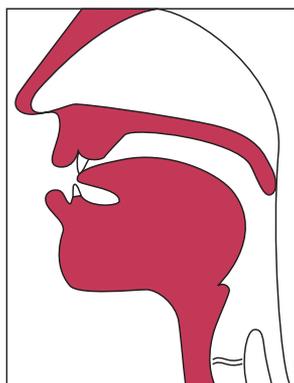
1. **Don't do th**at **D**an.
2. What **does th**at **th**ing **do**?
3. **Did th**ey **breathe** in **th**e **dust**?
4. **Dan th**ought it was **dad's birth**day.
5. How **dare th**ey **do th**at!
6. **They did** it **th**e **oth**er **day**. **Didn't th**ey?

对比 th , s 和 z

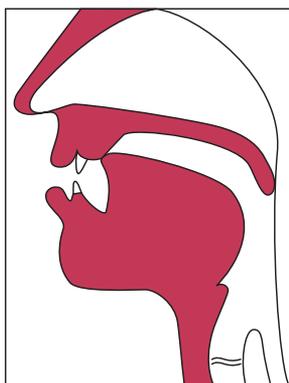
有些人错误地将清辅音 /θ/ 发成了 s。他们还往往错误地将浊辅音 /ð/ 发成 z。同样，错误的元音在于舌头的位置。

对于 s 和 z，也有气流通过舌尖，但舌头没有接触牙齿。它接触的位置是往后面一点 - 即牙龈。

在做下面的练习时，请注意插图中所示的这些舌头位置。



th



s

单词对比 for s 和 th

/s/	/θ/	/s/	/θ/
1. mass	math	3. tense	tenth
2. sank	thank	4. sing	thing

Track
170

单词对比 for z 和 th

/z/	/ð/	/z/	/ð/
1. close	clothe	3. bays	bathe
2. breeze	breathe	4. Zen	then

Track
171

单词对的练习

如果 z 和 s 在 th 附近，要正确发出 th 就特别困难。确保清楚地听到所有辅音。不要把它们混在一起，也不要用一个代替另一个。

1. Does that
2. What's that
3. She's thin
4. third step
5. through something
6. third song

句子练习 for th, s 和 z

1. He's thankful that it's his third birthday.
2. Is that the zoo that has the th zebras?
3. He's thankful for his th wealth.
4. He's thinking about his th strengths.
5. If it's th Thursday, it's the same thing.

The American /r/

Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever.

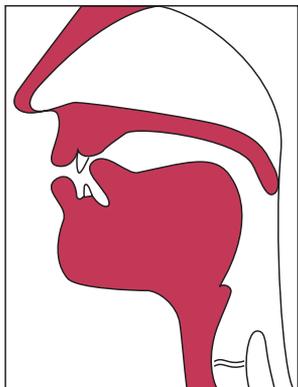
Gandhi

许多语言都有所谓的“rolling r”，即舌尖触及牙龈脊，与 /d/ 音相似，但动作迅速而重复。相比之下，美式 /r/ 是在口腔后部发出的，舌尖从未接触过口腔内的任何地方。美式 /r/ 有不同的发音方法，请尝试下面介绍的两种方法，然后决定哪种方法更容易发音。

Track
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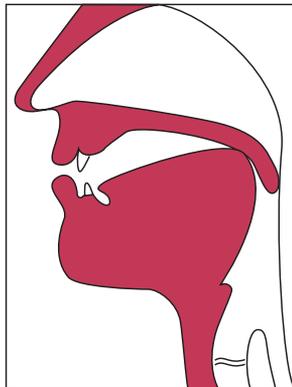
Forming the American /r/

Method 1



只需将舌尖卷起并稍稍向后拉；保持舌头紧张。

Method 2



让舌头后面做所有的工作。用舌头的两侧抵住后牙。在这种情况下，不需要卷起舌尖。

以 r 结尾的单词

与英式 r 不同，美式 r 总是发音的。当 r 出现在词尾时，要特别注意：for, more, far, and teacher。

Track
173

单词练习

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|------------|---------|
| 1. more | 3. her | 5. culture | 7. sure |
| 2. here | 4. four | 6. where | 8. car |

词组练习

以下所有单词的末尾都有一个 r，请确保发音清晰。

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. <u>four</u> <u>door</u> <u>car</u> | 5. <u>lobster</u> <u>for</u> <u>dinner</u> |
| 2. <u>her</u> <u>younger</u> <u>sister</u> | 6. <u>your</u> <u>older</u> <u>brother</u> |
| 3. <u>they're</u> <u>never</u> <u>here</u> | 7. <u>four</u> <u>more</u> <u>over</u> <u>there</u> |
| 4. <u>sooner</u> <u>or</u> <u>later</u> | |

Track
174

R + 辅音

美式英语中，辅音前的 r 总是发音读，美国人说：“morning,” “first,” “modern.” 但在英式英语中，辅音前 r 通常不发音，如：“moning,” “fist,” and “moden.”

单词对的练习

1. important information
2. first person
3. hard to understand
4. northern california
5. early in the morning
6. surrive divorce
7. learn german
8. undergoing surgery
9. thirty percent
10. modern furniture
11. march bargain
12. perfect performance

Track
175

句子练习

1. I spent part of thursday learning the new computer software.
2. I heard it was a four hour performance.
3. He won a journalism award for his report on pearl harbor.
4. Please inform the board about the formal procedure.
5. The terrible storm started yesterday morning.
6. normally he works in New York.
7. george went to a formal party with his girlfriend.
8. mark is determined to learn german.
9. I heard that the alternative procedure was better.
10. for your information, they're not divorced.

Track
176

故事练习

令人惊喜的生日会

On saturday afternoon at four, we're having a surprise birthday party for our daughter rachel. She'll turn thirteen. her cousins charles and barbara will arrive early to help prepare. We'll take pictures, play cards and some board games. We've ordered a birthday cake and her favorite dessert, strawberry ice cream. We've invited about thirty of her friends and told them to come over before four. We hope all her friends get here by four, before rachel returns from the park. When they're all here, we'll call mark to bring her over. When they open the front door, the lights will be turned off. her thirty friends will be waiting nervously in the other room. We hope it works out and that rachel will be really surprised.

Track
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来自成功学员的建议

我整理了一份对我来说很难发音的单词清单，我用这些单词造句，然后一遍又一遍地练习。

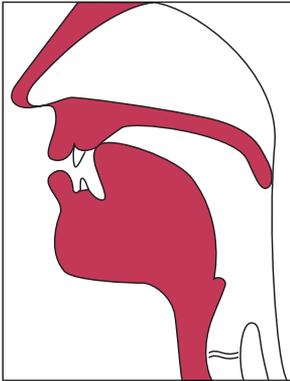
Miroslav Nikolic, Serbia

Track
178

美音中的 /l/ (中国人的难点)

在发美语 /l/ 音时，舌尖要触到上牙后面的牙龈嵴，这与发 /t/ 和 /d/ 音时一样。

正确的舌尖位置见下图。气流从舌头两侧流过。当 /l/ 出现在单词末尾时，确保不要像发 /t/ 或 /d/ 音时那样迅速松开舌头。这会让您的 /l/ 听起来很陌生。与许多其他语言的 /l/ 音相比，美语的 /l/ 音更柔和、更长。



警告：常见问题

在发 /l/ 音时，不要把嘴唇翘起来。这会削弱它的发音，让它听起来更像 /w/。

单词练习

- | | | | |
|-------------|--------------|-----------|------------|
| 1. although | 4. cold | 7. film | 10. myself |
| 2. call | 5. difficult | 8. little | 11. people |
| 3. children | 6. felt | 9. milk | 12. will |

单词对的练习

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. tall girl | 3. old school | 5. cold milk | 7. little children |
| 2. felt guilty | 4. tall wall | 6. gold medal | 8. twelve soldiers |

l + 辅音

对于亚洲人来说，/l/后面跟一个辅音时的发音特别困难。如果你的舌头移动不正确，单词 code 和 cold 听起来会一样。

单词对比练习

Practice the following word pairs, making sure you clearly pronounce the /l/ of the second word.

no /l/	/l/ + consonant	no /l/	/l/ + consonant
1. code	cold	3. toad	told
2. debt	dealt	4. wide	wild

句子练习

1. Jill also doesn't feel well enough to go to school.
2. I'll call Paul and tell him that you'll be late.
3. Twelve people will build a tall wall around the castle.
4. It is doubtful that she'll be able to handle it.
5. He'll bring the cold drink to the ill soldier.
6. The wealthy man sold the building by himself.
7. Don't feel guilty about the spilled milk.
8. The girl told me about the old film.

长元音 + /l/

当一个长元音后跟一个 l 时，中间要多加一个 /ə/sound (schwa)。

如：feel 这个单词，可以说 "fee-əl"。这几乎就像是在增加一个音节。

单词练习

	/i/ + əl	/eɪ/ + əl	/aɪ/ + əl	/ɔɪ/ + əl	/u/ + əl
1	feel	sale	mile	oil	tool
2	steal	mail	while	toil	school
3	deal	whale	style	spoil	rule
4	real	pale	smile	foil	fool
5	wheel	fail	file	boil	cool
6	heal	exhale	trial	soil	pool



警告：常见问题

确保这些以 l 结尾的词对的发音是不相同的。
长元音 /eɪ/ 听起来更长，因为我们在 l 前多加了一个 /ə/ 音。

如："Sale "听起来几乎像 "say + all"。

short sound	long sound + /ə/
sell	sale
fell	fail
well	whale

对话练习

确保在 /l/ 前多加一个 /ə/ 音。

1. a. He stole the money and broke the **rules**.
b. It's no big **deal**. He's just a **child**.
a. Don't be a **fool**. He knows it's wrong to **steal**.
2. a. Did you say **Kyle** went to **jail**?
b. No, I said he went to **Yale**.
a. Oh, that's a good **school**!
3. a. Have you read your **email**?
b. No, I'll do it in a little **while**.
4. a. Did you see that **whale**?
b. It's huge. I can't believe it's **real**.
5. a. What's wrong with the **wheel**?
b. I think it needs some **oil**.
6. a. What do you think of the **style** of these shoes?
b. I love the high **heels**.
a. I bought them on **sale**.
7. a. I'm so tired. We've been driving for **miles and miles**.
b. Relax. It'll help if you **inhale** and **exhale** slowly.
8. a. I heard your dog had five puppies.
b. Yes, she had three **males** and two **females**.

理解 /l/ 和 /r/

Keep away from people who try to belittle your ambitions. Small people always do that, but the really great make you feel that you, too, can become great.

Mark Twain



警告：常见问题

如果舌头没有触及正确的位置，/l/ 就会听起来像 /r/

例如，“wall”听起来就像“war”。要正确发音/l/，确保舌尖位于前方，当舌尖触及口腔顶部时靠近上门牙。如果舌尖在口腔中靠后一些，听起来可能会像/r/。用镜子照一照/l/音的舌尖位置。

ll and lr in the final position

在练习最后两个音时，注意舌头的位置。将注意力集中在舌头的动作上，延长发音的时间。

Track
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声音对比练习

final /l/	final /r/	final /l/	final /r/
1. feel	fear	5. bowl	bore
2. deal	dear	6. tile	tire
3. stole	store	7. while	wire
4. mole	more	8. file	fire

辅音 + r 和 l

当 /r/ 或 /l/ 音出现在一个辅音之后时，要确保 /r/ 或 /l/ 足够强，让人听得清楚。在开始发 /r/ 或 /l/ 音之前，要把第一个辅音发全。否则，"fright" 和 "flight" 听起来就像 "fight"。您甚至可以在两个辅音之间加上一个短/ə/音。

Track
190

单词对比练习

no /r/ or /l/	/r/	/l/
1. fame	frame	flame
2. bead	breed	bleed
3. gas	grass	glass
4. fee	free	flee
5. fight	fright	flight
6. pay	pray	play

Track
191

句子练习

1. It's always pleasurable to travel first class.
2. He was clearly surprised about the promotion.
3. The president flies in his private airplane.
4. The training program will take place early in the spring.
5. I plan to regularly practice playing the flute.
6. Everyone went to Brenda's surprise party.
7. I traveled to Britain last spring.
8. I frequently fly to Florida to visit my friend.
9. Clara looked truly lovely in her blue blouse.
10. Brian is fluent in French.

Track
192

回顾 /r/ 和 // 对话练习

- Laura has curly brown hair.
 - However, her brother Carl has straight blond hair.
- What is that lawyer's overall priority?
 - Probably to win every trial.
- I am gradually learning to pronounce all the vocabulary correctly.
 - Really? It's truly wonderful to hear that!
- I heard he speaks several languages fluently.
 - Yes, he speaks French, English, and Italian fluently.
- Have you heard the fairy tale about Cinderella?
 - Yes, she was a poor girl who rarely felt pretty.
- Central Park is a great place for rollerblading.
 - And it's only several minutes from her large apartment.
- He's an incredibly talented flute player.
 - He also regularly plays the clarinet.

诗歌练习

Alchemy

I lift my heart as spring lifts up
A yellow daisy to the rain;
My heart will be a lovely cup
Altho' it holds but pain.

For I shall learn from flower and leaf
That color every drop they hold,
To change the lifeless wine of grief
To living gold.

Sara Teasdale

Barter

Life has loveliness to sell,
All beautiful and splendid things,
Blue waves whitened on a cliff,
Soaring fire that sways and sings,
And children's faces looking up,
Holding wonder like a cup.

Life has loveliness to sell,
Music like a curve of gold,
Scent of pine trees in the rain,
Eyes that love you, arms that hold,
And for your spirits still delight,
Holy thoughts that star the night.

Spend all you have for loveliness,
 Buy it and never count the cost;
 For one white singing hour of peace
 Count many a year of strife well lost,
 And for a breath of ecstasy
 Give all you have been, or could be.
 Sara Teasdale



来自成功学员的建议

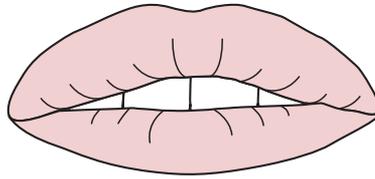
"我和我的朋友都是中国人，都在学习弱读。我们聚在一起只说英语，并努力纠正对方的错误。尽管我们都不是美国人，但我们能互相指出对方的很多错误。我们已经知道了自己的主要弱点是什么，现在只需要互相提醒和练习，就能改掉这些旧习惯"。

Fang Lee and Mei Wu, China

Track
196

The /v/ Sound

要正确发出 /v/ 的音，应确保下嘴唇与上牙齿相接触（见下图）。语速快的人容易放弃词尾的 /v/。



单词练习

- | | | |
|---------|------------|-----------|
| 1. very | 4. eleven | 7. have |
| 2. verb | 5. involve | 8. twelve |
| 3. vote | 6. achieve | 9. five |

Track
198

句子练习

- Five of David's relatives live in Vienna.
- Steve and Vivian will come over at eleven.
- I believe he will move to Vermont in November.
- Whoever is involved will be investigated.
- Twelve of us drove to the river near Vegas.
- Avoid drinking vodka every day.
- They served flavorful veal and a variety of vegetables.
- I've been given a favorable evaluation.
- I would've invited you over, but I had a fever.
- They've never believed my viewpoint.

Track
199

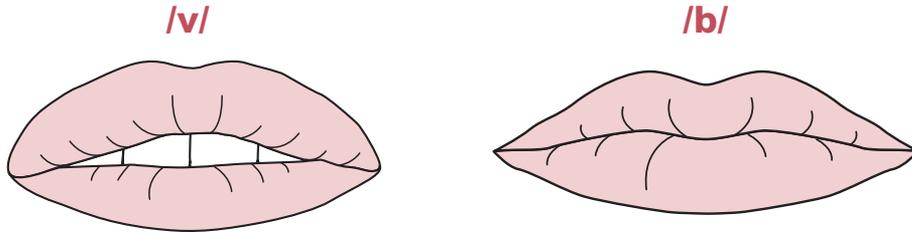
理解 /b/ 和 /v/

*I've **been** rich and I've **been** poor—and **believe** me, rich is **better**.*

Sophie Tucker

有些非母语人士很难区分 /b/ 和 /v/。请记住：发 /v/ 时，上齿接触下唇。对于 /b/，双唇接触并完全闭合，这样就不会有空气漏出。

请看下面的插图，了解两者的区别。



单词对比练习

/v/	/b/	/v/	/b/
1. vest	best	4. vet	bet
2. very	berry	5. curve	curb
3. vow	bow	6. vote	boat

句子中的单词对

1. That's a **very** good **berry**.
2. That's the **best** **vest**.
3. Can you **vote** on a **boat**?
4. Park next to the **curb** on the **curve**.
5. I **bet** he's a **vet**.

