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主编

英部听力高分过关









(考研) 英语专项训练系列

英语听力高分过关基础篇

(第3版)

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第3版前言

自 2002 年起,全国硕士研究生入学英语考试开始增加听力部分,但在最后不计入总分。也就是说 2002 年的听力测试算是投石问路,一方面检测一下考研学子的听力水平,为教育部设计和选取更合理的题型、题材、语速积累经验;另一方面给大家一个过渡和适应的机会。从 2003 年起,听力部分开始计入总分。本书正是针对这一问题,以帮助广大考研学子解除听力中的主要障碍而编辑出版的。本书在内容的编排上,以大家在听力方面的几个主要障碍为主线,分别提出了相应的知识讲解和解决办法,目的在于真正地为大家指明一条方向,让大家在平时的备考复习中发现自己的实际问题和薄弱环节,进而解决这些问题,踏踏实实地提高自己的听力水平。

在听力中,语音的障碍首当其冲,所以本书在第一章中系统地指出了听力中语音方面 造成失分的原因。如加音与省音、连读、失爆、缩略音、弱化、同化、英美音差别、同音 词与近音词等。可以说,几乎所有的听力方面的语音障碍都在本书的第一章中提出来了。 如果大家按照这些语音方面的障碍来检查自己的实际状况,找出自己的薄弱环节,进而通 过练习消除这些障碍,相信大家的听力会有真正的提高。

词汇障碍是继语音障碍之后的另一大主要障碍。本书在第二章中给考研学子分析了造成这一障碍的主要原因,并且独创了"耳朵词汇"和"眼睛词汇"两个听力术语,指出了将"眼睛词汇"转变为"耳朵词汇"在提高听力水平过程中的必要性和重要性。而实际上大部分考生听力薄弱也主要是由于自己的"耳朵词汇"量太小。虽然自己的眼睛识别的词汇有 5,000 或更多,但并非所有的这些词汇都是耳朵所能"认识"的。即使是自己以学过的单词,出现在听力中以语音形式冲击你的耳朵时,你也会因为对其发音不熟悉而成为听力中的障碍。听力中的常考词汇并非大纲规定的全部词汇,而是其中常见的、比较口语化的词汇,考研听力侧重于大家对口语语言的理解。基于这个前提,本书参照了国外权威的常用词汇表,并在考研英语大纲词汇表的基础上,提出了考研英语听力必备词汇表。

根据"耳朵词汇"和"眼睛词汇",本书"解除阅读障碍"一章提出了"耳朵阅读"的概念,并将之与书面的"眼睛阅读"相对比,从阅读材料的结构方面指出了提高听力水平的方法:并针对题干的预读,向广大考生指出了速读的重要性和提高阅读速度的技巧和训练方法。在听力考试中,预览题干的速度快慢和从预读中获取的信息量大小直接影响听力理解是否全面、准确。

对于语法在听力中的障碍,本书也有较详尽的论述,并且为大家准备了相应的练习以

消除这方面的障碍。"解除语法障碍"一章还以句子为层面就听力中常见的句子类型进行了讲述。在语篇的层面上,本书最后一部分就考研听力中的对话和独白题型中所涉及到的时间关系、地点与场景关系、人物与身份、事件与主题大意的把握提出了独到的见解和听音技巧。

总之,紧紧围绕"如何解除考研听力中的各种障碍"这个中心问题,本书以词、句子和语篇的顺序为主线,比较深入地阐述了造成考研英语听力障碍的方方面面。真诚地希望本书能够给广大考研学子带来帮助,争取早日突破考研英语听力,并藉此提高自己的总体成绩,实现自己的考研梦想!

