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CHRISTOPHER HAMMONDS



ENGLISH OK!

英语OK!

英语发音

English Pronunciation



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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张稳桥 译

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英语 OK!

英语发音

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张稳桥 译

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序 言

“英语OK!”系列丛书第一批9本书，虽涉及不同的题材，却有许多共同的特点。

首先，是它们的实用性。明明是《英语语法》(English Grammar)这个令一般人感到枯燥乏味的内容(请原谅，语法学家除外)，但却以“一些旅游用语”开始，进而谈到“几个有趣的问题”，其中包括“Do you promise to start being good (你保证以后会好好做人吗)?”这样句子的分析，以说明动词不定式和动名词的用法。这样，既学习了语法，又学会许多实用的语言。

其次，是它们的功能性。这里指的是狭义的，即所谓Functions。在《短语动词》(Phrasal Verbs)、《社交英语》(Social English)、《商业英语》(Business English)等册中，都提供了许多在不同功能项目中可以灵活使用的语言。学习了这些语言，就可以在各种不同的功能需要的场合中较自如地进行交际。

再次，是它们的多元文化性。除在《美式英语》(American English)一册中专门介绍美式英语因而必然涉及北美文化外，在其他各册中也都让读者注意到不同英语国家以及英语在世界不同地区使用时的文化差异。到处都可以看到English is Spoken Here的牌子以广招徕，而同是英语国家但马路上开车一个靠左，一个靠右。你在国外打电话，若是话务员或接线员问你Are you through?你可先要想

一想你是在英国（或英国英语国家或地区）、还是在美国（或美国英语国家或地区）。在英国，Are you through? 是话务员好心地问“您接通了吗？”而在美国则是在问“您打完了吗？”

第四，是它们的语境性。在这9册书中，所有的语言材料，直至语法规则，都是在一定的、有意义的 (meaningful) 上下文中来介绍的。一个简单的例句，就提供了一个情景，使你能恰当地理解词义。You don't have to wear a suit, but you should wear a tie, 不仅学习了 have to 和 should 的用法，还介绍了一点西方生活习俗。

第五，是它们的趣味性。这9册书，很抱歉我又要说，直至包括枯燥乏味的语法，内容都是非常生动有趣、贴近生活的。其中的插图也达到漫画的水平。一打开书，就给人一种活泼欢快的印象，吸引人去看个究竟。当然，最主要的还是内容吸引人。一本教材，不论它面向什么年龄段或什么层次的读者，趣味性常常是首要的。

第六，是它们的知识性或信息性。这9册书，给读者提供了大量的多方面的知识和信息。它们的原编者是英国广播公司。这是一家历史悠久、具有较高人文水准的新闻机构。它的产品，无论是新闻广播或电视，或以古今小说名著为本的电影以及英语教学材料都能提供极广泛的知识 and 信息。学习这套教材，是可以使读者一举数得的。

最后，但不是最次要的，是它们的交际性。著名的语言学家和教材编写专家 Jack C. Richards 曾说：Language is best learned when used for meaningful communication (语言只有在有意义的交际中使用才能学得最好)。“英语OK!”系列教材正是为读者提供了大量的可以进行有意义的交流的

语言材料，包括短文、故事、对话、活动、练习等。这套材料的名称本身“英语OK!”就是一个十分响亮的语言交际符号。

出版社编者要我为这套丛书写个小序，因而得以先睹为快，看了校稿。我应当感谢编者，使我不仅“开卷有益”，而且得到了极大的知识享受。

陈琳
二〇〇二年冬令

INTRODUCTION

前言

How does *OK!* Pronunciation work?

本书结构

The book is divided into 37 short sections, each based on a headline taken from the media, looking at some of the pronunciation features which occur in that phrase. Along the way are OK! Tips, which provide additional information. At the end of every section there is an Checkpoint, so that you can see how much you have understood – the correct answers can be found on pages 98–107.

本书共分37小节，每一节的标题中都蕴含着体现该节要讲的音标特征的短语。然后是知识点滴，以作补充。每节结尾都安排有演练场，以便你了解你到底学了些什么。答案见第129—138页。

How should I use *OK!* Pronunciation?

该如何运用本书

It's designed so that you can just dip in and out when you feel like it. You don't have to start at the beginning and work through to the end and follow the sections in any particular order, and you don't have to read a whole section to benefit from it. For example, you could use the Contents List as a guide to words in context, or the Index to find particular words that you're not sure how to pronounce – they all have a phonetic transcription for quick reference – or you could just open the book at any page and see if you find anything interesting!

