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致读者

在新的世纪,国内英语教学正发生着日新月异的变化,广大教师和学生对中学英语教辅读物出版创新的呼声也此起彼伏:中学英语教辅需要精品,需要品牌,需要从更远、更新的角度重新打造!魔法英语的出现,为中学英语教辅的历史翻开了新的一页。

美国蒙登戈国际语言研究中心、英国剑桥国际语言研究院等国内外十多所英语教育研究机构积极参与,北京四中、黄冈中学、华东师大附中、清华大学附中等国内几十所重点中学鼎力协助,一百多位英语教育专家及知名特高级教师联手缔造……魔法英语,已悄然走在中学英语教辅的最前沿,成为一个全新的中学英语教辅品牌!一个真正由专家打造的具有国际品质的中学英语教辅品牌!

魔法英语横空出世,骤然引起广大教师和学生的关注,得到社会各界读者的厚爱,这对我们实在是一种莫大的鼓励。我们本意旨在给中学生提供一个崭新的学习平台,为每位读者所付出的时间和期待提供丰厚的回报。在这里,最不能释怀的是我们对中学英语教育的敏锐察觉和积累,我们力求通过不懈的努力,让“魔法英语——解放中学生的英语,让英语学习变得如此简单”的思想光芒,照耀每位读者!

我们与读者的心是相通的,同广大一线教师的心是相通的。现在,我们付出的每一份努力,都得到了广大教师和读者的支持和肯定。面对这些勉励和关怀,我们将会以百倍的努力来报答。未来我们会做得更好!这是我们的目标,也是我们不变的承诺!

魔法英语愿做中学生学习英语的最佳助手,最贴心的朋友!让魔法英语伴随着我们的幸福、快乐和回忆,一起成长!

前言

各学科铺天盖地的复习参考资料和模拟试题令同学们眼花缭乱,而许多复习资料内容散、针对性不强,同学们渴望拥有一本集知识与思维方法于一体的高效率复习资料,既能帮助大家避开题海的干扰,又能轻松学习,高效复习,以便在高考中立于不败之地。就是在这种背景下,我们倾力打造的《魔法英语高考必备手册》终于在中学生朋友们的千呼万唤中面世了。

本书依据《新课程标准》,结合最新考试说明及近年高考英语试题,以能力立意的新趋势引导你直击考点,用最短的时间取得最佳的复习效果。

本书以教育新理念为依托,注重能力和素质的培养,按高中知识与能力要点进行编写,紧扣新教材、新大纲、新课标;立足双基、着眼能力;瞄准高考动向、高考热点,注重编写的针对性。立足教材、但绝不拘泥于教材,使考生能够在短期内全面把握、梳理高中英语重难点知识,既巩固了基础知识,又开拓了解题视野。

本书全方位、多角度、多层面、全面立体地讲述了高中学生在英语学习过程中必须掌握的知识内容及各部分之间的密切联系。注重指导学法、点拨思路、解答疑难、指点迷津,强化知识联系,完善知识体系。

本书侧重学科知识的系统性、关联性和可拓展性,旨在帮助考生归纳一些与该考点密切相关的热点问题,使每个考点的知识和方法得以扩展。以培养考生的发散思维 and 创新能力,扩充考生的知识

面,从而使考生对该学科知识的掌握趋于系统化、网络化。

本书由十个章节组成:语音归纳、三大构词法、分类词汇、重点词用法、短语归类、句型精编、重点表达精编、语法重难点和题型专题。该书内容既侧重于提炼、阐释学科的知识要点,旨在帮助同学们对学过的基础知识进行查漏补缺,从而使同学们更牢固、更系统、更扎实地掌握所需的知识;又将学科的能力、方法要点进行了细化,介绍了一些重要的学习方法及解题方法,旨在帮助同学们把握好一些重点、难点和疑点,使同学们的知识与能力严密整合,从而达到高考要求;同时侧重于高考英语题型特征、命题思路及解题思路的探讨,旨在开阔考生的解题视野,尽快找到一条有效的解题途径,掌握解题技巧和解题方法,从中获得洞察力和解题机智,使你直通高考。

本书视角独特,知识新颖,内容全面,系统性强,便于综合比较,易于联想记忆,既适合高中学生平时学习参考,也适合复习备考。希望《魔法英语高考必备手册》能成为每一个莘莘学子的良师益友,在高考中助你一臂之力。

