主编 蒋小青 舒清海



为梦想造就可能

名师指津

听说考试好易通

考纲话题通用版

广东高考英语听说考试指导与训练

廣生省出版集團广东人人出版社

名师指津

听说考试好易通

考纲话题通用版

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前 言

本书由具有多年高三英语听说备考指导经验的一线教师以《普通高中英语课程标准》和《考试说明》中所附的"话题项目表"为线索,按照"广东省普通高考英语听说考试要求",在深入研究"听说考试样题"和"听说高考试题"的基础上编写,具有较强的实用性和针对性。归纳起来,本书有八大特色:

一、按高考试题编写, 仿真度高

我们认真研究了听说考试样题和近两年高考听说试题,深入分析了考试要求在高考命题中的具体落实情况。我们所编的模拟训练题和仿真试题,其命题思路和考点设置与高考听说试题完全吻合,仿真度高,针对性强,是同类材料无法相比的。

二、依课标话题选材,题材广泛

以24个话题为线索进行分类训练,题材广泛,有较强的系统性和全面性,绝不是随意拼凑的一本练习题集。

三、课前有歌曲欣赏, 轻松备练

在进行每个话题训练之前,我们安排了一首优美动听的英文歌曲,让学生轻松愉快地进入训练状态。

四、三问五答有特训,循序渐进

每个话题前在歌曲欣赏后,安排了与话题相关的三问特训(120 句提问训练)和五答精练 (72 段对话听答训练)。由重点训练听关键词和特殊疑问句的疑问词开始,分三级(用三个大题 来体现)循序渐进,逐步过渡到与高考"五答"完全一致的考试模式。

五、有听说基础点拨, 醍醐灌顶

全书前有听说基础,包括朗读基础、三问五答基础和故事复述方法等的归纳与点拨。如:什么叫意群;什么是连读;什么叫失去爆破;什么情况下失去爆破;故事复述时需注意些什么;等等。

六、模仿朗读有标注, 跟读有方

模仿朗读部分有意群停顿、连读、声调等标记,口语基础较差的同学可依此进行模仿朗读训练,迅速掌握朗读技能,朗读起来会更加节奏清晰、自然流畅。

七、仿真训练三十套, 题量充足

本书除有三问特训和五答精练之外,按24个话题,每个话题配有1套模拟训练题,再加6套仿真试题,共30套题,题量充足,对听说能力的提高提供了可靠保证。

八、操作方式很简易,使用方便

本书与光盘同时使用,单机光盘,自带 QuickTime 播放软件,按"下一步"点完即可,安装简易;且可在任何一台电脑上使用,随时随地可练习。光盘中除有练习或考试模式的软件外,还有 MP3 和 MP4。值得一提的是,训练软件上有"暂停"和"最小化",教师可边讲边练,使用十分方便。

通过"要求"与"考题"可知,与往年相比,"听说"考试不但增加了"说"的内容,而且"听"的难度也大大增加了。因为"角色扮演"中的视听内容只播放一次,其内容在经过"三问"之后,到"五答"时才用到,这比过去的听力理解少听了一遍,且在隔了一段时间之后才回答问题,难度显然增加了很多;再说"故事复述",若听不懂或者听懂了记不住,都会给复述带来困难或者无法复述。"听说听说,听不懂就不可能说",因此,我们认为"听"是"说"的前提,我们必须高度重视"听",在听懂的基础上大胆地"说"。

听说能力的提高不是一蹴而就的,应当及早开始训练;建议有条件的学校每天抽大约 20 分钟的时间统一播放 1 套听说题(或者至少每周播放 3 套)供考生训练。有了量变,才会产生质变。加大听说训练量,听说高分有希望!





