

一点通学案

江苏中等职业学校学业水平测试

英语测试要点 **及** 过关训练

主编 濮海慧 薛 辉

中国矿业大学出版社

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业水平测试

英语测试要点及过关训练

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前 言

为贯彻落实国家及江苏省中长期教育改革和发展规划纲要,深化中等职业教育教学改革,加强并规范中等职业教育教学管理,全面提高中等职业教育教学质量,建立和完善中等职业教育教学质量监控和评价体系,全面提高中等职业学校学生综合素质,根据《省政府办公厅转发省教育厅〈关于进一步提高职业教育教学质量的意见〉》(苏政办发[2012]194号)精神、教育部颁发的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》(2009版),认真分析南通市中职学生学业现状,严格按照《江苏省中等职业教育学业水平英语测试大纲》要求,编写了此书。

《江苏中等职业学校学业水平测试:英语测试要点及过关训练》是面向全体中等职业学校学生,旨在帮助中等职业学校教师与学生理解《江苏省中等职业教育学业水平英语测试大纲》,提高英语教学效果,减轻职校学生的学业负担,构建与实施中高职相衔接的英语教学体系,促进职校学生的全面发展和素质教育的全面实施。编写组认真研读了江苏省职业教育教学改革创新指导委员会审定的《英语》1~4册各单元知识点,紧扣考纲,依照达标性、过关性考试的要求,进行考点系统梳理,注重英语学法指导,特别注重训练能力层级和难度的梯度分布。

《江苏中等职业学校学业水平测试:英语测试要点及过关训练》大体上分为三大板块:①要点回顾,包括语音、语法、词汇短语;②专项训练,听力专项训练、语言基础知识与基本技能专项训练和语言综合运用专项训练三个部分组成;③模拟试卷。

本书是集体智慧的结晶,由南通市职业教育英语教科研中心组牵头编写,濮海慧、薛辉、王剑英、王婧璿、严景芳、李焱、宋玖珣、陆晓丽、陈晓红、章涓、谢书梅、谢余娣等老师参加了编写。南通市教育局、南通市教科研中心领导和专家为本书的编写提供了诸多支持,特此感谢!同时在编写本书的过程中,引用了有关单位的成果,在此一并表示谢意!由于时间仓促,对达标性考纲的理解尚欠深刻,加之编者水平有限,很多地方可能还不完善,恳切希望各个学校的同行们在使用过程中向我们提出宝贵建议,以便共同提高,使我市中职学生英语学业水平测试达标率步入全省前列。

编者

目 录

第一章 江苏中等职业学校学业水平测试英语考试大纲.....	1
第二章 要点回顾.....	9
第一节 语音.....	9
第二节 语法	16
第三节 词汇短语	33
第三章 专项训练	60
第一节 听力专项训练	60
第二节 语言基础知识与基本技能专项训练	65
第三节 语言综合运用专项训练	75
第四章 模拟试卷	88
模拟试卷(一)	88
模拟试卷(二)	96
模拟试卷(三).....	104
模拟试卷(四).....	112

第一章 江苏中等职业学校学业水平测试 英语考试大纲

《江苏省中等职业学校学业水平测试英语考试大纲》以下简称《大纲》主要依据教育部 2009 年颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》和 2010 年江苏省教育科学研究院颁布的《江苏省五年制高职英语课程标准》制定,以江苏省职业教育教学改革创新指导委员会审定的江苏省职业学校文化课教材《英语》1~4 册为考试复习范围(试点测试的 2012 级考试范围为 1~3 册),重点考查三年制中职学生和五年制高职学生的英语基础知识、基本技能、日常英语应用能力、职场英语应用能力等方面的综合能力。

一、命题原则

(1) 考核内容应贴近教学实际,要基于《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》和《江苏省五年制高职英语课程标准》,立足能力,回归教材,总体涵盖面不少于教材所含语言知识与技能的 80%,主要考查内容为体现职业学校英语课程特点的英语基础知识、基本技能和英语综合应用能力。

