

2017 年安徽省初中学业水平考试大纲要

英 语

一、编写说明

本纲要是依据教育部颁发的《全日制义务教育英语课程标准（2011 年版）》（以下简称《英语课标》）的内容和要求，结合我省英语教学实际而制定的。本纲要对我省 2017 年初中学业水平考试英语学科的考试性质与目标、考试内容与要求、考试形式与试卷结构等提出了明确要求，做出了具体说明，并选编了例证性试题。本纲要是我省 2017 年初中学业水平考试英语学科的命题依据。

二、考试性质与目标

初中学业水平考试是义务教育阶段的终结性考试，是修完义务教育课程的初中学生参加的水平性考试。考试结果既是衡量学生是否达到初中毕业标准的主要依据，也是高中阶段学校招生的重要依据之一。英语学业水平考试的目的是全面、准确地考查初中毕业生在英语学习方面达到《英语课标》中“五级目标”水平的程度；全面落实《英语课标》所确立的课程评价理念；促进教学方式的转变，引导义务教育阶段英语教学全面落实《英语课标》；促进学生英语学习方式的改进和英语学习兴趣的培养，提高综合语言运用能力；推动义务教育阶段评价与考试制度改革以及普通高中招生制度的改革。

三、考试内容与要求

根据《英语课标》确定的义务教育英语课程的总体目标要求，全面考查学生听、说、读、写等四种英语语言技能的综合实践能力以及灵活运用语言知识的能力。在确定考查内容和标准时，主要参考《英语课标》中“内容标准”五级的内容和要求及相关的附录，同时参考三级和四级的内容和要求。具体考查要求如下：

(一) 语言知识

考查项目	内容和要求
语音	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 了解语音在语言学习中的意义。2. 在日常生活会话中做到语音、语调基本正确、自然、流畅。3. 根据重音和语调的变化，理解和表达不同的意图和态度。4. 根据读音规则和音标拼读单词。
词汇	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 了解英语词汇包括单词、短语、习惯用语和固定搭配等形式。2. 理解和领悟词语的基本含义以及在特定语境中的意义。3. 运用词汇描述事物、行为和特征，说明概念等。4. 学会使用 1500~1600 个单词和 200~300 个习惯用语或固定搭配。
语法	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 理解“附录 2：语法项目表”中所列语法项目并能在特定语境中使用。2. 了解常用语言形式的基本结构和常用表意功能。3. 在实际运用中体会和领悟语言形式的表意功能。4. 理解并运用恰当的语言形式描述人和物；描述具体事件和具体行为的发生、发展过程；描述时间、地点及方位；比较人、物体及事物等。
功能	在交往中恰当理解和运用五级所列功能意念的语言表达形式(具体内容参见附录 3)。
话题	围绕五级所列话题恰当理解与运用相关的语言表达形式(具体内容参见附录 4)。

(二) 语言运用

考查项目	内容和要求
听	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 能根据语调和重音理解说话者的意图。2. 能听懂有关熟悉话题的谈话，并能从中提取信息和观点。3. 能借助语境克服生词障碍、理解大意。4. 能听懂接近自然语速的故事和叙述，理解故事的因果关系。5. 能在听的过程中用适当方式做出反应。6. 能针对所听语段的内容记录简单信息。
说	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 能就简单的话题提供信息，表达简单的观点和意见，参与讨论。2. 能与他人沟通信息，合作完成任务。3. 能在口头表达中进行适当的自我修正。4. 能有效地询问信息和请求帮助。5. 能根据话题进行情景对话。6. 能用英语表演短剧。7. 能在以上口语活动中做到语音、语调自然，语气恰当。
读	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 能根据上下文和构词法推断、理解生词的含义。2. 能理解段落中各句子之间的逻辑关系。3. 能找出文章中的主题，理解故事的情节，预测故事情节的发展和可能的结局。4. 能读懂相应水平的常见体裁的读物。5. 能根据不同的阅读目的运用简单的阅读策略获取信息。6. 能利用词典等工具书进行阅读。7. 课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上。
写	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. 能根据写作要求，收集、准备素材。2. 能独立起草短文、短信等，并在教师的指导下进行修改。3. 能使用常见的连接词表示顺序和逻辑关系。4. 能简单描述人物或事件。5. 能根据所给图示或表格写出简单的段落或操作说明。

