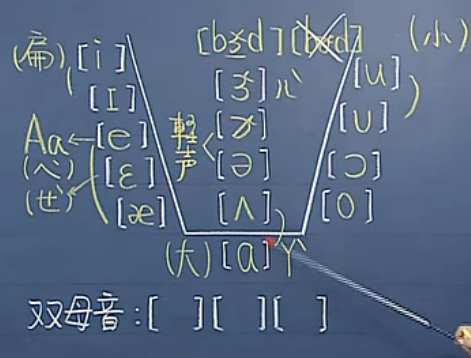
**Unit 1-1 KK音标**

母音→[ə] [ɚ] 轻声

其余的母音：四声

介绍从[i]到[a]，也就是口型从扁到圆的音标。  
学习从[a]到[u]，也就是口型从大到小的音标。



**练习易混淆的发音（母音）**  
[i] / [ɪ] [e] / [ɛ]  
beater / bitter waste / west  
reach / rich date / debt  
greed / grid mate / met

beater：敲打者\拍打器\打蛋器\搅拌器\打手 bitter: 苦的\痛苦的\心酸\激烈地

reach: 到达\达到\伸手夠到 rich：有钱的\富有的\貴重的\奢侈的

greed：貪心\貪婪 grid：格子\铁丝网\烤架

waste: 浪费\滥用 west: 西;西方\西方的、西部的

date：日期\日子\年代\時代 debt：债,借款\恩义,情义\负债

mate: 同伴、伙伴\老弟、老兄 met：meet的过去式和过去分词

[e] / [æ] [o] / [ɔ]

maid / mad low / law  
lake / lack coat / caught  
snake / snack boat / bought

maid：少女、侍女、女僕 mad：发疯的,发狂的、愚蠢的;鲁莽的、恼火的

lake：湖、池、深紅色 lack：缺少、没有、需要

snake：蛇 snack：點心、快餐、一份、部分

low：低的,矮的;浅的\没營養的\卑微地;下贱地 law：法律、法規、訴訟

coat：外套、大衣、塗抹 caught：catch的过去式和过去分词—抓住、趕上

boat：小船、劃船、乘船 bought：buy的过去式和过去分词

[ɪ] / [ɛ] [a] / [ʌ]

Sit / set not / nut  
tin / ten sock / suck  
listen / lesson collar / color

sit: 坐,坐着;就座 set: 放,置;竖立;

tin:錫\ 锡制的;马口铁制的\劣等的,伪造的 ten:十、十個 十個的

listen：聽、听从,听信 lesson：功课;课业\課程\一堂課\教训,训诫

not:不 nut：堅果

sock：短袜、鞋墊、喜劇 suck：吸、吸收、吸吮

collar：衣服 color：顏色

**子音---轻声**

无声子音：[p] [t] [k] [f] [s] [θ] [ʃ] [tʃ]  
有声子音：[b] [d] [g] [v] [z] [ð] [ʒ] [dʒ]  
无声子音：[h]  
有声子音： [m] [n] [ŋ] [l] [r] [w] [j]

**练习易混淆的发音（子音）**

[s] / [θ] [z] / [ð]  
pass / path size / scythe  
sink / think closed / clothed  
sum / thumb bays / bathe

pass:傳遞、通過 path：小路、軌道

sink：下沉;(日,月)落,没 think：想、思考、認為、預料

sum：总计、概況 thumb：拇指、一拇指寬

size：尺寸、型號、大小 scythe：长柄大镰刀

closed：關閉的、不公開的 clothed：穿...衣服的、覆蓋着…的

bays：海湾 bathe：把…侵入、給…洗澡

[l] / [r] [s] / [ʃ]  
lead / read sip / ship  
flea / free seat / sheet  
cloud / crowd see / she

lead：領導、引路、指揮 read：讀、攻讀、研究、察覺

flea：跳蚤 free：自由的;不受控制的\免費的、空閑的

cloud:雲 crowd：人群、大堆、許多、一幫

sip：啜饮、一小口 ship：船,舰

seat：座位、位置、職務 sheet：床單、表格、單子

see：看、看到、目睹 she：她

**Unit 2 拼读练习**

拼读原则→子音+母音（后母接前子）

[i]→we, see, three, bunny, field  
 ※ We see three bunnies in the field.  
  
