

YINGYU JIAOJI
KOUYU



英语交际 口语

沈小涛 主编



电子科技大学出版社

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前 言

本教材为适应具有初、中级英语水平的学习者提高口语表达能力的需要而编写。材料的选择和组织依据学习者表达的实际需要。教材的主体部分分为 30 个单元，每一单元包含 1 个基本交际功能、1 个热门话题和 1 个典型场景。而基本功能则是每一单元的重点内容。该重点内容又分为 5 个小部分：Part A conversation（提供一段体现交际功能的对话）；Part B key expressions（提供重要句型）；Part C additional conversations（提供更多的对话）；Part D exercises（提供练习题巩固所学内容）以及 Part E English for fun（趣味英语，包括笑话、谜语、绕口令等）。每一单元的热门话题和典型场景的编写则相对简略，旨在让学习者增加对相应话题或场景的熟悉程度、积累相关句型和词语。除主体部分外，针对该层次学习者语音知识需要加强的实际情况，本教材中还编入了语音基础知识部分。

本教材的特点为：1. 结构清晰，内容丰富。30 个单元，30 个基本功能，30 个热门话题，30 个典型场景。2. 编写思路新颖，贴近校园生活。30 个基本交际功能通过故事主人公，即刚进入大学校门的 Jack 在校园学习和日常生活中的几个情节贯串起来。便于学习，便于记忆。3. 注重实用，材料新。注重语言基本功，立足交际能力的培养，注重材料的时代气息。4. 讲述了语音基础知识。在现有口语教材中纳入语音知识是不多见的，因而是本教材的特点之一。

教学建议：受教学时数的限制，基本功能部分宜安排为课堂教学重点，而热门话题和典型场景部分则可视具体情况选用或安排为课后自学材料。

由于时间仓促，加之编者水平有限，缺点和错误在所难免，恳请老师和同学不吝指正。

编 者
2004 年 8 月

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Phonetics / 英语语音

I. 英语字母及读音

英语中有 26 个字母，其中 a、e、i、o、u 是元音字母，其余是辅音字母。26 个字母中，它们的读音可分成 7 类，即

[ei]: Aa、Hh、Jj、Kk	[i:]: Bb、Cc、Dd、Ee、Gg、Pp、Tt、Vv、(Zz)
[ai]: Ii、Yy	[əu]: Oo
[ju:]: Qq、Uu、Ww	[ɑ:]: Rr
[e]: Ff、Ll、Mm、Nn、Ss、Xx、Zz	

II. 音素

语言中最小的单位。英语中音素分为元音音素和辅音音素两大类。其中元音音素 20 个，辅音音素 28 个。发音时声带振动，呼出的气流通过口腔时不受阻碍，这样形成的语音称作元音。不论声带振动与否，发声时呼出的气流通过口腔或鼻腔时受到一定阻碍，这样的语音称为辅音。

1. 元音：(20)

单元音 (12): [i:] [i] [e] [æ] [ɑ:] [ɔ] [ɔ:] [u] [u:] [ʌ] [ə:] [ə]

双元音 (8): [ei] [ai] [ɔi] [iə] [εə] [uə] [əu] [au]

1) [i:] seat / beat / lead / deep / keep / sheep

keep the seat / eat the meat / three sheep

Please speak English ./Keep it a secret.

2) [i] sit / kick / pick / fish / wish

a big pig/a bit chilly/bit by bit/little by little

It is not difficult./Please finish it quickly. / Sister lily is sitting there and knitting.

3) [e] pen / ten / best / test / beg / egg

get ready / very well/ ten desks/twenty beds/ the next sentence/my best friend

Better late than never./Every little helps./All is well that ends well.

4) [æ] cap / map / bad / mad / bank / hank / lamp / stamp

a bad cat/a happy man/a gas lamp

A fact is a fact./Thank you for the stamp./Hang your cap on the stand.

5) [ɑ:] art / cart / fast / last / class / glass

a large parcel / pass the glass / after the party / half past five / tomatoes and bananas
He laughs best who laughs last. /The party stopped at half past five./A large army
arched. /past the farmyard.