(2) 命题保持相对稳定,体现江苏省职业学校文化课教材《英语》的基本理念和教学目标,力求科学、准确、公平、规范。试卷要有信度、效度和区分度,使约 95%的考生能得到基本分,达到合格水平,同时要使中等、优秀学生的水平得到层次体现。

二、考试内容及要求

(一) 语言知识

要求考生能够理解并正确使用《英语》教材 1~4 册中的基本英语语法知识,能够掌握约 2 000 个英语单词和 250 个习惯用语或固定搭配以及 300 个左右行业通用的专业词汇及缩略语,能够掌握日常生活及通用职业场景下的基本交际用语,能认读国际音标,掌握拼读规则。

(二) 语言运用

1. 听力

要求考生听懂有关日常生活和通用职业场景中所熟悉话题的简短对话和独白,语速约为 80 词/分钟。考生应能:

- (1) 利用关键词捕捉简单信息;
- (2) 听懂职业场景中的活动安排;
- (3) 理解日常交际对话的大意。

2. 阅读

要求考生能读懂《大纲》“话题项目表”范围内常见题材的简短阅读材料,并回答相关问题,材料包括与日常生活相关的短文,与职业场景相关的应用文,如公告、产品说明、信函等。考生应能:

- (1) 抓住阅读材料的中心意思;
- (2) 理解文中具体信息;
- (3) 理解作者的观点、意图和态度;
- (4) 能读懂简单的应用文;
- (5) 根据文中信息简单地进行判断、推理。

3. 书面表达

要求考生能根据所给提示与要求,进行简单的表格填写或者通过排序、填词、补充句子等方式完成一篇 60 词的短文,包括应用文,如信函、申请、通知、简介等书写能力的考查。考生应能:

- (1) 做到格式正确,书写规范;
- (2) 使用一定的句型、词汇,简单地介绍人物,描述事物;
- (3) 简单地表达观点与看法。

三、考试形式及试卷结构

(一) 考试形式

本考试采取闭卷笔试形式,考试时间为 100 分钟,试卷满分为 100 分。

(二) 试卷结构

本考试试卷结构、题型、题量、分值、建议答题时间等具体情况如表 1-1 所列。

表 1-1

试卷结构

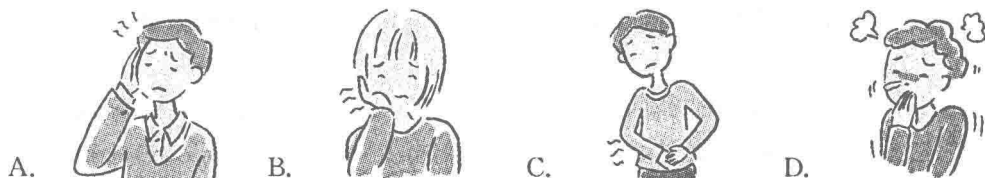
项 目			题型	题量	分值(分)	建议答题时间(分钟)
第一部分	听力	短对话	听录音,选图片	5	5	5
		短文	判断/单项选择	5	5	5
第二部分	语言基础知识与基本技能	音标	判断/单项选择	5	5	5
		交际对话	单项选择	10	10	10
		词义匹配	连线选择	10	10	10
		词汇与语法	单项选择	20	20	15
第三部分	语言综合运用	阅读理解	判断/单项选择/填空	20	35	30
		书面表达	正确书写句子	5	5	5
			写作	1	5	15
合计				81	100	100

四、典型题示例

第一部分:听力(共两题,满分 10 分)

1. 听录音,选择与所听内容相符合的图片(听两遍)(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

1. ()



[听力原文]

—You look so pale.

—Yes, I feel headache today.

[答案] A.

II. 听录音,判断正误,正确的涂 A,错误的涂 B(听三遍)(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

6. () China is at the top in growing wheat and rice of all the countries in the world.

7. () Russian farmers plant the most potatoes in the world.

8. () China also grows the most oranges on the earth.

