

薛群颖 主编

苏州市

通用外语(英语)水平等级考试指导用书

SUZHOU SHI
TONGYONG WAIYU
(YINGYU)SHUIPING
DENGJI KAOSHI
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编写说明

《苏州市通用外语(英语)水平等级考试指导用书》是专门为苏州地区参加通用英语水平等级考试的职业学校学生量身定做的复习指导用书,旨在帮助学生明确考试内容和标准,巩固在职业教育阶段所必需掌握的语言知识,提高听、说、读、写、译的基本技能,学习常用的解题技巧,以便顺利通过水平等级考试。

本书依据2009年1月国家教育部颁布的《中等职业教育英语教学大纲》,结合《苏州市通用外语(英语)水平等级考试(职校学生版)大纲》,确定了“语言原味化、材料生活化、题型多样化、训练有效化”的编写原则。

本书共分四个部分:第一部分为考试大纲及附录;第二部分是词汇表,包括2200个左右的大纲词汇和常用的基数词、序数词、日期、月份、时间(包括缩写形式);第三部分是题型自测,以通用英语水平等级考试的题型为编写结构,分为初级和中级两个部分,每个题型除提供一定数量的练习以外,还以例题的形式进行学习策略指导及解题分析,帮助学生提高答题能力;第四部分是综合自测,提供完整的两个级别的试卷各1份,以便学生进行综合能力自测。

为方便学生进行听力训练,本书提供与练习配套的录音光盘,光盘内容包括参考答案及听力录音。

本书编写人员如下:

主编:薛群颖,苏州市教育科学研究院英语教研员,中学高级。副主编:陈艳,吴中职教中心校英语教研组长,中学高级。孙月远,相城职教中心校教务主任,中学高级。参与编写的人员有:桂文顺、马永、顾冬梅、徐芳、陶敏芳、陈侗、顾佩秋、陈昌明和李军。

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第一部分

大纲及附录

一、考试目的

“苏州市通用外语(英语)水平等级考试”是苏州市教育局自学考试办公室与苏州市教育科学研究院联合推出的一项针对职业院校学生的英语等级考试。它既是职业教育在文化基础课课程改革中对学生学习评价改革的一项重要举措,又是为适应本市经济发展和扩大对外交流的需求,满足职业类学生应对企业要求和自身发展的有效手段。

二、参加对象

苏州市九年制义务教育初中毕业后进入职业院校学习的一至三年级在校学生。

三、考试要求和形式

考试根据中国教育部 2009 年颁布的《中等职业学校英语教学大纲》的要求,考查学生的英语基础知识和基本技能,注重基础性、生活性、实用性,兼顾学生的实际水平,充分考虑学生的发展方向,体现学以致用的教学指导思想。

“苏州市通用外语(英语)水平等级考试”分为初级和中级两个级别。

初级考试采用计算机机考的形式。电脑根据考试要求在题库中选题,当场配题。学生闭卷答题。考试时间为 90 分钟,满分 100 分。试卷难易度比例为 7:2:1(容易题:中等题:较难题)。成绩达到 60 分即为合格,获初级证书;达到 60 分及以上者可再报名参加中级考试。

中级考试在学生通过初级考试的基础上加试口试或笔试,满分各为 40 分。旅游、营销、宾馆服务等涉外专业考生必须选报口试。

口试时间共 15 分钟,考生有 5 分钟的准备时间,面试时间 10 分钟,由考官采用二对一



面试的形式(面试考官由英语教师、外籍教师、宾馆旅游等行业从业人员担任,通过培训、认证后聘用)。笔试时间 60 分钟,采用闭卷形式,可自带纸质英汉、汉英词典。

口试成绩达到 32 分及以上或笔试成绩达到 28 分及以上,即通过中级考试,获中级证书。

四、考试题型和试卷结构

1. (1) 初级考试分为听力和书面两大类,考试题型、题量和计分详见下表:

