

AMERICAN
Jazz Chants
语音练习材料

二〇〇五年元月

简 介

《Jazz Chants》——绝妙的美国现代口语教材。已连续八年在英专一年级用作入学阶段语音语调强化训练的口语教材，效果十分理想。师生一致认为其最大优点是能使学生在极其轻松愉快的气氛中学习掌握正确的语音语调和地道的口头表达法。由于作者创造性地将爵士音乐的节奏运用于英语口语教学，使教材更具有特色，增强了趣味性。经过短时期的训练，学生的语音语调有明显的改进，不仅掌握了较为系统的口语技巧，而且提高了听音能力，同时还增加了对美国文化的了解。

本书以美国日常生活会话为题材。文字浅显，语言实用，形式活泼，节奏感强。词汇重复率高，便于模仿和记忆。每课以一、两个语音、语调现象为练习重点，着重练习句子重音、节奏、语调以及各音素在语流中的变化，如连读、弱读、同化、不完全爆破等。

根据使用情况，我们对语言难点作了注释，并补充了读者规则和音素训练等练习材料。

该书配有原声语音带一盒，由作者本人录制，声音清晰，语音纯正，语调优美，极富有乐感。

《Jazz Chants》由美国牛津大学出版社(Oxford University Press)出版。作者卡罗琳·格雷厄姆女士(Carolyn Graham)，是美国纽约大学著名语言学家，从事英语教学多年。《Jazz Chants》是她专为学习英语的外国学生编写的口语教材。世界各地的英语教师无不称之为——绝妙的美国现代口语教材。

内部资料

2005年元月

Big Mouth¹ John Brown

Who did you see? ²

I saw John.

John Who? ³

John Brown.

I can't hear you.

I said John Brown.

I can't hear you.

I said John Brown.

I said John Brown.

John Brown.

John Brown.

What did he say?

Who?

John Brown.

John Brown?

Yes, what did he say?

He didn't say anything.

Nothing?

Not a word.

I don't believe it.

I don't believe it.

Big Mouth John Brown didn't say a word?

Not a word.

I don't believe it.

I don't believe it.

Big Mouth John Brown didn't say a word?

Big Mouth John Brown didn't say a word.

Notes:

1. big mouth [美俚]多话的人, 喋喋不休的人.
2. who did he see: 按照传统语法应为 Whom did you see? 主语为 you, 那么应用宾语Whom, 但口语中who 取代了Whom.
3. John who? 哪一个John?意即他姓什么?
4. Not a word. 一句话也没有讲。

Phonetics

I. 音素学习:

/i:/	sleep	/sli: p/	read	/ri: d/
	please	/pli: z/	tea	/ti: /
	speak	/spi: k/	feel	/fi: l/
	be	/bi: /	three	/θri: /
	meet	/mi: t/	field	/fi: ld/
	three weeks	green tea	keep it a secret	
	team leader	be pleased	eat a piece of meat	

1. He will feed the three geese when she leave.
2. She would rather eat meat than peas and beans.
3. I feel the need of deep sleep.
4. She believed she didn't need to see the teacher.

/i:/	it	/it/	his	/hiz/
------	----	------	-----	-------

did	/did/	will	/wil/
big	/big/	any	/eni/
give	/giv/	begin	/bi'gin/
believe	/bi'li: v/	busy	/'bizi/
bit by bit	little by little	a big ship	
begin at six	his big sister	as fit as fiddle	

1. Silly Jim slipped into the ditch.
2. Give him a big drink of milk.
3. He thinks he is the king of Indians.
4. She lives in a big city with her sister.

II. 读音规则:

鼻音爆破音 (Nasal Plosion) 是爆破音加鼻音。如 /tn/ /dn/ 虽然鼻腔爆破中没有元音, 但它自成一个音节, 读时注意不要加入元音 /ə/。念 /tn/ 或 /dn/ 时, 舌尖只抵上齿龈一次, 不可抵两次。

例: didn't /'didnt/ couldn't /'kudnt/
 certainly /'sə: tni/ button /'bʌtn/
 wouldn't /'wudnt/ cotton /'kɒtn/
 needn't /'ni: dnt/ garden /'ga: dn/

III. 句子重音及语调:

1. I can't hear you. 此句调核在 hear 上, you 是调尾, 没有重音。
2. John Brown? Nothing?
用升调表示怀疑。
3. 'Big 'Mouth 'John 'Brown 'didn't 'say a word?
陈述句用升调表疑问。

2

Rain

It was raining, raining, raining hard.

It was falling on my head.

It was falling on the stars. ¹

It was falling on the sun.

It was falling on my shoes.

I got soaking wet. ²

I got soaking wet.

But I stayed outside.

