

主编 冀湘 李丽娜

英语语音与单词记忆

*English Phonetics
and Vocabulary Memory*



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前言

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于1871年,蓝永康老师为本书做了大量的文字工作。

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Introduction

前言

语音是语言的物质外壳,语言必须借助语音才能体现自己的交际功能。儿童学习母语,都是从咿呀开始掌握语音,学习外语也不例外。在英语中语音不但表示一定的思维成果,还和单词拼写有密切联系。正确发音不但能让别人听得懂我们说的话,也使我们能听得懂别人说的意思,还有助于解决国人通常面临的难题——单词记忆。在长期的英语教学中,我发现很多学生记英语单词都是按字母逐个背诵,例: read, 背 r-e-a-d, 他们不会用读音规则去记,这样就会浪费很多时间记单词。因为英语大部分单词都符合读音规则,若能用读音规则记单词,可达到事半功倍的效果。因此作者决定编写一本有关读音规则的书,免去学生们记单词的苦恼。

编写这本书的目的主要是通过探讨语音与拼写的联系,帮助那些为记忆单词而发愁的学子尽快走出困境。通过学习本教材,高职高专的学生可掌握 3 500 个左右的词汇,但因个人水平有限,错漏之处恐难避免,敬请读者批评指正。

本书参阅了《实用英语语音》(葆青编著)、《A Comprehensive English Course /Book One》(中南五省师专综合英语教程编写组)等书籍,在此对这些著作的作者们深表谢意。在编写这本书的过程中,得到了康正董事长、何思安院长、梁素芳副院长等领导的大力支持,蓝永康老师为本书做了大量的文字处理工作。在此谨向他们致以诚挚的谢意。

作者

2007 年 8 月于广州

Introduction										音素表	音素单
[a]	[b]	[c]	[d]	[e]	[f]	[g]	[h]	[i]	[j]	音素表	
[k]	[l]	[m]	[n]	[o]	[p]	[q]	[r]	[s]	[t]	音素表	
[u]	[v]	[w]	[x]	[y]	[z]	[ɜ]	[ɔ]	[ɪ]	[ʊ]	音素表	

一、英语字母 (Alphabet)

26 个英语字母及发音:

a [ei]	h [eit]	o [əu]	v [vi:]
b [bi:]	i [ai]	p [pi:]	w ['dʌblju:]
c [si:]	j [dʒei]	q [kju:]	x [eks]
d [di:]	k [kei]	r [ɑ:]	y [wai]
e [i:]	l [el]	s [es]	z [zed]
f [ef]	m [em]	t [ti:]	
g [dʒi:]	n [en]	u [ju:]	

元音字母

a e i o u

辅音字母

b c d f g h j k l m n
p q r s t v w x y z

二、48 个国际音标

英语一共有 48 个音标, 一个音标代表一个音素, 48 个音标就代表有 48 个音素。这 48 个音素中, 有 20 个元音音素, 28 个辅音音素。一般情况下, 音标的分类见下表。

元音分类表

单元音	短元音	[i] [e] [ɒ] [u] [ʌ] [e] [æ]
	长元音	[i:] [e:] [ɔ:] [u:] [ɑ:]
双元音		[ei] [ai] [ɔi] [au] [iə] [eə] [uə] [əu]

辅音分类表

清浊成对 的辅音	清辅音	[p] [t] [k] [f] [θ] [s] [ts] [tr] [ʃ] [tʃ]
	浊辅音	[b] [d] [g] [v] [ð] [z] [dz] [dr] [ʒ] [dʒ]
其他辅音		[h] [m] [n] [l] [ŋ] [r] [j] [w]

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Unit One

Part 1 Phonetic Symbols

单元音[i:] [i]

[i:]的发音方法：发 [i:] 时，前舌抬高，舌端抵下齿，双唇扁平，牙床几乎全合，长音，较紧张。

请朗读：

[bi:] [bi:t] [i:] [i:t] [fi:] [fi:t] [hi:] [hi:t] [ki:] [ki:t]
[mi:] [mi:t] [ni:] [ni:t] [pi:] [pi:t] [si:] [si:t] [wi:] [wi:t]

字母或字母组合	读音	例词及其读音
e	[i:]	he [hi:] 他 she [ʃi:] 她 me [mi:] 我 be [bi:] 是
ee	[i:]	tree [tri:] 树 three [θri:] 三 bee [bi:] 蜜蜂 fee [fi:] 费 beet [bi:t] 甜菜
ea	[i:]	sea [si:] 海 tea [ti:] 茶 meat [mi:t] 肉 pea [pi:] 豌豆
ie	[i:]	piece [pi:s] 片 niece [ni:s] 侄女 chief [tʃi:f] 主要的 grief [gri:f] 悲伤 shriek [ʃri:k] 尖声喊叫
ei	[i:]	ceiling ['si:liŋ] 天花板 conceit [kən'si:t] 骄傲自满

