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English Pronunciation in Intermediate Use

剑桥国际英语 语音在用

(中级)

自学或课堂用书

Mark Hancock 编著





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阅 览

English _____Pronunciation in _____Use

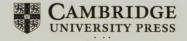
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出版说明

相信很多英语学习者有过这样的苦恼:同样的一个英语句子,写出来别人很容易看懂,但自己说出来别人却听不明白;同样的一段英语对白,加上字幕很容易理解,但没有字幕听起来就有困难。无论是在口语中还是在听力中,不能掌握良好的语音技能会严重影响学习者用英语进行交流的效果。

剑桥大学出版社出版的English Pronunciation in Use是专门为母语非英语的学习者编写的英语语音学习用书。自面市以来已被多个国家引进,被广大师生视为系统地进行英语语音教学的必不可少的经典系列教材。在中国,这套教材也已经被很多读者熟知并深受好评。为了满足我国广大英语学习者的需求,我社将这套图书引进并升级为英汉双语版,命名为《剑桥国际英语语音在用》。

本套教材包含三个级别:初级、中级、高级。这三个级别的内容自成体系而深度逐渐增加。学习者可以根据自己的语音水平从任何一个级别开始学习。

本书为《剑桥国际英语语音在用(中级)》,旨在帮助英语学习者学习语音,同步提高口语和理解能力。本书主要适用于中等水平的英语学习者。

本书的结构:

本书共有60个单元,每个单元都侧重不同的语音要点。每个单元共有两页,左页是讲解和举例,右页是相应的练习。书中60个单元划分为三个部分,每部分包含20个单元。第一部分(Section A)讲解单个音素的发音及拼写。第二部分(Section B)讲解单词和句子中的语音。第三部分(Section C)讲解对话中的语音。

上述三个部分之后, 是本书的第四部分(Section D), 内容包括:

- · 音标介绍
- 语音测试
- 各种语言使用者的发音指南
- · 音素对比
- 日常用语中的句子重音
- · 术语表

书末附有练习参考答案。

随书附赠一张CD-ROM光盘。光盘不仅包含书中所涉及的全部录音材料,而且有大量针对各个语音点的习题及其录音材料、测试题、语音游戏,等等。

本书特色:

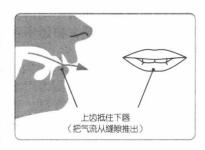
- 1. 内容编排注重科学性和趣味性的结合。本书通过大量的发音口型图、易混发音对比、 实例等科学地讲解各个语音点。书中配有几百幅插图和漫画,并运用各种符号形象地展示发音 要领,提高学习的趣味性。
- 2. 语料新颖、真实、实用。本书中的语料均来源于当今学习、生活、工作中的真实场景,可模仿性和实用性强。
- 3. 练习题数量大且形式多样。每一单元的右页提供各类练习,帮助学习者随时检测自己的学习成果并感受自己的进步,从而逐步培养英语听说的信心。每一单元的题型都有所不同,帮助学习者适时调整学习节奏,提高学习效率。
- 4. 以英音为主,兼顾其他口音。本书只选用英国南部口音作为口语模仿的标准。但在实际交流中,你会听到各种各样的口音。如果不习惯这些不同的口音,你将很难听懂来自不同国家的人说的英语。
- 5. 以口语为主,兼顾听力。语音对听和说都很重要。与其他语音教程不同,本书的目的不仅是帮助学习者说一口标准的英语,而且要帮助学习者听懂快速英语并了解各种英语口音。书中很多单元(尤其是第二部分和第三部分中的单元)提供的一些语音要点对于听力比对于口

使用本书所需设备:

你需要准备一台电脑安装CD-ROM软件或一个MP3播放器,用于播放本书的录音材料。如果有录音设备,你就能录下自己的声音,这样你可以听到自己的进步,这对你的学习将大有裨益。符号 (A1) 表示本段录音材料的音频序号,即文件夹A,音频1。