句子练习

1. **B**everly is **v**ery **b**usy developing her new **b**usiness.
2. **V**ince loves **b**asket**b**all and **b**ase**b**all.
3. **B**en **d**rove to Las **V**egas in his **b**lack **V**olyo.
4. I **b**elieve they've **b**een to **V**irginia **b**efore.
5. Did **V**ivian have a **b**irthday in **N**ov**e**mber?
6. They've **n**ever **b**een **a**ble to **p**rove it, have they?
7. Cucum**b**er and **b**roccoli are **B**en's favorite **v**eg**e**t**a**bles.
8. **G**abriel was **o**verwhelmed when he won the **N**obel Prize for the **n**ovel.

The /w/ Sound

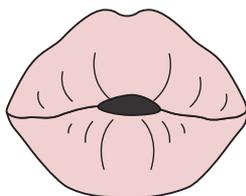
Track
204

*The **q**uestion is not **w**hether **w**e **w**ill die, but how **w**e **w**ill live.*

Joan Borysenko

如下图所示，/w/ 音要求嘴唇完全圆润并向前推一点。

许多非母语人士会混淆 /v/ 和 /w/ 的发音。为了避免这个错误，在说 /w/ 时要确保下嘴唇没有碰到上牙齿。让我们先练习/w/，确保发音正确。



单词练习

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|---------|
| 1. always | 3. flower | 5. well | 7. wife |
| 2. wish | 4. work | 6. window | 8. swim |

Track
205

The /kw/ Sound

以qu 拼写的单词发音为 /kw/。

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 1. quick | 3. require | 5. quality |
| 2. question | 4. quiet | 6. frequent |

Track
206

单词对的练习

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. white wine | 6. wonderful weekend |
| 2. always working | 7. anywhere you wish |
| 3. quick wedding | 8. twenty flowers |
| 4. powerful wind | 9. windshield wiper |
| 5. weak witness | 10. frequent question |

Track
207

对话练习

冬天的天气

- a. I wonder when the weather will get warmer.
b. Why are you always whining about the weather?
a. It's always so wet and windy. I would love to go for a quick swim or a walk in the woods.
b. Well, wait a few weeks, and it won't be so wet and windy.
a. I wish you were right, but in a few weeks, it will still be winter.
b. OK then, we'll have to move west. Maybe to Hollywood, where the weather is warmer.
a. Wow, what a wonderful idea. But wait! Where will we work?
b. We won't have to worry about work once we get there. Hollywood will welcome us.
We'll become wealthy movie stars.
a. Wake up and stop your wishful thinking.

Track
208

歌词练习

"After You Get What You Want You Don't Want It"

After you get what you want, you don't want it
If I gave you the moon, you'd grow tired of it soon

You're like a baby
You want what you want when you want it
But after you are presented
With what you want, you're discontented

You're always wishing and wanting for something
When you get what you want
You don't want what you get

And tho' I sit upon your knee
You'll grow tired of me
'Cause after you get what you want
You don't want what you wanted at all

Excerpt from a song by Irving Berlin

Track
209

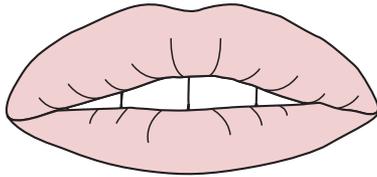
理解 /v/ 和 /w/

*You are never given a wish without also being given the power to make it come true.
You may have to work for it, however.*

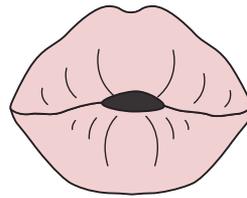
Richard Bach

在进行下面的练习时，请注意下面插图中不同的嘴唇位置。不要混淆 /w/ 和 /v/!

/v/



/w/



单词对比的练习

/v/	/w/	/v/	/w/
1. vine	wine	4. vest	west
2. vow	wow	5. verse	worse
3. vet	wet	6. veal	wheel

单词对的练习

1. every week
2. very well
3. wise investment
4. weigh the vegetables
5. west Virginia
6. wonderful voice
7. white van
8. valuable watch
9. wear the yest
10. weird video

Track
210

句子练习

1. Victor's wife Vicky was very wise.
2. It was very warm all week.
3. Don't wear your valuable watch this weekend.
4. When will Vick weigh the vegetables?
5. Were you involved in Vivian's wedding plans?
6. Will we view the video on Wednesday?

Track
211

The /s/ and /z/ Sounds

/z/ /s/ /z/ /z/ /s/ /s/ /z/ /z/ /z/ /s/
A bird doesn't sing because it has an answer, it sings because it has a song.
Maya Angelou

Track
212

字母 s 有时发 /z/ 音，有时发 /s/ 音。

当 s 跟在辅音后面时，有一定的发音规则，但当它跟在元音后面时，就没有规则了--所以最好记住例外情况。



警告：常见问题

字母 z 从不发 /s/ 音。如果您的母语是西班牙语，请比较美国人对常见西班牙姓氏（如 "Gomez" 或 "Alvarez"）的发音与您在西班牙语中的发音。

Rule 1

s 在清辅音后，读 /s/.

books	stops	makes	likes
eats	cats	helps	surfs

Rule 2

s 在浊辅音或元音后，读 /z/.

eggs	beds	lives	cars
comes	boys	loans	feels

Rule 3

ss 读 /s/.

boss	less	success
massive	lesson	essay

例外: possession, scissors, dessert (ss sounds like /z/)

Rule 4

下列情况读 /iz/, 包括 /dʒ/ /tʃ/ /ʃ/ /ʒ/ /s/ /z/ /ks/

sound :

/dʒ/

/ʃ/

/tʃ/

/s/

/ks/

consonant:

g

sh

ch

s, ss, c

x

examples:

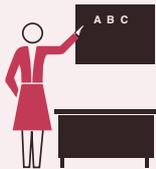
manages, changes

washes, dishes

churches, matches

bosses, faces

boxes, faxes

**学习建议**

记住这些词尾是 s 的常见单词。s 的发音是 /z/, 而不是 /s/

was

is as

his

hers

has

these

those

whose

goes

does

always

because

**警告：常见问题**

s 在前缀 *dis-* 中读 /s/, 而不是 /z/.

disagree

disorder

disobey

disapprove

disappear

disability

动词、名词和字母 s

下面这些词中，s 在动词中读 /z/，在名词中读 /s/。

noun:	verb:	noun:	verb:
/s/	/z/	/s/	/z/
1. use	to use	4. house	to house
2. abuse	to abuse	5. excuse	to excuse
3. close (adj.)	to close	6. advice	to advise

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对话练习

- a. Do you still ^{/z/}use this?
b. No, I have no ^{/s/}use for it any more.
- a. Where will they ^{/z/}house their guests?
b. They have a guest ^{/s/}house.
- a. Does he ^{/z/}abuse drugs?
b. Yes, he's getting help for his drug ^{/s/}abuse.
- a. Please ^{/z/}excuse me.
b. I don't accept your ^{/s/}excuse.
- a. Would you ^{/z/}close the door?
b. You do it. You're ^{/s/}close to it.
- a. Can you ^{/z/}advise me on this?
b. Sure, I can give you some ^{/s/}advice.

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句子练习

请记住所有复数名词、第三人称 (he、she、it) 的动词形式的正确发音。快速说出下面的句子，确保没有忘记 "s" 结尾。

1. A dishwasher ^{/ɪz/} washes ^{/ɪz/} dishes.
2. A bus driver ^{/z/} drives ^{/ɪz/} buses.
3. A mechanic ^{/ɪz/} fixes ^{/z/} cars.
4. A teacher ^{/ɪz/} teaches ^{/s/} students.
5. A watchmaker ^{/s/} makes ^{/ɪz/} watches.
6. A real estate agent ^{/z/} sells ^{/ɪz/} houses.

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警告：常见问题

注意：*this* 和 *these* 的发音是不同的。

	s sound is:	vowel sound is:
this	/s/	/ɪ/ (as in <i>sit</i>)
these	/z/	/i/ (as in <i>meet</i>)

examples:

I like **this** book.

I like **these** books.

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故事练习

Mark's Day

Every morning he gets up early, brushes his teeth, washes his face, and eats breakfast.
 He kisses his wife and kids goodbye. He takes two buses to work. He usually manages
 to get to work before his coworkers. He reads his email, checks messages and returns
phone calls. He speaks with his colleagues and clients and conducts meetings.
 He focuses on his daily tasks and likes to take only 30 minutes for lunch.

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The /ŋ/ Sound: Pronouncing *ng*

There's as much risk in doing nothing as in doing something.

Trammell Crow

在美式英语中，词尾-ing 的最后一个 g 不应该去掉，但也不应该发音过重。

不要说：“I'm goin shoppin.”也不要说：“I'm going shopping”时，也不要把 g 释放太多。为了发出 /ŋ/ 的音，要抬起舌头的后部，让它接触软腭，也就是口腔后部的柔软区域。发出 /g/ 时不要松开舌头，或者只是稍微松开。说 “goin' shoppin”时的错误在于舌尖接触到了上门牙后面的区域，从而发出 /n/ 的音。而如果说 “going shopping”，错误在于 /g/ 释放得太多。

单词练习

1. doing
2. teaching
3. coming
4. listening
5. being
6. going

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单词对的练习

1. doing nothing
2. something wrong
3. looking young
4. wedding ring
5. bring everything
6. feeling strong

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句子练习

1. Don't bring the wrong rings to the wedding.
2. I love running, sking, and swimming.
3. He's looking young and feeling strong.
4. They sell anything and everything in that clothing store.

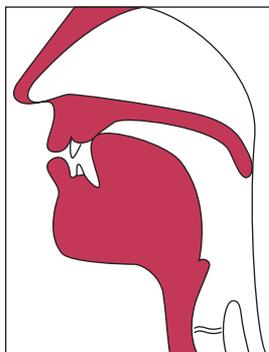
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易混淆的 n 和 ng 词尾

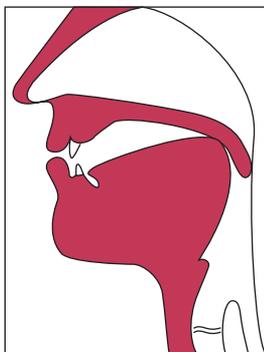
记住，发 thin 的 /n/ 音时，舌尖要触及牙龈嵴，就在牙齿后面。对于 /ŋ/ 的发音，舌尖向下，不接触任何地方。舌后部向上，接触位于口腔后部的软腭。

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请看下面的插图，了解两者的区别。



/n/



/ŋ/

单词对比的练习

- | /n/ | /ŋ/ | /n/ | /ŋ/ |
|---------|-------|--------|------|
| 1. thin | thing | 4. win | wing |
| 2. ran | rang | 5. ban | bang |
| 3. fan | fang | 6. run | rung |

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辅音群 Consonant Clusters

*Hold yourself responsible for a higher standard than anybody expects of you.
Never excuse yourself.*

Henry Ward Beecher

两个或两个以上的辅音连在一起称为 "辅音群"。

许多语言都没有辅音群。因此，以这些语言为母语的人说英语时，往往会跳过一个或多个辅音。

确保您发出每个辅音！要特别注意字母 x 拼写的单词，因为它代表两个辅音的混合：/ks/ 或 /gz/。此外，许多过去式中带有 -ed 的动词都由辅音群组成，例如：watched、stoped、picked。

含辅音群的常见单词

say:

instantly

hopefully

apartment

worked (sounds like "workt")

textbook (sounds like "tekstbook")

extra (sounds like "ekstra")

vodka

strength

recognize

don't say:

"instanly"

"hofully"

"aparment"

"wor"

"tesbook"

"estra"

"voka"

"strenth"

"reconize"

x 的不同发音

如果 x + 重读音音，则 x 读作 /gz/，如 examine 和 exist。

如果 x + 辅音，或者 x 位于词尾，则读作 /ks/，如 expert 和 tax。

另外，请注意 cc 通常会发出 x 或 /ks/ 的音，如 accent 一词。

如果这两个音在您的母语中都没有，则要非常小心。

单词练习 x 和 cc

1. extreme

2. accept

3. next

4. extra

5. success

6. accident

7. extract

8. context

9. extinguish

10. exact

11. expect

12. example

单词对比的练习

确保您能用不同的发音读出下面几对单词。请注意，第一个单词只包含一个 s 音；第二个单词包含一个 k 和一个 s 音，并用字母 x 拼写。

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/s/	/ks/	/s/	/ks/
1. nest	next	4. aspect	expect
2. test	text	5. contest	context
3. session	section	6. mass	Max

对话练习

- a. How did you do on the entrance exam?
- b. I wasn't so successful. I expected to pass, but it was extra difficult.
- a. Did you study all the sections of the textbook?
- b. Yes, but I have to study harder on the next test and hopefully I will be successful.
- a. When do you expect to take the next test?
- b. I will attempt it in September. I'll be ecstatic if I get accepted at the best school.

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ts 结尾的单词

确保在下面的单词中同时发出 /t/ 和 /s/ 两个音。/t/的发音要轻，以确保顺利过渡到 /s/。

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单词练习

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. it's | 3. states | 5. what's |
| 2. that's | 4. lasts | 6. doubts |

单词对比的练习

确保您能用不同的发音读出下面成对的单词。第一个单词只包含一个 /s/ 或 /z/ 音，第二个单词包含一个 /t/ 和一个 /s/ 音。

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/s/ or /z/	/ts/	/s/ or /z/	/ts/
1. is	its	5. was	what's
2. stays	states	6. pains	paints
3. less	lets	7. knees	needs
4. fax	facts	8. lies	lights

句子练习

1. There are three flights to the United States.
2. She adds and subtracts the costs.
3. Please give the dates to the courts.
4. The applicants signed the contracts.
5. He accepts the facts about the Democrats.

ds 辅音群的发音

确保您在以下单词中都能发出 /d/ 和 /z/ 音。/s/ 的发音像 /z/，因为它跟在 /d/ 的后面，而 /d/ 是一个声母。为了确保顺利过渡到/z/音，/d/的 发音要轻柔。

单词练习

- | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1. needs | 3. sends | 5. kids |
| 2. decades | 4. friends | 6. sounds |

单词对比

请确保您对以下单词的发音是不同的。第一个单词只包含一个 /z/ 音，第二个单词包含一个 /d/ 和一个 /z/ 音。

/z/	/dz/	/z/	/dz/
1. fines	finds	4. rise	rides
2. cars	cards	5. lens	lends
3. fees	feeds	6. bills	builds

句子练习

1. David's and Ed's kids are friends.
2. She feeds the cats and cleans the yards.
3. The brides got diamonds from their husbands.
4. He accepts rides from friends.
5. He needs the facts about the debts.