类型	题号	题型	题量	计分
听力	I	单选题选词	12	12
	II	听句选答	12	12
	III	对话选择	12	12
	IV	短文选择	4	4
书面	V	单项选择	20	20
	VI	阅读理解	20	40
合 计		6	80	100

说明:听力部分选项为三选一,书面部分选项为四选一。

对话部分为每题一问一答。

短文有两篇,每篇短文词数为 150 个左右,短文后面有两个问题。

(2) 初级试题难易度和分值比例见下表:

类型和分值	难易度和分值		
	难 10 分	中等 20 分	易 70 分
听力 40 分	短文选择 4 分	听句选答 2 分 对话选择 2 分	单选题选词 12 分 听句选答 10 分 对话选择 10 分
单选 20 分	6 分	6 分	8 分
阅读 40 分 (共 5 篇,每篇 4 题)	/	每篇 1 题共 10 分	每篇 3 题共 30 分

2. (1) 中级考试口试题型、题量和计分详见下表:

题号	题型	题量	计分
I	日常会话	5	10
II	朗读短文	1	10
III	回答问题(根据短文)	3	6
IV	话题简述	1	14
合 计		10	40

说明:详见中级考试题例。



(2) 口试各题型测试目的和要求:

	日常会话	朗读短文	回答问题	话题简述
目的	测试学生日常交际用语的掌握情况	测试学生语音、句子重音、连续、不完全爆破、意群和停顿、升调和降调的准确及流畅程度	测试学生对文章的理解并通过有意义的口语交际进行表达的能力	测试学生按提示要求连续说话的能力
要求	能根据实际情况进行交谈,回答所提的问题	能比较流利地朗读一篇难度相当或略低于所学语言材料的短文	能根据短文内容回答所提的问题	能按题目和提示要点连续说一段话,主要意思表达清楚

3. 中级考试笔试题型、题量和计分详见下表:

题号	题型		题量	计分
I	短文阅读	查找单词	2	6
		回答问题	2	4
II	句子翻译		5	15
III	书面表达		1	15
合 计			10	40

说明:“短文阅读与理解”为一篇 250~300 个词的文本,要求在词典中查找两个单词在文中的词性和词义,并根据短文内容用完整的句子回答两个问题。

“句子翻译”中包含中译英 2 句,英译中 3 句(其中有 1 句来自“短文阅读”)。

“书面表达”要求根据所给的要点和提示,完成一篇连贯的短文,词数在 80~100 字。

五、考试时间

初级考试:每年两次,分别在 6 月和 12 月,具体详见双考办通知。学校也可与双考办协商,另设开考时间;

中级考试:笔试每年开考两次,6 月和 12 月。口试每年在 12 月开考一次,时间与笔试不冲突。考生可选报一种,也可两种考试兼报。

六、考试内容

1. 语音、词汇、语法、日常交际用语、话题(详见附录一)
2. 听、说、读、写技能要求(详见附录二)

七、试卷例题

(一) 初级考试例题

I. 单句选词

听下列句子,然后从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出在句子中出现过的单词,每个句子读一遍。

例:录音原文: There are forty employees in our firm.



A. 40

B. 14

C. 50

[答案] A

II. 听句选答

听下列问题或句子,然后从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每个问题或句子读两遍。

例:录音原文: What day is it today?

A. It's June.

B. It's Saturday.

C. It's fine.

[答案] B

III. 对话选择

听下列对话,每段对话后有一个小题,从题中的所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。每段对话读两遍。

例:录音原文: M: What's the time by your watch, madam?

W: Five to five, but my watch is five minutes fast.

Q: What time is it now?