编者

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第一章 解除语音障碍

在造成听力障碍的各种因素中,语音障碍首当其冲。与书面阅读不同,听力检验的是大家的听音、辨音的能力。在书面阅读中,眼睛的作用是最重要的,而在听力中,耳朵却充当了书面阅读中的眼睛。因此,音的问题是听力中的首要问题,大家必须首先解决这个问题,才能提高考研听力水平。语音方面的障碍有很多,本章将就这一问题展开详细的论述。

第一节 加音与省音

一、加音

加音是指在某句话中,由于语速较快,为了发音更加连贯方便,而把[r]音发出。例如:

There is a computer on the desk. [ðɛəriz] [kəmˈpju:tərɔn]

There are many books on the desk. [ðɛəra:(r)]

More and more visitors poured into the exhibition hall. [mo:ren(d)mo:(r)]

She's got a clear accent. [kliər'æksət]

Mary is fond of the design and color of the dress. ['knlərəv]

The former is a boy, and the latter is a girl. ['fo:məriz] ['lætəriz]

其他的例子:

dear aunt/poor uncle/dear Ann/never again/ figure out/sooner or later/be sure of

二、省音

省音一般有两种情况,一种是在语言自身的长期历史演变过程中所形成的省音,称为历史性省音;另一种是指在现代英语口语中,特别是美语中,由于说话者语速太快,常常为了发音的简便而省去某些音节之间或相临近的词之间的一些音。

- 1. 历史性省音
- (1) 单词内部辅音的省略,如:
- b: bomb, climb, lamb, doubt, doubtful, undoubtedly, subtle, debt
- d: handsome, Wednesday, landlord, handkerchief, sandwich,

g: assign, campaign, foreign

gh: eight, fight, right, sigh, bright

h: ghost, shepherd, heir, honor, vehicle, rhyme, rhythm, exhaust, exhibit

k: knee, knife, knowledge

l: could, talk, walk

2

n: autumn, solemn, column

p: cupboard, assumption, psychology

s: aisle, island, isle,

t: castle, whistle, fasten, listen, postpone, catch

w: who, two, answer, whole, write

(2) 单词内部元音的省略, 如:

e: every, interest, safety, movement, literature

o: button, mutton

i: business, medicine

u: build, biscuit, guarantee, guard, guardian

以上的省音由于大家比较熟悉,在听力中一般不会造成障碍。

2. 语速快造成的省音

在英语口语中,由于说话者语速太快而造成的省音是有规律的,一般来讲有以下几种情况:

(1)位于重读音节前后的非重读音节中的元音[ə],容易被省略,如口语中的以下单词的发音:

collect [k'lekt]

correct [k'rekt]

parade [p'reid]n.

perhaps [p(a)'hæps]

policeman [p'li:smən]

potato [p'terteu]

today [t'de1]

tomorrow [t'moreu]

tonight [t'nart]

(2) 位于重读音节前后的非重读音节中的元音[i]音,也容易被省略,如口语中的以下两个单词的发音:

direction [d(i)'rek n]

petroleum [p'trauliam]

(3) of 位于辅音前时,其中的[v]音一般发不出,如:

a waste of time [ə weist ə taim]

[sl(e)vcn' e stclq] slavon po stolq

pieces of paper [pi:siz ə 'peɪpə(r)]

lots of the students [lots ə ðə 'stju:dənts]

(4) 另外, 英美人习惯于省略复杂的辅音丛, 如:

Richard the *fifth's throne* [fif(θ)s θ rəun]

mostly ['məus(t)li]

尽管最后两词间的辅音丛不是不能读出的,但一般英美人士习惯上把以上的读音发成 [fifs θrəun], ['məusli]。

第二节 连 读

连读是英语口语中最为常见的语音现象之一。所谓连读,就是由于说话者语速较快,在相互临近的单词之间,把不同音素连续读出的现象。英语与汉语在发音上一个很大的不同既是读音的速度问题,英语的速度要比汉语快得多,尤其是美语中的纽约腔更是以快见称,还没等你反应过来,嘴边的句子就一溜烟过去了。这非常类似于我国苏、闽、浙一带的发音特点。要真正地理解这类语速快的句子,就必须抓住他们的一个根本特点,即连读。

