

广州科技职业技术大学

2021 年高职扩招商务英语考试大纲

适用考生： 退役军人、下岗失业人员、农民工、高素质农民、企业职工等

适用专业： 商务英语¹

一、考试形式

考试采用闭卷笔试形式，满分 100 分，考试时间 90 分钟。试题类型详见附录 5。

二、语言知识

要求考生掌握并能运用英语语音、词汇、语法基础知识（附录 1-4），要求考生不少于 2500 个词汇量（见附录 4）。

三、语言运用

1. 语音

要求考生能够辨认元音、辅音的读音规则，以及重音等语音知识。（见附录 1）

2. 语法

要求考生能够运用基本的英语语法知识，如词法、句法、时态、语态等。（见附录 2）

3. 阅读

要求考生能读懂书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文段以及公告、说明、广告等，并能从中获取相关信息。考生应能：

- (1) 理解主旨要义；
- (2) 理解文中具体信息；
- (3) 根据上下文推断单词和短语的含义；
- (4) 做出判断和推理；
- (5) 理解文章的基本结构；
- (6) 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

¹ 本考试大纲以教育部颁发的《中等职业学校英语课程标准》为纲进行考核
http://www.moe.gov.cn/s78/A07/zcs_ztzt/2017_zt06/17zt06_bznr/bznr_zzggkdg/202008/P020200821549837617092.pdf

4. 写作

要求考生根据提示进行书面表达，考生应能：

- (1) 清楚、连贯地传递信息，表达意思；
- (2) 有效运用所学语言知识。

附录 1 语音项目表

一、 基本读音

1. 26 个字母读音
2. 英语国际音标符号读音
3. 基本元音和辅音读音
4. 单词的基本读音规则

二、 重音

1. 单词重音
2. 句子重音

三、 意群和语句的读音

1. 连读和失去爆破
2. 语调、节奏与韵律

附录 2 语法项目表

一、词类

1. 名词

- (1) 可数名词及其单复数
- (2) 不可数名词

(3) 专有名词

(4) 名词所有格

2. 代词

(1) 人称代词

(2) 物主代词

(3) 反身代词

(4) 指示代词

(5) 定代词

(6) 疑问代词

3. 数词

(1) 基数词

(2) 序数词

4. 介词和介词短语

5. 冠词

6. 连词

7. 形容词(比较级和最高级)

8. 副词(比较级和最高级)

9. 动词

(1) 动词的基本形式

(2) 系动词

(3) 及物动词和不及物动词

(4) 助动词

(5) 情态动词

(6) 感叹词

二、构词法

1. 合成法
2. 派生法
3. 转化法

三、句法

1. 时态

- (1) 一般现在时
- (2) 一般过去时
- (3) 一般将来时
- (4) 过去将来时
- (5) 现在进行时
- (6) 过去进行时
- (7) 现在完成时
- (8) 过去完成时

2. 被动语态

- (1) 一般现在时的被动语态
- (2) 一般过去时的被动语态
- (3) 一般将来时的被动语态

3. 非谓语动词

- (1) 动词不定式
- (2) 动词的-ing 形式
- (3) 动词的-ed 形式

4. 句子种类

- (1) 陈述句

(2) 疑问句

(3) 祈使句

(4) 感叹句

5. 简单句句子成分与基本句型

(1) 主语+谓语(+状语)

(2) 主语+系动词+表语

(3) 主语+谓语+宾语(+状语)

(4) 主语+谓语+间接宾语+直接宾语

(5) 主语+谓语+宾语+宾语补足语

(6) **there be** 句型

6. 直接引语与间接引语

7. 并列复合句

8. 主从复合句

(1) 宾语从句

(2) 状语从句

(3) 定语从句

(4) 主语从句

(5) 表语从句

9. 主谓一致

10. 强调

11. 倒装

12. 省略

13. 虚拟语气

附录 3 交际功能表

1. 问候与道别(Greeting and saying goodbye)
2. 引荐与介绍(Introducing oneself and others)
3. 感谢与道歉(Expressing thanks and making apologies)
4. 预约与邀请(Making appointments and invitations)
5. 祝愿与祝贺(Expressing wishes and congratulations)
6. 求助与提供帮助(Asking for and offering help)
7. 赞同与反对(Expressing agreement and disagreement)
8. 接受与拒绝(Accepting and rejecting)
9. 询问与提供信息(Seeking and offering information)
10. 投诉与责备(Complaining and blaming)
11. 表扬与鼓励(Praising and encouraging)
12. 指令与要求(Giving instructions and making requests)
13. 禁止与警告(Prohibiting and warning)
14. 劝告与建议(Giving advice and making suggestions)
15. 情感表达(Expressing feelings and emotions)
16. 价格商议(Bargaining)

附录 4 词汇表²

A

² 本表共收词 2490 个，含义务教育阶段和中等职业教育阶段基础模块、职业模块，及拓展模块词汇（其中拓展模块词汇用*标注）。

a(an)	address	air conditioner
ability	adjust	airline
able	admire	airport
aboard *	adult	aisle *
about	advanced *	airplane
above	advantage	alarm
abroad	advertisement	album
absent *	advice	alert *
accept	advise	alike
access *	afraid	alive
accident	after	all
according *	afternoon	allow
account	afterwards	almost
accountant	again	alone
ache	against	along
achieve	age	aloud
across	agency	already
act	agent	also
action	ago	although
active	agree	always
activity	agreement	am/a.m., AM/A.M.
actor	ahead	amazing
actress	AI (=artificial intelligence)	ambulance
actually	aid	America
ad (=advertisement)	aim	among
add	air	amount

amusing	appointment	at
ancient	appreciate	Atlantic Ocean
and	appropriate *	ATM
angry	Arab	attend
animal	April	attention
annual	area	attitude
another	arm	attract
answer	army	attractive
ant	around	audience
any	arrange	August
anybody (=anyone)	arrive	aunt
anyhow *	art	automatic
anymore *	article	automobile (=auto) *
anything	artist	autumn (AmE. fall)
anywhere	as	Australia
apartment	aside *	available
apologize *	Asian	avenue *
appear	ask	avoid
apple	asleep	awake
application *	assembly line	away
apply	assistant	award
awesome *	awful	
B		
baby	backward*	bad
back	background	badly
backache	bacon	badminton

