第二章 雅思听力语音基础知识



一、避免看懂听不懂(1)——连读

连读是指在连贯地说话或朗读时,在同一个意群中,如果相邻的两个单词前者末尾的音素 与后者开头的音素符合一定的组合条件,就要自然地将这两个音素相拼,读成一个音节(比如 not at all 这个短 语,连读时为 /no tæ to:l/,听起来就像是一个单词)。连读构成的音节一般都不重读,只需自然地带过即可。

注意:连读只发生在同一意群内部。意群和意群之间相邻的两个单词即便是符合下述连读情况,也不能进行 连读。

元音和辅音都有发生连读的情况,下面将介绍几种常见的连读情况。

1. 辅音+元音

在同一个意群内相邻的两个单词中,前者以辅音因素结尾,后者以元音因素开头,这时就要将辅音和元音拼起 来连读。这是雅思听力考试中最常见的连读方式。比如:a lot of 读作 /ə lotəv/;once a week 读作 /wʌn sə wiːk/; rush hour 读作 /rʌ ʃauər/(连读后的发音与 shower 相近)。

Exercise 01 听音频,注意以下"辅音+元音"的连读以及"辅音+辅音"不连读的情况。 ············(01 ◆)

1. got another

He's got another girlfriend.

got promoted

And he got promoted.

2. could ask

You could ask for help with this.

would fix

Or I would fix it myself.

3. drop everything

Drop everything and come over!

drop round

Sorry, I can't drop round today.

4. add up

The small costs really add up.

add to

They really add to our money problems.

5. back on

We got back on Tuesday afternoon.

back Wednesday

I thought you were back Wednesday.

- 1. Tom is an English boy.
- 2. Let me have a look at it.
- 3. Could you put it on, please?
- 4. My sister worked in an office last year.
- 5. Do I need to pick it up?
- 6. Please turn off the light.
- 7. He went on a tour.
- 8. They used around 2 tons of water.
- 9. She chose to work alone.
- 10. There is an apple tree in front of the house.

(答案见本册 P40)

2. r 或 re+元音

在同一意群内相邻的两个单词中,前一个单词以-r或-re 结尾,后一个单词以元音因素开头,此时,r 或 re 不 但要发 /r/,而且还要跟后面的元音拼起来连读。



1. where are Where are you going? where shall Where shall we go? I don't know where I put my scissors? 2. where I where did Where did I put my scissors? 3. other apple Have an other apple. other biscuit Have an other biscuit. 4. 're all They're all coming with us. 're coming They're coming with us. 5. sure about Are you sure about that? sure Are you sure? 1. I lost my wallet and looked for it here and there. 2. Where is Jack? 3. Please give me another apple. 4. Here is a letter for you. 5. They're my father and mother. 6. I looked for it here and there. 7. There is a football under it. 8. Here are four eggs. 9. Where are your brother and sister? 10. Do we have to follow your instructions? (答案见本册 P41)

3. 辅音+辅音

当两个辅音相邻时,其中一个音常常受到另一个邻音的影响而变成与其邻音相同、相似或变成第三个音,这种现象称为音的同化,可以使单词之间实现平滑过渡,从而达到正常的交流语速。从这层意义上看,音的同化也属于连读现象。"辅音+辅音"的连读主要有以下三种情况。

(1) 相邻辅音相同,只发一次音

相邻两个单词,当前一个单词末尾和后一个单词开头为同一个辅音时,这个相同的辅音只需发一次音。比如:this song,两个词单独念的发音是/ðis/和/song/,但连起来读的时候则变成/ðison/。

1. don't tell me you didn't know.

2. could do that if you like.

3. stop_putting Stop_putting your food on my shelf.

4. grab_both Could you grab_both of them?

5. big_game There's a big_game on tonight.

6. make_copies Could you make_copies of these?

7. this song I love this song!