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广东省普通高考"英语听说"考试要求

根据《广东省普通高校招生考试改革调整方案》,广东省普通高考英语科考试从 2011 年开始分别进行笔试与听说考试。其中,听说考试占英语科总分(满分 150 分)的 10%。经反复测试和多方论证,制定广东省普通高考"英语听说"考试要求。

一、考试范围与内容

根据普通高等学校对新生文化素质的要求,依据中华人民共和国教育部 2003 年颁布的《普通高中课程方案(实验)》和《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》,确定"英语听说"考试的内容。

(一) 语言知识

要求考生掌握并能运用英语语音、词汇、语法基础知识以及所学功能意念和话题(以每年颁布的考试大纲为依据),要求词汇量为3500个词左右。

(二) 语言运用

听力要求考生听懂所熟悉话题的简短独白和对话。考生应能:

- (1) 理解主旨和要义:
- (2) 获取具体的、事实性信息;
- (3) 对所听内容作出推断;
- (4) 理解说话者的意图、观点和态度。

口语要求考生根据题示进行口头表达。考生应能:

- (1) 询问或传递事实性信息,表达意思和想法;
- (2) 做到语音、语调自然;
- (3) 做到语言运用得体;
- (4) 使用有效的交际策略。

二、考试形式

"英语听说"考试时间约30分钟。考试实行计算机辅助考试,试卷满分60分。

三、试卷结构和题型

"英语听说"考试内容、题量、计分和时间安排如下:

题序	题型	题量	赋分	时间
A节	模仿朗读	- 1	20	- 15.5
B节	角色扮演	1	16	约 30 分钟
C节	故事复述	1	24	
总计		3	60	约 30 分钟

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计算机辅助"英语听说"考试最终计入英语科总成绩的分值=卷面成绩(满分60分)×0.25,四舍五入取整数计分。

四、题型说明

A节 模仿朗读,要求考生观看一段大约一分钟的片断,然后考生开始模仿训练:先阅读文字稿,再对照文字稿听录音。完成训练之后考生开始模仿朗读:考生对照片断的字幕朗读,要求考生的语音、语调和语速尽可能与片断保持一致。

B节 角色扮演,要求考生观看一段大约两分钟的片段,明确自己拟要扮演的角色以及要完成的任务。看完片段之后首先根据中文提示,准备 20 秒钟后用英语提出三个问题,计算机将回答考生的提问;然后计算机向考生提出五个问题,考生必须根据自己所听的内容(包括片段和计算机的回答两部分)回答问题,回答问题之前考生有 10 秒钟的准备时间。

C节 故事复述,要求考生先听一段大约两分钟的独白,录音播放两遍。考生准备一分钟 之后开始复述所听的内容。要求考生尽可能使用自己的语言复述,而且复述内容应涵盖尽可能 多的原文信息点。选取的独白其体裁主要以记述文和议论文为主。



广东省普通高考"英语听说"考试样题

Welcome to Computer-based English Listening and Speaking Test. CELST is a module of National Matriculation English Test (Guangdong Version), consisting of three parts. Part A is Reading Aloud. In this part, you are required to watch a video clip and read after the speaker in the video. Part B is Role Play. In this part, you are required to act as a role and complete three communicative tasks: listen to a speaker, ask the speaker three questions and then answer five questions from the computer acting as another role. Part C is Retelling. In this part, you are required to listen to a monologue, and then retell what you have heard in your own words.



In this part, you are required to watch a video clip and read after the speaker in the video.

Under the effect of global warming, the ice cap has lost 40% of its thickness in 40 years. Its surface area in the summer shrinks year by year. It could disappear before 2030. Some **predictions** suggest 2015. Soon these waters will be free of ice several summer months a year. The **sunbeams** that the ice sheet **previously** reflected back now **penetrate** the dark water, heating it up. The warming process gathers pace. This ice contains the records of our planet. The **concentration** of carbon dioxide hasn't been so high for several hundred thousand years. Humanity has never lived in an atmosphere like this.

现在你有一分钟的准备时间。

Now you have ONE minute to practice reading.

现在请对照原文, 再听一遍录音。

Now listen to the speaker once again. And try to read after the speaker.

现在开始录音。

Now read as the speaker in the video.

Part B Role Play (角色扮演)

In this part, you are required to act as a role and complete three communicative tasks: listen to a speaker, ask the speaker three questions and then answer five questions.

Now please listen to the speaker.

