



新托福系列丛书

iBT TOEFL XI LIE CONG SHU



# 新托福

# 口语突破

**iBT TOEFL**  
**Speaking Breakthrough**

(美) Howard·Lynn·Jessop (审)

主编 侯新民 姜登祯

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# 前 言

托福考试(TOEFL)由美国教育考试服务中心(ETS)开发,用于测试母语为非英语的考生在校园环境中理解和使用英语的能力。托福考试是一种标准化英语水平测试。目前全球各地约有 4500 多所大专院校和相关机构要求学生入学时提供托福考试成绩。托福成绩也是获取奖学金的重要条件之一。对于准备出国深造的人,托福成绩将是获得签证的重要依据。

托福在中国已有二十多年的历史,从 2005 年开始,托福考试作了一系列重大改革。改革后的托福测试,在时间、题型、考试方式及计分方法等方面都有相应变化。为了帮助参加托福考试的考生尽快熟悉新的托福考试,掌握必要的应试技巧,提高应试能力,我们特编写了此套新托福考试系列丛书。这套丛书由《新托福考试综合指南》、《新托福听力突破》、《新托福阅读突破》、《新托福写作突破》、《新托福口语突破》、《新托福全真模拟测试题集》六册构成。

这套丛书的特点有以下几个方面:

## 1. 循序渐进,由易到难

本套丛书,除《新托福全真模拟测试题集》外,每册均有托福试题简介(包括试题形式、内容、要求等)、基本功训练、专项训练及讲解、应试技巧及模拟测试等部分组成。语言简明扼要,深入浅出、内容由易到难,循序渐进。考生可以逐步了解考试全貌,并逐步提高应试能力。

## 2. 内容丰富,覆盖面广

本套丛书,包括了托福考试的方方面面,既有听、说、读、写,又有全真模拟测试题集。考生可先进行单项训练,再进行专项训练,最后进行综合模拟测试训练,以期达到扎实的语言基本功和较高的语言运用能力。

## 3. 有的放矢,实用性强

本套丛书主要针对托福考试的四个部分,即听、说、读、写的内容、任务、要求进行细致的讲解,所提供的应试策略方向明确,易于操作,实用性强。

本套丛书选用的资料涉猎英国、美国、加拿大及澳大利亚等国家的社会、文化、历史等方面。资料来自英语国家的多种媒体,如广播、报纸、杂志等。

本套教材不但有助于在短期内提高托福考生的应试能力,同时也可以作为英语专业学生的专项训练丛书。

参加本套丛书编写的人员都是长期从事英语出国考试研究与教学工作的一线骨干教师,他们对托福应试培训有着丰富的经验。

由于我们的时间和水平有限,在编写上难免有疏漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见,以便日后对本套书作出修订,使之更加完善。

编 者

2008 年 1 月 2 日

# C O N T E N T S

## Chapter One

<b>A Brief Introduction to iBT TOFEL Speaking .....</b>	<b>1</b>
新托福口语考试简介	

## Chapter Two

<b>Basic Skills Needed for iBT TOEFL Speaking .....</b>	<b>9</b>
新托福口语考试基本技能训练	

## Chapter Three

<b>Task-based Training for iBT TOEFL Speaking .....</b>	<b>113</b>
新托福口语考试专项训练	

## Chapter Four

<b>Practical Skills for iBT TOEFL Speaking .....</b>	<b>247</b>
新托福口语考试应试技巧	

## Chapter Five

<b>Sample iBT TOEFL Speaking Tests .....</b>	<b>265</b>
新托福口语考试模拟试题	

<b>Appendix .....</b>	<b>300</b>
附 录	

## Chapter One

### A Brief Introduction to iBT TOEFL Speaking

#### 新托福口语考试简介

TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language) 是由美国教育考试服务处 ETS (Educational Testing Service) 举办的专门为申请去美国或加拿大等国家上大学或是进入研究生院学习的非英语国家的学生提供的一项英语水平测试考。TOEFL 的成绩也是评定一名外国学生是否有资格申请到奖学金的重要标准之一。在你前去美国住中国大使馆申请办理签证时能否得到同意, TOEFL 的成绩也将起到一定的作用。所以, 到美国、加拿大等出国留学, TOEFL 考试是必备的成绩之一, 也是至关重要的。