9. () America offers us the best and most apples.

10. () The best bananas are grown in Brazil.

[听力原文]

Wheat and rice are eaten in most Asian countries as main food. You know China is at the top in growing wheat and rice of all the countries in the world. Potatoes can be cooked into many kinds of food and they are delicious, too. Russian farmers grow the most potatoes in the world. We should also eat some fruits every day because they are good for our health. The most oranges are grown in Brazil of all the countries in the world. America offers us the best and most apples.

[答案] 6. A; 7. A; 8. B; 9. A; 10. B.

第二部分: 基础知识与基本技能(共四题,满分 45 分)

III. 总结规律,从方框内找出各小题画线部分的音标(共 5 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 5 分)

A. /æ/ B. /əu/ C. /t/ D. /iz/ E. /p/

11. () walked cooked stopped typed

[答案] C.

IV. 在 II 栏中找出与 I 栏中相对应的句子(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

(A)

I

16. () This is my teacher, Miss Li.

II

A. Yes, I'll offer you a discount of 10%.

17. () What's the temperature? B. Nice to meet you.
 18. () What do you do in your spare time? C. How would you like that cooked?
 19. () Can you make it cheaper? D. It's twenty-eight degrees.
 20. () I'll have the T-bone steak. E. I like reading books.

[答案] 16. B; 17. D; 18. E; 19. A; 20. C.

V. 在 II 栏中找出与 I 栏中相对应的词义解释(共 10 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 10 分)

(A)

- | I | II |
|-----------------|--|
| 26. () guide | A. how good or bad something is |
| 27. () save | B. to try to find someone or something by looking very carefully |
| 28. () private | C. very good, especially in an unexpected way |
| 29. () offer | D. for use by one person or group, not for everyone |
| 30. () quality | E. to keep money in a bank so that you can use it later |
| | F. to provide something that people need or want |
| | G. someone whose job is to take tourists to a place and show them around |

[答案] 26. G; 27. E; 28. D; 29. F; 30. A.

VI. 词汇与语法(共 20 小题;每小题 1 分,满分 20 分)

36. () —_____.

—I paid twelve pounds altogether for the bill.

- A. How much did you pay? B. How much does it cost?
 C. How many did you pay? D. How much does it take?

37. () —_____ you _____ the movie "Transformer"?

—Yes, I have. I _____ it last night.

- A. Did... see... saw B. Have... seen... saw
 C. Did... see... have seen D. Have... seen... have seen

[答案] 36. A; 37. B.

第三部分: 语言综合运用(共两题,满分 45 分)

VII. 阅读理解(共 20 小题;A、B、C 篇每小题 2 分,D 篇每小题 1 分,满分 35 分)

(A)

The morning of Thanksgiving Day in New York City is busy. People crowd the streets to see a special event—the Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade. It is presented by Macy's Department Store every Thanksgiving Day. The unique event makes Thanksgiving a great festival in New York City.

In 1924, the first Parade was held by many Macy's Department Store employees. On the day of Thanksgiving, the employees marched to Macy's flagship store with bright

costumes. The interesting event attracted lots of people. The Parade was such a success that Macy's Department Store declared it would hold such an event every year.

One tradition at that time was the releasing of the balloons. They would float for several days and fly to other places.

The Parade always goes on, rainy or sunny except from 1942 to 1944 because of World War II. The large balloons of cartoon characters, high school marching bands and the large audience make New York City's Thanksgiving Day special, interesting and famous.

56. ()—How is the morning of Thanksgiving Day?

—It's _____.

A. hot B. free C. busy D. clean

57. ()—When did the first Parade start?

—In _____.

A. 1924 B. 1942 C. 1944 D. 1842

58. ()—Where was the event held?

—It was held in the city of _____.

A. New York B. Tokyo C. Paris D. Sydney

59. ()—How often was Macy's Thanksgiving Day Parade held?

—It was held _____.

A. once a month B. twice a year

C. three or four times a year D. every year

60. () How many years was Thanksgiving Day Parade held?