音节重音

音节是一个小的语音单位，由1个元音或1个元音 + 辅音组成。重读音节 和 非重读音节 构成了英语单词节奏模式的基础。

许多语言在每个音节上都有相同的重音。例如，在许多语言中，"banana "一词的发音为：

$\bar{b}a \quad \bar{n}a \quad \bar{n}a$ (3个音节都重读)

英语母语者这样读：

$\bar{b}a \quad \underline{na} \quad \bar{n}a$ (只有第2个音节才重读)

重读音节中的元音发音更长、更响亮、音调更高。非重读音节中的元音成为中性短元音，称为 "schwa"，读作 /ə/。如果五个元音都是弱读音节的一部分，那么它们的发音都是一样的：/ə/。

知道哪个音节重读比知道单词如何拼写更重要。如果人们听不懂你说的某个单词，很可能是你重读了错误的音节。

注：banana的发音是这样的：/bə 'nænə/。/n/ 前面的小重音符号表示后面 的音节是重音。您的词典中可能有不同的重音符号。

重读元音 (Stressed) 和弱读元音 (Reduced)

听下面的词对，注意元音的变化，这取决于音节是重读还是弱读。

每对单词的第一个单词只有一个音节，因此元音必须完全发音。第二个单词有两个音节，第二个音节的元音要减弱。尽管第二个单词的词尾拼写与第一个单词完全相同，但元音的发音却不同，因为它是减音节的一部分。

	full vowel	reduced vowel
	one syllable	unstressed second syllable
1.	/æ/ m <u>an</u>	/ə/ sales <u>man</u>
2.	/oʊ/ p <u>ose</u>	/ə/ pur <u>pose</u>
3.	/eɪ/ r <u>ace</u>	/ə/ terr <u>ace</u>
4.	/eɪ/ l <u>ate</u>	/ə/ chocol <u>ate</u>
5.	/ɔ/ c <u>ord</u>	/ə/ rec <u>ord</u>
6.	/eɪ/ r <u>age</u>	/ə/ cour <u>age</u>
7.	/æ/ f <u>ast</u>	/ə/ breakf <u>ast</u>
8.	/æ/ l <u>and</u>	/ə/ Engl <u>and</u>

听弱读发音的变化：

	full vowel	reduced vowel
	stressed	unstressed first syllable
1.	/ɑ/ c <u>o</u> n	/ə/ c <u>o</u> ntrol
2.	/æ/ a <u>d</u>	/ə/ a <u>d</u> vice
3.	/æ/ l <u>a</u> g	/ə/ l <u>a</u> goon
4.	/ɔ/ ba <u>l</u>	/ə/ ba <u>l</u> loon
5.	/ɛ/ r <u>e</u> d	/ə/ r <u>e</u> duce
6.	/ɔ/ o <u>ff</u>	/ə/ o <u>ff</u> end
7.	/æ/ m <u>a</u> t	/ə/ m <u>a</u> terial
8.	/æ/ m <u>a</u> d	/ə/ M <u>a</u> drid

比较重读元音 和 弱读元音

让我们比较几个以字母 a 开头的单词。第一个单词的首字母 a 是重读音节的一部分，第二个单词的首字母 a 是弱读音节的一部分。注意发音的不同。第一个单词的发音是 /æ/，第二个单词的发音是 /ə/。

单词对的练习

1. 字母 a

Stressed a = /æ/ sound	Reduced a = /ə/ sound
absent	about
after	afford
address (noun)	address (verb)
adverb	admit
allergy	allergic
ally	allow
angry	annoyed
apple	apply

2. 字母 e

现在我们来练习在一些常见单词中字母 e 的重读和弱读。第一个单词的第一个音节为重音，e 的发音为 /ɛ/，第二个单词的第一个音节为弱读，e 的发音为 /ə/。

Stressed e = /ɛ/ sound	Reduced e = /ə/ sound
envy	enjoy
edit	edition
extra	exact
enter	enough
enemy	explode
episode	escape
empty	employ

3. 前綴 *con*

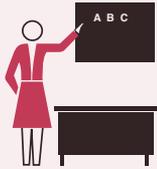
现在我们来练习以 *con* 开头的单词中字母 *o* 的重读和弱读。第一个单词的第1个音节重读，第二个单词的第2个音节重读。在第一个单词中，*con* 听起来像 /kən/, 而在第二个单词中，*con* 听起来像 /kən/。

Stressed <i>o</i> = /ɑ/ sound	Reduced <i>o</i> = /ə/ sound
concert	concern
contact	conclude
conflict	confess
conscious	confirm
contrary	continue
concept	confuse
confident	convince
contract	connect

4. 前綴 *pro*

让我们再来练习一些带有重读和弱读 *o* 的单词。在第一个单词中，重读第1个音节，因此 *pro* 听起来像 /prou/. 在第二个单词中，重读第2个音节，因此 *pro* 读作 /prə/。

Stressed <i>o</i> = /ɑ/ sound	Reduced <i>o</i> = /ə/ sound
product	produce
process	proceed
problem	procedure
profit	professor
progress	professional
probably	pronounce



学习建议

列出工作场所或学习领域的常用单词。请一位以英语为母语的同事或同学在您录音时为您发音。

听录音，仔细记下哪个音节是重音。

单词重读位置的常见规则

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本节将为您提供一些美式英语音节重音的一般指南和模式。请记住，这些规则有很多例外情况，而且英语音节重音可以很不规则。要养成使用词典或请母语人士为您读新词或容易混淆的词的习惯。

2音节单词		
	NOUNS	VERBS
	第1个音节重读	第2个音节重读
1.	action	produce
2.	paper	achieve
3.	building	apply
4.	concert	succeed
5.	teacher	attach
6.	father	employ
7.	window	include
8.	garden	destroy

名词和动词

下面的名词和动词拼写相同，但由于音节重音的变化而发音不同。

NOUNS	VERBS	NOUNS	VERBS
1. addict	addict	11. object	object
2. conduct	conduct	12. present	present
3. conflict	conflict	13. produce	produce
4. contest	contest	14. progress	progress
5. convert	convert	15. rebel	rebel
6. convict	convict	16. record	record
7. defect	defect	17. research	research
8. desert	desert	18. subject	subject
9. increase	increase	19. suspect	suspect
10. insult	insult		

注意：以上有些单词的动词和名词含义完全不同。

句子练习

用粗体字划出动词和名词中的重读音节。要检查答案，请听音频。

1. The singer wants to **record** a new **record**.
2. The drug **addict** is **addicted** to heroin.
3. He **insulted** me with a rude **insult**.
4. I would like to **present** all of the **present** members.
5. This **permit** **permits** you to park your car here.
6. They **protested** in the **protest**.
7. Do you **object** to this **object**?
8. The **convict** was **convicted** again.
9. I **suspect** that they caught the **suspect**.
10. They are going to **contest** the results of the **contest**.

对话练习

再次，在粗体字中的重读音节下划线。

- a. Have you heard? The police caught the **suspect**!
- b. Do you mean the one who is **suspected** of robbing the bank?
- a. Yes, I heard that he had a criminal **record**.
- b. Oh really? What crime was he **convicted** of?
- a. He's a drug **addict** who has been robbing banks to support his **addiction**.
- b. How many years do you think he will spend in prison?

- a. A maximum of ten years. But he might be released early on good **conduct**.
- b. If he **conducts** himself badly and **insults** the prison guards, I wonder if his sentence will be **increased**.
- c. I don't know. I haven't heard of a prison term **increase** for **insults** and bad **conduct**.

后缀 **-tion** 和 **-ate**

以 **-ate** 结尾的动词重音在第一个音节上。

但是，以 **-tion** 结尾的名词的重音在后缀之前的音节上。

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	Verbs that end in <i>-ate</i>	Nouns ending in <i>-tion</i>
	Stress is on the first syllable	Stress is on the syllable that precedes the suffix <i>-tion</i>
1.	activate	activation
2.	celebrate	celebration
3.	congratulate	congratulation
4.	demonstrate	demonstration
5.	donate	donation
6.	frustrate	frustration
7.	imitate	imitation
8.	locate	location

后缀 **-ate**

请注意，词尾 **-ate** 在动词中读全音，而在形容词和名词中则读减音。例如，单词 **separate** 的 **-ate** 结尾在作动词时发音为 /eɪt/，在作名词时发音为 /ɪt/。

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单词对的练习

1. a. separate /eɪt/ (verb) They have decided to **separate**.
- b. separate /ɪt/ (adjective) They will live in **separate** houses.
2. a. alternate /eɪt/ (verb) She **alternates** between feeling happy and sad.
- b. alternate /ɪt/ (adjective) Do you have an **alternate** plan?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 3. a. graduate /eɪt/ (verb) | He will graduate next spring. |
| b. graduate /ɪt/ (noun) | He will be a college graduate . |
| 4. a. estimate /eɪt/ (verb) | Can you estimate the cost of the repairs? |
| b. estimate /ɪt/ (noun) | I would like to have an estimate of the costs. |
| 5. a. duplicate /eɪt/ (verb) | I will duplicate this document. |
| b. duplicate /ɪt/ (noun) | Please make a duplicate of it. |
| 6. a. appropriate /eɪt/ (verb) | The city appropriated the money for the new park. |
| b. appropriate /ɪt/ (adjective) | It was an appropriate decision. |

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更多重读后缀

以下单词中的后缀: *ee, ette, ique, ese, eer* 和 *ain*, 总是被重读

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. employee | 4. cassette | 7. Japanese | 10. volunteer |
| 2. trainee | 5. unique | 8. Chinese | 11. maintain |
| 3. cigarette | 6. boutique | 9. engineer | 12. explain |

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前缀的规则

通常前缀是需要重读的, 但有时不是。
前缀 + 动词通常的重读位置在第2个音节。

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|------------|---------|
| oversleep | understand | outlive | rewrite |
| overdo | undertake | outperform | redo |

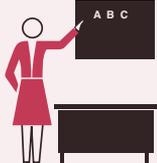
然而, 前缀 + 字根组成的名词的重读位置是第1个音节。

- | | | | |
|-----------|------------|--------|-------------|
| oversight | undertaker | refill | outsourcing |
| overdose | underwear | repeat | outcome |

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对于反身代词, 总是重读最后一个音节。

- | | | |
|----------|---------|-----------|
| myself | himself | itself |
| yourself | herself | ourselves |



学习建议

练习朗读，在不确定如何重读的较长的单词下划线，并查阅词典。

前缀练习

练习说出以下几组带有相同前缀的单词，注意重音的变化。在名词中，强调前缀。在动词中，强调词根。

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PREFIX	Prefix + root word = NOUN	Prefix + root word = VERB
	Stress the prefix	Stress the root word
pre-	preview, prefix	prevent, prepare, predict, precede, prefer, pretend
per-	permit	perform, persuade, permit
pro-	product, process, profit, progress, project, program	produce, protect, propose, project, prolong, profess, promote
mis-	mischief, misprint, misfit	misplace, misquote, misread
con-	concert, contest, conflict, congress, concept, content,	confess, control, conduct, confuse, confirm, consent, console
com-	complex, compound	compete, complain, compare, compose, compute
ob-	object	observe, obtain, obsess, obscure, obstruct
sub-	subject, suburb, subway	subtract, submit, subscribe
ex-	expert, exile, excerpt	explain, extract, exhale, excuse, exchange, exceed, exclude, excite
de-	detail, defect, decrease	deny, demand, defend
dis-	discount, discourse, district	discuss, distrust, disturb
a-	access, addict, anchor	agree, apply, admit, adore, afford, alert, applaud, approve, arrange, attack

段落练习

Underline the stressed syllables in the highlighted verbs and nouns.

The Protest

The **protesters** gathered in front of the government building **expecting** to **confront** the **elected** officials. They were **protesting** the recently **uncovered** corruption. It is **believed** that the officials were inside the building **discussing** the **conflict**. The crowds threatened to **disrupt** the meeting. Some workers **complained** about **receiving** threats from the **protesters**. The mayor **confirmed** that he would **conduct** an investigation and try to **resolve** the **conflict**. The sheriff will **assist** him to **compile** all the **details** of the investigation. The mayor **assured** the **public** that he would make an **effort** to **protect** the citizens from further corruption.

重读音节变化

当一个词从名词变为动词或形容词或副词时，重音位置往往也会发生变化。听听这些非母语人士容易读错的常见单词。

1. politics	political	politician
2. photograph	photographic	photography
3. compete	competitive	competition
4. economy	economical	economize
5. democrat	democracy	democratic
6. family	familiar	familiarity
7. necessary	necessarily	necessity
8. hospital	hospitality	hospitable
9. origin	originality	original
10. mechanic	mechanism	mechanical
11. define	definition	definitely
12. vary	variety	variation
13. courage	courageous	
14. probably	probability	
15. geography	geographic	
16. memory	memorial	
17. Canada	Canadian	
18. ignore	ignorance	

句子对的练习

在突出显示的单词上划出重读音节。

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1. a. He likes **politics**.
b. He wants to be a **politician**.
2. a. I love **photography**.
b. Do you take a lot of **photographs**?
3. a. He studied **economy**.
b. He is an **economical** shopper.
4. a. Do you know that **family**?
b. Yes, they're **familiar** to me.
5. a. He is a very good **mechanic**.
b. He is fixing the **mechanism**.
6. a. Their opinions **vary**.
b. There is a **variety** of opinions in the room.
7. a. We celebrate **Memorial** Day.
b. It's in **memory** of the veterans.
8. a. Do you know the **origin** of your name?
b. No, it's pretty **original**.
9. a. He is a registered **Democrat**.
b. He watched the **democratic** debate on TV.
10. a. It is not **necessary** to do that.
b. I don't **necessarily** agree.
11. a. He likes to **compete**.
b. He's always been very **competitive**.

段落练习

在突出显示的单词中划出重读音节。查字典核对答案。

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美国独立宣言 American Declaration of Independence

When in the Course of human **events** it **becomes necessary** for one people to **dissolve** the **political** bands which have **connected** them with another and to **assume** among the powers of the earth, the **separate** and equal station to which the Laws of **Nature** and of Nature's God **entitle** them, a **decent respect** to the **opinions** of mankind **requires** that they should **declare** the causes which **impel** them to the **separation**.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are **created** equal, that they are **endowed** by their **Creator** with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the **pursuit** of Happiness. That to **secure** these rights, **Governments** are instituted among Men, **deriving** their just powers from the **consent** of the **governed**.

元音弱读回顾

作为回顾，您必须提醒自己：重音和弱读是形成良好美式口音的最重要因素之一。

阅读下面的单词表，每次读一行，确保非重读音节的元音进行弱读，读作 /ə/，即 schwa。在所有这些词组中，元音的拼写可能发生变化，但元音的发音是相同的。

A. Practice these words ending in ... /əl/

	le	al	el	ul	ol
1.	little	social	level	awful	symbol
2.	gamble	mental	marvel	beautiful	idol
3.	able	final	travel	careful	capitol
4.	double	practical	angel	faithful	
5.	cycle	local	bagel	harmful	
6.	handle	animal	novel	thankful	

B. Practice these words ending in ... /ən/

	an	en	on	ion
1.	ocean	fasten	common	fiction
2.	American	children	person	nation
3.	urban	chicken	lesson	million
4.	German	dozen	iron	direction
5.	woman	given	melon	attention
6.	veteran	driven	Jefferson	action

C. Practice these words ending in ... /ər/

	ar	er	or	ure
1.	grammar	teacher	visitor	culture
2.	popular	driver	liquor	measure
3.	sugar	singer	actor	injure
4.	familiar	answer	color	future
5.	nuclear	sister	junior	failure
6.	regular	border	major	pressure

D. Practice these words ending in ... /əs/				
	ace	ous	ose	uce
1.	terrace	cautious	purpose	lettuce
2.	necklace	fabulous		
3.	palace	dangerous		
4.	grimace	curious		
5.	surface	delicious		
6.	preface	religious		

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E. Practice these words ending in ... /ənt/		
	ant	ent
1.	distant	present
2.	elegant	accent
3.	infant	talent
4.	instant	frequent
5.	constant	document
6.	important	payment

注意：在这组词语中，第一个音节被弱读。

F. Words beginning with... /ə/				
	a	e	o	u
1.	attain	enough	obtain	undo
2.	achieve	elect	object	unfit
3.	admit	effect	observe	untie
4.	adore	equip	obsess	unhappy
5.	awake	exam	offend	uncover
6.	announce	example	occur	unlock

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单词重读

单词的重读和弱读创造了英语的旋律感。

在本章中，您将学习句子中单词的重读规则。如果重读用得正确，你的讲话就会有母语人士所熟悉的自然节奏和旋律。

如果你没有正确使用单词重读，那么你可能难以被其他人理解，你的讲话听起来平淡和单调，听众不知道单词从哪里开始和结束。

例如，说 "I'll see you later." 和 "Have a nice day." 在美国人听来就很陌生。试着改变单词重读，即使你说得很快，听众也会容易地听懂你说的话。因此，如果你有语速过快的倾向，要学会使用正确的单词重读，来自动迫使你放慢语速。

值得注意的是，有时句中的重读单词发生变化，其含义也会随之改变。例如：

"I went to the white **house**." (房子是白的)

或

"I went to the **White** House." (这是一个复合名词，特指美国总统办公的地点 - “白宫”)

复合名词

复合名词通常由 **名词 + 名词** 组成，如 credit + card；也可能由 **形容词 + 名词** 组成。

在复合名词中，重音在**第一个单词**上，两个词连在一起说，词与词之间没有停顿。Key 和 board 读作 keyboard。(注意，复合名词既可以写成一个单词，也可以写成两个独立的单词)。

单词练习

重读第一个单词，并将两个单词作为一个发音。

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
|  1. parking lot |  5. book shelf |  9. credit card |  13. football |
| 2. parking ticket | 6. book cover | 10. postcard | 14. baseball |
| 3. parking meter | 7. bookstore | 11. report card | 15. ballpark |
| 4. parking space | 8. bookmark | 12. green card | 16. ballroom |

更多的复合名词练习

重音在复合名词中的**第一个单词**。

1. **cell** phone number
2. **football** game
3. **bedroom** furniture
4. **high** school girl

5. **basketball** coach
6. **blood** pressure medicine
7. **website** address
8. **parking** lot attendant

对话练习



出差

- a. I'm getting ready for my **business** trip.
- b. Have you bought your **airline** ticket?
 - a. Yes, I got a **window** seat.
 - b. Have you made **hotel** reservations?
 - a. Yes, I got a **hotel** room with a nice **view**.
 - b. Have you packed your **suitcase**?
 - a. I still need to pack my **bathing** suit and **running** shoes.
 - b. Why are you taking a **bathing** suit and **running** shoes on a **business** trip?
 - a. Because the hotel has a **swimming** pool and a **workout** room.
 - b. Don't forget your **laptop**.
 - a. It's on my **checklist**.
 - b. And your **smartphone**.
 - a. Oh, I won't. I don't go anywhere without my **smartphone**.