在考研听力中,所选的材料或者是对话或者是独白,在此提醒考生更要注意对话中的语速问题,尤其是语速快所造成的连读问题。因为对话的语速非常类似于英美人现实生活中的交谈语速,各种语音现象在这里得到最充分的展示。

下面是连读的基本规则:

一、两词间的连续

前一个词以辅音字母结尾,后一个单词若以元音开头,且两个词同在一个短语或意群中,在语速快时,两词必连读。例如:

look at each other [lukæti:t∫'∧ðə]

for instance [for'instens]

not at all [notæto:l]

rush hour [rnauə]

the *Middle East* ['midli:st]

East Asia [i:st'eizə]

pump into [p^mp'intu]

for an example [foren'igzæmpl]

blind in the right eye [blaindin] [raitai] before a police officer[bi'fɔ:rə 'pəlis'ɔfisə]

二、省略[h]后的连读

在英语口语中,如果一个单词是以"h"开头的,在实际的语音中,这个"h"会永远发不出来,从而形成此单词前的辅音与"h"后的元音连续的现象。这种情况非常类似于"hour"一词的"h",其发音已经名存实亡,被快速的读音遗弃了。例如:

- 1. I gave him a book. [geivim]
- 2. She must have been watching TV at home. [ætəum]

- 3. Tom is a bit nervous, isn't he? [iznti]
- 4. Mary should have stayed at her own house. [[udæv] [etə:rəu naus]

三、元音之间的连读

当同一个意群中相临的两个单词之间是两个元音时,自然地要连在一块读。为了使话语更加畅达,可以在这相临的两个元音之间加上一个微弱的[w]或[i]。如:

I really appreciate your help. ['riəli(j)ə'prifieit]

How old are you? [hau(w)auld]

Hurry up! ['hʌri(j)ʌp]

We agree with you.[wi:(j)ə'gri:]

Why not do it again? [du:(w)it]

大家再看下面的例子:

1. 中间加[w]

She complains too often about this matter. [tu:(w)ofen]

It seems that this path has no end. [nou(w)end]

You are really something. [ju:(w)a:]

Who else can do this? [hu:(w)els]

2. 中间加[j]

The other day, I saw her stroll with her husband. [ði:(j)'\noetho]

She is in high spirit today. [[i:(j)iz]

Are there any other witnesses on spot? ['eni(j)'noe]

Try it again! [trai(j)it]

Try again [trai(j)ə 'gen]

四、连读应注意的情况

正如上面所提到的,连读必须在同一个意群内进行,例如:

Yesterday when he was there, I forgot to speak to him.

以上的例句中,逗号前后的两个词 there 和 I,是符合连读规则的,但是由于这两个词属于两个意群,所以这两个词不能连读。

大家再看另一个例子:

Shall we meet at the gate if it is OK?

在这句话中, gate 和 if 也不要连读, 因为 gate 属于 "at the gate" 意群, 而 if 属于 "if it is OK" 意群。

第三节 失去爆破

英语中有 6 个爆破音,它们是: [p][b][t][d][k][g]。失去爆破,顾名思义,指的是这些爆破音在某些情况下发不出来,只保留口型。这些情况有:

- (1) 前一个词的末尾是一个爆破音,而后一个词的开头也是爆破音时,前一个爆破音点到为止,不要发出来。如:
 - a) Bob came rob banks lab building obtain
 - b) private property secret police sitback the front door
 - c) thank God ink bottle public duty silk purse
 - d) good friends bend head red card read poems
 - e) flag pole dog bark big girl egg cup
 - f) lamp desk pipe cleaner deep feeling soap bubble
 - (2) 当相临的两个词的词首和词尾是同一个爆破音时,只发一次即可。如: You ate too much. [ei(t) tu:]

I don't know what to do. [wo(t) tu]

(3) 当以上的爆破音的后面是[tʃ][d3][θ][δ]等音时,同样也失去爆破。如:

I told them all about it. [toul(d) ðom]

We thought that she would come. $[\theta s(t) \delta et]$

I agree with the old judge. [aul(d) d3Ad3]

