# 基础英语考试大纲

## 一、考试性质

成人高等学历继续教育英语专业学士学位学业水平考试是由各省级高等教育主管部门组织的统一考试，其目的是为了客观地测试英语专业成人本科毕业生申请学士学位者的英语语言知识和运用能力，考查其是否达到普通本科教育英语专业英语教学的一般要求。

## 二、考试要求

成人高等学历继续教育英语专业学士学位学业水平考试要求考生能够较熟练地掌握英语基本语法和常用词汇，具有较强的阅读能力和综合运用能力。考生在运用能力方面应分别达到以下要求：

**（一）词汇**

掌握本考试大纲所规定的英语词汇、常用词组、常用词缀，并在阅读、写作等过程中具有相应的应用能力，即：

1.领会式掌握4400个单词和550个常用词组；

2.复用式掌握2000个左右的常用单词和搭配以及200个左右的常用词组；

3.掌握一定数量的常用词缀，并能根据构词法和语境识别常见的派生词。

**（二）语法**

掌握基本的英语语法知识，要求能在阅读、写作等过程中正确运用这些知识，达到正确理解、获取信息及表达思想的目的。需要掌握的具体内容如下：

1.名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；

2.动词的基本时态、语态的构成及其用法；

3.形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；

4.常用连接词、冠词的词义及其用法；

5.非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的构成及其用法；

6.虚拟语气的构成及其用法；

7.各类从句的构成及其用法；

8.基本句型的结构及其用法；

9.强调句型的结构及其用法；

10.常用倒装句的结构及其用法。

**（三）完形填空**

能够在不同语境中对语法和词汇知识进行综合运用，包括阅读理解能力、逻辑思维能力、词语辨析能力、推理判断能力以及跨文化交际能力等。

**（四）阅读**

能够综合运用英语知识和基本阅读技能，读懂难度适中的一般性题材（经济、社会、政法、历史、科普、管理等）和体裁（记叙文、议论文、说明文、应用文等）的英语文章。阅读速度达到每分钟80个词。具体要求为：

1.能够掌握文章的中心思想、主要内容和细节；

2.具备根据上下文把握词义的能力，理解上下文的逻辑关系；

3.能够根据所读材料进行一定的推论；

4.能够对文章的结构和作者的态度等做出一般的分析和判断。

**（五）翻译**

能够在不借助词典的情况下把一般难度、专业性题材的英文句子译成汉语，译文通顺，用词基本正确，无重大语法错误。英译汉的速度应达到每小时250词以上。

**（六）写作**

能够用英语撰写常见应用文，或能够按照所给提纲、情景或图表，说明或论述一般性的话题。所写短文要求主题明确，条理清楚，语言比较规范。

## 三、试卷结构

本考试试卷分试卷一和试卷二。试卷一为客观题，包括词汇和语法、完形填空及阅读理解3个部分，考试时间为50分钟，满分为65分；试卷二为英译汉和短文写作，考试时间为40分钟，满分为35分。试卷一和试卷二考试时间共计90分钟，总分为100分。试卷各部分内容和结构如下：

**第一部分 词汇和语法**

本部分共设15题，其中8题为词汇题，7题为语法题。每一题中有一个空白，要求考生在理解句意的基础上在4个选择项中选择一个最佳答案。

本部分满分为15分，每题1分。考试时间为15分钟。

**第二部分 完形填空**

本部分共10小题，每小题1分。在一篇约200词的短文中留出10个空白，要求考生从每题所给的4个选项中选出最佳选项，使补全后的短文意思通顺，前后连贯，结构完整。

本部分满分为10分，每题1分。考试时间为10分钟。

**第三部分 阅读理解**

本部分共有4篇短文，总长度为1000词左右。每篇文章后设5道题，共20题。考生需在理解文章的基础上从为每个问题提供的4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

本部分满分为40分，每题2分。考试时间为25分钟。

**第四部分 英译汉**

本部分共设5题，要求考生翻译5个句子。要求译文意思准确，文字通顺。

本部分满分为15分，考试时间为15分钟。

**第五部分 短文写作**

本部分要求考生写一篇常见的应用文，也可用提纲、情景或图表做提示，要求考生说明或论述一个一般性话题，文章长度不低于120个英文单词。

本部分满分为20分，考试时间为25分钟。

## 四、试卷题型、题量、记分及答题时间

成人高等教育英语专业学士学位英语水平考试的题型、题量、记分及答题时间如下：

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 序号 | 题型 | 题量 | 记分 | 答题时间（分钟） |
| I | 词汇和语法 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| II | 完形填空 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| III | 阅读理解 | 20 | 40 | 25 |
| IV | 英译汉 | 5 | 15 | 15 |
| V | 短文写作 | 1 | 20 | 25 |
| 总计 |  | 51 | 100 | 90 |

**考 试 样 卷**

**Paper One 试卷一**

**（50 minutes）**

**Part I Vocabulary and Structures (15 minutes, 15 points)**

**Directions:** *In this part there are 15 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ more time, we could do it better.

A. Giving B. Given C. To give D. Having given

1. In\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the difficult situation, he did not give up and succeeded at last.