重读单词的3种方式:

1. louder – Have a nice **WEEK**end.
2. longer – Have a nice **weeeeee**kend.
3. higher in pitch – Have a nice **w**ee**ke**nd.

形容词 + 名词 组成的复合名词

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形容词 + 名词时，重音是**名词**。

—
nice **day**
big **house**

—
small **room**
long **time**

—
blue **eyes**
good **job**

—
old **man**
first **grade**

形容词 + 形容词 + **名词** 时，**第一个形容词**和**名词**都重读，但**名词**重音最大

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—
big blue **bus**
really nice **day**
short black **hair**

—
nice old **man**
cute little **girl**
big brown **eyes**

句子练习

形容词 + 名词

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Make sure that you stress the noun more than the adjective.

1. John has blue **eyes** and blond **hair**.
2. He has two **sons** and three **daughters**.
3. You did a great **job** working on the new **project**.
4. Did you get a good **deal** on that new **car**?
5. They bought an expensive **house** in a nice **neighborhood**.
6. I read an interesting **article** about the famous **architect**.
7. We took a long **walk** after eating a big **meal**.
8. That little **girl** with the curly **hair** is wearing a cute **dress**.
9. Her new **boyfriend** gave her red **roses** for her twenty-fifth **birthday**.
10. My favorite **films** are "American **Beauty**," "The Green **Mile**," and "The Dark **Knight**."

句子练习

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1. He's got **big blue eyes** and **short black hair**.
2. The **nice young man** helped the **little old lady**.
3. The **big blue bus** passed the **little white car**.
4. The **rich young man** bought that **big old house**.

句子练习

形容词 + 复合名词

重音规则不变：重读**复合名词的名词**。

1. I got a cheap **plane** ticket.
2. Do you like your new **cell** phone?
3. That's my old **high** school.
4. He's a famous **movie** star.
5. I watched an interesting **YouTube** video.
6. That's a large **computer** screen.
7. He's my former **college** professor.
8. She has long **fingernails**.
9. That's a difficult **math** problem.
10. He's a rich **businessman**.
11. I'll give you my new **email** address.
12. Is this the correct **website** address?
13. He went to a great **law** school.
14. She wore a white **wedding** dress.
15. That new **house** has big **bedrooms** and small **bathrooms**.

单词对的练习

Practice saying the word pairs while stressing the words in bold letters.

Compound Noun

1. **swimming** pool
2. **drug** store
3. **newspaper**
4. **credit** card
5. **sunglasses**
6. **postman**
7. **bus** driver
8. **textbook**
9. **palm** tree
10. **fingernails**
11. **girlfriend**

Adjective + Noun

1. deep **pool**
2. large **store**
3. new **paper**
4. plastic **card**
5. nice **glasses**
6. tall **man**
7. fast **driver**
8. good **book**
9. tall **tree**
10. long **nails**
11. great **friend**

句子练习

1. They had a good **time** playing **football**.
2. I bought some **sunglasses** at the new **store**.
3. My **hairdresser** has blond **hair**.
4. The **postman** brought me an important **letter**.
5. That **salesman** is a very nice **man**.
6. Her large **apartment** is on the third **floor** of that **apartment** building.
7. I left my **cell** phone in the front **seat** of my friend's **car**.
8. Let's go see the new **film** at the **movie** theater.

包含形容词的复合名词

有时，在一个复合名词中，第一个词是形容词，但它已不再具有原来的意义，其含义已经消失，成为固定短语或常用表达的一部分，所以重读形容词。

注意：本章前面提到形容词 + 名词时，形容词仍保留原始含义，所以重读名词。

单词练习

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. White House | 5. high school |
| 2. green house | 6. green card |
| 3. hot dog | 7. dark room |
| 4. blue jeans | 8. Bluetooth |

短语中的动词

短语动词是 动词 + 介词 的组合，具有特殊含义。短语动词是习语。例如，turn on、turn off、turn down 和 turn up 都是短语动词。

在短语动词中，重音在**最后一个词**上。

phrasal verb

He *picked up* the box.

He *put out* his cigarette.

He *looked over* the material

synonym

He *lifted* the box.

He *extinguished* his cigarette.

He *reviewed* the material.

对话练习

练习单词 *turn*

1. a. We don't need the heater.
b. Turn it **off**. (stop, extinguish)
2. a. The music sounds good.
b. Turn it **up**. (increase the volume)
3. a. Let's watch TV.
b. Turn it **on**. (to light, to start)
4. a. He's impolite.
b. That turns me **off**. (disgust)
5. a. The music is too loud.
b. Turn it **down**. (decrease the volume)
6. a. Did he ask her out?
b. She turned him **down**. (reject a request or a person)
7. a. He told me he'd be at the party.
b. He didn't turn **up**. (appear, arrive)
8. a. Did you ask for help?
b. They turned me **away**. (reject, refuse)

短语动词的名词形式

通常，短语动词有一个对等的名词，称作“**短语名词**”，它的重音在**第一个词**上。如果是短语动词，我们就说“work **out**”，如果是短语名词，我们就说“**workout**”。

句子对的练习

A.

Phrasal verbs

(重音在第2个词)

1. The car was tuned **up**.
2. I worked **out** yesterday.
3. The papers were handed **out**.
4. They covered it **up** well.
5. A lot of food was left **over**.
6. That really turns me **off**!
7. They let me **down**.
8. The order was mixed **up**.
9. He dropped **out**.
10. I need to sign **up** for the class.

B.

Nouns

(重音在第1个词)

- My car needed a **tune-up**.
I had a great **workout**.
We got some interesting **handouts**.
I heard about the **cover-up**.
We ate **leftovers** for lunch.
That's such a **turnoff**!
It was a big **letdown**.
We're sorry about the **mix-up**.
He's a high school **dropout**.
Where is the **sign-up** sheet?

更多的单词练习

Stress the *first* word in these phrasal nouns within compound nouns.

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. backup plan | 6. pickup truck | 11. stand-up comedy |
| 2. cutoff date | 7. carry-on case | 12. drive-through window |
| 3. sign-up sheet | 8. playback button | 13. sit-down dinner |
| 4. checkout time | 9. dropout rate | 14. makeup remover |
| 5. warm-up exercises | 10. workout room | 15. move-in date |

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句子练习

重读高亮的部分：

1. We have a **backup** plan in case things don't work **out**.
2. I found **out** that my **pickup** truck needs a **tune-up**.
3. The marriage was called **off** because the couple broke **up**.
4. Let's eat **out** after our **workout**.
5. He called me **up** to tell me about the **holdup** at the bank.
6. We dressed **up** for the **sit-down** dinner.
7. We found **out** that the **check-in** time was put **off**.
8. I am trying to cut **down** on eating **out**.
9. I looked it **over** and gave him the **printout**.
10. There was a **mix-up** at the **drive-through** window.

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缩略语和数字

重音在**最后一个**字母或数字上。

Abbreviations for Practice

- | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. MB <u>A</u> | 4. CN <u>N</u> | 7. FB <u>I</u> |
| 2. UCL <u>A</u> | 5. US <u>A</u> | 8. Ph <u>D</u> |
| 3. JF <u>K</u> | 6. IB <u>M</u> | 9. AT&T |

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Numbers for Practice

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|
| 1. 199 <u>7</u> | 3. 11: <u>45</u> | 5. 9 <u>11</u> |
| 2. 5: <u>15</u> | 4. \$37. <u>99</u> | 6. (3 <u>10</u>) 55 <u>5</u> - 238 <u>9</u> |

句子练习

1. He arrived at LAX at 8:25 AM.
2. He has a Ph.D. from UCLA.
3. My SUV was made in the USA.
4. We arrived in the USA in 2007.
5. My class starts at 9:15 and ends at 10:45.

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地名和人名

重读位置在**最后一个词**。

Place Names for Practice

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. New York | 5. Las Vegas |
| 2. Central Park | 6. Palm Springs |
| 3. South Africa | 7. North Dakota |
| 4. Venice Beach | 8. Mount Everest |

Names of People for Practice

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. George Washington | 4. John F. Kennedy |
| 2. Bill Clinton | 5. Martin Luther King |
| 3. Tom Cruise | 6. Julia Roberts |

段落练习

本段包含了迄今为止所学的所有不同单词重音规则的示例。

请重读粗体字中的单词。本章学习过的项目--如复合名词、人名和地名、短语动词、缩略语--用斜体表示。

去LA旅行

I am planning to visit the *West Coast*. I will take *United Airlines* flight 307. It leaves *JFK* at 9:00 *am* and arrives at *LAX* at 12:15. I *found out* that there's a *three-hour time difference* between *LA* and *New York*. I hope I *get over* my *jetlag* pretty quickly. After I *check in* at the hotel, I will call a *taxicab* to *pick me up* and take me to *Universal Studios*. Who knows, I might even see some famous *movie* stars like *Tom Cruise* and *Brad Pitt*. Oh, I hope I don't *pass out*! I also plan to visit *Palm Springs* and *San Diego*. On my way *back*, I'm planning a *layover* in *Las Vegas*. I really think it's going to be a nice *getaway*.

句子中的单词重读

现在，将要学习句子中的重读和弱读规则。首先，让我们来学习单词重读时的读音。现在，我们只需记住，一般情况下，我们会重读最想强调的词。

延长重读单词中主元音

当重读词只有一个音节时，只需延长单词并提高元音的音调。如果重读词有1个以上的音节，则要确保该词的重读音节比平时更长、更突出。

对您来说，延长重读元音听起来可能会很夸张，特别是如果元音已经是长元音，如/a/、/æ/和/ou/。例如，如果您说：“It’s really far.” or “Stop that!”, 元音可能会比您母语中的元音要长得多。不要说 “It’s really far.” 要说：“It’s really far (faaar).” 不要说：“Stop that!” 要说：“Stop (staaap) that!”。

首先，您要习惯于延长重读单词中的元音，这将为您的英语带来明显的美式发音。

元音长度的练习

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确保提高音调，延长下面重音单词中划线元音的时间。

1. Stressed Words with /ɑ/

- a. I got it.
- b. I got a new job.
- c. I think I got a new job.

2. Stressed Words with /æ/

- a. I have a new class.
- b. I can’t stand it.
- c. I can’t stand my new class.
- d. I’ll call you back.
- e. ...as soon as I can.
- f. I’ll call you back as soon as I can.

3. Stressed words with /ou/

- a. It’s so cold.
- b. I didn’t know.
- c. I didn’t know about it.
- d. I didn’t know it would be so cold.

4. Stressed words with /i/

- a. How do you feel?
- b. When did he leave?
- c. How did you feel when he had to leave?

5. Stressed words with /ɔ/

- a. That’s awful.
- b. It’s too long.
- c. That awful novel is too long.
- d. I’m exhausted.
- e. I’ve been talking all day long.
- f. I’m exhausted from talking all day long.



来自成功学员的建议

"我录下自己的语音，然后反复听录音，再把错误写下来。这样，我就能捕捉到平时与人交谈时捕捉不到的声音"

Mai Ling, China

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哪种词该重读

通常我们将词分为 **内容词** (*Content Words*) 和 **功能词** (*Function Words*)，重读“内容词”，弱读“功能词”。

内容词 Content Words

"内容词"是含义最丰富的词。这些词通常是名词、动词、形容词、副词，有时还有疑问词，如果我们去掉周围的词，只用内容词说话，我们想要表达的大意还是可以理解的。

一般来说，短语中最后一个内容词的重音最大。句子：“A suspect has been arrested,” *arrested* 的重音最大。

同样，我们不会说：“The **neighbors** have been complaining.”相反，我们会强调最后一个内容词，然后说：“The neighbors have been **complaining**.”

现在，让我们练习给内容词加上重音，并在最后一个内容词上加重语气。

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句子练习

记住要重读每个句子中最后一个内容词。注意随着句尾信息的增加，重音是如何变化的。下划线单词的重音最大。

1. I like **bacon**.
I like **bacon** and eggs.
2. It's **black**.
It's **black** and white.
3. Do you want **salt**?
Do you want **salt** and pepper?

4. That's **good**.
That's a good **idea**.
5. It's **hot**.
It's a hot **day**.
6. I **need** it.
I need to **go**.
I need to **go home**.
I need to go **home** at five **o'clock**.
7. I **saw** him.
I saw the **man**.
I saw the **man** you **told** me about.*

*Note: *me* and *about* are not stressed because they are not content words.

8. He **drove** it.
He **drove** the **car**.
He **drove** the **car** he **bought** yesterday.
He **drove** the **car** that he **bought** from his **friend**.

内容词详解: 动词

我们要重读动词，因为动词比前面的分词更重要。如：*can, could, am, been, don't, 和 have* (when it's a participle) 都没有动词重要。

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句子练习

注意动词的重读以及周围单词的弱读。

1. I'll **call** you.
2. I **saw** him.
3. I'll **wait** for you.
4. I **have** to **go**.
5. It's nice to **meet** you.

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重读名词，弱读代词

我们要重读名词，如：*man, book, John, and Mary*；不要重读代词，如：*he, it, her, and myself*。

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句子练习

stressed nouns:

1. He told **John**.
2. I like that **car**.
3. I need a **job**.

reduced pronouns:

- He **told** him.
I **like** it.
I **need** it.

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内容词详解: 形容词

当形容词后**没有**名词时, 重读**形容词**; 当形容词后有**名词**时, 重读**名词**。

adjective alone:

1. That was **good**.
2. It's really **hot**.
3. It's **long**.
4. John is **nice**.

adjective + noun:

- That was a **good** film.
- It's a really **hot** day.
- It's a **long** drive.
- John is a **nice** man.

句子练习

A.

1. **Wait!**
2. I'll **wait** for you.
3. I can **wait** for you.
4. I am **waiting** for you.
5. I'll be **waiting** for you.
6. I've been **waiting** for you.
7. I could've **waited** for you.
8. I could've been **waiting** for you.
9. I'll **wait** for you in the **car**.
10. I should've been **waiting** for you in the **car**.

B.

1. **Tell** her.
2. He'll **tell** her.
3. He'll be **telling** her.
4. He didn't **tell** her.
5. He should have **told** her.
6. He should've been **telling** her.
7. He didn't **tell** his **wife**.
8. He should've been **telling** his **wife**.
9. He didn't **tell** his **wife** about the **situation**.
10. He should've been **telling** his **wife** about the **situation**.

C.