bag	beautiful	big date*
bake	beat	bicycle (=bike)
bakery	because	bill
balance	become	biology
ball	bed	bird
balloon	bedroom	birth
bamboo	bee	birthday
banana	beef	biscuit
bank	beer	bit
bar	before	bitter
barbecue	begin	black
baseball	behaviour (AmE. Behavior)	blackboard
basic	behind	blank
basin	believe	blanket
basket	bell	blind
basketball	belong	block
bat	below	blood
bath	belt	blouse
bathroom	benefit	blow
bathtub	beside	blue
battery	besides	board
be (is,am,are)	best	boat
beach	better	body
bean	between	book
bear	beyond	booklet
beard	big	bookshop

boot	brave	budget
bored	bread	build
boring	break	building
born	breakfast	burger
borrow	breathe	burn
bone	brick*	bus
bonus*	bridge	bus stop
boss	brief	business
both	bright	businessman
bother	brilliant	businesswoman
bottle	bring	busy
bottom	broad	but
bowl	broadcast	butter
box	brochure	butterfly
boy	broken	buy
brain	brother	by
brake*	brown	bye
branch	brush	
C		
cabin*	call	candle
café	camel	candy
cake	camera	cap
calculator*	camp	capital
calendar	can	captain
cabbage	cancel	car
cake	cancer	card

car park (=parking lot)	centre (AmE. center)	chemist
care	century	chemistry
careful	cereal	cheque (AmE. check)
careless	certain	chess
career	certificate*	chest
cargo*	certainly	chick
carry	chain	chicken
carpet	chair	chief
carrot	chairman (=chairperson)	child
cart	chalk	children
cartoon	challenge	childhood
cash	champion*	chip
cashier	chance	Chinese
castle	change	chocolate
cat	channel	choice
catch	charge	choose
cause	chat	chop*
caution*	chant	chopsticks
CD	cheap	chore
ceiling	check	Christmas
celebrate	cheer	church
cell	cheerful	cinema
cent	cheese*	circle
centimetre(AmE. centimeter)	cheat	city
central	chef	claim
	chemical	class

classic	coal	company
classical	coast	comparative
classmate	coat	compare
classroom	code	compete*
clap	coffee	competition
clean	coin	complain
cleaner	cola	complete
clear	cold	complicated*
clearly	coke	composition
clerk	collar*	computer
clever	college	concert
click	colleague*	condition
client*	collect	conference*
climate	colour (AmE. Color)	conflict*
climb	comb	confident
clinic	come	confidence
clock	comfortable	confirm*
close	comic	confuse*
clothes	comment	congratulation
cloud	commerce*	connect
cloudy	commercial*	consider
cloud computing*	committee*	consistent
clown	common	construct
clone	communicate	consumer*
club	communication	contact
coach	community	contain

context	count	cross
continue	country	crossroads
contract	countryside	crowd
control	couple	crowded
contribute	coupon*	cruel
convenience	courage	cry
convenient	course	culture
conversation	cousin	cup
cook	cover	cupboard
cooker	cow	cure*
cookie	co-worker	curious*
cool	craft	current
cooperate*	crayon	curry
corporation*	crazy	curtain
copy	cream	custom
corn	create	customer
corner	creative	cut
correct	credit	cute
cost	credit card	cycle
cotton	crew*	cycling
cough	crisp	
could	criticize	
D		
dad	damage	dangerous
daily	dance	dare
dairy	danger	dark

date	department store	digital*
data	departure*	digital camera
database	depend	dining room
daughter	deposit	dinner
day	describe	diploma
dead	desert	direct
deadline*	design	direction
deaf	designer	director
deal	desk	dirty
dear	dessert	disabled*
death	destination	disappear
December	detail	disappointment
decide	develop	disaster
decision	development	discount
decorate	device	discover
deep	dialogue(AmE. dialog)	discovery
definite	diary	discuss
degree	dictation*	discussion
delay	dictionary	dish
delete*	die	display
delicious	diet	distance
delighted*	difference	district
deliver	different	disturb
demand	difficult	divide
dentist	difficulty	do (does)
department	dig	doctor (=Dr.)

document	draft	drug
dog	drag	drum
doll	drama	dry
dollar	draw	duck
door	drawer	due
dormitory (=dorm)	dream	dull
double	dress	dumpling
doubt	drink	during
down	drive	duty
download	driver	dustbin*
downstairs	driveway	dynasty
downtown	drop	DVD
dozen	drought	
E		
each	economic	elect
eager	economy	electric
ear	edge	electricity
early	education	electronic
earn	effect	element
earring	effective	elephant
earth	efficient	else
earthquake	effort	E-mail
easily	egg	emergency
east	E-haling	employ
easy	either	employee
eat	elder	employer

employment	error	exchange
empty	escape	excite
enable	especially	excited
encourage	essential	exciting
end	establish	excuse
enemy	euro (also Euro)	exercise
energy	eve	exhibition
energetic	even	exist
engine	evening	exit
engineer	event	expect
enjoy	ever	expense
enough	every	expensive
ensure	everyone (=everybody)	experience
enter	everyday	experienced
entire	everything	experiment
entrance	everywhere	expert
entry	exact	explain
envelope	exactly	explanation
environment	exam (=examination)	explore
envy	examine	export
equal	example	express
equipment	excellent	extra
eraser	except	eye
F		
face	fact	factory
facility	factor	fail

failure	feed	fire
fair	feel	firefighter
fall	feeling	fireplace
false	fellow	firework
familiar*	female	firm
family	fence	first
famous	festival	fish
fan	fever	fisherman
fantastic	few	fit
far	fiber*	fitness
fare*	field	five
farm	fifth	fix
farmer	fifty	flag
fashion	fight	flame
fast	figure	flash
fast food	file	flashlight*
fat	fill	flat
father	film	flavor
fault	final	flight
favour (AmE. favor)	finally	flood
favourite (AmE. favorite)	finance*	floor
fax	financial	flow
fear	find	flowchart
feature	fine	flower
fee	finger	flu
February	finish	fluent

fly	foreigner	fridge (=refrigerator)
focus*	forest	Friday
fog	forever	friend
foggy	forget	friendly
fold*	forgive*	friendship
folder*	fork	frighten
folk	form	frog
follow	formal	from
following	former	front
fond	fortune*	fruit
food	forum	fry
fool	forward	fuel
foolish	four	full
foot (<i>pl.</i> feet)	fox	fun
football	fragile*	function
for	frame*	fund
force	free	funny
forecast	freeze	furniture
forehead	frequent	further
foreign	fresh	future