A. Eighty-seven B. Eighty-four

C. Seventy-seven D. Seventy-four

(B)

判断正误,正确的涂 A,错误的涂 B。

A dictionary is very important for the learners of English. A good English learner should know how to use a dictionary.

First find a good dictionary. There are two kinds of dictionaries for us—one kind is English-Chinese dictionaries, and the other is Chinese-English dictionaries. Since you do not know much English yet, you should choose an English-Chinese dictionary which not only gives you the meaning of the English words in Chinese but also gives you some explanations.

When you see a new word, do not use the dictionary immediately. Try to work out what it means before you look it up in the dictionary. If you cannot, then look up the word in the dictionary.

The dictionary usually tells you —(1) the spelling of the word; (2) the pronunciation

of the word; (3) the different meanings of the word; (4) the different ways in which the word is used in sentences. All the information is useful.

61. () A dictionary is very important for a student to learn maths.

62. () If a student does not know much English, he or she should choose an English-Chinese dictionary.

63. () If we don't know the meaning of a word, we can look it up in the dictionary immediately.

64. () A dictionary usually tells us how to use a dictionary.

65. () A dictionary can tell us the spelling, the pronunciation, the meanings and the sample sentences of the word.

(C)

信息匹配。在本节中,你将读到 5 段描述和 6 条相关的信息。请将这些描述和相应的信息匹配起来,并把与信息对应的字母填写在空格里。注意有一条冗余信息。

1. Decide which house would be the most suitable for the persons to rent.

(1) Mary and Connie are sisters. They have a clothes shop in the downtown area of the city. _____

(2) Susan has just graduated from college. She is single. Her hometown is in Shanghai, but she wants to find a job in Nanjing. She wants to find a cheaper house. _____

(3) Lora and Tim is a couple. They have a child who is a middle school student. They want to find a house with convenient transportation. _____

(4) Mr. Lee is single. He is the boss of a big company, and has a car. He wants to find a bigger house in a quiet place. _____

(5) Dick and Sarah is a couple. They have a child. They live with Dick's parents who are nearly 80 years old. So they want to find a house with more than 3 rooms. _____

A

1. In the ground floor with a big garden.

2. Two living rooms and four rooms.

3. Floor space: 130 square meters

4. Price: RMB 3,500/month

B

1. Located in the downtown area

2. One living room and two bedrooms

3. Floor space: 80 square meters

4. Price: RMB 1,600/month

C

1. One living room and one bedroom

2. A little old and simply equipped

3. Floor space: 40 square meters

4. Price: RMB 600/month

5. Can be paid month by month

D

1. A living room and two bedrooms

2. Far away from the downtown area but near the subway and bus station

3. Floor space: 70 square meters

4. Price: RMB 1,200/month

E

1. In the suburb area of the city

2. Equipped with a parking space and a big garden.

3. A living room, a bedroom and a study room

4. Floor space: 100 square meters

5. Price: RMB 2,000/month

F

1. In the ground floor

2. A living room and two bedrooms

3. Floor space: 60 square meters

4. Price: RMB 1,300/month

5. Must be paid year by year

(D)

阅读下面的对话,然后按要求填写电话留言。

It was 9:30 am., on the morning of Oct. 21. The phone in Mr. White's office rang.

A: Could I speak to Mr. White?

B: I'm sorry. He isn't in right now. May I help you?

A: Well, I'd like to talk about the new machines tomorrow. This is John Grey of the Dahua Company.

B: I'm afraid he won't be free tomorrow morning. Can you come tomorrow afternoon?

A: Well. What time?

B: Any time before 5:00 pm..

A: OK. I'll come at 2:00 tomorrow afternoon.

TELEPHONE MESSAGE

FROM: (71) _____ TO: (72) _____

DATE: (73) _____ TIME: (74) _____

MESSAGE: (75) _____

[答案]

56. C; 57. A; 58. A; 59. D; 60. B; 61. B; 62. A; 63. B; 64. B; 65. A; 66. B; 67. C;
68. D; 69. E; 70. A; 71. John Grey; 72. Mr. White; 73. Oct. 21; 74. 9:30 am.;
75. to talk about the new machines tomorrow.