[ɪ]→Tim, grill, six, fish  
 ※ Tim grilled six fish.   
   
[e]→May, bake, eight, cake  
 ※ May baked eight cakes.  
   
[ɛ]→Ted, help, them, sell, seven, egg  
 ※ Ted helped them sell even eggs.  
  
[æ]→that, man, cast, glance, at, cat  
 ※ That man cast a glance at that cat.

[a]→ watch, are, not, clock.  
 ※ Watches are not clocks.  
    A watch is not a clock.  
  
[o]→those, owner, row, old, boat  
 ※ Those owners rowed old boats.  
   
[ɔ]→Paul, caught, all, ball  
 ※ Paul caught all balls.  
   
[U]→wolf, pull, wooden, hook  
 ※ A wolf pull wooden hooks.  
   
[u]→Sue, blew, two, blue, bollon  
 ※ Sue blew two blue bollons.  
   
[ʌ]→one, dump, truck, bump, bus  
 ※ One dump truck bumped one bus.  
   
[ə]→the, polite, Aamerican, awake  
 ※ The polite American awaked.  
   
[ɝ] [ɚ]→thirty, person, never, learn, verb, mother  
 ※ Thirty persons never learned verb with Mother.  
   
[ai]→Mike, ride, white, bike  
 ※ Mike rieds a white bike.  
   
[au]→our, cow, found, house  
 ※ Our cow was found in our house.  
   
[oi]→Joy, toy  
 ※ Joy plays toys with joy.

**Unit 3 自然发音**  
※ 26个字母在单词中的发音规则。我们学习自然发音，所谓自然发音就是基本无需看音标就会读单词，自然发音的第一种情况，就是一般情况下字母在单词中都是发这种音，掌握这些规则，就成功了70%。

**Aa[æ]** bag, cat, jam **Bb[b]** bat，bed, boy  
**Cc[K]** can, car, coat **Dd[d]** dog, door, duck  
**Ee[**ɛ**]** bell, desk, red  **Ff[f]**  face, fan, food  
**Gg[g]** game, girl, leg **Hh[h]** hat, hari, hope  
**Ii[**ɪ**]** bid, kiss, six **Jj[**dʒ**]** job, july, jump  
**Kk[k]**  key, king, kite **Ll[l]** lake, leaf, light  
**Mm[m]** man, mask, meat **Nn[n]** name, neck, night  
**Oo[o]**  cold, rose, smoke  **Pp[p]**  pig, pen, pork  
**Qq[kw]** quit, queen, question **Rr[r]** rabbit, rain, right  
**Ss[s]** sale, sea, bus **Tt[t]** table, time, point  
**Un[**ʌ**]** cup, luck, sun **Vv[v]** vase, voice, glove  
**Ww[w]** watch, web, work **Xx[ks]** box, ax, ox  
**Yy[j]** yellow, yes, young **Zz[z]** zero, zoo, size

 自然发音的特殊情况，也就是同一字母的发音产生了规则外的变化。  
※ dog [ɔ] god[a]  
[i]→e: we  
     ee: feet, see  
  ea: heat, flea  
  y: lady, easy  
  ie: field, thief    
[ɪ]→i: dig, milk  
     y:gu, dirty  
    
[e]→a..e: name, lake  
     ai: nail, rain  
  ay: day, way  
  ea: steak, great    
[ɛ]→e: bed, cell  
    ea: bread, head  
  e..e: sense, fence  
   
[æ]→a: cat, flag

[a]→o: lock, clock  
     a: watch, arm  
[ɔ]→o(r): for, door  
    a(l): talk, walk  
  a(ll): ball, tall  
  ay: cause, pause  
  aw: saw, law  
   
[U]→oo: book, cook  
     u: put, push    
[u]→oo: moon, food  
     u: ruby, July  
  ue: blue, true  
  ew: flew, blew  
  u-e: rule, flute