学习单个音素的发音时,准备一面镜子将大有帮助。你可以照镜子,将自己的口型与书中的口型图作比较。例如,右图是本书第8单元中的口型图。

参见本书第163页的口腔与喉咙部位图。



本书各单元的学习顺序:

最好把前三个部分的学习任务结合起来: 先学习第一部分中的一个单元, 再学习第二部分中的一个单元, 接下来学习第三部分中的一个单元。然后继续学习第一部分中的另外一个单元, 以此类推。

例如, 你可以按照以下顺序开始学习:

第1单元,第21单元,第41单元;然后第2单元,以此类推。在每单元末,你会看到一个提示,告诉你接下来学习哪一个单元。

如果在第一部分听辨单个音素的发音时遇到困难,你可以根据指令在第四部分(Section D)的"D4音素对比"中找到相应的练习题。

如果想进一步了解你的学习重点,可以参考以下建议:

做一遍"D2语音测试"中的测试题,算出每一部分的成绩。如果某一部分的测试成绩非常好,那么你可以略过本书该部分相应的单元。

在 "D3 各种语言使用者的发音指南"中找到你自己的母语(各种语言按照字母表顺序排列)。书中将针对你的母语给出相应建议: 哪些单元对你来说相对次要, 以及 "D4 音素对比"中哪些音素对比需要着重练习。

是否需要认识音标?

即使不认识音标,也可以使用本书。但学习音标有助于你分析单词的发音。而且许多英语词典都使用音标标注发音。在"D1音标介绍"中有音标表,还配有若干猜谜游戏,辅助你学习英语音标。

"日常用语中的句子重音"是什么?

如果像说单个单词一样,用固定的发音方式说某些日常用语,你的口语将更加流利。 "D5 日常用语中的句子重音"给出了一些日常用语并根据其句子重音或句子节奏将它们分组。练习时,你可以边听录音边跟读,这将有助于你提高口语表达的流利程度。

"术语表"里有什么?

本书涉及一些语音专业名词。你可以参照 "D6 术语表" 找到这些语音专业名词的解释。

如何使用录音材料?

听录音时, 你可以根据个人需要多次重放录音。做练习时, 你可能需要在每句话后暂停录音, 给自己留出时间思考或作答。书中要求跟读单词时, 录音中会留出跟读所需的时间; 但如果是跟读整个句子, 你需要在每句话后暂停录音再跟读。

To the teacher

Although English Pronunciation in Use has been written so that it can be used for self-study, it will work equally well in a class situation. In a classroom context, the learners can get immediate guidance and feedback from the teacher. Also, they can practise some of the dialogues and other exercises in pairs. You can direct students with particular pronunciation difficulties to do specific units on their own.

The following is an explanation of how the book is organised:

Section A aims to cover the sounds of English and their main spellings. The units are organised by letters rather than sounds. The intention is that this would be a more intuitive route for non-specialist users. At the same time, this organisation helps to highlight sound-spelling regularities in English.

The vowels are covered first via the five vowel letters of the alphabet, and their 'long' and 'short' pronunciations, for example the letter A as in *tape* or *tap*. The remaining vowel sounds are presented as vowels which typically occur before a letter R. The consonant sounds are presented through either their most common spelt letter, or by one of their main spellings. The ordering of these units is more or less alphabetical.

The units in Section A are not presented as minimal pairs. Vowels are paired according to their spelling, not their potential for being confused with one another. Consonants are paired mainly where they share the same place of articulation. The units were not organised as minimal pairs for two reasons:

- Any sound can form a minimal pair with a number of other sounds, not just one. Organising
 units according to minimal pairs would therefore lead to a huge number of units and a lot of
 duplication.
- Many minimal pairs will be redundant for any given learner, so learners need to be selective.
 Potentially confusing minimal pairs are gathered together in Section D4 Sound pairs. Learners are encouraged to select from these according to their own needs.