编者

2004年3月

第一章

语音归纳

语音是英语语言的三大要素之一,学好英语的第一步而且最重要的一步就是打好语音基础,有了良好的语音基础,才能有效地掌握词语,进而逐步提高听、说能力。英语中绝大部分词的读音是有规律可循的,掌握好读音规则有利于拼读、记忆单词。当然,要学好语音,除了掌握读音规则外,常见的例外现象也很重要。下面就结合新教材及最新高考《考试说明》,从十二个方面将语音知识进行系统归纳。

1. 元音字母 A 的读音

(1) [ei] 在重读开音节中。例如: lazy, later, grade, change, waste, nature, classmate, dangerous, headache, make, April (除 ate, have)

以 -ate 结尾的动词,不论重音所在位置。例如: liberate, operate, celebrate, separate, translate

在 -ange, -aste, -able, -ation 中。

(2) [] 在重读闭音节中。例如: land, lamp, cattle, candle, piano, homeland, marry, cap, bag, planet, carry, have

一个单词中如有两个 a, 重音所在音节发 [], 非重音发 [i] 或 []。例如: language, balance, camera, natural, national, character, palace, madam(e)

例外: r_ sl_ e, imagin_ ion,
[] [ei] [ei]
gradu_ ion, m_ _ ine, m_ eri_ ,
[ei] [] [] [] []
a v_ ce(d), ban_ a, C_ ada,
[] [a] [a] []
m_ hem_ ics, P_ is
[] [] []

在 [] 音前。例如: angry, bank,

thank

(3) [a] 闭音节且在 ss, st, sk, sp, th, f, n, nc, ns, nt 前时。例如: glass, class, last, past, grasp, ask, bath, rather, basket, after, demand, chance, answer, can t, plant, banana, France, example (除 m_ s [], gr_ d [])

(4) [i] 在非重读音节中。例如: message, language, courage, cottage, surface, orange, manage, village, passage

(5) [] 在非重读音节中。例如: machine, island, China, astonish, cinema, peasant, breakfast, distant, woman, magazine, camera, natural, Japan, Japanese, balance, address, achieve, important, arrive

(6) [] 在 w-, wh-, qu- 之后的闭音节词中。例如: watch, what, wash, want, quantity, wallet(除 w_ er[])

(7) [] water 一词。

(8) [e] 在 many, ate, any 及其合成词 anyone, anything, anybody, anywhere 中。

(9) [] Mary, parent, various, area (除 P_ is[])

2. 元音字母 E 的读音

(1) [i] 在开音节中。例如: he,

she, me, we, these, eve, appreciate, recent (ly), being(其余 be-均为短音), complete, immediately, scene, Chinese, Japanese, metre(er), evening, even, fever, frequently, recycle, people, s_ ret

(2) [e] 在闭音节中。例如: d_ ert, record(n.), best, better, except, m_ icine

(3) [] 在非重读音节中。例如: exc_ lent, camera, continent, moment, problem, sat_ lite, silent, cruel, hundred

(4) [i] 在非重读音节中。例如: pretty, d_ end, d_ ide, pr_ ent, coll_ e, forest, design, r_ eive, _ ect, women, b_ ore, behind, England, _ fect, jacket, wanted, record(v.), geography, kitchen, b_ ide, belong, repeat, research, result, return, review, entire, _ amine, env_ ope, -ness, -est

(5) [i] zero, serious, hero, exp_ ience, material, period

3. 元音字母 I(Y) 的读音

(1) [ai] 在重读开音节中。例如: bike, hide, time, life alive lively(除 live[i], give[i])

y 在动词词尾的非重读音节中。例如: satisfy, beautify

在 -ig-, -igh 中。例如: sign, bright, light, high, night

在 -nd, -ld 中。例如: kind, find, child, wild, behind, blind, mind(除 wind(n.), children)

在 -ise, -ize 中。例如: exercise, realize

在 -ite 中。例如: recite, excite, satellite

(2) [i] 在重读闭音节, 非重读音节或部分开音节中。例如: live, give, sit, stick, imagine, punish, idiom, big, hit

(3) [] 在非重读音节中。例如: holiday, possible, April, terrible, beautiful

(4) [i] police, magazine, technique, machine

(5) [j] 在非重读音节中, l, n, d 之后。例如: Canadian, Ind_ n, mill_ n, union, immed_ tely

4. 元音字母 O 的读音

(1) [u] 在重读开音节、重读闭音节中。例如: no, go, rose, home, smoke, only, progress

在 -st, -ld, -lk 中。例如: most, post, hold, cold, old, scold, folk, both, open, roll, total, contr_ , lonely, program(me)

(2) [] 在重读闭音节中。例如: object, concert, drop, model, top, knock, sorry, pocket, ap_ ogize, song, wrong, anybody, office, officer, solid, dialogue, shop, along