[ʌ]→u: Dutch, fun  
    o: son, come  
  ou: double, southern  
   
[ə]→a: ago, about  
    e: quiet, happen  
  i: direct, possible  
  o: today, second  
  u: circus, album   
[ɚ]→er: after, sister  
    or: tailor, actor   
[ɝ]→ur: burn, fur  
    er: clerk, verb  
  ir: bird, girl

[ai]→i..e: bike, kite  
      y: cry, dry  
   i: child, kind  
   ie: die, pie  
   igh: night, right  
     
[au]→ou: cloud, houst  
      ow: cow, down  
     
[ɔi]→oi: coin, point  
    oy: boy, enjoy  
   
子音  
[k]→c: cat, cot, cut  
     k: key, king  
  ck: luck, back  
  lk: talk, walk  
  q(在u之前): queen, quit  
    
[g]→g: 在a, o, u或者其它子音前  
        gate, got, green  
   在字尾：bag, dog  
  gh: ghost  
    
[f]→f: fan, five  
     ff: muffin, off  
  ph: phone, photo  
  if: shelf, half  
  gh:（在au, ou）之后， laugh, enough  
    
[s]→C（在i, e, y之前）：circle, cent, cycle  
     s: sun, bus  
  ss: boss, kiss    
[ʃ]→sh: shark, fish  
        ※若s和h出现在不同音节，不这么发,如：dishonor,  
  ti: nation, station  
  sci: conscience  
  ch:(常出现在法国字演变成的英文字) chef, chalet  
  ssi: mission  
  s: sure, sugar  
  si: mansion  
   
[θ]→th: thin, bath  
[ð]→th: that, gather  
  ※但Thomas, thyme

[ʒ]→si: vision, occasion,   
    s: pleasure, measure  
  g: fouge, garage

[tʃ]→ch: cheese, lunch  
     t: nature, situation  
  tch: match, catch  
[dʒ]→g(在i, e, y之前)gentle, giant  
    j: just, enjoy  
  age: bridge, judge  
  d: graduation, education  
  
[h]→h: hat, ham  
     wh: who, whom, whose  
  
[n]→n: can, nest  
     nn: runner, dinner  
  kn: knife, sign  
[ŋ]→n（在k之后）：pink, think  
    ng: ring, song  
 ※ ng发[ng]的音有finger, kangaroo  
  
[j]→y: yellow, you  
     i:onion  
    
**子音字母省略不发音的情况：**

b→在t或m前不发音：debt, thumb  
c→ck的c不发音：pick, lick  
   偶尔在s之后不发音：scene  
g→在n之前不发音：gnash, degign  
gh→在t之前不发音：bought, caught  
h→在r或ki之后不发音：rhyme, khaki  
 →和母音同时出现在字尾：ho, hurrah  
 →偶尔在子音和费重音节母音之间不发音：shepherd  
 →偶尔在字首不发音：hour, honor  
 →在ex之后，exhaust  
k→和n同时出现在字首时不发音：know, knee  
l→在alk, alm, alf中不发音：talk, calm, half  
 →在ould中不发音：should, could  
n→和m同时出现时不发音：autumn, column  
p→在n, s, t之前不发音：psychology  
s→偶尔在i之后不发音：island, aisle  
 →在Arkansas字尾的s: Arkansas  
t→sten及-stle中的t不发音：fasten, castle  
 →源自法国字的t不发音：depot, ballet  
u→偶尔在g和q之后不发音：guard  
w→和r同时出现在字首时不发音：write, wrong  
 →在某些单字中不发音：two, answer, sword

**Unit 4 Part 1 重音练习**

本集课当中，我们会学习1）单音节 子音（轻声）+母音（四声）→四声；2）二音节。3）三音节。4）四音节。避免查完字典却由于不懂重音的发音规则，而不会念的情况。单词的重音和在句子中每个单词的重音非重音情况，同一句话，因为重音的位置不同，会有不同的意思，这篇发音教程同样分解了听力中的一些技巧。比如可以通过重音的落脚点，判断出A\B\C\D哪个答案是对的。（当然这是投机取巧，还是把发音学到位吧）  
  
