

新编 英语语音教程

A New Course of English
Pronunciation

编著 李 辉 刘学文 李方纪



世界图书出版公司

本书为西安外国语大学英语专业语音教材

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西安 北京 广州 上海

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编英语语音教程 / 李辉, 刘学文, 李方纪编著. —西安: 世界图书出版西安公司, 2008. 7

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5062 - 9834 - 6

I. 新... II. ①李... ②刘... ③李... III. 英语—语音—教材 IV. H311

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 086548 号

新编英语语音教程

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视觉设计 吉人设计

出版发行 世界图书出版西安公司

地 址 西安市北大街 85 号

邮 编 710003

电 话 029 - 87214941 87233647(市场营销部)

029 - 87235105(总编室)

传 真 029 - 87279675

经 销 全国各地新华书店

印 刷 陕西奇彩印务有限责任公司

开 本 787 × 1092 1/16

印 张 11.75

字 数 230 千字

版 次 2008 年 8 月第 1 版 2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5062 - 9834 - 6

定 价 22.00 元(本书配 1 张 MP3)

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前言

英语语音是英语口语交际的基础,也是英语语言教学的出发点。在听说能力在英语教学中的地位越来越重要的今天,大学英语专业英语语音教学的重要性是不容忽视的。作为一门专业必修课,英语语音教学的主要目的是帮助学生熟悉必要的语音知识和正确的发音要领,帮助他们纠正以往学习中残留的一些错误的发音和不良发音习惯,培养学生正确地使用标准、自然的语音语调,为他们在以后的工作中实现通畅交流打下基础。同时,英语语音课也为学生学好英语、全面提高语言技能奠定了良好的基础。

《新编英语语音教程》是继《语音进阶》出版以来又一本由西安外国语大学(西外)教师主编的英语语音教材。参加教材编写的老师们均为长期从事语音教学工作,并积累了丰富的经验。他们秉承了西外“宽口径、厚基础”的教学传统,以语音教学课堂为平台,为社会培养了一批又一批语音标准,口语表达能力强的优秀外语人才。早在 20 世纪 70 和 80 年代,西外从事英语语音教学的老师们就致力于英语语音教学研究,并在直觉模仿法(intuitive-imitative approach)和分析语言法(analytic-linguistic approach)做了大量探究和实践。从 80 年代末起,随着交际教学法的兴起,人们对英语语音教学的重视程度有所降低,而语言流利程度和口语表达的恰当性则受到更多的重视。西外在坚持自己优良传统的同时,积极吸取新的教学理念,一个既重视流利程度又注重正确程度的较为平衡的交际教学方法得到实践。这种方法把发音看作是发展语言交际能力不可缺少的重要成分,使语音教学得以重新成为语言教学过程中的重要环节。

《新编英语语音教程》是这一理念和实践活动的产物。其编写思想具体体现如下:

1. 作为英语专业必修课,英语语音课是一门实践性很强的课。因此,教学中理论讲解和知识传授仅仅是基础铺垫,让学生懂得学好语音、掌握正确的语音语调,对听说技能的培养有直接关系,对读写技能的培养也有促进作用。只有学好语音,才能建立和增强语感。讲述一定的语音知识(理论和方法)是为了使学生练好英语的正确发音,并逐步达到比较流利、自然的程度。

2. 在训练中应突出英语语音语调的特点,并与汉语普通话的语音语调进行比较。在发音上尤其要比较两种语音相似而不相同的音,进行相应的练习,要注意克服方言的影响。重点应帮助学生克服中学阶段已养成的不良语音习惯,纠正错误读音。

3. 听和模仿练习是本课程的主要教学方法。以标准的英语发音作为示范,让学生在正确、标准的语音语调的引导下模仿跟读。另外,我们认为对比练习是一个好办法,比如音素对比,示范发音与学生本人发音对比,句子重音变化对比,语调对比以及英美语音语调对比和英汉语音对比等。

