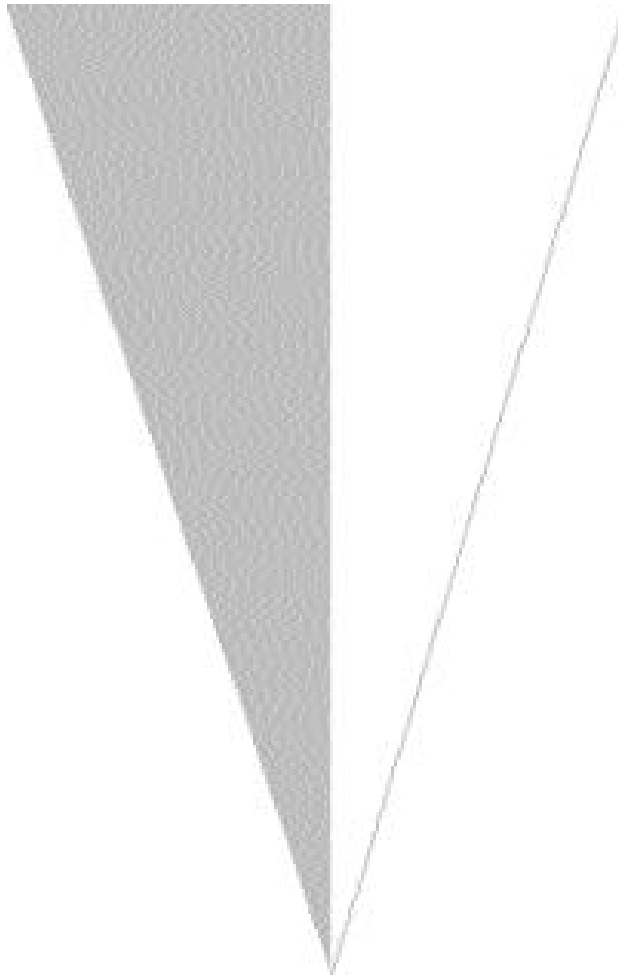


第一章

解除语音障碍



在造成听力障碍的各种因素中，语音障碍首当其冲。听力检验的是大家的听音、辨音的能力，与书面阅读有很大的不同。在书面阅读中，眼睛的作用是最重要的，而在听力中，耳朵却充当了书面阅读中的眼睛。因此，音的问题是听力中的首要问题，大家必须首先解决这个问题，才能提高考研听力水平。语音方面的障碍有很多，本章将就这一问题展开详细的论述。

第一节 加音与省音

一、加音

加音是指在某句话中，由于语速较快，为了发音更加连贯方便，而把 [r] 音发出。例如：

There is a computer on the desk.

[TZEriz] [kEm'pju:tErRn]

There are many books on the desk.

[TZErB:(r)]

More and more visitors poured into the exhibition hall.

[mR:rEn (d)mR:(r)]

She's got a *clear accent*.

[kliEr 'æksEt]

I like the *air and water in* the scenic spot.

[ZErEn (d)'wRtErin]

Mary is fond of the design and *color of* the dress.

['kQlErEv]

The *former is* a boy, the *latter is* a girl.

['fR:mEriz]

['lætEriz]

其他的例子：

here and there/dear aunt/poor uncle/dear Ann/near and nearer/beer and bread/never again/father and mother/ brother and sister/the officer and the soldier/figure out/sooner or later/ensure of

二、省音

省音一般有两种情况，一种是在语言自身的长期历史演变过程中所形成的省音，称为历史性省音；另一种是指在现代英语口语中，特别是在美语中，由于说话者语速太快，常常为了发音的简便而省去某些音节之间或相临近的词之间的一些音。