A. hope B. spite C. face D. search

3. Words\_\_\_\_\_\_meaning, and this is a fact that we all know.

A. convince B. contribute C. convey D. conquer

4. It is many years since women\_\_\_\_\_\_ to vote in the United States.

A. was allowing B. allowed

C. were allowed D. had been allowed

5. This is the doctor\_\_\_\_\_\_ I depend a lot whenever I have health problem.

A. with whom B. in whom C. on who D. on whom

6. I don’t think this problem is above your ability. I think you can \_\_\_\_\_\_it.

A. slip B. pack C. gain D. solve

7. In some states of the United States, people are \_\_\_\_\_\_to carry guns.

A. applied B. neglected C. ignored D. forbidden

1. It was so noisy in the class that the professor couldn't make himself .

A. heard B. hearing C. to heard D. being heard

9. It is well-known that pine tree can\_\_\_\_\_\_cold weather.

A. guard B. accomplish C. roar D. endure

10. It is an aim that free medical service is \_\_\_\_\_\_ to nearly all the college students in China.

A. favorite B. available C. convenient D. average

11. I don't know why they quarrel with each other,\_\_\_\_\_\_do I care.

A. as B. either C. nor D. but

12. There are many kinds of books\_\_\_\_\_\_to the students in the bookstore.

A. available B. capable C. applicable D. attainable

13. I can feel\_\_\_\_\_\_when I'm in my friend's house.

A. at random B. at ease C. at large D.at length

14. \_\_\_\_\_\_is reported, the prime minister paid a visit to their university.

A. Because B. That C. As D. Which

15. She worked very hard when she was young,\_\_\_\_\_\_contributes to her success in her career.

A. that B. when C. it D. which

**Part II Cloze Test (10 minutes, 15 points)**

**Direction:** *There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet*** *with a single line through the center.*

Television works in much the same way \_\_16 radio. In radio, sound is\_\_17 into electromagnetic waves which are sent through the air. In TV, 18 sound and light are changed into electromagnetic waves. Experiments leading to modern television 19 more than a hundred years ago. By the 1920s, inventors and researchers 20 the early theories into working models. 21 it took another thirty years for TV to become an industry.

22 an industry, TV provides jobs for hundreds of thousands 23 make TV sets and broadcasting equipment. It 24 provides work for actors, technicians, and others who put on programs. The impact of TV on the life of ordinary Americans is incalculable: it can 25 their thoughts, their likes, their speech and, even their dress.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16. A. like | B. alike | C. as | D. which |
| 17. A. charged | B. returned | C. become | D. changed |
| 18. A. neither | B. both | C. either | D. not only |
| 19. A. took over | B. took on | C. took place | D. took part in |
| 20. A. had turned | B. had used | C. had got | D. had translated |
| 21. A. Therefore | B. So | C. Yet | D. Even |
| 22. A. Like | B. As | C. With | D. For |
| 23. A. which | B. what | C. who | D. where |
| 24. A. also | B. then | C. now | D. finally |
| 25. A. cause | B. generate | C. influence | D. promote |

**Part III Reading Comprehension (25 minutes, 40 points)**

**Directions:** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the* ***ANSWER SHEET*** *with a single line through the center.*

**Passage One**

It is quite clear that sleeping is necessary to everyone. If we don't get enough sleep, we will feel tired.

Generally, we have two kinds of sleep: active sleep and passive sleep. The passive sleep gives us the rest our bodies need, and prepare us for active sleep, in which dreaming appears, In passive sleep, the body is at relaxation. The heart slows down. We move little. And the brain becomes very inactive. If a person continues to sleep, the brain temperature rises, the amount of blood in the brain increases, the body becomes very, very still, and the brain goes from being inactive to being active. And as the brain becomes more active the eyes begin move rapidly. When the eyes begin to move, this is a sign of another change that the person is dreaming.

Throughout the night a person usually dreams for about one and a half hours. Many people say that they don't dream or that they rarely dream. Doctors have studied the sleep and have found that everyone dreams in fact, every person needs to dream in order to keep healthy. It appears that we need passive sleep in order to rest our bodies and need active sleep in order to rest our brains.

26. Sleep is necessary to everyone because\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. it is of great importance to our minds

B. it is of great importance to our health

C. our bodies need it

D. our brains cannot work without it

27. According to the passage, we know that dreaming appears in\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. our active sleep

B. our inactive sleep

C. our passive sleep

D. our health sleep

28. The eyes will not move and be still when a person sleeps unless\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he is forced to open his eyes

B. he is blind in one eye

C. he is dreaming

D. he is disturbed by others

29. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the state of passive sleep?

A. His body moves a little and his brain becomes active.

B. His heart beats slowly but his body moves a lot.

C. His brain becomes inactive and his heart beats fast.

D. His heart beats slowly and his brain becomes very calm.

30. It can be inferred from the passage that\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. both active sleep and passive sleep are important to our health

B. those people who dream a lot in their sleep can never keep healthy

C. a person needs only one and a half hours' sleep everyday

D. only passive sleep is necessary to every one of us

**Passage Two**

One day a large rock fell down from a mountain. The rock rolled down and stopped in the middle of a road in a village. It was like a big ball.

Some of the strongest men in the village tried to lift the rock. They did their best but they couldn't move it away. They tried to push it, they tired to roll it, they tried to pull it with ropes, but nothing worked. "Well," they agreed, "there's nothing we can do about it. We'll have to build another road."

