

1. 易混音辨析

/e/ - /æ/ said sad side /e/ /æ/ /aɪ/ 小口 大口 大			/ɜ:/ - /z/ price prize 声带不振 声带振动 清浊辅音发音位置相同		字母组合 "th" 的发音 sink think /s/ /θ/	
/w/ 与 /v/ west wet vest vet 咬舌音			/r/ rose 若若 road around		/ʒ/ pond pound ao	
/h/ h 击穿 → 不发音 呵—— 呵——						
/l/ 和 /n/ ta 舌头抵住上牙床 night 舌头轻碰上牙床 light						

2. 连续12条

① 辅音对元音的连续

look out.

辅音：气流发出过程中受到阻碍而发生了改变 k, p, t

元音：气流发出过程中，声带振动，口腔肌肉固定，气流冲口而出，饱满洪亮

2412

knock at	look into
take up	take a chance
take air	look about
look over	get off
get into	get in
get away	a pair of shoes

- ①. [ɪ] + ɪu your eyes ⇒ your **T** eyes
 [ɪ] + [ɪu] for a year ⇒ for **r** a year #.v.
 for away ⇒ for **r** away
- ② [ɪ] + ɪu Couple of ⇒ Couple **L** of
 still all alone ⇒ still **L** all **L** alone
- ③. [ɪn] + ɪu an apple ⇒ an **n** apple
 pen and paper ⇒ pen **n** and paper
- ④. [ɪt] + ɪu get out ⇒ ge **d** out
 not alone ⇒ no **d** alone

331. all in all get out for away
 lin nta d rta

r Lnt

②. 辅音对辅音的连读

⑤ 辅音对辅音的叠合

单词结尾辅音和下一个单词开始的起始辅音为同一个音时, 只需读一次
常发生在 [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g] 等辅音出现的时候 [k, c]

①. ba + d

bad desk → ba d esk

good day → goo d ay

⑥ 辅音结尾 + 辅音开头 → 失去爆破 ⇒ 只做口型不送气 ⇒ 只一拍
前面的单词以 [p], [b], [t], [d], [k], [g] 6个爆破音任-结尾 } 前面失去爆破
而紧跟其后的单词是以辅音开头的 should take

⑦ 辅音结尾 + h 开头 ⇒ 字母 [h] 不发音
an hour



③. 元音对元音的连读方法

元音对元音的连读实际上是在元音之间插入半元音 [j] 或 [w]

⑧. eɪl + 元音

这时, 在两个单词之间出现半元音 [j] 过渡

ei, ai, əi, i:, i + 元音

See it
[i:]j[it]

↑
+j

yes /jes/

⑨. u/ʊ + 元音

这时, 在两个单词之间出现半元音 [w] 过渡

ɔu, aʊ, u:, ʊ + 元音

↑
+w

two 'o'clock
↑
w

wet /wet/

<u>be</u> on time	blue <u>on</u> top
say <u>it</u>	clue <u>in</u>
blew <u>away</u>	who <u>else</u>
play <u>around</u>	stay <u>up</u>
see <u>it</u> through	knew <u>it</u>
my <u>only</u> child	the <u>early</u> bird