G

gain	garage	gate
gallon	garden	gather
game	garlic	gender
gap	gas	general

generally	golden	great
generation	golf	green
generous*	goodbye	greenhouse*
gentleman	good-looking	greet
geography	good	grey (AmE. gray)
gesture*	goods	grilled
get	goose (<i>pl.</i> geese)	grocery
gift	government	ground
girl	grade	group
give	graduate	grow
giraffe	gramme (AmE. gram)	guarantee
give	grammar	guard
glad	grandchild	guess
glass	granddaughter	guest
global	grandfather (also grandpa)	guide
glory	grandmother (also grandma)	guidebook
glove	grandparent	guitar
go	grandson	gun
goal	granny	guy
goat	grass	gym(=gymnasium)
god	grape	
gold	grateful	
H		
habit	hairdresser	half
hair	hairdryer	halfway*

hall	headmaster	hike
ham	headphone*	hill
hamburger	headteacher (also head teacher)	him
hammer	health	himself
hand	healthy	hip-hop
handbag	hear	hire
handle	heart	his
handmade*	heat	history
handsome	heating	historical*
handwriting	heavy	hit (hit, hit)
hang	height*	hobby
happen	hello	hockey*
happy	help	hold (held, held)
hard	helpful	hole
hardly	heaven	holiday
hardware*	hen	home
harm	her	homeland*
harmful	here	homesick
harvest	hero	hometown
hat	herself	homework
hate	hide	honest
have (has, had, had)	high	honey
he	high speed train	honor
head	high-tech	hook*
headache	highway*	hope
headline*		horrible

horse	household	humour (AmE. humor)
hospital	housewife	humorous(AmE. humorous)
host	housework	hundred
hostess	housing	hungry
hot	how	hunt
hotdog	however	hurry
hotel	hug	hurt
hour	huge	husband
house	human	
I		
I	impress*	influence
ice	impressive*	informal*
ice cream	improve	information
ID card	in	injure
idea	inch	ink
identification	include	inn*
if	including	input*
ignore*	income	insert*
ill	increase	inside
illness	indeed	insist*
image	independent	install
imagine	individual*	instead
immediately	indoor	institute*
import	India	instruction
important	industry	instrument*
impossible	infect*	insurance

intend	interviewer	IOT (=Internet of things)
interest	into	iron
interested	introduce	island
interesting	introduction	issue*
international	invent	IT(=information technology)
Internet (also, Net)	invention	it
internship*	invest*	item
interrupt*	invitation	its
interview	invite	itself
interviewee	invoice*	
J		
jacket	jewellery(=AmE. jewelry)*	joy
jam	job	judge
jaw	jogging	juice
jazz*	join	July
January	joke	jump
Japan	jour	junior*
Japanese	journey	June
jeans		just
K		
keen*	kill	kindergarten
keep	kilogramme(AmE. kilogram)	king
key	kilometre(AmE. kilometer)(=km)	kiss
keyboard*	kind	kit
kick		kitchen
kid		kite

knee	knock	knowledge
knife (<i>pl.</i> knives)	know	
L		
lab(=laboratory)	lawn*	letter
label	lawyer	level
labour (AmE. labor)	lay	librarian
lack	lazy	library
ladder	lead	licence (also license) *
lady	leader	lid*
lake	leaf (<i>pl.</i> leaves)	lie
lamb	leak*	life
lamp	lean*	lift
land	learn	light
lane*	least	lightning
language	leather*	like
lantern	leave	likely
laptop (also lap-top)	lecture*	limit
large	left	line
laser*	leg	link
last	leisure	lion
late	lemonade	lip
later	lend	liquid*
latest	length	list
laugh	less	listen
laundry	lesson	litre (AmE. liter)
law	let	little

litter	location	loud
live	lock	love
lively	lonely	lovely
living	London	low
living room	long	luck
load*	look	lucky
loaf (<i>pl.</i> loaves)	loose	luckily
loan*	lose	luggage*
lobby	loss	lunar
local	lost	lunch
locate	lot	luxury*

M

machine	man (<i>pl.</i> men)	master
mad	manage	match
madam	manager	mate
magazine	mango	material
magic	manner	mathematics/maths (AmE. math)
mail	manufacture*	matter
main	many	maximum (=max) *
main course	map	may
mainland*	March	May
maintain	mark	maybe
major	market	mayor
make	marriage	me
make-up	marry	meal
male	massage*	

mean	middle	money
meaning	midnight	monitor
means	might	monkey
measure	mild*	month
meat	mile	moon
mechanic	milk	mop*
medal	million	more
medical	mind	moreover*
medicine	mine	morning
medium (<i>pl.</i> media)	mineral water	mosque
meet	minimum*	most
meeting	minus*	mother
melon	minute	motor
melt*	miracle*	motorbike
member	mirror	motorway
memo	Miss	motorcycle
memory	miss	motto*
mend	missing	mountain
mention	mistake	mouse(<i>pl.</i> mice)
menu	mix	mouth
mess	mobile	move
message	mobile phone	movement
metal	model	movie
method	modern	Mr (also Mr.)
metre (AmE. meter)	moment	Mrs (also Mrs.)
microwave*	Monday	Ms (also Ms.)