1. 历史性省音

1) 单词内部辅音的省略，如：

b: bomb, climb, lamb, doubt, doubtful, undoubtedly, subtle ([ˈsQt(E)l] adj.细致的；微妙的), debt, indebted, indebtedness

ch: yacht ([jCt] n.风帆船；快艇；游艇)

ck: blackguard

d: handsome, Wednesday, landlord, handkerchief, sandwich, mortgage ([ˈmC:gidV] n.抵押)

g: assign, campaign, foreign

gh: eight, fight, right, sigh, bright

h: ghost, shepherd ([ˈFepeɪ] n.牧羊人，牧童), heir ([eE(r)] n.继承人；嗣子), honor, vehicle, rhyme ([r a i m] n.押韵词，押韵), rhythm ([ˈr i T(E) ɾ] n.节奏；韵律；节拍), exhaust, exhausting, exhaustion, exhibit, exhibition exhibitor

k: knee, knife, knowledge

l: could, talk, walk

n: autumn, solemn ([ˈsCIEm] adj.严肃的；庄重的；神圣的), column

p: cupboard ([ˈkQbEd] n.食橱，碗碟橱), assumption ([EˈsQmpFEn] n.假定；设想；假说), psychology ([sai ˈkCIEdVi] n.心理学，心理)

s: aisle ([ail] n.(教堂的)走廊；侧廊，耳堂), island, isle ,

t: castle ([ˈkB:S(E)l];(US) ˈkAsl] n.城堡), whistle, fasten ([ˈfB:S(E)n:(US)fAsn] vt, vi.把...结牢；把...拴住), listen, postpone ([pEusˈpEun] vt.使延期，推迟), catch, often, hasten ([ˈheis(E)n] vi, vt.催促，促进；加速), bustle ([ˈbQsl] vt.催促他人赶快或工作，使忙乱)

w: who, two, answer, whole, write

(关于字母h的故事：

在英语刚开始书写时，字母h有着相当高的地位，特别是用在一个单词的开头。例如：loaf拼写为“hloaf”，neck拼写为“hnecca”，it则为“hit”。开头的h在r, l和n之前时，拼写和发音

逐渐地被去掉了，但“hit”一直保留到16世纪。在13世纪之前，法国的scribe（誊写者）做了一些非常奇怪和混乱的事情，他们在一些单词的开头加上h，像heritage, honest和hour，尽管他们（包括法国人和英国人）在h的位置不写或者不发音。现在，法语中开头的h仍不发音。而另一方面，英语中一些以h开头的单词有的发音，如：hospital和humble；而另一些单词不发音，如：honor和hour。）

2) 单词内部元音的省略，如：

a: extraordinary, secretary

e: every, interest, safety, movement, literature

o: button, mutton, history, victory, factory, laboratory

i: business, medicine

u: build, biscuit, guarantee, guard, guardian

以上的省音由于大家比较熟悉，在听力中一般不会造成障碍。

2. 语速快造成的省音

在英语口语中，由于说话者语速太快而造成的省音是有规律的，一般来讲有以下几种情况：

1) 位于重读音节前后的非重读音节中的元音[E]，容易被省略，如口语中的以下单词的发音：

collect [k'lekt]

correct [k'rekt]

parade [p'reid] n.阅兵；（士兵受）检阅

perhaps [p(E)'hAps]

policeman [p'li:smEn]

potato [p'teitEJ]

today [t'dei]

tomorrow [t'mCrEJ]

tonight [t'nait]

2) 位于重读音节前后的非重读音节中的元音[i]音，也容易被省略，如口语中的以下两个单词的发音：

direction [d(i)'rekFn]

petroleum [p'trEJliEm]

3) 辅音前时，of中的[v]音一般发不出，如：

a waste of time [E weɪst E taɪm]

plots of novels [plɒts E'nCv(E)lɪz]

pieces of paper [pi:sɪz E 'peɪpE(r)]

lots of the students [lɒts E TE'stju:dEnts]

4) 另外，英美人习惯于省略复杂的辅音丛，如：

Richard the *fifth's throne*

[fɪf(W)s WɹEuŋ]

mostly ['mEu(s)tli]

