

2016

最新高职考试 英语应试指南



内容提要

本书集重庆市龙门浩职业中学广大高中级英语教师智慧,历经十年的修订完善,以“夯实基础,培养能力”为编写思想,深入研究吸收了 2016 年高职《考试大纲》的最新精神,认真审视最新高考的命题特点,梳理知识要点,拓展考生的知识面,掌握应考技巧,知识技能精析精练,从素质和备考的角度进行了全程规划与设计。全书以语法为主,共分十六章和专项练习,每个章节主要由以下几个部分构成:考试内容及要求、历年高职考试中所含的内容及形式、命题热点与命题趋向预测、高考要求掌握词汇、知识点拨、例题点析、知能精练等。

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在 21 世纪,全世界使用英语的人口达四分之一,在国际政治、军事、经济、科技、文化、贸易、交通运输等领域,英语是一个重要的交际工具。如何培养学生的英语能力,应对高职英语考试的挑战,也成了广大“三校”师生的当务之急。为了进一步搞好高职考试英语总复习,培养学生过硬的听、说、读、写等基本技能,解决中职师生英语复习资料匮乏的尴尬局面,我们组织了长期奋斗在中职高考一线上有实战经验的高、中级教师,结合中职生应考过程中可能遇到的实际困难,精心编写了这本《最新高职考试英语应试指南——2016》。

本书在坚持“省时、高效、精选、精练”的原则下,针对广大中职学生的英语能力和认知水平,紧扣《重庆市高职英语考试教学大纲》,认真审视最新高考的命题特点,梳理知识要点,精心组织编写。本书既加强英语语言基础知识和基本技能训练,系统地复习英语

语法和加深词汇记忆,巩固基础知识,提高阅读理解能力,又提供大量的练习帮助考生熟悉题型,拓展考生的知识面,掌握应试技巧,提高学生的英语实用能力。同时,今年对本书进行了大量的修改,去掉了原书中过难的题,增加了阅读和交际应用。

本书按考纲体例编排,内容丰富、体系完整,包含了语法、阅读、写作等各项学习技能的讲解,具有较强的实践性、典型性和针对性。在结构上循序渐进,从易到难,具有明显的梯度变化,练习形式活泼多样,能有效激发学生的学习兴趣,切实提高英语水平。

本书的疏漏或不当之处,恳请同行专家及广大师生指正,以期进一步修改完善

编 者

2015 年 7 月

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第一章 语音

考试内容及要求

1. 掌握 48 个国际音标,并能借助音标正确地拼读单词。
2. 掌握一般的拼(读)写规则及常用的字母组合读音,能正确读出符合读音规则的词,具有较强的词汇辨音能力。
3. 重点掌握元音/辅音字母、元音/辅音字母组合、名词复数、动词三人称单数形式、-ed 形式的读音。

历年高职考试中所含的内容及形式

从下面每小题 A、B、C、D 4 个选项中选出画线部分的读音与其他 3 个单词画线部分读音不同的词。

2013 年单词辨音题

1. A. bat B. cat C. fat D. ball (重读闭音节 a[æ]与字母组合[ɔ:])
2. A. never B. jacket C. desk D. best (重读闭音节 e[e]与非重读[ɪ])
3. A. fine B. bill C. dish D. give (重读闭音节、特殊 i[ɪ]及开音节[aɪ])
4. A. both B. joke C. rose D. worry (重读开音节 o[əʊ]与特殊[ʌ])
5. A. chemical B. cheap C. child D. chicken (辅音字母组合 ch[tʃ]及其特殊[k])
6. A. easy B. each C. dead D. tea (元音字母组合 ea[i:] 和[e])
7. A. asked B. needed C. passed D. helped (动词过去式 ed[t] 和[ɪd])
8. A. fool B. school C. door D. room (元音字母组合 oo[u:] 和特殊[ɔ:])
9. A. out B. touch C. mouth D. shout (元音字母组合 ou[aʊ] 和[ʌ])
10. A. whose B. when C. while D. whether (辅音字母组合 wh[w] 和[h])

2014 年单词辨音题

1. A. name B. take C. game D. bag (重读开音节 a[eɪ]与闭音节[æ])
2. A. she B. get C. bed D. egg (重读闭音节 e[e]与开音节[i:])
3. A. nine B. nice C. milk D. like (重读开音节 i[aɪ]与闭音节[ɪ])
4. A. home B. close C. box D. cold (重读开音节、特殊 o[əʊ]与闭音节[ɔ])
5. A. this B. think C. there D. they (辅音字母组合 th[ð]、[θ])
6. A. what B. why C. when D. whole (辅音字母组合 wh[w]、[h])
7. A. food B. flood C. moon D. room (元音字母组合 oo[u:] 及特殊[ʌ])
8. A. actor B. horse C. short D. born (元音字母组合 or 重读[ɔ:]与弱读[ə])
9. A. ready B. bread C. please D. dead (元音字母组合 ea[e]、[i:])
10. A. round B. trouble C. sound D. found (元音字母组合 ou[aʊ]、[ʌ])

2015 年单词辨音题

1. A. lake B. face C. map D. make (重读开音节 a[eɪ]与闭音节[æ])
2. A. wet B. yet C. accept D. become (重读闭音节 e[e]与非重读[ɪ])

3. A. dog B. no C. box D. fog (重读闭音节 o[ɒ]与开音节[əʊ])
4. A. put B. luck C. drug D. fun (重读开音节 u[ʌ]与特殊[ʊ])
5. A. glasses B. buses C. boxes D. potatoes (名词复数 es[ɪz]、[z])
6. A. passed B. called C. moved D. answered (动词过去式 ed[d] 和[t])
7. A. chair B. school C. child D. teach (辅音字母组合 ch[tʃ]及特殊[k])
8. A. cow B. how C. now D. low (元音字母组合 ow[aʊ]、[əʊ])
9. A. speak B. easy C. head D. weak (元音字母组合 ea[i:] 和[e])
10. A. could B. house C. loud D. out (元音字母组合 ou[aʊ]与特殊[ʊ])