1. I **bought** it.
2. I **bought** a **watch**.
3. I **bought** a new **watch**.
4. I **bought** a new gold **watch**.
5. I **bought** a new gold **watch** for him.
6. I **bought** a new gold **watch** for his **birthday**.
7. I **bought** a new gold **watch** for his thirtieth **birthday**.
8. I would have **bought** a new gold **watch** for his thirtieth **birthday**.

D.

1. He **lost** it.
2. He **lost** the **money**.
3. I **think** he **lost** the **money**.
4. I **think** he **lost** the **money** again.
5. I **think**he **lost** the **money** that I **gave** him.
6. He might have **lost** the **money** that I **gave** him.
7. I **think** he might have **lost** the **money** that I **gave** him.

非重读单词中的元音弱读

功能词 Function Words

我们可以弱读 "功能词"。这类词一般不像 "内容词" 那样重要或有意义。如果去掉这些词, 句子仍然有意义。以下是功能词列表:

- a. **pronouns** - *he, she, you, they, mine, his, himself, etc.*
- b. **prepositions** - *to, in, for, at, by, on, with, from, etc.*
- c. **conjunctions** - *and, but, or, nor, so, yet*
- d. **auxiliary verbs** - *am, is, was, were, do, does, been, have, can, could, should, etc.*
- e. **articles** - *a, an, the*
- f. **indefinite pronouns** - *one, some, any, anywhere, somewhere, anything, something, etc.*

上述规则有一个例外: 助动词的否定形式应该被重读。见下文。

affirmative:

I **can** do it.
He **should** **try** it.
I'd **like** it.

negative:

I **can't** do it.
He **shouldn't** **try** it.
I **wouldn't** like it.

弱读形式 Weak Forms

当一个词被弱读时, 我们使用该词的 "弱读形式"。弱读形式说起来更快、更轻。元音变成了中元音 (schwa) /ə/。例如, 前置词 *for* 听起来像 "fə" 或 /fər/, 而 *at* 听起来像 /ət/。现在我们来练习使用一些常用非重音词的弱化形式。

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句子练习

to becomes /tə/

1. I'd like *to* go.
2. I need *to* talk *to* you.
3. I'd like *to* go *to* the park.

and becomes /n/

1. bacon 'n' eggs
2. black 'n' white
3. in 'n' out
4. rock 'n' roll

for becomes /fər/

1. Let's go *for* a walk.
2. Wait *for* John.
3. This is *for* Bill.
4. I'm looking *for* my book.

can becomes /kən/

1. I *can* do it.
2. You *can* call me.
3. *Can* you swim?
4. When *can* you come over?

as becomes /əz/

1. It's *as* big *as* a house.
2. I'm *as* hungry *as* a wolf.
3. I'll call you *as* soon *as* I can.
4. Keep it *as* long *as* you need it.

or becomes /ər/

1. Is it this one *or* that one?
2. I'll do it today *or* tomorrow.
3. I saw it five *or* six times.
4. I'm leaving on Monday *or* Tuesday.

对话练习

弱读所有非重音单词。

1. Reducing *have*

- a. What've you been doing?
- b. I've been studying.
- a. What've you been studying?
- b. I've been studying English.
- a. How long've you been studying it?
- b. I've been studying it tonight for two hours.

2. Reducing *has*

- a. What *has* she been doing?
- b. She's been watching TV.
- a. What *has* she been watching?
- b. She's been watching a film.
- a. How long *has* she been watching it?
- b. She's been watching it for an hour.

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3. Reducing *to*

- a. I have *to* go to the store.
- b. What do you need *to* get?
- a. I need *to* get some milk.
- b. I'd like *to* come with you.
- a. OK, but we need *to* hurry. The store's about to close.

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4. Reducing *can*

- a. When *can* you do it?
- b. I *can* do it next week.
- a. *Can* you do it sooner?
- b. I *can* try.

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5. Reducing *some*

- a. I'm hungry.
- b. Would you like *some* chicken.
- a. I'd love *some*.
- b. How about *some* rice?
- a. *Some* rice would be good.
- b. And *some* ice cream and *some* cake for dessert?
- a. No, thanks. I need to lose *some* weight.

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6. Reducing *our*

- a. Do you like *our* new apartment?
- b. *Our* old apartment was bigger.
- a. But *our* new one is cheaper.
- b. That's true. We need to save *our* money to pay off *our* debts.

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7. Reducing *for*

- a. I've been waiting *for* you *for* over an hour.
- b. I'm sorry *for* making you wait.
- a. You have excuses *for* everything.
- b. I was shopping *for* a present *for* your birthday.
- a. Is that *for* me? I forgive you *for* everything.

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8. Reducing *myself, yourself*

- a. I'm really ashamed of *myself*.
- b. You need to forgive *yourself* and tell *yourself* that everyone makes mistakes.
You're driving *yourself* crazy. Why do you doubt *yourself* so much?
- a. I guess I can't help *myself*.

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弱读代词

在 "单词重音" 一章中，我们学习了代词不重读。

当我们弱读代词时，第一个字母往往是不发声的。例如，当 *he*、*him*、*his*、*her* 和 *hers* 不是句子的第一个单词时，这些代词的第一个字母 *h* 通常不发音。此外，单词 *them* 的第一个字母 *th* 也经常不发音。

这种情况在闲谈场景中尤为明显，但在正式场合也经常出现。请学习下面的例子。

sounds like:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| 1. I love her | "I lover" |
| 2. I knew her | "I newer" |
| 3. stuff he knows | "stuffy nose" |
| 4. did he | "didee" |
| 5. has he | "hazee" |

注意：当代词位于句子或短语开头时，一定要念出代词的第一个辅音。

对话练习

请记住：*h* 在 *he* 和 *him* 中是不发音的，除非这些词在句首。

新的男朋友

Is *he* nice?

What's *his* name?

What does *he* look like?

How old is *he*?

Where does *he* live?

What does *he* do?

How long have you known *him*?

Do you love *him*?

Where's *his* family from?

When can we meet *him*?

Did you tell *him* we'd like to meet *him*?

What did *he* say?

Answer: He said that *he* thinks my friends ask too many questions!

谁是Laura Jones?

Now you will practice the silent *h* of the pronoun *her*.

a. Do you know Laura Jones?

b. Yeah, I know *her*.

a. How do you know *her*?

b. I know *her* from school.

a. Have you seen *her* lately?

b. I just saw *her* a few days ago. I see *her* about twice a week. She has *her* dance class next door to mine.

a. Next time you see *her*, tell *her* I want to talk to *her*.

鸡蛋的做法

The *th* of the pronoun *them* is silent in these sentences.

- a. I love eggs.
- b. How do you cook *them*?
 - a. All sorts of ways. I boil *them*, I fry *them*, I scramble *them*, and I poach *them*.
 - b. Do you just eat *them* for breakfast?
 - a. No, I have *them* for dinner too. I cut *them* up and put *them* in salads.

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重读形式 Strong Forms

如果功能词位于句子末尾，或者用于强调，请确保使用该词的“重读形式”。让我们来比较几个使用弱读形式和重读形式的句子。

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	<i>weak form</i> <i>reduced vowel</i>	<i>strong form</i> <i>full vowel</i>
<i>for</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">/fɔːr/ I'm looking <i>for</i> you.</p>	Who are you looking for ?
<i>to</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">/tə/ Would you like <i>to</i> go?</p>	I'd love to .
<i>at</i>	<p style="text-align: center;">/ət/ He's <i>at</i> the bank.</p>	Are you laughing with me or at me?



警告：常见问题

除非你明确知道哪些词要重音、哪些词要弱读的规则，否则不要说得太快。

一些母语非英语的人养成了用快节奏说英语的习惯，认为这会让他们听起来更像母语使用者。相反，这实际上会使他们的讲话更难懂。请记住，美式英语遵循强调内容词和减少功能词的规则。

因此，我们可以得出结论：美国人说话既快又慢。

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意群和焦点词

当句子较长时，它们会被分成“意群”(Thought Groups)。所谓“意群”，是指作为一个语法单位自然地组合在一起的词语。我们会本能地在意群之间停顿一下，虽然停顿的时间不像逗号或句号那么长。

下面是一些例子：

"I like bacon and eggs //early in the morning." It's natural to divide this sentence, and it sounds better than if you would have said: "I like bacon and eggs early in the morning," without pausing.

在每个意群中，总有一个词受到的强调最多。这个被强调的词被称为“焦点词”(Focus word)。它是承载思想组关键信息的词。它通常是意群的最后一个内容词。例如，在上面的例句中，“eggs”和“morning”就是重点词。

关于在一个较长句子中停顿的频率，不同说话者之间存在一定的差异。语速快的人往往停顿较少，句子中的意群也较少。

句子练习

练习在意群之间暂停。

1. I want to **talk** to you // about something **important**.
2. If you give me your **email** address, *// I will send you the **information**.
3. Every time I stop by his **office**, // he's too busy to **talk** to me.
4. I wonder how **long** // it will **take** me //to learn to speak **English** like you.
5. What did you think of the new **restaurant** // that we **went** to last night?
6. He has been looking for a new **job** // for a long **time** now // but he just hasn't **found** anything // that he really **likes**.

(*Email address is a compound noun, so we stress the first word.)

对话练习: Telephone Messages

每个意群的重点词用**粗体**标示，意群之间用 // 分隔。

A. 语音留言

Mary's Answering Machine: Hi, this is **Mary**. I am sorry // I missed your **call**. Please leave a **message** // after the **beep**, and I'll call you **back** // as soon as I **can**.

Mike: Hi, **Mary**, this is **Mike**. It's been a **while** // since we last **spoke**. I hope you're **doing** well. I'm calling to **see** // if you're **free** tomorrow. I am going **hiking** // with some **friends** // and I wanted to **see** // if you'd like to **join** us. It would be great to **see** you. Give me a **call** // and let me **know** // if you're **available**.

Mary: Hi, Mike, this is Mary, returning your call. It was great to hear from you. Sorry that we keep missing each other. Yeah, I'd love to go hiking with you. Let me know // what time you're thinking of going. I'm looking forward to it. I should be home tonight // after seven, so call me // and let me know // where we should meet.

B. 推销电话

请注意，个人演讲风格或某些情况会决定句子中的意组数量。例如，下面这篇演讲的意组数量较少，因为演讲者是一名推销员，需要快速传递信息。

Good afternoon, Mr. Johnson. This is Bill Jones calling. I would like to tell you about the new product // our company is selling. I believe // it will greatly benefit your organization. We recently conducted a study // on how your customer's needs are changing. We are able to help you run your business more efficiently // and at the same time, save you money. I think that people in your firm // would be very interested in our services. I'd like to set up a time to talk with you // about how our company can help you. I can assure you // that it will be worth your while. When would be a good time // for us to meet?

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重读比较

*Be nice to people // on your way up // because you might
meet them // on the way down.*

Wilson Mizner

我们有时也会重读某些单词，以突出其特殊含义，或在出现混淆时澄清我们的意思。在这种情况下，句子中的任何词都可以重读，包括功能词。

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句子练习

根据说话者想要表达的意思，以下每个句子可以有四种不同的重音方式：

1.

I don't love him.

I don't love him.

I don't love him.

I don't love him.

implied meaning:

....but she does

I really don't.

But I think he's a nice person.

But I love the other guy.

2.

I may drive to New York.

implied meaning:

Not she.

Maybe, I'm not sure.

Not fly.

Not Boston.

用于澄清的对比重读

*What lies **behind** us and what lies **before** us are tiny matters compared to what lies **within** us.*

Oliver Wendell Holmes

练习以下句子：

1. Do you need a ticket to Paris or from Paris?
2. Did you say inside or outside?
3. I want two pieces, not one.
4. It's under the desk, not on the desk.
5. The government is of the people, by the people, and for the people.

强调助词 Emphasizing Auxiliaries

注意助词上的额外重读，用鱼澄清或加强某些信息。下划线表示加重语气。

1. a. You don't **understand** me.
b. I do understand you.
2. a. You didn't **go**, did you?
b. I did go.
3. a. It's **hot** isn't it?
b. It is hot.
4. a. You've never **been** here, have you?
b. I have been here.

对话练习

预约牙医

- a. Hello, **dentist's** office.
- b. I'm **calling** // to make an **appointment** // for a **dental** checkup.
- a. I have an **opening** // on **Tuesday** // at 5 p.m.
- b. I'll have to **work** late // on that **day**. Do you **have** anything // on Friday **morning**?
- a. I don't **have** anything // on Friday **morning**, but I do have // Friday afternoon.
- b. Hmm, let me **check**. I think I can make it. Yes, I **can**. I can make it.
- a. Would you like three o'clock or four o'clock?
- b. Four o'clock sounds **good**.
- a. Will this be your first **visit** // to our **office**?
- b. No, it'll be my second visit.

语调

“语调”是语言的旋律，由升和降的音高组成，这种起伏的旋律被用来传达我们的意图和情感。在口语中，语调取代了标点符号，它告诉听者是否我们讲完了，或者我们是否还有话要说；不管是在提问还是在陈述，语调还能提供单词本身无法提供的信息；它可以表示愤怒、惊讶、困惑、犹豫等情绪。如果你有良好的语调，那么你的演讲听起来会更有活力、更有趣。

降调 Falling Intonation

使用降调的场景如下：

1. 陈述 Statements

降调用于非疑问句的简单句中。例如：

1. My name is John. 
2. It's nice to meet you. 
3. Have a nice day. 
4. I'm going outside. 
5. I'll be back in a minute. 

2. 提问 Questions

特殊疑问句也用降调，如：*where, what, why, when, how, 和 who*等。

1. What's his name? 
2. Why did you leave? 

3. Where are you going?
4. What are you thinking about?
5. How are you doing?
6. When does it start?
7. Who told you?

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升调 Rising Intonation

在句尾提高音高，就能创造出“升调”。升调用于“yes/no”疑问句。例如，“Did you see it?”就是一个“yes/no”疑问句。而问题“When did you see it?”，就不能用一个简单的“yes”或“no”来回答。

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句子练习

1. Did he work yesterday?
2. Does he know about it?
3. Can you call me at five?
4. Is it good?
5. Is that it?
6. Excuse me?
7. Really?

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来自成功学员的建议

"如果我的口音不够完美，我也不会自怨自艾。只要我不断练习，我就知道自己在进步。如果你还在犯错误，也不要对自己太苛刻。培养美国口音是一个过程。它不会一蹴而就"。

Sabrina Stoll, Germany

句子对的练习

使用一下句子练习语调:

yes/no question

1. Do you teach?
2. Did you see the movie?
3. Do you know that guy?
4. Did you buy the car?
5. Do you work there?

question words

- What do you teach?
- When did you see the movie?
- How do you know that guy?
- Where did you buy the car?
- Why do you work there?

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句中语调 Non-final Intonation

在句中，使用上升和降低的语调，用于以下场景：

1.未完成的表述 Unfinished Thoughts

句中语调通常用于表达你的话还没说完，比如：“When I saw him...” 或 “If I study hard...”

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句子对的练习

每对句子中的第一句语调下降，表示要说的话已经结束。第二句语调上升，表示要说的话尚未结束。

1. I bought the book.

2. I finished school.

3. I'll study hard.

4. I'm going inside.

I bought the book, but I didn't read it.

When I finished school, I moved to New York.

If I study hard, I'll get an A.

I'm going inside, to get something to drink.

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2. 引导词 Introductory Words

句中语调也用于一些引导词上。

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句子练习

1. As a matter of fact, I do know the answer.
2. As far as I'm concerned, you did great.
3. Actually, it was pretty good.
4. In my opinion, it's too expensive.
5. If you don't mind, I'd like to close the window.
6. By the way, how did you know that?

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3. 并列 Series of Words

句中语调也用与并列词语，在每个词结束时升高语调，在最后一个词结束时降低语调。

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句子练习

1. I like football, basketball, tennis, and golf.
2. I'm taking math, biology, French, and history.
3. I left work, came home, and had dinner.
4. I need milk, apples, eggs, and sugar.
5. "I learned law so well, the day I graduated I sued the college, won the case, and got my tuition back." ~Fred Allen

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4. 选项 Expressing Choices

最后，句中语调也用于选择：

1. Do you want to eat in or eat out?
2. Is your birthday in March or in April?

3. Do you speak Cantonese or Mandarin?

4. Is his name Matthew or Michael?

5. Do you want the blue one or the black one?

摇摆语调 Wavering Intonation

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"摇摆音调"用于表达特定的情绪或态度。使用这种语调时，单词中的音调会发生变化。

可以使用语调表达的情绪包括愤怒、惊讶、讽刺、犹豫、不确定、厌恶、恐惧和怜悯。

让我们从你说过的话开始，根据不同的情绪或意图，我们可以有5种不同的说法。听听音频，听听语调的变化。

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1. You did?
2. You did?
3. You did?
4. You did?
5. You did.