在 i, y 前。例如: noise, joy, boil, soil, toy, destroy, boy, choice, point

(3) [] 在重读闭音节中, 多在 m, n, v, th 前的开音节中。例如: come, some, love, none, done, above, mother, front, L_ don, monkey, c_ our, worry, government, another(除 c_ b[u], g_ e[], m_ e[u], c_ cert[], hands_ e[])

(4) [] 在非重读音节中。例如: obey, pollution, Europe, astronaut, seldom, tonight, together, produce, nobody, official

(5) [u] 在开音节中。例如: do, to, who, whose, whom, shoe, lose, move

(6) [u] woman, wolf

(7) [w] one, once

(8) [i] women

5. 元音字母 U 的读音

(1) [ju] 在重读开音节中。例如: computer, university, human, excuse, use, duty, produce, huge, student, stupid, future(除 st_ y[])

在词尾的非重读音节中的字母组合 -ute, -ude 中。例如: attitude, institute

第一章 语音归纳

(2) [u] 在重读闭音节中。例如: put, pull, push, full, sugar, century, February, us_ l [ju u l]

(3) [] 在重读闭音节中。例如: but, cut, trust, rubber, duck, result, rush, Russian, subject, summer, suffer, suddenly, publish, discuss, un-前缀中

(4) [i] busy, business, minute

(5) [u] 在字母 r, l, j 后。例如: true, truth, cruel, rude, ruler, rule, blue,

revolution, June, July, pollute

(6) [] 在非重读音节中。例如: difficult, August, unless, until, industry, support, fortunate, upon(除 u per [])

(7) [e] bury

(8) [ju] communist, popular, January

(9) [w] 在 qu-, gu-, su-中。例如: quiet, quite, quick, queen, question, quarter, quarrel, quantity, language, persuade

1. S

(1) [s] 在词首。例如: same, sense, sew, suppose, surprise(除 sure[], sugar[])

在清辅音前或后。例如: desk, grasp, lamps, looks, thirsty, mistake, master, newspaper

在以 -se 结尾的形容词和名词或部分动词中。例如: purpose, expense, house, base, course, loose, purse, cause, else, mouse, nurse, universe, worse, close (adj.), increase, practice, promise

university, Christmas, research, absent

在 dis-, mis-前缀中。例如: disabled, misunderstanding

在元音字母 + s 结尾中。例如: this, thus, us, yes(除 as[z], is[z], has[z], his[z])

(2) [z] 在两个元音之间。例如: physical, resist, design, desert, music, season, cousin(除 university[s])

在浊辅音前或后。例如: Thursday, husband, names(受浊辅音影响)

在元音后。例如: plays, cities, workers, wise

在 se 结尾的动词和部分名词或

代词中。例如: please, close, lose, choose, praise, raise, rise, suppose, surprise, use, excuse, cause, advise, refuse, rose, vase, noise, exercise, these, those

(3) [] 在 -sure, -sion, -sia 前。例如: sure, Asia, Russia, discussion, expression, permission

(4) [] 在 -sure, -sion 及 -sua-中。例如: decision, pleasure, treasure, measure, usually, television(除 persuade[s])

判断是 -sion/-sure 还是 -ssion/-ssure, 诀窍是记住口诀: 一曰[]二尸[], 即: 一个 s 读[], 两个 s 读[]。

2. C

(1) [s] 在 e, i, y 前。例如: nice, decide, bicycle, century, cinema, cycle, certain, medicine

(2) [k] 在 a, o, u 及辅音前和词尾(-c, -cs)。例如: plastics, physics, politics, uncle, cat, cost, clean, class, music, medical, camera, curious, mathematics(除 a c pt, a c dent[ks])

(3) [] 在 ia, ie, io 前。例如: official, musician, Asian, Russia, precious, delicious, especially, appreciate, socialist

1. ea 最常见的两种读音为[e] 和[i]

(1) [e] weather, sweat, wealth, health, healthy, ready, already, instead, bread, measure, breath, breakfast, dead, deaf, pleasure, pleasant, heavy, peasant, headache

(2) [i] cheap, season, eager, reason, reach, heat, leave, beast, meal, tea, breathe, least, read, weak, neat, beat, lead, please, ead, deal, mean, dream 这四个词的过去式和过去分词形式 read, dealt, meant, dreamt 中的 ea 均应读[e])

(3) [ei] break, great, greatly

(4) [i] real, really, idea, realize, European, area, theatre

(5) [] ocean

2. ou 最常见的三种读音为[au]、[] 和[]