命题热点与命题趋向预测

语音是高职考试中每年必考项目,固定占有 10 分。在近几年的高职考试中,语音考试主要集中在:①元音字母 a, e, i, o, u 的读音。②元音字母组合 ou, ow, ea, ar, er, oo, or 的读音。③辅音字母及组合 c, ch, sh, th, gh, wh 的读音。④名词复数,动词 3 人称单数形式,动词的过去式,过去分词加后缀-es, -s, -ed 后的读音为每年必考。2016 年的考查重点仍然会是这些。

知识点拨

一、音素和音标

音素是语音的最小单位。把音素记录下来的符号叫做音标,每个音标代表一个音素。英语共有 48 个音素,其中,元音音素 20 个,辅音音素 28 个。

1. 元音(20 个)

元音:发声时声带振动,气流通过口腔不受阻碍的音素。

单元音 12 个:长元音:[i:] [u:] [ɜ:] [ɔ:] [ɑ:]

短元音:[ɪ] [ʊ] [ə] [ɔ:] [ʌ] [e] [æ]

双元音 8 个:[eɪ] [ɔɪ] [aɪ] [ɪə] [ʊə] [eə] [əʊ] [aʊ]

2. 辅音(28 个)

辅音:发声时声带或振动或不振动,但气流通过口腔时一律受阻。

声带振动的,叫浊辅音;不振动的,叫清辅音。

清辅音:[p] [t] [k] [f] [s] [θ] [ʃ] [tʃ] [ts] [tr] [h]

浊辅音:[b] [d] [g] [v] [z] [ð] [ʒ] [dʒ] [dz] [dr] [w]

鼻音:[m] [n] [ŋ] (仍叫浊辅音)

其他:[r] [j] [l] (仍叫浊辅音)

二、英语字母及发音

Aa	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Ff	Gg	Hh	Ii	Jj	Kk
[eɪ]	[bi:]	[si:]	[di:]	[i:]	[ef]	[dʒi:]	[eitʃ]	[aɪ]	[dʒeɪ]	[keɪ]
Ll	Mm	Nn	Oo	Pp	Qq	Rr	Ss	Tt	Uu	Vv
[el]	[em]	[en]	[əʊ]	[pi:]	[kju:]	[ɑ:]	[es]	[ti:]	[ju:]	[vi:]
Ww	Xx	Yy	Zz							
[dʌblju:]	[eks]	[waɪ]	[zed]							

* 英语字母的书写要有一定倾斜度(向右),音标书写则要求工整。

1. 每个字母本身的发音, 并按其所含元音音标来归类。

(1) [eɪ]	Aa	Hh	Jj	Kk				
(2) [i:]	Bb	Cc	Dd	Ee	Gg	Pp	Tt	Vv
(3) [e]	Ff	Ll	Mm	Nn	Ss	Xx	Zz	
(4) [u:]	Uu	Ww	Qq					
(5) [aɪ]	Ii	Yy						
(6) [əʊ]	Oo							
(7) [ɑ:]	Rr							

2. 5 个元音字母:

Aa[eɪ] Ee[i:] Ii[aɪ] Oo[əʊ] Uu[ju:]

* “Yy” 是半元音字母, 有一半机会发元音音标, 和 Ii[aɪ] 的规律一样。

三、发音规律

1. 元音字母的发音规律

(1) 5 个元音字母的本音及相应的短元音, 通常都是在重读音节中的发音规律。

Aa	Ee	Ii	Oo	Uu
本音:[eɪ]	[i:]	[aɪ]	[əʊ]	[ju:]
短音:[æ]	[e]	[ɪ]	[ɒ]	[ʌ]

(2) 5 个元音字母在非重读音节中的发音通常为[ə][ɪ]。

Aa Oo Uu [ə] [ɪ] Ii [ɪ] [ə] Ee [ə] [ɪ]

(3) 音节及其划分

①音节: 含有一响亮音素的声音片断, 叫做音节。凡含有一个元音音素的声音片断都构成一个音节。

②音节划分: 一个单词中, 含有多少元音音标就应有多少个音节。含有两个音节的叫双音节词; 含有 3 个音节及其以上的单词叫多音节词。

③重读音节: 顾名思义就是该音节要读得重而清楚。

④非重读音节: 该音节要读得轻而含糊。

⑤成音节: 在一个单词的音标拼读中, 当两个辅音音标可以拼读成一个新的发音时, 这两个辅音音标合拼起来就称之为成音节。例如:

little[ˈlɪtl] listen[ˈlɪsn]

(4) 重读开音节:

①直接以一个不发音的“e”加一个辅音字母结尾的重读音节, 前面的那一个元音字母就发其本音。例如:

face[feɪs] these[ði:z] bike[bɑ:k] note[nəʊt] excuse[ɪksˈkju:z]

②直接以一个或两个辅音字母加一个元音字母构成的简单结构的单词中, 这个元音字母往往发基本音。例如:

me[mi:] we[wi:] no[nəʊ] hi[haɪ] my[maɪ] sky[skɑɪ]

③用心记住特殊情况。例如:

give[gaɪv]× [gɪv]√ have[heɪv]× [hæv]√

(5) 重读闭音节

①在重读音节中, 直接以一个或两个辅音字母结尾的, 前面的那一个元音字母就发其短元音。例如:

map[mæp] hand[hænd] bed[bed]

it[ɪt] box[bɒks] bus[bʌs]

②在一个单词中间有两个重叠辅音字母时, 这两个重叠辅音字母前的那一个元音字母, 往往就发其相应的短元音。例如:

happy[ˈhæpɪ] little[ˈlɪtl]

hurry[ˈhʌrɪ] bottle[ˈbɒtl]

③记住特殊情况, 例如:

what[wæt]× [wɒt]√ want[wənt]× [wɒnt]√

2. 单个辅音字母的发音规律

除 5 个元音外, 其余 21 个辅音字母的发音多数是形式一样, 当然读法不同, 举例如下:

①b-[b]	bed[bed]	but[bʌt]		
②c-[s][k]	nice[naɪs]	piece[pi:s]	call[kɔ:l]	cock[kɒk]
③d-[d]	hand[hænd]	dig[dɪg]		
④f-[f]	five[faɪv]	leaf[lɪf]		
⑤g-[g][dʒ]	green[ɡri:n]	big[bɪg]	orange[ˈɒrɪndʒ]	age[eɪdʒ]
⑥h-[h]	hand[hænd]	hold[həʊld]		
⑦j-[dʒ]	jeep[dʒi:p]	Jack[dʒæk]		
⑧k-[k]	key[ki:]	book[bʊk]		
⑨l-[l]	lie[laɪ]	little[ˈlɪtl]		
⑩m-[m]	map[mæp]	name[neɪm]		
⑪n-[n]	not[nɒt]	ten[ten]		
⑫p-[p]	map[mæp]	pen[pen]		
⑬q-[kw]	quite[kwaɪt]	quilt[kwɪlt]		
⑭r-[r]	rose[rəʊz]	rice[raɪs]		
⑮s-[s][z]	bus[bʌs]	this[ðɪs]	these[ði:z]	rose[rəʊz]
⑯t-[t]	not[nɒt]	but[bʌt]		
⑰v-[v]	five[faɪv]	vacation[vəˈkeɪʃən]		
⑱w-[w]	want[wɒnt]	wise[waɪz]		
⑲x-[ks]	box[bɒks]	excuse[ɪksˈkju:z]		
⑳y-[j]	year[jɪə]	yellow[ˈjeləʊ]		
㉑z-[z]	zoo[zu:]	zero[ˈzɪərəʊ]		

注:c-[s][k], g-[g][dʒ], j-[dʒ], q-[kw], s-[s][z], x-[ks], y-[j] 这 7 个字母发音例外, 要引起重视。

综合举例如下: map not bed student excuse

3. 元音字母的字母组合发音规律

示例:

①ai ay[eɪ]	rain[reɪn]	pain[peɪn]	way[weɪ]	ray[reɪ]
------------	------------	------------	----------	----------

②ea [i:]	read [ri:d]	meat [mi:t]
[e]	bread [bred]	breakfast [brekfəst]
[ɪə]	real [riəl]	idea [aɪ'diə]
[eɪ]	break [breɪk]	great [greɪt]
③ee [i:]	three [θri:]	tree [tri:]
④ear [ɪə]	near [niə]	hear [hiə]
[ɜ:]	early ['ɜ:li]	heard [hɜ:d]
[eə]	bear [beə]	pear [peə]
⑤ei ey [eɪ]	they [ðeɪ]	eight [eɪt]
⑥ar [ɑ:]	car [kɑ:]	farm [fɑ:m]
[ɒ]	warm [wɔ:m]	war [wɔ:] (特殊情况)
⑦al [ɔ:]	talk [tɔ:k]	walk [wɔ:k]
[ɔ:l]	always ['ɔ:lweɪz]	also ['ɔ:lsəʊ]
⑧oa [əʊ]	boat [bəʊt]	coat [kəʊt]
⑨ou [aʊ]	blouse [blaʊz]	house [haʊs]
⑩or [ɔ:]	for [fɔ:]	form [fɔ:m]
[ɜ:]	work [wɜ:k]	word [wɜ:d]
[ə]	doctor ['dɒktə]	visitor ['vɪzɪtə] (在非重读音节中)
⑪ow [əʊ]	row [rəʊ]	know [nəʊ]
[aʊ]	how [haʊ]	down [daʊn]
⑫ass [ɑ:]	class [kla:s]	grass [grɑ:s]
⑬er [ɜ:]	her [hɜ:]	certainly ['sɜ:tnli]
[ə]	ruler ['ru:lə]	teacher ['ti:tʃə] (在非重读音节中)
⑭ir [ɜ:]	bird [bɜ:d]	girl [gɜ:l]
⑮ur [ɜ:]	turn [tɜ:n]	burn [bɜ:n]
[ə]	Saturday ['sætədɪ] (在非重读音节中)	
⑯oi oy [ɔɪ]	toilet ['tɔɪlɪt]	enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] boy [bɔɪ]
⑰oo [u:]	school [sku:l]	noon [nu:n]
[ʊ]	book [bʊk]	good [gʊd]

注意:oo 组合在 k, d 前发短音[ʊ], 其他时候则发长音[u:]。但食物 food[fu:d], 羊毛 wool[wʊl] 和脚 foot[fʊt] 例外。

⑱ight [aɪt]	light [laɪt]	bright [braɪt]
⑲eer [ɪə]	beer [biə]	deer [diə]
⑳air [eə]	hair [heə]	pair [peə]
㉑oul [ʊ]	could [kʊd]	would [wʊd]

4. 辅音字母组合的发音规律

示例:

①ch [tʃ]	chair [tʃeə]	lunch [lʌntʃ]
[k]	school [sku:l]	Christmas ['krɪsməs] chemistry ['kemɪstri]

[ə]	machine [mə'ʃi:n]
②ck [k]	black [blæk] back [bæk]
③dr [dr]	drive [draɪv] hundred [ˈhʌndrəd]
④ds [dz]	birds [bɜ:dz] beds [bedz]
⑤-gh- [--]	high [haɪ] light [laɪt]
⑥kn [n]	know [nəʊ] knife [naɪf]
⑦ng [ŋ]	sing [sɪŋ] long [lɒŋ]
⑧sh [ʃ]	shoe [ʃu:] shop [ʃɒp] fish [fɪʃ]
⑨th [θ]	think [θɪŋk] three [θri:]
[ð]	this [ðɪs] brother [ˈbrʌðə]
⑩-nk [-ŋk]	thank [θæŋk] monkey [ˈmʌŋki] ink [ɪŋk] donkey [ˈdɒŋki]
⑪tr [tr]	tree [tri:] trousers [ˈtraʊzəz]
⑫ts [ts]	coats [kəʊts] its [ɪts]
⑬wh [w]	what [wɒt] white [waɪt]
[h]	who [hu:] whose [hu:z]
⑭wr [r]	write [raɪt] wrong [rɒŋ]
⑮ph [f]	physics [ˈfɪzɪks] phone [fəʊn]

知能精练

一、朗读下列单词,并按斜体字母的读音归类。

1. able any after map wash face anybody fast want grade sad maths many dance what paper hand grass save watch have