四、例证性试题

(一) 听力

听力部分主要考查学生对英语口语语言的理解能力以及从真实性语言材料中获取信息、归纳判断和正确应答的能力。考试的方式是让学生在听录音过程中或听完录音之后，根据录音提供的信息完成某项任务。主要考查形式为：

1. 听句子，选关键词语。

学生听1个句子（两遍），然后选择所听句子里包含的单词或短语。

[例 1] A. tie B. scarf C. card

录音： Judy is going to send a card to her father on Father's Day.

（答案：C）

[说明]通过听句子，考查学生在听的过程中捕捉关键词以及单词辨音的能力。要求学生能听懂句子的大意，并根据所获取的关键信息来选择单词或短语。

2. 听短对话，选图片。

学生听一段短对话（两遍），然后回答问题。选项为图片形式。

[例 2] What time is it now?



录音： W: Hurry up! Our train leaves at 9:00.

M: Don't worry. We still have 30 minutes to go.

（答案：A）

[说明]通过听简短对话，考查学生捕捉细节信息以及信息转换的能力。要求在听懂对话的基础上将关键的语音信息转换成图像信息。

3. 听短对话，选答案。

学生听一段短对话（两遍），然后回答问题。选项为文字形式。

[例 3] When will the speakers talk about the project?

A. Tomorrow morning. B. Tomorrow afternoon. C. Tomorrow evening.

录音：

M: Will you be free tomorrow morning? I'd like to talk with you about our

project.

W: Not in the morning. But I will be free in the afternoon. See you then.

(答案: B)

[说明]通过听简短对话,考查学生对所听的录音材料的理解和判断能力。要求学生能识别对话中的重要信息,进行简单的推断并选出答案。

4. 听长对话,选答案。

学生听一段长对话(两遍),然后回答问题。选项为文字形式。

[例 4] 1. What's wrong with Bob?

A. He has a toothache. B. His arms hurt. C. His leg is broken.

2. What does the woman advise Bob to do?

A. Have a cup of tea. B. Go to hospital. C. Color fewer boxes.

3. What is the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Guide and tourist. B. Husband and wife. C. Doctor and patient.

录音:

M: Oh!

W: Bob? What's the matter, dear?

M: My arms hurt.

W: I'm not surprised. Why don't you stop for a moment? Let's have a cup of tea!

M: That's a good idea. I think I will.

W: You should ask our son to help you with the heavier boxes.

M: Yes. You're probably right.

(答案: 1-3 BAB)

[说明]通过听多个轮回的对话,考查学生对谈话的主题以及对主要信息的获取能力。要求学生能根据所听的日常生活中熟悉话题的谈话,捕捉主要信息。

5. 听短文,选答案。

学生听一篇短文(两遍),然后回答问题。

[例 5] 1. Where is Paul's school?

A. In America. B. In Canada. C. In China.

2. How old are the students in Paul's school?

- A. Between 8 and 12. B. Between 11 and 15. C. Between 12 and 15.
3. Where does Paul begin his day?
- A. In the radio station. B. In the dining hall. C. In his “home class”.
4. What does Paul usually do after lunch?
- A. Listen to school news.
B. Play in the music club.
C. Do his homework.
5. What is the speaker mainly talking about?
- A. A boy’s school life. B. A music club. C. A kind teacher.

录音:

Today we are going to share Paul’s school life.

Paul goes to a high school near New York in the United States. The school has 1,100 students between 12 and 15 years old. Paul goes to school from Monday to Friday, from 8:00 am until 3:00 pm.

Paul’s day begins in his “home class”. This is the room that his group uses most of the time. Here, his teacher checks that everybody is there. Then they listen to school news from the radio station.

After that, he has three lessons. At about 11:00 am he has a long break for lunch until about 1:00 pm. He has lunch in the school dining hall.

