

Lesson1

语音现象：

1 重弱读

重读：名词、实义动词、形容词、副词

be 动词情态动词助动词的否定缩略词

(isn't/ aren't/wasn't/weren't/don't/doesn't/didn't/haven't/hasn't/hadn't)

弱读：冠词、介词、连词、代词、be 动词助动词的肯定形式

弱读 1：

an /æn/ -- /ən/

of /ɒv/ -- /əv/

to /tu / -- /tə/

and /ænd/ -- /ənd/

but /bʌt/ -- /bət /

that /ðæt/ -- /ðət/

弱读 2：

I'm	I'll	I've	I'd
you're	you'll	you've	you'd
she's	she'll	she's	she'd
he's	he'll	he's	he'd
it's	it'll	it's	it'd

we're	we'll	we've	we'd
they're	they'll	they've	they'd

2 连读（短语之内）

2.1 辅元连读

在同一个意群中，**辅音音标结尾+元音音标开头**，它们拼读成1个音节。

date<u>of</u> birth	出生日期
a period<u>of</u> time	一段时间
side<u>effects</u>	副作用那个
sunshade<u>apartment</u>	遮阳公寓
a series<u>of</u>	一系列
defects<u>in</u> products	产品缺陷

2.2 失去爆破(/p,b,t,d,k,g/)

1) 在同一个**意群**中，前一个单词以爆破音音标结尾+后一个单词以辅音音标开头，前面的一个爆破音失去爆破。

失爆是指做好发爆破音的嘴型和舌位，但是气流没有爆破出来，只**留**下一个短暂的停顿。

2) 若爆破音在一个句子的结尾，也可以失去爆破。

concert hall 音乐厅

a balanced diet 均衡膳食

academic system 学术体系；学术制度

missed departure 误机

relevant skills 相关技能

organic food 有机食品

3) 爆破音在词内也可以失爆。

actor

picture

interactive

Part1 知识点

个人信息填空	
Name	注意先听人名的发音,再练习易混淆字母。 (g/j w/double u m/n L/o a/e z [zed])
Address	注意格式: 1.数字+路名+Street/ Road/Avenue/Lane/Drive 例子: 27 North Avenue 2. 数字+路名 例子: 15 Riverside
Post code	注意格式: WS8 2YH (两字母+两数字+两字母) A-8
phone number	0 读作'O' 8: eight 33: double three 555: triple five

Credit card number	长串数字注意找出自己易卡壳的数字练习 16 位
Reference number (参考编号)	数字+1 个字母 例子: 35679T
Price	£ (pound)/ \$ (dollar)/ € (euro) 注意大数字读音: 268 /2,368/32,000/432,369/5,432,386
Percent	twenty percent= 20%
Date	注意格式: 月份(英文全拼) 日子(阿拉伯数字) 例子: January 22 January/February/March/April/May/June/July/August/September/October/November/December
time	注意倒读法: 8: 10 ten past eight 9: 30 half past nine 10: 50 ten to eleven (15 min = quarter 30min=half)
Week	Monday/Tuesday/ Wednesday /Thursday/ Friday /Saturday/Sunday
Country	Britain / Spain / Germany / Canada /America/Ireland/Australia/New Zealand
Nationality	British / Spanish / German / Canadian /American/Irish/Australian/New Zealander

Part1 难点回顾

1) 特殊形容词修饰定位词

当题干出现时间、大小、数量、频度等限时，音频中会给出多个信息，但是只有符合修饰的才对的，这些修饰语一般会同义替换。

currently= at present=now= am/is/are

in the past= used to do

during the week = from Monday to Friday

maximum = up to 高达

minimum = at least

last

next

total= all together

usually = normally= regularly

2) 引出词同义替换

1.引出词：空前后紧挨着的各两个实词，尤其是动词、形容词

be interested in = be keen on

concentrate = focus

hurt = injure

引出词替换方法总结：

近义词替换的： makefrom =make...out of

定语形式的转换 healthy food= food that is healthy

词性转换 the organiser' s blog = the organiser is keeping a blog

主被动的转换 A map is provided= They will give you a map

2. 有时引出词会出现定语的转换

前置定语与后置定语的转换

形容词做前置定语 a disused factory= a factory that is disused

名词做前置定语 a distribution map= a map for distribution

介词短语做后置定语 application for college= college

application

定语从句做后置定语 food that is healthy = healthy food

3) 答案前置

在对话中体现在答案词出现在提问者的问题之中或者被代词指代。

尤其下列问句容易含有答案词：

I suppose....?

I assume...?

I presume...?

I guess..?

填空做题步骤：

1 看字限

2 看标题

3 定位（本行与填空有一段距离的独特名词，如果本行没有就找上一行末尾）

4 定性（根据填空前后各两个实词判断词性和词类）

并列逻辑：

1 横向并列：同一个句子中单词之间的并列

e.g. I need a projector and a microphone.

横向并列词: and, or, as well as, either...or... , neither... nor...

2 纵向并列: 句子或者段落间的并列

e.g. I need a projector. Also, a microphone is necessary.

引入部分 first/to start/begin/initially

中间部分 also, the other, then, another, next, additionally, afterwards,
besides, on the top of that

结尾部分 finally, lastly, in the end, eventually

对话中的问题也可表示话题的推进! 尤其是有 else 的时候: anything
else? / what else??