much	museum	mutton*
mud*	music	my
mug	musical	modal
mum	musician*	myself
murder	must	
N		
name	neighborhood	noisy
narrow	neither	none
nation	nephew	noodle
national	nervous	noon
nationality	network	nor
native	never	normal
natural	new	north
nature	news	northern
naughty*	newspaper	nose
near	next	not
nearby	nice	note
nearly	niece	notebook
neat	night	nothing
necessary	nine	notice
neck	ninety	novel
necklace	ninth	November
need	no	now
needle*	nobody	nowadays
negative	nod	number
neighbour (AmE. neighbor)	noise	nurse

nut*

O

obey

Olympic

order

object

on

ordinary

obvious

once

organization

occupation*

one

original

ocean n.

oneself

other

o'clock

onion

otherwise*

odd

online

our

October

only

ourselves

of

open

out

off

opera

outdoor

offer

operate

outside

office

operation

outstanding*

officer

operator

over

official

opinion

overweight

often

opportunity

overcoat

oh

opposite

own

oil

or

owner

Ok (=okay)

oral*

old

orange

P

P.C.(=personal computer)

pack

pain

P.E.(=physical education)

package

paint

Pacific Ocean

page

painter

painting	pause	photography
pair	pay	physical
pal	pea	physics
palace	peace	piano
pale	pear	pick
pancake	pen	picnic
panda	pencil	picture
paper	penny(<i>pl.</i> pence) *	pie
paragraph*	people	piece
parcel*	pepper	pig
pardon	per	pill
parent	percent	pillow
park	perfect	pilot*
part	perform	pin*
participate*	performance	pink
partner	perhaps	ping-pong
party	period	pioneer*
pass	permit*	pipe
passage	person	pity
passenger	personal	pizza
passport	persuade	place
password	pet	plain*
past	petrol	plan
pasta	phone(=telephone)	plane (=aeroplane)
path	photo(=photograph)	planet
patient	photographer	plant

plastic	pollute	praise
plate	pollution	pray*
platform	pond	precaution
play	pool	precious*
player	poor	prefer
playground	pop	prepare
pleasant	popular	present
please	population	presentation*
pleased	pork	president
pleasure	port*	press
plenty	position	pressure
plumber	possible	pretend*
plural	possibly	pretty
plus	post	prevent
pm/p.m., PM/P.M.	post office	price
pocket	postcard	pride
poem	poster	primary
point	postman	principle
poisonous*	pot	print
pole*	potato	printer
police	pound	prison
police officer	pour	prisoner
police station	powder	privacy
policeman/policewoman	powerful	private
policy*	practise (AmE. practice)	prize
polite	practical*	probably

problem	promote	pull
produce	pronounce	pumpkin
procedure	pronunciation	punish
process	proper	pupil
product	property*	pure
production	protect	purchase
professional	prove	purple
professor*	provide	purpose
profile	province	purse
programme(AmE. program)	proud	push
progress	public	put
project	publish	puzzle
promise	pudding	

Q

qualification	question	quit*
quality	queue*	quite
quantity	quick	quiz*
quarter	quickly	
queen	quiet	

R

rabbit	raincoat	rat
race	rainy	rate
racket	raise	rather
radio	range	raw
railway	rap	reach
rain	rapid	read

ready	regard	research
real	regret	reservation
realise (AmE. realize)	regular	resident*
really	reject	resort
reason	relation	respect
receipt*	relationship	responsible*
receive	relative	rest
recent	relax	restaurant
recently	relay	result
reception*	rely	resume
receptionist	remain	retell
recipe	remember	return
recite	repair	reunion
recognize (AmE. recognize)	remind	review
recognition	remove	reward*
recommend*	rent	rice
record	repair	rich
recorder	repeat	ride
recover	reply*	riddle
recycle*	rely*	rift
red	report	right
reduce	reporter	ring
refund	represent	ripe*
refuse	representative*	rise
region	request	risk
register*	require	river

road	room	rubber
roast	root	rubbish
robot	rope	rugby
rock	rose	rule
rocket*	round	ruler
role	roundabout	run
roll	route	rush
romantic	row	Russia
roof	rub*	Russian
S		
sad	sandstorm	science
sadly	sandwich	scientific
safe	satellite*	scientist
safeguard	satisfy*	scissors
safety	Saturday	score
sail	sauce	screen
sailor*	sausage	sea
salad	save	seal*
salary	say	search
sale	scan	season
salesperson	scarf (<i>pl.</i> scarves)	seat
salt	scene	secret
salty	scenery	secretary
same	schedule	second
sample	school	section*
sand	schoolbag	see

seed	shape	side
seek*	share	sidewalk
seem	sharp	sight
seize*	shave*	sightseeing
seldom	she	sign
select	sheep (<i>pl.</i> sheep)	signal
sell	sheet	signature*
send	shelf (<i>pl.</i> shelves)	silence
senior	shine	silent
sense	ship	silk
sentence	shirt	silly
separate	shoe	silver
September	shoot	similar
serious	shop	simple
servant	shop assistant	simply
serve	shore	since
service	short	sincere
set	shorts	sing
seven	should	singer
several	shoulder	single
shade	shout	singular
shadow	show	sink*
shake	shower	sir
shall	shut	sister
shame	shy	sit
shampoo	sick	site

sitting room	smile	some
situation	smog	somebody(=someone)
six	smoggy*	something
sixty	smoke	sometimes
size	smooth*	somewhere
skate	snake	son
skateboard	snack	song
ski	sneaker	soon
skill	snow	sorry
skin	snowboarding	sore
skip	snowy	sort
skirt	so	soul
sky	soap	sound
sleep	soccer	soup
sleepy	social	sour*
sleeve*	society	south (also South)
slice	sock	southern
slide*	sofa	souvenir*
slight	soft	space
slim	soft drink	spaceship*
slip	software	spare*
slow	soil	speak
slowly	soldier	speaker
small	solid	special
smart	solution	specialty
smell	solve	speech