近几年托福考试进行了一系列的改革。1988 年以前的托福考试的测重点在于考查学习者的语言能力、词汇量以及语法知识的掌握。在此之后, 托福考试又进行了一次改革, 分离式的考试, 如专门考查对词汇部分的考试题。但事实上这种考试也并不能够全面考查和了解考生实际的英语语言的综合运用能力。到了 1998 年 ETS 又推出了一种新的考试体系——机考 (CBT)。这种考试的设计目的是偏重于考查考试者对语言的掌握能力和运用能力。但很遗憾的是在中国大陆没有推广。所以中国大陆的托福考试仍继续运用的是以前的考试形式——笔考。2005 年的 9 月份, ETS 开始实施 iBT TOEFL 是基于互联网考试 (INTERNET BASED TEST) 的 TOEFL 的缩写, 与计算机的 (CBT) TOEFL 相比, 在技术上进行了改革。iBT TOEFL 考试首先在美国和加拿大举行。于 2006 年 8 月开始在中国的一些大城市举办考试。这种用互联网进行考试对托福而言是个新视点。iBT TOEFL 考试的特点如下:

1. 新托福考试从学术语言环境的方面上测试考生英语沟通能力。这种考试题型的设计能够真正帮助学生了解他们的需要, 考试模拟了北美大学课堂的学术气氛、学生在校生活的其他方面, 要求考生能够做课堂笔记、发表自己的意见和看法, 有对教授开列的参考书写读书报告、阐明论点的能力, 有能够处理校园生活中遇到的各种情况的能力。新增了口语考试, 口试共设六道试题, 分为独立试题两道和综合试题四道。口试的冲击和挑战在于其测试的侧重点不是考查考生“问路、查地图”等生存性英语的运用能力, 而是测试考生能否在规定的时间内既清楚又有条有理地复述教授的授课内容、参与课堂辩论并就学术话题进行交流对话的能力。加重了写作的测试力度。托福考试注重测试考生的实际运用英语语言的能力。

2. 新托福偏重相对独立的听力、阅读的试题框架, 摒弃了语法结构试题 (STRUCTURE AND WRITTEN EXPRESSION), 在以往的托福考试中占了相当的比重。然而, 基础的语法在口语和写作上还会反映的, 但在这两类题中, 语法并不是起到了决定性的作用。全新的综合题目要求多方面的技能, 反映了究竟怎样能够适应语言环境而精心设计的。在新的托福考试中, 考生将逐步掌握在学



术环境中运用语言的技能,并能在实际的语言沟通中充满信心。

3. 新托福在取消了语法部分试题的基础上,增加了建构在网络化人机对话平台上的口试。

在听力考试上,新托福取消了短对话。新托福听力考试的背景均设在大学校园中。因此最大的变化首先是一改过去全由标准的播音员在录音间录制的脱离真实校园生活实际的内容,取而代之以所有的录音材料均是教授的真实授课,校园中课堂内外任何地方的学生、教授和学校有关工作人员之间的真实对话。此外,听力考试在传统选择题的基础上,还增加了配对(Matching Questions)、排序(Ordering Questions)和填表(Complete-the-Chart Questions)等灵活多变的新题型,根据需要随机地出现在试卷中。

托福的阅读理解试题也是实现其主导思想的重要组成部分。虽然总的篇数由过去的5篇减少到3篇,但每篇文章的长度由过去的250词至350词增加到了700词左右。这样,每篇文章的难度和深度也就随着长度的倍增而增加了。

4. 这种考试能够随时与语言学习和教学上最好的练习方法。在以往,人们将语言学习的重心放在语言知识的学习特别是语法部分。这样学生即便是没有什么沟通的能力同样也可以考到高分。如今老师和学生开始逐步意识到学习如何运用英语语言的沟通是很重要的。随之而来的是在很多英语培训中,强调语言学习的目的关键是怎样培养学生的沟通与综合运用能力。

5. 新托福的考试共有四个部分:阅读、听力、写作和口语。每个部分的考试在一天完成,全部考试的时间约四个小时。考试以互联网形式进行。每一位考生使用一台电脑,所问的问题均属于同一个范围的题目。相关问题的回答的说明会在每个部分给出。在考试前你学习会如何熟练的使用电脑。