4. 语音语调训练应该遵循由简单到复杂;由单音、单词、短语、句子、段落逐步升级的练习过程。最后在句子和段落朗读的基础上,落实语调、节奏等基本功。

5. 要把语音语调看作以声表意的重要手段,认识到它们是语言的第一性的重要部分。因

此在教语音知识时,既要注意语音语调的形式,也要注意其表达的内容和含意。

6. 语音教学不是一门孤立的课程,将语音教学和基础英语、视听说等课程有机结合,对学生在不同课堂上出现的语音问题进行综合治理是行之有效的办法。

《新编英语语音教程》内容主要由三大部分组成:英语语音基础知识介绍;英语的辅音和元音的发音;英语节奏规律和英语的语音语调。全书将三部分教学内容划分到16个教学单元,每个单元的教学内容相对独立又有机结合,保证了课堂教学内容相对饱满和学生的操练时间。按每学期18周教学时间和每周2个课时计算,英语语音课应该占用36个课时,此教材16个单元的教学内容一般需要32个课时。考虑到语音教学实践性强的特点,教材编写者为使用教材的教师预留了4个课时的自由空间,以便于教师在教学过程中穿插并组织各种形式的语音语调实践活动(诸如录音,朗读练习及比赛等)。在按照教材编写思路组织教学的同时,教师可依据以下6个模块的划分,对教学内容不断进行总结,使学生对所学内容始终保持清晰的概念:

1. 英语语音基本概念:音素、元音、辅音、国际音标、音标、音节、读音规则等。

2. 发音示意图:发音器官图、基本唇位、单元音舌位示意图、双元音舌位示意图、辅音发音示意图等。

3. 英语元音:单元音(前元音、后元音、中元音)、双元音。

4. 英语辅音:爆破音、破擦音、摩擦音、鼻音、舌边音、半元音。

5. 句子的读法:音节、重音、节奏、失去爆破、强弱读、连读。

6. 语调:降调、升调、升降调、多语调群。

为了便于英语语音教学和学习,我们在本书附录里增加了“英语语音小常识”,“英美英语注音系统及读音的差异”,“语音学术语”,“英语辅音表”以及“高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲”语音教学部分等内容。

《新编英语语音教程》从策划、编写到出版,得到了西外杨达复、潘惠霞两位教授和世界图书出版西安公司责任编辑李林海先生、门莉君女士的大力协助。外籍教师 Ann Middleton 和 Ronald·W·Reagan 为此书的语音及语调部分配了音,并对书中内容做了一些语言上的修改。在此,对他们深表谢意。书中难免有疏漏之处,敬请同行和使用者不吝赐教。

编 者

2008年7月30日

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UNIT

One

Vowels

Aims of the unit

In this unit, we are going to learn the front vowels in English. We are going to learn:

1. how to pronounce the four front vowels
2. how to pronounce them in words, phrases and sentences
3. how to tell the differences between them
4. the combination of letters for each of them.

本单元学习前元音[i:], [ɪ], [e]和[æ]。

1. 我们要学会发这四个前元音。
2. 掌握它们在词中和句中的发音。
3. 学会如何区分它们。
4. 掌握四个元音的字母组合发音。

[i:]

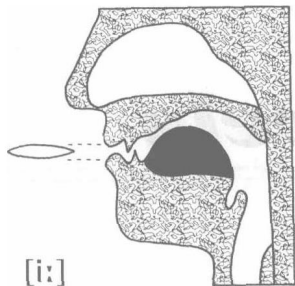
[ɪ]

[e]

[æ]

* Introduction 概述 *

In English there are four front vowels: [i:] [ɪ] [e] and [æ]. When they are pronounced, the tip of the tongue is pressed against the lower teeth. The front part of the tongue is raised at varying degrees. The lips are either spread or kept neutral but not rounded. 在英语中有四个前元音 [i:], [ɪ], [e] 和 [æ], 发这四个音时舌尖抵下齿, 口形扁平, 不能向前收拢。



[i:] is a long, unrounded, close front vowel. When [i:] is pronounced, the front of the tongue nearly touches the front part of the hard palate, and the muscles of the tongue and cheeks are tense. The lips are drawn back in a “smile” and a long voiced sound is produced.

