

**大家注意：**这个课程中的讲解是针对大部分中国雅思口语考生设计的，所以里面讲解到的发音规则只是所有发音规则的一部分，而且讲解方法是简单易懂接地气的屌丝方法，并非高端大气上档次的学术讲法。大家好好练习这些内容，对于雅思口语考试的发音部分就没有问题了，如果想系统全面学习英文语音学，还有更多的内容要学习。

## 元音

**中国人问题最大的三个元音：/aɪ/ /æ/ /ɛ/**

**/aɪ/ = /a:/ - /i/**

**字母组合：**主要 i, ie, y, igh, uy

e.g. like, time, white, die, pie, tied, dry, why, July, high, night, right, buy, guy, kind, mind, wind  
(这里不是风的意思)

**/ɛ:/ /i/ 嘴型稍微大些** 我们把双元音 /ɛɪ/ 放到一起学

**长短音的区分**

--- 长音：tense (紧张音) 短音：lax (放松音)

**/i:/**

**字母组合：**主要 ee, ea, e, ie, ei

e.g. tree, green, meet, three, see, seek, beef, cheat, meat, leave, eat, easy, beat, lead, each, colleague, teacher, team, mean, read, speak, clean, please, piece, receive, either, neither, extremely, amenities, media, Chinese, Japanese, convenient

**/i:/ /i:/ 的放松不用力版本**

**字母组合：**主要 i, y, e

e.g. sit, it, is, live, did, this, kid, basis, picture, list, six, fix, fit, click, if, big, fifty, give, gift, trip, build, still, miss, finish, habit, mystery, decide, delicious, college, equivalent

**/u:/**

**字母组合：**主要 oo, o, u

e.g. food, moon, room, afternoon, pool, fool, school, lose, true, blue, glue

**/u:/ /u:/ 的放松不用力版本**

**字母组合：**主要 oo, ou, u

e.g. look, good, foot, book, cook, full, pull, push, put, should, would, could

**/ɛ:/ /i/ 嘴型稍微大些** 我们把双元音 /ɛɪ/ 放到一起学

**/ɛ/ 字母组合：**主要 e, ea, a, ai

e.g. bed, better, best, get, lesson, internet, desk, sell, slept, then, help, very, never, remember,

elephant, head, bread, pleasure, treasure, health, breath, said, there, their, where, everywhere, primarily, hilarious, any, many, guess

/æ/= /ɛ/-/a:/ 这是夸张版本, 但保证正确, 真正说的时候要放松, 不用很夸张

字母组合: 主要 a

e.g. flat, flag, cat, camp, actually, bag, backpack, dad, bad, that, path, spectacular, have, had, math, activity, natural, travel, relax, reality, attractive, casual, pattern, magazine, advertisement, ad, flashy, fancy, can, dance, answer

### 其它易错元音

/ɒ/ 美国人读作 /ɑ:/

字母组合: 主要 o, a

e.g. not, lost, loss, hot, lot, box, mop, collar, long, shop, often, job, top, nonstop, soccer, biography, psychology, novel, want, watch, wash

/ɔ:/ 组成这个音的字母组合中有 r 字母, 美国人读作 /ɔ:/; 没有 r 字母, 美国人读作 /ɑ:/

字母组合: 主要 or, our, ar, al, au, ou

e.g. for, horse, more, short, store, four, court, course, mourn, warm, quarter, small, wall, tall, hall, ball, talk, walk, autumn, caught, taught, bought, thought, brought

/ʌ/ 美国人说这个音很像 /ə/, 所以这个音并不像 /a:/, 只是中国人分不清而已

字母组合: 主要 u, o, oo, ou

e.g. up, cup, bus, puppy, public, hurry, lunch, fun, gun, uncle, under, come, mother, brother, love, above, worry, blood, flood, trouble, rough, tough, enough, flourish

/aʊ/= /æ/-/u/ 双元音 /ɒ/ 是单元音

字母组合: 主要 ou, ow

e.g. house, out, outgoing, about, loud, mouse, mouth, around, ground, found, accounting, sound, now, how, however, cow, town, down

### 英音变美音, 什么时候加 'r'

当一个音的字母组合最后有字母 'r' 的时候, 美国人才会卷舌发 'r' 这个音

e.g. car, better, party, where, stir, major, advertise, nervous, recover, future, warm, chores  
idea, famous, nervous, data, because, cause, really, balcony, was

## 辅音

### 易错辅音

/θ/

e.g. think, thought, thick, thin, thanks, three, thirty, teeth, mouth

/ð/

e.g. that, this, those, these, though, thus, there, their

/ʒ/

e.g. usual, vision, television, treasure, pleasure, leisure, Asia, garage, massage

/l/在元音后面

e.g. all, ball, wall, tall, dull, doll, bill, fill, feel, full, beautiful, fool, pool, school, sell, bell, dial, trial, deal, reveal, thrilled, film, field, general, fall, fault, travel, simple, physical

注意和/əʊ/的区分 /əʊ/= /ə/+ /u/, 最后的嘴型是/u/音; /l/的嘴型是舌尖顶上齿龈

e.g. mobile, mode, mole, go, goal, home, hole, boat, ball, possible, notion

## 词的重读

### 复合名词

一个复合名词中包括两个单词，这两个单词既可以写到一起也可以分开，但它们组成了一个意思。复合名词的读法一般是前重后轻。

bus stop, newspaper, television, airport, passport, coffee shop, girlfriend, boyfriend, parking lot, washroom, handshake, greenhouse, haircut

很多时候，复合名词的第一个词是形容词，这个时候同样重读第一个词；如果第一个形容词起到的是修饰第二个词的作用，则重读第二个词。

A <u>super</u> market	the <u>White</u> House	a <u>gold</u> fish	a <u>hot</u> dog
A good <u>market</u>	a white <u>house</u>	a cold <u>fish</u>	a hot <u>dog</u>