本书为了方便你轻松自如地使用，作了如下安排：你不必一定按特定顺序，从头到尾通读每一章节。例如，你可以利用目录表或索引找出你还能读准确的单词，每个单词都配有音标，以备参考。甚至你还可以随手翻开本书某一页，看看有没有让你感兴趣的地方。

What about the phonetic symbols?*

关于音标

Don't worry if you're not familiar with phonetic symbols. They've been included as a guide for people who do know the system, but you can learn just as much from the book even if you don't know the symbols! Almost all the words featured are described in terms of other, basic words that they rhyme with, so as long as you know the basic sounds of English, you can use that as a starting point. Of course, you may find that you begin to recognise some of the phonetic symbols as you go along - There's a reference list on page 97 if you want to check.

不用担心你对书中音标不熟悉，这些音标被知晓其体系的人们用作指南，但对于不知晓其体系的读者，完全可以通过本书彻底了解这一体系。几乎所有的单词的发音特征都是通过其他最基本的英语词汇来解释。所以你只要知道英语中与其同韵的基本音，你就可以开始使用本书了。当然，在阅读本书的过程中，你可能会不断发现自己开始认识一个一个新的音标，第128页有一个表供你参考。

Have fun!

来发现学音标的乐趣吧!

* 本书音标中的下划线表示重读音节。

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索引

HUBBLE HALVES THE AGE OF THE UNIVERSE

哈勃将宇宙年龄减半

This headline from *The Sunday Times* introduced an article about new data from the Hubble space telescope.

标题为《星期日泰晤士报》中一篇文章的题目。该文披露了来自哈勃太空望远镜的最新数据。

HUBBLE HALVES THE AGE OF THE UNIVERSE

The word *halves* is from the verb *to halve*, which means 'to reduce by half'. The letter *l* is silent, as it often is after a vowel and before a consonant, so the word is pronounced /hɑ:lvz/. Here are five groups of words which have a silent *l*.

单词 *halves* 源于动词 *halve*，意为“拦腰截去一半，减少一半”。其中 *l* 不发音。*l* 在一个元音后、一个辅音前时常常不发音，所以该词读作 /hɑ:lvz/。下面是五组单词，其中 *l* 都不发音：

GROUP 1	GROUP 2	GROUP 3	GROUP 4	GROUP 5
walk /wɔ:k/	would /wʊd/	calm /kɑ:m/	calf /kɑ:f/	folk /fəʊk/
talk	should	palm	calves	yolk
chalk	could	balm	half	

OK! TIP 知识点滴

Be careful, because the letter *l* after a vowel and before a consonant is not silent in all words. It is pronounced in the words *halt*, *malt*, *salt*, *Balkan*, *valves* and many others.

请注意，因为并非所有处于一个元音后、一个辅音前的 *l* 都不发音，在许多单词诸如 *halt*, *malt*, *salt*, *Balkan*, *valves* 等等中它都发音。

CHOOSE THE RIGHT WORDS 选择正确的词

Circle the six words that contain a silent *l*. 将含有不发音的 *l* 的6个单词圈出来。

It was a calm, balmy evening, not unusual in the Balkans, and lots of the townsfolk were walking, talking or holding hands in the half-light after sunset.

OK! TIP 知识点滴

If you visit Scotland, you'll certainly want to taste the local salmon, and you may even want to try catching it, but make sure you pronounce the word *salmon* correctly. It's another of those words that has a silent *l*, so say /sæmən/ and you should get what you want in a restaurant, though it won't make it any easier to catch one!

如果去苏格兰旅游，你肯定会想品尝当地的鲑鱼，甚至你会想自己亲手捉一条来，但你一定要把单词 *salmon* 的音发正确。这个词的 *l* 也不发音。所以要想在饭店吃上你想要的鲑鱼，你就得说 /sæmən/。当然喽，发音正确可帮不了你捉到鱼喽！



It won't make it any easier to catch one!

Hubble Halves the Age of the Universe

By the way, if you go to London and you want to visit the BBC World Service Shop at Bush House, you can get the Underground to Holborn, but be careful how you say the word *Holborn*. It's yet another word with a silent *l*, so you pronounce it /həʊbən/.

顺便提一下，如果你去伦敦，想参观位于布什大厦的英国广播公司商店，你可以乘地铁到 Holborn，但千万注意 Holborn 的发音。这个词中的 *l* 也不发音，读作 /həʊbən/。

Did you know that the name 'Ralph' can be pronounced in two different ways: /rælf/ or /reɪf/? The English actor, Sir Ralph Richardson (1902–1983), was /rælf/, while the star of the film *The English Patient*, Ralph Fiennes, is /reɪf faɪnz/.

你知道 Ralph 这个名字可以读作 /rælf/，也可以读作 /reɪf/ 吗？英国演员 Ralph Richardson (1902—1983) 读作 /rælf/，而电影《英国病人》的主演 Ralph Fiennes，读作 /reɪf faɪnz/。

The name of the British writer, Salman Rushdie, is pronounced /sælmq:n rʊʃdi/.