Exercise 06 听音频,标出句中的辅音同化现象,再模仿跟读。 ·······	
1. I can take care of myself.	
2. Would you like some hot tea?	
3. We don't have enough food for the coming winter.	
4. He served different teams in his career.	
5. My friend doesn't trust me.	
6. The bus stopped at the terminus.	
7. Look at the man near the tree!	
8. Psychologists help people deal with mental stress.	•
9. Would you like some black coffee?	
10. A woman stood in front of the big gate.	
	(答案见本册 P41)
$(2) /t/+/j/=/t \int /$	
前面单词末尾发/t/、后面单词开头发/j/,这两个辅音连读时往往会发成/tJ/,比如	:Nice to meet you.中的
meet you 读作 /mi: tʃuː/。	
Exercise 07 听音频,注意以下相邻的/t/和/j/的连读。 ·······	
1. get you Can I get you anything?	W 40
No. of the second of the secon	
2. suit you That shirt won't suit you.	(
3. want_you I want_you to read this for me.	
4. kept_you I'm sorry to have kept_you waiting so long.	
5. Don't you Don't you want to come to the party?	
6. bet your loss doesn't know.	
entables of the first of the control of	·
Exercise 08 听音频,标出句中的辅音同化现象,再模仿跟读。 ····································	08 ◀▶
2. They plan to move out next year.	
3. The light yellow skirt is hers.	
4. Finally my aunt yielded to her husband	
5. Why can't you go with me?	
6. Don't yell at me like this!	
7. Never put your legs on the table.	
8. I didn't laugh at you.	
9. Don't you know that woman?	
10. I should have kept you talking all the time.	
should have kept you tailing an are	(答案见本册 P41)
(3) /d/+/j/=/dʒ/	
前面单词词尾发 /d/、后面单词词首发 /j/,连读时往往会发成 /dʒ/,比如:Did you o	lo that?中的 Did you 读
作/dɪdʒu:/。	
Exercise 09 听音频,注意以下相邻的/d/和/j/的连读。 ·······	(09 🜓
1. Did you Did you see it?	M L
Dia you see in	

Would you like to go? 2. Would you We followed your instructions. 3. followed your How did you like it? 4. did you What did your parents think? 5. did your 6. Could you Could you tell? Exercise 10 听音频,标出句中的辅音同化现象,再模仿跟读。 1. Could you spell your name? 2. Did you get there late? 3. Could you help me, please? 4. Did you find your keys? 5. Where did you send your cheque? 6. You should use your bike. 7. Do you remember the lunch we had yesterday? 8. Would you mind opening the window? 9. What did you do in the last weekend? 10. I like the way you've had your hair done. (答案见本册 P41) 二、避免看懂听不懂(2)——失爆 当一个单词以元音+/p/、/b/、/t/、/d/、/k/或/g/这个几个爆破音结尾,相邻的下一个单词以辅 音开头时,前面词尾的爆破音通常会失去爆破(即失爆或不完全爆破),即口腔做好发这个音的准 备姿势,但不送气、不把这个音发出来,而是稍作停顿后接着发后面那个辅音。比如:Why don't 音频 11-12 you sit down?中的 sit down 读作 /sɪt daun/, 听起来相当于 /sɪdaun/。 1. She's wearing a red coat. 2. Can you stop looking around? 3. I've been a club member for some time. 4. What would you like to drink, black tea or coffee? 5. It's a big challenge for me. 1. He stopped breathing. 2. I collect coins. 3. Can you find Mark? 4. A cat sits on the round table. 5. Tim broke his leg badly. 6. Keep quiet in the library. 7. She's a good teacher. 8. The girl might be right. 9. You should grab the only chance you have. 10. The black dog is hungry.

(答案见本册 P41)

三、抓住关键信息——弱读与重读

许多单词因为元音的弱化存在两种读音,分为强读和弱读。常见的这类词包括代词、连词、介 词、冠词及助动词等。这些大部分为虚词,一般都用弱读形式,但当要作强调或作对比时,可用强读 形式。弱读的单词在念的时候,总是会跟其前面或后面的单词连起来读,比如在 Does she really think she should do it?中, Does 和 she 连起来读成 /dəsʃɪ/,后半句的 she should do 连起来读作 /ʃɪʃədʊː/。



1. 人称代词的弱读与强读

	you	me	he	she	him	her	we	us	them
弱式	/jə/	/mɪ/	/1/	/ʃ ɪ /	/ɪm/	/hə/ 或 /ə/	/wɪ/	/əs/	/ðəm/
强式	/ju:/	/mi:/	/hi:/	/[i:/	/hɪm/	/h3:/	/wi:/	/ʌs/	/ðem/

- 1. Give us a drink.(us 是弱读)
- 2. I haven't seen him for ages.(him 是弱读)
- 3. Is he going to visit there?(he 是弱读)
- 4. Tell them it's late.(them 是弱读)
- 5. W: Do you know that woman?
 - M: Her? No, I don't recognize her.(第一个 Her 是强读;第二个 her 是弱读)
- 6. W: They told us to go this way.(us 是弱读)
 - M: Well, they didn't tell us! (us 是强读)