speed	stay	stress
spell	steady*	stretch
spend	steak	strict
spirit	steal	strike
spit*	steam*	string*
spoil*	steel	strong
spoon	step	struggle
sport	steward*	student
sportwear	stick	studio
spray*	still	study
spread	stock	stupid
spring	stomach	style
square	stomachache	subject
stadium*	stone	suburb
staff	stop	subway
stage	store	succeed
stair	storage*	success
stamp	storey (AmE, story)	successful
stand	storm	such
standard	straight	sudden
star	strange	suddenly
start	stranger	suffer
state	strawberry	sugar
statement	stream	suggest
station	street	suggestion
stationery*	strength	suit

suitable	supply	swallow*
suitcase	support	sweat*
suite*	suppose	sweater
sum	sure	sweep
summary*	surf*	sweet
summer	surface	swim
sun	surname	swimming pool
Sunday	surprise	swing
sunglasses	surprised	switch
sunny	surround	symbol
sunshine	surroundings	sympathy*
super	survey	symptom
supermarket	suspect	system
supper	sustainable	
T		
table	tank*	teacher
table tennis	tap	team
tablet*	tape	tear
tag*	target	technical*
tail	task	technician*
tailor*	taste	technique*
take	tasty	technology
tale	tax	teenager
talent*	taxi	telephone
talk	tea	television(=TV)
tall	teach	tell

temperature	these	Thus
temple	they	tick
tender*	thick	ticket
ten	thief	tide*
tennis	thin	tidy
tense*	thing	tie
tent	think	tiger
term	third	tight
terminal*	thirsty*	till
terrible	thirteen	time
test	thirty	timetable
text	this	timid*
text message	three	tin*
textbook	those	tiny
than	though	tip
thank	thorough*	tired
that	thought	tissue*
the	thousand	title
theatre (AmE. theater)	thread	to
their	throat	toast
them	through	today
theme*	throughout	tofu
themselves	throw	together
then	thunder	toilet
there	thunderstorm	tomato
therefore	Thursday	tomorrow

ton	track	true
tone*	trade	trunk*
tongue	tradition	trust
tonight	traditional	truth
too	traffic	try
tool	train	T-shirt
tooth (<i>pl.</i> teeth)	training	tube*
toothache	transfer	tune
toothbrush	translate	tunnel*
toothpaste	transport	Tuesday
top	transportation	twelfth
topic	travel	twelve
torch*	traveller	twenty
total	tray*	twentieth
touch	treasure	twice
tour	treat	two
tour guide	treatment	turn
tourist	tree	tutor*
toward(s)	trend*	twice
towel	trick*	twin
tower	trip	type
town	trouble	typhoon
toy	trousers	typical
trace*	truck	tyre (AmE. tire)*
U		
ugly	umbrella	unable

uncle	unit	upset
under	united*	upstairs
underground	universe*	urban
underline	university	urgent
understand	unknown*	us
unfair	unless	use
unforgettable	unlike*	used
unfortunately	until (=till)	useful
unhappy	unusual	useless
uniform*	up	user
union	upon	usual
unique	upper	usually
V		
vacation	vet*	vitamine*
value	victory	vocabulary
valuable	video	vocation
vary*	view	vocational
various	village	voice
variety	violin	volleyball
van*	virtual	volume
vast*	virus	volunteer
VCD	visa*	vote
vegetable	vision*	voyage*
vehicle*	visit	
very	visitor	

W

wage*	web	whether
wait	web page	which
waiter	website	while
waitress	wedding	white
wake	Wednesday	who
walk	week	whole
wall	weekday	whom
wallet	weekend	whose
want	weekly	why
war	weigh	wide
warm	weight	width*
warn	welcome	wife(<i>pl.</i> wives)
wash	well	wild
washing machine	well-known	will
waste	west	win
watch	western	wind
water	wet	window
watermelon	what	windy
waterproof*	whatever	wine
wave	whale	wing
way	wheat	winner
we	wheel	winter
weak	when	wire
wealth	whenever	wise
wear	where	wisdom*
weather	wherever	wish

with	wool*	worthy
within	woolen	would
without	word	wound
woman (<i>pl.</i> women)	worker	wrap*
wolf	workshop	write
wonder	world	writer
wonderful	worry	writing
wood*	worried	wrong
wooden*	worth*	
X. X-ray		

Y

yard	yesterday	your
yeah (also yeh)	yet	yourself
year	yogurt (also yoghurt)	yourselves
yellow	you	
yes	young	

Z

zebra	zone	zoo
zero	zoo	

附录 5 题库

一、下列各组词中，有一个词划线部分的读音与其他三个词划线部分的读音不同，请选出。

(5 个小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分)

(D) 1. A. clothes B. home C. hello D. sorry

(C) 2. A. duty B. student C. bus D. excuse

- (A) 3. A. clock B. those C. go D. coat
- (B) 4. A. bus B. put C. cup D. up
- (C) 5. A. down B. brown C. yellow D. how
- (D) 6. A. desk B. next C. dress D. we
- (B) 7. A. cake B. hat C. baby D. same
- (A) 8. A. look B. room C. school D. broom
- (C) 9. A. think B. thank C. they D. three
- (A) 10. A. school B. Chinese C. chair D. teacher
- (B) 11. A. take B. back C. wake D. face
- (C) 12. A. house B. mouth C. source D. loud
- (D) 13. A. decide B. nice C. cinema D. delicious
- (A) 14. A. what B. who C. whole D. whom
- (D) 15. A. asked B. helped C. washed D. cleaned

二、选择填空。（20 个小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. What's this _____ English? (B)
- A. on B. in C. at D. for
2. Tom is _____ American boy. We are in the same class. (A)
- A. an B. a C. the D. \
3. Please give _____ the red apple. (C)

A. I B. my C. me D. mine

4. “_____ old are you?” “I’m twelve.” (D)

A. Where B. What C. Who D. How

5. Today we have _____. (C)

A. new two students B. two new student
C. two new students D. new students two

6. What’s that? Is it an apple _____ a pear? (A)

A. or B. and C. look D. of

7. How old _____ the twins? (D)

A. am B. is C. Are D. are

8. “_____ that?” “I think it’s Sam.” (B)