情景介绍

角色: 你是学生

任务: (1) 和同学谈论各自的大学生活及今后的打算;

(2) 根据谈话内容回答问题。

下面请用英语提出三个问题。每个问题有20秒的准备时间。当你听见"滴"声时,开始提问。

Now please ask the speaker three questions. You have twenty seconds to prepare the question. When you hear a beep, begin to ask the question.



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- 1. 你必须要做兼职吗?
- 2. 毕业后你想做什么?
- 3. 你已决定按照你父母的意愿去做吗?

下面请用英语回答五个问题。每小题有 10 秒的准备时间。当你听见"滴"声时,开始回答。 Now please get ready to answer five questions. You are allowed ten seconds to prepare the answer. When you hear a beep, begin to answer the question.



Part C Story Retelling (故事复述)

In this part, you are required to listen to a monologue, and then retell it based on what you have heard.

梗 概: 穷小伙给女友送碎花瓶,假装是进门时摔碎的,可是花瓶碎片是预先独立包装好的。

关键词:

vase (花瓶)

broken (碎的)

drop (摔下, 丢下)

unpack (从包裹中取出)

separately (分别地,独立地)

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"英语听说"考试样题录音原文与参考答案



Under the effect of global warming, the ice cap has lost 40% of its thickness in 40 years. Its surface area in the summer shrinks year by year. It could disappear before 2030. Some predictions suggest 2015. Soon these waters will be free of ice several summer months a year. The sunbeams that the ice sheet previously reflected back now penetrate the dark water, heating it up. The warming process gathers pace. This ice contains the records of our planet. The concentration of carbon dioxide hasn't been so high for several hundred thousand years. Humanity has never lived in an atmosphere like this.

Part B Role Play (角色扮演)

视频对话

Frank: Oh. Hi, Maria. I haven't seen you for ages.

Maria: Hi, Frank. I'm in the neighborhood. So I thought I would drop by. So how have you been?

Frank: Oh, I'm doing okay, but school has been really busy these days. I'm doing hotel management at college, and I work part-time, 20 hours a week as a waiter at a restaurant near my campus. The pay isn't bad. How about you?

Maria: I'm very fine. I'm doing computer science. Actually, when I first started college, I wanted to major in French, but I realized I might have a hard time finding a job using the language, so I changed to computer science. With the right skills, finding a job in the computer industry shouldn't be as difficult.

三间

1. Do you have to do a part-time job?

Well, fortunately, I got a four-year scholarship that pays for all my fees. You know it's not easy to get. I'm lucky.

2. What do you want to do after graduation?

My parents want me to go on studying for a second or a third degree. They hope I can become a teacher in a university.

3. Have you decided to do as your parents told you?

Well, I haven't decided for sure. The study for higher degrees will be tough work and it takes years to complete them. It's not a bad idea to have a job in the computer industry when I get my first degree.

五答

1. Where does Frank do his part-time job?

He works as a part-time waiter at a restaurant near his campus.

2. What did Maria want to major in when she first started college?

She wanted to major in French when she first started college.

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3. Why did Maria say that she was lucky?

Because she got a four-year scholarship that paid for all her fees. It's not easy to get.

4. What kind of job do Maria's parents want her to do after graduation?

They want her to become a teacher in a university after graduation.

5. How does Maria like studying for higher degrees?

She thinks it would be tough work because it takes years to complete them.



A young man's present

A young man had the beautiful girlfriend. The man was very poor while the girl was rich. The young man wanted to give her a present on her birthday, but he had no idea how to do it, as he had very little money. The next morning he went to a shop. There were many fine things, but all these things were too expensive. There was one thing he could not take his eyes off. It was a beautiful vase. That was a suitable present for his girlfriend. He had been looking at the vase for half an hour when the manager of the shop noticed him. The young man looked so unhappy that the manager asked what had happened to him.

The young man told him everything. The manager decided to help him. He pointed to a vase broken into many pieces and said; "I shall order my worker to pack it and take it to your girlfriend. When he enters the room, he will drop it."

On the birthday of his girlfriend the young man was very excited.

Everything happened as had been planned. The worker brought in the vase, and as he entered the room he dropped it. When the vase was unpacked the guests saw that each piece was packed separately.