Meaning

curious
very surprised
disappointed
angry
in agreement

现在尝试用3种不同的方式来表达"非常感谢"。每次都要改变语调。

1. Thanks a lot.
2. Thanks a lot.
3. Thanks a lot.

normal
very happy
sarcastic

用不同的感情说Okay:

- Okay.
Okay.
Okay!
Okay!

normal
hesitant or unwilling
very excited
frustrated and angry

用不同的感情说No:

- No!
No?
No...
No.

angry
surprised
hesitant
sarcastic

对话练习

愤怒的朋友

a. Did you do it?

curious 好奇

b. No.

normal 正常

a. No?

very surprised 很惊讶

b. No!

angry 生气

a. Why not?

surprised 惊讶

b. I don't know.

hesitant 犹豫

a. You don't know?

angry 生气

b. I don't know.

angry 生气

a. Oh really?

sarcastic 嘲讽

b. Yeah, really.

angry 生气

减肥

下面的对话包含了刚才学的所有语调。

Emily: Rachel, is that you?

Rachel: Hi Emily.

Emily: I didn't recognize you at first. Did you lose weight?

Rachel: As a matter of fact, I lost twenty pounds.

Emily: Really? How did you do it?

Rachel: Well, I stopped eating cake, ice cream, potato chips, and candy bars, and I started eating healthier foods like salads, fruit, nuts, and vegetables.

Emily: Wow! I have to say, you look amazing.

Rachel: Do you really think so?

Emily: Absolutely!

像母语者一样说话

本章将分享一些重要的信息，帮你发音听起来更像一个真正的母语使用者。你将学习将单词连接在一起的规则，从而使你的语音更流畅、听起来更自然。你还将进一步了解哪些单词需要缩减以及如何缩减。你还将学习休闲/轻松的演讲与正式/严谨的演讲之间的区别。

连读

许多母语非英语的人认为，他们应该把每个单词分开发音，因为他们想确保自己的讲话清晰易懂。这样做确实能让他们的语音听起来清晰，但也会让他们的语音听起来有点机械，就像计算机生成的语音。

如果单词属于同一意群，母语使用者就会将这些单词连在一起说出来。他们将一个词的最后一个音与下一个词的第一个音进行连读，从而产生平滑、不间断的声音，这是自然、流畅发音的关键。

如果你经常不发最后一个辅音，导致发音不完整，那么当你在说话中进行连读时，前述问题就会迎刃而解：连读要求你将最后一个辅音与下一个单词（如果该单词以元音开头）连接起来。这样，总是被你忽略的最后一个音，就变成了后面单词的第一个音。例如，说 "burned out" 比说 "burn doubt" 更难。

与其说 "it's - a - cold - evening"，每个单词都要分开发音，不如说 "it sa col devening"，这样你的发音听起来更像母语者，而且也能避免遗漏最后的辅音。



警告：常见问题

连读和语速快不是同一件事情。

连读会使演讲更加流畅，不会显得平淡。在连读时，强调内容词是非常重要的，因为这会迫使你在适当的地方放慢语速，也会让你的演讲更容易理解。

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连读规则

辅音 + 元音

当一个单词以辅音结尾，而下一个单词以元音开头时，可以将这个辅音与下一个元音连读，使第二个单词听起来像是以辅音开头的。

	sounds like:
1. hold on	"whole Don"
2. I like it	"I lie kit"
3. deep end	"depend"
4. get up late	"get a plate"
5. picked out	"pick doubt"
6. this guy	"the sky"

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句子练习

常见表达

让我们用一些日常用语来练习，将单词的最后一个辅音与下面单词的首元音连接起来。

1. Good <u>e</u> vening.	Have <u>a</u> good <u>e</u> vening.
2. Hold <u>o</u> n.	Please hold <u>o</u> n <u>a</u> mi nute.
3. good <u>i</u> dea	That's <u>a</u> really good <u>i</u> dea.
4. I like <u>i</u> t.	I like <u>i</u> t <u>a</u> <u>l</u> ot.
5. speak <u>E</u> nglish	Do you speak <u>E</u> nglish?
6. cup <u>o</u> f coffee	I'd like <u>a</u> cup <u>o</u> f coffee.

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|
| 7. Just a minute. | I'll be there in just a minute. |
| 8. where are | Where are you from? |
| 9. there are | There are a lot of people here. |
| 10. kind of | I'm kind of hungry. |

和冠词“an”一起连读

Every child is an artist. The problem is how to remain an artist once he grows up.

—Pablo Picasso

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冠词 "an" 可与下一个元音开头的单词连读。(另外不要忘记：“an”还可以与一些以不发音 h 开头的单词连读，如：“hour”、“honest”)

句子练习

1. I ate an apple and an orange.
2. I have an iPad and an iPhone.
3. I made an offer to buy an amazing house.
4. He has an American accent.
5. Give me an honest answer.
6. That's an interesting question.
7. That's an unbelievable story.
8. That's an unusual situation.
9. I live in an apartment.
10. I'll be there in an hour.

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连读 ing + 元音

特别注意如何将 ing 结尾与下一个单词的元音连接起来：不要跳过 /g/ 音。

例如，当您连接 "going" 和 "on" 时，不要说 "goin' on"，确保用舌尖触碰口腔后部，快速发出 "ng" 的鼻音 /ŋ/。

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对话练习

1. a. What are you planning on doing tonight?
b. Nothing special. Just hanging out with some friends. Are you going out?
a. No, I think I'll be staying in and watching a movie.
2. a. I'm shopping around for a car.
b. Are you planning on buying a new car or a used car?
a. I'm thinking about getting a used car.
3. a. Why did you hang up on me?
b. I hung up because you were yelling at me.
4. a. I'm breaking up with my boyfriend.
b. You're kidding! Are you really doing it? Why?
a. Well, it's just not working out between us.
b. But you've been dating him* a long time. I thought you were planning on getting engaged.
a. We're not getting along any more. We've been arguing a lot.
b. How long has this been going on?
a. As long as I can remember.

(*口语中, "him" 中的 h 经常不发音。)

对话练习

粗体单词需要重读。

1. a. Can I come in?
b. Yes, come on in. The door is open.
2. a. Should I leave it on?
b. No, turn it off.
3. a. What time is it?
b. It's already five o'clock.

4. a. Let's take a walk.
b. That's a good idea.
5. a. How far is it?
b. Four and a half hours away.
6. a. This is a good film.
b. Too bad it's sold out.
7. a. I have an awful headache.
b. Take an aspirin.
8. a. This is my brother-in-law.
b. We've already met.

辅音 + 相同的辅音

当一个单词的最后一个辅音与下一个单词的第一个辅音相同时，只发一次辅音。发音之间不要停顿，只需将音拉长一点或说得更有气势一点。请看下面的例子。

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- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. She speaks <u>S</u> panish. | sounds like:
"She speak Spanish." |
| 2. turned <u>d</u> own | "turn down" |
| 3. help <u>p</u> Paul | help all |
| 4. well <u>l</u> it | well it |
| 5. black <u>c</u> at | black at |
| 6. foreign <u>n</u> ame | foreign aim |

单词对的练习

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. big <u>g</u> ame | 6. far <u>r</u> ight |
| 2. well <u>l</u> it | 7. stop <u>p</u> laying |
| 3. can <u>n</u> ever | 8. Tom <u>m</u> ight |
| 4. good <u>d</u> ay | 9. book <u>c</u> lub |
| 5. this <u>s</u> aturday | 10. what <u>t</u> ime |

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句子练习

1. Both **th**ings are from **m**e.
2. Stop **p**laying and help **p** Paul.
3. She's **s**ingle, and she's **s**o happy.
4. I'm **m**arried, and I'm **m**iserable.
5. It was **s**o nice to meet **t**om.

辅音的另一种分类（塞音 和 持续音）

1. **塞音 Stops**—用嘴唇、舌头阻止口中气流发出声音，如/p/、/b/、/t/、/d/、/k/ 和 /g/。
2. **持续音 Continuants**—通常会持续发声更长。只要我们的肺里还有空气，气流就能持续。常见的连续音包括/s/、/z/、/m/、/l/、/f/、/v/ 和 /θ/。

辅音 + 不同的辅音

塞音（不完全爆破、尾音停顿） + 辅音

塞音 + 辅音时，必须控制住“塞音”，换句话说，用嘴唇或舌头发声音后，不要松开空气，因为释放空气会产生一个额外的音节。

1. 当“塞音”位于单词末尾，而下一个单词以辅音开头时，例如，不说 "help a me"，而说 "help me"。
2. 当“塞音”在单词中间，而下一个字母也是辅音时，例如，当你说 "lobster"（龙虾）时，请确保不要松开 "b"。不要说 "lob/ə/ster"；要保持住 "b"，然后说 "lobster"。（请注意，句末的最后一个“塞音”既可以保持，也可以放开）。

当您说 "stop that "时，最后的 "p "必须控制住 (held) ，因为 "that "是以辅音开头的。而塞音 + 元音时，您只需将两个音连接起来。与元音连接自然会使辅音释放。例如，"stop it "是连在一起的，听起来像"stopit"。

持续音 + 辅音

持续音则简单得多。只需在不停止气流的情况下，从一个辅音连到另一个辅音。例如，"likes to "听起来像 "like Stu"，"it's top "听起来像 "it stop"，"life and death "听起来像 "lie fan death"。

单词对的练习

确保第一个单词的尾音被控制住。

up there

help me

drop down

baked beans

fried chicken

good music

great day

big deal

blog post

cookbook

dark night

break time

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单词练习

请控制住单词中间的塞音

admit

hopefully

cupcake

grapefruit

midterm

stepmother

Track

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对话练习

- a. How was the **big** party?
b. We had a really **good** time.
- a. Do you **like** **pop** music?
b. I prefer **hip-hop** music.
- a. Did you **eat that** **cupcake**?
b. Yes, I couldn't **stop** myself.
- a. Should **we stop**?
b. No, I think we should **keep** going.
- a. Why **did** the **cab** driver **stop** the car?
b. Because there was a **stop** sign.
- a. Should **we lock** the door?
b. I think **that would** be **good**.
- a. Did you **find** the answer?
b. I'm looking it **up** right now.

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元音 + 元音

元音 + 元音时，单词之间不要停顿。为了使两个元音之间的过渡更流畅，并确保两个元音的完整发音，我们在前面的元音后插入一个短 /y/ 或 /w/ 音。

如：前元音 /eɪ/、/i/ 和 /ai/ 后插入短 /y/ 音，后元音 /ʊ/ 和 /oʊ/ 后插入一个短 /w/ 音。

Insert a very quick /w/ sound

Sounds like:

go out	"go - wout"
How are you?	"how ware you"

Insert a very quick /y/ sound

I am	"I yam"
they are	"they yare"

句子练习

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. I <u>y</u> ate out. | 5. May <u>y</u> I come <u>y</u> in? |
| 2. Go <u>w</u> on. | 6. So <u>w</u> awesome! |
| 3. They <u>y</u> agree. | 7. I'll buy <u>y</u> it. |
| 4. I know <u>w</u> it. | 8. He <u>y</u> ate <u>y</u> out. |

对话练习

- Why yare you so wupset?
 - I yam not!
- Who wis he?
 - He yis the yannouncer.
- How wis the weather?
 - Go woutside and find yout.
- Do wI need yto do wit?
 - No, I yalready did yit.

the 还是 thee?

当冠词 the 后面跟元音时，其发音为 /i/，听起来像 "thee"。当冠词后跟辅音时，其尾音为/ə/，就像 "fun "中的 "u"。

/i/	/ə/
the earth	the world
/i/	/ə/
the apple	the banana

同一单词内元音的连读

当一个单词中，包含2个元音时，我们会在2个元音中间，加上一个短的 /y/ 或 /w/ 音。如：我们不说 "die it"，而是说 "die + yet"。

单词练习

	<i>sounds like:</i>		<i>sounds like:</i>
client	"cli /y/ ent"	cooperate	"co /w/ operate"
science	"sci /y/ ence"	experience	"experi /y/ ence"
serious	"seri /y/ ous"	diet	"di /y/ et"
quiet	"qui /y/ et"	furious	"furi /y/ ous"
appreciate	"appreci/y/ate"	negotiate	"negoci/y/ate"
museum	"muse/y/um"	San Diego	"San Di /y/ago"

对话练习

本练习和后面的练习将帮助您练习连读。记住要把重音放在关键词上，通常是名词或动词。对于较长的句子，应将重音放在每个意群的重点词上。

在百货公司 In the Department Store

- a. Can I help you?
- b. I'm looking for a pair of sunglasses.
- a. The sunglasses are on the other side of the make up counter.
- b. Oh these are nice. Can I try them on?
- a. The mirror is over here.
- b. How much are these?
- a. They're on sale for one hundred and eighty dollars.
- b. That's a lot of money. I don't think I can afford that.
- a. The style is amazing. We're almost all sold out.

- b. Do you have any that are cheaper?
- a. No, I am afraid I don't. Is there anything else I can help you find?
- b. As a matter of fact, yes. Help me find a rich husband!

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更多的对话练习

注意以下的两个辅音如何融为一体，从而更顺畅地连接单词。最后的停顿没有释放。

1. a. I believe Veronica speaks Spanish.
b. Of course she does. She's from Mexico.
a. That makes sense.
2. a. When's the big game?
b. Either this Saturday or this Sunday.
a. Do you think they'll lose?
b. I hope not.
3. a. Keep practicing.
b. You're right, I need to.
4. a. You'll love it.
b. I suppose so.
5. a. It was a fun night but I need to go.
b. Let's stay a little longer.
a. You stay, I'll leave with them.
b. Okay then, I'll leave too.

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段落练习

This passage provides practice in linking vowel to vowel, consonant to vowel, and consonant to consonant. The focus words are in bold letters. The thought groups are divided by a slash.

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我的美语发音 My American Accent

I've been practicing the ^vAmerican accent // for a **while** now. At **first**, // it was kind of **hard** // to keep **track** of all the rules and exceptions. I had no ^w**idea** // there was so much to **learn**. I've been **practicing** // with the ^v**audio** materials. // It's somewhat easier // to pronounce some of the **sounds** // but it's difficult to **know** // how ^wI sound to ^w**others**. I think I'm getting **better**. One of the hardest things

for me // is to stress some syllables // and to reduce certain others. When I ask my friends // how I sound, they all say // they hear a difference in my speech. My boss said // that I am making progress // and that I sound // more and more like a native speaker. My clients are not asking me // to repeat myself as much. It makes it all worthwhile. I won't stop practicing.



警告：常见问题

不要在意群内部暂停

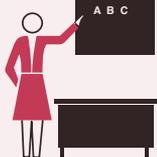
Don't say:

He's // at work until eleven // o'clock.

Say:

He's at work // until eleven o'clock.

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学习建议

当你看一部美国电影时，试着关掉英文字幕。

这是一个非常有用的方法，可以培养更好的听力技巧，使用正确的旋律，学习美国人说话时常见的缩略。回放一些场景，把演员的台词重复几遍，直到你也能这么说。

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缩略词 Contractions

“缩略词”是指一个词与其他词连在一起，从而变得更短。例如，“she is nice.”通常缩写为“she's nice”。缩略词是英语语音的标准组成部分，即使在非常正式场合也会使用。使用缩略语并不会被认为是说话马虎或懒惰。事实上，如果您不使用缩略语，您的讲话听起来就会很机械、很陌生，甚至会给人留下您的英语不是很流利的印象。例如，人们通常说 “I'm happy”，而不是说 “I am happy”。

如果你听到 “I am happy”（我很开心），通常是对相反的状态或问题的回应，比如 “I don't think you're happy”。如果答案是：“I am happy!”，并且重音在单词上时，其表达的意思是：“I really am happy.”