### 一、新托福口语考试

新托福口语的目的是全面的、准确的考查考生的英语语言的运用和口语的交际能力,重点侧重于日常生活、学习等语言环境的语言的交流与沟通的能力,测评参考者是否自然,流利,连贯,准确地使用英语语言来描述自己的学习、工作、生活以及自己对某人、某种事物和现象谈论自己的观点和想法。通过检测考试者的语言表达是否流利和连贯(Fluency and Coherence),掌握和运用词汇量(Vocabulary)的多少、能否准确的使用语法及准确的程度,(Grammatical Range and Accuracy),发音(Pronunciation)是否正确,从而达到真实的考核和了解考试者是否具备良好的语言表达和交流能力的目的。

### 二、新托福口语考试的流程

新托福口语考试部分的有六道题组成,所有答题时间大约15—20分钟。前2道题是考生所熟悉的独立题(Independent Speaking)。第1题是关于个人经历的问题。第2道通常是个人爱好的问题。你将有15秒的准备时间,答题时间为45秒。你将能从耳机上听到所要回答的问题,同时电脑屏幕上也会显示出来。第3,4道(Integrated Speaking I),只是需要你在回答时综合各个方面技巧。第3,4道题你先阅读一篇文章,再听关于此文章的有关听力教材,然后答题。阅读文章只有一个自然段;听力材料有可能是对话,也有可能是一个老师的一段演讲。其长度约一分钟,回答问题的准备时间是30秒,答题时间为60秒。在听录音时你可以适当地做笔记以便你用来回答问题。第5,6道题(Integrated Speaking II)一般是以听为主。通常一道题是情景题,另一道是有关学术方面的题。你可能将听到的是两个人的对话,也有可能是一段演讲,时间约一分种左右,你在听录音时请不要忘了记笔记,便于你回答问题。然后概述其内容概要。在解答此题前有30秒的准备时间,回答问题的时间是60秒。

口语测试部分的考试你将会使用到麦克风,要求你对着麦克风说出答案后并把它录下。答案均为数字形式记录并将其发给 ETS 评分网。

Tasks	Number of Tasks	Timing of Each Response
Independent—answer short questions on general topics about your opinions.	2	Preparation time: 15 seconds Speaking time: 45 seconds
Read/Listen/Speak—answer questions about information you have read and listened to.	2	Preparation time: 30 seconds Speaking time: 60 seconds
Listen/Speak—answer questions about a discussion and a short lecture you have listened to.	2	Preparation time: 30 seconds Speaking time 60 seconds

题 目	题 数	时 间
独立题——对话题作简单的回答	2	准备时间:15 秒 回答时间:45 秒
读/听/说——对读到的和听到的信息作出回答	2	准备时间:30 秒 回答时间:60 秒
听/说——对一个讨论和简短的讲座作出回答	2	准备时间:30 秒 回答时间:60 秒

### 三、新托福口语考试的评分标准

新托福口语考试的评分标准与其他外语类考试的口语测试部分是不同的,因为考生在口语考试的答案是 Response,也就是说考生对口语考试的回应,或者说是直接说。在考试结束以后考生在口语考试中的 Response 经过数字录音并被发送到 ETS 在线评估网络。每个考生的考试录音都至少有两个以上的评分专业人员进行评估。考生的分数范围是 0-4 分,4 分为满分,0 分是考试没做任何回答。

新托福口语考试部分主要偏重测评考生有效的运用语言交流的能力。具体评估如下:

#### 新托福口语考试的每段的评分标准

Speaking Scoring Criteria of Next Generation iBT TOEFL Test

**In the speaking section, you will receive a score of 0 through 4; this score of 0 through 4 then be converted to a scaled score out of 30. The criteria for speaking scores are listed below.**

4	ANSWER TO QUESTION	The student answers the question thoroughly.
	COMPREHENSIBILITY	The student can be understood completely.
	ORGANIZATION	The student's response is well organized and developed.
	FLUENCY	The student's speech is generally fluent.
	PRONUNCIATION	The student has generally good pronunciation.
	GRAMMAR	The student uses advanced grammatical structures with a high degree of accuracy.
	VOCABULARY	The student uses advanced vocabulary with a high degree of accuracy.