At the time a young boy about 12 years old was standing by. "Excuse me," he said, "but I think I can help you move the rock."

"You?" they shouted. "What are you talking about? All of us have just tried, and even together we can't move it at all." The men all laughed at the boy.

The next morning some people came into the road. One of them shouted, "The rock is gone." More people ran out into the road to see for them-selves. It was true. The rock wasn't on the road any more. It wasn't even near the road. In fact, no one could see the rock anywhere.

"This is impossible." they said. "Where has it gone?" The twelve-year-old boy stood out, smiling. "I told you I could move it," he said.

"I did it last night. You see," he said. "I dug a deep hole next to the rock and the rock rolled down into the hole by itself. Then I covered it with the earth."

31. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fell down from the mountain in the village one day.

A. A little boy B. A big rock

C. The strongest men D. Some people

32. The strongest men in the village could do nothing about the rock because

A. they were lazy B. they were strong enough

C. the rock was too big D. they thought someone else could

33. When the villagers heard the boy's words, they felt \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. happy B. sad

C. surprised D. afraid

34. The next morning, the people in the village found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the boy lost

B. no rock on the road

C. the rock was still there

D. the boy was digging a hole

35. From the story, we know that sometimes children are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than men.

A. stronger

B. cleverer

C. more interesting

D. more careful

**Passage Three**

What is your favorite color? Do you like yellow, orange or red? If you do, you must be an optimist, a leader, an active person who enjoys life, people and excitement. Do you prefer greys and blues? Then you are probably quiet, shy, and you would rather follow than lead. You tend to be a pessimist. If you love green, you are strong- minded and determined. You wish to succeed and want other people to see you are successful. At least, this is what psychologists tell us, and they should know, because they have been seriously studying the meaning of color preference, as well as the effect that colors have on human beings. They tell us, among other facts, that we do not choose our favorite color as we grow up – we are born with our preference. If you happen to love brown, you did so as soon as you opened your eyes, or at least as soon as you could see clearly.

Colors do influence our moods—there is no doubt about it. A yellow room makes most people feel more cheerful and more relaxed than a dark green one; and a red dress brings warmth and cheer to the saddest winter day. On the other hand, black is depressing. A black bridge over the Thames River, near London, used to be the scene of more suicides than any other bridge in the area until it was repainted green. The number of suicide attempts immediately fell sharply; perhaps it would have fallen even more if the bridge had been done in pink or baby blue.

Light and bright colors make people not only happier but more active. It is an established fact that factory workers work better, harder, and have fewer accidents when their machines are painted orange rather than black or grey.

36. "You would rather follow than lead means\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you don't like to follow others

B. you would be a member rather than a leader

C. you would be afraid of following others

D. you would like to be a leader rather than a follower

37. If one enjoys life, one is sure to prefer\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. red to yellow

B. blue to orange

C. red to grey

D. blue to yellow

38. In the underlined sentence (Para. 1), “among other facts” means\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. besides other facts

B. in regard to other facts

C. not considering other facts

D. according to other facts

39. Which of the following is true?

A. People's preference of one color to another is instinct.

B. People's preference of one color to another is acquired as they grow up.

C. More people happen to love brown because they saw something brown when they were born.

D. Colors have little influence on our moods.

40. Those who committed suicide preferred the bridge over the Thames River near London to others because of\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. its shape

B. its structure

C. its color

D. its building materials

**Passage Four**

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 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 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.

41. Those who have big houses may often feel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. happy B. lonely

C. free D. excited

42. When you fall down in a PE class, both your teacher and your classmates will\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. laugh at you B. play jokes on you

C. quarrel with you D. help you up

43. What will your friends say to you when you make great progress?

A. Oh, so do I.

B. Congratulations.

C. Good luck.

D. It's just so-so.

44. Which idea is NOT right according to the passage?

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.

D. Happiness is always around you though difficulties come towards you.

45. Which of the following is this passage about?

A. Bad luck.

B. Good luck.

C. Happiness.

D. Life

**Paper Two 试卷二**

**（40 minutes）**

**Part IV Translation (15 minutes, 15 points)**

**Direction:** *Translate the following sentences into Chinese and put your translation on the* ***ANSWER SHEET***.

1. 我们相信未来总不会比过去差。
2. 他的领带跟衬衣很搭配。
3. 违法者必将受到惩罚。
4. 十年前，他们在一个美丽的小山村定居下来了。
5. 我们都为他的故事所打动。

**Part V Writing (25 minutes, 20 points)**

**Direction:** *You are to write in no less than 120 words on the title “Fast food”. You could base your composition on the Chinese outline given below and write it on the* ***ANSWER SHEET***:

1. 快餐食品受欢迎的原因；
2. 快餐食品可能有的问题；
3. 你对快餐食品的态度。

**样卷参考答案**

**Part I Vocabulary and Structures (15 minutes, 15 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1.B | 2. C | 3. C | 4. C | 5. D |
| 6. D | 7. D | 8.A | 9. D | 10. B |
| 11. C | 12.A | 13. B | 14. C | 15. D |

**Part II Cloze Test (10 points, 10 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 16.C | 17. D | 18. B | 19. C | 20. A |
| 21.C | 22. B | 23. C | 24. A | 25. C |

**Part III Reading Comprehension (25 minutes, 40 points)**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 26.B | 27. A | 28. C | 29. D | 30. A |
| 31.B | 32. C | 33. C | 34. B | 35. B |
| 36.B | 37. C | 38. A | 39. A | 40. C |
| 41.B | 42. D | 43. B | 44. A | 45. C |

**Part IV Translation (15 minutes, 15 points)**

**参考译文**

46.We believe that the future will never be worse than the past.