舌身前部尽量抬向硬腭，在舌面和硬腭之间留一定的空隙，舌尖抵住前下齿，下颌略向下伸，使两齿分开；两唇扁平，拉向两侧的嘴角；展唇位。

Word Practice 词汇练习



fee [fi:]	tea [ti:]	key [ki:]	three [θri:]	weave [wi:v]
team [ti:m]	veal [vi:l]	seat [si:t]	read [ri:d]	trainee [treɪni:]
please [pli:z]	feeder ['fi:də]	feature ['fi:tʃə]	seeker ['si:kə]	teacher ['ti:tʃə]

Phrase Practice 短语练习



to weed the wheat	a team leader
a League meeting	three weeks
a wheeler-dealer	Swedish cheese
the East Sea Fleet	green tea
a real secret	eat a piece of meat
a Chinese leader	reach the peak

Sentence Practice 句子练习

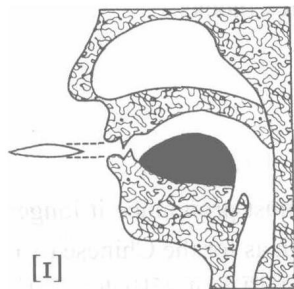


Seeing is believing.
Please keep it a secret.
We need a cup of green tea.
The teacher repeated the speech.
A policeman helps to keep peace.
The leaves of these trees are green.
A friend in need is a friend indeed.
Do you feed these animals with meat?
The Chiefs will meet the Queen at three.
My niece keeps a lot of beans for meals.
He is leaving a piece of his field for wheat.
Few people had three pieces of meat at the meal.

Do you *see* the *green leaves* of *each tree* in the *field*?

She really *feels* very *weak* after *sweeping* the *street*.

We *sleep peacefully*, *dream sweetly* and *speak freely*.



[ɪ] is a short, unrounded, half-close front vowel. The general position of the tongue, when it is pronounced, resembles that of [i:], but the front of the tongue is lower and a little drawn back. The lips are loosely spread and the tongue is lax.

舌身抬起的高度略低于长元音[i:],舌尖抵住前下齿,舌尖用力略小于发[i:]时的力度,两齿分开;两颊放松。

Word Practice 词汇练习



sit [sɪt]

hit [hɪt]

lid [lɪd]

pig [pɪɡ]

fit [fɪt]

Dick [dɪk]

did [dɪd]

kick [kɪk]

tick [tɪk]

pill [pɪl]

pity ['pɪtɪ]

witty ['wɪtɪ]

kinky ['kɪŋkɪ]

Vicky ['vɪkɪ]

silly ['sɪlɪ]

Phrase Practice 短语练习



six thick thistle sticks

a ship trip

to dig with a big pick

sticky fingers

little lily in a lift

a beautiful city

a stiff fish

bit by bit

little by little

a silver lid

as fit as a fiddle

sit in a ship

Sentence Practice 句子练习



Tim is as thin as a pin.

Give her a pill if she's sick.

A quick witted cricket critic.

She filled my dish with fish.

He lived in the mill on the hill.

I hid the whip in a tin in the river.

Whit is eating fish with chopsticks.

The six little sisters live in this city.

Never swim immediately after dinner!



The fisherman's ship was **hit** by the wind.

Sister Lily **is sitting** in the kitchen **knitting**.

She **is holding** some pins **between** her lips.

Six sick hicks **nick** six slick bricks with picks and sticks.

Bill's big brother **is building** a beautiful building **between** two big brick blocks.

Sound Discrimination 辨音练习



[i:] [ɪ]

1. [i:] is a long and close front vowel. When we pronounce it, we must pronounce it longer than the Chinese (i) and the front of the tongue is not raised so high as for the Chinese (i). 但很多初学者会把英语前元音[i:]和汉语中的“衣”相等同,发英语前元音[i:]时,舌位略低于汉语“衣”,唇部肌肉比发“衣”时紧张。

2. [ɪ] is a short, half close front vowel. It is unrounded and lax. And it is not pronounced as front as the long vowel [i:].

前元音[ɪ]发音的口形较前元音[i:]大,唇部肌肉松弛,发音位置略微靠后。

[i:t]	[ɪt]	[i:z]	[ɪz]	[sti:l]	[stri:l]
[bi:t]	[bɪt]	[fi:l]	[fɪl]	[mi:l]	[mɪl]
[di:p]	[dɪp]	[ni:t]	[nɪt]	[li:v]	[lɪv]
[li:k]	[lɪk]	[i:tʃ]	[ɪtʃ]	[fi:t]	[fɪt]
[si:n]	[sɪn]	[pi:k]	[pɪk]	[di:d]	[dɪd]

treat or trick

a trip by sea

to kill a flea

Sticky Keys^①

to pick peas

three wishes

a piece of cheap microchip

a friend in need

as busy as a bee

a big tree

simple and easy

six peaches

I slit the sheet, the sheet I slit, and on the slitted sheet I sit.