横向并列中的陷阱

当横向并列逻辑经常出现在填空题的题干中, 和填空并列的单词容易
同义替换或者和填空并列的单词实际分布在两个并列的句子中。

考察纵向并列

1 当填空题的格式为表格, 每一行之间为纵向并列逻辑, 注意纵向
并列推进词。

2 出现项目符号时 (bullet point), 注意纵向并列推进词。

3 流程图填空注意纵向并列推进词。

词汇和同替背诵:

C15T1S2 Q15-20

have a view of... 看到= **look out at** 眺望着...

be founded in... 创立于= **the earliest surviving reference** 现存最早的参考文献

provide 提供 **vt = give** 给

train 火车 = **ride** (乘坐汽车或者火车等)旅行 **n.**

take ... 乘坐 = **a ride on ...** 在...之上的旅行

former 先前的 = **used to be...**过去常常是; 曾经是

parliament 议会; 国会 **n./'pɑ: ləmənt/**

It's claimed that... 据说...= **It's said that...**

steam 蒸汽 **n. /sti: m/**

promenade 散步; 闲逛 **/,prɒmə'neɪ d/**

heritage site 遗址 **n. /'herɪtɪdʒ /saɪt/**

railway train 火车 **n./'reɪlweɪ treɪn/**

steam 蒸汽 **n.**

pass 通行证 **n.**

tram 有轨电车 **n.**

C15T3S3 Q21-26

page 页码 **n.**

headline 标题 n.

graph 表格 n.= table = diagram 图表

structure 结构；建筑 n.

prominent 显眼的= at the beginning

著名的= famous = well-known

重要的= important

assumption 假设 n.

deliberately 故意地= on purpose

controversy 争论 n./'kɒntrəvɜːsi/

其他常考同替：

litter /'lɪtə(r)/垃圾= garbage= rubbish= trash=debris(/'debriː /碎片；
垃圾)

no = be banned （被禁止）

work on 从事；致力于= take action

attract = encourage

build a new.. =replace

reach 到达 vt = walk to

participate in = take part in 参与

make A from B = make A out of B 用 B 制造 A

session 研讨会 n.= seminar 研讨会

class = lesson =course 课程 n.

seasonal products 季节性产品

client 客户 /'klaɪənt/ = customer

recipe 食谱 /'resəpi/ = cookbook

ingredient 原料 n. /ɪn'ɡriː diənt/ = raw material

bones 骨头/bəʊnz/ = skeleton 骨骼

strengthen = build up 增强 vt

reputation = fame 名誉; 名声 n.

mostly = mainly 主要地

near = by = next to = beside = not far from

available 可得到的; 可用的[ə'veɪləbl]

thorough 详尽的; 彻底的= detailed

issue= question = problem 问题 n.

make a list of things we need ask = questions

sort of 一点 = a bit

ban 禁止= forbid= prohibit [prə'hɪbɪt]

how the library is affected by the employment laws

I suppose= I guess= I assume=I presume 我估计; 我觉得

regarding 关于 prep. = about = regarding all aspects of = with regard to

= in terms of=

take sth into account 把... 纳入考虑范围= take sth into consideration

= consider

I wonder if = whether

part of museum= in the museum

require = need 要求

work out 得到; 想出; 解决= sort out = find out = figure out

revision 修订 n. [rɪ'vɪʒn] =modification = amendment

divide A into... and ... 把 A 分成...= break down A into... 把 A 分解成

one = a = single 一个

parade /pə'reɪd/游行;阅兵 n.= demonstration 游行= march 游行

C17T4S1

polish 抛光; 擦亮 vt

domestic 国内的; 家内的

sink 水槽 n.

toilet = bathroom 厕所; 洗手间

electrician 电工 n.

carry out 实施 vt = undergo vt 承受; 经历

review 书评, 影评 n.

复习 n.

Exercise1 1512

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Timetable for Isle of Man holiday		
	Activity	Notes
Day 1	Arrive	Introduction by manager Hotel dining room has view of the 15
Day 2	Tynwald Exhibition and Peel	Tynwald may have been founded in 16 not 979.
Day 3	Trip to Snaefell	Travel along promenade in a tram; train to Laxey; train to the 17 of Snaefell
Day 4	Free day	Company provides a 18 for local transport and heritage sites.
Day 5	Take the 19 railway train from Douglas to Port Erin	Free time, then coach to Castletown – former 20 has old castle.
Day 6	Leave	Leave the island by ferry or plane

Exercise2 1533

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

What Hazel should analyse about items in newspapers:

- what 21 the item is on
- the 22 of the item, including the headline
- any 23 accompanying the item
- the 24 of the item, e.g. what's made prominent
- the writer's main 25
- the 26 the writer may make about the reader

Exercise 3 1741

Write **ONE WORD** for each answer.

Listening test audio

Easy Life Cleaning Services

Basic cleaning package offered

- Cleaning all surfaces
- Cleaning the 1 throughout the apartment
- Cleaning shower, sinks, toilet etc.

Additional services agreed

- Every week
 - Cleaning the 2
 - Ironing clothes – 3 only
- Every month
 - Cleaning all the 4 from the inside
 - Washing down the 5

Other possibilities

- They can organise a plumber or an 6 if necessary.
- A special cleaning service is available for customers who are allergic to 7

Information on the cleaners

- Before being hired, all cleaners have a background check carried out by the 8
- References are required.
- All cleaners are given 9 for two weeks.
- Customers send a 10 after each visit.
- Usually, each customer has one regular cleaner.