(1) [au] proud, trousers, surround, shout, found, around, south, round, mouth, loud, announce, aloud, plough, ground, count, cloudy, out, house, pound, sound, without, mouse

(2) [] 以 -ous 结尾的形容词。例如: anxious, dangerous, famous, serious, curious, various, nervous

(3) [] young, southern, touch, trouble, rough, double, courage, country, cousin, enough

(4) [u] group, through, wound, youth, soup

(5) [u] could, would, should

(6) [u] though, soul, shoulder

(7) [] 四个动词的过去式和过去分词形式 bought, brought, fought, thought 和情态动词 ought。

(8) [] cough

3. oo

(1) [u] 在 [k]、[t]、[d] 前和 -room

合成词中, 其中 food, boot, shoot, root 四词例外。

(2) [] blood, flood

(3) [u] school, tooth, fool, pool, too, moon, noon, room, foolish, loose, stool, roof

可用下面的顺口溜帮助记忆:

oo 读长还是短, 记住口诀就简单; k, t, d 前读短音, 其中四“长”属例外; 还有两字更特殊, 血、洪读[] 实少见; 其余均读长元音, 不信请你查查看。

注: 四“长”为 (food 常吃; boot 长筒; shoot 射击, 长距离; root 根, 形状长)。

4. au 常见读音为[]

(1) [] autumn, cause, daughter, caught, August

(2) [] Australia, because

(3) [a] aunt, laugh

(4) [] restaurant(非重读音节中)

5. ie 常见读音为[i]

(1) [i] believe, belief, field, piece, thief, achieve(ment) , chief

(2) [ai] die, lie, tie

(3) [ai] quiet, science, society

(4) [e] friend, [i] experience, [] patient, [ju] review, [i] handkerchief, [i] twentieth

6. ei 常见读音为[ei]

(1) [ei] neighbour, weigh, weight, eight, eighteen, eighty

(2) [i] 在 s 和 c 后时。seize, receive, ceiling

(3) [ai] either, neither, height

(4) [i] foreign

7. ai 常见读音为[ei]

(1) [ei] afraid, again, brain, straight,

第一章 语音归纳

failure, raise, plain, train, explain, chain

(2) [i] mountain, captain

(3) [e] said

(4) 不发音。-tain 前为元音音素时。Britain, certain(ly) , curtain

8. ia

(1) [i] Italian, material, India

(2) [] Asia, special, musician, especial(ly) , Russia, socialism, socialist

(3) [ai] 以 dia-开头的词。diary, dialogue, diamond

(4) [j] Australia, immediate(ly)

(5) [ieɪ] appreciate, pronunciation

(6) [i] piano

(7) [i] carriage

9. io

(1) [ai] pioneer, violin, lion

(2) [i] idiom, period

(3) [j] million, union, opinion

(4) [j u] radio

(5) [ai] biology

10. ey

(1) [i] 在非重读音节中。例如: volleyball, money, monkey, valley

(2) [ei] obey, grey, they, hey

(3) [i] key

11. ay

(1) [ei] play day, delay, birthday, everyday

(2) [i] yesterday, holiday, Tuesday
可用这样一句话帮助记忆: 昨天放假星期二。

(3) [e] says

12. ee

(1) [i] 在重读音节中。例如: tree, sheet, sheep, agree, degree, asleep, keep

(2) [i] 非重读音节中。例如: coffee

13. oi/oy

[i] oil, boil, soil, noise, poison, enjoy, toy, destroy

14. oa

(1) [u] boat, coat, goat, road, float, coast, soap

(2) [] broad, broadcast

15. ui

(1) [ui] ruin

(2) [u] fruit

(3) [ju] suit, suitcase

(4) [i] build, squid

1. th

(1) [] 大部分实词和个别数词中
worth, south, path, thing, thick, thin, think, nothing, month, mouth, ninth, health, wealth, cloth, thank, method, third, thief, thirsty

(2) [] 冠词、代词、前置词、连词和部分实词中

the, they, their, them, other, another, either, neither, this, that, these, those, than, therefore, whether, although, then, there, with, smooth, weather, clothing, southern, farther, gather, rather, breathe, together

注意词尾 -ths 的读音: 在长元音、双元音后读 [z], 如 mouths paths baths; 在短元音、辅音后读 [s], 如 months

2. ch

(1) [t] achieve, march, chair, church, charge, change, chance, cheap, check, chimney, choose, choice, child, Chinese