The rain was sweet. ³

The rain was warm.

The rain was soft. ⁴

It reminded me of home.

It was raining, raining raining hard.

It was falling, falling falling on the stars.

It was raining, raining raining hard.

It was falling, falling, falling on the stars.

Soft rain

Raining, raining.

Sweet rain

Raining, raining.

Warm rain

Raining, raining.

Sweet soft Raining, raining

Warm rain Raining, raining

Sweet soft Raining, raining

Warm rain Raining, raining

Notes:

1. fall on the stars: (指雨下得大) 可解释成
It was falling on everywhere.
2. got soaking wet: 淋得透湿。
3. sweet: 意为 fresh.
4. soft: 意为 gentle and mild.

Phonetics

I. 音素练习:

/e/	very	/ˈveri/	spell	/spel/
	well	/wel/	then	/θen/
	wet	/wet/	else	/els/
	head	/hed/	when	/wen/
	get	/et/	says	/sez/
	wet with sweat		the best text	
	the next lesson		ten desks	
	fresh eggs		beg for a rest	

1. Remember to tell Ted about the test.
2. Everyone felt it was a special egg.
3. Betty said she's wore the red dress.

4. Let the men help us get the bed.

/æ/ Shally /'sæli/ matter/'mætə/
 Spanish/'spæniʃ/ bank /bæŋk/
 language/'læŋɡwidʒ/ sand /sænd/
 that /ðæt/ catch /kætʃ/
 has /hæz/ happy /'hæpi/
 a happy family a sad lad
 caps and hats a handsome man
 hand in hand a narrow track

1. Sam let the cat out of the bag.

2. He's carrying a map of Japan in his hand.

3. Jack ran to get an apple for Sally.

4. Dazzy Vance was sad about his batting average.

II. 舌侧音 (Lateral consonant) 有两种发音。即所谓清晰 (clear)

/l/ 和含糊 (dark) /ɫ/, 清晰/l/ 出现在元音前面, 例如
 /'ri:li/, /'læŋɡwidʒ/, /'prɒbləm/, /'ɪŋɡliʃ/ 等。含糊/ɫ/发
 音响亮, 它出现在辅音前面和词的末尾如 /tɔ: l/, /'wʌndəfəl/.
 /film/, /'sɒlv/, /wə: ld/

分类练习:	/l/	/ɫ/
let	really	all apple
late	little	fall milk
sleep	black	call help
like	leave	boil child
last	please	girl film

综合练习:

a school girl	little help	a polite people
an awful child	a blind camel	a small table

1. He fell into the lake and yelled for help.
2. Please light the candle on the table.
3. He carelessly left the letter in the shelf.
4. The lake is so still it is almost like glass.

III. 句子重音与语调:

1. I got soaking wet. soaking 是调核, wet 是调尾。
2. It was 'falling on my head. 除了 falling 和 head 重读之外, 其他字读得轻而快。

3

Tall Trees SOLO¹

CHORUS

Tall trees

Tall trees

Big, tall trees.

Tall trees

Tall trees

Big, tall trees.

Tall trees, tall trees

Big, tall trees.

Tall trees, tall trees

Big, tall trees.

The coast of California

is a beautiful sight, ²

with the tall trees, tall

trees big, tall trees.

Big trees, tall trees

Big trees, tall trees

Big trees, tall trees

Big, tall trees.

Notes:

1. solo /'səuləu/ n. 独唱。此处指由一个人单独朗诵。
2. The coast of California is a beautiful sight. 指美国西海岸风光。

景秀丽。

Phonetics

I. 音素练习:

/a: /	hard /hɑ: d/	laugh /lɑ: f/
	sharp /ʃɑ: p/	last /lɑ: st/
	star /sta: /	rather /'rɑ: ʒə/
	are /ɑ: /	father /'fa: ʒə/
	large /lɑ: dʒ/	far /fa: /

sparkling lights after dark far away stars

hearted laugh large farm father's arm

1. Are you going far from the farm?

2. Father had a large new car.

3. He laughs best who laughs last.

4. A large army marched past the farmyard.

/ʌ/	hush /hʌʃ/	much /mʌtʃ/
	shut /ʃʌt/	tough /tʌf/
	up /ʌp/	other /'ʌðə/
	does /dʌz/	wonder /'wʌndə/
	nothing /'nʌθɪŋ/	some /sʌm/

much money some luck mother love

under cover hurry up tough uncle

1. Brush the dust off your rug.

2. The puppy loves to run.

3. The guns thundered as the sun came up.

4. You must have lunch, and come back for supper.

II. 读音规则:

在读或讲英语时，有时两个辅音在一起，由于受邻音的影响，会引起音的变化，这种现象叫音的同化。

(Reduction of Sound)

例如：/d/ 和 /j/ 在一起读成 /d /

did you 不读成 /didju: / 而应读成 /didʒu: /

还有 And you? Mind you. told you, 等，读时都必须同化。

又如：/t/ 和 /j/ 在一起读成 /t /

don't you 不读成 /dəunt ju: / 而应该读成 /dəun'tʃu:

还有 last year first year aren't you glad to meet you. How about you? 等，读时也必须同化。

immediately, education, graduate, institute, produce.

during 等，可同化亦可不同化。

III. 句子重音及语调：

1. 'Tall trees, 'tall trees, 'big tall trees.