A. 4:50.

B. 5:00.

C. 5:05.

[答案] A

IV. 短文选择

听下面的短文,短文后有两个小题,从题中所给的 A、B、C 三个选项中选出最佳选项。短文读两遍。

例:录音原文:

A man was looking for things of the old times. One day he came to a village and found an old blue bowl on the ground. A cat was drinking milk from the bowl. The cat's owner, a farmer, was lying beside the bowl. The man did not want the farmer to know that he was interested in the bowl. So he said to him softly, "What a nice cat you have! Will you sell it to me?"

"How much will you pay for the cat?" the farmer opened his eyes and asked.

"Twenty dollars. Would that be enough?"

A few minutes later, the farmer agreed. After he paid the farmer, the man said, "My cat will certainly feel thirsty. May I take the bowl so that the cat can drink?" But the farmer said, "I'm sorry I can't give you the bowl. Thanks to the bowl, I have sold twenty cats."

1. Q: What was the man interested in?

A. The cat.

B. The farmer.

C. The bowl.

2. Q: How many cats had the farmer sold?

A. Two.

B. Twelve.

C. Twenty.

[答案] 1. C 2. C

V. 单项选择

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

例: I can't attend the sports meeting _____ for I had my leg broken yesterday.

A. last week

B. yesterday

C. next week

D. the other day

[答案] C

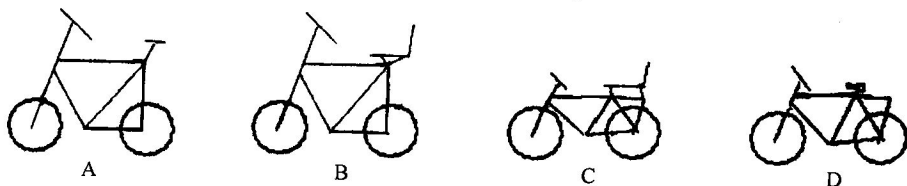


VI. 阅读理解

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中,选出最佳选项。

例: These days a new kind of bicycle has been developed. This bicycle is lower to the ground, making the rider feel safer. It gives a wider seat with a back on it, making him far more comfortable. "I would like a Chinese bicycle factory to produce such bicycles for the Chinese to enjoy," said the inventor, an 18-year-old American boy.

1. Which bicycle is the new kind of the inventor's?



2. Which sentence is RIGHT according to the passage?

- A. The inventor of the bicycle works in a Chinese factory.
- B. This new bicycle was invented not long ago.
- C. This kind of bicycle moves much faster than ordinary bicycles.
- D. The inventor has no idea where to produce this kind of bicycle.

[答案] 1. C 2. B

(二) 中级考试例题

◎ 口试

I. 日常会话(主要测试学生对日常交际用语的掌握情况,考生根据考官所提的问题或所陈述的句子给出恰当应答,A为口试考官,B为考生)

例:A: What's the date today?

B: Today/It is June 20th, 2009.

II. 朗读短文(主要测试学生语音、句子重音、连读、不完全爆破、意群和停顿、升调和降调等以及流畅程度)

例:Helen Keller lived in the USA. She was a great woman.

When Helen was a baby, she got very sick. After many weeks, the doctor said, "she is better, but now she can't see and she can't hear." Her mother and father were very sad.

After a few years, things got worse. There was no way for Helen to speak to other people. She heard nothing. She saw nothing. She didn't understand anything.

Then one day a teacher came to live with Helen and her family. The teacher helped Helen learn about words. Helen was a very bright child and soon she learned to spell her first word. When she was older, she went to college.

Helen was very famous. She helped many blind and deaf people. She traveled around the world and helped many people.

Helen was a very old woman when she died. The world remembers her today as a brave and wonderful person. She was blind and deaf, but she found a way to see and hear.



Ⅲ. 回答问题(主要测试考生对短文的理解和掌握情况)

例: Questions:

1. Why couldn't Helen see and hear?

[答案] Because she got very sick when she was a baby.

2. Did Helen go to college when she was older?

[答案] Yes, she did.

3. Who did she help?

[答案] She helped many blind and deaf people.