(2) [k] headache, stomach, technique, Christmas, school, character, chemistry

(3) [] machine, moustache

3. gh

只有 [f] 和不发音两种情况, 所以只要记住在 cough, laugh, enough 中读 [f],

其余均不发音。

4. ng

(1) [] 以 -ng 结尾的词和 singer, singing, length, strength, tongue

(2) [nd] 以 -nge 结尾的词。

danger, dangerous

(3) [g] ng 在中间。stronger, hungry, angry, single, finger, English, longest, language, younger (除 length, tongue, strength, singer, singing 五词)

1. ew

(1) [ju] new, news, review, few, knew

(2) [u] sew

(3) [u] flew, blew

2. ow

(1) [u] know, grow, known, grown, flown, show, snow, borrow, shadow, fellow

(2) [au] down, town, power, shower, allow, flower, cow, now, crowd, brown

3. al

(1) [] all, fall, tall, ball, call, hall, wall, small, talk, walk, chalk

(2) [l] al + 辅音字母在开头时。例如: almost, also, already, although, altogether, always, also

(3) [l] 非重读音节中, al + 元音字母在开头时或 -al 在词尾。例如: alone, aloud, along, actual, several, usual, national, final, natural, normal, chemical, especial, special, general

(4) [l] value, balance, shall, Alice

(5) [l] 在 t, n, d 后。例如: national, metal, medal, total, hospital, capital (除 final)

(6) [a] half, calm

(7) [] wallet

(8) [ei] sale

4. ex

(1) [iks] 在 p 前和 excuse, extremely 中。例如: expensive, expect, experience, expose, experiment, express, expression, explode, exploit (除 expert [eks])

(2) [igz] 在 a, i 前。例如: exam, examine, example, exact, exist

(3) [eks] 在元音字母和不发音的辅音字母 h 前。例如: extra, exhibition, exercise, exit

(4) [ik] 在 c 前。例如: except, excite, excited, exciting (除 excellent, excuse)

(5) [ek] 只有 excellent 一词。

1. ar

(1) [a] 在重读音节中。例如: garden, park, party, market, star, hard, harvest, start, starve, artist, army, art, article, pardon

(2) [] 在非重读音节中。例如: particularly, popular, sugar, dollar, grammar

(3) [] 在重读音节中。例如: warm, warn, war, reward, toward (s), quarter, quarrel

(4) [] carry, carriage, marry, narrow

2. er

(1) [] 在非重读音节中。例如: worker, modem, murder, western, perhaps, percent, permit, persuade, interrupt

(2) [] mercy, perfect, person, prefer, refer

(3) [i r] period, serious, material

(4) [a] clerk

3. ir

第一章 语音归纳

[] shirt, skirt, girl(除 irrigate)

4. or

(1) [] 在 w 之后的重读音节中。
例如: word, world, worth, worse(除 worn, worry)

(2) [] doctor, correct, comfortable, forget

(3) [] worry

(4) [] 在重读音节中。例如: worn, sport, horse, corn, corner, fork, tom, born, fortunate, forty, forward, storm, force, form

(5) [] sorry

(6) [r] foreign, forest

5. ur

(1) [] nurse, curtain, fur, further, turn, purpose, hurt, burn, burst

(2) [] surround, surprise

6. ear

(1) [i] 位于词尾时。例如: hear,

fear, near, clear, dear, ear, tear(*n.*), year, appear

(2) [] earth, learn, early, research, search, heard, earn

(3) [] bear, wear, tear(*v.*)

(4) [a] heart

(5) [i r] hearing

7. oor

(1) [] door, floor

(2) [u] poor

8. our

(1) [] your, four

(2) [] journey

(3) [au] our, hour

(4) [] honour, colour, labour, favour, neighbour

9. are

[] care, dare, stare

10. ere

(1) [] there, where

(2) [i] here

(3) [] 或 [] were

11. ure

(1) [] future, picture, mixture, agriculture, pleasure, measure

(2) [u] sure

(3) [ju] pure

(4) [j] failure

12. ire

[ai] hire, fire

1. -ed

(1) [t] 在清辅音后面。例如: washed, worked, asked, missed, practiced

(2) [d] 在浊辅音和元音后面。例如: worried, filled, recognized, whispered

(3) [id] 在 t, d 之后。例如: needed, wanted, counted

2. -(e) s

(1) [s] 在清辅音后。例如: writes, books

(2) [z] 在浊辅音和元音后。例如: tells, reads, goes, says

(3) [iz] 在 [], [], [s], [z], [t], [d] 后。例如: washes, classes,

boxes, praises, watches, changes, pages

英语中长短音共有四对:[i][i]、[][]、[][]、[u][u], 区分前三对的关键是判断单词重音, 重读音节大部分读长音, 非重读音节中读短音。

1. [i] 和 [i]