6) [ɔ]top / shop / hot / lot / cost / lost / song / long

cost a lot / got a job/ a college concert /a coffee shop/ a model hospital

We want quality rather than quantity./ Lots and lots of watches and clocks have gone
Wrong.

7) [ɔ:] law / saw / talk / walk / cause / horse

a short story / bought a horse / a quarter to four / a stormy applause /almost always
My daughter was born in 1944. / They heard an import report. / I saw forty horses.

8) [u:]two / do / loose / choose / blue / true / group / fruit

a new school / a huge spoon / a blue moon / a group of students
Choose either shoes or boots. / Soon it will be June./The soup is cool.

9) [u] put / book / cook / should / could / push / bush

a good cook /a good book/ push and pull /took some sugar
The bookcase is full of good books./ He pushed the bull with his foot.

10) [ʌ] up / cup / mud / bud / rough / tough / such / touch

some money/ some honey /a tough son/ a funny couple /just for fun/ from cover to
cover
Don't touch the gun ./Hurry up , the bus is coming .
Every country has its customs. /Well begun is half done.

11) [ə]ago / again / amuse / admit / attack / sugar / river / soldier / writer

along the river/ among the workers /a sheet of paper/ a drop of water/ the workers of
china /an hour and a half
My younger brother is a doctor./ let's go for a walk along the river. /We're going toAve
a get together after supper.

12) [ɜ:]sir / hurt / shirt / bird / word

the first term / the German expert /a dirty shirt / workers of the world/ an earnest
person / a nervous nurse

First come , first served./Workers of the world united./It's the early bird that catches the worm./Perfect service deserves an earnest and worthy return.

13) [ei] pay / day / say / they / date / take / sake / came / game.

may day /pay day/make way /came again /take away/a great change/a railway station
No pains, no gains . /Call a spade a spade./A penny saved is penny gained.

14) [ai] tie / die / ripe / fight / my / eyes / why / sigh /

high time / by and by
Strike while the iron is hot./ Let by-gones be by-gones. /Great minds think alike.

15) [əu]go / so / hope / boat / coat / home

go home / do not know/hope so/ a broken bow
Oh , don't go home alone./ As you sow you shall mow. / A rolling stone gathers no moss.

16) [au]cow / bow / mouth / south / round / found / out / doubt

down town/ around the house /found a cow/ a thousand mountains
Now write it down./ Open your mouth and round your lips./ Round and round the house went the crowd./ He shouted louder and louder to the crowd gathered around.

17) [ɔi] boy / joy / voice / choice / join / coin / noise / toys

boy's toys /voice of joy /the noise of coins /spoil the choice
The boy destroyed the toy. / He avoided making the choice.

18) [iə] dear / idea / deer / here / fierce / fear / beer

an ideal theatre / year after year / a serious engineer
It's clear that she is nearly twenty. / She fears nothing.

19) [ɛə] pear / care / there / fair / hare / bear / dare / air / chair

rare air / wear long hair / get prepared
Clair has no time to repair her car. / Dare you stare at a bear?

20) [uə] poor / tour / sure / dour / pure / fewer / cure

a pure jewel / fewer and fewer / poor but pure
Are you sure you can cure the poor tourist. / They toured the moor in February.

容易混淆的元音

- 1) [e] [æ] bed bad / men man / pen pan / lend land
- 2) [i:] [ei] real rail / greet great / mean main / read raid
- 3) [e] [ai] bet bite / red write / said side / head hide
- 4) [au] [ɔ:] house horse / loud lord / south sauce / now nor / count corn / cloud clause
- 5) [au] [ʌ] found fond / gown gone / down done

2. 辅音 (28)

按发音方法分为:

爆破音: [p] [b] [t] [d] [k] [g]

摩擦音: [f] [v] [θ] [ð] [s] [z] [ʃ] [ʒ] [r] [h]

破擦音: [tʃ] [dʒ] [ts] [dz] [tr] [dr]

鼻音: [m] [n] [ŋ]

边音: [l]

半元音: [w] [j]

按声带震动与否分为:

清音: [p] [t] [k] [f] [θ] [h] [s] [ʃ] [tʃ]

浊音: [b] [d] [g] [m] [n] [ŋ] [v] [ð] [z] [ʒ] [dʒ] [r] [w] [j] [l]