Alternatives are included for those areas of pronunciation which are especially susceptible to variation across different varieties of English. For example, where there is a letter R with no vowel after it, many speakers do not pronounce the R and many other speakers do pronounce it, and both varieties are presented.

Many vowel sounds are treated as local variants of vowel + R. For instance, the diphthong /19/ is initially presented not as a sound in itself, but as a variant of /11/ when it occurs before R or L.

Some of the pronunciation points in the book are potentially irrelevant to some learners. For instance, for learners whose aim is mainly to communicate with other non-native speakers of English, accurate production of the sounds $/\theta$ / and $/\theta$ / is probably not necessary. Research suggests that where speakers substitute these sounds with other approximations such as /t/ and /d/, communication is not impeded (Jennifer Jenkins: 2000)*. In many such cases, readers are advised of this fact in the units. These pronunciation points are nevertheless included. My feeling is that a distinction can be drawn between what we *aim* for and what we *settle* for. Thus, a learner might *aim* for $/\theta$ / and *settle* for /t/ (or /s/).

Similarly, even in cases where a learner does aspire to communicate with native speakers, there are many pronunciation features where receptive competence would be sufficient. For instance, such a learner would need to understand speech with weak forms, but not necessarily produce it. This is indicated in the units by a grey background shade and the sign 'Important for listening'. Nevertheless, there may be exercises which ask the learner to produce such features. I have observed that in many cases, there is no better awareness-raiser than to *attempt* to produce, even if the aim is receptive competence.

Section B focuses on pronunciation units which are bigger than individual sounds. The units are in three blocks, dealing in turn with syllables, word stress and sentence stress. As the title of the section suggests, these features are looked at more or less in isolation from a communicative context. For instance, in the case of word stress, it is the form as it may appear in a dictionary that is dealt with here. Similarly, in the case of sentence stress, we focus on an unmarked form in Section B. For example, 'What do you think?' is presented with the stress pattern OooO. In a specific conversational context, this same sentence could be said with the stress pattern ooOo, but sentences in conversational context are dealt with in Section C rather than Section B.

Section C focuses on pronunciation features which emerge in the context of conversation. These include discourse organisation, prominence and tone. Note that there is a lot of grey shading in this section, indicating material that is more important for listening than for production. It is felt that while productive mastery of many features of intonation will be beyond the reach of many learners, they may nevertheless benefit from a receptive awareness of them.

Note: The material in Section D3 *Guide for speakers of specific languages* is based on the pronunciation notes in *Learner English* (Michael Swan and Bernard Smith: 2001)**. Nevertheless, I have had to extrapolate from the information presented there, as many of the minimal pairs presented in this book are not specifically mentioned in the pronunciation notes in that book.

Mark Hancock

^{*}Jenkins, J. 2000 The Phonology of English as an International Language. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

^{**}Swan, M. and B. Smith 2001 Learner English (Second Edition). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

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Bye, buy

字母与音素介绍

英语单词的书写由字母构成,其发音则由音素构成。相同的音素并不总是对应相同的字母。例如,单 词key和car开头的音素相同,但字母不同。如果我们将这两个单词的音标标注出来,就能看出明显的差 别:/ki:/、/ka:/。在下面的例子中,每对单词发音相同但拼写不同:

buy bye weak week sun son

weigh

way

too two write right

注意: 在 "D1 音标介绍" 一节有一些练习可以帮助你学习音标。

音素有两种: 辅音(C)和元音(V)。例如,单词duck有三个音素: 辅音-元音-辅音(CVC)。一个 单词中音素与字母的数目不一定相同。如果我们把单词的音标标注出来,就能看出这一点(参见"D1 音标介绍"一节)。例如, duck的音标是/dak/.