英国作家 Salman Rushdie 的名字读作 /sælmq:n rʊʃdi/。

HUBBLE HALVES THE AGE OF THE UNIVERSE

You may think that English pronunciation has more exceptions than rules, but there is a rule for the pronunciation of *the*. It is /ði/ before a word beginning with a vowel sound, so *the age* is pronounced /ði eɪdʒ/. Before a consonant sound, the word *the* is pronounced /ðə/, so we say *the book* /ðə bʊk/ and *the town* /ðə taʊn/.

你可能会想，英语发音中的特例多于规律，但 *the* 的发音有固定规则。在以元音起始的单词前，它读作 /ði/，所以 *the age* 读作 /ði eɪdʒ/。在辅音起头的单词前，它读作 /ðə/。所以 *the book* 读作 /ðə bʊk/，*the town* 读作 /ðə taʊn/。

OK! TIP 知识点滴

The word *universe* begins with a vowel in writing, but not in pronunciation. It's pronounced /ju:nɪvɜ:s/, so for *the universe* you say /ðə/.

单词 *universe* 的书写形式是以元音字母开头，但发音不是元音起头，因为其发音为 /ju:nɪvɜ:s/，所以 *the universe* 中的 *the* 应读作 /ðə/。

CHECKPOINT 演练场

WRITE THE CORRECT ANSWERS 写出正确答案

Put the correct form of *the*, /ðə/ or /ði/, with the words below.

Take care with words beginning with the letter *u*. Some are pronounced /ʌ/, like *umbrella* /ʌmbrelə/, while others are pronounced /ju:/, like *universe*. 将下句话中的 *the* 的发音一一标注出来。注意以字母 *u* 打头的单词有些发 /ʌ/, 如 *umbrella* /ʌmbrelə/, 有时发 /ju:/, 如 *universe*。

Look at these examples before you start. 开始做题前, 先看看下面的例子。

the girl /ðə ɡɜ:l/*the umbrella* /ði ʌmbrelə/*the universe* /ðə ju:nivɜ:s/

the paper

the car

the university

the apple

the orange

the unknown

the Indian

the lift

the house

the umpire

the elephant

the union

A GREAT KOREA MOVE

韩国的一个大举措

This headline introduced an article in *The Sunday Times* about a major car manufacturer in the Republic of Korea which was trying to change its image.

标题为《星期日泰晤士报》中一篇文章的题目。该文讲述的是韩国某家大型汽车制造商要采取重大措施以改变其形象。

A GREAT KOREA MOVE

Normally, the letters *ea* are pronounced with an /i:/ sound, as in *eat*, *meat*, *deal*, etc., but there are a few common words – and *great* is one of them – where the pronunciation is different. *Great* /greɪt/ rhymes with *hate* and *late*. 一般而言，字母 *ea* 读作 /i:/，如 *eat*, *meat*, *deal* 等等。但有些常用词——*great* 即其中一例——中的 *ea* 发音不同。如 *great* /greɪt/ 和 *hate*, *late* 同韵。

OK! TIP 知识点滴

Did you know that *break* and *steak* rhyme with each other, and that they both rhyme with *make*?

你可知道，*break* 与 *steak* 同韵，而且它们都与 *make* 同韵吗？

A GREAT KOREA MOVE

In standard British English, the name of the Asian country *Korea* and the word *career* are pronounced the same: /kəˈriːə/, so this pronunciation appears four times in the following sentence. 在标准的英国英语中，亚洲国家韩国 *Korea* 的发音与 *career* 相同，都读作 /kəˈriːə/。所以这个发音在下句中共出现4次：

His early academic *career* was in *Korea*, but later in life, when he moved from *Korea* to America, he went into business, starting a completely new *career*.

OK! TIP 知识点滴

There are other examples where an English word is pronounced the same as the name of a country. In the words *turkey* (a large bird eaten for Christmas dinner in Britain and Thanksgiving in the USA), *china* (a very thin clay used to make cups and plates) and *morocco* (a soft leather used for covering books), the spelling is the same as the country: *Turkey*, *China* and *Morocco*. In other examples, such as *grease* (a thick substance used to oil the moving parts of machines) and *chilly* (rather cold) or *chilli* (a hot spice used in cooking), the spelling is different: *Greece* and *Chile*.

下面的例子中，某些英语单词的发音同一些国家名称。turkey（一种在英国圣诞节、美国感恩节时食用的大鸟，火鸡），china（一种用于制造杯碟的精细的黏土）和 morocco（一种用于遮盖书籍的软革），这三个词的拼写分别用于土耳其、中国和摩洛哥三个国家的名称。另外 grease（润滑油），chilly（冷，或 chilli 辣椒）与具有相同发音的国家名称在拼写上有所不同：Greece（希腊）和 Chile（智利）。