The slimmy little Dee picked a big basketful of sweet fat peas.

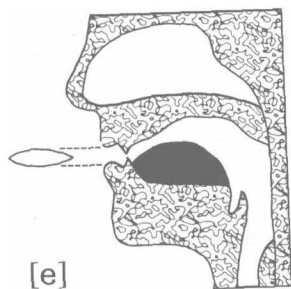
He'll weep if they whip him.

He feels quite ill after the meals on the ship.

She was pleased to be given these pretty beads.

Please give Peter three tickets for the film.

① Sticky Keys is a Microsoft Windows program designed for people who have difficulty holding down two or more keys at a time. When a shortcut requires a key combination, the Sticky Keys feature lets you press a modifier key, such as Shift, Ctrl, Alt, or the Windows Logo key, and have it remain active until another key is pressed. To turn on or off the program, press the Shift key five times.



[e] is a short, unrounded, half-open front vowel. When [e] is pronounced, the lips are more loosely spread and slightly further apart than those for [ɪ]. The front of the tongue is near the upper teeth ridge.

舌尖抵住下齿, 前舌身抬起, 中高舌位, 低于[i:]; 牙床张开到能容下一个食指, 两唇扁平且拉向嘴角。

Word Practice 词汇练习



bed [bed]	Ben [ben]	said [sed]	wet [wet]	neck [nek]
cell [sel]	beg [beg]	get [get]	red [red]	shed [ʃed]
bell [bel]	melt [melt]	stead [sted]	kept [kept]	held [held]

Phrase Practice 短语练习



ten guests	seven beds
men of sense	the next lesson
fresh eggs	fresh and energetic
television sets	the best text
terrible weather	press the bell
very well	a pet vet

Sentence Practice 句子练习

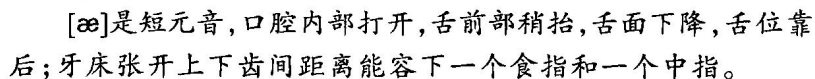


Good, better, best,
Never let it rest,
Till good is better,
And better best.

Ted is wet with sweat.
All is well that ends well.
East or west, home is best.
Better to do well than to say well.
They are selling pens and pencils.
We ate bread and eggs for breakfast.



He slept in a red and yellow tent in the desert.



ramp *['ræmpə]*

at the bank

Sally *ran back* to get her *hat*.

Don't let the *cat* out of the *bag*.

Jack *hands* a *map* to Pam.

They *planned* to *smash* the *dam*.

Sam catches a lot of *bass*.

A *black cat* is *catching* a *fat rat*.

The *man* *ran* *madly* to the *camp*.

Sam and *Pat* *sat* on the river *bank*.

The *rat* is running on the *narrow track*.

The *rabbit* *dashed back* from the *sandy bank*.

Mary and Sally *ran back* to *gather* the *black hat* and the *black bag*.

Pat married a *handsome* young *man* and had a *happy family*.

Sound Discrimination 辨音练习



[e] [æ]

1. When [e] is pronounced, the distance between your lower and upper teeth is as wide as the tip of your index finger. 发[e]时, 口形宽度约与食指相同。
2. When [æ] is pronounced, the distance between your lower and upper teeth is as wide as the front part of your index and middle finger together. 发[æ]时, 口形宽度约中指和食指相加。
3. [e]和[æ]口形大小不一样; 不要把英语中的[æ]发成汉语中的“啊”。

[set]	[sæt]	[sed]	[sæd]	['ketl]	['kætl]
[led]	[læd]	[bet]	[bæt]	['betə]	['bætə]
[bed]	[bæd]	[hed]	[hæd]	[met]	[mæt]
[beg]	[bæg]	[hens]	[hæns]	['letə]	['lætə]
[ded]	[dæd]	[pen]	[pæn]	[ken]	[kæn]

gather together

a *dead cat*

fed and *clad*

a *leather jacket*

lap belt

empty hand

a *felt hat*

a *red apple*

head lamp

a *shallow-headed lamb*

back end

general manager

Sally *said* she *felt* sorry for *Mat* because her *pet* was *dead*.