A. What’s B. Who’s C. Whose D. Where’s

9. Li Fang, please _____ the new students today. (A)

A. look after B. look the same C. look D. looks

10. _____ names are Lucy and Lily. (C)

A. their B. they C. Their D. Theirs

11. “Nice to meet you!” “_____.” (A)

A. Nice to meet you, too B. How are you
C. How do you do D. Thank you

12. "Can you see my ruler?" "Sorry, _____." (C)
- A. I don't B. I'm not C. I can't D. I can
13. "Where are the brooms?" "They are _____ the door." (B)
- A. under B. behind C. in D. to
14. "What's this?" "It's _____ egg. It's _____ white egg." (D)
- A. a, an B. a, a C. an, an D. an, a
15. "Whose watch is this?" "Let me see. It's my _____." (B)
- A. sister B. sister's C. sisters D. sister is
16. If you go by__train, you can have a good time, but you must get __fast one. (B)
- A. the, the B. 不填, a C. the, a D. 不填, 不填
17. ----Could you tell me the way to the hospital?
- Yes, I _____. (A)
- A. can B. could C. may D. am
18. ----_____ will they visit next Sunday?
- The Great Wall. (C)
- A. Where B. At which C. What D. When
19. _____ beautiful flowers they are! (A)
- A. What B. What a C. How D. How a
20. ----Isn't that Mary?

----Yes, she always has a ____ smile on her face. (D)

- A. happily B. kindly C. brightly D. friendly

21. ---- Is Mrs. Green in?

----I'm afraid she isn't. Would you like to _____ a message? (D)

- A. take B. call C. keep D. leave

22. Mrs. Smith got ____ this train and got on ____ one. (C)

- A. off, the second B. down, second
C. off, a second D. out, another

23. ---There was _____ snow on the ground, and if you drive _____ fast, you will fall over.

---Thank you very much. (C)

- A. too much, too much B. much too, much too
C. too much, much too D. much too, too much

24. ----When shall we meet again?

----Make _____ any day you like. It's all the same to me. (B)

- A. that B. it C. the date D. the time

25. If you don't believe (相信) it's snowing now, come here and see _____ yourself. (B)

- A. about B. for C. on D. with

26. ----Will Mr. Smith be here soon?

----I can't tell. Let's go and _____ when the train arrives(到达). (D)

A. look B. look for C. find D. find out

27. ----It's not so difficult, Mr. Green. I want_____.

----Come on, please. (B)

A. try B. a go C. starting D. to happen

28. ----Did you _____ what the teacher said?

----Not really. He spoke a little too fast. (C)

A. heard B. listen to C. catch D. learn from

29. ----Write to me as soon as you get there.

----I _____. (C)

A. must B. should C. will D. can

30. ----What would you like to drink?

----It doesn't matter. _____will do. (D)

A. Nothing B. Everything C. Something D. Anything

31. ----Did anybody go out?

----_____. I didn't see anybody go out. (D)

A. I can't say B. I guess so C. I hope not D. I don't think so

32. She is rich, _____she isn't happy. (D)

A. or B. so C. and D. but

33. _____English is _____useful language in the world. (C)

A. An, an B. The, a C. /, a D. A, /

34. His uncle and aunt work_____a farm. (A)

A. on B. in C. at D. to

35. Please give me_____and a pen. (B)

A. two pieces of papers B. two pieces of paper

C. two piece of paper D. two piece of papers

36. This isn't _____coat. _____is blue. (D)

A. her,She B. hers, Her C. she, Hers D. her, Hers

37. There are_____students on the playground. (A)

A. hundreds B. two hundreds C. more hundred of D. hundred of

38. Kate writes as_____as Lucy. (B)

A. careful B. carefully C. more careful D. more carefully

39. Is there_____in today's newspaper? (B)

A. something important B. anything important

C. important something D. important anything

40. ---May I go out and play games with Lucy, Mum?

----No, you_____. Work_____come first. (D)

A. can't, can B. needn't, may

C. can, must D. mustn't, must

41. If you don't know the words, you must _____ in the dictionary. (C)

A. look it up

B. look up it

C. look them up

D. look up them

42. It takes him two hours _____ his lessons every evening. (B)

A. do

B. to do

C. does

D. doing

43. _____ a dictionary with you when you come next time. (A)

A. Bring

B. Take

C. Carry

D. Get

44. Can you tell me _____ yesterday afternoon? (D)

A. what did he do

B. what dose he do

C. what he dose

D. what he did

45. Our classroom _____ once a day. (C)

A. cleans

B. is cleaning

C. is cleaned

D. clean

三、从所给选项中，选出与句中划线部分的意思相同或相近的解释。（5个小题，每小题1分，共5分）

1. My sweater is red. Mary's is yellow. (C)

A. She's

B. her sweater

C. Hers

2. Whose is this car? (A)

A. Whose car is this?

B. Who's this car?

C. Whose this car is?

3. That red bike is mine. (B)

A. mine bike B. my bike C. my

4. Tom's desk is here. Lucy and Lily's are over there. (A)

A. The twins' B. The twins C. The twin's

5. Is Polly a kite? No, it is a bird. (C)

A. kite B. cat C. Polly

6. Tom is good at drawing flowers and birds. (A)

A. does well in B. does badly in C. works hard on

7. Children are taken good care of in our country. (B)

A. looked at well B. looked after well C. looked for well

8. It will be windy at times. (B)

A. often B. sometimes C. always

9. Where is Tom? I want to have a word with him. (A)

A. speak to B. write to C. wait for

10. John is ill. We must send for the doctor at once. (C)

A. give the doctor a call B. go to the hospital C. ask the doctor to come

四、阅读下列短文，根据短文内容，从各题所给的四个选项中，选择最佳的一项。（共20题，每小题2分，共40分）

A

My name is Lin Ping. I'm twenty – six, I teach English in No. 19 Middle School. I go to the school at seven in the morning. I have forty – eight students in my class. Twenty – six are boys and twenty – two are girls. Tom and Jim are my new students. They are twins. They look the same. They are American boys. They like English and they like Chinese, too. They are good students.