Ⅳ. 话题简述(要求考生能按题目和提示要点连续说一段话,清楚地表达主要意思)

例: My Best Friend

You have to cover the following points:

1. The name of the friend.
2. How old he/she is.
3. What he/she looks like.
4. What his/her hobbies are.
5. Why he/she is your best friend.

[参考答案]

I have several friends. Li Lin is my best friend. He is seventeen years old. He is very tall and handsome with short black hair. He has many hobbies. One of his hobbies is playing basketball and he is good at it. He often plays basketball with friends after school. He is fond of math and I am good at English. We always help each other. Both of us have made great progress in our studies. We have promised to share happiness and sorrows with each other.

◎ 笔试

I. 阅读下列文章并完成相应任务

With a father from Kenya and a mother from Kansas, President Obama was born in Hawaii on August 4, 1961. He was **raised** (1) with help from his grandfather, who served in Patton's army, and his grandmother, who worked her way up from the secretarial pool to middle management at a bank.

Barack Obama was elected the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009. He and his wife, Michelle, are the proud parents of two daughters, Malia, 10, and Sasha, 7.

The Australian Prime Minister summed up how many people felt when he congratulated President-elect Obama.

"Forty-five years ago Martin Luther King had a dream of an America where men and women would be judged not on the colour of their skin but on the content of their character. Today what America has done is to turn that dream into a reality," said Prime Minister Kevin Rudd.

President Obama took office on 20 January this year. However, he is facing many



serious challenges, including two foreign wars, climate change and what he has described as “the worst financial crisis in a century”.

But the mood of the country is optimistic, according to most commentators, and Obama himself appears to like the challenge.

“The road ahead will be long. Our climb will be steep. We may not get there in one year or even in one **term** (2), but America—I have never been more hopeful than I am tonight that we will get there,” said the President of the United States.

A. 请借助字典,写出两处黑体字部分单词的音标及在文中的词性和词义(6分)

raise 音标[reɪz] 词性:动词 词义:抚养

term 音标[tɜ:m] 词性:名称 词义:任期

B. 根据短文回答问题(4分)

How old was President Obama when he took office?

[答案] He was 48 when he took office.

What difficulties does he have to deal with?

[答案] He has to deal with difficulties like two foreign wars, climate change and the worst financial crisis in a century.

II. 英汉句子互译

A. 英译汉

1. He was elected the 44th President of the United States on November 4, 2008, and sworn in on January 20, 2009. (见短文画线部分)

[答案] 他在2008年11月4日当选为美国第44任总统,并于2009年1月20日宣誓就职。

2. Travel has always been considered to be of help to increase one's knowledge and broaden one's mind.

[答案] 人们总是认为旅游有助于增长知识,开阔视野。

3. Although we don't hope so, disasters happen from time to time.

[答案] 尽管我们不希望如此,但灾难还是时常发生。

B. 汉译英

4. 在过去的几年里,我们的家乡发生了巨大变化。

[答案] Great changes have taken place in our hometown in the past few years.

5. 苏州是一个具有悠久历史的城市,位于中国的东部。

[答案] Suzhou is a city with a long history, situated/located in the east of China.

III. 书面表达

假如你叫王华,请给班主任李老师写一张请假条。

事由:母亲突然生病,感冒发高烧,住院,需人照料。父亲出差去了上海。

事假:3天 日期:9月15日

其他:表示尽快返校,补上所缺课程。

注意:不要使用自己的真实学校和姓名。

词数:80~100个词。



[参考答案] (90 words)

September 15th

Dear Mr. Li,

I'm very sorry to tell you I have to ask for a three-day leave from today. My mother has fallen ill and is having a cold and a high fever. She is in hospital now and needs looking after. My father happens to be away in Shanghai on business, so I have to go back to take care of my sick mother. I'll be back to school as soon as possible and make up for my missing lessons.

Thank you.