④ 三点补充

$t|d|s+y \Rightarrow tʃ|dʒ|ʃ$

t + y

d + y

s + y

$[t] + [j] = [tʃ]$

want you

$[d] + [j] = [dʒ]$

did you

$[s] + [j] = [ʃ]$

miss you

2 英美发音区别 — 元音4大规律, 辅音2大规律

① 当字母 **r** 出现在单词的元音字母组合中时, 美式发音会出现独特的卷舌音
(有r才能卷; 元音和“r”= 组合) $[ɪr]$ $[ar]$

$[ar]$ far car large charge smart

$[ir]$ dear clear fear cheer here

$[ɛr]$ air dare pear their where

$[ɔr]$ for more door pour before

$[ʊr]$ sure poor tour cure fewer

$[ər]$ her turn learn word first

[aɪr] fire tired higher liar buyer

[aʊr] hour flour shower power tower

[ɔɪr] destroyer employer

→ 英 ○

②. 元音 /a:/ 在用于 /f/, /θ/, /s/ 或鼻音前时, 英语发音为 /æ/

→ 美 ○

half =

calm

bath = 当 a 遇到

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graph LR
    A[当 a 遇到] --> B["[θ]"]
    A --> C["[s]"]
    A --> D["[f]"]
    B --> E["[æ]"]
    C --> E
    D --> E
```

palm

这种情况没变化

pass =

father

ask =

plaza

③. 英式发音 /ɔ:/ 变为美式发音 /ɔ/ 或 /ɑ/

bought

caught

talk

law

ball

saw

④ 英式发音 /ɒ/ 变为美式发音 /ɑ/

1. hot

4. shop

2. cot

5. box

3. clock

6. not

⑤ 英式发音 /ʌ/ 变为美式发音 /ɜ/

1. up

4. another

7. cup

2. love

5. above

3. cut

6. bus

⑥ 辅音区别:

字母 t 出现在

- 词首和词尾: 发音技巧与英式英语相同

- 词中
 - 英: 读法与词首词尾一致

- 美:

→ t → d :

① t 在词中

② 非重读音节

③ t 前面是元音

city

matter

forty

winter

butter

better

water

dirty

⑦. 辅音区别: [w] ^{英音} [ɹw] ^{美音}

重读: attack, Italian, Atomic, photography

3. Key Words 关键词

①. 段落首句, 段落末句外

	宏观方面	in brief / in: bri: f / in short / in ʃɔ: t / all in all: 辅+元连读: all lin nall generally speaking: in a word
1.	段落首句, 段落末句外 第句往往为重点, 有时最后句话也会体现文章的主旨和大意	
2.	设问句外 一般疑问句开调外 特殊疑问句特殊疑问词外 (why, what, when, where, who) ^{how}	in short: 失去爆破 conclude: 失去爆破 So: 表总结 → 表因果
3. ★	总结性质的词汇外 → 怎么读 标志词: in brief, in short, all in all, generally speaking, conclude, conclusion, in a word, so, <u>you see</u> , in fact.	all in all: 连读 in a word generally speaking anyway: 前词结束, 新词开始
4.	重复性质的信息外 如果某实词在文章中多次反复出现, 其往往正是 正确答案 ^{名词, 形容词}	
5.	首段转折外 标志词: but, however, yet, instead, <u>twany</u> , unfortunately ^{now}	
	微观方面	

6★	转折, 又批外- 标志词: although, though, even though, despite but, in spite of, however, yet, not...but, instead, on the other hand, unexpected, unfortunately, fortunately.	although: 看B不看A. A... although B...
7★	因果关系外. 标志词: ^{100%} because, cause, for, as, since, ^{100%} be due to, lead to, result from, ^{100%} result in, ^{100%} as a result.	原因 结果
8	定义外: 标志词: be known as, something can be defined as something, that is so called, we call it, the definition of... is...	动词 ⇒ { 建议: should, 将来: be going to 命令: must
9★	强调外: (根据) 标志词: 语气强硬的词, 形容词和副词 <u>最高级</u> 等,	most important 强调 强调 → 声大, 速度慢, 能听见
10	特殊修饰外: 排比外, 举例外, 比喻外-	例如: for example / instance, such as. 排比: 刀刀心 修辞: 修辞

4. 错位听音法

① 利用“错位听音法”先预览后听音，变“被动听音”为“主动寻找”。

② 预览选项分析选项之间的逻辑关系，推测原文大意及问题。

③ 听音时要把握“keywords”，即正确答案出来的标志词。

说明 605	看第1组选项
放音1	边听边读
放音一问题 $13' \sim 15'$ $14 \times 4 = 565$	看第2组选项
放音2	边听边读
放音一问题 $13' \sim 15'$ $14 \times 4 = 565$	看第3组选项

选项预览要求

① 预览速度：每道题四个选项预览平均时长为 13 秒

② 先纵向再横向先了解大概方向，再做选项具体分析

③. 如果阅读速度较慢, 不必听选项都看, 可以只看两三个选项的内容

④. 分析不同题干下相关联的选项 并列内容听转折, 或者最高级, 或者最后出现原则

⑤. 用笔将预判的结果直接标注在卷纸上

建议
动词句型开头
将来
命令

5. 长对话基本解题思路 (5/8)

① 预览选项, 判定题型

时间点 ± 时间段 (加法多, 减法少) $A: 9:30, B: 11:30, C: 1:30, D: 3:10$

公式: $原价 \times (1 - 折扣) = 现价$

② 分析选项之间的逻辑关系, 分清对话中男女二人对应的表述信息, 找出不同题干下相关联的选项
 $He should \dots$ (应该重点听女生的建议)

③ 听音时注意把握第二句中心原则

2, 4, 6, 8 句一般是回答问题, 概率高

④ 听音时尽量做好笔记 (边听边记)

⑤ 注意听清问题 (550分以上题做)

5.1. 长对话-预览选项技巧

①读选项推断问题

②读选项锁定关注句子(看选项在男、女)

