

要說好英語，尤其是道地的英語，我們一定要留意兩部分：單字的發音與整體的韻律表達。

本書旨在提供語音及韻律練習，內容大要如下：

- 第一部分：介紹元音、輔音和整體抑揚及韻律表達；
第二部分：教授單字的正確發音，包括輕重音及元音組合，以加強各音標的訓練。
第三部分：通過短文來練習各種不同的抑揚形態及可能的停頓點，務使學習者對英語的整體發音有初步的了解與實踐。

本書特備錄音CD，由道地英語人士朗讀文章，筆者亦示範朗讀音標，方便學習者使用，書中以CD圖標標示。

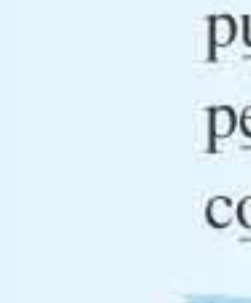
筆者在此特別鳴謝以下人士提供短文作為學習材料：Kenneth Chien、Hin Ting Liu、拔萃男書院學生及 Hong Kong Standard。

學習者可因應本身的英語程度選用第1至第3冊，或者從第1冊開始，循序漸進，以學習第3冊為目標，最終達致英語發音既字正（單字發音），也腔圓（整體韻律）的目的。

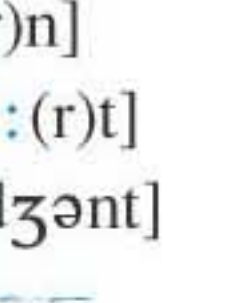
賴曉

第二部分 元音和輔音

3



發音近似廣東話的「癩」字 [kʰæ:] 的元音，但不圓唇。這是英語獨有的音素。



1 試朗讀以下包含 3 的字。

earnest ['ɜ:(r)nəst] virtual ['vɜ:(r)tʃʊəl]
flirt [flɜ:(r)t] personal ['pɜ:(r)sənl]
curve [kɜ:(r)v] absurd [əb'sɜ:(r)d]
lurk [lɜ:(r)k] confirm [kən'fɜ:(r)m]
purse [pɜ:(r)s] concern [kən'sɜ:(r)n]
permit ['pɜ:(r)mɪt] extrovert ['eksgrəvɜ:(r)t]
courtesy ['kɜ:(r)təsi] detergent [dɪ'tɜ:(r)dʒənt]

2 試朗讀以下包含 3 的音節。

p3 t3 k3
b3 d3 g3
f3 s3 h3
m3 n3 l3

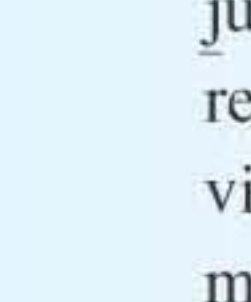
3 試朗讀以下包含 3 的元音組合。

3æ 3i æ3 i3
3ɪ 3e i3 e3

4 你可以想到更多包含 3 的字嗎？試寫出四個例子。

第二部分 元音和輔音

dʒ



即 [d] + [ʒ]，是英語獨有的音素。

1 試朗讀以下包含 dʒ 的字。

siege [si:dʒ] hijacker ['haɪdʒækə(r)]
challenge ['tʃælɪndʒ] vigilant ['vɪdʒɪlənt]
Georgia ['dʒɔ:(r)dʒɪə] allegiance [ə'li:dʒəns]
juggernaut ['dʒʌgənoʊt] plagiarize ['plæɪdʒəraɪz]
region ['rɪdʒən] emergency [ɪ'mɜ:(r)dʒənsɪ]
virgin ['vɜ:(r)dʒɪn] negligence ['neglɪdʒəns]
majority [mə'dʒɔ:rətɪ] schedule ['skɛdʒəl, 'ʃedju:l]
individual [ɪndɪ'vɪdʒʊəl] aboriginal [æbə'rɪdʒənəl]