尽管最后两词间的辅音丛不是不能读出的，但一般英美人士习惯上把以上的读音发成 [fɪfs WɹEuŋ], ['mEu(s)li]。

第二节 连 读

连读是英语口语中最为常见的语音现象之一。所谓连读，就是由于说话者语速较快，在相互临近的单词之间，把不同音素连续读出的现象。英语与汉语在发音上一个很大的不同即是读音的速度问题，英语的速度要比汉语快得多，尤其是美语中的纽约腔更是以快见称，还没等你反应过来，嘴边的句子就一溜烟过去了。这非常类似于我国苏闽浙一带的发音特点。要真正地理解这类语速快的句子，就必须抓住它们的一个根本特点，即连读。

在考研听力中，所选的材料或者是对话或者是独白，我提醒考生更要注意对话中的语速问题，尤其是语速快所造成的连读问题。因为对话的语速非常类似于英美人现实生活中的交谈语速，各种语音现象在这里得到最充分的展示。

下面是连读的基本规则：

1. 前一个词以辅音字母结尾，后一个单词若以元音开头，且两个词同在一个短语或意群中，在语速快时，两词必连读

例如：

blind in the right eye

[blaɪndɪn] [raɪtaɪ]

before a police officer

[bi 'fC:rE 'pElis 'CfisE]

look at each other [lukAti:tF 'QTE]

not at all [nCtAtC:l]

rush hour [rQFauE]

the **Middle East**

['midli:st]

East Asia [i:st 'eiVE]

pump into [pQmp'intu]

for an example [fCrEn 'igzAmp l]

for instance [fCr 'instEns]

2. 省略[h]后的连读

在英语口语中，如果一个单词是以“h”开头的，在实际的语音中，这个“h”会永远发不出来，从而形成此单词前的辅音与“h”后的元音连读的现象。这种情况非常类似于“hour”一词的“h”，其发音已经名存实亡，被快速的读音遗弃了。

例如：

1. **I gave him** a book. [geivim]

2. She must have been watching TV **at home**. [AtEum]

3. Tom is a bit nervous, **isn't he**? [iznti]

4. Mary **should have** stayed **at her own house**. [FudAv] [etE:rEu naus]

3. 元音之间的连读

当同一个意群中相临两个单词之间是两个元音时，自然地要连在一块儿读。为了使话语更加畅达，可以在这相临的两个元音之间加上一个微弱的[w]或[j]。如：

I **really appreciate** your help.

['riEli(j)E 'priFieit]

How old are you?

[hau(w)Eu ld]

Hurry up! ['hQri(j)Qp]

We agree with you.

[wi:(j)E'gri:]

Why not **do it** again?

[du:(w)it]

大家再看下面的例子：

1) 中间加[w]的：

Let's **go out** and play a game. [gEu(w)aʊ]

Please **go on** with your talk. [gEu(w)Cŋ]

She complains **too often** about this matter. [tu:(w)CfEŋ]

No way! [nEuwei]

It seems that this path has **no end**. [nEu(w)enɔ̃]

You are really something. [ju:(w)B:]

Who else can do this? [hu:(w)eɪs]

2) 中间加[j]的：

The other day, I saw her stroll with her husband. [Ti;(j)'QTɛ]

I am here to see Mr. Hook. [ai(j)Em]

She is in high spirit today. [Fi;(j)iz]

Are there **any other** witnesses on spot? ['e ni(j)'QTɛ]

Try it again! [traɪ(j)it]

Try again! [traɪ(j)E'ge n]

4. 连读应注意的情况

正如上面所提到的，连读必须在同一个意群内进行，例如：

Yesterday when he was **there**, **I** forgot to speak to him.

以上的例句中，逗号前后的两个词 **there**和**I**，是符合连读规则的；但是由于这两个词属于两个意群，所以这两个词不能连读。

大家再看另一个例子：

Shall we meet at the **gate** **if** it is OK?