Ⅷ. 写作(共 2 题; 每题 5 分, 满分 10 分)

请将下列单词按所给的顺序组成正确句子, 注意书写格式及标点符号(5 分)

76. how, hard, they, are, studying

[答案] 略。

81. 根据下列问题, 以“My favorite festival”为题目, 写一篇 60 个单词左右的文章(5 分)

1. Which festival do you like best?
2. What do you do in this festival?
3. What do you eat in this festival?
4. How do you celebrate this festival?
5. Why do you like it?

[答案]

My favorite festival—Spring Festival

My favorite festival is Spring Festival. It is a Chinese traditional festival. It is also the most important festival in China. We wear new clothes and have a big family dinner. We eat some delicious food, such as dumplings, fish and spring rolls. After dinner, we watch fireworks together. Father and mother give us some lucky money. I like Spring Festival best because it makes me happy.

第二章 要点回顾

第一节 语 音

英语国际音标共 48 个音素,其中元音音素 20 个,辅音音素 28 个。元音是指发音时声带振动,气流自由呼出不受任何阻碍,这样形成的语音。不论声带振动与否,发音时气流在发音器官的某一部分受到一定阻碍,这样形成的语音为辅音。

一、元音

(一) 单元音:发音时唇形和舌头位置不发生变化

[i:]	he	tea	see	key	sheep
[ə:]	bird	shirt	nurse	her	girl
[ɔ:]	wall	door	bought	more	four
[a:]	car	farm	class	aunt	after
[u:]	food	two	soup	blue	fruit
[i]	six	very	list	sit	pig
[e]	head	yes	bed	better	hotel
[æ]	map	bag	flag	black	and
[ʌ]	bus	fun	come	cup	love
[ə]	teacher	doctor	forget	polite	dollar
[u]	look	good	could	woman	put
[ɒ]	hot	lost	not	lot	box

(二) 双元音:由两单元音组成,发音时由一个元音滑向另一个元音,唇形和舌头位置都要作相应的变化

[ei]	name	play	great	rain	they
[ai]	bike	my	fine	eye	light
[ɔi]	boy	oil	voice	toy	choice
[iə]	beer	deer	ear	near	idea
[εə]	pear	there	fair	bear	care
[uə]	sure	poor	tour	lure	rural
[əu]	home	go	know	boat	show
[au]	house	out	mouse	now	down

二、辅音

(一) 清辅音:发音时声带不振动的辅音为清辅音

[p]	pen	pig	paper	pencil	play
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[t]	<u>tea</u>	<u>stay</u>	<u>satisfy</u>	<u>laptop</u>	<u>time</u>
[k]	<u>key</u>	<u>can</u>	<u>kite</u>	<u>lock</u>	<u>book</u>
[f]	<u>fat</u>	<u>phone</u>	<u>flower</u>	<u>friend</u>	<u>elephant</u>
[s]	<u>sit</u>	<u>cinema</u>	<u>case</u>	<u>seat</u>	<u>miss</u>
[ʃ]	<u>sheep</u>	<u>she</u>	<u>wash</u>	<u>shoe</u>	<u>ship</u>
[θ]	<u>think</u>	<u>thank</u>	<u>mouth</u>	<u>thing</u>	<u>tooth</u>
[h]	<u>head</u>	<u>hot</u>	<u>home</u>	<u>how</u>	<u>happy</u>
[tʃ]	<u>catch</u>	<u>cheap</u>	<u>rich</u>	<u>china</u>	<u>chair</u>