(1) 元音字母 a

元音字母 a 在发此音时只读短音 [i], 而且是在非重读音节中。例如: temperature, orange, char_ ter, pal_ e, comrade, surface, necklace

以-age 结尾的非重读音节中。courage, langu_ e, man_ e, cottage, message, village, pass_ e

(2) 元音字母 e

在重读开音节词 he, me, she 及下列重读音节的词中读 [i]。sc_ e, imm_ iately, Chin_ e, m_ re, compl_ e, Japan_ e, appr_ iate, r_ ent(ly), being, _ en, _ ening, f_ er, p_ ple, fr_ uently, s_ ret, r_ ycle(re-前缀表示“再, 又”时)

个别重读音节词及大部分非重读音节词中读 [i]。例如: pretty, England, English(重读音节词), d_ end, d_ ide, pr_ ent, design, r_ eive, _ ect, women, forest, coll_ e, record (v.), geography, math_ atics, r_ ove, r_ eat, r_ ew, harvest, ticket, b_ ide, belong, jacket, behind, b_ ore 以及以-ness 结尾的名词。

(3) 元音字母 i

中学范围内只有四个词读 [i]: police, technique, magazine, machine

在重读闭音节、非重读音节及个别重读开音节词中读 [i]。例如: big, hidden, simple, punish, idiom, begin, assistant, exhib_ ion, live, give

(4) 元音字母 o [i] women

(5) 元音字母 u [i] busy, business, minute

(6) 在元音字母组合中

ea [i] eal, deal, tea, breathe, mean, cream, team

ee [i] gree, degree, speech, tree, asleep
[i] 只有 coffee

ie [i] elieve, piece, thief, achieve, field
[i] 只有 handkerchief

ei [i] eize, receive, ceiling(在 s 和 c 后)

[i] 只有 foreign

ey [i] 只有 key

[i] money, monkey, honey

ay [i] esterday, holiday, Monday(记住这样一句话:“昨天放假星期一”)

ai [i] mountain, captain

ia [i] carriage

ui [i] build, guitar

2. [] 和 []

(1) 在元音字母中

元音字母在非重读音节词中均只读短音 [], 不发长音 []。

a achine, island, China, astonish, cinema, allow, advice, husband, pianist, peas_ t, servant, breakf_ t, distant, magazine, camer_ natur_ , J_ an, bal_ ce

e xcell_ t, moment, problem, hundred, cruel, silent, sat_ lite, slavery, open

i pril, possible, beautiful, terrible, holiday

o bey, p_ lution, Europe, seldom, polite, tonight, together, connect, produce, nob_ y, someb_ y, pr_ essor, pr_ ounce, official, comp_ ition, second, memory

u upport, supply, suggest, successful, suppose, upon, autumn, industry, difficult, August, unless, until(un-非前缀时)

(2) 在字母组合中

ea [] ocean

第一章 语音归纳

ou [] 以 -ous 结尾的形容词。例如:
anxious, dangerous, famous, serious,
various, nervous, precious, delicious

au [] restaurant

al [] especially, allow, actual, usual

ie [] patient

ear [] 在词首或词中。例如: earth,
earn, learn, search, early, research

our [] journey

[] honour, colour, labour, favour,
neighbour

ar [] articular, popular, sugar, arrive,
dollar, grammar, forward, familiar

er [] 在重读音节的词中。例如: mercy,
perfect, person, refer, prefer

[] 在非重读音节的词中。例如:
percent, permit, interrupt

or [] 在 w 之后。例如: word, world,
worth, worse(除 worn, worry)

[] 在非重读音节的词中。例如:
correct, comfortable, forget, doctor

ur [] 在重读音节中。例如: nurse,
curtain, fur, further, turn, purpose,
burn, burst, hurt, occur

[] 在非重读音节中。例如:
surround, surprise

ure [] 在 -sure 和 -ture 中。例如: future,
picture, pleasure, measure

3. [] 和 []

(1) 在元音字母中

a [] almost, also, already, always,
although, altogether (al + 辅音
字母在开头) 以及 salt, water

[] 在 w, wh, qu 之后的闭音节词中。
例如: watch, what, wash, want,
quantity(除 water)

o [] 在重读闭音节词中。例如: object,
drop, model, top, knock, song,
wrong, office, officer, pocket
con-在开头且重读时。例如:

concert, continent

在 i 或 y 前时。例如: noise, joy,
soil, toy, destroy, point, choice, boy

(2) 在字母组合中

ou [] ough, brought, bought, fought,
thought(在 ough 组合中)