47. His tie goes well with his shirt.

48.Violators will be punished.

49.Ten years ago, they settled down in a beautiful village.

50. We were all moved by his story.

**Part V Writing (25 minutes, 20 points)**

**参考作文**

Fast food

Fast food is becoming more popular in China. First, it is very convenient and saves a lot of time. You just go into a fast food restaurant, order your food, and your food is ready in no time. Second, its popularity is also attributed to the clean and comfortable environment of fast food restaurants, the excellent service.

However, there probably exist some problems as for fast food. In terms of nutrition, fast food is far from satisfactory. It usually does not compose a balanced diet and is low in nutritional value. Moreover, the quality of fast food cannot be guaranteed, sometimes the food contains some elements which may cause cancer.

Thus, in my view, we should eat fast food as little as possible. Although cooking at home is time consuming work, it offers healthy and delicious meals your body likes and needs. Fast food is only a good choice when you are in a hurry once in a while.

**附录一**

**词汇表**

A

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| accomplish | v. 完成 |
| activity | n. 活动 |
| actually | adv. 确实 |
| add | v. 增加 |
| adventure | n. 冒险；冒险精神 |
| age-old | adj. 古老的；久远的 |
| airman | n. 飞行员；航空从业人员 |
| alive | adj. 有活力的，活跃的；活着的 |
| allow | v. 允许 |
| amazing | adj. 令人惊异的 |
| amount | n. 数量 |
| annoy | v. 打扰；干扰 |
| applause | n. 掌声，喝彩 |
| approach | v. 靠近；接近 |
| around | prep. 在...周围 |
| arrogant | adj. 傲慢的，自大的 |
| aspect | n. 方面 |
| associate | v. 把…联系在一起，使结合在一起； 交往 |
| assume | v. 承担，假定，假设 |
| attack | v. 攻击，进攻 |
| attract | v. 吸引 |
| attractive | adj. 迷人的，有魅力的 |
| audience | n. 观众，听众 |
| audition | v. 对...进行而试 |
| available | adj. 可以得到的 |
| aviation | n. 航空 |
| award | n. 奖，奖品，奖状 |

B

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| backpack | n. 背包 |
| basic | adj. 基本的 |
| beauty | n. 美 |
| behavior | n. 行为 |
| beyond | prep. 超过；越过 |
| black-frame | adj. 黑色镜框的 |
| blow | v. 打击 |
| brilliant | adj. 明亮的，闪耀的 |
| broken | adj. 破碎的，打碎的 |
| brook | v. 容忍，忍受 |
| buddy | n. 好朋友 |
| butterfly | n. 蝴蝶 |

C

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| capitalist | adj. 资本主义的 |
| capture | v. 俘获，捕捉 |
| certain | adj. 某一 |
| challenge | n. 挑战 |
| character | n. 角色 |
| charming | adj. 迷人的 |
| cheeseburger | n. 干酪汉堡包 |
| chips | n. 炸薯片 |
| choice | n. 选择 |
| clearing | n. 清算；清扫 |
| click | v. (一见而就)合得来 |
| comment | n. 评论，表达意见 |
| communicate | v. 交际 |
| company | n. 公司 |
| conceal | v. 隐藏 |
| confidence | n. 信心 |
| confident | adj. 有信心的 |
| connect | v. 联系；连接，联结 |
| connotation | n. 含义 |
| considerate | adj. 考虑周到的，替人着想的 |
| consistency | n. 连贯性，始终一贯，一致性 |
| continually | adv. 持续地；不停地 |
| contribution | n. 贡献 |
| control | v. /n. 控制 |
| conversation | n. 会话 |
| convince | v. 使确信，使信服 |
| copy | v. 模仿 |
| courage | n. 勇气，胆量 |
| course | n. 课程 |
| crazy | adj. 着迷的，感冒的 |
| creative | adj. 有创意的，创新的 |
| credible | adj. 可信的，可靠的；可接受的 |
| credit | n. 学分 |
| crew | n. 队，组；全体人员 |
| crisis | n. 危机 |
| criticism | n. 批评 |
| crucial | adj. 极重要的 |
| cruel | adj. 残酷的，残忍的 |
| crystal | adj. 水品的 |
| curiosity | n. 好奇心，求知欲 |
| curl | n. 一绺鬈发 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| D | |
| deadline | n. 截止日期，最后期限 |
| delay | v. 延迟，拖延 |
| delicate | adj. 纤羽的 |
| deliver | v. 实现(希望) |
| dependence | n. 依赖 |
| depressed | adj. 汨丧的 |
| describe | v. 描述 |
| desirable | adj. 可取的；令人湖众的 |
| destiny | n. 命运 |
| detail | n. 细节，详情 |
| develop | v. 发展，开发 |
| devote | v. 致力于，专心于献身于 |
| dial | v. 拨(电话号码)，打电话(给) |
| digest | v. 消化 |
| directly | adv. 直接地 |
| disappear | v. 消失，不复存在 |
| disappoint | v. 使失望 |
| disappointment | n. 失望，沮丧 |
| disconnected | adj. 分离的，无关的 |
| discover | v. 发现 |
| disgusted | adj. 厌恶的；厌烦的 |
| dislike | v. 不喜欢 |
| distance | n. 距离，路程 |
| distant | adj. 远离的，远隔的 |
| distracted | adj. 注意力分散的，精神不集中的 |
| disturb | v. 打扰，妨碍 |
| dogmatic | adj. 教条主义的 |
| doom | n. 毁灭；死亡 |
| drastic | adj. 激烈的；极端的 |
| drawer | n. 抽屉 |