作家经常玩单词的发音游戏。例如,如果他们想给卡通人物起名字,他们也许会:

- 重复第一个或前几个音素(这称为押头韵),例如: Donald Duck。
- 重复最后一个或几个音素(这称为押尾韵),例如:Ronald McDonald。
- A1 听下面这些含有发音游戏的名字和表达。注意,作家是在玩发音游戏而不是拼写游戏。例如,在Dennis the Menace中,两个名词的最后三个音素相同,但拼写完全不同。

Mickey Mouse

Rudolf the red-nosed reindeer

Dennis the Menace

Bugs Bunny

news and views

rock and roll

wine and dine

While the cat's away, the mice will play.



英语中的有些音素可能在你的母语中根本没有,或者有些音素相似但并不完全相同。这会造成听辨的困 难,很难区分两个发音相近的英语单词。

A2 听下面的单词对。对你来说,哪对难以区分?

boat - vote hit - heat so - show sung - sun wine - vine wet - wait

注意:参见"D3各种语言使用者的发音指南"一节,可以了解对于说某种母语的人来说,哪些音 素通常比较容易区分,哪些比较难以区分。

练习

1.1 在下面这则故事中有12个错误单词。正确的单词与错误的单词发音相同但拼写不同。使用选词框中的单词改正错误。

con	some	meat	Waw	threw	nears	sent	week	buy	niece	road	two
3011	Some	meat	way	LIIICVV	pears	SCIIL	WCCK	Duy	piece	Toau	LWO

week

EXAMPLE

Last weak, I cent my sun Jamie to the shops to bye sum food. He got a peace of meet and too pairs. On the weigh home, the bag broke. The food fell onto the rode and got dirty. In the end, Jamie through the food in the bin.



1.2 下面每个单词中有几个音素? 写出单词中辅音音素(C)和元音音素(V)的排列顺序。

	night(3个音素: 辅音-元音-辅音)	
	1 dog	4 gorilla
	2 rabbit	5 snake
	3 frog	6 bee
.3	听下列卡通动物的名字。哪些押头韵(A)? 哪	此
A3)	Example Sam the lamb 8	
1 11/	1 Phil the fox	5 Polly the parrot
	2 Mary the canary	6 Deborah the zebra
	3 Ida the spider	7 Myrtle the turtle
	4 Claire the bear	8 Kitty the cat
.4	听下列音素。汉语里有类似的音素吗?如果有,	在后面打钩 ($$)。
A4)	1 /ʃ/ (<u>sh</u> oe)	5 /d ₃ / (June)
	2 /3:/ (g <u>ir</u> l)	6 /əu/ (s <u>oa</u> p)
	3 /æ/ (h <u>a</u> t)	7 /θ/ (<u>th</u> ing)
	4 /z/ (zoo)	8 /l/ (<u>l</u> ife)

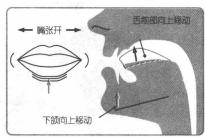
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Plane, plan 元音 /eɪ/ 和 /æ/

在字母表中,字母A发长元音/eɪ/;可以在单词plane中听到这个音素。字母A也可以发短元音/æ/,例如,在单词plan中,a发/æ/音。

A ASa • 单独听/eɪ/的发音。看口型图,观察长元音/eɪ/如何发音。

56 • 听下列单词中目标音素/eɪ/的发音,并与左右两边单词的发音作比较。



	目标音素をル	
meat	mate	met
come	came	calm
white	wait	wet
buy	bay	boy

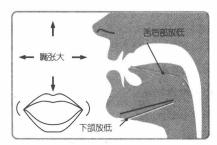
A5c 听录音并跟读下列包含目标音素/ei/的单词。

play played plate grey grade great aim age eight

"The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain."