[] cough 一词

au [] autumn, August, cause, daughter,
caught, taught, sauce

[] Australia, Austria, because

aw [] law, lawyer, draw

al [] all, tall, hall, call, ball, small,
talk, chalk, walk, (-all, -alk 中
除 shall)

[] wallet

ow [] knowledge

our [] your, four

oor [] door, floor(除 poor [pu])

ar [] arm, warn, war, towards, quarter,
quarrel

or [] ore, worn, sport, horse, corn,
corner, fork, torn, born, fortunate,
forty, forward storm, force, form

[] sorry

4. [u] 和 [u]

(1) 在元音字母中

o [u] o, to, who, whose, shoe, lose,
move, improve

[u] woman, wolf 两个词

u [u] 在 r, l, j 后的重读音节中。例如:
blue, true, truth, revolution, rude,
rule, June, July, include, pollute

[u] ut, pull, push, full, sugar, February
(重读闭音节中)

(2) 在字母组合中。

oo [u] school, tooth, fool, pool, moon,
room, food, boot, shoot, root

[u] ood, book, foot([k] [t] [d] 前, 除
food, boot, shoot, root), classroom,
wool, woolen

ou [u] group, through, wound, youth
[u] could, would, should

ew [u] flew, blew
ui [u] fruit, juice

1. [ei] [e] []

(1) [ei]

a 在重读开音节中。例如: operate,
celebrate, separ_e, transl_e, change,
pronunciation, sale(除 have, ate)

ai afraid, again, brain, straight, failure,
raise, plain

ea great(ly), break

ei neighbour, weigh, weight, eight

(2) [e]

a many, ate, any, any-构成的合成词

e d_ert, record(n.), l_ter, m_icine
u bury

ea eather, wealth, health, dead, pleasure

ai said

ay says

ie friend

(3) []

a anage, passage, character, January,
madam, absent, marry, bag, have,
angry, bank, thank, value, shall, piano

2. [a] []

(1) [a]

a glass, past, grasp, ask, basket, bath,
rather, after, demand, chance, dance,
branch, answer, plant

au aunt, laugh

ar arden, party, market, farther, artist,
pardon, start, article, large, march

ear heart

al half, calm

(2) []

o ome, come, done, cover, front,
wonder, mother

u rust, rubber, result, rush, struggle,
funny, sunny, suddenly, suffer,
summer, subject, supper, unfair,
punish, publish, public

ou ough, southern, touch, trouble,
double, courage, country, cousin,
enough

oo flood, blood

1. _le—valu_ le [ei]—[]

2. _d—_dress []—[]

3. b_l—b_loon []—[]

4. _th b_th —b_ths

[a][]—[ei][]—[a][s]

5. b_y—nob_y []—[]

6. b_ar —cupb_ar []—[]

7. br_a —br_a fast [ei]—[e]

8. r_ath br_athe

[e][]—[i][]

9. _ _a—C_ _ian

[][]—[][ei]

10. ch_e —handkerch_e [i]—[i]

11. ch_d—ch_dren [ai]—[i]

12. h_o e—ch_ ce—ch_e/ch_en

[u][]—[]—[u]

13. Chr_t—Chr_tmas [ai]—[i]

14. _oth cl_th s—cl_th ng

[][]—[u][]—[u][]

15. c_e—inc_e []—[]

16. d_y Sund_y [ei]—[i]

17. d_a —d_a t [i]—[e]

18. d_e —d_th [i]—[e]

19. dec_e—dec_ion [ai]—[i]

20. descr_e—descr_ion [ai]—[i]

21. discu_s discu_s on [s]—[]

22. d_ d_s [u]—[]

23. dr_a —dr_a t [i]—[e]