A. 单音节 子音（轻声）+母音（四声）→四声  
例：go, cat, beat, stop

http://www.en8848.com.cn/e/admin/ecmseditor/infoeditor/editor/images/spacer.gifB.二音节  
例：pretend, tonight, a dog, Who knows?  
例：sunset, modern, notebook, phone book

C. 三音节  
例：calendar, article, digital, show me one  
例： tomorrow， potato, a fruit cake, I love you  
例： refugee, engineer, on the bus, What a jerk!  
例：Bill went home;   
    School is fun;   
  Tom made lunch  
  
D 四音节  
（例）Hospitable, dictionary, baby-sitter, race car driver  
（例） invisible, potato chip  
    How old are you? / What time is it?  
（例）imitation, introduction  
    What's the matter? Put your hands up.   
（例）I want to know.  
      We played all day.  
   We took my car.  
（例）Bears are fuzzy.  
      Cats eat fish bones.  
   Mike can hear you.  
（例）Joe bought a book.  
      Ed took my car.  
   Sam's in a bar.

PART 2 学习重点  
1.内容语（名词，动词，形容词，副词）→重音  
2.机能语（冠词，介词，连接词，助动词，代名词）→非重音

（例）big/ box  
      It's big. It's box.  
   It's a big box. It's very big.  
   It's a very big box

（例）good/ book  
      It's good. It's a book. It's a good book.  
   It's really good. It's a really good book.

（例）phone/ book  
      It's a phone. It's a book.  
   It's a phone book.  
   It's an open phone book.  
   It's a phone book listing  
     
（例）Mike lobes Mary./ He loves her.  
      Jean sees Tome./ She sees him.  
   Eric hats English. / He hates it.  
  
比较 有些单词发音虽然相同，却会因重音节位置不同而产生不同的意思，名词具有各自的重音节，但复合名词的重音节则是落在最前面。  
（例）an English teacher→教英文的老师 / an Englsi9h teacher英国籍的老师  
      a greenhouse→温室  / a green house绿色的房子  
   a woman doctor→妇产科医生 / a woman doctor女医生

※ Peter: How was your vacation?  
   Mary: Pretty good 很不错啊  
         Pretry gtood{真的}很好

※ Jack: How many are left in the basket?  
   Joe: Not one.(不止一个)  
        Not one. （一个也没有了）

※ It's on the table, not under the table.

※ I didn't steal the money. (Some one else stole it.)  
   I did't steal the money. (That's not true at all)  
   I did't steal the money. (I just borrowed it.)  
   I didn't steal the money, (But I stole some other money)  
   I didn't steal the money. (I had taken some jewelry.)  
  
**Unit 5 音的变化**  
※ 子音+母音→前字字尾的子音和后字字首的母音连接  
（例）give up , take out  
      turn off , take it easy  
   tell her I miss her.   
※1）子音+子音→前字字尾的子音和后字字首的子音相同，前子音省略。  
     2）子音[p][b][t][d][k][g][f][v]要轻音化。  
（例）sit down , credit card , hot dog  
   I was so happy./ He needs a lot of money.  
   I have got to go.→ I havegotta go.  
   Do you want to dance?→Do you wanna dance?  
※母音+母音→前字字尾的母音和后字字首的母音中，会多出[w] 及[j]的发音。  
（例）Do I?/ You're so honest. / He is a boy.

※T. D. S. Z+Y→ [t][d][s][z]结尾，接上y开头的字，会产生下列音变  
  
（1） T+Y→音变  
（例）Can't you do it? / I'll let you know.  
      Is that your car? / No, not yet.  
  
（2）D+Y→音变  
（例）Did you love me? Could you tell us?  
      Where did you buy it?  
  
（3）S+Y→音变  
（例）God bless you. / Can you dress yourself?   
      I miss you.  
（4）Z+Y→音变  
（例） How was your cacation? / He says you're good. /Where's your sister?