参考范文

A poor young man had a beautiful rich girlfriend. The young man wanted to give her a present on her birthday. But he had very little money. The next morning he went to a shop only to find all the fine things were too expensive. He looked at the vase so long that the manager of the shop noticed him. The manager asked the unhappy young man what had happened to him.

After hearing the young man's story, the manager decided to help him. He pointed to a broken vase and said he would order his worker to pack it and take it to his girlfriend. When the worker enters the room, he will drop it.

On the birthday of his girlfriend everything happened as had been planned. The worker brought in the vase, and as he entered the room, he dropped it. However, when the vase was unpacked the guests saw that each piece of the vase was packed separately.



英语读音规则

一、国际音标简介

- 1. 学习英语首先要掌握音标(或称为音素)的发音。音素是英语发音的最小单位。英语中字母和单词的读音,都是由一个或多个音素拼读而成。记录英语音素的符号叫音标。音标通常放在两条斜线(//)内,以区别于字母。
- 2. 英语语言在其发展的历史进程中产生了繁多的音标种类。而我们要学习的,同时也是教 科书中所采用的最新"国际音标"。
- 3. 最新"国际音标"共有48个音素,由发音时气流是否受阻可分辅音和元音两大类。在发音过程中由气流通过口腔或鼻腔不受阻碍而发出的音叫元音,受阻碍而发出的音叫辅音。
 - 4. 英语辅音和元音在英语语言中的作用,就相当于汉语中的声母和韵母。

二、英语国际音标表(48个)

1. 元音音素: (20 个)

单元音 (12 个)	长元音 (5): /iː/ /ɜː/ /uː/ /ɔː/ /ɑː/
	短元音 (7): /ı/ /ə/ /ʊ/ /ɒ/ /ʌ/ /e/ /æ/
双元音 (8个)	/eɪ/ /aɪ/ /əʊ/ /aʊ/ /ɔɪ/ /ɪə/ /eə/ /ʊə/

2. 辅音音素: (28 个)

法外位文(11人)	清辅音: /p/ /t/ /k/ /f / /θ/ /s/ /ts/ /ʃ/ /tʃ/ /tr/ /h/	K 1			
清浊辅音(11个)	浊辅音: /b//d//g//v//ð//z//dz//3//dz//dr//r/				
鼻音	/m/ /n/ /ŋ/				
半元音	/w/ /j/				
边音	/1/	H IT			

三、弄清楚几种音节

音节是发音过程中最小的语音片段。

1. **开音节**: 以"元音字母 + 辅音字母 + e (不发音)"结尾的重读音节,或者以一个元音字母结尾的重读音节。前者是相对开音节,后者是绝对开音节。

其读音规则是:元音字母读字母本音。

2. 闭音节: 以"元音字母+辅音字母"结尾的重读音节。

其读音规则是元音字母读短音。

3. R-音节: 元音字母分别与 r 构成的重读音节。

其读音规则是: R-音节读长音。

4. Re-音节:元音字母分别与 re 构成的重读音节。

其读音规则是: Re-音节读双元音或长音。

5. 成音节: /m/ /n/ /l/三个辅音发音比较响亮,可以与其它辅音构成音节,叫成音节。

例子见下表:

音节	读音	例子				
开	a /ei/	age cake grade same face baby lady April				
	e /iː/	相 these scene gene scheme theme 绝 he me be she 对				
音	i /aɪ/	对 five nine bike fine nice like 开 hi bicycle China				
节	o / əʊ/	开 five nine bike fine nice like 开 hi bicycle China 音 home those phone hello nose 节 no go open over				
	u /juː/	use excuse huge cute student				
	a/æ/	bag mad apple matter map and				
闭	e /e/	beg bed led red send rent egg				
音	i /1/	it is in six sit this sick				
节	o /p/	not box clock dog on cock top				
	u/n/	bus cup mum but us number much				
	ar /aː/	c <u>ar arm star farm far</u> mer guit <u>ar par</u> k				
R-	er /31/	her term mercy serve service refer infer herb				
音	ir /31/	girl thirteen shirt bird first sir skirt				
节	or /si/	morning short forty order sort for				
	ur /31/	p <u>ur</u> ple n <u>ur</u> se <u>pur</u> se h <u>ur</u> t Th <u>ur</u> sday t <u>ur</u> n ret <u>ur</u> n occ <u>ur</u>				
	are /eə/	hare care				
Re-	ere /eə/ /1ə/	there where; here merely				
音	ire /aɪə/	fire tire admire wire				
节	ore /oi/	before				
	ure /və/	p <u>ure</u> s <u>ure</u> c <u>ure</u>				
成	m/əm/	au <u>tum</u> n				
音	n/ən/	open				
节	1/əl/	apple turtle				