第一章 语音归纳

24. dr_e—dr_en [ai]—[i]
25. _pl_i—_pl_ation
[i][ei]—[e][]
26. f_e—surf_e [ei]—[i]
27. f_t—breakf_t [a]—[]
28. r_nc—fr_nc
[a][n][s]—[][][k]
29. g_ g_e [u]—[]
30. han_ han_ome [d]—[/]
31. ha_—ha_kerchief [n]—[]
32. h_ar h_ar [i]—[]
33. h_e—h_den [ai]—[i]
34. ou_—hou_s—hou_ng
[s]—[z]—[z]
35. ind_try—ind_trial []—[]
36. inf_r—inf_ration []—[]
37. ntrod_c—introd_cion
[ju][s]—[][k]
38. inv_e—invitat_n [ai]—[i]
39. _ _—J_ _ese
[][]—[][]
40. k_d—k_dergarten [ai]—[i]
41. kn_w kn_w edge [u]—[]
42. l_d—Engl_d []—[]
43. libr_y—libr_ian []—[]
44. _e—l_ely—l_ing—al_e—l_e
[i]—[ai]—[i]—[ai]—[ai]
45. l_ng l_ng r []—[g]
46. _s—l_s—l_s
[u][z]—[][s]—[][s]
47. _ _r m_ _r ty
[ei][]—[][r]
48. m_—Germ_ []—[]
49. m_a—m_a t [i]—[e]
50. medi_ne—medi_l [s]—[k]
51. mou_h mou_h []—[]
52. _i_ m_i_an
[ju][k]—[ju][]
53. _ion—n_ion_—n_ion_ity
[ei]—[][/]—[][]
54. n_ure—n_ural [ei]—[]
55. new_ new_aper [z]—[s]
56. nor_h nor_h rn []—[]
57. _fi_—_fi_al [][s]—[][]
58. p_a o—p_a ist [i]—[ji]
59. l_as—pl_as re—pl_as nt
[i][z]—[e][]—[e][z]
60. p_itics—p_itical []—[]
61. practi_—practi_l [s]—[k]
62. pr_are—pr_ aration [i]—[e]
63. rod_c—prod_cion
[ju][s]—[][k]
64. ron_u ce—pron_ ciation
[au]—[]
65. r_a—r_a (过去式) [i]—[e]
66. _ _ion—r_ _ive
[i][ei]—[][]
67. r_e—r_den [ai]—[i]
68. r_e—r_en [ai]—[i]
69. r_o—classr_o [u]—[u]
70. s_y s_y—s_i [ei]—[e]—[e]
71. _r_—s_r_ary
[i][i]—[e][]
72. ep_ _e v. —sep_ _e adj.
[][ei]—[/][i]
73. sh_u d—sh_u der [u]—[u]
74. sh_w sh_w r [u]—[au]
75. _gn—de_gn [s]—[z]
76. s_n—s_nal [ai]—[i]
77. s_c al—s_c ety [u][]—[][s]
78. s_e—troubles_ e []—[]
79. _uth s_uth rn
[au][]—[][]
80. succ_s—succ_e [e]—[i]
81. _re—mea_re []—[]
82. str_e—str_ken [ai]—[i]
83. _—_on []—[]
84. techn_al—techn_ ue [i]—[i]
85. v_ious—v_iety []—[]
86. val_—val_ ble [ju]—[ju]

87. w_ e—w_ dom [ai] —[i]

88. w_ an—w_ en [u] —[i]

89. wr_ e—wr_ ten [ai] —[i]

90. y_ u g—y_ u h [] —[u]

a arriage, metal, medal, nation_ , total,
capit_ , hospital, political (主要在 -nal,
-tal, -dal 中)e afety, heav_ , volleyball, Wedn_ day,
Tuesday, diff_ ence, journey, dozen,
citizen, lev_ , garden, wooden, sudden
int_ est, frighten, model, gentl_ an,
homeland, ev_ y, fortunately, temp_ aturei ousin, pencil, pupil, business, soldier,
basin, friendo omen, prison, pardon, season, cott_ ,
person, pois_ , lessonu atural, league, dialogue, building,
liquid, equip, guard, guess, guestb omb, climb, doubt, debt(-mb、-bt 在词
尾)

d e_ esday, handkerchief, handsome,

knowledge, judge

g esign, sign, foreign

h onest, hour, honour, where, while,
whether, exhibition, whisper, white

k now, knife, knock(kn-组合中)

l ould, should, would

n utumn(-mn 在词尾)

p upboard

s island

t histle, Christmas, listen, often, postman,
mustn t(-stle, -sten, -st + 辅音中)w restling, write, wrong, two, answer,
whole, whose(主要在 wr-, who-中)gh 除 cough, rough, laugh, enough 外的单
词ai ritain, certain(ly) (-tain 前为元音
时)

1. a [] Mary, parent, various, _ ea

2. e [i] ero, period, material, serious,
exp_ ience

3. o [w] one, once

4. or 1) [r] foreign, forest

(2) [r] history

(3) [r] story

5. ea [i] dea, real, really, realize, theatre,
area, European

6. ie 1) [i] experience

(2) ai] quiet, science, society

7. oor [u] poor

8. c [] 在 -ia -ie 之前。例如: appreciate,
musician, social, special, especially,
official(除 society)9. n [n] 在 [k] [g] 前。例如: think,
thank, bank, uncle, anxious,
anger, angry, drink, sink

10. t 1) [] pa_ ent, nation

(2) [t] century, picture, actual