After lunch, there are lots of activities in the school that he can do. Paul likes playing in the school music club. His lessons begin again at about 1:00 pm.

(答案: 1-5 ACCBA)

[说明] 通过听简短独白, 考查学生在语篇中获取信息、分析综合、正确判断的能力。要求学生根据所听内容, 在理解主旨大意的基础上, 捕捉主要信息, 并做出合理的判断和推理。

6. 听短文或对话, 写信息。

学生听完一篇短文或对话(两遍), 然后根据内容及填写要求, 补全信息。

[例 6]

Our town	
Introduction	Our town has changed a lot in the last <u> 1 </u> years.
Jobs	★In the past, most people worked as fishermen or <u> 2 </u> . ★Now, many people work in <u> 3 </u> factories, offices or banks.
Activities	★Young people like going to the swimming pool and the <u> 4 </u> . ★Older people like going to the beach and the restaurants. ★There are football matches and races in the sports center <u> 5 </u> a week.

录音：

Our town has changed a lot in the last forty years. When my parents were very young, most people worked as fishermen or farmers. Now in our town, a lot of people work in car factories, offices or banks. The factories are outside the town, and the offices and banks are in the center.

In our town, there are many different places to go in the evenings and at weekends. Young people like going to the swimming pool and the cinema while older people like going to the beach and the restaurants.

There is a big new sports center in our town and there are football matches and races there once a week.

(答案： 1. forty/40 2. farmers 3. car 4. cinema 5. once)

[说明]通过听短文或对话，考查学生对听力材料中事实性、具体性信息的获取与处理能力。这种题型将听与写两种考查方式有机结合，选材简短，语句紧凑，内容真实。要求学生具备通过听短文或对话等材料，完成主要或关键信息填写的能力，这是综合语言运用能力的具体体现。

(二) 英语知识运用

1. 单项填空

单项填空的考查点较为均衡地涉及语法、词汇、常见表达法、语用等方面，要求学生根据题干所提供的语境，从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

[例 7] Don't hurry him. You will just have to be _____ and wait until he finishes the work.

- A. active B. careful C. patient D. famous

(答案: C)

[例 8] — Look at the stone bridge! Do you know _____ it was built?

— In the 1860s. It is quite old.

- A. when B. how C. where D. why

(答案: A)

[例 9] — I think it takes a lot of practice to play the violin well.

— _____. Practice makes perfect.

- A. No way B. My pleasure C. I'm afraid not D. That's true

(答案: D)

[说明] 要求学生在充分理解题干的基础上，从所提供的四个选项中选出最佳答案，目的是结合一定的语境，考查学生语言知识的综合运用能力。考查的主要语言知识有语法知识、词汇知识、习惯用语、交际用语和各种常见表达法等。

以上例题对词汇、语法、交际用语等的考查都是在相对完整的语境中进行的，学生必须在充分理解题干意义的基础上，通过语句前后的逻辑关系或对话交际之间的联系进行判断，才能选出正确的选项。

2. 完形填空

要求学生通读短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

[例 10]

Philip is the bravest boy I know. His friends and family are all very 1 him.

Ten-year-old Philip was born with an 2 which means that he is always breaking his bones (骨头). Although he has such a serious illness, Philip 3

playing sports. In January last year he 4 wheelchair racing. He came second in his first 5, and since then Philip has won every other race!

In order to look for a new challenge (挑战), Philip 6 to take part in the London Wheelchair Marathon (马拉松). 7, five days before the race Philip got sick. He didn't want to 8. He finally made up his mind to take part. Philip was given medicine by his doctor and guess what? He not only 9 it, but he also finished in first place!

Philip is very 10 and never gives up. That's why he has been chosen to be the *Bravest Child of the Month*.