四、常见字母组合的读音

字母组合	读音	例 子		
ee		three tree green sheep meet beef see seek		
ea	/iː/	eat tea meat leave lead teacher team mean speak clean		
ie		piece receive ceiling believe chief		
Y	/iː/	heat teacher lead speak meat eat leaf tea		
ea	/e/	head bread pleasure meadow bread		
	/19/	ear near hear tear fear		
ear	/eə/	pear bear		
	/31/	learn earn earth heard		
eer	/19/	beer deer pioneer engineer volunteer		
air	/eə/	chair hair fair		



字母组合	读音	例 子			
ai	/e1/	rain brain paint plain raise			
	/u//uː/	book look good foot wood wool room moon tooth food			
00	/ N/	blood flood			
oa	/90/	boat coat goal goat soap			
	/au/	house out mouse ground account sound loud around			
ou	/N/	country trouble			
our oor	/31/	four mourn court; floor door			
The state of	/au/	now flower down cow how town power			
ow	/əʊ/	know low below grow blow show flow shallow arrow			
-ould	/ud/	could would should			
-oy -oi	/31/	boy toy joy oil soil voice choice			
-ay -ey	/eɪ/	lay ray play say may way they grey			
-у	/ai/	my try dry fly eye			
old	/auld/	old scold			
ost	/əust/	host hostess ghost			
ing	/iŋ/	sing thing interesting exciting			
eng	/eŋ/	length strength			
igh	/aɪ/	high light night			
ough augh	/21/	ought thought bought sought; taught caught			
al	/21/	small wall talk tall hall ball call walk			
	/90/	stove			
0	/N/	love above come mother brother does			
	/uː/	move movement			
qu	/kw/	quiz quick quite quiet quarter			
-ast	/aist/	fast last			
-ass	/ais/	class glass			
wor-	/31/	worm work world			
ch tch	/tʃ/	China Chinese much teacher chicken; watch match			
sh	/5/	she English fish ship short shop			
ck	/k/	black clock lock blackboard sock			
J	/0/	three mouth thirteen threat thread length			
th	/ð/	this that they father mother weather feather			
nk	/ŋk/	think thank ink sink			
ph	/f/	phone telephone photo			
-ge -dge	/d3/	orange age page edge knowledge			

听说基础与训练

. 朗读基础: 何时需要停顿?

我们在朗读一篇短文时,要注意停顿节奏。停顿的主要规则有:

- (1) 在句与句之间,或者说,有句号(.)、分号(;)、问号(?)等标点时,应当稍作停顿,然后再接着读下去。
 - (2) 句中若有逗号时,也应当稍作停顿。如 Luckily, /nobody was hurt.
- (3) 在朗读一个长句子的时候,其中虽然没有标点,同样需要停顿。但停顿不是随意的, 只能在意群之间进行。

2. 朗读基础: 什么叫意群?

一个句子可根据意思和语法结构分成若干小段,每一小段称为一个意群。同一意群中的词与词的关系紧密相关,密不可分,否则就会引起误解。简言之,意群就是意思密不可分的一群词(短语或从句)。例如:

Luckily, /nobody was hurt/in this car accident. 幸运的是,没有人在这场汽车事故中受伤。

After school, /my classmates and I/are going to play football. 放学后, 我和我的同学们要去踢足球。

He told me/where she was. 他告诉我她在哪里。

由此可见,意群可以是:名词短语(如 my classmates and I)、介词短语(如 After school)、简短的主谓结构(如 nobody was hurt)、简短的主谓宾结构(如 He told me)、简短的从句(如 where she was)等。

3. 朗读基础: 什么是连读?