Mother loves her eight children. [ei(t) 't[ildren]

(4) 当[t][d]出现在[m][n][l][f]之前时,也要失去爆破。如:

They could make the best paper. [ku(d) meik]

I've only got five hundred dollars. [go(t) faiv]

I'd love to see you sometime. [ai(d) lnv]

He's got a red nose and mouth. [re(d) neuz]

第四节 缩 略 音

书面语与口头语的一个重要区别是口语中大量存在缩略音,而这些缩略音的书写形式在正式的书面语中是不可接受的。因此,我们可以说,缩略音是口语语言的一大特点,当

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然也是以理解口语语言为主的考研听力的一个必考点,大家应给予一定的重视。

下面这些缩略词是由两个或多个相临的单词,通过省略某些字母,并且添加某种标点符号(主要是逗号)来构成的。这些缩略词的读音即为缩略音。

一、人称代词+系动词/助动词/情态动词

I'm = I am

I've = I have

I'll = I will/I shall

I'd = I would/I should/I had

You're = you are

You've = you have

You'll = you will

You'd = you had/you would

He's = he has/he is

He'll = he will

He'd = he had/he would

She's = she has/she is

二、助动词/助动词/情态动词+not

aren't = are not

can't = cannot

couldn't = could not

daren't = dare not

didn't = did not

doesn't = does not

don't = do not

hasn't = has not

haven't = have not

hadn't = had not

isn't = is not

She'll = she will

She'd = she had/she would

It's = it has/it is

It'll = it will

We're = we are

We've = we have

We'll = we will

We'd = we had/we would

They're = they are

They've = they have

They'll = they will

They'd = they had/they would

mayn't = may not

mightn't = might not

mustn't = must not

needn't = need not

oughtn't = ought not

shan't = shall not

shouldn't = should not

wasn't = was not

weren't = were not

won't = will not

wouldn't = would not

三、here/there/that/how/what/when/where/who+系动词/助动词/情态动词

Here's = here is

例: Here's your meal.

There's = there is

例: There's a taxi!

That's = that is 例: That's my car!

That'll = that will 例: That'll be \$10, please.

How's = how is? 例: How's your wife?

What'll = what will? 例: What'll people think?

What's = what is? 例: What's the matter?

When's = when is? 例: When's the wedding?

Where's = where is? 例: Where's the cinema?

Who's = who is? 例: Who's your teacher?

Who'd = who would? 例: Who'd like ice cream?

Who'll = who will? 例: Who'll be there?

四、应注意的几个缩略词

以上的缩略词大部分不会在听力中造成很大障碍,因为这些词在英语口语中出现非常频繁,以至于广大考生都能熟悉这类词。但是请大家注意以下几个缩略词:

(1) 在 he's, she's, it's 中, "'s" 有可能是 is, 也有可能是 has, 要根据上下文区分, 例如:

The train's late. → The train is late.

John's arrived. → John has arrived.

Where's the phone? → Where is the phone?

Here's your change. → Here is your change.

There's a policeman. → There is a policeman.

(2) 在 I'd, you'd, we'd, she'd 中, "'d" 有可能是 would 也有可能是 had, 这也要根据上下文来判断,例如:

He'd like to go. → He would like to go.

He'd finished when I arrived. → He had finished when I arrived.

You'd better hurry up. → You had better hurry up.

- (3) 另外,大家要注意以下几个缩略词:
 - a) who's [huz]与 whose 发音类似,要根据上下文来区分判断,例: I phoned Daniel who's working on a new project.
 - b) aren't [a:nt]与 aunt 发音类似,要根据上下文来区分判断,例: Your aunt was busy preparing the dinner.
 - c) it's [its]与 its 发音类似,要根据上下文来区分判断,例: It's hard to say.

d) he's [hiz] 与 his 发音类似,要根据上下文来区分判断,例:

His designing satisfied everyone.