E

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| earn | v. 赢得 |
| earthenware | n. 陶器 |
| educate | v. 教育 |
| emphasize | v. 强调，着重 |
| employee | n. 雇员 |
| endure | v. 忍受 |
| encounter | v. 遭遇；不期而遇 |
| encourage | v. 鼓励 |
| enemy | n. 敌人 |
| enthusiasm | n. 热情，热忱 |
| especially | adv. 特别地 |
| essential | adj. 重要的，必要的；基本的 |
| eternal | adj. 永远的，永恒的 |
| exert | v. 运用 |
| exhausting | adj. 使人精疲力竭的 |
| experience | n. 体验，感受；经历 |
| expert | n. 专家 |
| explanation | n. 解释 |
| expression | n. 表现，表达，表情 |
| extension | n. 延伸 |

F

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| fail | v. 失败 |
| failure | n. 失败 |
| fantastic | adj. 极好的 |
| fear | v. 害怕，畏惧 |
| feature | n. 特征 |
| fiancé | n. 未婚夫 |
| force | v. 强迫，迫使 |
| form | v. 组建 |
| fortitude | n. 刚毅；不屈不挠；勇气 |
| fortunately | adv. 幸运地 |
| freedom | n. 自由 |
| frequently | adv. 频繁地 |
| friendship | n. 友谊 |
| fully | adv. 完全地 |
| function | n. 功能，作用 |
| fur | n. 毛皮 |
| further | adv. 进一步地 |

G

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| gadfly | n. (以尖锐的批评)讨人厌者 |
| game | n. 游戏 |
| genius | n. 天才 |
| glitter | v. 闪耀，华丽布目 |
| glorious | adj. 辉煌的，极好的 |
| golden | adj. 企色的 |
| grade | n. 成绩等级，分数 |
| gradually | adv. 逐渐地 |
| grind | n. 苦差事，单调的事 |

H

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hallway | n. 走廊 |
| handkerchief | n. 手帕 |
| hide | v. 隐瞒 |
| high-heeled | adj. 高跟的 |
| hit | v. 达到，到达；打，击 |
| honeyed | adj. 甜言蜜语的 |
| hook | n. 圈套，陷阱；挂钩 |
| hopefully | adv. 有希望地，有前途地 |
| hostile | adj. 怀有敌意的；敌对的 |
| however | adv. 然而 |
| hurt | v. 伤害 |

I

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ignore | v. 忽视 |
| ill-adapted | adj. 不协调的 |
| image | n. 形象，样子 |
| imagination | n. 想象 |
| imbue | v. 使某人充满(强烈的感情或想法等) |
| impossible | adj. 不可能的 |
| include | n. 包括 |
| incorrect | adj. 错误的 |
| incredibly | adv. 难以置信地，不可思议地 |
| indeed | adv. 甚至，的确 |
| independence | n. 独立 |
| infancy | n. 婴儿期，幼年 |
| inside | prep. 在内地，在内部地 |
| inspiration | n. 灵感 |
| instance | n. 情况 |
| instead | adv. 反而，反倒 |
| instinct | n. 直觉，本能 |
| intellectual | adj. 智力的，理智的 |
| intentionally | adv. 有心地，存心地 |
| interview | v. 对(求职者、学校考生等)进行面试 |
| interviewee | n. 接受而试者 |
| interviewer | n. 面试官 |
| introspective | adj. 内省的；反省的 |
| intrusion | n. 侵扰，打扰，千扰 |
| invent | v. 发明 |
| ironically | adv. 具有讽刺意味地 |
| irresponsible | adj. 无责任感的，不负责任的 |

L

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| lack | n. 缺乏 |
| languish | v. (因渴望得到某人或某物而)变得 憔悴，闷闷不乐 |
| latest | adj. 最新的 |
| lay | v. 搁 |
| lecture | n. 讲座 |
| lifelong] | adj. 毕生的，终身的 |
| likely | adj. 可能的 |
| list | n. 清单 |
| loving | adj. 爱的，表示爱意的 |

M

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| mailroom | n. 收发室 |
| making-up | n. 化妆 |
| marriage | n. 娇姻 |
| master | v. 掌握，精通 |
| matter | v. 要紧，重要 |
| meanwhile | adv. 同时 |
| member | n. 成员 |
| mend | v. 修补 |
| mention | v. 提及，说起 |
| merely | adv. 仅仅，纯粹 |
| mermaiden | n. (传说中的)美人鱼 |
| message | n. 信息 |
| messy | adj. 不整洁的 |
| miracle | n. 令人惊奇的人(或事) |
| mirror | n. 镜子 |
| modify | v. 改变 |
| moreover | adv. 而且，此外，同时 |
| motivation | n. 动机 |
| motto | n. 座右铭；格言 |