在这句话中，gate和if也不要连读，因为gate属于“at the gate”意群，而if属于“if it is OK”意群。

第三节 失去爆破

英语中有6个爆破音，它们是：[p][b][t][d][k][g]。失去爆破，顾名思义，指的是这些爆破音在某些情况下发不出来，只保留口型。这些情况有：

1. 前一个词的末尾是一个爆破音，而后一个词的开头也是爆破音时，前一个爆破音点到为止，不要发出来。如：

- a) Bob**b** came rob**b** banks lab**b** building obt**b**ain
- b) private property secret police sit**b**ack the front door
- c) than**k** God ink**k** bottle public duty silk**k** purse
- d) good**d** friends bend**d** head red**d** card read**d** poems
- e) flag pole dog**g** bark big**g** girl egg**g** cup
- f) lamp**p** desk pipe cleaner deep**p** feeling soap**p** bubble

2. 当相临的两个词的词首和词尾是同一个爆破音时，只发一次即可。如：

You **ate** **too** much. [ei(t)tu:]
I don't know **what** **to** do. [wC(t)t u]

3. 当以上的爆破音的后面是[tF][dV][W][T]等音时，同样也失去爆破。如：

I **told** **them** all about it. [tEuI(d) TEŋ]
We **thought** **that** she would come. [wC(t) TAt]
I agree with the **old** **judge**. [EuI(d) dVQdʒ]
Mother loves her **eight** **children**. [ei(t) tFiIdErn]

4. 当[t][d]出现在[m][n][l][f]之前时，也要失去爆破。如：

They **could** **make** the best paper. [ku(d) meik]
I've only **got** **five** hundred dollars. [gC(t) faiv]
I'd **love** to see you sometime. [ai(d) lQv]

He's got a **red nose** and mouth. [re(d) nEuʒ]

第四节 缩 略 音

书面语与口头语的一个重要区别是口语中大量存在缩略音，而这些缩略音的书写形式在正式的书面语中是不可接受的。因此，我们可以说，缩略音是口语语言的一大特点，当然也是以理解口语语言为主的考研听力的一个必考点，大家应给予一定的重视。

这些缩略词是由两个或多个相临的单词，通过省略某些字母，并且添加某种标点符号（主要是逗号）来构成的。这些缩略词的读音即为缩略音。

一、人称代词+系动词/助动词/情态动词

I'm = I am

I've = I have

I'll = I will/I shall

I'd = I would/I should/I had

You're = you are

You've = you have

You'll = you will

You'd = you had/you would

He's = he has/he is

He'll = he will

He'd = he had/he would

She's = she has/she is

She'll = she will

She'd = she had/she would

It's = it has/it is

It'll = it will

We're = we are

We've = we have

We'll = we will

We'd = we had/we would

They're = they are

They've = they have

They'll = they will

They'd = they had/they would

二、系动词/助动词/情态动词+not

aren't = are not

can't = cannot

couldn't = could not

daren't = dare not

didn't = did not

doesn't = does not

don't = do not

hasn't = has not

haven't = have not

hadn't = had not

isn't is = not

mayn't = may not

mightn't = might not

mustn't = must not

needn't = need not

oughtn't = ought not

shan't = shall not

shouldn't = should not

wasn't = was not

weren't = were not

won't = will not

wouldn't = would not

三、here/there/that/how/what/when/where/who+系动词 /助动词/情态动词

Here's = here is

例：Here's your meal.

There's = there is

例：There's a taxi!

That's = that is

例：That's my car!

That'll = that will

例：That'll be \$10, please.

How's = how is?

例：How's your wife?

What'll = what will?

例：What'll people think?

What's = what is?

例：What's the matter?

When's = when is?

例：When's the wedding?

Where's = where is?

例：Where's the cinema?

Who's = who is?

例：Who's your teacher?

Who'd = who would?

例：Who'd like ice cream?

Who'll = who will?

例：Who'll be there?

以上的缩略词大部分不会在听力中造成很大障碍，因为这些词在英语口语中出现非常频繁，以至于广大考生都能熟悉这类词，但是请大家注意以下几个缩略词：

1. 在he's, she's, it's 中，“'s”有可能是is，也有可能是has，要根据上下文区分，例如：

The train's late. → The train is late.

John's arrived. → John has arrived.

Where's the phone? → Where is the phone?

Here's your change. → Here is your change.

There's a policeman. → There is a policeman.

2. 在I'd, you'd, we'd, she'd, he'd中, “'d”有可能是would, 也有可能是had, 这也要根据上下文来判断, 例如:

He'd like to go. → He would like to go.