[i]的发音方法：发 [i] 时，舌的中部抬高，舌端抵下齿，双唇中常，牙床半合，短音，喉头肌肉松弛。

请朗读：

[big] [bit] [dig] [dip] [fig] [fit] [hip] [hit] [kid] [kik]
 [lip] [lit] [mid] [mis] [pik] [pin] [rin] [rip] [sik] [sip]

字母	读音	例词及其读音
i	[i]	b <u>i</u> t[bit] 一点 s <u>i</u> t[sit] 坐 p <u>ri</u> nce[prins] 王子 p <u>i</u> n[pin] 针 be <u>fi</u> t[bi'fit] 适合
y	[i]	m <u>y</u> th[miθ] 神话 g <u>y</u> m[dʒim] 体育馆 man <u>ly</u> ['mænli] 男子 气概的 cit <u>y</u> ['siti] 城市 passiv <u>it</u> y[pæ'siviti] 被动性

Compare [i:] with [i]

1. bee seat leave peak piece
 bit sit live pick pit

2. She sells seashells on the seashore.

And the shells she sells are seashells, I'm sure.

If she sells seashells on the seashore.

Then, I'm sure she sells seashore shells.

Part 2 Clear Speech

一、音节的定义

音节是读音的基本单位，任何单词的读音，都是分解为一个个音节朗读。音节是由一个或几个音素组成的语言单位。一个元音加上辅音即构成一个音节，单个元音也能成为一个音节。音节一般是以元音来划分的，有一个元音就有一个音节。但[m]、[n]、[l]与其他辅音也可构成一个音节。它们构成的音节往往出现在词尾，一般是非重读音节。如：able 这个词，音标是[eɪbl]，有两个音节一个是[eɪ]，一个是[bl]。

二、划分音节的方法

英语的词有一个音节的、两个音节的和多个音节的；一个音节叫单音节，两个音节叫双音节，三个音节以上叫多音节。

元音是构成音节的主体，辅音是音节的分界线。两辅音之间不管有多少个元音，一般都是一个音节。如：bed (床)，bet (打赌)，seat (座位)，beat (毒打)。两元音字母之间有一个辅音字母时，辅音字母归后一音节。如：stu'dent (学生)，la'bour (劳动)。有两个辅音字母时，一个辅音字母归前一音节，另一个归后一音节。如：let'ter (信)，win'ter (冬天)。不能拆分的字母组合(如：th, sh, ch, tr, dr) 按字母组合划分音节。如：fa'ther (父亲)，tea'cher (教师)。

1. Examples.

One syllable

bask

ease

bur

Two syllables

basket

easy

burden

Three syllables

basketball

easily

burdensome

2. Read the words, and decide how many syllables in them and tell them apart.

old

require

writer

university

table

bottle

business

situation

tell

listen

ability

willingly

mind

heaven

capacity

attachment

cloudy

heavenly

possibility

Part 3 Intonation

在单音节单词中，升调和降调都发生在本音节。但在多音节单词中，升调发生在最后一个音节，而降调发生在最后一个重读音节。

In this part, you will read some words in rising and falling tones.

a. meat fee beg

b. Lucy doctor befit

c. monitor installment quotation

Part 4 Imitation

When you read the passage, pay attention to the stop, tone, stress etc.

A Clear Answer

Miss Richards was a teacher at a school for boys and girls. She taught chemistry and physics from the lowest to the highest in the school.

Sometimes the new classes learnt rapidly, but sometimes they were very slow, and then Miss Richards had to repeat the things many times.

One year, the first class had been studying chemistry for several weeks when Miss Richards suddenly asked "What is water? Who knows? Hands up."

There was silence for a few seconds, and Miss Richards felt sad but then one boy raised his hand.

"Yes, Dick?" said Miss Richards encouragingly. He was not one of the brightest students in the class, so she was glad that this boy could answer.

"Water is a liquid which has no color until you wash your hands in it, then it turns black," the boy replied with great confidence.

聪明的回答

理查兹小姐是一所男女同校学校的老师，她教这所学校从最低年级到最高年级的化学和物理。有时有些新班学得很快，但有时他们学得很慢，因此理查兹小姐不得不把这些内容重复很多遍。

有一学年，一年级的学生上了几个星期的化学课后，理查兹小姐突然问道：“什么是水？谁知道？请举手。”

课堂沉默了一会儿，理查兹小姐感到很失望，这时一个男孩举起了手。

“很好，迪克。”理查兹小姐鼓励道。他不是这个班最聪明的学生，所以他能回答问题让她很高兴。

“水是一种无色液体，当你用它洗手的话，它就会变成黑色。”这个男孩充满自信地答道。

Part 5 Tongue Twister

(1) Easy come, easy go.

(2) Seeing is believing.

(3) A friend in need is a friend indeed.

(4) The teacher repeated the speech to please the people.

(5) We eat meat, peas, beans and cheese for our three meals.

(6) I scream, you scream, we all scream for ice cream.

(7) He will bring his sister with him this evening.

(8) I'm a sheet slitter.

I slit sheets.

I'm the sleekest sheet slitter.

That ever slit sheets.

(9) Fit six thin bricks into a big tin lid.

(10) Six sick hicks nick six slick bricks with picks and sticks.