N

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| neat | adj. 整洁的，干净的 |
| necessarily | adv. 必然地，必要地 |
| negative | adj. 消极的，负而的 |
| networking | n. 网络系统 |
| nocturnal | adj. 夜间活动的 |

O

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| observe | v. 说 |
| occupy | v. 占有，占用 |
| occurrence | n. 发生的事情 |
| offer | v. 提供 |
| oftentimes | adv. 时常地 |
| online | adj. 在线的，联网的 |
| operator | n. 电话接线员 |
| opportunity | n. 机会 |
| ordinary | adj. 普通的；一般的；平常的 |
| organism | n. 有机体；生物休 |
| organize | v. 组织；安排 |
| ourselves | pron. 我们自己 |
| outraged | adj. 愤慨的 |
| outspoken | adj. 坦率的，直言不讳的 |

p

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| package | | n. 包裹 |
| parachute | n. 降落伞 | |
| paradise | n. 乐园 | |
| parent | n. 家长 | |
| participation | n. 参与，参加 | |
| particular | adj. 特别的 | |
| particularly | adv. 特别；尤其 | |
| penniless | adj. 分文不名的，贫穷的 | |
| percent | n. 百分比 | |
| perform | v. 做，完成；执行 | |
| performance | n. 表演，演技，表现 | |
| perhaps | adv. 也许 | |
| period | n. 课时 | |
| perseverance | n. 毅力 | |
| personally | adv. 就个人而言，私人地 | |
| perspective | n. 观点，想法，角度 | |
| perspiration | n. 汗水 | |
| physical | adj. 物质的 | |
| plain | adj. 相貌平平的 | |
| planet | n. 行星，星球 | |
| plant | v. 种植，栽 | |
| playground | n. 操场 | |
| politics | n. 政治 | |
| positive | adj. 积极的，正面的 | |
| poverty | n. 贫穷 | |
| power | n. 力量 | |
| practical | adj. 实际的 | |
| precious | adj. 宝贵的，珍贵的 | |
| preference | v. 偏爱 | |
| present | v. 呈现；介绍 | |
| priority | n. 优先考虑的事；优先 | |
| privacy | n. 隐私 | |
| private | a.私人的 | |
| process | n. 做事方法；工艺流形 | |
| professionally | adv. 专业地，职业地 | |
| program-controlled | adj. 程控的 | |
| promote | v. 提升，提拔 | |
| propose | v. 建议；打算 | |
| prove | v. 证明 | |
| punish | v. 惩罚 | |

Q

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| quality | n. 品质 |
| question | v. 问(某人)问题 |
| queue | n. 排队 |
| quiz | n. 小测验 |

R

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| readily | adv. 乐意地 |
| realization | n. 实现 |
| recall | v. 回想 |
| recent | adj. 近来的 |
| recreation | n. 娱乐，游戏；消遣 |
| re-examine | v. 重新审视 |
| reflect | v. 反射，显示；思考 |
| refection | n. 映像 |
| refutation | n. 反驳 |
| regret | n. 遗憾，惋惜 |
| reject | v. 拒绝 |
| relay | v. 转述，转达 |
| remain | v. 保持，留下 |
| remove | v. 离开 |

S

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| single | adj. 单一的 |
| site | n. 网站 |
| skepticism | n. 怀疑的态度 |
| skull | n. 颅骨 |
| slim | adj. 苗条的 |
| soppy | adj. 马院的，草率的，随便的 |
| snack | n. 快餐，点心 |
| social | adj. 社交的 |
| soften | n. 缓和 |
| solution | n. 解决方案 |
| soul | n. 灵魂，心灵 |
| speech | n. 言语 |
| splendid | adj. 闪亮的 |
| staff | n. 全体职员 |
| stage | n. 舞台 |
| standard | n. 标准 |
| starry | adj. 闪闪发光的 |
| station | v. 驻扎，安置 |
| statue | n. 雕像，塑像 |
| straight-A | adj. (美)成绩全优的 |
| straightforward | adj. 直截了当的，坦率的 |
| strength | n. 力量，力 |
| strictly | adv. 严格地 |
| stroke | n，击；一击；一划 |
| struggle | v. 努力，争取 |
| subject | n. 学科，科目 |
| suffering | n. 痛苦；困难 |
| suggest | v. 显示 |
| suicidal | adj. 自杀的 |
| super-achiever | n. 超级成功者 |
| supply | n. 供给物 |
| surround | v. 围绕，环绕 |
| survey | n. 调查 |
| suspicious | adj. 可疑的，怀疑的 |
| sweetness | n. 甜密；美妙 |

T

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| talent | n. 天才 |
| technique | n. 技巧；技术，技能 |
| technology | n. 技术 |
| teen | n. 青少年 |
| telltale | adj. 能说明问题的 |
| terrible | adj. 可怕的，危害极大的 |
| therefore | adv. 因此 |
| throng | n. 众多，人群 |
| tired | adj. 疲倦的 |
| trace | n. 踪迹 |
| tramp | n. 流浪者 |
| transient | adj. 短暂的，转瞬即逝的 |
| translate | v. 解释 |
| transmit | v. 传递，传达 |
| triangle | n. 三角形 |
| truth | n. 真理 |

