

Difficult English Words

困难英语词汇

Introduction to Heteronyms 多音字介绍

A heteronym is a word that has a different meaning and pronunciation than another word that has the exact same spelling as it, and since both of these words have the same spelling it can be very difficult to learn how to pronounce these words properly; however if you know how to read the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) you can learn the proper pronunciation of any heteronym by referring to the phonetic guides that are included in most dictionaries.

多音字是一个具有不同含义和发音的单词，它的发音与另一个具有完全相同拼写的词完全相同，并且由于这两个词具有相同的拼写，因此可能很难掌握它们的正确发音；然而，如果你知道如何阅读国际语音字母表（IPA），你可以通过参考包含在大多数词典中的语音指南来学习任何多音字的正确发音。

Project Instructions 项目说明

Although there are hundreds of heteronyms in the English language this lesson will only cover 30 of the most commonly used heteronym pairs.

虽然在英语语言中有数百个多音字，但这一课只会涵盖30种你可能遇到的最常见的多音字。

On the next page there are 5 heteronym examples that have been completed for you. These examples will help to demonstrate why it is important to understand how to use heteronyms properly. In the second part of this project you will need to complete the reference table for the 25 heteronym pairs. For the final section you will need to go through all of the provided heteronyms and determine which words are specific vocabulary terms from your other courses. You will then determine how to use and pronounce these words properly for the specific subject.

在下一页有5个已经完成的多音字例子。这些例子将说明为什么正确理解多音字很重要。在本项目的第二部分，您将需要完成25个最常见的多音字的对照表。在最后一节，你将学习更多的多音字，并确定哪些词是你的其它科目上将会碰到的专业术语。然后，您将学会如何在特定学科上正确地使用并读出这些单词。

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Basic Heteronyms Examples 基本多音字例子

The following 5 heteronym examples demonstrate how different words with the exact same spelling can be pronounced very differently and have completely different meanings from one another depending on how its used in a sentence. A sample sentence that uses both words in a single sentence is also provided below.

以下5个多音字例子说明了具有完全相同拼写的不同单词可以有完全不同的发音，并且根据它们在句子中的不同的使用情况而具有完全不同的含义。下面还提供了在单个句子中使用两个单词的示例句子。

bow	/ˈboʊ/	弓	A string weapon used in archery.
	/baʊ/	鞠躬	To bend at the waist to show respect.
lima	/ˈlaɪmə/	利马豆	A vegetable.
	/li:mə/	利马市	The capital of Peru.
polish	/ˈpɒlɪʃ/	抛光, 打磨	The verb “to shine” an object.
	/ˈpɔʊlɪʃ/	波兰的	A word meaning from or native to Poland.
resume	/rɪˈzju:m/	恢复 (动词)	To start something again.
	/ˈrezjʊmeɪ/	简历 (名词)	A document that is use when applying for a job.
tear	/ˈtɪər/	眼泪	A liquid produced that is when people cry.
	/ˈtiər/	撕裂 / 裂痕	To separate or to rip.
wound	/waʊnd/	卷, 绕 (动词的过去式)	The past tense of wind.
	/ˈwu:nd/	伤口	An injury.

The Kyūdō student took a bow^{/baʊ/} before drawing their bow^{/boʊ/}.
日本弓箭课的学生在绘制弓之前先鞠躬。

Do they grow lima^{/laɪmə/} beans in Lima^{/li:mə/}?
他们在利马种植利马豆?

Must we polish^{/pɒlɪʃ/} our Polish^{/ˈpɔʊlɪʃ/} furniture?
我们必须抛光你的波兰家具吗?