[eɪ] _____
[æ] _____
[e] _____
[ɑ:] _____
[ɒ] _____

2. be red line we enter alone even complete November advice live Chinese metre guest date

[ɪ:] _____
[e] _____
[-] _____

3. ice die ink ill size drive big hill white quick child city windy behind if

[aɪ] _____
[ɪ] _____

4. open often other who obey so hole whole move October song shop do polite today note modern son come cover lose

[əʊ] _____
[ɒ] _____
[ʌ] _____
[ə] _____

[u:] _____

5. use pupil blue rude up uncle under music computer excuse ruler June truly brush rubber
hurry put push pull

[ju:] _____

[u:] _____

[ʌ] _____

[ʊ] _____

二、在下列每组单词中，有一单词的画线部分与其他单词的画线部分的读音不同，找出这个词。

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1. A. ask | B. past | C. was | D. fast |
| 2. A. warm | B. car | C. arm | D. party |
| 3. A. ball | B. tall | C. wall | D. shall |
| 4. A. teach | B. head | C. lead | D. meat |
| 5. A. field | B. believe | C. die | D. thief |
| 6. A. come | B. some | C. move | D. love |
| 7. A. look | B. wood | C. foot | D. boot |
| 8. A. corn | B. sport | C. horse | D. worse |
| 9. A. south | B. young | C. shout | D. round |
| 10. A. cow | B. how | C. now | D. bowl |
| 11. A. fear | B. dear | C. earth | D. near |
| 12. A. hear | B. hair | C. hare | D. wear |
| 13. A. our | B. hour | C. four | D. flower |
| 14. A. person | B. burn | C. bird | D. nearly |
| 15. A. unit | B. struck | C. student | D. few |
| 16. A. cheap | B. child | C. machine | D. reach |
| 17. A. cloud | B. captain | C. certainly | D. cotton |
| 18. A. example | B. excuse | C. expensive | D. fix |
| 19. A. both | B. thin | C. this | D. three |
| 20. A. liberation | B. relation | C. question | D. attention |
| 21. A. birds | B. bags | C. cakes | D. boys |
| 22. A. white | B. which | C. where | D. whole |

三、选出下列各单词的正确读音，并将正确答案填在前面的括号内。

- | | | | | |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| () 1. move | A. [məʊv] | B. [mu:ɪv] | C. [mʊv] | D. [mʌv] |
| () 2. cough | A. [kʌf] | B. [kaʊ] | C. [kɒf] | D. [saʊ] |
| () 3. age | A. [eɪg] | B. [edʒ] | C. [erdʒ] | D. [ɑ:g] |
| () 4. watches | A. [wɑ:tʃɪz] | B. [ˈwɒtʃɪz] | C. [ˈwɔ:tʃɪz] | D. [ˈwʌtʃɪz] |
| () 5. climb | A. [klaɪm] | B. [klɪm] | C. [klaɪmb] | D. [kli:m] |
| () 6. really | A. [ˈreɪlɪ] | B. [ˈreəlɪ] | C. [ˈri:lɪ] | D. [ˈrɪəlɪ] |
| () 7. women | A. [ˈwʊmən] | B. [ˈwʊmen] | C. [ˈwɪmɪn] | D. [ˈwʊmɪn] |

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| () 8. repair | A. [reˈpeə] | B. [reˈpɪə] | C. [ˈrɪpeə] | D. [rɪˈpeə] |
| () 9. group | A. [graʊp] | B. [grʌp] | C. [grʊp] | D. [gru:p] |
| () 10. quarter | A. [ˈkwɔ:tə] | B. [ˈkɔ:tə] | C. [ˈkwʌtə] | D. [ˈkʌtə] |

四、下列每组单词画线部分读音有一个与所给音标相符，请找出并填在前面括号内。

- | | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|--------------|
| () 1. [ʃ] | A. school | B. check | C. reach | D. machine |
| () 2. [u:] | A. so | B. whose | C. often | D. also |
| () 3. [eə] | A. fear | B. bear | C. clear | D. early |
| () 4. [ɔ:] | A. water | B. pardon | C. start | D. farmer |
| () 5. [aɪ] | A. village | B. fill | C. idea | D. kill |
| () 6. [ɒ] | A. grow | B. own | C. blow | D. knowledge |
| () 7. [i:] | A. science | B. quiet | C. receive | D. eight |
| () 8. [s] | A. his | B. hers | C. history | D. news |
| () 9. [ɜ:] | A. earth | B. wear | C. ear | D. hear |
| () 10. [ʊ] | A. wood | B. school | C. shoot | D. food |
| () 11. [əʊ] | A. morning | B. most | C. lock | D. lose |
| () 12. [e] | A. says | B. pays | C. certain | D. wait |
| () 13. [ɑ:] | A. plant | B. want | C. sand | D. island |
| () 14. [aʊ] | A. trouble | B. south | C. window | D. below |
| () 15. [ju:] | A. just | B. build | C. ruler | D. useful |

五、下列每组单词画线部分读音有一个与其他三个不同，请找出并填在前面括号内。

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|-----------|------------|
| () 1. A. wait | B. play | C. eight | D. Friday |
| () 2. A. laugh | B. daughter | C. answer | D. plant |
| () 3. A. pig | B. grow | C. orange | D. garden |
| () 4. A. yellow | B. flower | C. cow | D. how |
| () 5. A. artist | B. party | C. warm | D. large |
| () 6. A. when | B. what | C. while | D. who |
| () 7. A. noon | B. good | C. room | D. food |
| () 8. A. student | B. use | C. rubber | D. usually |
| () 9. A. she | B. yet | C. ten | D. bed |
| () 10. A. dog | B. body | C. box | D. note |
| () 11. A. behind | B. write | C. night | D. city |
| () 12. A. full | B. trust | C. push | D. put |
| () 13. A. learn | B. bear | C. early | D. heard |
| () 14. A. bought | B. thought | C. young | D. brought |
| () 15. A. page | B. class | C. ask | D. father |
| () 16. A. without | B. thick | C. thief | D. thirsty |
| () 17. A. travel | B. happen | C. lazy | D. angry |
| () 18. A. friend | B. garden | C. then | D. pencil |
| () 19. A. mistake | B. decide | C. light | D. fight |