另外,考生要特别注意以上第三组包含 not 的缩略词的发音, 在快速的口语对话中, 由于这组缩略词都是以爆破音[t]结尾的,而这个音又很容易失去爆破,所以考生很难分辨 出是肯定式还是否定式,从而影响对句子上下文的理解,一旦理解有误,结果将完全相反。 所以考生要对这组缩略词多加注意。例如:

There isn't any shortcut in our English study, you just need to work hard at it.

Dad and I were planning to go to the baseball game, but he has to work today, and my friends don't want to go.

以上的斜体部分在口语中读音极快,发的是单词的弱化音,再加上t的失去爆破,所 以就很难分辨出是肯定还是否定。

第五节 音的弱化与弱化音

弱化是英语中的元音在口语中的非常常见的现象,弱化的结果即造成元音的变形,最 终导致其完全消失。这可以说是英语口语语音的一大特点,在考研听力中,由于语速接近 标准社交语速,所以考研听力题必然会涉及到大量的元音弱化现象,掌握了元音弱化的规 律,广大考生就拥有了另一把挑战考研英语听力语速快的钥匙。

一、元音弱化的原因

如果口语句子中的某些单词的元音被弱化,那么无非有两个原因,第一是说话者语谏 太快,不可能一板一眼地象初学者一样,把全部音素都发出来。第二是包含弱化元音的单 词不被重读,在句子中处于语意表达上的次要位置,因此,当说话者在交际中由于着急或 话语习惯问题,就必然把表达自己主要意思的单词读成重音,把其元音以标准的形式或夸 张的形式发出来,而把那些非主要的单词快速带过,其中的元音就变成了弱化音,或者变 形,或者完全消失。

元音的弱化是英语(也可以说任何语言)口语的基本现象,那么反映在考研听力测试 中,当然是必考的要点,希望考生能切实把握这一口语现象,掌握其规律。

二、元音弱化的基本规律

依据语速快慢和弱读的程度,元音弱化大致有以下三个梯度变化:

(1) 如果语速不太快,某个单词并非完全弱读,那么这个单词的元音就以比它低一级 的元音发出,最典型的例子是长元音变为其对应的短元音。例如:

[ɔ:] 弱化为[ɔ], [u:]弱化为[u], [ə:]弱化为[ə], [i:]弱化为[i], [ei]弱化为[i]等。

属于这种情况的元音弱化由于变化较小,还没有完全改变其本来面目,因此在听力中 一般对考生不会造成很大障碍。

(2)元音弱化的第二梯度是,由于语速很快,单词又不被重读,那么这个单词中的元音就被降到一个几乎面目全非的[ə]音,一带而过,这一梯度的弱化要比第一梯度强烈,因为它直接造成了语音的改变,因此考生对这一梯度的弱化感到措手不及,还以为是听到的自己不认识的单词,直接构成听力理解的障碍。考生应对此梯度的弱化多加练习强化,才不至于在考试中失利。

例如: do [du:] \rightarrow [də], does[dʌz] \rightarrow [dəz], have[hæv] \rightarrow [həv], has[hæz] \rightarrow [həz], to[tu:] \rightarrow [tə], for[fɔ:] \rightarrow [fə]等。

- (3) 元音弱化的第三梯度,也就是其最为严重的改变,就是这个元音被语速极快的说话者完全抛弃了。这种现象非常类似于爆破辅音的失去爆破。下面我以"for him"为例,具体解释其弱化过程。
 - a) [fo:rim]: [h]被击穿,即轻辅音[h]因弱化而消失,使两词连读。
- b) [fərəm]: for 中的[ɔ:]和 him 的[i:]都弱化成了[ə]。这时 for him 两词的读音和单词 forum 的弱读形式相同。
- c) [frəm]: for 中的[ɔ:]音因弱化而完全消失。这时 for him 两词的读音和单词 from 的弱音并无丝毫差别。