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. proud of | B. afraid of | C. angry with | D. strict with |
| 2. A. ability | B. effort | C. illness | D. interest |
| 3. A. stops | B. avoids | C. minds | D. loves |
| 4. A. watched | B. started | C. cancelled | D. held |
| 5. A. journey | B. race | C. class | D. interview |
| 6. A. regretted | B. hated | C. failed | D. decided |
| 7. A. Instead | B. Also | C. However | D. First |
| 8. A. give up | B. sit down | C. set off | D. go out |
| 9. A. refused | B. left | C. completed | D. invented |
| 10. A. brave | B. honest | C. polite | D. fair |

(答案: 1-5 ACDBB 6-10 DCACA)

[说明]考查学生对语言知识灵活运用能力。在一篇难易适中的短文中留出十处空白,要求学生从每小题的四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。学生根据对短文的理解以及上下文之间的逻辑关系,运用所学的语法、词汇和语用等方面的知识,从所给的选项中选择恰当的词语,将短文中空缺的内容补充完整。考点的设置和选项的设计考虑到其科学性和合理性,选项均为同一类别,具有唯一性,学生只有根据对文章整体的理解和前后句之间的逻辑关系的正确判断才能对最佳选项做出选择。此题型既可以考查学生对单词搭配、习惯用法、语法结构的掌握情况,又可以考查学生的语篇理解和逻辑推理能力。

(三) 阅读理解

1. 补全对话

要求学生根据对话内容，从方框内的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，其中有两个为多余选项。

[例 11]

Lisa: Hey, Jane. 1

Jane: Really?

Lisa: Yeah, it's a dancing party.

Jane: 2

Lisa: Do you want to go with me?

Jane: Can I? I don't really know Susan.

Lisa: 3 She said I could invite a friend.

Jane: OK, then. I'd love to go. 4

Lisa: On Saturday night.

Jane: Wow, that's the day after tomorrow! I need to get a new dress.

Lisa: 5 There's a clothes shop near here. Let's go there after work.

Jane: Sounds good!

- A. Me, too.
- B. I hope not.
- C. No problem.
- D. What a shame!
- E. Sounds like fun.
- F. When exactly is it?
- G. My friend Susan is having a party this weekend.

(答案: 1-5 GECFA)

[说明]考查学生用英语进行口头表达的能力，特别是在真实语境中沟通信息、描述事物与表达情感、发表观点和意见的能力。在一段对话中留出若干空白，要求学生从所给的选项中选出恰当的句子，使补全后的对话完整、通顺、意义正确。此类题型要求学生在整体把握对话的基础上进行分析、判断与综合，初步考查学生口语运用的能力。

2. 阅读理解

(1) 要求学生阅读短文，从短文后每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳选项。

[例 12]

While many young people were enjoying the summer vacation, Zach Bonner was

working his hardest. Zach started walking from Valrico, Florida, his hometown, on Christmas, 2009. He reached Los Angeles nine months later in September, 2010. He covered a total of 2,478 miles and raised \$120,000 for kids in need. Along the way, Zach attended school online. His mother, brother and sister took turns to walk or drive together with him.

Although he is very young, Zach has a long history of helping others. When a terrible storm hit town in 2004, Zach, when six, pulled a wagon (小推车) through his community and collected food for people in need.

He has raised \$400,000 for his Little Red Wagon Foundation since then. It gives money to projects which help homeless children. In 2007, Zach began walking to support a children's charity (慈善组织) in Tampa, Florida. He finished his journey 23 days later, 280 miles away in Tallahassee. Then in the summer of 2009, he trekked about 670 miles from Atlanta to Washington, D.C., in just two months.

“As long as there are homeless kids, I will never stop walking for them.” Zach says.

1. What did Zach do during the summer vacation in 2010?
 - A. He stayed at home to look after his family.
 - B. He travelled to his hometown with his family.
 - C. He joined in a school activity with other kids.
 - D. He walked to collect money for kids in need.
2. We can learn from Paragraph 2 that Zach _____.
 - A. began to help people at a very early age
 - B. made money to pay for his education
 - C. enjoyed playing around in his community
 - D. worked very hard for his family
3. At what age did Zach start walking to support a Tampa children's charity?
 - A. At six.
 - B. At nine.
 - C. At eleven.
 - D. At twelve.
4. The underlined word “trekked” in Paragraph 3 probably means “_____”.
 - A. 延伸
 - B. 挖掘
 - C. 跋涉
 - D. 飞行

5. Which of the following best describes Zach?

- A. Friendly and shy.
- B. Silly but lovely.
- C. Kind and helpful.
- D. Clever but lazy.