Ted and *Pam* *sang* songs for their *fans*.

A *better tennis bat* makes a great *tennis champ*.

Fran's dad *buried* the *smelly bass* under *an* American *ash*.

Fred Hagger *carried* a big *sledge hammer*.

Happy Mary *married* *Harry* *merrily*.



Rules of Reading (combination of letters) 读音规则

[i:]	we	she	fever	secret	complete	-ese
	meet	tree	three	seem	guarantee	trainee
	neat	leave	eat	please	pea	feature
	police	marine	routine			
	believe	chief	grief			
	receive	perceive				
[ɪ]	fin	dick	whip	quick	timid	
	system	study	myth	pity	myriad	
	(rare spellings)	busy	minute			
	pretty	expect	eccentric	emit	-ed	-ess
	village	comrade	suffrage			
	(rare spelling)	women				
[e]	edible	beg	bell	get	wreck	
	stead	ready	sweat	weather	meadow	
	(rare spellings)	said	Thames			
[æ]	add	narrow	cap	sack	crab	
	(rare spellings)	plaid	plait			

Listening 听力练习



- A: When does Ann get up?
B: She gets up at six-fifteen on weekdays.
- A: What subject does Alice teach?
B: She teaches English and arithmetic.
- A: How's your political science class? Is it as difficult as it was last semester?
B: It seems a little easier. I've passed all the quizzes so far.
- A: Would you please bring me a soup spoon?
B: Why, certainly. I have a couple of them here.
- A: Aren't you going in the pool, Bobby?
B: I think I'll take a nap first.
- A: Look at all the bubbles this soap makes.
B: It's a special bath soap.
- A: Do you like Miami?
B: I don't think its very nice. But my mother likes it. She comes here almost every month.
- A: What do you see in this picture?

B: A lab. I see a sound lab. Peter and Bob are having listening class.

9. A: Any meat?

B: Yes, only tinned meat.

A: Is it beef?

B: No, it's chicken.

A: Is it ready to eat?

B: Well, you'd better heat it.

Reading 朗读练习



I. Poem

I'm a brave, brave mouse;
I go marching through the house
And I'm not afraid of anything at all.
For danger I'm prepared,
And I'm never, never scared.
No, I'm not afraid of anything at all.

What about a cat?
What — a cat?
Yes, a cat!
Big and fat!
Well, except for a cat,
I'm not afraid of anything at all.

II. Story

Mr. Smith left his car outside his apartment one night, as usual, but when he came down the next morning to go to his office, he discovered that the car wasn't there. He called the police and told them what had happened, and they said that they would try to find it.

When Mr. Smith came home from his office that evening, the car was back again in its usual place in front of his house. He examined it carefully to see whether it had been damaged, and found two theater tickets on one of the seats and a letter which said, "We're very sorry. We took your car because of an emergency."

Mr. and Mrs. Smith went to the theater with the two tickets the next night and enjoyed themselves very much.

When they got back home, they found that thieves had taken almost everything they had had in their apartment.



* Tongue Twisters 绕口令 *



There is a bee,
Sitting on my knee,
Drinking some tea,
And looking at the sea.

The fish in the river swiftly swim.
And slip through the weeds with a silver gleam.
Till they flick their fins and rise with a swish.
To nibble the midges that skim the stream.

He makes a green tea out of the green leaves of these trees.

Denise sees the fleece.
Denise sees the fleas.
At least Denise could sneeze.
And feed and freeze the fleas.

If you can't can any candy can,
How many candy cans can a candy canner can
If he can can candy cans ?

A bitter biting bittern
Bit a better brother bittern,
And the bitter better bittern
Bit the bitter biter back.
And the bitter bittern, bitten,
By the better bitten bittern,
Said: "I'm a bitter biter bit, alack!"

Vowels

本单元学习两个中元音和两个后元音。我们将学习怎样发好这四个音。

[a:]

中元音的发音部位在口腔中部或靠近中部。[ɜ:]常用于重读音节,[ə]用于非重读音节。[ʌ]发音靠近中元音,在过去的语音书里被称为中元音。[ɑ:]是后元音中发音口形最大的一个音,舌面很低。



[3:] 是一个半开、半闭、中元音的舌尖始终抵住前下齿龈，口形扁平，舌面稍下压，肌肉紧张，面带微笑。