元音弱化达到了第三阶梯,实际读音与标准音相比已是面目全非。很多考生即使反复 听磁带仍不能理解何以会有这样的单词,这是最需要小心的弱化现象。

辨析元音的弱化是广大中国学生在英语听力中的一大难点。为了让孜孜考研学子充分掌握这一语音现象,我在这里把常见的弱化单词及其弱化的三个梯度列表如下:

	the	his	our	and	as	but	than	some	that	or	so
第一梯度	[eð] [ið]	[hiz]	[\na(r)]	[end]	[ez]	[bʌt]	[ðen]	[sʌm]	[ðet]	[or]	[su]
第二梯度	[66]	[əz]	[ə(r)]	[ən]	[əz]	[bət]	[ðən]	[səm]	[ðət]	[ər]	[sə]
第三梯度	[ð]	[z]	[ə(r)]	[n]	[z]	[b]	[ðn]	[sm]	[ð]	[r]	[s]

,	for	from	to	he	her	him	them	am	are	can
第一梯度	[fɔ(r)]	[from]	[tu]	[hi]	[hə]	[im]	[ðəm]	[em]	[a(r)]	[kæn]
第二梯度	[fə(r)]	[frəm]	[tə]	[i]	[6]	[əm]	[ðm]	[me]	[ə(r)]	[kən]
第三梯度	[fr]	[fr]	[t]			[m]	[ð]	[m]		[kən]

	do	does	had	has	have	must	was	were
第一梯度	[du]	[dʌz]	[hed]	[hez]	[hev]	[mʌst]	[scw]	[wə:(r)]
第二梯度	[eb]	[dəz]	[bed]	[həz]	[həv]	[məst]	[wəz]	[wə(r)]
第三梯度	[d]	[dz]	[be]	[z] [s]	[v]	[ms]	[wz]	[w(r)]

三、口语中及听力中常见的缩略音

(注: 以下缩略音中的 a 代表[ə]的发音)

1. what do you, what are you = whaddaya

例: Whaddaya (what do you) mean?

Whaddaya (what do you) want?

Whaddaya (what are you) doing here?

Whaddaya (what are you) fancying about?

Whaddaya (what do you) wanna(want to) do today?

2. what do you, what are you, what you = whacha (比 whaddaya 更口语化)

例: Whacha (What you) never thought of is that Jim made the honor roll in his class.

3. want to = wanna

例: I wanna go home.

I wanna play basketball.

going to + verb = gonna

例: I'm gonna do my homework now.

We're gonna win the game.

He's gonna pay a visit to his grandparents.

4. don't know = donno

例: I donno.

They donno anything about it.

这一点非常类似于北京话中"不知道"三个字的发音,中间的"知"几乎完全被快速的发音省掉了。

5. to=ta (后跟其他词时) 如: got to = gotta have to = hafta has to = hasta ought to = oughta

例: Jane's gotta (got to) burn the midnight oil.

Mack and Anna hafta (have to) walk back home.

Jeff hasta (has to) finish his chemical assignments before dinner.

You oughta know more about that than me.

6. your, you're = yer yours = yers

- 例: Yer (You're) really something.

 This is my hat, yers (yours) is there on the table.
- 7./t/+you = cha 如:
 don't you = doncha,
 aren't you = arencha,
 get you = getcha
 got you = gotcha
 bet you = betcha
- 例: Doncha (Don't you) understand the professor's words?
 You are going to drive me to the airport, arencha (aren't you)?
 I'll getcha (get you) a drink.
 I gotcha (got you) that candy bar you asked for.
 I betcha can't eat ten hot dogs!
- 8. should have + 辅音 = shoulda
- 例: I should studied harder for the exam. I should a gone to the annual meeting. should have + 元音 = should av
- 例: He really should av opened up about his feelings.

 should not have + 精音 = shouldn'ta/shouldn'a
- 例: Where is she? She shouldn'a taken that long! should not have + 元音 = shouldn'tav/shouldn'av
- 例: She shouldn'tav ignored you like that.

 could have + 糖音 = kuda
- 例: If Tina had been more careful, she could have done much better.

 You kuda gone with me, if you'd told me in plenty of time.

 could have + 元音 = kudav
- 例: I was so hungry, I kudav eaten a horse.