A6a ● 单独听/æ/的发音。看□型图,观察短元音/æ/如何发音。

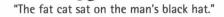
A6b • 听下列单词中目标音素/æ/的发音,跟左右两边单词的发音作比较。



目标目系化	,
mad	made
sang	sung
pan	pain
hat	heart
	mad sang pan

一立事

bank bag back can cash catch ham has hat



听力要点

在大多数口音中,下列单词中的字母a发元音/æ/。ask、dance、castle、bath、fast。但在英格兰东南部,人们把这些单词中的字母a发做元音/ɑː/。(元音/ɑː/参见第14单元。)

拼写

	通常拼写为
/ei/	A–E (mate), AY (say), EY(grey), EI (eight), AI (wait), EA (great)
/æ/	A 注意:如果字母A后有字母R,且R后没有元音音素,则A不发/æ/音。例如,arm:参见第14单元。

练习

2.1 把下列图片对应的单词填到表格中的正确位置。

/eɪ/	/æ/	
cake	apple	400000000000000000000000000000000000000
-2		
		8

2.2 下列单词都含有元音/æ/。再写出一个单词,使它们辅音相同,但元音变为/eɪ/。

EXAMPLES	pan pain	plan	plane
1 at		4 tap	
2 mad		5 ran	
3 man		6 hat	

- 2.3 听录音,圈出元音不同的单词。
- EXAMPLE black want mad hand
 - 1 sad bag salt tap
 - 2 far fat map add
 - 3 watch catch match land
 - 4 rain said fail train

再听一遍并检查你的答案。

- 5 case lake name care
 - 6 space change plate square
 - 7 break great heat weight
- 2.4 听录音,圈出你听到的单词。如果遇到困难,翻到"D4音素对比"一节做强化练习。
- 1 Man or men? Did you see the man | men? (⇒音素对比 1)
 2 Cap or cup? Have you seen my cap | cup? (⇒音素对比 2)
 3 Hat or heart? She put her hand on her hat | heart. (⇒音素对比 3)
 4 Pain or pen? I've got a pain | pen in my hand. (⇒音素对比 4)
 5 Hay or hair? There are bugs in this hay | hair. (⇒音素对比 5)

后续训练: 朗读2.4中的句子并录音。朗读每个句子时从两个单词中选择一个,记下你的选择。两周后听你的录音,能听出你读的是哪一个单词吗?

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3

Back, pack 辅音/b/和/p/

A

在字母表中,字母B和P的发音分别是/bi:/和/pi:/。在单词中,它们分别发辅音/b/和/p/。

- 看□型图,观察辅音/b/和/p/如何发音。
- A9a
- 听/b/和/p/的发音。

发/b/音和/p/音时,□型相同。发/b/音时,声带振动;发/p/音时,声带不振动,但双唇分开时,有一小股爆破气流冲出。

双唇闭合 (阳止气流) 双唇打开 (释放气流)

A9

- 现在单独听/b/的发音。
- A9c
- 听下列单词中目标音素/b/的发音,并与左右两边单词的发音作比较。

目标音素的

vest
ACST
cups
covered

A9d

• 听录音并跟读下列包含目标音素/b/的单词。

buy bird bread rubber about able job web globe



"Bernie brought a big breakfast back to bed."

A10a

- A10a 单独听/p/的发音。
- A10b
- 听下列单词中目标音素/p/的发音,并与左右两边单词的发音作比较。

目标音素加

full	pull	full
cubs	cups	cubs
coffee	сору	coffee

A10c

• 听录音并跟读下列包含目标音素/p/的单词。

park please price open apple spring tape help jump



"Pat put purple paint in the pool."

拼写

	通常拼写为	备注
/b/	B (job) BB (rubber)	B有时不发音(comb)。
/p/	P (open)	PH发/引音(phone)。
	PP (apple)	P有时不发音(psychology)。

练习

- 3.1 先读一遍对话,再用字母"b"或"p"填空。
- A11 听录音并检查你的答案。

SID: Where are the P ears?

Joe: ears?!!! Did you say ears?

SID: No,ears, you know, fruit!