(答案: 1-5 DABCC)

(2) 要求学生阅读一篇短文, 并根据短文内容在规定的词数范围内回答问题。

[例 13]

Rock climbing is a popular hobby that many people enjoy doing. You can do it indoors on special walls or outdoors on real mountains. There are many advantages of rock climbing—it is fun and it also helps people forget worries.

The most important equipment (装备) to have is good shoes. They need to be half a size smaller than your usual size. The next thing you need is a harness (保护带). This allows you to move freely, but will hold you up if you fall. It's important to know how to use your equipment. If you are a beginner, it's best to have lessons. A climber with experience can help you a lot in the beginning.

Rock climbing is very exciting for people of different ages. Climbers, however, must be careful not to pollute the environment. Sometimes rock climbers leave rubbish on the mountains where they climb. They should take it with them and throw it away. This will allow future climbers to enjoy a clean environment.

1. What advantages does rock climbing have? (不超过 10 个词)
2. What equipment does a climber need? (不超过 10 个词)
3. How can climbers help protect the environment while climbing? (不超过 15 个词)

答案:

1. It is fun and it also helps people forget worries.
2. Good shoes and a harness.
3. They should take the rubbish with them and throw it away.

[说明] 阅读理解着重考查学生对各种题材和体裁的书面材料的理解能力以及从各种材料中获取信息的能力, 在理解信息的基础上, 学生还要能够对信息加以判

断、归纳和综合。要求学生能够读懂较熟悉的日常生活话题方面的文字材料，如海报、说明、广告等，以及书刊中的短文材料。

阅读理解的考查内容主要集中在以下几个方面：

- (1) 理解文章的主旨和要义；
- (2) 理解文章中的具体信息（包括图文转换的信息）；
- (3) 根据上下文推测单词的词义；
- (4) 进行简单的判断和推理；
- (5) 理解文章的基本结构；
- (6) 理解作者的基本态度和观点。

（四）写

1. 单词拼写

要求学生根据首字母及汉语提示，完成单词的拼写，使句意明确，语言通顺。

[例 14] Mary has developed a new way of life by getting close to n_____ (自然).

（答案：nature）

[例 15] The little girl k_____ (亲吻) her mum good night before she goes to bed.

（答案：kisses）

[说明]单词拼写着重考查学生的单词拼写能力，要求学生在理解句意的基础上，写出单词在本句中的正确形式。

2. 书面表达

要求学生根据所提示的信息，用英语写一段话。要求词数 80~100。

[例 16]

假定你是李华，你的美国朋友 Jack 来信，说他暑假期间要来中国交流学习。他学了两年中文，但是仍然担心用中文交流时会遇到困难。请你用英语给 Jack 写封回信，提几点建议，要点如下：

1. 大胆自信；
2. 放慢语速；
3. 借助图画或肢体语言等表达方式。

注意：1. 词数 80~100；

2. 可适当增加细节，以使行文连贯；

3. 信中不能出现与本人相关的信息;
4. 开头和结尾已为你写好, 不计入总词数。

参考词汇: 自信的 confident 肢体语言 body language

Dear Jack,

How is everything going? I am very glad to learn that you are coming to China this summer. _____

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

One possible version:

Dear Jack,

How is everything going? I am very glad to learn that you are coming to China this summer. It's not necessary to worry about your Chinese. I'd like to share my ideas, which I think might help.

First, be brave enough to speak Chinese when you communicate with others. It's of great importance to be confident about yourself. We Chinese are very friendly so you shouldn't be afraid of making any mistakes. Second, it's better to speak slowly and clearly. In this way you can make yourself understood more easily. What's more, sometimes you can use drawings or pictures, and as you know, body language is also widely used across cultures and very often it really works.