We will resume^{/rɪˈzju:m/} our lesson on resume^{/ˈrezjʊmeɪ/} writing today.
我们将在今天恢复你的课程。

When seeing a tear^{/ˈtiər/} in their painting the student shed a tear^{/ˈtɪər/}.
当他们的画中看到一条裂痕，学生们流泪了。

The doctor wound^{/waʊnd/} the bandage around the patients wound^{/ˈwu:nd/}.
医生在病人的伤口周围缠绕绷带。

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25 Common Heteronym Pairs 25共同的多音字对

advocate	<i>/ædvəkert/</i>	为某人辩护或说话	To argue for someone else
	<i>/ædvəkɪt/</i>	倡导某个活动	A person who speaks in support of something
alternate	<i>/ɔ:ltənet/</i>		
	<i>/ɔ:ltənert/</i>		
analyses	<i>/ə'nælsɪsɪz/</i>		
	<i>/ænelaɪzəz/</i>		
articulate	<i>/ɑ:r'tɪkjələɪt/</i>		
	<i>/ɑ:r'tɪkjəlt/</i>		
axes	<i>/æksɪz/</i>		
	<i>/æksɪz/</i>		
content	<i>/kɒntɪnt/</i>		
	<i>/kən'tent/</i>		
convict	<i>/kən'vɪkt/</i>		
	<i>/kɒnvɪkt/</i>		
defence	<i>/dɪ'fens/</i>		
	<i>/di:'fens/</i>		
desert	<i>/dezərt/</i>		
	<i>/dɪ'zɜ:rt/</i>		
dove	<i>/dʌv/</i>		
	<i>/dʊv/</i>		

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entrance	<i>/ˈentrəns/</i>		
	<i>/enˈtræns/</i>		
house	<i>/ˈhaʊs/</i>		
	<i>/ˈhaʊz/</i>		
lead	<i>/liːd/</i>		
	<i>/led/</i>		
live	<i>/lɪv/</i>		
	<i>/laɪv/</i>		
minute	<i>/maɪˈnjuːt/</i>		
	<i>/'mɪnət/</i>		
moped	<i>/'mouped/</i>		
	<i>/'moupt/</i>		
number	<i>/'nʌmbər/</i>		
	<i>/'nʌmər/</i>		
object	<i>/'ɒbdʒɪkt/</i>		
	<i>/əbˈdʒekt/</i>		
project	<i>/'prɒdʒɪkt/</i>		
	<i>/prɒʊˈdʒekt/</i>		
read	<i>/'riːd/</i>		
	<i>/'red/</i>		

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rebel	/rɪ'bel/		
	/'rebəl/		
record	/'rekərd/		
	/'rɪkɔ:rd/		
resign	/'rɪzain/		
	/'ri:sain/		
separate	/'sepɪt/		
	/'sepəreɪt/		
unionized	/'jʊnjənəɪzd/		
	/.ʌn'aɪənəɪzd/		

Subject Specific Vocabulary Usage | 在学科中的专业类词汇应用

Example: In social studies I might read the word rebel as /rɪ'bel/ or as /'rebəl/. For example: "A rebel^{/'rebəl/} will rebel^{/rɪ'bel/} against authority."

例如：在社会学课中，我可能会把“rebel”一词改为 /rɪbel/ 和 /rebəl/。例如：“反叛者会反抗权威。”

Example: In science I would read the word unionized as /ʌn'aɪənəɪzd/. This means that a chemical compound dose not have an ionic charge.

示例：在科学科目中，我会把未电离的读作 /ʌn'aɪənəɪzd/。这意味着化合物不具有离子电荷

Example: In math class I would read the word number as /'nʌmbər/. A number is an value that is expressed by a word or symbol.

示例：在数学课中，我将数字读作 /nʌmbər/。数字是用于计数的数字。

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Subject Specific Vocabulary for Social Studies 社会学科目中的专业词汇

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Subject Specific Vocabulary Usage 在学科中的专业类词汇应用

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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困难英语词汇

Subject Specific Vocabulary for Science 科学类专业词汇

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Subject Specific Vocabulary Usage 在学科中的专业类词汇应用

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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Subject Specific Vocabulary for Math 数学类的专业词汇

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Subject Specific Vocabulary Usage 在学科中的专业类词汇应用

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