(11) The sixth sick sheik's sixth sheep is sick.

Exercises

1. 请读出以下包含[i:]的词、短语和句子:

(1) athlete, beat, conceal, conceive, deceive, eel, extreme, she, tea, feel, steal,

least, deep

(2) keep fit, speak English, this week, a big leap

(3) What are you going to be?

I shall be a teacher.

That's the life for me.

2. 请按音节给单词注上音标及中文意思, 并大声朗读:

(1) complete, discrete, evil, equal, e-mail, female, frequency, legal, precede,
regal, these

(2) agree, beef, beep, beetle, breech, breed, breeze, cheek, disagree, feel, flee,
free, greet, meet, queen, refugee, sleep, see, steep, teeth

(3) defeat, disease, eat, bean, beat, cheap, cheat, feature, flea, heal, heap,
lead, leaf, leak, lean, leap, neat, peace, peacock, peak, peach, peanut,
please, reach, read, reap, release, repeat, retreat, reveal, seal, sleazy, teach,
treat, weave

(4) achieve, besiege, brief, believe, field, mischievous, relief, reliever, retrieve

(5) conceive, deceive, seize

3. 请读出包含[i]的词、短语和句子:

(1) sit, ship, chip, fit, this, bit, little, dip, middle

(2) a big ship, his chicks, six pigs, fix the switch

(3) I'm busy, but I'm happy.

I love this city.

Everyone is friendly.

Everything is lovely.

4. 请按音节给单词注上音标及中文意思并大声朗读:

(1) ability, biscuit, chilli, chip, cliff, digit, different, dim, din,

discipline, fiction, fiddle, finish, fruity, glint, glitter, grip,

mimic, optimist, pessimist, pillow, risk, sick, shift, shilling,

spirit, ticket

(2) capacity, chilly, daily, dingily, dignity, dimity, ditty, divinity,

dizzy, glory, gloomy, frothy, mimicry, monthly, oddity, physical,

rhythm, symbol, sympathy, symphonic

Unit Two

Part 1 Phonetic Symbols

单元音 [e] [æ] [ɔ] [ɔ:] [ɑ:]

[e]是个前元音，是字母 e 或 ea 在单词中的发音。发[e]音时，舌端抵下齿，前舌抬起，但抬得不如发[i:]时高。双唇稍扁，牙床近乎半开，短音，喉头肌肉不紧张。

请朗读：

[beg] [bet] [dek] [desk] [eg] [et] [ˈget] [geðə] [hed] [hel]
[led] [let] [men] [met] [net] [nest] [pen] [pet] [red] [rest]

字母或字母组合	读音	例词及其读音
e	[e]	beg[beg] 乞讨 bed[bed] 床 penny[ˈpeni] 便士 pepper[ˈpepə] 胡椒
ea	[e]	head[hed] 头 health[helθ] 健康 breast[brest] 胸 breadth[bredθ] 宽度

[æ]是个前元音，是字母 a 在重读闭音节中的发音。发[æ]时，舌端抵下齿，前舌稍高，但比发[i]和[e]时要低。双唇向两边伸张，稍扁。牙床近乎全开，短音，但在有些情况下较长。

请朗读：

[bæg] [bæt] [dæd] [dæm] [fæn] [fæt] [gæp] [gæs]
[hæt] [hæv] [kæp] [kæt] [læmp] [ˈlædə] [mæp] [mæt]
[ræp] [ræt] [sæd] [sæt] [tæp] [ˈtæsi] [θæŋk] [ðæt]

字母	读音	例词及其读音
a	[æ]	<u>h</u> at[hæt] 帽子 <u>f</u> at[fæt] 胖的 bedraggle[bi'drægl] (在泥水中)拖湿 qu <u>a</u> ck[kwæk] 骗子 t <u>a</u> x[tæks] 税

Compare [e] with [æ]

1. bed men head peppy letter
bad man had pappy latter

2. Get back on Wednesday not Saturday.

You have certainly met your match.

Fed has a hat on his head.

What Daddy said made me sad.

His bad leg made him lag behind.

The traffic's very heuy.

3. The cat is sleeping in my hat.

It makes a very pleasant bed.

But can I go to work like that?

With hat and cat upon my head.

[ɔ] 是个短元音, [ɔ] 是字母 o 在重读闭音节单词中的读音。发 [ɔ] 时, 后舌微微抬起。双唇收圆, 是圆唇音, 牙床全开, 短音, 喉头肌肉较紧张。

请朗读:

1. [bɔs] [bɔks] [dɔg] [dɔt] ['fɔgi] [fɔks] ['gɔsip] [gɔt]

- [hɔp] [hɔt] [kɔk] [klɔk] [lɔst] [lɔt] [mɔp] [mɔk]

- [nɔk] [nɔt] [pɔp] [pɔt] [rɔk] [rɔt] [sɔft] [sɔk]

2. bottle, cock, cop, dock, fog, fossil, socket, torrent, want, watch,
was

3. a long log, the soft sock, a hot pot, a strong dog

4. I wandered on the crossroad, I was lost.