(二) 浊辅音:发音时声带振动的辅音为浊辅音

[b]	<u>bed</u>	<u>baby</u>	<u>job</u>	<u>about</u>	<u>big</u>
[d]	<u>dad</u>	<u>add</u>	<u>door</u>	<u>do</u>	<u>desk</u>
[g]	<u>good</u>	<u>girl</u>	<u>garden</u>	<u>bag</u>	<u>grade</u>
[v]	<u>very</u>	<u>seven</u>	<u>voice</u>	<u>five</u>	<u>vase</u>
[ʒ]	<u>television</u>	<u>pleasure</u>	<u>decision</u>	<u>usual</u>	<u>measure</u>
[ð]	<u>that</u>	<u>clothes</u>	<u>those</u>	<u>these</u>	<u>than</u>
[z]	<u>close</u>	<u>zoo</u>	<u>prize</u>	<u>raise</u>	<u>eyes</u>
[l]	<u>like</u>	<u>deal</u>	<u>tell</u>	<u>late</u>	<u>table</u>
[m]	<u>my</u>	<u>map</u>	<u>seem</u>	<u>come</u>	<u>some</u>
[n]	<u>nice</u>	<u>mind</u>	<u>run</u>	<u>gain</u>	<u>nose</u>
[ŋ]	<u>sing</u>	<u>ink</u>	<u>king</u>	<u>song</u>	<u>thank</u>
[j]	<u>you</u>	<u>year</u>	<u>yard</u>	<u>yet</u>	<u>yes</u>
[w]	<u>wait</u>	<u>wheel</u>	<u>wide</u>	<u>while</u>	<u>when</u>
[r]	<u>race</u>	<u>free</u>	<u>pray</u>	<u>wrong</u>	<u>road</u>
[dʒ]	<u>orange</u>	<u>suggest</u>	<u>gentle</u>	<u>jump</u>	<u>bridge</u>
[tr]	<u>tree</u>	<u>try</u>	<u>true</u>	<u>track</u>	<u>train</u>
[dr]	<u>dry</u>	<u>dream</u>	<u>dress</u>	<u>children</u>	<u>drink</u>
[ts]	<u>sits</u>	<u>seats</u>	<u>puts</u>	<u>mates</u>	<u>parents</u>
[dz]	<u>hands</u>	<u>needs</u>	<u>friends</u>	<u>beds</u>	<u>spends</u>

三、发音规则

(一) 动词过去式词尾-ed 的发音规则

1. 在清辅音后([t]除外)读作[t]。如:asked, helped, watched, stopped。
2. 在浊辅音和元音后读作[d]。如:enjoyed, studied, moved, called。
3. 在 t/d 后读作[id]。如:wanted, needed。

(二) 动词第三人称单数词尾的变化及发音规则

(1) 大多数动词在词尾加“s”在清辅音后发音为[s],在浊辅音及元音后发音为[z]。如:

① stop—stops [s] make—makes [s]。

② read—reads [z] play—plays [z]。

(2) 以辅音字母加“y”结尾的,要先将“y”变为“i”,然后在加“es”读[iz]。如:

fly—flies [z] carry—carries [z]。

study—studies [z] worry—worries。

(3) 以“s, x, ch, sh”结尾的,在词尾加“es”,发音为[iz]。如:

teach—teaches [iz] watch—watches [iz]

(4) 以“o”结尾的动词,加“es”,读[z]。如:

go—goes [z] do—does [z]

(三) 可数名词的复数形式的发音规则

(1) 绝大多数的可数名词的复数形式,是在该词末尾加上后缀-s。

读音变化:结尾是清辅音读[s],结尾是浊辅音或元音读[z]。

例:friend→friends; cat→cats; style→styles; sport→sports; piece→pieces。

(2) 凡是以 s, z, x, ch, sh 结尾的词,在该词末尾加上后缀-es 构成复数。

读音变化:统一加读[iz]。

例:bus→buses; fox→foxes; match→matches; flash→flashes; box→boxes; watch→watches; actress→actresses; class→classes; coach(长途车)→coaches; dress→dresses; sandwich→sandwiches; toothbrush→toothbrushes; waitress(女侍者)→waitresses。