()20. A. trouble B. ground C. sound D. shout

六、从 A、B、C、D 中找出其画线部分与所给单词的画线部分读音相同的选项，并将正确答案填在括号内。

1. caught()
A. laugh B. aunt C. naughty D. beauty
2. early()
A. heart B. learn C. bear D. dear
3. realize()
A. theatre B. weather C. break D. breath
4. really()
A. reality B. reading C. prison D. serious
5. heavy()
A. merry B. ocean C. break D. metre
6. double()
A. found B. cough C. country D. thought
7. solid()
A. Europe B. robot C. salt D. wander
8. straight()
A. certainly B. neighbour C. believe D. flight
9. ahead()
A. cheap B. break C. season D. breath
10. foot()
A. moon B. food C. school D. cook
11. bread()
A. break B. weak C. sweat D. least
12. world()
A. tailor B. soldier C. further D. north
13. careful()
A. spear B. wear C. carry D. patient
14. enough()
A. through B. though C. tough D. thought
15. three()
A. rather B. nothing C. brother D. neither
16. answer()
A. twenty B. sweet C. wrong D. worthy
17. breath()
A. mother B. though C. clothing D. healthy
18. cough()

A. daughter B. enough C. fight D. neighbour

19. longer()

A. London B. prove C. lock D. lonely

20. Christmas()

A. speech B. stomach C. charge D. church

七、下列每组单词画线部分读音有一个与其他三个不同，请找出并填在前面的括号内。

- ()1. A. map B. cat C. name D. apple
- ()2. A. talk B. walk C. also D. call
- ()3. A. cold B. love C. nose D. over
- ()4. A. move B. love C. come D. some
- ()5. A. star B. army C. warm D. farm
- ()6. A. great B. ready C. bread D. ahead
- ()7. A. wait B. said C. tail D. afraid
- ()8. A. sport B. world C. worker D. word
- ()9. A. tooth B. book C. foot D. good
- ()10. A. mouth B. found C. without D. trouble
- ()11. A. crowd B. show C. flower D. town
- ()12. A. wear B. dear C. hear D. here
- ()13. A. machine B. much C. child D. touch
- ()14. A. played B. invented C. lived D. cleaned
- ()15. A. station B. question C. population D. discussion

八、深层练习。下列每组单词画线部分读音有一个与其他三个不同，请找出并填在前面的括号内。

- ()1. A. have B. land C. sad D. many
- ()2. A. give B. life C. like D. find
- ()3. A. lock B. modern C. none D. soft
- ()4. A. jump B. suit C. much D. sunshine
- ()5. A. big B. page C. bag D. gate
- ()6. A. head B. street C. meat D. piece
- ()7. A. holiday B. birthday C. today D. day
- ()8. A. turn B. Saturday C. hurt D. shirt
- ()9. A. laugh B. through C. though D. right
- ()10. A. whole B. when C. which D. where
- ()11. A. boxes B. wishes C. watches D. families
- ()12. A. cakes B. clocks C. days D. desks
- ()13. A. knife B. kill C. book D. take
- ()14. A. thank B. drink C. uncle D. spend
- ()15. A. sure B. place C. answer D. spell

第二章 冠 词

考试内容及要求

1. 掌握不定冠词、定冠词及零冠词的用法。
2. 重点考查定冠词的正确使用。

历年高职考试中所含的内容及形式

1. We all know he is _____ honest boy.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
(2008 年考题 单项选择)
2. Tom is _____ honest boy and he is studying in _____ university.
A. a; a B. an; an C. an; a D. a; an
(2009 年考题 单项选择)
3. John has _____ aunt, who works in _____ company in Chongqing.
A. a; a B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a
(2010 年考题 单项选择)
4. Jack's father is _____ doctor. He works in Southwest Hospital.
A. a B. an C. the D. /
(2011 年考题 单项选择)
5. I spend _____ hour in doing _____ work.
A. a; an B. a; a C. an; the D. a; the
(2012 年考题 单项选择)
6. Mary's father is _____ engineer who works in a factory.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
(2013 年考题 单项选择)
7. The book is very interesting. I bought it from _____ unknown little town.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
(2014 年考题 单项选择)
8. She wants to be the doctor when she grows up.
A B C D
(2014 年考题 单句辨错)
9. There is _____ airport in our city, and it is _____ first one in our province.
A. a; the B. an; the C. a; / D. an; /
(2015 年考题 单项选择)
10. Be more careful, or you will have a accident.
A B C D
(2015 年考题 单句辨错)

命题热点与命题趋向预测

虽然近五年的考题中冠词占分并不多,但决不能忽视。近五年热点集中于不定冠词 a、an 的用法,未来命题热点可能仍然会关注不定冠词 a、an 的用法。除序数词、专有名词前定冠词的用法,同学们还可关注形容词副词最高级、独一无二的事物前或是固定短语中定冠词的使用。

知识点拨

冠词是一种虚词,本身不可独立使用,只能放在名词前,帮助说明名词的含义。冠词分为不定冠词(a, an)和定冠词(the)。不定冠词泛指同类中的任何一个;定冠词表特指,指特定的人或物。

一、不定冠词的用法

不定冠词用于可数名词前,表示“一个”或“一”。不定冠词 a 用于辅音音素(指发音)开头的名词前,an 用于元音音素开头的名词前。如:a book, an apple, a university, an hour。

1. 第一次提到某人或某物时,用不定冠词 a 或 an 起介绍作用。

A girl is waiting for you at the school gate. 有个女孩在校门口等你。

He is studying in a university. 他在一所大学学习。

2. 表类别,即以其中之一代表一类。

This is a sheep, not a goat. 这是只绵羊,不是山羊。

An elephant is much heavier than a horse. 大象比马重得多。

3. 用于表示时间或度量的词前,具有“每一”的意思。

three times a day 一天三次

The train is running sixty miles an hour. 火车以每小时 60 英里行驶。

4. 用于某些固定词组中。

a few/a little 一点 go for a walk 出去散步 catch a cold 感冒

have a rest 休息一下 give a talk 演讲

二、定冠词的用法

定冠词 the 可用于可数名词前,也可用于不可数名词前,用于特指的人或物。

1. 表示“前面已说过的人或事物”的名词前用定冠词。

A girl is waiting for you at the school gate. The girl is very beautiful.