Exercise 14 听音频,辨别斜体单词是弱读(w)还是强读(s),再模仿跟读。 ········

- 1. W: Will you be at the meeting on Friday?
 - M: Yes. Will you be there? Can you help me carry this suitcase? Hey, wait for me!
- 2. W: Is he there?
 - M: Who?
 - W: The boss.
 - M: No. Everybody else is working, but he's gone home!
- 3. M: She doesn't smoke or drink!
 - W: Ah, that's what she told you.
- 4. W: Look it's him!
 - M: Where? I can't see him.
- 5. When I said, 'Give them a drink' I didn't mean them, I meant the people.
- 6. I'm tired. Shall we go now?
- 7. Tell us when you're ready.
- 8. She says she'll bring her money tomorrow.
- 9. Let him come in and ask him what he wants.
- 10. Everybody's leaving. What about us? Shall we go?

(答案见本册 P41)

2. 形容词性物主代词及其他代词的弱读与强读

	your	his	her	their	some	that
弱式	/jə/	/IZ/	/ə/	/ŏə/	/səm/	/ðət/
强式	/jo:/	/hɪz/	/h3:/	/ŏeə/	/sʌm/	/ðæt/



Exercise 15 听音频,注意其中斜体的代词的强读和弱读。

- 1. Her mother is still young.(Her 是弱读)
- 2. I don't know his name.(his 是弱读)
- 3. I saw your sister last moment.(your 是弱读)
- 4. Would you like some coffee?(some 是弱读)
- 5. M: She must be rich look at her car! (her 是弱读)
 - W: I think that's his car, actually! (his 是强读)
- 6. M: They've sold their old house, I see.(their 是弱读)

W: They've sold their house, yes, but they haven't bought another one yet.(their 是强读)

Exercise 16 听音频,辨别斜体单词是弱读(w)还是强读(s),再模仿跟读。

- 1. Give me your hand!
- 2. M: Your turn!
 - W: No, it's your turn!
- 3. M: That's our new neighbour.
 - W: And what's his name?
 - M: No, her!
 - W: Oh, sorry. What's her name?
- 4. Well, some of their suggestions are good.
- 5. He bought a new car for his father.
- 6. W: Excuse me, is this your pen?
 - M: No, I guess it's her brother's.
- 7. Does your brother know that kid?
- 8. Tell her I have some problems.
- 9. M: Can I borrow that bike?
 - W: Sorry, that isn't my bike.
- 10. Is your sister at home? Can I have a talk with her?

(答案见本册 P42)

3. 连词、介词的弱读与强读

	and	but	at	for	from	of	to	00	than
弱式	/ən/ 或 /n/	/bət/	/ət/	/fə/	/frəm/	/əv/ 或 /ə/	/tə/	as /əz/	/ðən/
强式	/ænd/	/bʌt/	/æt/	/fo:/	/frpm/	/DV/	/tu:/	/æz/	/ðæn/

注意:介词在句末时不弱读,如 What are you looking at?中的 at,因位于句末而不能弱读。

- 1. I'd like some tea and cake.(and 是弱读)
- 2. What are you looking at?(at 是强读)
- 3. She performed better than me.(than 是弱读)
- 4. Take good care of yourself! (of 是弱读)
- 5. I have a class at night.(at 是弱读)
- 6. Have you heard from your wife?(from 是弱读)

The shop's closed from one to two. 2. There's a bus to the village at six, but there's no bus back from there tonight. 3. It's too expensive for most of them. 4. M: Would you like to come with me? W: I'd like to... but I have a meeting today. 5. There're a cat and a dog in front of my house. 6. He needs that money more than I do. 7. W: I'm going to sue you! M: For what! You're crazy. 8. How do you get from here to the city centre? 9. He's the same age as me. 10. The gift's not from Ben; it's for Ben. (答案见本册 P42) 4. 冠词、助动词的弱读和强读 (1) 不定冠词 a 和 an 不定冠词 a 和 an,在元音音素前用 an(弱读念 /ən/,强读念 /æn/),在辅音音素前用 a(弱读念 /ə/,强读念 /eɪ/)。我们一般使用其弱读形式,若要强调 a 或 an 后面的内容,则可使用强读。 1. a cup of tea 2. a lot of people 3. a Wednesday morning in June 4. a useful book 5. a university 6. an umbrella in the rain 7. an invitation to speak at a scientific conference (2) 定冠词 the the 强读念 /ði:/,弱读念 /ðə/。当 the 后面是元音音素时,需要强读,比如:the egg、the orange;当 the 后面 是辅音音素时,一般弱读,比如:the grapes、the banana。 不过,辅音前的 the 也可以采用强读,目的是突出和强调 the 后面的单词,表示 the 后面所说的东西有特别 之处,不同于一般的同类事物。 1. the best seller(the 是弱读) 2. the kid outside the house(the 是弱读) 3. the honourable man(the 是强读) 4. the orange bike beside that garden(the 是强读)