- 1) [p] pen / part / person / cup / hope / keep / captain / past
- 2) [b] bed / comb / borrow / bet / baby / above / labor / blackboard
- 3) [t] tell / teacher / team / tall / city / fifty / party / last
- 4) [d] day / played / wanted / door / daily / advice / endless / mad
- 5) [k] cold / sky / quick / back / accept / box / kind / think
- 6) [g] big / go / guess / language / gap / give / figure / fog
- 7) [m] man / matter / month / remember / him / swim / most / map
- 8) [n] nine / knife / autumn / know / knife / knight / neck / next
- 9) [ŋ] bank / uncle / English / sing / strong / long / ring / song
- 10) [l] land / world / level / lead / law / soul / full / ill
- 11) [r] read / write / right / rose / road / rise / rain / already
- 12) [f] five / cough / laugh / feel / off / suffer / life / leaf
- 13) [v] voice / of / very / vivid / five / save / drive / dive
- 14) [θ] think / thin / something / health / path / wealthy / thank / thing
- 15) [ð] this / bathe / these / there / whether / together / with / smooth
- 16) [s] sit / miss / science / case / scarf / loss / kiss / miss / pass
- 17) [z] zoo / close / zone / size / zero / is / noise / dogs / busy
- 18) [ʃ] sure / she / social / nation / shine / cash / finish / push
- 19) [ʒ] pleasure / leisure / measure / decision / confusion / division
- 20) [h] hot / who / hour / high / heel / head / hand / behind

- 21) [w] wall / what / sweet / wind / well / warm / white / sweet
- 22) [j] yes / yet / you / young / yell / yield / year / your
- 23) [tʃ] child / teach / catch / change / choose / child / catch / watch
- 24) [dʒ] joke / bridge / job / joke / jeep / general / huge / judge
- 25) [ts] boats / cats / nuts / rats / seats / goats / sheets / lots
- 26) [dz] goods / deeds / needs / funds / needs / rods / beds / roads
- 27) [tr] tree / try / truck / trouble / trust / trick / translate / trial
- 28) [dr] dream / drill / drug / drink / dress / drip / drop / drive

容易混淆的辅音

- 1) [v] [w] vet wet / vest west / vine wine / very well
- 2) [s] [θ] sink think / sort thought / miss myth / mass math
- 3) [z] [ð] closing clothing / breeze breathe / bays bathes
- 4) [n] [ŋ] thin thing / sin sing / ban bang / win wing / ran rang
- 5) [tʃ] [dʒ] cheat search / rich large / cheer / badge / chest judge

III. 音节

说话时最小的语音单位叫音节，音节是比音素高一级的语言单位。多数音节由一个元音和一个或几个辅音构成，如 [mi:], [bit], [buk] 等。元音本身也可以构成音节，因为它们都发音响亮，如 ['ɑ:mi], ['æpl]。辅音中只有三个较响亮的音可以与它们前面的另一个辅音构成音节。它们是 [m]、[n]、[l]，如 ['æpl], ['dʒæksn]。英语单词按读音可分为单音节词、双音节词和多音节词。英语中音节有六种类型：

1. 开音节：以元音结尾的音节叫开音节。从拼写形式上看有两种，以发音的元音字母结尾的为绝对开音节，以不发音的字母结尾的为相对开音节。

如：so [səʊ] me [mi:] tea [ti:] late [leɪt] come [kʌm] kite [kaɪt]

2. 闭音节：以辅音字母结尾的音节叫闭音节。其拼写形式为：元音字母加一个或数个辅音字母(r 除外)结尾。

如：well [wel] class [klɑ:s] desk [desk] drink [drɪŋk]

3. r 音节：以元音字母加辅音字母 r 为主体构成的音节叫 r 音节。其拼写形式为：元音字母 + r(前后都可有其它的辅音字母)。

如：her [hə:] north [nɔ:θ] first [fɜ:st] nurse [nɜ:s]

4. re 音节：以元音字母+re 为主体构成的音节叫 re 音节。

如：hare [hɛə] pure [pjʊə] more [mɔ:] where [wɛə]