有个女孩在校门等你,这个女孩很漂亮。

2. 表示“说话人与听话人都知道共同所指的东西”的名词前加定冠词。

Let's read the passage together. 让我们一起来读这段短文。

Shut the door, please. 请关上那扇门。

3. 用于普通名词所构成的专有名词前。

the Great Wall 长城 the Summer Palace 颐和园

4. 用于表示世界上独一无二的名词前。

the sun 太阳 the world 世界 the earth 地球 the sky 天空

5. 用于序数词或形容词的最高级前。
the twelfth lesson 第十二课 **the** first 第一
She is **the** tallest in our class. 她是我们班上最高的。
Winter is **the** coldest season of the year. 冬天是一年中寒冷的季节。
6. 用于姓氏复数形式前，表示一家人。
the Greens 格林一家 **the** Zhangs 姓张的一家
7. 用于乐器的名称前。
play **the** piano/violin/guitar 弹钢琴，拉小提琴，弹吉他
8. 用于限制性定语从句修饰的名词前。
This is **the** place where I once lived. 这是我曾经住过的地方。
The man I talked with is my brother. 与我交谈的人是我的哥哥。
9. 用于某些形容词前，表示一类人。
the rich 富人 **the** old 老人
10. 在固定搭配中。
on **the** left/right 在左边/右边 in **the** east/south/west/north 在东方/南方/西方/北方
in **the** morning/afternoon/evening 在早晨/下午/晚上
in **the** middle of 在中间 in **the** end 最后
11. 形容词或副词的比较级前加 the，形成“the + 比较级，the + 比较级”，表示“越……越……”。
The more you eat, **the** fatter you will get. 你吃得越多，你会变得越胖。
The harder you study, **the** better you will be. 你学习越努力，你的成绩会越好。

三、不用冠词的情况

1. 专用名词前(人名、地名、节日、月份、星期、季节)
- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----|-----------|-----|
| 人名: Mark | 马克 | Tom | 汤姆 |
| 地名: China | 中国 | Chongqing | 重庆 |
| 节日: Children's Day | 儿童节 | Christmas | 圣诞节 |
| 月份: February | 二月 | December | 十二月 |
| 星期: Monday | 星期一 | Sunday | 星期天 |
2. 表示“早、中、晚”三餐的名词前。
What do you have for supper? 你晚餐吃什么?
I have breakfast at 7:00. 我七点吃早餐。
3. 表示球类活动或其他娱乐活动的名词前。
play football/basketball 踢足球/打篮球 play cards/chess 玩牌/下棋
4. 表示语言和学科的名词前。
She is interested in maths and English. 她对数学和英语感兴趣。
5. 不可数名词或可数名词复数表示泛指意义，而不是特指意义时，不用 the。
They are teachers, not students. 他们是教师，不是学生。
Life is getting better and better. 生活越来越好。

6. 名词前已有 this, that, my, some 等代词。
Monday is my busiest day. 星期一是我最忙的一天。
I want to buy this dictionary. 我想买这本字典。
7. 固定词组中。
in bed(在床上) go to school(去学校) go to bed(睡觉) in hospital(在医院)

考点分析

冠词是英语中使用频率最高的一类词，因而也是考试的一个热点。我们需要灵活掌握冠词规则，并在语言材料中灵活理解运用。高职考题中，涉及冠词的一般有三类题：一类是单项选择；一类是完形填空；还有就是改错题。考查内容主要集中在区分 a 和 an 的用法，掌握定冠词 the 的用法及不用冠词的场合。

【例 1】There is _____ “s” in the word “horse”.
A. a B. an C. the D. ×

导悟:答案 B。这道题考查的是 a 和 an 的区分。a 用在以辅音音素开头的词前，an 用于以元音音素开头的词前。这道题当中虽然“s”是辅音字母，但它的音标是[es]开头的音素为[e]，是个元音音素，所以应当用 an，选 B。

【例 2】_____ bad weather it is!
A. What B. What a C. How D. How a

导悟:答案 A。a 和 an 只能用在可数名词单数形式前，不可数名词表示不定数，前面是不能用 a 或 an 和数词来修饰的。weather 是一个不可数名词，因而 BD 答案明显有错。此题还考查了感叹句的句型“what+形容词+不可数名词+主+谓!”，因此答案为 A。

【例 3】The football hit him _____.
A. in the head B. on his face
C. in his face D. on the head

导悟:答案 D。此题考查的实际上是一个固定的词组，hit sb. in the face，意为“打在某人脸上”，类似的习惯用法有“hit sb. on the head, catch sb. by the hand”等，其中,the 不能用物主代词代替，因而应当选 D。

【例 4】_____ Yellow River is _____ second largest river in china.
A. The; / B. /; the C. /; / D. The; the

导悟:答案 D。此题考查了定冠词的用法，第一空实为专有名词，The Yellow River 是专有名词;第二空考查了对序数词前加定冠词的掌握。

知能精练

一、单项选择

1. Christmas is _____ important festival in many countries.
A. a B. an C. the D. some
2. There is _____ “n” and _____ “u” in the word “nut”.
A. a; an B. an; a C. a; a D. an; an