Yours,
Wang Hua

附 录 一

一、语言知识(语音、词汇、语法知识)

语言知识		知 识 要 点	考试要求
语音		能运用拼读规则和国际音标拼读单词	基本掌握
		能用比较自然的语音语调较连贯地朗读句子和短文	基本掌握
词汇		学习 2 200 个左右单词, 掌握 1 500 个左右常用词汇(详见附录词汇表)	掌握
		300 个左右专门用途单词、习惯用语和固定搭配	基本掌握
语法	名词	可数名词和不可数名词、名词的复数形式、专有名词、名词的所有格	掌握常用名词
	代词	人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词、关系代词	基本掌握
	数词	基数词和序数词	四位数及四位以内数字要求掌握, 其他基本掌握
	冠词	定冠词、不定冠词和零冠词	掌握常用冠词用法
	介词	用在时间、地点、方位等前面的介词; 描述事物运动方向的介词	掌握常用介词
	连词	and, but, when, while, before, after, until, as, as soon as, because, since, so 等常用连词	掌握常用连词
	形容词和副词	作定语、表语和宾语补足语的形容词用法	基本掌握
		表示时间、地点、原因、方式、条件、程度、连接和关系等的副词用法	基本掌握
		形容词和副词的比较级和最高级形式	基本掌握



续表

语言知识		知 识 要 点	考试要求
语法	形容词和副词	含形容词、副词原级、比较级或最高级形式的基本句型: 1. 比较级形式 + than ... 2. the + 最高级形式 + in / of ... 3. as + 原级形式 + as ... 4. not so (as) + 原级形式 + as ... 5. The + 比较级, the + 比较级 6. the same as 7. different from	基本掌握
	动词	种类: 行为动词、连系动词、助动词、情态动词	基本掌握
		基本形式: 现在式、过去式、ing 形式、过去分词	基本掌握
		动词的非谓语形式: 动词不定式作宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语; 动词的 ing 形式作主语、宾语、补足语、定语; 动词的过去分词作表语、补足语、定语	基本掌握动词不定式作宾语、宾语补足语和动词的 ing 形式作主语、宾语的用 法; 其他只要了解
	时态	一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、现在完成时	掌握
		过去进行时、过去完成时、过去将来时	基本掌握
	语态	被动语态: 一般现在时、一般过去时	基本掌握
	语气	虚拟语气 wish	基本掌握
		虚拟语气的三种基本形式(现在式、过去式、将来式)	了解
	句子	种类: 陈述句(肯定式、否定式) 疑问句(一般、特殊、选择和反意疑问句) 祈使句 感叹句	基本掌握
		成分: (主语、谓语、表语、宾语、宾语补足语、定语、状语)	基本掌握
		主谓的一致关系	基本掌握
		简单句的六种基本句型: 1. 主—系—表 2. 主—谓—(状) 3. 主—谓—宾 4. 主—谓—间宾—直宾 5. 主—谓—宾—宾补 6. There be—主—状	掌握
		并列复合句(并列连词: and, but, or, not only ... but also / but ... as well, not ... but, either ... or, neither ... nor, whether ... or)	基本掌握
		主从复合句(名词性从句, 包括宾语从句; 形容词性从句, 即定语从句, that, who, which; 副词性从句, 即状语从句 if, because, so ... that ... , although, unless, so that)	基本掌握
		直接引语和间接引语	基本掌握
		强调句、倒装句和省略句	了解



二、功能意念项目表

1. Interpersonal Communication(人际交往)

(1) Greeting (问候)

Hi. /Hello.

Good morning /evening /afternoon.

How are you?

How are you doing?

I'm fine. /Very well. /Great. /Excellent. /Not bad. /Pretty good. /Just so so.

Please give my wishes /regards to your parents.

(2) Saying goodbye (话别)

Sorry, I have to leave now.

I must be going.

Bye-bye. /Goodbye.

Good night.

See you later /soon /tomorrow / ...