G. 篇章(记叙/说明文)

①解题思路

1. 预览选项, 推测文章的大致方向

2. 分析选项之间的逻辑关系

3. 找出不同题干下相关联的内容

④听音时把握关键词

5. 在关键词出现的地方直接在卷纸上做好笔记

6. 题干同序

说明文 = 主 + 细

记叙文 = ①人与动作的对应关系

②动作与时间的对应关系

③因果关系的对应

2 讲座/报道/讲座

① 基础解题思路

讲座/报道/讲座与篇章题解题思路基本一致，但此部分更强调信息的记录

(一) 主旨题

1. 题目形式

What is the speaker's main point?

What is the main idea of the lecture?

2. 解题技巧

关注开头以及贯穿讲座间接陈述的信息

Today we are going to talk about

I'd like to begin my lecture by introducing

Let's focus on

Let's now take a look at

Today, we will be discussing... / We are going to move on...

We've been talking about... / Today, Let's discuss...

(二) 细节题

微观方面(细节信息) → 定义外, 因果关系外, 转折对比外.

2. 解题技巧

主要概念及对新术语的解释

事物及概念的特征

具体事件的原因及影响 (因果关系)

新的事实 (最新实例)

13) 推理题

不要推理过度 (找准关键词)

Conversation One

2024年6月英语六级听力原文第2套



W: Thank you for meeting with me, Stephen, at such short notice.

M: Not a problem, Margaret. Now, please give me some good news. Have you agreed to my last proposal?

W: I have, indeed. And I wish to sign the agreement pending one small change to be made to the contract.

M: Margaret, we have been through this for almost a year now, back and forth, making alterations. Are you sure you want to make a sponsorship deal for your clients, or not? I ask this, because, frankly, some people at my end are running out of patience.

W: I understand your concerns. But as I'm sure you understand, we hold our clients' best interests to be of the utmost concern. We therefore come through the fine details of all contracts, rest assured, we all appreciate your firm's patience.

M: OK, fine. So what changes do you wish to make?

W: Essentially, we would like the new deal to exclude the Middle East. That's all.

M: The Middle East. Why?

W: My client has a couple of other perspective marketing deals from companies in the Middle East. Those offers, should they materialize, would exclusively employ my client's image in the Middle East only. Therefore, in order to avoid any conflict, we would need to ensure that both marketing campaigns do not overlap geographically.

M: What business sector in the Middle East are we talking about here?

W: Real estate.

M: Well, that should be okay then. So long as the product is very different from our food and beverage market, there should be no conflict of interest. Nevertheless, I will have to run this through my people. I don't foresee any problem, though. The Middle East is a negligible market for us, but I still need to check this with a couple of departments.

Questions 1 to 4 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

Q1. What does the woman say she will do?

Q2. What does the man say about some people he represents?

Q3. What reason does the woman give for the new deal to exclude the Middle East?

Q4. What does the man say about the Middle East?



Questions 13 to 15 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

动作发出者

13. A) To see if he can get a loan from the woman's bank.

表目的

B) To see if he can find a job in the woman's company.

听男人

C) To inquire about the current financial market situation.

D) To inquire about the interest rates at the woman's bank. ✓

14. A) Long-term investment.

B) Any high-interest deposit.

C) A three-month deposit. ✓

D) Any high-yield investment.

15. A) She treated him to a meal.

B) She raised interest rates for him.

C) She offered him dining coupons. ✓

D) She gave him loans at low rates. ✓

并列名词

最后出现原则
最高级 (mtl)
转折

听女人