3. — Why not go by _____ taxi?
— Not a good idea; for there is too much _____ traffic during rush hours.
A. /; the B. a; the C. the; / D. /; /
4. There's _____ dictionary on _____ desk by your side.
A. a; the B. a; a C. the; a D. the; the
5. What _____ interesting work it is!
A. a B. an C. × D. the
6. — What about _____ film?
— I think it's _____ very interesting film.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; / D. the; a
7. _____ Greens are sitting on _____ left.
A. ×; × B. The; × C. The; the D. ×; the
8. They're going to _____ Beijing _____ day after tomorrow.
A. the; the B. the; a C. ×; the D. ×; ×
9. The boys bought _____ basketball because they like playing _____ basketball.
A. a; × B. a; the C. the; a D. the; the
10. Tom is _____ honest boy and he is studying in _____ university.
A. a; a B. an; an C. an; a D. a; an
11. John has _____ aunt; who works in _____ company in Chongqing.
A. a; a B. an; an C. a; an D. an; a
12. — How do you go to _____ work?
— I usually take _____ bus.
A. the; a B. /; a C. a; a D. the; /
13. — You've dropped _____ "s" in the word "across".
— Oh; _____ letter "s" should be doubled like this "across".
A. a; a B. an; a C. an; the D. the; the
14. _____ old man behind Mary is _____ university teacher.
A. An; an B. The; an C. The; a D. A; the
15. I spend _____ hour in doing _____ work.
A. a; an B. a; a C. an; the D. a; the
16. The book is very interesting. I bought it from _____ unknown little town.
A. an B. a C. the D. /
17. Mr. John is _____ European and his wife is _____ American.
A. an; an B. a; an C. an; a D. a; a
18. She caught me by _____ arm so that she couldn't fall.
A. the B. a C. my D. ×
19. Linda's father is _____ engineer who works in a factory.
A. an B. a C. the D. /

20. This is _____ empty bottle. Could you give me _____ full one?
A. the; the B. an; a C. a; a D. /; a

二、拓展训练

1. We like to play _____ football, while they like to play _____ piano very much.
A. ×; × B. ×; the C. the; the D. the; ×
2. _____ girl near _____ window is my sister.
A. The; the B. The; a C. A; the D. A; a
3. _____ harder you work, _____ more progress you will make.
A. A; a B. The; a C. The; the D. ×; ×
4. There's _____ "u" in the word "found" and _____ letter is in the middle of the word.
A. an; the B. a; the C. a; a D. the; the
5. _____ students in this school _____ 2560.
A. A number of; are B. The number of; are
C. A number of; is D. The number of; is
6. She is ill and now in _____ hospital. I'm going to _____ hospital to see her.
A. the; a B. a; the C. /; a D. /; the
7. John Smith is _____ of the two young men.
A. strong B. a strong C. the stronger D. the strongest
8. Don't read _____.
A. in the sun B. in sun C. in a sun D. under the sun
9. Yesterday Jack's mother went to _____ to see his teacher.
A. school B. the school C. a school D. an school
10. — What is _____ most useful invention in 20th century?
— _____ computer, I think.
A. a; A B. /; the C. the; The D. the; A
11. What will you have for _____ lunch?
A. the B. a C. an D. /
12. Lesson Three is _____ most difficult lesson, but it isn't _____ most difficult lesson in Book Two.
A. a; a B. a; the C. the; the D. the; a
13. _____ sun rises in _____ east.
A. The; the B. /; / C. The; / D. The; a
14. Granny took the little girl by _____ hand and thanked her for her help.
A. a B. her C. his D. the
15. — Would you lend me _____ paper to write _____ paper?
A. any; some B. any; a C. a; some D. some; a
16. March 8th is _____ Women's Day.
A. / B. the C. a D. an

17. I have _____ aunt. She is _____ university professor.

- A. a; a B. an; an C. an; a D. a; an

18. _____ Yellow River is _____ second longest river in China.

- A. The; / B. /; the C. /; / D. The; the

19. I think you should apologize to your mother, _____ sooner _____ better.

- A. a; a B. the; the C. the; a D. a; the

20. English is _____ useful language. It is used as _____ second language.

- A. the; the B. a; a C. an; a D. a; the

三、改错

1. John can play the piano and dance the disco very well.

- A B C D

2. You can get a application form at Window 3.

- A B C D

3. Cherry is a engineer in an IT company.

- A B C D

4. You'd better go by taxi, for there is too much a traffic during rush hour.

- A B C D

5. Peter spent half an hour in doing a work.

- A B C D

四、阅读理解

A pretty, well-dressed young lady stopped a taxi in a big square, and said to the driver. "Do you see that young man at the other side of the square?"

"Yes, " said the taxi driver. "The young man was standing outside a restaurant and looking impatiently at his watch every few seconds."

"Take me over there. " said the lady.

There were a lot of cars and buses and trucks in the square. So the taxi driver asked, "Are you afraid to cross the street?"

"Oh, no!" said the young lady. "But I said that I would meet that young man for lunch at one o'clock, and it is now a quarter to two. If I arrive in a taxi, it will at least seem as if I have tried not to be too late. "

1. How did the young woman get to the square?

- A. She got there on foot. B. She got there by bus.
C. The story doesn't tell us about it. D. She arrived in a taxi.

2. Why did she want to take a taxi?

- A. Because the square was too crowded.
B. Because she was too tired to walk.
C. Because she wanted to be seen in a hurry.
D. Because she wanted not to be late for the appointment.

3. The young man at the other side of the square _____.

- A. had some problem with his watch
B. was probably a waiter of the restaurant
C. had probably been waiting for a long time
D. was someone the young woman did not want to see

4. The young lady was _____.

- A. clever at making excuse B. not late at all
C. 45 minutes earlier D. 15 minutes late

5. Had she tried not to be so late?

- A. No, she was just going to pretend that she had tried.
B. No, she thought being late was better than being earlier.
C. Yes, she had at least tried not to be too late.
D. Yes, she had tried her best though she couldn't succeed.