在连贯地说话或朗读时,在同一个意群(即短语或从句)中,如果相邻的两个词前者以辅音音素结尾,后者以元音或半元音(/j/和/w/)音素开头,就会自然地将辅音和元音相拼,构成一个音节,这就是连读。如:

Let me have a look at it.

Nice to meet you.

若前一词以-r或-re结尾,后一词以元音开头时,可将/r/与后面的元音拼读。如:

They looked for it here and there.

注意:连读时的音节一般不重读,只需顺其自然地一带而过,不可以加音,也不可以读得太重。

4. 朗读基础: 连读的条件

连读只发生在同一个意群中。在两个不同的意群之间,即使辅音与元音相连,也不可连读。如:

There is an old book/in the bag.

句中, There is 之间可以连读, an 与 old 之间也可以连读, 因为他们在同一个意群中; 但是, book 虽以辅音结尾, in 以元音开头, 也不能连读, 因为他们不属同一个意群。



又如: I hope/it will be fine. 这个句子中的 hope 与 it 就不能连读,因为主句 I hope 是一个意群,后面的从句是另一个意群了。

5. 朗读基础: 什么叫失去爆破?

在自然流畅的说话或朗读中,除了会产生连读外,还会有失去爆破(也叫不完全爆破)现象:爆破音/p/,/b/,/t/,/d/,/k/,/g/在一定情况下不必爆破出来,也就是说,气流不必冲破阻碍,而只是发音器官在口腔中形成阻碍,稍作停顿后马上过渡到后面的音。如:

bla (ck) board, foo (t) ball, ke (p) t 等。括号中的辅音字母对应的辅音音素/k/, /t/, /p/稍作停顿, 没发出音来。

6. 朗读基础: 什么情况下失去爆破?

失去爆破或不完全爆破,既可发生在单词内部,也可发生在两个相邻的单词之间。在以下四种情况下发生不完全爆破:

- (1) 爆破音 (失去爆破) +爆破音。如: a bi (g) car, a ba (d) cold 等。
- (2) 爆破音 (失去爆破) + 摩擦音。摩擦音有/f/, /v/, /s/, /z/, /θ/, /δ/, /ʃ/, /ʒ/, /r/, /h/。如: the nigh (t) show, I didn' (t) say so.
- (3) 爆破音(失去爆破)+破擦音。破擦音有/tʃ/, /dʒ/, /tr/, /dr/, /ts/, /dz/。如: a grea(t) change, abou(t) tha(t) child
- (4) 爆破音 (失去爆破) + 鼻辅音 (/m/, /n/)。前面的爆破音失去爆破。如 a bi (t) more expensive 等。
 - (5) 爆破音 (失去爆破) +舌侧音 (/l/)。如: They are very frien (d) ly to us.

7. 朗读基础: 重读与非重读

朗读时要注意轻重缓慢。轻重的一般规则是:实词重读,虚词不重读。

- (1) 名词、动词、形容词、副词、数词是实词,一般要重读。
- (2) 冠词、连词、介词、助动词是虚词,一般不重读。
- (3) 大多数代词不重读,但指示代词和疑问代词要重读。

例如: Janet has gone to school.

He is a tall young man with blue eyes.

Who came to see me this evening?

注意: 若上文刚出现过的并且重读的单词, 第二次提到时一般不再重读。如:

- -How many boys are there in the room?
- —There are twenty boys in it.

问句中的 boys 要重读,但答语中的 boys 就不要重读了。

8. 朗读基础:虚词也可重读

在下列几种情况下,虚词也重读。

(1) 要特别强调的虚词。如:

We saw **him** playing by the river. (句中的代词 him 一般不重读,但若要强调看到的是"他",而不是别人,也可以重读)

(2) 助动词或 be 动词与 not 结合时。如:

Didn't I tell you yesterday?

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