JOE: Oh, I see,ears with a P! They're in theack.

SID: What, in theack of the truck?

JOE: No, in theack, you know, with a P!

SID: Oh, I see,ack with a P! Would you like one?

JOE: No, I'll have aeach, please.

SID: A beach?!!!

后续训练:再播放一遍录音,在Sid的每句话后暂停播放。你说出 Joe的话,然后播放录音,听Joe怎么说。

3.2 单词ape包含两个音素: /eɪ/和/p/。颠倒这两个音素的顺序,单词将变为pay /peɪ/。颠倒下列单词中音素的顺序,写出新单词。

EXAMPLE	tops spot		
1 peach		4 step	<i>NA</i>
2 cab		5 keeps	
3 lin			

- 3.3 听录音。每组有一个单词中的"b"或"p"不发音。圈出这个单词。
- A12 EXAMPLE double doubt Dublin
 - 1 lamb label lab
 - 2 crab robbed climb
 - 3 cup cupboard copy
 - 4 photo potato paper

- 5 recipe repeat receipt
- 6 possibly psychology special
- 7 Cambridge combine combing

3.4 听录音并勾出(√)你听到的句子, A句或B句。如果遇到困难, 翻到 "D4 音素对比"一节做强化 A13 练习。

	A	В	5 591
1	There's a bear in that tree.	There's a pear in that tree.	(⇒音素对比 28)
2	He had the beach to himself.	He had the peach to himself.	(⇒音素对比 28)
3	They burned it.	They've earned it.	(⇒音素对比 29)
4	Say 'boil'.	Save oil.	(⇒音素对比 29)
5	This is a nicer pear.	This is a nice affair.	(⇒音素对比 30)
6	Would you like a copy?	Would you like a coffee?	(⇒音素对比 30)

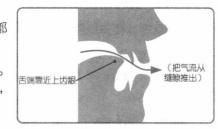
后续训练: 朗读3.4中的句子并录音。朗读时从A句或B句中选择一个并记下你的选择。两周后听你的录音,能听出你读的是哪一个句子吗?

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Rice, rise 辅音/s/和/z/

在字母表中,字母C和S的发音分别是 /siz/ 和 /es/。注意,它们都 含有辅音 /s/。但S也经常发辅音 /z/。

● 听 /s/ 和 /z/ 的发音。看□型图, 观察辅音 /s/ 和 /z/ 如何发音。 注意,发/s/音时,声带不振动,像蛇发出的声音;发/z/音时, 声带振动, 像蜜蜂发出的声音。



• 现在单独听/s/的发音。

• 听下列单词中目标音素/s/ 的发音, 并与左右两边单词的发音作比较。

目标音素/5/

Z00	Sue	Z00
rise	rice	rise
shave	save	shave
thing	sing	thing



• 听录音并跟读下列包含目标音素/s/的单词。

city science scream glasses concert lost bus place class



"It's six or seven years since Sydney's sister sang that song."

· 单独听/z/的发音。

• 听下列单词中目标音素/2/的发音,并与左右两边单词的发音作比较。

日标音素人

Sue	Z00	Sue
place	plays	place
breathe	breeze	breathe
beige	bays	beige



• 听录音并跟读下列包含目标音素/2/的单词。

Z00

lazy easy

scissors

exact

size

wise

times

"Zebras in zoos are like dolphins in pools."

拼写

	通常拼写为	有时拼写为	备注
/s/	S (sad), SS (class) C (place)	SC (science)	X可以读做/ks/(mix)。 S并不总是发/s/音(sugar, rise, plays)。
/z/	Z (zero), S (nose)	ZZ (buzz) SS (scissors)	X读做/gz/(exact)。 -SE在词尾时,通常发/z/音(rise)。



发音可能与语法相关: close /klaus/ = adjective

use /juss/ = nounclose / klauz / = verb use /juzz/ = verb

house haus = noun

house /hauz/ = verb

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