5. 字母组合音节：由元音字母加元音字母，或由元音字母加某些特定的辅音字母为主体构成的音节。

如：meat [mi:t] flow [fləʊ] young [jʌŋ] food [fu:d]

6. 成音节：由响辅音 [m]、[n]、[l] 构成的成音节有：[-bl], [-pl], [-dl], [-sl], [-zl], [-sn], [-zn], [-fn], [-vn]。

如: apple ['æpl] little ['lɪtl] reason ['ri:zn] often ['ɒfn]

IV. 单词重音

在双音节或多音节词中,有一个读得特别响亮的音节,叫做重读音节。除了一些复合词外,一般说来,每个单词只有一个重读音节,重读音节用重音符号“'”来表示。单音节词不标重音符号,但必须重读。

1. 重读音节:在音节中,根据单词中元音音素的多少,单词可分为单音节词(如: shy, go, eye), 双音节词(如: hello, father, pencil)及多音节词(如: opportunity newspaper, interesting)。每个单词在单独读的时候,至少有一个音节要读得响亮些,即重读。这个重读的音节叫重读音节或单词重音。用“'”表示。

(1) 单音节词整个词就是重音,一般要略去重音符号,如 toy, shy, beer 等。

(2) 双音节词至少有一个重音,一般落在第一个音节上,如 'letter, 'sorry, 'father, 'mother, 'people 等。

(3) 多音节词含有三个以上的音节,重音常常落在倒数第三个音节上,如'difficult, oppor'tunity, 'communist, 'family, e'conomy, de'mocracy 等。

(4) 有一些双音节词,加了前缀和后缀成了多音节,但这些词按原来词根的重音读音,如 'silently, 'pleasantly, 'national, 'carefully, in'definite, 'comfortable, con'ductor, ac'cording, dis'turbance 等。

2. 非重读音节:重读音节之外的音节就叫非重读音节。非重读音节相对于重读音节来说读得较轻。如: active ['æktiv] begin [bi'gin]。

V. 句子的重读

在一般情况下句子重读的规律:在句子中比较重要的词都要重读,使这个词的发音响亮而清晰。在句子中需要重读的词有名词、动词、形容词和副词。冠词、连接词、介词、助动词和人称代词等所谓的虚词,一般都不要重读,但当助动词、介词和代词放于句首时,助动词置于句尾时要重读。如:

'Tom has 'gone to 'school.

'I 'saw your 'brother 'yesterday.

'Would you 'like a 'glass of 'beer?

'Have you 'heard about 'Mary?

'In the 'box, he 'found a 'letter.

在句子中每个重读音节间相隔的时间大致相等的,在重读音节之间的弱读音节要读得较快一些,好像是音乐中的打拍子一样。在学习句子的读法时,特别要体会一轻一重或一重一轻的节奏感。如:

Black or white?

It is black and it is white.

Bread and butter.

Some bread and some butter.

VI. 强读和弱读

在句子中不重读的虚词常采取弱读的形式，例如人称代词 *her* 的读音为[hə:], 弱读形式为[hə]。不定冠词 *a*, 在辅音前读作[əi], 弱读为[ə], *an* 在元音前读作[æn], 弱读为[ən], 定冠词 *the*, 在辅音前读作[ðə], 在元音前读作[ði], 弱读为[ði], *from* 的强读形式是[frɒm], 弱读形式是[frəm]。

VII. 音的同化

音的同化指一个音因为受了另外一个邻音的影响而发成了这两个音之外的第三个音。

如: I'm glad to meet you., 其中['mi:tju]连读成['mi:tʃu]。

1. 因发音时舌位的影响而发生同化:

短元音 + z + ʃ = ʃʒ: Does she like it?

长元音 + z + ʃ = ʒʃ: Please show me the way.

长元音 + s + ʃ = ʒʃ: Of course she does.

d + j = dʒ: Did you see him?

t + j = tʃ: Nice to meet you.

s + j = ʃ: issue['ɪʃju:], 可以读作['ɪʃu:]

z + j = ʒ: I haven't seen him these years.

n + g = ŋg: You can go now.