5. the drunk driver(the 是弱读)

6. the aim of our project(the 是强读)

(3) 助动词

下列助动词,我们通常使用其弱读形式。

	am	is	are	was	were
弱式	/əm/	/z/ 或 /s/	/ə/	/wəz/	/wə/
强式	/æm/	/IZ/	/a:/	/wɒz/	/wa:/

[have	has	had	do	does
	弱式	/həv/ 或 /əv/	/həz/ 或 /əz/	/həd/ 或 /əd/	/də/ 或 /dʊ/	/dəz/
	强式	/hæv/	/hæz/	/hæd/	/du:/	/dʌz/

	can	could	shall	should	·would	must
 弱式	/kən/	/kəd/	/ʃ əl/	/ʃ əd/	/wəd/	/məst/ 或 /məs/
强式	/kæn/	/kʊd/	/ʃæl/	/∫ʊd/	/wʊd/	/mʌst/

Exercise 21	阮音枥	注音以下	斜体的肋	h 动词的i	读音.	并模仿跟读
Exercise 21	H/I 🖂 1/1/1	. /T /R // I	・ ホイ 144 ロソ ロ	ו כון נאי נעיב נ	~ P ,	11 100 100 100

- 1. The shop was closed.(was 是弱读)
- 2. I'm hungry.('m 是弱读)
- 3. Have you met him?(Have 是弱读)
- 4. He has been here for a couple of weeks. (has 是弱读)
- 5. She can speak three languages.(can 是弱读)
- 6. Could you give it to me?(Could 是弱读)
- 7. W: I don't think you were at the lesson last week, were you? M: I was! (第一个 were 是弱读;第二个 were 是强读)

is, are, be, the, can, have, has, should, would, can, do, does

M: Hi, Jane. Only eight school days, then exams start.

W: Yes, Tom. I will 1 glad when exams 2 over.

M: What 3 _____ you doing for 4 ____ summer break?

W: I 5 like to go to Italy and work at a restaurant in Florence.

M: That 6 _____ be a wonderful summer.

W: What about you? 7 _____ you 8 ____ any plan for 9 ____ summer?

M: Well, I will go to Nepal as a volunteer to instruct local residents in engineering skills.

W: Oh, that's a chance. You 10 _____ share what you already know.

(答案见本册 P43)

5. 句子中的重读与弱读

在句子中,并非所有的单词都要重读。前面我们学习了常见的有重读和弱读两种读音的单词,比如冠词、介 词、连词、助动词和人称代词等。这些词和需要重读的实词(名词、形容词、数词、主要动词和副词等)一起出现在一 个句子中,有轻有重使得英语语音更流畅自然,形成英语句子的节奏美。

1. What do you want? /wpdjə'wpnt/

(sounds like: What dya want?)

2.	What does he	e do?	/wɒzɪ'duː/
	(sounds like:	What zi	do?)

3. Where have you been? /weəvjə'bɪn/ (sounds like: Wherve ya bin?)

/weedi'geu/ 4. Where did he go? (sounds like: Where di go?)

Exercise 24	听音频,	写出画线处的单	自词,再模仿跟读。
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1. What dya /djə/ mean? 3. What di /di/ say? 5. Where zi /zi/ gone? 7. Where dya /djə/ live? 9. Where ywa /vjə/ been?

	(24 📢
2. Who <u>ywa</u> /vjə/ told?	
4. When dya /djə/ start?	
6. How dya /djə/ do?	,
8. Where <u>dya</u> /djə/ work?	
10. What $\underline{z}i$ /zɪ/ teach?	