He'd finished when I arrived. → He had finished when I arrived.

You'd better hurry up. → You had better hurry up.

3. 另外, 大家要注意以下几个缩略词:

a) who's [huz]与whose发音类似, 要根据上下文来区分判断, 例:

I phoned Daniel who's working on a new project.

b) aren't [B:nt]与aunt发音类似, 要根据上下文来区分判断, 例:

Your aunt was busy preparing the dinner.

c) it's [its]与its发音类似, 要根据上下文来区分判断, 例:

It's hard to say.

d) he's [hiz]与his发音类似, 要根据上下文来区分判断, 例:

His designing satisfied everyone.

另外, 考生要特别注意以上第三组包含 not的缩略词的发音, 在快速的口语对话中, 由于这组缩略词都是以爆破音[t]结尾的, 而这个音又很容易失去爆破, 所以考生很难分辨出是肯定式还是否定式, 从而影响对句子上下文的理解, 一旦理解有误, 结果将完全相反。所以考生要对这组缩略词多加注意。例如:

There isn't any shortcut in our English study, you just need to work hard at it.

Dad and I were planning to go to the baseball game, but he has to work today, and my friends ***don't want to*** go.

以上的斜体部分在口语中读音极快, 发的是单词的弱化音, 再加上 t的失去爆破, 所以就很难分辨出是肯定还是否定。

第五节 音的弱化与弱化音

弱化是英语中的元音在口语中非常常见的现象, 弱化的结果即造成元音的变形, 最终导致

其完全消失，这可以说是英语口语语音的一大特点。在考研听力中，由于语速接近标准社交语速，所以考研听力题必然会涉及到大量的元音弱化现象，掌握了元音弱化的规律，广大考生就拥有了另一把挑战考研英语听力语速快的钥匙。

一、元音弱化的原因

如果口语句子中的某些单词的元音被弱化，那么无非有两个原因：一是说话者语速太快，不可能一板一眼地像初学者一样，把全部音素都发出来；二是包含弱化元音的单词不被重读，在句子中处于语意表达上的次要位置，因此，当说话者在交际中由于着急或话语习惯问题，就必然把表达自己主要意思的单词读成重音，把其元音以标准的形式或夸张的形式发出来，而把那些非主要的单词快速带过，其中的元音就变成了弱化音，或者变形，或者完全消失。

元音的弱化是英语（也可以说任何语言）口语的基本现象，那么反映在考研听力测试中，当然是必考的要点，希望考生能切实把握这一口语现象，掌握其规律。

二、元音弱化的基本规律

依据语速快慢和弱读的程度，元音弱化大致有以下三个梯度变化：

1) 如果语速不太快，某个单词并非完全弱读，那么这个单词的元音就以比它低一级的元音发出，最典型的例子是长元音变为其对应的短元音。例如：

[C:] 弱化为[C]，[u:]弱化为[u]，[E:]弱化为[E]，[i:]弱化为[i]，[ei]弱化为[i]等。

属于这种情况的元音弱化由于变化较小，还没有完全改变其本来面目，因此在听力中一般对考生不会造成很大障碍。

2) 元音弱化的第二梯度是，由于语速很快，单词又不被重读，那么这个单词中的元音就被降到一个几乎面目全非的 [E] 音，一带而过。这一梯度的弱化要比第一梯度强烈，因为它直接造成了语音的改变，因此考生对这一梯度的弱化感到措手不及，还以为是听到自己不认识的单词，直接构成听力理解的障碍。考生应对此一梯度的弱化多多加以练习强化，才不至于在考试中失利。

例如：do [du:] → [dE], does [dQz] → [dEz], have [hAv] → [hEv], has [hAz] → [hEz], to [tu:] → [tE], for [fC:] → [fE] 等。

3) 元音弱化的第三梯度，也就是其最为严重的改变，就是这个元音被语速极快的说话者完全抛弃了。这种现象非常类似于爆破辅音的失去爆破。下面我以 “ for him” 为例，具体解释其