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

[说明]书面表达着重考查学生运用所学的语言知识与技能, 以书面的形式进行信息沟通、再现生活经历、描述周围事物、发表意见和观点的能力。

书面表达的总体要求是: 切中题意, 条理清楚, 语句通顺、连贯, 语言准确、得当, 书写工整。

五、考试形式与试卷结构

1. **考试形式:** 采用闭卷笔试形式。考试时间 120 分钟, 试卷满分值 150 分。

2. **试卷结构:** 试卷包括听力、英语知识运用、阅读理解和写四个部分。

部 分	题 型	题 数	计 分	难 度
听力	I. 关键词语选择	30	30	较容易题约占 70%, 中等难度题约占 20%, 较难题约占 10%
	II. 短对话理解			
	III. 长对话理解			
	IV. 短文理解			
	V. 信息转换			
英语知识 运用	VI. 单项填空	15	15	
	VII. 完形填空	20	30	
阅读理解	VIII. 补全对话	5	5	
	IX. 阅读理解	20	40	
写	X. 单词拼写	5	5	
	XI. 书面表达	1	25	
总 计		95 + 1	150	

附录 1:

语音项目表

语音教学是语言教学的重要内容之一。自然规范的语音、语调将为有效的口语交际打下良好的基础。语音教学应注重语义与语境、语调与语流相结合，不要单纯追求单音的准确性。

在英语教学起始阶段，语音教学主要应通过模仿来进行，教师应提供大量听音、模仿和实践的机会，帮助学生养成良好的发音习惯。

英语有不同的口音，如英国口音、美国口音等。教学中，应让学生在基本掌握一种口音的基础上，适当接触不同的口音，为他们发展交际能力打下基础。

1. 基本读音

(1) 26 个字母的读音

(2) 元音字母在单词中的基本读音

(3) 常见的元音字母组合在重读音节中的读音

(4) 常见的辅音字母组合在单词中的基本读音，如：th, sh, ch 等

(5) 辅音连缀的读音，如 black, class, flag, glass, plane, sleep, bright, cry, sky, small, speak, star, street, splash, spring, screen, programme, quiet

(6) 成节音的读音，如 table, people, uncle, single, middle, little, parcel, basin, cousin, often, seven 等

2. 重音

(1) 单词重音 (2) 句子重音

3. 意群的读音

(1) 连读和失去爆破 (2) 弱读与同化

4. 语调与节奏

(1) 语调 (升调, 降调) (2) 节奏

附录 2:

语法项目表

1. 名词

- (1) 可数名词及其单复数
- (2) 不可数名词
- (3) 专有名词
- (4) 名词所有格

2. 代词

- (1) 人称代词
- (2) 物主代词
- (3) 反身代词
- (4) 指示代词
- (5) 不定代词 (some, any, no)
- (6) 疑问代词

3. 数词

- (1) 基数词
- (2) 序数词

4. 介词和介词短语

5. 连词

6. 形容词 (包括比较级和最高级)

7. 副词 (包括比较级和最高级)

8. 冠词

9. 动词

- (1) 动词的基本形式
- (2) 系动词
- (3) 及物动词和不及物动词
- (4) 助动词
- (5) 情态动词

(6) 时态

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

(7) 被动语态

- ① 一般现在时
- ② 一般过去时
- ③ 一般将来时
- ④ 现在完成时

(8) 非谓语动词（动词不定式做宾语、宾语补足语、目的状语）

(9) 动词短语

10. 构词法

- (1) 前缀、后缀 (2) 转化 (3) 合成

11. 句子种类

- (1) 陈述句（肯定式和否定式）
- (2) 疑问句（一般疑问句、特殊疑问句、选择疑问句）
- (3) 祈使句
- (4) 感叹句

12. 简单句的基本句型

- (1) 主语+系动词+表语
- (2) 主语+不及物动词
- (3) 主语+及物动词+宾语
- (4) 主语+及物动词+间接宾语+直接宾语
- (5) 主语+及物动词+宾语+宾语补足语
- (6) there be 句型

13. 并列复合句

14. 主从复合句

(1) 宾语从句

(2) 状语从句

(3) 定语从句 (由 **that, which, who** 引导的限定性定语从句)

附录 3:

功能意念项目表

1. 社会交往 (Social Communications)