U

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ugly | adj丑陋的 |
| uncertain | adj. 不确定的，无常的 |
| unintentionally | adv. 无心地，不是存心地 |
| unlikely | adj. 不太可能的 |

V

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| vehicle | n. 工具，媒介 |
| victim | n. 牺牲品，受害者 |
| view | n. 观点，见解，看法v. 沿 |
| virtual | adj. 虚拟的 |
| virtue | n. 美德 |
| W | |
| watch | v. 监视 |
| widely | adv. 广泛地；到处 |
| will | n. 意志(力) |
| willing | adj. 乐意的，愿意的 |
| wit | n. 智慧 |
| wound | n. 伤口，创伤 |

**附录二**

**词组表**

A

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a certain amount of | 一定量的 |
| a couple of | 两个，几个 |
| according to | 根据 |
| after all | 毕竟；终究 |
| all kinds of | 各种各类的 |
| apply for | 申请 |
| as a result | 结果 |
| as if | 好像，似乎 |
| as soon as | 就 |
| as though | 好像，仿佛 |
| as...as possible | 尽可能 |
| at least | 至少 |
| at one stroke | 一击；一举 |
| at the top of | 在....顶上/首位 |
| at times | 有时 |

B

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| be absorbed in | 全神贯注于 |
| be associated with | 与...有关 |
| be fond of | 喜爱 |
| be on the stage | 当演员 |
| be referred to as | 被称为 |
| be worthy of | 值得 |
| become of | 使...遭遇；发生...情况 |
| boot up | 启动(电脑) |
| bound for | 开往，驶往，飞往 |
| break the ice | 打破僵局，打破沉默 |

C

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| clean up | 整顿 |
| come from | 源自 |
| come true | 实现 |
| cut down on | 减少；节省 |

D

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| depend on | 取决于 |
| devote oneself to | 献身于，致力于 |
| die of | 死于，由于…而死 |
| dream of | 梦想；梦见 |
| dress up | 装扮 |

E

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| even if | 虽然；即使 |

F

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| face up to | 大胆面对 |
| fall asleep | 睡着了 |
| fall out | 掉出来 |
| figure out | 解决；想出；弄明白 |
| focus on | 专注于 |
| for a long time | 好长一段时间 |
| for example | 例如 |
| from beginning to end | 自始至终 |

G

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| generation gap | 代沟 |
| get in the way | 挡路，妨碍 |
| go back further | 再往回追溯 |
| go mad | 发疯 |
| go well with | 和...很相配(协调) |
| go with | 与...相配；与...协调 |

H

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| hand down | 把传下去 |
| hit the deadline | 赶在截止期前完成任务  I |
| in a hurry | 立即，匆忙 |
| in fact | 事实上 |
| in front of | 在....前而 |
| in nature | 实际上 |
| in need | 需要中的，困难中的 |
| in order to | 为了 |
| in real life | 在现实生活中 |
| in short | 简而言之，一句话 |
| in the hope that | 怀着....的希望，希望能 |
| in the meantime | 同时 |
| in the past | 在过去  J |
| just as | 正如 |

L

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| languish for | 为...而憔悴 |
| late at night | 在深夜 |
| lead to | 导致，通向 |
| left behind | 落后 |
| let alone | 更不用说 |
| let sb. in on sth. | 让某人知道(秘密等) |
| let sb. off the hook | 放过某人，让某人脱身 |
| let slip | 错过(机会) |
| lighten up | 别担忧，放松 |
| long for | 渴望 |
| lose one's heart Io | 爱上 |
| lose one's temper | 发脾气 |

M

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| make fun of | 取笑 |
| make sure | 务必，确保 |
| makes up one' mind | 下决心 |
| make up | 编造 |
| more often than not | 往往，多半 |

**N**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| needless to say | 不用说 |
| no longer | 不再 |
| no matter how… | 无论如何 |
| no wonder | 难怪，怪不得 |
| not necessarily | 不一定 |

**O**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| on the one hand | 一方面 |
| on the other hand | 另一方面 |

**P**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| pass around | 分发 |
| pick up | 搭载，捡起，获得，收拾 |
| play a joke | 开玩笑 |
| point of view | 观点 |
| pull out | 拿出 |
| put one's hands on | (轻易)找到 |

**R**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ruffle feathers | 怒发冲冠 |
| run into | 遭遇，撞上，偶然遇到 |

**S**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| sense of humour | 幽默感 |
| serve as | 为；充当，担任 |
| serve no purpose | 不中用，无济于事 |
| settle down | 安居；安定下来 |
| show up | 露面 |
| speak up | 发表意见大胆地讲；大声地讲 |
| stand up for | 坚持 |
| stay in touch | 保持联系 |
| suffer from | 忍受，遭受 |
| sure enough | 果然；的的确确 |

**T**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| take it personally | 在意，往心里去 |
| take notes | 做笔记 |
| technology gap | 技术差距 |
| telltale signs | 能说明问题的迹象 |
| translate into | 转化为...，翻译成... |
| turn...into... | 将...变成... |
| tum away | 离开 |
| turn in | 上交，交出 |
| turn to | 求助于，求教于 |