弱化过程。

- a) [fC:rim] : [h]被击穿, 即轻辅音[h]因弱化而消失, 使两词连读。
 b) [fErEm] : for中的[C:]和him的[i:]都弱化成了[E]。这时for him两词的读音和单词forum的弱读形式相同。
 c) [frEm] : for中的[C:]音因弱化而完全消失。这时for him两词的读音和单词from的弱音并无丝毫差别。

元音弱化达到了第三阶梯, 实际读音与标准音相比已是面目全非。很多考生即使反复听磁带仍不能理解何以会有这样的单词, 这是最需要小心的弱化现象。

辨析元音的弱化是广大中国学生在英语听力中的一大难点。为了让孜孜考研学子充分掌握这一语音现象, 我在这里把常见的弱化单词及其弱化的三个梯度列表如下:

	a	an	the	his	our	and	as	but	than	some	that	or
第一梯度	[i]	[En]	[Ti][TE]	[hiz]	[QE (r)]	[end]	[ez]	[bQ ʒ]	[T e r]	[sQ m]	[T e ʃ]	[Cr]
第二梯度	[E]	[En]	[TE]	[E ʒ]	[E (r)]	[En]	[Ez]	[bEt]	[T e r]	[sE m]	[T e ʃ]	[Er]
第三梯度		[n]	[T]	[z]	[E (r)]	[n]	[z]	[b]	[Tn]	[sm]	[T]	[r]
	for	from	of	to	he	her	him	them	am	are	can	
第一梯度	[fC (r)]	[frC m]	[Ev]	[tu]	[hi]	[hE]	[im]	[T E m]	[em]	[a (r)]	[kAn]	
第二梯度	[fE (r)]	[frE m]		[tE]	[i]	[E]	[Em]	[Tm]	[Em]	[E (r)]	[kE r]	
第三梯度	[fr]	[fr]	[v]	[t]			[m]	[T]	[m]		[kE r]	
	do	does	had	has	have	must	was	were	will	would		
第一梯度	[du]	[dQ ʒ]	[h e d]	[h e ʒ]	[hev]	[m Q s ʃ]	[w C ʒ]	[wE:(r)]	[wi ʃ]	[w u d]		
第二梯度	[dE]	[dE ʒ]	[h E d]	[h E ʒ]	[hEv]	[m E s ʃ]	[wEz]	[wE (r)]	[w E]	[w E d]		
第三梯度	[d]	[dz]	[Ed]	[z][s]	[v]	[ms]	[wz]	[w (r)]	[wl]	[w]		

三、口语中及听力中常见的缩略音

(注: 以下缩略音中的a代表[E]的发音)

1. *what do you, what are you = whaddaya*

例: Whaddaya (what do you) mean?

Whaddaya (what do you) want?

Whaddaya (what are you) doing here?

Whaddaya (what are you) fancying about?

Whaddaya (what do you) wanna(want to) do today?

2. **what do you, what are you, what you = whacha** (比whaddaya更口语化)

例：Whacha (What you) never thought of is that Jim made the honor roll in his class.

3. **want to = wanna**

例：I wanna go home.

I wanna play basketball.

going to + verb = gonna

例：I'm gonna do my homework now.

We're gonna win the game.

He's gonna pay a visit to his grandparents.

4. **don't know = donno**

例：I donno.

They donno anything about it.

这一点非常类似于北京话中“不知道”三个字的发音，中间的“知”几乎完全被快速的发音省掉了。

5. **to=ta** (后跟其他词时) 如：**got to = gotta have to = hafta has to = hasta ought to = oughta**

例：Jane's gotta (got to) burn the midnight oil.

Mack and Anna hafta (have to) walk back home.

Jeff hasta (has to) finish his chemical assignments before dinner.

He hasta(has to) know how much he means to me.

I hafta(have to) clean the house before I go out.

You oughta know more about that than me.

6. **your, you're = yer yours = yers**

例：Yer (You're) really something.

This is my hat, yers (yours) is there on the table.

7. **/t/ + you = cha** 如：**don't you = doncha aren't you = arencha get you = getcha got you = gotcha bet you = betcha**

例：Doncha (Don't you) understand the professor's words?