- (1) 问候 (Greetings)
- (2) 介绍 (Introduction)
- (3) 告别 (Farewells)
- (4) 致谢 (Thanks)
- (5) 道歉 (Apologies)
- (6) 邀请 (Invitation)
- (7) 请求允许 (Asking for permission)
- (8) 祝愿和祝贺 (Expressing wishes and congratulations)
- (9) 请求与提供帮助 (Asking for and offering help)
- (10) 约会 (Making appointments)
- (11) 打电话 (Making telephone calls)
- (12) 就餐 (Having meals)
- (13) 就医 (Seeing the doctor)
- (14) 购物 (Shopping)
- (15) 问路 (Asking the way)
- (16) 谈论天气 (Talking about weather)
- (17) 语言交际困难 (Language difficulties in communication)
- (18) 提醒注意 (Reminding)
- (19) 警告和禁止 (Warning and prohibition)
- (20) 劝告 (Advice)
- (21) 建议 (Suggestions)
- (22) 接受与拒绝 (Acceptance and refusal)

2. 态度 (Attitudes)

- (23) 同意和不同意 (Agreement and disagreement)

- (24) 喜欢和不喜欢 (Likes and dislikes)
- (25) 肯定和不肯定 (Certainty and uncertainty)
- (26) 可能和不可能 (Possibility and impossibility)
- (27) 能够和不能够 (Ability and inability)
- (28) 偏爱和优先选择 (Preference)
- (29) 意愿和打算 (Intention and plan)
- (30) 希望和愿望 (Hope and wish)
- (31) 表扬和鼓励 (Praise and encouragement)
- (32) 判断与评价 (Judgement and evaluation)

3. 情感 (Emotions)

- (33) 高兴 (Happiness)
- (34) 惊奇 (Surprise)
- (35) 关切 (Concern)
- (36) 安慰 (Reassurance)
- (37) 满意 (Satisfaction)
- (38) 遗憾 (Regret)

4. 时间 (Time)

- (39) 时刻 (Point of time)
- (40) 时段 (Duration)
- (41) 频度 (Frequency)
- (42) 顺序 (Sequence)

5. 空间 (Space)

- (43) 位置 (Position)
- (44) 方向 (Direction)
- (45) 距离 (Distance)

6. 存在 (Existence)

- (46) 存在与不存在 (Existence and non-existence)

7. 特征 (Features)

- (47) 形状 (Shape)

(48) 颜色 (Colour)

(49) 材料 (Material)

(50) 价格 (Price)

(51) 规格 (Size)

(52) 年龄 (Age)

8. 计量 (Measurement)

(53) 长度 (Length)

(54) 宽度 (Width)

(55) 高度 (Height)

(56) 数量 (Quantity)

(57) 重量 (Weight)

9. 比较 (Comparison)

(58) 同级比较 (Equal comparison)

(59) 差别比较 (Comparative and superlative)

(60) 相似和差别 (Similarity and difference)

10. 逻辑关系 (Logical relations)

(61) 原因和结果 (Cause and effect)

(62) 目的 (Purpose)

附录 4:

话题项目表

1. 个人情况 (Personal background)

- (1) 个人信息 (Personal information)
- (2) 家庭信息 (Family information)
- (3) 学校信息 (School information)
- (4) 兴趣爱好 (Interests and hobbies)
- (5) 工作与职业 (Jobs and careers)

2. 家庭、朋友与周围的人 (Family, friends, and people around)

- (6) 家人与亲友 (Family and relatives)
- (7) 朋友 (Friends)
- (8) 其他人 (Other people)

3. 居住环境 (Living environment)

- (9) 房屋与住所 (Houses and apartments)
- (10) 居室 (Rooms and homes)
- (11) 家具和家庭用品 (Furniture and household items)
- (12) 社区 (Community)

4. 日常活动 (Daily routines)

- (13) 家庭生活 (Life at home)
- (14) 学校生活 (School life)
- (15) 周末活动 (Weekend activities)

5. 学校 (School)

- (16) 学校设施 (School facilities)
- (17) 学校人员 (People at school)
- (18) 学习科目 (School subjects)
- (19) 学校活动 (School activities)