3	ANSWER TO QUESTION	The student answers the questions adequately but not thoroughly.
	COMPREHENSIBILITY	The student can generally be understood.
	ORGANIZATION	The student's response is basically organized and is not thoroughly developed.
	FLUENCY	The student's speech is generally fluent, with minor problems.
	PRONUNCIATION	The student has generally good pronunciation, with minor problems.
	GRAMMAR	The student uses either accurate easier grammatical structures or more advanced grammatical structures with some errors.
	VOCABULARY	The student uses either accurate easier vocabulary or more advanced vocabulary with some errors.
2	ANSWER TO QUESTION	The student discusses information from the task but does not answer the question directly.
	COMPREHENSIBILITY	The student is not always intelligible.
	ORGANIZATION	The student's response is not clearly organized and is incomplete or contains some inaccurate points.
	FLUENCY	The student's speech is not very fluent and has a number of problems.
	PRONUNCIATION	The student's pronunciation is not very clear, with a number of problems.
	GRAMMAR	The student has a number of errors in grammar or uses only very basic grammar fairly accurately.
	VOCABULARY	The student has a number of errors in vocabulary or uses only very basic vocabulary fairly accurately.
1	ANSWER TO QUESTION	The student's response is only slightly related to the topic.
	COMPREHENSIBILITY	The student is only occasionally intelligible.
	ORGANIZATION	The student's response is not clearly organized and is only minimally on the topic.
	FLUENCY	The student has problems with fluency that make the response difficult to understand.
	PRONUNCIATION	The student has problems with pronunciation that make the response difficult to understand.
	GRAMMAR	The student has numerous errors in grammar that interfere with meaning.
	VOCABULARY	The student has numerous errors in vocabulary that interfere with meaning.
0	The student either says nothing or fails to answer the question.	

#### 4 分评分标准

新托福口语考试在语法和词汇的使用上要求更高一些。而发音和流利程度只要求是 generally, 达到标准就好 (generally = for most parts)。语法和词汇方面则是 high degree of accuracy。特别注重的是完整回答、可理解及组织语言方面, 我们可以发现完整回答要求大家全面的阐述话题; 考生自己说的话应该能够被理解; 组织语言方面, 考生的 Response 应该组织严密性和逻辑性强。

#### 3 分评分标准

根据图表看出 3 分的评分标准已经降低了很多。考生应多注意副词及转折词的使用, 如 adequately but……在发音和流利程度方面, 3 分允许大家出现失误。在语法和词汇方面, 已经允许考生使用简单语法及单词, 而且可以出现一些失误。

#### 2 及 1 分评分标准

新托福口语 2 分及 1 分已经比较底了。所以一般考生参加过培训都可以达到 2 分及 1 分的

标准。

0分是不做任何的回答或是所答非所问。

新托福口语考试最高为4分,相对比较难取得,而1-3分一般的考生可以经过强化培训后,应该比较容易取得。

#### 四、Sample responses

Following are four responses to a Personal Preference Task, each illustrating one of the four scores. They were given in response to the following prompt:

Describe the most important day in your life and explain why it was important to you. Include details and examples to support your explanation.

While you are listening to the responses, follow along with these transcriptions.

##### Sample Response 1

"When I was young, I used to play rugby. I was a member of the... of our national team... the junior team from my republic in the Soviet Union. My team... uh, we became the junior champions of rugby of the Soviet Union. It was the most important and happiest time in my life. I... it was most important event in my life because I made my first big steps in rugby. Also, because at that time I was only fourteen years and it was... well, you could say the biggest success in my life. I was happy and I was proud of my success... of our team success. These events will... uh, always be a pleasure to remember in my life as the best time I ever had. Even the success I have had in science and business cannot compare to this moment.

Score: 4

**Comments:** The speaker's answer is generally quite clear and coherent. His pronunciation and intonation are excellent, and he provides an explanation complete with details. The speaker has good control and use of vocabulary and structure. Although there are some grammatical mistakes and there is some repetition in the response, the answer is easy to understand.

##### Sample Response 2

"For me the most important day in my life, in my life was a day when I... um... got accepted to Simmons College. Um... um... I got accepted to the... um... teaching program and it was very exciting... um... during the symposium important for me because it took almost two years for me... um... to get accepted to the program and during this two years I had to take the tests and I had challenges because I had to take the tests two times... um... because of various reasons... um... so... um having seen that I got this... um... test (posital?) and I got accepted it was worthwhile and on top of that... ah...

during this two years I worked hard on getting a job and I was eligible enough to be offered the job and the great thing also for financial reason is... um... to be eligible for... um... scholarship, which was a rare scholarship offered to... ah (foreigner?), So it was... um... all over... um... a great day

for me.”