为了节奏 tree 不重读，这样，一重一轻，读起来节奏感很强，十分爽口。

2. The 'coast of 'California is a 'beautiful sight
beautiful 读重音，sight 是低调，这样突出了beautiful 一词。

What Are You Goinng to Do at Two¹

What are you going to do at two?

What are you going to do?

Where are you going to be at three?

Where are you going to be?

Who are you going to see?

What are you going to say?

How are you going to go?

Where are you going to stay?

What are you going to do?

Who are you going to see?

When are you going to leave?

Where are you going to be?

Phonetics

I. 音素练习:

/ɔ: / tall /tɔ: l/

born /bɔ: n/

floor/flɔ: /

fall /fɔ: l/

all /ɔ: l/

talk /tɔ: k/

saw /sɔ: /

more /mɔ: /

ought/ɔ: t/	hall /hɔ: l/
a short story	all in all a small hall
a tall horse	more and more
an ordinary store	

1. The ball has fallen over the wall.
2. The outlaws fought until dawn.
3. Paul's audience applauded warmly.
4. I thought Shaw was the author

/ɔ/	on /ɔn/	gone /gɔn/
	not /nɔt/	soft /sɔft/
	was /wɔz/	sock /sɔk/
	what/wɔt/	coffee/'kɔfi: /
	wrong/rɔŋ/	shock/ʃɔk/
	cotton socks	borrow a novel
	got a shock	gone wrong
	forgot to lock	want to stop

1. This coffee is top quality.
2. When the shop was robbed everyone was shocked.
3. I want a lot of copies of the song.
4. The doctor forgot about the operation in his hospital.

II. 为了使发音流畅，同一个意群中各个词应该自然地连贯发音，两个相连的词，如果前一个词以辅音结尾，而后一个以元音开头，这两个音可连起来念，这种现象叫做连读 (liaison) 用符号 “∪” 表示。

例：

shut ∪ up,	not ∪ anymore,	take ∪ it ∪ easy,
here ∪ is ∪ it.	so ∪ am ∪ I,	not ∪ at ∪ all.

give up.	a lot of,	walk out on.
come on.	sell it,	watch out.
there isn't a.	is it a.	put on.
for a while.	all again,	turn off.
take off,	get up at eight o'clock,	
get enough,	can I	

A Bad Day

I overslept and missed my train,
 slipped on the sidewalk¹
 in the pouring rain,
 sprained² my ankle,
 skinned my knees,³
 broke my glasses,
 got stuck⁴ in the elevator,
 it wouldn't go,
 kicked it twice and stubbed my toe,
 bought a pen that didn't write;
 took it back and had a fight,⁷
 went home angry,
 locked the door,
 crawled into bed,
 couldn't take any more.⁸

Notes:

1. sidewalk: [美]人行道
2. sprain: /sprein/ v. 扭伤
3. skinned my knees: 膝盖擦破了皮
4. stuck: 原形为stick, 此句意为电梯突然停电了, 他被压在电梯里了。

5. it wouldn't go: (电梯) 不动了
6. bought a pen that didn't write: 买了支不能写字的笔
7. 完整的句子应为 I took it back to the store and had a fight with the people at the store.
8. couldn't take any more: 意为 could bear no more

Phonetics

I. 音素练习:

/u:/	do	/du:/	blue	/blu:/
	two	/tu:/	shoe	/ʃu:/
	noon	/nu: n/	soon	/su: n/
	June	/dʒu: n/	through	/θru:/
	whose	/hu: z/	drew	/dru:/

a new rule boots and shoes cool rooms
 once in a blue moon one afternoon in June
 a blue balloon

1. Whose shoe is in the pool?
2. Her tooth came loose at school.
3. Soon it will be cool enough to move.
4. Do you eat soup with soup spoon?

/u/	look	/luk/	woman	/ˈwʊmən/
	took	/tuk/	should	/ʃud/
	good	/gud/	could	/kud/
	feet	/fut/	put	/put/
	would	/wud/	stood	/stud/
	good books		sugar in the food	
	wood in the bush		wool on the foot	