### 前缀与单词重音

很多单词都有前缀，一般来说，当前缀重读的时候，这个词是名词；当前缀弱读的时候，这个词是动词。当然，还有很多特例，大家需要多查字典

n.	v.
<u>re</u> cord	re <u>cord</u>
<u>sur</u> vey	sur <u>vey</u>
<u>sus</u> pect	sus <u>pect</u>
<u>pro</u> duce	pro <u>duce</u>
<u>per</u> mit	per <u>mit</u>

## 句子的重读和连读

### 句子重读规则

一般重读规则: (重读就是读某个词的时候声音稍微大一些、音调稍微高一些、时间稍微长一些)

开始练习的时候要足够夸张, 高低变化要明显

1. **实义词: 名词、动词、形容词、副词 (最重要)**
2. 名词性物主代词: mine, yours, his, hers, ours, yours, theirs
3. This, that, these, those 后面不加名词的时候
4. Can't
5. 当助动词和情态动词后面没有动词的时候, 它们要重读
6. 语义强调

这些词之外的其它词弱读。弱读词要轻、低、快

China is a huge country and there are so many places of interest.  
The traffic is awful in Beijing, so I really want to move to a city where the traffic is better.  
I like to go to the park close to my apartment and play football with my friends.  
I believe everybody likes to travel because it's extremely relaxing.  
Museums are places where you can gain a great deal of knowledge.  
This is Peter's book. Mine is there.  
My favorite place in my apartment is the balcony. I often do some reading there.  
I'm usually very busy, so I can't always hang out with my friends.

### 连读规则:

1. 当一个单词以辅音结尾, 下一个单词以元音开头, 两个单词之前要连读

I've never heard^of^it  
People^often say, 'Time^is money'.  
I lost^it five minutes^after I bought^it.  
My name^is Yang Shuai.  
I'm from Xinjiang, which^is located^in the northwest^of China.  
Most^of the time, I wear jeans^and^a hoodie.  
I guess^it's because^of the rain.  
People^are always under a lot^of pressure nowadays because^of the fierce competition^on the job market.

2. 失去爆破: 爆破音 (p b t d k g) 与大部分辅音相邻, 前面的爆破音留住位置, 但不读出声音 (失去爆破)

e.g. September, postcard, goodbye, blackboard, grandmother, atmosphere, admit, investment,

advice, exactly, absolutely, definitely, honestly,

Good^morning. Good^afternoon. Good^evening. Good^night.

The first^color that^comes to mind^is green.

Most^people like^to go traveling in the summer.

I use^email to communicate^with my teacher about^my reports^and^essays.

My mom took^great^care of me when^I was^a child.

We've seen great^changes^in^our hometown during the past^decade.

I'm^a big^bookworm. Although I don't^often read^paper books, I do a lot^of reading on my kindle.

Honestly, I'm not^so crazy about^shopping cause^I find^it^really tiring.

### 略读 (选学)

除实义词 (名词、动词、形容词、副词) 之外的所有词都叫做功能词。在句子中不被重读的功能词通常会被略读, 即轻轻一读、一带而过。一般情况下, 被略读的功能词中的元音会读成/ə/

以 can 为例, 它在略读的时候读作/kən/

I can wait.

I can play basketball.

We can go shopping during public holidays.

注意: 在一些情况下, 功能词要读它本来的音

#### 1. 当这些功能词在语义上被强调的时候

Yes, I can make it. It's not that I can't.

This gift is for John. It's not from him.

#### 2. 当它后边没有其它词时

Yes, I think I can.

Have there been many changes in your hometown? Yes, there have.

### 其它略读词

#### 冠词: a an the

a desk	a car	a cup	a day
an office	an apple	an elevator	an empty room
the room	the job	the box	the lady
the idea	the office	the easy one	the egg

at

I often work out at the gym.  
Whenever I'm at a meeting, I just can't help but look at my watch.  
When I called him, he was at the cinema.

**as**

I'll try to do that as soon as possible.  
Life in the countryside is not as stressful as in the city.  
As I said, I respect my granddad because he never loses his temper.

**are**

Some novels are pretty boring.  
Chinese people are quite hospitable.  
The views are spectacular there.

**or**

I asked him what he wanted, tea or coffee.  
I wasn't quite sure which one to buy, the long one or the short one.

**for**

When my uncle told me the toy was for me, I was on cloud nine.  
Many people move to the city for better job opportunities.  
I saw a big table at home and I didn't know what that was for.

**your**

If you live in the countryside, your life could be quite relaxing.  
The competition on the job market is quite fierce, so you never know whether you can always keep your job.

**was**

I think it was pretty cool.  
I was a big fan of collecting keyrings before.

**will**

I will never move to another city.  
I guess I will go to parks more often in the future.  
Yes, I will.

**could, should, would**

If you never work out, you would be fatter and fatter.  
Students are told that they should listen to everything teachers say.

**that (作连词时)**

I don't like the fact that the traffic is awful in my hometown.  
People always think that it's easier to land a good job in the city.

I don't like that one.

**to** (后面的词以辅音字母开头时)

English is quite easy to learn.

I'm going to study overseas.

I had no choice but to jump.

**and**

/ənd/ before a vowel

Nice and easy      you and I      oranges and apples

/ən/ before a consonant:

Rock n' roll      hot and cold      fish and chips      bread and butter

I feel extremely delighted and proud of myself.

I really like eating noodles and dumplings.

**of**

There were a lot of people in one classroom.

Nokia is out of date.

It was very nice of him.

**have has had** (作助动词时 **h** 经常可以省略)

My dad has never been abroad.

If I were richer, I would have told her that I loved her.