You are going to drive me to the airport, arencha (aren't you)?

I'll getcha (get you) a drink.

I gotcha (got you) that candy bar you asked for.

I betcha can't eat ten hot dogs!

8. **should have + 辅音 = shoulda**

例 :I shoulda studied harder for the exam.

I shoulda gone to the annual meeting.

He shoulda remembered to ring me up for the TV program.

should have + 元音 = shouldav

例 :He really shouldav opened up about his feelings.

should not have + 辅音 = shouldn'ta/shouldn'a

例 :Where is she? She shouldn'a taken that long!

should not have + 元音 = shouldn'tav/shouldn'av

例 :She shouldn'tav ignored you like that.

could have + 辅音 = kuda

例 :If Tina had been more careful, she could have done much better.

You kuda gone with me, if you'd told me in plenty of time.

could have + 元音 = kudav

例 :I was so hungry, I kudav eaten a horse.

would have + 辅音 = woulda

例 :I woulda done the dishes if you'd asked me.

But for Dad's effort, I woulda become a bad guy.

would have + 元音 = wouldav

例 :I wouldav asked you to do it, if I'd thought you would.

must have + 辅音 = musta

例 :I musta walked past her without even seeing her.

must have + 元音 = mustav

例 :She mustav intended to dump him before his birthday.

There was no light in Tom's room, he mustav gone to the movie.

may + have = maya

例 :Irene maya got many new VCDs, let's go to ask her.

might have + 辅音 = mighta

例 :I mighta gone with him if he'd invited me.

might have + 元音 = mightav

例 :She mightav agreed to come if you'd been nicer to her.

The children mightav a lot of fun in the park that day.

9. **because = kuz**

例 :“I don't wanna go to the party, kuz it sounds boring.”

10. **did you = didja**

例 :“Didja like the film?”

11. **how are you + 动词 = howarya**

例 :“Howarya doin'?”

12. **kind of + 辅音 = kinda**

例 :“I'm kinda worried about that test.”

kind of + 元音 = kindav

例 :“This book is kindav interesting.”

kinds of + 辅音 = kindsa

例 :“What kindsa clothes does that shop sell?”

kinds of + 元音 = kindsav

例 :“Look at all those different kindsav oranges for sale!”

13. **lot of + 辅音 = lotta**

例 :“I've got a lotta respect for that guy.”

lot of + 元音 = lottav

例 :“There were a lottav English people at the party.”

lots of + 辅音 = lottsa

例 :“There were lottsa different nationalities in that chat room.”

lots of + 元音 = lottsav

例 :“There were lottsav interesting things to see and do.”

14. **let me = lemme**

例 :“Lemme in!”

give me = gimme

例 :“Gimme all your money!”

四、部分缩略音练习

1. 有关or的练习 (or的三个梯度弱化音 : [fCr] [Er] [r])

Would you like ...
 mashed potatoes **or** fries?
 coffee **or** tea?
 cake **or** ice cream?
 small, medium, **or** large?
 Do you want ...
 it here **or** there?
 in **or** out?
 north **or** south?
 east **or** west?

2. 有关for的练习(for的三个梯度弱化音 : [fɔ] [fə] [fr], 如果语速再快, 就成了[r])

Car Buyer: Hi, I' m in the market **for** a car.
 Salesman: And what are you looking **for**?
 Car Buyer: I' m looking **for** something **for** my daughter to drive to work.
 Salesman: I' ve got just the thing **for** you. Take a look.
 Car Buyer: What are you asking **for** it?
 Salesman: I' ll give it to you **for** \$200 over invoice.
 Car Buyer: Ah, let me take it **for** a test drive first.
 Later.
 Salesman: Hi. How did it go?
 Car Buyer: I' ll take it. Ahh, when can you have the paperwork ready **for** me to sign?
 Salesman: How about Friday? Is that a good day **for** you, say...10:00?
 Car Buyer: Perfect. See you then.

3. 有关your, you're的练习 (your, you're的弱化音 : yer, yers, 如果语速再快, 就成了[jr])