2 試朗讀以下包含 dʒ 的音節。

dʒi dʒɪ dʒe dʒeɪ dʒaɪ dʒɔɪ
dʒæ dʒɜ dʒə dʒəʊ dʒaʊ
dʒʌ dʒu dʒʊ dʒɪə dʒeə dʒʊə
dʒɔ dʒɒ dʒɑ

3 你可以想到更多包含 dʒ 的字嗎？試寫出四個例子。

C 拼讀練習

1. 你已學了所有基本的發音，以及練習了單字的拼音，現在試準確讀出以下一段。你一定會發覺自己的發音比從前強地得多。

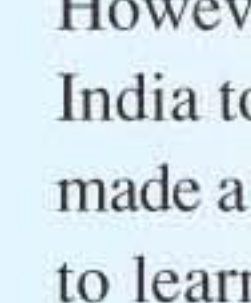
[ðɪs wɒz ə bɪg 'breɪk'θru: fɔ:(r) brʊ:s, æz məʊst 'tʃaɪnɪz 'æktə(r)z wɜ:(r) 'əʊnlɪ 'dɪŋ rəʊlz æz haʊs 'sɜ:(r)vnts ɔ:(r) 'reɪlweɪ 'wɜ:(r)kə(r)z. bʌt ðə 'fɒləʊɪŋ dʒi:(r) brʊ:s wɒz tɜ:(r)nd daʊn fɔ:(r) ə rəʊl θæt sɪmɪd 'destɪnd fɔ:(r) hɪm-θæt əv ðə meɪn 'kæɪrɪktə(r) ɪn ðə 'telɪvɪʒn 'sɪəri:z kɒŋ fu:, wɪtʃ went tə 'deɪvɪd 'kærədaɪn ɪn'sted. 'hʊlɪwu:d prə'dʒu:sə(r)z wɜ:(r) 'wʌrɪd θæt ə tʃaɪ'nɪ:z mə:ʃl 'ɑ:(r)tɪst məɪt nɒt bi: ðə'brɪtɪd baɪ ə'merɪkən 'ɔ:dɪənsɪz. səʊ brʊ:s dɪ'saɪdɪd tə nɪ'tɜ:(r)n tə hɒŋ kɒŋ 'edʒen.]

The Life Of The Dragon (II)
This was a big breakthrough for Bruce, as most Chinese actors were only given roles as house servants or railway workers. But the following year Bruce was turned down for a role that seemed destined for him-that of the main character in the television series Kung Fu, which went to David Carradine instead. Hollywood producers were worried that a Chinese martial artist might not be accepted by American audiences. So Bruce decided to return to Hong Kong again.
extracted from "Student Standard, Hong Kong Standard", February 26, 2004)

2 星期學會完美英語發音要訣 3

短文練習

- 步驟
1 一邊朗讀文章，一邊用線條把高低抑揚勾畫出來。
2 一邊聽錄音，一邊用線條把錄音者的高低抑揚勾畫出來。
3 比較一下你畫的高低抑揚線與筆者的不同之處。
4 一邊看筆者的高低抑揚線條，一邊跟錄音者重複練習。



1. Buddhism

Buddhism was founded in India in the 500 BC, by Prince Siddharta Gautana. He was later called "the Enlightened One", or Buddha. The religion made its way to China along the Silk Road. Buddhism was at first considered to be part of Taoism, because the two religions were so similar.

However, later a number of Buddhist monks came from India to China, and kept the religion from simply being made a part of Taoism. Buddhism encourages the follower to learn to throw off self-interest. Through meditation and right living, a Buddhist can reach Nirvana, which is a state of being, without suffering.

The Chinese altered Buddhism somewhat over time. They came to believe that Nirvana was a physical paradise. Also, the Chinese believed that a few individuals who had reached Nirvana, had returned to help and guide humans.

Buddhism became a very popular religion throughout China and was supported by the patronage of the wealthy. The coming of Buddhism opened China up to new and increasing trade markets with India. It also gave the Chinese a new perspective on their lives. Buddhism is still practiced in China today.

("Student Standard, Hong Kong Standard", March 15, 2004)

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第三部分 整體抑揚與韻律表達

2 星期學會完美英語發音要訣 3