(3) 以辅音字母+y 结尾的名词,将 y 改变为 i,再加-es。

读音变化:加读[z]。

例:candy→candies; fairy→fairies; lady→ladies; story→stories; strawberry→strawberries; baby→babies; puppy→puppies; library→libraries; dictionary→dictionaries; cherry→cherries; activity→activities。

(4) 以元音+y 结尾的名词,在词尾直接加 s。

读音变化:加读[z]。

(5) 以-f 或-fe 结尾的名词,多为将-f 或-fe 改变为-ves,但有例外。

读音变化:尾音[f]改读[vz]。

例:knife→knives; life→lives; leaf→leaves; staff(员工)→staves; scarf(围巾)→scarves。

(6) 以-o 结尾的名词,如果不是外来词或缩写,就加-es,否则加-s 构成复数。(有生命的加 es,无生命的加 s)

读音变化:加读[z]。

例:tomato→tomatoes; potato→potatoes; hero→heroes

反例:piano→pianos(外来词); photo→photos; zoo→zoos; radio→radios。

四、音节的划分

音节:音节是读音的基本单位,任何单词的读音,都是分解为一个个音节朗读。以元音结尾的音节称为开音节,以辅音结尾的音节称为闭音节。在英语中元音特别响亮,一个元音

可构成一个音节,一个元音和一个或几个辅音音素结合也可以构成一个音节。一般说来,元音可以构成音节,辅音不响亮,不能构成音节。但英语辅音字母中有 4 个辅音[m],[n],[ŋ],[l]是响音,它们和辅音音素结合,也可构成音节。它们构成的音节往往出现在词尾,一般是非重读音节。英语的词有一个音节的,两个音节的,多个音节的,一个音节叫单音节,两个音节叫双音节,三个音节以上叫多音节。

划分音节的方法:① 元音是构成音节的主体,辅音是音节的分界线。② 两辅音之间不管有多少个元音,一般都是一个音节。如:bed 床,bet 打赌,seat 座位,beat 毒打,beaut 极好的,beau'ty 美。③ 两元音字母之间有一个辅音字母时,辅音字母归后一音节,如:stu'dent 学生,la'bour 劳动。④ 有两个辅音字母时,一个辅音字母归前一音节,一个归后一音节,如:let'ter 信,win'ter 冬天。⑤ 不能拆分的字母组合按字母组合划分音节。如:fa'ther 父亲,tea'cher 教师。

五、单词重音

(1) 单音节词。单音节词多数是重读音节,标记读音时不需要使用重读符号。例如:

bag [bæg]	book [buk]	club [klʌb]
bird [bɜ:d]	snail[sneɪl]	fish [fɪʃ]
pitch[pɪtʃ]	fridge [frɪdʒ]	school [sku:l]

(2) 双音节词。双音节词通常第一个音节重读。例如:

borrow → bor-row letter → let-ter daughter → daugh-ter
window → win-dow toilet → toi-let manage → ma-nage
student → stu-dent teacher → tea-cher level → le-vel

(3) 多音节词。多音节词通常在倒数第三个音节上重读。在多音节单词中有时还要使用次重读符号,用来说明其中的元音字母组合要按重读音节中的读音规则发音。例如:

uni'iversity; possi'bility; oppor'tunity

六、句子重音

在句子中,只有能表达实际意义的词才受重音,即实词受重音。

在朗读句子时,有重读,有次重读,句子的重读只有一个点,这个点就是收到句子重音的单词的重读音节,其他实词的重音节是次重读。在不特殊强调和对比的情况下,句子的重音落在最后一个出现的实词上。

实词包括:名词,动词,形容词,副词,数词等,代词不重读。

I met her in the railway station.

In the box, he found a letter.

He is the person I talked with.

That's a famous artist.

He can do that easily.

Oh, it's very nice.

She and I study in the same class. (两个代词做并列主语,表示对比,需重读)

In the dinning room they found the wallet. (介词位于句首,重读)

He is with his teacher at the moment. (介词位于系动词后,重读)