Score: 3

**Comments:** The speech is generally intelligible and the topic is sufficiently developed and explained. There are a few minor problems with grammar and usage. The articulation and slow pace sometimes make the answer a bit difficult to understand.

### Sample Response 3

“The most important day in my life... um... I think... um... the day I... (pause) I got married to my wife. Um... because... um before I met her I was thinking a lot a thing about how different between us and... um... um... I was thinking about... ah... culture, country, religions... uh... a lot of thing even though indi... indication and... ah... made me think just... um... like a... what a... was gonna happen... um... just don't expect too much about... about life and... um... the first time that I have trying to move to the university... to the U. S., I... ah... changed my mind a little bit about... ahmmm... how to expect something about between us and finally I had a chance to married to her and made me more... um... happy and I think the day that most important days in my... ah... my marriage day to her and...

um... make me so happy... and... and...

Score: 2

**Comments:** Some basic ideas are stated but are not clearly delivered. The response is not fluent. It is choppy and hesitant. There are some delays. Listener's effort is required to understand the speaker. Vocabulary usage is at the basic level.

### Sample Response 4

“Most important day I... especially... when have my first baby borned. It was... amazed. (long pause) For the, oh... is, um, beginning for... the... uh... for big... promise? Many time ago, uh, several more or Jess important day of the, of the life, uhhhh (long pause)... other day I go my, uhhh, my first work, I was... (very long pause) And oh, most important... for example, as holiday... holiday... the people go... the people umm... to, to the house...”

Score: 1

**Comments:** There are problems with pronunciation and intonation. This speaker is not very clear and the response is choppy and fragmented. Even listening carefully, it is difficult to understand. The speaker may not have understood the prompt because her response mentions three important events (the birth of her first child, her first job, and holidays) rather than the single most important event. The use of vocabulary and verb tenses is limited, and the response lacks any substance.

### Tactics for Independent Speaking Tasks

1. When the directions for the Independent Task appear, click on the Dismiss Directions button and begin working right away...
2. Read the prompts carefully. You must speak on the topics exactly as they are given.

3. Plan your response by taking notes and writing a simple outline.
4. The prompts for the Independent Tasks ask you to state your preference or to give your opinion.  
Make it clear in the introduction to your response what your preference is or what your opinion is.
5. Support your preference or your opinion with specific reasons and concrete examples.



## Chapter Two

### Basic Skills Needed for iBT TOEFL Speaking 新托福口语考试基本技能训练

The iBT TOEFL Speaking Section is designed to test students' ability to express themselves in English. There are several different tasks. These tasks cover a large range of topics. There are familiar topics such as daily life as well as academic ones. In order to help students perform well in the speaking section of the iBT TOEFL, it is necessary for the students to do a large variety of exercises so as to build up their skills in oral English.

This chapter provides students with ample practices to facilitate their progress in oral ability.

新托福考口语部分是用来测试学生用英语表达自己观点的能力。本部分由不同的口语任务构成。这些口语任务的话题涉及生活和学习的方方面面。有些话题是考生熟悉的,例如,日常生活或学习方面等等。为了帮助考生在口语部分发挥出理想的水平,做大量的练习来增强英语口语技能是非常必要的。

这一章为考生提供了大量口语基础练习材料,只要考生能认真训练,循序渐进,口语水平定会得到提高。

### Part 1

#### *Incomplete Explosion*

#### 不完全爆破



#### Exercises:

#### I. Read aloud the following sentences, paying attention to incomplete explosion:

朗读下列各句,注意不完全爆破:

1. Good morning!
2. Look at that picture.
3. I won't go right now.
4. He didn't come to work yesterday.
5. We worked very hard last night.
6. I put the book in the top drawer.
7. I can't sing that song today.

8. We couldn't go by next train.
9. He used to be a League member.
10. Next morning he was found dead.
11. Did you walk by the river just now?
12. He doesn't know what to do next month.
13. She went to see her aged mother last Thursday.
14. I didn't know he once worked in that factory.
15. Great changes have taken place in the big country.
16. The socialist system is a much more superior to the capitalist system.
17. I wasn't sure that he would talk so much that night.
18. You can work till 2 o'clock if you like to stay up late.
19. Why did the master tell them never to forget that black man.
20. When I arrived at the station, I found that the train had left.