第三章 数 词

考试内容及要求

掌握基数词和序数词的用法。

历年高职考试中所含的内容及形式

1. When my father was in his thirty, he began to learn drawing.
A B C D
(2007 年考题 单句辨错)
2. Our summer holiday is coming. Two _____ the students in our school will go to the mountains.
A. hundred B. hundreds C. hundred of D. hundreds of
(2010 年考题 单项选择)
3. We all think that the twenty one century will bring us more hope.
A B C D
(2010 年考题 单句辨错)
4. An old professor in his sixty's is invited to make a speech today.
A B C D
(2011 年考题 单句辨错)
5. Hundred of people are gathering in Tian'anmen Square to celebrate National Day.
A B C D
(2012 年考题 单句辨错)
6. The Yangtze River is the three longest river in the world.
A B C D
(2013 年考题 单句辨错)
7. This year is the ten years since they have got married.
A B C D
(2014 年考题 单句辨错)
8. We planted two hundreds trees in the center of our city this year.
A B C D
(2015 年考题 单句辨错)

命题热点与命题趋向预测

历年的考题中已经有太多关于 hundreds of, thousands of, five thousand, five hundred 的考题,可能命题者认为这是同学们比较容易错的点,事实上也是如此。2010 年更加深了考题,考了 two hundred of the students, 2015 年又回归到了 hundred\thousand。除此以外,2007 年,2011 年考查了在几十岁等数词的用法,2010,2013,2014 年考查了序数词的用法,这几年考数词都

出现在单句辨错这个大题里。

知识点拨

- 一、数词的定义
表示数目多少或顺序次第的词叫数词,表示数目多少的叫基数词,表示顺序的叫序数词。
- 二、基数词

表 3.1 基数词

1—12	13—19	20—90	百,千,百万,十亿
1 one	13 thirteen	20 twenty	100
2 two	14 fourteen	30 thirty	a /one hundred
3 three	15 fifteen	40 forty	1,000
4 four	16 sixteen	50 fifty	a /one thousand
5 five	17 seventeen	60 sixty	1,000,000
6 six	18 eighteen	70 seventy	a /one million
7 seven	19 nineteen	80 eighty	1,000,000,000
8 eight		90 ninety	a /one billion
9 nine			
10 ten			
11 eleven			
12 twelve			

- 注意:
- ①13—19 的基数词均以后缀-teen 结尾,如:注意 thirteen, fifteen, eighteen。
- ②20—90 的整十位数词均以-ty 结尾,如:注意 twenty, thirty, forty, fifty。
- ③几十几的基数词是由十位数词和个位数词合成,中间加连字符“-”。如:
21: twenty-one 32: thirty-two
- ④三位数的数词必须在百位和十位之间加 and。例如:
132: one hundred and thirty-two
208: two hundred and eight
- ⑤1, 000 以上的数字,从后往前数,每三位加一个逗号“,”,第一个逗号前为千 thousand,第二个逗号前为百万 million,第三个逗号前为十亿 billion。在上述数词中,hundred, thousand, million, billion 均用单数。例如:
2, 132: two thousand one hundred and thirty-two
1, 005, 713: one million five thousand seven hundred and thirteen
- ⑥hundreds of 数以百计的
thousands of 成千上万的
millions of 成百万的

⑦基数词可以和名词构成合成形容词，但其中的名词一定要用单数。如：

- a two-month holiday 两个月的假期
- an eight-year-old boy 一个八岁大的男孩

三、序数词

一般来讲，序数词是在基数词尾上加上-th，但也有例外，如表 3. 2。

表 3. 2 序数词

第一至第十二	第十三至第十九	第二十至第九十
1st first	13th thirteenth	20th twentieth
2nd second	14th fourteenth	21st twenty-first
3rd third	15th fifteenth	22nd twenty-second
4th fourth	16th sixteenth	
5th fifth	17th seventeenth	30th thirtieth
6th sixth	18th eighteenth	40th fortieth
7th seventh	19th nineteenth	50th fiftieth
8th eighth		60th sixtieth
9th ninth		70th seventieth
10th tenth		80th eightieth
11th eleventh		90th ninetieth
12th twelfth		

注意：

- ①在第一到第十九中，注意第一，第二，第三，第五，第八，第九，第十二，与其他有何不同。
- ②第二十到第九十是将基数词词尾 y 为 i，加上-eth 构成。
- ③几十几以上的序数词，其中只有个位才用序数词，如：第二十一，twenty-first。
- ④序数词前常带有定冠词 the。

四、数词的作用

1. 表示编号

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Lesson One/the first lesson | 第一课 |
| Bus No. 3/the No. 3 bus | 3 路公共汽车 |
| Page Two/the second page | 第 2 页 |
| No. 101 Middle School | 101 中学 |
| Room 302 | 302 房间 |
| the first crossing | 第一个十字路口 |

2. 表示年月日

- (1) 年份用基数，先读前一位或两位数，再读后两位数。
1997:nineteen ninety-seven

- 1905:nineteen hundred and five
- 2000:two thousand
- 公元前 352 年:three fifty-two B. C.
- 公元 567 年:five sixty-seven A. D.

(2) 日期用序数词表示，月份有固定的说法。

- | | | |
|--------------|------------|---------------|
| 1 月 January | 5 月 May | 9 月 September |
| 2 月 February | 6 月 June | 10 月 October |
| 3 月 March | 7 月 July | 11 月 November |
| 4 月 April | 8 月 August | 12 月 December |
- 4 月 5 日——写法:April 5, 读法:April the fifth 或 the fifth of April。
 - 12 月 25 日——写法:December 25, 读法:December the twenty-fifth。
 - 1949 年 10 月 1 日——写法:October 1 1949, 读法:October the first, nineteen forty-nine。

(3) 世纪与年代。

- 19 世纪:the nineteenth century
- 20 世纪 90 年代:写作 the 1990s, 读作 the nineteen nineties。

注意:整十数后用复数除表示年代，还可表示在某人几十岁时，如 in...his...twenties 即表示在他二十几岁时。

3. 表示钟点，用基数词

- (1) 表示几点整用基数词加 o'clock，但常省略。例如：
9 o'clock 9:00
- (2) 表示“几点过几分”用 past，但分数必须在半小时以内。例如：
9:05 five past nine
9:15 fifteen(a quarter) past nine
9:30 half past nine
- (3) 表示“差几分到几点”用 to，但分数必须在半小时以上。例如：
9:45 a quarter to ten
9:55 five to ten
- (4) 在日常生活中常简化，直接照数字顺序读。例如：
9:15 nine fifteen
9:30 nine thirty
9:45 nine forty-five

4. 表示分数，小数及百分数

- (1) 分数表示法。分子用基数词，分母用序数词，分子大于 1 时，分母用复数。例如：
1/3 one-third 2/3 two-thirds
1/2 one-second(a half) 1/4 one-fourth(a quarter)
- (2) 小数表示法，分数点用 point。例如：
3.25 three point two five