Take care.

(3) Introduction (介绍)

My name is ...

I'm ...

May I introduce ... to you?

I'd like you to meet ...

He's Mr. ... from ...

How do you do?

Nice to meet you.

Nice meeting you.

(4) Thanks and apologies (感谢与道歉)

Thanks. /Thanks a lot. /Many thanks.

Thank you very much.

It's very kind of you.

That's all right. /You're welcome. /Don't mention it. /It's my pleasure.

I'm sorry for being late.

I beg your pardon.

Sorry to interrupt you.

Never mind. /It doesn't matter. /It's OK.

That's all right.

It's nothing.

Forget it.

(5) Invitation and appointment (邀请与预约)

Would you like to ...

I'd like to invite you to dinner this weekend.

We are going to the movies. Will you join us?

Will you be free this afternoon /evening?

When /Where shall we meet?

How about tomorrow morning /next week?

When exactly?

Will 11:00 be all right?

Shall we meet at ...



I can meet you at ...
Let's meet at ...
Let's make it 4:30.
Could we put it off to next week?
Yes, I'll be free then.
I'm afraid I have to finish my homework first.
I'd love to, but I have to ...

(6) **Asking for permission** (请求允许)

May I come in?
Can I use your book?
Do you mind me opening the window?
Yes, please. / Sure. / Certainly. / Go ahead, please.
I'm sorry.
I'm afraid not.
You'd better not.

(7) **Expressing good wishes and giving congratulations** (祝愿与祝贺)

Happy New Year / birthday / Mother's Day / Children's Day!
Merry Christmas!
Good luck (to you) !
Best wishes to you.
Have a good time / trip.
Wish you a good journey!
Congratulations!
Well done!
The same to you.

(8) **Making offers and requests** (提供帮助/提出请求)

Can I help you with your bag?
May / Can I help you?
Is there anything I can do for you?
What can I do for you?
Could you help me with ...
Could you give me a hand?
Will you do me a favor?
I wonder if you could ...
Excuse me, could you ...
With pleasure.
I'd be glad to help.
No, thanks.

(9) **Making and answering telephone calls** (打电话 / 接电话)

Hello, may I speak to ...
May I leave a message?
Hello, is that ... speaking?
Hello, who is speaking?
This is ... speaking.
Good morning, New Land Hotel. Can I help you?
I'll call back again.
Just a moment, please.
I'm afraid he's not in.



Please hold on.
The line is busy.
Can I take a message?
Your number please?
Sorry, you've got the wrong number.
Sorry, Mr. Smith is not here.

(10) Asking the way (问路)

Excuse me, can you tell me where the ... is?
Excuse me, where's ...
Could you tell me the way to ...
Can this way go to ...
Is this road to ...
How far is it from here to ...
It's over there.
Go along this road / street.
Go straight ahead.
Turn left at the 2nd turning /crossroad / traffic lights.
It's about 10 minutes' walk /drive /ride.
It's about ... meters from here.
It's next to /opposite the ... You can't miss it.
Which bus should I take?
You can take Bus No. 2 and get off at ...

(11) Talking about weather (天气)

It's a fine day, isn't it?
What will the weather be like tomorrow?
What a cold / hot day today!
Do you think it will rain?
What did the weather forecast say?
What is the weather forecast for tomorrow?
It is fine / rainy / sunny / snowy / windy / cloudy ...
There will be a shower / drizzle.
A heavy rain / snow ... is coming.
The highest temperature is about 28℃ during the day.
Does it rain a lot here in spring?
What is your favorite season?

(12) At restaurants and hotels (在餐馆和酒店)

Do you have a reservation / booking?
How many people in your group?
This way, please.
May I take your order?
Here's the menu.
What would you like to have?
How would you like the beef?
How long will you stay here?
What kind of room do you like?
I'm afraid we are fully booked.
\$100 per day including breakfast.
Would you please fill in the registration card?