**II. Read aloud the following passages, paying attention to incomplete explosion:**

朗读下列各段,注意不完全爆破



Joe got to New York from the Middle West, dreaming about painting. Delia arrived there from the South, dreaming about music. Joe and Delia met by the gate of the West Park. Before long they were good friends and got married. They had two rooms to live in and they felt happy. They loved each other and they were both interested in art. Everything was fine until one day they found that they had spent all their money.



Thirty years ago, when I was a small child, my father arranged for me to spend two summer vacations at a ranch in South Dakota. He thought it would be good for me, and he was right. It taught me a great deal about the importance of independence. The people who lived there were practically self-sufficient. They raised sheep for wool, wove it into fabric, and built their cabins from logs. The place was so isolated that the owner's daughter, who must be in her twenties, said that she had not been away from home or seen a locomotive.



## Part 2

### Consonant Clusters

#### 辅音连缀



#### Exercises:

#### I. Read the following words aloud, paying attention to consonant clusters:

朗读下列单词，注意辅音连缀

##### 1. /l/ clusters:

/bl/	black	blood	blue	bloom	blame
	capable	double	enable	marble	trouble
/pl/	plan	plant	plate	please	pleasure
	ample	amplify	simple	disciple	complete
/kl/	class	clay	clench	climb	cloth
	bicycle	circle	uncle	tackle	obstacle
/gl/	glad	glance	glide	glitter	global
	giggle	single	spangle	toggle	mingle
/fl/	flag	flash	flat	fleece	trifle
/tl/	battle	bottle	little	hospital	total

##### 2. /r/ cluster:

/br/	break	bright	bring	broken	brown
/pr/	price	pride	priest	proud	prime
/kr/	cream	credit	crop	crowd	crown
/gr/	grade	great	group	grow	growth
/fr/	fresh	friend	from	frost	fruit

##### 3. /s/ clusters:

/sk/	skate	skirt	scream	school	scope
/sl/	slang	slave	sleep	slogan	slander
/sm/	small	smart	smell	smile	smoke
/sp/	spade	speech	speed	splash	splendid
	sports	spray	spread	spring	sparkle
/st/	stand	state	stay	storm	stupid
/str/	street	stream	strength	strong	straight

#### II. Read the following sentences, paying attention to unaspiration of /s/ when it is behind explosives or affricates:

朗读下列各句，注意/s/在爆破音或破擦音后不送气的情况

1. Call a spade a spade.
2. How do you spend your spare time?

3. I just couldn't understand his speech.
4. He studied at the school for three years.
5. We walked down the street to the bookstore without stopping.
6. We have completed the project ahead of schedule.
7. He stood up and walked straight away without a word.
8. The astronaut has gone into the space in a space shuttle.
9. Go straight down the road, and you'll surely see the square.
10. The townspeople had scattered long before the earthquake took place.

**III. Read aloud the following sentences, paying attention to the pronunciation of consonant clusters:**

朗读下列各句,注意辅音连缀的发音

1. Don't step on the grass. It's freshly planted.
2. The astronauts have stayed in space for three weeks.
3. When we found him, the smart young man was skiing down a hill slope.
4. He intended to please his brother but he was criticized.
5. Last spring, I spent quite a lot on a dozen novels written by Charles Dickens.
6. Will you please try your best to help him out of trouble?
7. As a freshman, it's rather difficult for him to make such great progress.
8. He has quite a lot of pleasant friends but no one can be truly trusted.
9. His brother planned to fly to Florida for a visit to the splendid landscapes there.
10. I just couldn't speak English at that moment, because I was completely shocked by the beautiful scenery.

**IV. Read aloud the following passages, paying attention the pronunciation of consonant clusters:**

朗读下列各段,注意辅音连缀的发音



The world I entered when at the age of eighteen I became a medical student was a world that knew nothing of such advanced things as planes, films, radios, telephones and televisions. It was a very cheap world. Prices were stable. When I entered St. Thomas's Hospital, I took a flat in Vincent Square for which I paid 18 shillings a week. My landlady provided me with an excellent breakfast before I went to the hospital and "high tea" when I came back at half past six, and the two meals cost me just twelve shillings a week. For four pence, I lunched at St. Thomas's on bread and butter and a glass of milk. I was able to live quite comfortably, pay my fees, buy my necessary instruments, clothe myself and have a good deal of fun on fourteen pounds a month. And I could always pawn my microscope for three pounds.