不使用缩略语的另一情况是，当说话者停顿以思考下一句要说什么时。比如：“I am... happy.”

注意：不要在**书面语言**中使用缩略语，除非是非正式写作；但可以在正式场合的演讲中使用缩略语。

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警告：常见问题

不要创造你自己的缩略词。

以英语为母语的人在使用缩略词时要遵守一些特定的规则。只使用你听到的母语人士说的和你在本书中学到的缩略词。

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常见的缩略词

1. to *be* 动词

I'm happy.
She's American.

2. 助动词 *be*, *would*, *will*, 和 *have*.

He's working.
He'd like to go.
I'll call you.
I've been there.

3. 否定词 *not*

Not 跟在 *have*, *be*, *can*, *could*, *should*, *would*, and *must* 之后。

I haven't been there.
I can't do that.

缩读练习: *will*

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. I will do it. | I'll do it. |
| 2. You will like it. | You'll like it. |
| 3. He will call you. | He'll call you. |
| 4. We will take it. | We'll take it. |
| 5. They will see. | They'll see. |
| 6. It will rain. | It'll rain. |
| 7. It will be good. | It'll be good. |
| 8. That will be all. | That'll be all. |
| 9. There will be snow. | There'll be snow. |

缩读练习: would

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. I would go. | I'd go. |
| 2. I would like some more. | I'd like some more. |
| 3. He would go if he could. | He'd go if he could. |
| 4. She would understand. | She'd understand. |
| 5. We would like to see it. | We'd like to see it. |

缩读练习: had

请注意 *had* 和 *would* 的缩写发音相同。

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. I had never seen it before. | I'd never seen it before. |
| 2. She had known about it. | She'd known about it. |
| 3. You had better fix it. | You'd better fix it. |

缩读练习: have*

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I have been there. | I've been there. |
| 2. I have already eaten | I've already eaten. |
| 3. We have heard. | We've heard. |
| 4. They have done it. | They've done it. |
| 5. I would have done it. | I would've done it. |
| 6. You should have told me. | You should've told me. |
| 7. You must have seen it. | You must've seen it. |

*注意: 当 *have* 只是助动词时, 美国人通常会对其进行缩略, 如: “I've been” 和 “I've heard.”;

如果 *have* 是常规动词时, 我们不说: “I've a car.” 我们说: “I have a car.”

缩读练习: has

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. She has left. | She's left. |
| 2. It has been fun. | It's been fun. |
| 3. He has already eaten. | He's already eaten. |
| 4. Who has seen the film? | Who's seen the film? |

缩读练习: is

请注意 *is* 和 *has* 的缩写发音相同。

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. He is working. | He's working. |
| 2. She is a teacher. | She's a teacher. |
| 3. It is hot. | It's hot. |
| 4. Sam is American. | Sam's American. |
| 5. Mary is tall. | Mary's tall. |
| 6. Dinner is ready. | Dinner's ready. |

缩读练习: am

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| 1. I am fine. | I'm fine. |
| 2. I am from Japan. | I'm from Japan. |

缩读练习: are

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. We are waiting. | We're waiting. |
| 2. We are sorry. | We're sorry. |
| 3. They are leaving. | They're leaving. |
| 4. They are there. | They're there. |
| 5. What are they doing? | What're they doing? |
| 6. When are they coming? | When're they coming? |
| 7. Where are they going? | Where're they going? |

缩读练习: not

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. I cannot swim. | I can't swim. |
| 2. I should not go. | I shouldn't go. |
| 3. I do not like it. | I don't like it. |

单词对的练习

这些单词对的发音相同。

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------------|--------|
| 1. aisle | I'll | 5. heel/heal | he'll |
| 2. wheel | we'll | 6. your | you're |
| 3. there | they're | 7. weave | we've |
| 4. weed | we'd | 8. heed | he'd |

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缩读练习: 常见表达

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. How's it going? | 10. It'll rain. |
| 2. What's up? | 11. How've you been? |
| 3. What're you doing? | 12. Where're you going? |
| 4. What've you been up to? | 13. Where's he from? |
| 5. What's the matter? | 14. Where're they from? |
| 6. What'll it be? | 15. I'd like that. |
| 7. That'll be all. | 16. Who's calling? |
| 8. It'll be hot. | 17. What's new? |
| 9. It'll be good. | 18. I'm fine. |

对话练习

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员工会议

- a. Hi Tom. I've got a question. What **time's** our meeting?
b. It'll start at five.
- a. Oh great. I'm glad I'll be able to make it. **Who's** coming?
b. **Let's** see... **Bob'll** be there, **John'll** be there, and I'll be there, but Mary **won't** make it. **She's** out of town.
- a. How about Nick?
b. He **can't** make it. He said he **would've** come if **he'd** known about it earlier.
- a. Is Vivian coming?
b. She said **she'd** like to make it, but **she's** got a lot of work to do.
- a. **It'll** only last an hour, **won't** it?
b. Yes, **we'd** better keep it short. **Everybody'll** want to go home by six o'clock.

在餐馆

- a. I've been looking forward to eating here.
b. Me too. **Everyone's** been talking about this place.
- a. **What're** you gonna order?
b. I'm hungry. I think I'd like some meat tonight.
- c. Hi folks. I'll be your waitress. Ready to order?
b. Yes, **we're** ready.
- c. Great. **What'll** it be?
b. **She'll** have chicken and I'll have steak. And **we'll** both have a glass of red wine.
- c. Is that it?
b. **That'll** be all.
c. Got it. Your **food'll** be ready in a few minutes.

被遗忘的生日

- a. It was my birthday two weeks ago.
b. Oh, I **must've** been too busy to look at my calendar. You **should've** told me. We **could've** celebrated together. I **would've** taken you out to dinner. Or I **could've** at least baked you a cake.

歌词练习

"After You've Gone"

After you've gone—and left me crying
After you've gone—**there's** no denying
You'll feel blue—you're gonna be sad
You've missed the dearest pal that you ever had

There'll come a time—**don't** forget it
There'll come a time—when you'll regret it

Some day when **you'll** grow lonely
Your heart will break like mine—**you'll** want me only

After **you've** gone—after **you've** gone away

(by Creamer/Layton)

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条件时态与缩略词

条件时态的句子会使用大量的单词，您需要学会缩读这些单词。例如，下面这个句子是条件过去式：“If you had not called me I would not have known about it.”

如果把每个单词分开说，显然听起来不自然，而且非常陌生。

下面是美国人的说法：“If you hadn't called me, I wouldn've known about it.”。使用“woudn've”代替“wouldn't have”。单词“not”的“t”消失了。在更随意的情况下，“would not have”听起来像“woudna”，其中的“have”听起来像“a”。

对许多英语学习者来说，快速、自然地造句，尤其是造非现在时态的句子是很困难的。如果你是这种情况，请加倍努力掌握这个难点。重复下面练习中的句子有助于记忆语法模式，练习它们，直到你觉得可以熟练使用为止。

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词组练习

让我们开始学习过去式条件句中比较容易的部分：在“if从句”中使用缩略语。

	<i>sounds like:</i>
1. If I had been...	“If I'd been...”
2. If I had not called...	“If I hadn't called...”
3. If she had seen...	“If she'd seen...”
4. If they had gone...	“If they'd gone...”

现在来练习过去式条件句的后半部分。这类缩略语有两个版本：标准版本和非正式版本

	<i>sounds like:</i>	<i>casual speech:</i>
1. would have	“would've”	“woulda”
2. would not have	“wouldn've”	“wouldna”
3. could have	“could've”	“coulda”
4. could not have	“couldn've”	“couldna”
5. should not have	“shouldn've”	“shouldna”

条件问句

使用 *have* 的疑问句，必须在代词和缩略词之间加上 /ə/ 音。但陈述句则不需要这样做。

例如，"Would you have been there?" 这样的问题听起来就像 "Would you/ə/ve been there?"。然而，陈述句听起来就像: "You've been there."

sounds like:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Would you have...? | "Would you'/ə/ve...?" |
| 2. Would you have been...? | "Would you'/ə/ve been...?" |
| 3. Would she have...? | "Would she'/ə/ve... ?" |
| 4. Would she have wanted...? | "Would she'/ə/ve wanted...?" |

句子练习

下面的句子都是过去式条件句。

1. If **I'd** known it was your birthday, I **would've** gotten you a present.
2. If you **hadn't** been driving so fast, you **wouldn've** gotten a ticket.
3. If the **weather'd** been warmer, we **would've** gone to the park.
4. If **he'd** been more careful, he **wouldn've** had an accident.
5. I **would've** passed the test if **I'd** studied more.
6. Would **you'/ə/ve** done that, if **you'd** been in my shoes?
7. What would **you'/ə/ve** said if **she'd** asked you about it?
8. Where would **you'/ə/ve** gone if you **hadn't** come to the US?

句子练习

下面的句子是非正式版本的例子，用 *a* 代替 *have* 的 've'

9. If it **hadn't** rained we **wouldna** canceled the picnic.
10. It **woulda** been more fun if **there'd** been more people at the party.
11. I **woulda** called you if **you'd** given me your number.
12. If **they'd** come on time, they **wouldna** missed their flight.
13. She **wouldna** known if you **hadn't** told her.

对话练习

- a. What would you'/ə/ve done if you hadn't come to the United States?
- b. If I hadn't come to the U.S., I would've lived with my family, and I wouldn've had to study English. I wouldn've met my wife. I would've married someone else.



来自成功学员的建议

说话要自信。你的不安全感实际上会让你的口音更重。

当我去参加表演试镜时，我首先回顾之前犯下的主要错误，然后反复练习。所以，如果你有一个重要的访谈或演讲的情况出现，只要放松，让你真实的自我展现出来，不要被拘束。

Mauricio Sanchez, Actor, Venezuela

非正式用语

非正式用语是与朋友和熟人在非正式场合中使用的。在非正式场合，我们有时不太注意发音和语法。请记住，就像缩略语一样，非正式用语也是有规则的，不要以为你可以随意减少任何你想减少的音。这样做只会让你的讲话听起来更难理解。

非正式用语具有某些不同于正式演讲的特点。主要有以下几个方面：

A. 句子缩短，语法简化。

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Do you want to go? | <i>sounds like:</i>
"Wanna go?" |
| 2. You'd better do it. | "You better do it." |

B. 说话者不太注意每个辅音的发音。

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. probably | <i>sounds like:</i>
"probly" |
| 2. I don't know | "I dunno" |
| 3. remember | "member" |
| 4. going | "goin" |
| 5. until | "til" |
| 6. because | "cuz" |

C. 俚语更容易被接受。

- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. I need five dollars. | <i>becomes:</i>
"I need five bucks." |
| 2. I don't have any money. | "I'm broke." |

以下是非正式讲话中的一些简化规则。

非正式谈话的规则和模式		
正式/严谨	非正式/放松	示例
you	ya	I'll call ya. See ya.
because	'cuz	I did it 'cuz I wanted to. I'm tired 'cuz I worked all day.
I don't know	I dunno	I dunno why. I dunno what to do.
let me	lemme	Lemme do it. Lemme help you. Lemme talk to him.
give me	gimme	Gimme a call. Gimme a break! Can you gimme a minute?
did you...?	joo	Joo call me? Why joo do it? Joo go out last night?
do you want to...?	wanna...?	Wanna go out? Wanna dance? What do you wanna do?
have got to...	gotta...	I gotta go. You gotta do it.
should've would've could've must've	shoulda woulda coulda musta	You shoulda told me. It woulda been nice. We coulda come. You musta seen it.
shouldn't have wouldn't have couldn't have	shouldna wouldna couldna	You shouldna done that. I woundna known. It couldna happened.
going to	gonna	I'm gonna go. It's gonna rain. What are you gonna do?
what do you...?	wadda you...?	Whadda you want? Whadda you doing? Whadda you think?

非正式谈话的规则和模式		
正式/严谨	非正式/放松	示例
a lot of	a lotta	That's a lotta money. I've got a lotta friends.
kind of	kinda	It's kinda hot. What kinda car is that?
out of	adda	Get adda here. I'm adda money. You're adda your mind. <i>meaning:</i> You're crazy.
go to	goddu	I go to work. Let's go to a concert.
yes	yeah yup	Yeah. It's good. Yup. I did it.
no	nope	Nope. I'm not going. Nope. That's not right.
-ing	in'	What are you doin'? Nothin' much.

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对话练习

邀请看电影

- a. Whadda you doin' tonight?
- b. I dunno yet. I think I'm gonna just stay home.
- a. Wanna go to a movie?
- b. I'm kinda tired. I gotta get up early tomorrow.
- a. Joo go out last night?
- b. Yeah, I shoudna gone to bed so late. I woulda had a lot more energy today.
- a. Why don cha just take it easy then, and we'll go out some other time.
- b. Okay, lemme know when you're free again. See ya.

例外情况

本章收录了非母语人士经常发音错误的单词。

正如您在本章中所看到的，英语中充满了不合逻辑的拼写规则和例外情况。幸运的是，如果你能记住本章中常用单词的正确发音，你一定会对自己的口音更有信心。

相同拼写，不同含义与发音

以下是拼写相同、但发音和含义不同的常见单词。

	发音	单词释义
bass bass	<i>a</i> is /æ/ as in <i>fat</i> <i>a</i> is /eɪ/ as in <i>take</i>	鲈鱼 贝斯-乐器
desert desert	第1音节重读 第2音节重音	沙漠 v. 遗弃 舍弃 逃亡
dove dove	<i>o</i> is /ə/ as in <i>fun</i> <i>o</i> is /ou/ as in <i>boat</i>	鸽 <i>dive</i> 的过去式之一，另一种是 <dived< td=""> </dived<>
lead lead	<i>ea</i> is /i/ as in <i>meet</i> <i>ea</i> is /ɛ/ as in <i>get</i>	领导 指挥 石墨 铅
minute minute	/l/ as in <i>sit</i> 第1音节重音 /aɪ/ as in <i>time</i> 第2音节重音	分钟 极小的 极少的
Polish polish	<i>o</i> is /ou/ as in <i>boat</i> <i>o</i> is /ɑ/ as in <i>father</i>	adv. 波兰的 n & v 抛光 磨光 上光剂
refuse refuse	第2音节重读 第1音节重读	v. 拒绝 n. 垃圾
resume resume	final <i>e</i> 不发音 第2音节重读 final <i>e</i> 发音 /eɪ/ 第1音节重读	v. 恢复 重新开始 n. 简历
tear tear	/tɛr/ <i>care</i> /tɪr/ <i>here</i>	v. 撕碎 n. 眼泪
wind wind	<i>i</i> is /l/ <i>sit</i> <i>i</i> 发音 /aɪ/ <i>time</i>	n. 风 气流 v. 缠绕 卷绕 迂回 蜿蜒
wound wound	<i>ou</i> is /u/ as in <i>food</i> <i>ou</i> is /aʊ/ as in <i>house</i>	n. v. 受伤 伤口 特别是皮肤被割伤 v. <i>wind</i> 的过去分词，另一种形式的过去分词是winded

同一单词，有2种发音

以下是拼写相同、但发音和含义不同的常见单词。

1. either	<i>ei</i> is /i/ as in <i>meet</i> <i>ei</i> is /aɪ/ as in <i>time</i>	美式英语中常见 英式英语中常见
2. neither	<i>ei</i> is /i/ as in <i>meet</i> <i>ei</i> is /aɪ/ as in <i>time</i>	美式英语中常见 英式英语中常见
3. data	<i>a</i> is /eɪ/ as in <i>take</i> <i>a</i> is /æ/ as in <i>fat</i>	更常用 少见
4. aunt	<i>a</i> is /æ/ as in <i>fat</i> <i>a</i> is /ɑ/ as in <i>father</i>	更常用 少见
5. apricot	<i>a</i> is /eɪ/ as in <i>take</i> <i>a</i> is /æ/ as in <i>fat</i>	更常用 少见

省略音节的单词

在读下面的单词时，不要读出所有音节。

单词 **chocolate** 的发音应该是2个音节 "choc-late"，不要读成3个音节的 "choc-o-late"。同样还有broccoli的发音，不读 "brocc-o-li"，而是 "brocc-li"。这两个词中间的都有一个元音被省略了。下面是最常见的音节省略的单词列表。

- | | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. actual <u>l</u> ly | 13. bus <u>i</u> ness | 25. desp <u>e</u> rate |
| 2. asp <u>i</u> rin | 14. cam <u>e</u> ra | 26. di <u>a</u> mond |
| 3. av <u>e</u> rage | 15. Cath <u>o</u> lic | 27. di <u>a</u> per |
| 4. basic <u>a</u> lly | 16. choc <u>o</u> late | 28. practic <u>a</u> lly |
| 5. bev <u>e</u> rage | 17. fav <u>o</u> rite | 29. pref <u>e</u> rence |
| 6. diff <u>e</u> rent | 18. int <u>e</u> rest | 30. sev <u>e</u> ral |
| 7. extr <u>a</u> ordinary | 19. int <u>e</u> resting | 31. temp <u>e</u> rate |
| 8. ev <u>e</u> ning | 20. lab <u>o</u> ratory | 32. the <u>o</u> ry |
| 9. ev <u>e</u> ry | 21. lib <u>e</u> ral | 33. veg <u>e</u> table |
| 10. fam <u>i</u> ly | 22. op <u>e</u> ra | |
| 11. gen <u>e</u> rally | 23. comf <u>o</u> rtable | |
| 12. brocc <u>o</u> li | 24. cov <u>e</u> rage | |

单词中的不发音字母

下图重点介绍一些包含不发音字母的常见单词。

silent b	bomb, crumb, climb, comb, debt, doubt, dumb, lamb, limb, numb, plumber, subtle, thumb, tomb
silent c	indict, muscle
silent ch	yacht
silent d	adjective, adjust, handsome, Wednesday
silent g	align, assign, benign, campaign, champagne, design, diaphragm, foreign, reign, resign, sign
silent gh	bright, bought, caught, drought, fight, fought, height, high, light, night, weigh, weight
silent h	ghost, heir, honest, hour, honor, herb, vehicle, exhibit
silent k	knee, knife, know, knot
silent l	calm, chalk, could, folk, half, Lincoln, psalm, salmon, should, talk, walk, would
silent n	hymn, autumn, column
silent p	cupboard, psychology, pneumonia, psychic, psalm, receipt
silent s	aisle, Arkansas, debris, Illinois, island
silent t	ballet, bouquet, buffet, castle, Chevrolet, Christmas, fasten, listen, mortgage, often, whistle, fillet, gourmet, debut, soften, rapport
silent th	asthma, months*, clothes*
silent w	answer, sword, toward

*你会听到一些美国人在说这些单词时轻轻地发 *th* 音，但大多数人都省略了这个音。

同音词 (Homophones)

同音词是指发音相同、但拼写和含义不同的单词。

1. Adam-atom
2. air-err-heir
3. aloud-allowed
4. altar-alter
5. ant-aunt
6. ate-eight
7. band-banned
8. bare-bear
9. base-bass
10. be-bee
11. beat-beet
12. berry-bury
13. billed-build
14. blew-blue
15. board-bored
16. brake-break
17. buy-by-bye
18. caller-collar
19. cell-sell
20. cent-sent-scent
21. chili-chilly-Chile
22. chews-choose
23. cite-site-sight
24. close-clothes
25. core-corps
26. course-coarse
27. dear-deer
28. die-dye
29. do-due-dew
30. finish-Finnish
31. feudal-futile
32. flea-flee
33. flew-flu
34. flower-flour
35. for-four
36. Greece-grease
37. guest-guessed
38. gym-Jim
39. heal-heel-he'll
40. hear-here
41. heard-herd
42. him-hymn
43. hire-higher
44. hole-whole
45. I-eye
46. I'll-isle-aisle
47. in-inn
48. know-no
49. lessen-lesson
50. maid-made
51. mail-male
52. meat-meet
53. metal-medal
54. new-knew
55. nose-knows
56. not-knot
57. nun-none
58. oh-owe
59. one-won
60. our-hour
61. pail-pale
62. pair-pare
63. past-passed
64. peace-piece
65. principal-principle
66. profit-prophet
67. rain-rein-reign
68. red-read
69. right-write
70. ring-wring
71. road-rode-rowed
72. roll-role
73. root-route
74. sail-sale
75. sea-see
76. seam-seem
77. seas-sees-seize
78. seen-scene
79. seller-cellar
80. side-sighed
81. so-sow-sew
82. some-sum
83. son-sun
84. stair-stare
85. steal-steel
86. sweet-suite
87. tail-tale
88. there-their-they're
89. tie-Thai
90. to-too-two
91. tow-toe
92. wait-weight
93. way-weigh
94. weak-week
95. wear-where
96. weather-whether
97. wheel-we'll
98. wore-war
99. worn-warn

第十章

ESL学习者 指南

本章将提醒您需要特别学习的部分。

所有非母语人士都要学习音节重音、单词重读和语调，这些都是美语的自然发音模式。

第5章至第7章涵盖了这些内容。此外，第8章“像母语者一样说话”和第9章“例外情况”对所有英语外语使用者来说都非常重要。

如需详细分析您的口音（这将有助于您更有效地使用本书）或口音纠正培训，请联系 masteringtheamericanaccent.com 或致电 1-800-871-1317。

中国人 (Chinese)

辅音 Consonants

/n/

这个辅音是中国人最大的问题之一，当它在单词结尾时，中国人或者完全丢掉了 /n/ 或者发音不正确。比如 “phone” 或其他辅音之前的/n/（如：“nonsense”）

将一个单词的末尾 /n/ 与下一个单词的元音连接起来，就自动解决了这个问题。因此，当“can eat”变成“c/æ/ + neat”时，这个问题就解决了。您应该经常练习连接单词，因为这样可以解决词尾出现的其他辅音问题，尤其是字母 m、r、d、t 和 th。

如果难发的辅音后面没有元音，那么难度就会更大。您需要付出额外的努力，才能清楚地发出这个音和其他从未在汉语词尾出现的辅音。

当 /n/ 发在单词的开头时不会有问题，因为汉语 n 在这个位置上的发音与美语 n 相同。

美语的 n 音总是在口腔前部发出，舌尖触及上齿后面的牙龈脊。而汉语的/n/音是在口腔后部发出的，舌后触及口腔上部，类似于英语中的 "ng "音。这就是为什么一些说英语的中国人倾向于把 thin 和 thing 读成一样的原因。

单词练习

当舌尖接触到牙龈脊时，请确保您通过让空气从鼻子中喷出来继续发出声音，否则，您的 n 将是无声的，听起来不像美式发音 /n/。

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| 1. <u>o</u> ne | 4. <u>m</u> an | 7. <u>n</u> ine | 10. <u>n</u> ineteen |
| 2. <u>i</u> nv <u>e</u> nt | 5. <u>c</u> on <u>v</u> ent | 8. <u>p</u> ron <u>o</u> un <u>c</u> e | 11. <u>c</u> on <u>t</u> ent |
| 3. <u>f</u> in <u>a</u> nc <u>i</u> al | 6. <u>a</u> tt <u>e</u> n <u>t</u> ion | 9. <u>m</u> en <u>t</u> ion | 12. <u>c</u> on <u>s</u> on <u>a</u> nt |

句子练习

1. He came to London in nineteen ninety nine.
2. He gained ten pounds in one month.
3. The sun shone after the rain.
4. That town is known for its fine wine.

//

所有关于这个 // 音的解释和练习都在第四章。请务必学会正确地发出强烈的美式 l 音。否则，您最终会把 code 和 cold、too 和 tool 读成一样。

当您抬起舌头发 // 音时，不要同时抬起下巴。照照镜子，试着在下巴不动的情况下让舌头上翘。这样可以加强舌头的力量，帮助您发出更好听的 l 音。

易混淆的 /n/ 和 //

确保不要混淆 n 和 l，尤其是包含这两个音的单词，如 analysis 或 only。这两个音的主要区别在于气流的位置。n 的气流是从鼻子里出来的，而 l 的气流是从口腔两侧出来的。

这两个音的舌头位置非常相似。发 n 音时，舌尖要稍扁一些。发 l 音时，下巴需要张开一些，以便为空气从嘴边出来创造空间。练习 l 时，只需移动舌头，保持下巴张开。

/r/

所有关于 r 发音的解释和练习都在第四章。确保能清楚发出在单词末尾的 r 及在另一个辅音之前对 r。

common mistake:

1. "mo"
2. "foam"
3. "moaning"
4. "pot"
5. "fa"
6. "cone"
7. "tone"
8. "motha"
9. "ha"

should be:

- "more"
"form"
"morning"
"part"
"far"
"corn"
"torn"
"mothr"
"her"

易混淆的 /r/ 和 /l/

练习第四章中的所有 r 和 l 练习。说中文的人混淆这两个音是很常见的。确保“wall”和“war”的发音不同。当 /r/ 和 /l/ 音靠近时要特别小心，如：*rarely, really, care- less* 和 *mailroom*。

/v/

以汉语为母语的人往往会在单词中间或末尾去掉 /v/。如果您语速较快，请确保不要丢掉 /v/。有关这个音的所有解释和练习都在第四章。

common mistake:

- "fai dollars"
"goment"
"invloed"

should be:

- "five dollars"
"government"
"invvolved"

句子练习

1. I have to have five.
2. He will prove that he can imvprove the government.
3. I have been invvolved with them for eleven or twelve years.

不要混淆 /v/ 和 /w/ 音。有关 /v/ 和 /w/ 发音的所有解释和练习都在第四章。

typical mistake:

- "hawe"

should be:

- "have"

/z/

有时，讲中文的人会省略 /z/ 音。请确保在单词的中间和末尾有较强的/z/音。注意，这个音通常用 s 来拼写。此外，当 th 和 s 出现在同一个单词中或相邻时，也要小心。

单词练习

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. <u>position</u> | 3. <u>because</u> | 5. <u>thousand</u> |
| 2. <u>business</u> | 4. <u>easy</u> | 6. <u>these</u> |

辅音群 Consonant Clusters

在汉语中没有辅音群（两个或两个以上辅音连在一起）的概念，所以汉语发音者倾向于只发音群中的第一个辅音，导致 *card* 听起来像 "car"，*extra* 听起来像 "estra"。

记住，字母 x 代表两个音：/ks/。当两个或更多辅音相邻时，确保发出每个辅音的声音。

复习第四章中的 "辅音群" 部分，了解更多信息。

one consonant:

Where's your car?
They ask about it.

two consonants:

Where's your card?
They asked about it.

元音 Vowels

建议您详细学习所有的美式元音（见第一章和第二章）。但请特别注意下面的元音，这些元音对讲英语的中国人来说是最有问题的。

/eɪ/

对于以汉语为母语的人来说，/eɪ/ 后跟 n、m 或 l 时会造成最大的元音错误。一般情况下，这个 /eɪ/ 往往会被发成 /ɛ/ 或 /æ/，使得 *pain*、*pen* 和 *pan* 的发音与汉语发音相似或相同。此外，*sale* 和 *sell* 的发音也经常相同。

这里有一个解决这个问题的技巧。

您可能会把 *rain* 和 *ran* 说成相似或相同的词。要解决这个问题，先说 *ray* 这个单词，然后慢慢加上 /n/ 音。在您的头脑中将这两个音分开，这将有助于您在开始将舌头移到 n 位置之前完全发出这两个元音。

如果 /eɪ/ 在单词末尾或后面跟有其他辅音时，对汉语学习者会比较容易。通常 /eɪ/ 后跟 n、m 或 l 时才会有问题。

单词练习

让我们通过说一些带有 /eɪ/+n/、/m/ 或 /l/ 的常见单词来练习上述技巧。

首先说出以 /eɪ/ 结尾的单词，然后慢慢加上辅音。

/eɪ/	/eɪ/ + /n/	/eɪ/ + /l/	/eɪ/ + /m/
may	may + /n/ = "main"	may + /l/ = "male"	
say	say + /n/ = "sane"	say + /l/ = "sale"	say + /m/ = "same"
way	way + /n/ = "Wayne"	way + /l/ = "whale"	
stay	stay + /n/ = "stain"	stay + /l/ = "stale"	
gay	gay + /n/ = "gain"	gay + /l/ = "Gail"	gay + /m/ = "game"
pay	pay + /n/ = "pain"	pay + /l/ = "pail"	pay + /m/ = "payment"

单词对比练习 Word Contrasts for Practice

/ɛ/	/eɪ/	/ɛ/	/eɪ/
1. sell	sale	4. men	main
2. well	whale	5. pen	pain
3. tell	tale	6. plan	plain

易混淆的 /ɛ/ 和 /æ/

混淆这两个元音会导致您将 *men* 和 *man* 读成相同的发音。

复习第一章和第二章，纠正这类错误。

易混淆的 /i/ 和 /eɪ/

确保您以不同的方式发音这些元音。

特别注意以 /i/ 结尾的单词: *very*, *actually*, *really*, *me*, 和 *we*. 确保 /i/ 发音更长.

单词对比练习 Word Contrasts for Practice

/eɪ/	/i/	/eɪ/	/i/
1. way	we	6. hay	he
2. say	see	7. may	me
3. slave	sleeve	8. fail	feel
4. grain	green	9. raid	reed
5. straight	street		

句子对比练习 Sentence Pairs for Practice

/eɪ/

1. What did you **say**?
2. They **ate** pork.
3. I had the **mail**.
4. When did you **fail** it?

/i/

- What did you **see**?
- They **eat** pork.
- I had the **meal**.
- When did you **feel** it?

长单词 Longer Words

由于所有中文单词都只有一个音节，因此讲普通话和广东话的人往往会省略较长单词中的某些音节。为了能够发音准确。需要发好每个辅音，不要在单词末尾失去发声能量。如果您的语速较快，请特别注意这一点。

不要走捷径！下面是一些以中文为母语的人通常会读错的单词示例。

		典型的错误 (省略了音节)	正确发音	正确的音节数
1.	particularly	"par-ti-cu-ly"	"par-tic-u-lar-ly"	5
2.	government	"gov-ment"	"gov-ern-ment"	3
3.	visual	"vis-ul"	"vi-su-al"	3
4.	usual	"us-al"	"u-su-al"	3
5.	experience	"exper-ince"	"ek-spe-ri-ence"	4
6.	immediately	"im-me-di-ly"	"im-me-di-at-ely"	5
7.	customer	"cus-mer"	"cus-tom-er"	3

句子练习

每个单词上方都标有正确的音节数。边读单词边数音节，然后试着用更快的速度说出来，确保不会跳过任何一个音节。

1. The scientist is enthusiastic about artificial intelligence.
2. I am confident that this advertisement will be meaningful to the customers.
3. It is unimaginable that the Europeans lost the championship.
4. The foreigner had a powerful vocabulary and communicated confidently.
5. The executive assistant primarily negotiated for the president.
6. We are investigating the developmental processes of our biggest competitors.
7. I primarily practice the pronunciation of the difficult sentences.
8. The entertainment industry is concentrated in Hollywood.
9. He is seriously investigating a career in technical consulting.
10. There is a spectacular exhibition at the museum.

词尾的错误 Word Ending Errors

单词的词尾有时会给中文母语者带来麻烦。

1. 由于汉语中不存在复数形式，所以在说英语时往往会省略复数形式。

典型错误

"I have many American friend."

should be:

"I have many American friends."

2. 当遇到第三人称单数时，中文中的动词形式不会改变，所以您可能遗漏掉最后的 s。

典型错误

"My friend say hello"

should be:

"My friend says hello"

3. 即使英语非常熟练的汉语母语者，也往往会发生时态错误。

典型错误

"I work yesterday."
"I usually forgot."

should be:

"I worked yesterday."
"I usually forget."

连读 Linking

中国人说英语时，倾向于把每个单词分开发音，请参阅第八章中的连读部分。

但需要特别注意：要控制住尾音停顿。

typical mistake:

"I had /ə/ lunch." or "I had a lunch."

"I used /ə/ to..." or "I used a to..."

"I made /ə/ that." or "I made a that."

should be:

"I had lunch."

"I used to..."

"I made that."

要避免这种错误，可以尝试控制住词尾辅音，然后立即说出下一个单词，注意在两个单词的发音之间不要有空隙。

具体请参阅第八章中有关连接辅音+辅音的部分。

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