**U**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| up to dale | 更新 |
| upside down | 颠倒，倒转 |
| used to | 过去经常 |

**W**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| wait for | 等候 |
| whether or not | 是否，无论 |
| wipe out | 消灭 |
| would rather | 宁愿，宁可 |

**Y**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| year after year | 逐年，一年一年地 |

**附录三**

**常用词缀表**

**1.前缀**

**anti-** 抗，反

antibiotic抗生素， antimissile反导弹的

**auto-** 自动

automatic自动的

**bi-** 二，双

bicycle自行车

**bio-** 生命，生物

bioscience生命科学，biochip生物芯片

**co-, col-, com-, con-, cor**共同

cooperate合作，colleague同事，company公司，conversation会话, correspond符合

**counter-** 相反，相对应

counterattraction反引力，counterpart对手方

**cyber-** 与计算机有关的，网络，虚拟的

cybercriminal计算机/网络罪犯，cyberspace虚拟空间

**de-** 离开，除去；向下，减少

depart离开， decrease减少

**di-, dif-, dis-** 离开，否定

divorce离婚，differ不一致，disorder 混乱

**e-** 电子

e-business电子商务

**ex**-, **e**前，向前，向外

ex-wife前妻，exit出口，emit发出

**extra**- 在...之外

extrasolar太阳系以外的

**il**-, **im**-, **in**-, **ir**-否定

illegal违法的，impossible不可能的，innocent天真的，irregular不规则的

**im-**, **in**- 进入

import进口，invade入侵

**inter-** 在..之间

international 国际的

**kilo**- 千

kilogram千克

**micro-** 微

microscope显微镜

**mid-** 中间，中点

midyear年中

**mini-** 小

minicomputer小型计算机

**mis-** 错，坏

mistake错误, misunderstanding误会

**multi-** 多，多倍

multimedia多媒体

**non-** 非，不

nonexistent不存在的

**over-** 过度，太，外

overcharge超重，overcoat外衣

**pre-** 前，领先

prepare准备，predict预知

**re-** 回，再

return返回，reappear再出现

**sub-, suc-, suf- , sug-, sup-** 在...下面，次要，低于

subway地铁，succession继承，suffer遭受，suggest建议，support支持

**super-, sur-** 超，在…之上

superficial外表，survey纵览

**tele-** 远

telex电传

**trans-**变换，横过

transform转换，transparent透明的

**un-** 否定

unhappy不幸福的

**under-** 在...下次

underlayer下层，underemployed未充分就业的

**vice-** 副

vice governor副省长

**2.后缀**

**(1)名词后缀**

**-ability, -ibility** 可能性

acceptability可接受性，accessibility易接近性

**-age** 活动、身份

marriage婚姻，passage通过，baggage行李

**-al** 行动，动作

refusal拒绝，proposal建议

**-ance**, **-ence** 状态，性质，行为

importance重要性，confidence信心，reliance依赖

**-ant, -ent** 人，物

assistant助手，student学生，lubricant润滑物

**-ary, -ery, -ory** 人，地点，学科

secretary秘书，library图书馆，refinery精炼厂，history历史

**-ee** 动作的承受者

employee雇员

**-eer** 从事...的人

engineer 工程师

**-er, -or**人，物，器具

banker银行家，actor演员；merger合并；boiler锅炉

**-ese** 某国(地)的，某国(地)的人或语言

Chinese中国的，中国人，汉语

**-ess** 女性，雌性

waitress女服务员

**-hood** 身份，状态

childhood孩童时期；likelihood可能，可能性

**-ian** 人

musician音乐家

**-ics** 学科，文体门类

polities政治，dramatics戏剧活动，athletics体育运动

**-ion, -ation, -sion, -tion**情况，状态，行为

fashion 风尚，suspension悬挂，organization 组织，competition竞争

**-ist** 主义者，人

artist 艺术家

**-ity** 性质，状态

unity团结，stability稳定

**-ment** 行为，状态，性质

enjoyment享受，payment支付，instrument工具

**-ness** 性质，状态

fullness 充满，sickness疾病

**-ology** 学科

biology 生物学

**-ship** 情况，性质，技能，身份

relationship关系，关联；leadership领导能力，领导阶层

**-ty** (抽象名词)

reality 现实

**(2)形容词后缀**

**-able**, **-ible** 能(为)...的

capable有能力的，visible看得见的

**-al** 具有...性质的

natural自然的，musical音乐的

**-ary**, **-ory**与...相关的

ordinary 普通的，satisfactory满意的

**-ed** 有...的

wooded 树木繁茂的，pleased高兴的

**-ful** 充满...的，具有...性质的

useful有用的，hopeful充满希望的

**-ic (-ca)** 类似...的，具有...的

Metalic 金属的，heroic英雄式的

**-ive** 倾向，关系，特征

explosive爆炸的，relative 有关系的，sensitive 敏感的

**-less**没有...的

speechless不能说话的，harmless无害的

**-ous**充满...的

famous出名的，courageous勇敢的

**(3)副词后缀**

**-ly** ...地(状态，程度，性质，方式)

happily幸福地，strangely奇怪地，comically滑稽地，hurriedly仓促地

**(4) 动词后缀**

**-en**使...变成

widen弄宽，lengthen加长

**-ify**使...化

beautify美化，purify净化

**-ize, -ise, -yze, -yse**以...方式对待，...化

realize实现，analyse分析