1. “How old is Lin Ping?” “He is _____.” (C)

A. 24

B. 36

C. 26

2. Is Lin Ping an English teacher? (A)

A. Yes, he is.

B. No, he isn't.

C. Yes, he isn't.

3. Lin Ping has _____ students in his class. (C)

A.26

B.22

C.48

4. “Who are Tom and Jim?” “They are _____ boys.” (B)

A. English

B. American

C. Chinese

5. Are they twins? (A)

A. Yes, they are.

B. No, they aren't.

C. They are good students.

B

Never try to work when you are very hungry. If you want to do your homework right after school, you may want to eat something before getting to work. Always do your homework before you get too tired. Don't wait until very late in the evening, or the assignment will seem much harder than really is.

Break your time into a few parts if you have more than an hour's work, give yourself a break after an hour. On the other hand, don't break it up so much that you can't get anything done. You should be able to work at least half an hour at a time without stopping.

Don't put it off until the last minute. If you put off doing your homework, you will have it on your mind, and you won't enjoy your free time so much. If you put it off until the end of the week or until right before a test, you will have too much catching up to do for you really to learn. A little bit each night, enough to keep up with what is happening each day in school, will take the fear out of tests and keep you on top of it all.

Do your homework at the same time every day. This will help you make it a habit (习惯)--- part of your daily work. It will make it easier to do, and it will make your free time more enjoyable as well.

1. When someone is hungry, he'd better _____. (A)

- A. not work at all B. work harder C. not work too hard

2. The underlined word "**assignment**" means _____. (C)

- A. work B. hunger C. homework

3. If you do your homework very late in the evening, it will seem_____it really is. (B)

- A. as easy as B. more difficult than C. as hard as

4. If you put off doing your homework, _____. (A)

- A. it will be kept on your mind
B. it will be much easier to do
C. it will make you happy

5. To do your homework at the same time every day _____. (C)

- A. will make it easy to do
- B. will make your free time less pleasant
- C. will help you form a good habit

C

Danny was just tired about the way things were going. His mother came to the school and went on and on about Rick Jackson. It seemed that she would never stop talking. “Somebody’s got to stop that boy!” she was shouting. “Rick’s troubling everybody in neighborhood (四邻). And he loves to pick on (结交) little boys like Danny.” Mrs. Green, Danny’s teacher, was concerned (担心) a lot. “I didn’t know that Rick was picking on Danny,” she answered. “He’s never said anything about this to me!” Mrs. Green looked at Danny. “How long has this been going to?” she asked. Danny could only shake (摇动) his head and look at the floor. He knew if he said a word about this, he would have trouble (麻烦) after school. Danny hadn’t said anything about the problem because he wanted to do things with the boys in the neighborhood. After all, most of them were nice to him. He didn’t like to leave the gang just because of Rick. Maybe the time had come to find new friends. He felt it hard to make up his mind (下定决心).

1. We learn from the reading that _____. (B)

- A. Danny was not a good student
- B. Danny wanted to get away from Rick
- C. Danny’s teacher knew something about Danny’s problem before.

2. When Danny’s mother came for Mrs. Green, the matter was now _____ to Mrs. Green. (A)

- A. serious (严肃的;严重的)
- B. usual
- C. untrue

3. Danny now _____. (C)

- A. was tired of the school and his friends
- B. had no friends at all
- C. was not sure what he should do with the problem

4. Danny didn't say anything about the matter to Mrs. Green because_____.(C)

- A. she had known it
- B. the other boys would tell her
- C. he didn't want to be in trouble

5. The word "**gang**" in the reading means "_____". (B)

- A. a place for boys to play games
- B. a group of young people
- C. a school bus for children to and from school

D

How many languages are there in the world? There are about fifteen hundred. English is one of them. It is used not only in England and America, but also in some other parts of the world.

What is the best way to learn a language well? We could learn well when we were children. If we could learn a second language in the same way, we would not feel so difficult. Let's think of what a small child does: he listens to what people say, and he tries to copy what he hears. When he wants something, he ask for it. He is using the language, talking in it and thinking in it all the time. If a second language is used all the time, it would soon be learned.

It is important to remember also that we learn our own language by hearing people speak it, not by seeing what they write. We copy what we hear. In school, you learn to read and write as well

as to hear and speak, but it is best to learn all the new words through the ears then say them and you can read them, spell them and write them later.

You should remember that listening and speaking come first and then reading and writing follow.

1. There are about _____ languages in the world. (C)

A. 15

B. 150

C. 1500

2. We can find people speaking English _____. (C)

A. in England and America

B. in many other countries

C. A and B

3. We all learned our own language well _____. (B)

A. after we go to school

B. when we were children

C. from our parents

4. Children learn a language by _____. (A)

A. listening, speaking and using it

B. trying to copy what they hear

C. asking for something

5. We'll feel the language easier to learn if _____ all the time. (A)

A. we use it

B. we think in it

C. we write in it

E

Now satellites are helping to forecast (预报) the weather. They are in space, and they can reach any part of the world. The satellites take pictures of the atmosphere (大气), because this is where the weather forms(形成). They send these pictures to the weather stations. So meteorologists (气象学家) can see the weather of any part of the world. From the pictures, the scientists can often say how the weather will change.

Today, nearly five hundred weather stations in sixty countries receive satellite pictures. When they receive new pictures, the meteorologists compare (比较) them with earlier ones. Perhaps they may find that the clouds have changed during the last few hours. This may mean that the weather on the ground may soon change, too. In their next weather forecast, the meteorologists can say this.