2. 因清浊音的影响而发生的同化:

规律: 清+清 / 浊 + 浊

如: used to [ju:st tu:], newspaper ['nju: ,speɪpə], Kate's [keɪts], Lead's[lɪ:dz]

VIII. 不完全爆破

在某些情况下，发爆破音[p, b, t, d, k, g]时，气流不必冲破阻碍，而只是发音器官在口腔中形成阻碍，并稍作停顿，这样的爆破音称为不完全的爆破音。主要有以下几种情况:

1. 爆破音[p, b, t, d, k, g]相邻时，前面一个发完全爆破音。如:

have a bad cold today [hæv ə bæ(d) kəʊl(d) tə'dei].

2. 爆破音[p, b, t, d, k, g]在[θ, ð, tʃ, dʒ]前面时。如:

Have you read the book about that child? [hæv ju 're(d) ðə 'buk ə'bau(t) ðə(t) tʃaɪld?]

3. [t, d] 在[m, n, l, s]的前面时，发生旁流、破擦等现象。如:

Good morning! Good night! I don't know.

I can't say. I would like to go.

IX. 连读

1. 辅音 + 元音要连读。如：

Take a look at it.

Look at that.

Thank you.

Come in.

First of all.

All of us.

Not at all.

2. 末尾有字母 r 的词，在短语或句子中和以元音开始的词相邻时，r 要读出音来，并和后面的元音连读。如：

There is a pair of shoes.

3. 在意群有停顿时，不连读。如：

Shall we meet at eight tonight / or nine o'clock tomorrow?

X. 语调

语调是说话音调的高低变化，是语言的“旋律”。基本语调有三种：降调、升调和平调。

降调：

英语句子的语调一般都是由高到低（或由低到高，再由高到低），一个音节一个音节顺次向下降。语调或升或降，或高或低，一般都落在短语或句子的最后一个重音上。如：What time can I see \ you? Do you mind if I smoke ?/

降调的特点：

如果句子的第一个音节是重读音节的话，那么第一个音节最高，然后顺此向下降，最后一个重读音节用降调。如：'Mother has 'gone to 'town.)

如果是非重读音节开始的话，那么开始的非重读音节很低，句子中的第一个重读音节最高，然后顺次向下降，最后一个重读音节用降调。如：I shall 'call you to 'morrow 'morning.

降调的用法：

降调用于：陈述句、特殊疑问句、祈使句（表示命令）、惊叹句。

She is a nurse.

He is mad about playing football.

What's the date today?

When shall I give you the book?

Sit down.

Please stand in the line.

升调:

升调的特点:

如果句子的第一个音节是重读音节的话,那么第一个音节最高,然后顺此向下降,最后一个重读或非重读音节用升调。如: 'Have you been 'staying here 'long ?)

如果是非重读音节开始的话,那么开始的非重读音节很低,句子中的第一个重读音节最高,然后顺次向下降,最后一个重读或非重读音节用升调。如: Is he `coming to `morrow `morning ?)

升调的用法:

升调一般用于一般疑问句、祈使句(表示委婉、客气)、陈述句(含有感情色彩时,如不肯定、疑问、安慰、不耐烦等)。

Does it work?

Can you come to us for lunch?

Have a good time!

Wait a moment!

I beg your pardon!

It's all right!

平调

平调的特点:

语调在同一高度上保持一段时间不变。

平调的用法:

主要用于句子中间,表示还没有完结,或者用于同位语、插入语和直接引语后面。

Mary, Tom's sister, lives in New York.

"I won't be able to come." he said.

语调群

每一个短语、从句或句子为一个语调群。一个句子可能包含有几个语调群。

1. 升调在前,降调在后类型的句子:

1) 选择疑问句: Do you prefer tea / or coffee ?)

2) 以状语或状语从句开始的句子: At ten o'clock in the morning / the contest began. \

3) 计数或点东西: One , / two , \ three / and four . \

2. 降调在前,升调在后类型的句子:

1) 反意疑问句: You went to the concert yesterday , \ didn't you ?)

2) 前面是陈述句,后面有一表示不肯定或疑虑的附加语。It's going to rain, \ I'm afraid . \

3. 前面是降调,后面也是降调的句子:

1) 反意疑问句(不表示疑问): It is a fine day, \ isn't it ?)

2) 主句在前,状语或状语从句在后的陈述句。He will know better \ when he gets older . \