(答案见本册 P43)

四、听音就能写——自然拼读法



英文单词的发音并非无规律可循,某一个或几个字母组合常常有固定的几种发音。掌握固定字 母的发音,考生在听不懂的情况下,也可以根据发音猜测拼写。常见的字母或字母组合发音见下表。

字母或字母组合	常见发音及例	词			A 19
e	even /i:/	desk /e/	English /1/	17	4, 4
eo	people /i:/	leopard /e/		7 . 7	15
ei	receive /i:/	veil /ei/	either /ai/		
ey	key /i:/	obey /eɪ/	*		
ay	quay /i:/	day /eɪ/			
ea	beat /iː/	bread /e/	break /ei/		
a	add /æ/	bar /ɑː/	name /eɪ/		
ai	said /e/	aisle /aɪ/	rain /eɪ/	1 1,	
ear	learn /ə/	ear /19/	heart /a:/	pear /eə/	
0	cantor /ə/	son ///	clock /ɔ:/	move /uː/	omit /əʊ/
u	bus /٨/	rule /U/	census /3:/		
ou	couple /n/	fought /p/	soup /u:/	should /U/	soul /əʊ/
-	shout /au/				
i	fish /ɪ/	machine /i:/	ice /aɪ/		
au	Australia /ɒ/	aunt /a:/			* 1

said	people	son	busy	rain	bird	actor	calm	air	ice
. /i:/		2. /ɪ,	/		3. /e/		4.	/3:/	
/ə/		6. /^			7. /a:/		8.	/eə/	
. /aɪ/		10. /	/eɪ/						(答案见本册



五、辨识多种口音——英音、美音、澳音

雅思(IELTS)的全称是 International English Language Testing System,是全球性的英语测试,其显著特点是口音的多样化,主导的是英式口音,其次是澳大利亚口音和美式口音,甚至还会出现诸如印度口音,日本口音这类国际口音。这样做主要是为了更真实地还原情景。但考生也不必过于紧张,雅思听力归根到底只是辨音的过程,考生只要以标准的英音或美音为基础,在备考时多注意选用不同口音的听力材料,以作熟悉即可。



04 辨别不同的口点

这里主要讲解在听力考试中,在辨音过程中要注意的英音和美音的差别。

1. 英音与美音发音的主要区别

(1) 元音 /a:/ 的发音区别

当 /ɑ:/ 单独出现在辅音 /f/、/s/、/ θ /、/ θ / / θ /

(2) 美音的卷舌 /r/

卷舌音 /r/ 是美音的一个最为明显的特征,许多人甚至以此来区分美音和英音。美音会把单词里每个 r 音都体现出来(不论在哪个位置),尤其强调单词末尾 r 的卷舌音。worker 在英音中读作 /w3:k9/,美音则会读作/w3:k9/。

(3) 辅音/t/的发音区别

美音在发 /t/ 时, 当 /t/ 后面跟着元音, /t/ 常常会浊化, 听起来类似 /d/ 的发音。比如以下几个单词: water、little、better 以及 city center。

(4) 语调的不同

美式口音的语调相对较为平稳,调域变化较小。而英式口音的语调抑扬顿挫,升降调较为明显,调域之间变化较大。

(5) 常见的英美发音不同的单词

在雅思听力考试中,考生会因为口音干扰而将某些常见词听错。这类单词包括:

单词	英式口音	美式口音		
neither	/ˈnaɪðə/	/ˈnɪðər/		
history	/ˈhɪstrɪ/	/ˈhɪstərɪ/		
record	/'rekɔ:d/	/'rekerd/		
adult	/ˈædʌlt/	/ə'dʌlt/		
laboratory	/ləˈbɒrətrɪ/	/ˈlæbretərɪ/		
garage	/ˈgæraːdʒ/	/geˈraːdʒ/		

2. 澳音的特点

澳洲口音其实与英式口音较为接近,考生不必花太多时间去准备。澳音的最大特色是会把 /eɪ/ 发成 /aɪ/,如mate/meɪt/ 会说成 /maɪt/。所以当你听到澳大利亚人在说 where are you going today?的时候,也许会误以为他在说 where are you going to die?

3. 其他口音

雅思考试的听力部分,大多是由英、澳及北美国家的人录制的。因此,出现其他国家的口音大多也是由他们模仿。而大部分其他口音都有一个大致规律,即/r/音会被发作/l/音。比如 rest 会被读作/lest/。考生只要注意这一规律即可。