So the weather satellites are a great help to the meteorologists. Before satellites were invented, the scientists could forecast the weather for about 24 or 48 hours. Now they can make good forecasts for three or five days. Soon perhaps, they may be able to forecast the weather for a week or more ahead (提前)。

1. Satellites travel_____.(A)

- A. in space B. in the atmosphere C. above the ground

2. Why do we use the weather satellites to take pictures of the atmosphere?
Because_____.(C)

- A. the weather satellites can do it easily
B. clouds form there
C. the weather forms there

3. Meteorologists forecast the weather_____.(B)

- A. when they have received satellite pictures

B. after they have compared new satellite pictures with earlier ones

C. before they study satellite pictures

4. Maybe we'll soon be able to forecast the weather for _____. (B)

A. one day

B. seven days or even longer

C. five days

5. The main(主要的)idea of this passage is that satellites are now used in _____.(C)

A. taking pictures of the atmosphere

B. receiving pictures of the atmosphere

C. forecasting the weather

F

Catherine is a beautiful girl. She studied in a university in Sydney a year ago. When she left the capital, she returned to the town where she was born. And she found work in a middle school. She teaches her students French there. She likes her work and sings and dances well. So she makes friends soon and most people in the town know her. She often takes part in all kinds of meetings and parties and she always sings or dances for the participants (参与者). She spends a lot of time on it. Sometimes she goes to bed late and can't get up on time. Of course she is often late to go to work. Mr. Read, the headmaster, is strict with everybody. He always stands by the school gate when the first bell rings. Catherine has to tell him that her watch is slow. Yesterday the girl went to a birthday party of her friend. They all sang and danced and none of them remembered the time. She got home late at night. And this morning she got up late again. She hurried to school without breakfast, but Mr. Read was waiting for her at the gate.

“I'm sorry, Mr. Read,” said Catherine. “My watch ... ”

“Your watch is slow again, isn’t it?” the old man said angrily. “I have to say: Change your watch, or I’ll change you !”

1. Catherine is _____ now. (B)

A. a university student

B. a French teacher

C. a famous dancer

2. Most people in the town know the girl because _____.(C)

A. she works in the middle school

B. she teaches her students French

C. she often sings and dances for them

3. _____, so she is very busy after work. (A)

A. Catherine is often asked to the parties

B. Catherine has a lot of work to do

C. Catherine spends much time in the parks

4. Catherine often goes to work late because _____. (A)

A. she can’t go to bed on time

B. she doesn’t like her work at all

C. something is wrong with her watch

5. What do the Mr. Read’s last words mean? (C)

- A. He told the girl to buy a better watch
- B. He told the girl to work harder.
- C. The girl will be sent away if she's late again.

G

Happiness is for everyone. You don't need to care about those people who have beautiful houses with large gardens and swimming pools or those who have nice cars and a lot of money and so on. Why? Because those who have big houses may often feel lonely and those who have cars may want to walk on the country roads at their free time.

In fact, happiness is always around you if you put your heart into it. When you are in trouble at school, your friends will help you; when you study hard at your lessons, your parents are always taking good care of your life and your health; when you get success, your friends will say congratulations (祝贺) to you; when you do something wrong, people around you will help you to correct it. And when you do something good to others, you will feel happy, too. All these are your happiness. If you notice a bit of them, you can see that happiness is always around you.

Happiness is not the same as money. It is a feeling of your heart. When you are poor, you can also say you are very happy, because you have something else that can't be bought with money. When you meet with difficulties, you can say loudly you are very happy, because you have more chances to challenge (挑战) yourself. So you cannot always say you are poor and you have bad luck. As the saying goes, life is like a revolving (旋转的) door. When it closes, it also opens. If you take every chance you get, you can be a happy and lucky person.

1. Those who have big houses may often feel _____.(B)

- A. happy B. lonely C. free

2. When you fall in a PE class, both your teacher and your classmates will _____. (C)

- A. laugh at you B. play jokes on you C. help you up

3. What will your friends say to you when you make great progress? (B)

A. Oh, so do I. B. Congratulations. C. Good luck.

4. Which idea is NOT true according to the passage? (A)

A. People who have cars would never like to walk in the open air.

B. You can get help from others when you make mistakes.

C. You can still be a happy person even if you have little money.

5. Which of the following is this passage about? (C)

A. Bad luck. B. good luck. C. Happiness.

五、翻译（2个句子，每句5分，共10分）³

六、写作。（20分）

A

“水”—生命之源。请以“water”为题，就你身边的有关水的话题用英语写一段话。字数 50 字左右。参考词汇：Important, without, no longer, use, try one’s best, save

范文： Water is very important for us. Without it, we can’t live any longer, neither can the plants nor animals. We need water all the time. We drink it. We also use it to make things, such as paper, cloth and so on. Because of these, we must try our best to save water.

B

³ 考试试卷第五大题不设题库。

一个美国中学生代表团将于明天来校，与你们交流。请你准备一篇 70 字左右的短文，向他们介绍中国的饮食，希望他们在本市和全国走走，体验中国的饮食文化。参考词汇：
healthy, popular, taste, color, delicious, unusual, go around, enjoy

范文：

Dear friends,

Welcome to our school. Now let me introduce our Chinese food to you. As you know, Chinese food is usually thought to be healthy food. It is very popular in the world.

Chinese food usually has different tastes and colours. It looks very nice. When you eat, it is delicious. Every part of the country has its own unusual food. So I hope you can go around our city and country to enjoy the nice food. I hope you will like it. Thank you.

C

阅读爱德华给你的 e-mail，然后给他回一封。请说明你要送母亲上医院，不能去；同时告诉他乘 2 路公共汽车到人民公园，再乘 7 路就可以到艺术博物馆。参考词语：be sick, take sb. to hospital, do housework, take a bus, the People's Park, get off

Dear Wang Xiaoming,

My father and I are doing to visit the Art Museum this afternoon. I don't know how to get there. Can you come with us? Please write soon.

Edward

范文：

Dear Edward,

Thank you for your invitation. But I'm sorry I can't come. My mother is sick and I'll have to take her to hospital. And I'll do much housework. How about tomorrow? Please call me soon.

By the way, it's easy to get there. You can take No.2 bus near your hotel and get off at the People's Park. Then take No.7 bus. That'll take you right to the Art Museum.

Wang Xiaoming