6. 个人兴趣 (Personal interests)

- (20) 游戏与休闲 (Games and leisure)
- (21) 爱好 (Hobbies)
- (22) 娱乐活动 (Entertainments)
- (23) 旅游 (Tourism)
- 7. 情感与情绪 (Feelings and moods)**
 - (24) 情感 (Feelings)
 - (25) 情绪 (Moods)
- 8. 人际交往 (Interpersonal communication)**
 - (26) 社会行为 (Social behaviour)
 - (27) 合作与交流 (Cooperation and communication)
- 9. 计划与安排 (Plans and arrangements)**
 - (28) 计划 (Planning)
 - (29) 安排 (Arranging)
- 10. 节假日活动 (Festivals, holidays and celebrations)**
 - (30) 节日与假日 (Festivals and holidays)
 - (31) 庆祝活动 (Celebrations)
- 11. 购物 (Shopping)**
 - (32) 购物计划 (Shopping plan)
 - (33) 商品 (Goods)
 - (34) 选择 (Selecting)
 - (35) 付款 (Payment)
 - (36) 个人喜好 (Personal preference)
- 12. 饮食 (Food and drinks)**
 - (37) 食物 (Food)
 - (38) 饮料 (Drinks)
 - (39) 饮食习俗 (Eating and customs)
 - (40) 点餐 (Ordering food and drink)
- 13. 卫生与健康 (Hygiene and Health)**
 - (41) 身体部位 (Parts of body)

- (42) 体育健身 (Physical fitness and exercise)
- (43) 个人卫生 (Personal hygiene)
- (44) 疾病 (Illness)
- (45) 健康饮食 (Healthy diet)
- (46) 医疗 (Medical care)
- 14. 安全与救护 (Safety and first aid)**
 - (47) 安全守则 (Safety rules)
 - (48) 意外 (Accidents)
 - (49) 急救 (First aid)
 - (50) 自我保护 (Self protection)
- 15. 天气 (Weather)**
 - (51) 天气情况 (Weather conditions)
 - (52) 天气预报 (Weather report)
 - (53) 衣着与天气 (Appropriate dressing for the weather)
- 16. 文娱与体育 (Recreation and sports)**
 - (54) 电影与戏剧 (Movies and theater)
 - (55) 音乐与舞蹈 (Music and dance)
 - (56) 体育与赛事 (Sports and matches)
- 17. 旅游与交通 (Travel and transport)**
 - (57) 旅行 (Travel)
 - (58) 交通运输方式 (Modes of transportation)
 - (59) 交通标志 (Traffic signs)
 - (60) 使用地图 (Reading maps)
- 18. 通讯 (Communications)**
 - (61) 写信 (Writing letters)
 - (62) 打电话 (Making phone calls)
 - (63) 使用互联网 (Using the Internet)
- 19. 语言学习 (Language learning)**
 - (64) 语言学习经历 (Language learning experience)

- (65) 语言与文化 (Language and culture)
- (66) 语言学习策略 (Language learning strategies)
- (67) 体态语 (Body language)
- 20. 自然 (Nature)**
 - (68) 动物和植物 (Animals and plants)
 - (69) 山川与河流 (Mountains and rivers)
 - (70) 季节 (Seasons)
 - (71) 宇宙 (Universe)
 - (72) 人与自然 (Man and nature)
- 21. 世界与环境 (The world and the environment)**
 - (73) 国家与民族 (Countries and nationalities)
 - (74) 环境保护 (Environmental protection)
 - (75) 人口 (Population)
- 22. 科普知识与现代技术 (Popular science and modern technology)**
 - (76) 数字与数据 (Figures and data)
 - (77) 科普知识 (Popular science)
 - (78) 发明与技术 (Inventions and technological advances)
 - (79) 信息技术 (Information technology)
- 23. 历史与社会 (History and society)**
 - (80) 中国历史与世界历史 (History of China and the world)
 - (81) 著名人物 (Famous people)
- 24. 故事与诗歌 (Stories and poems)**
 - (82) 故事 (Stories)
 - (83) 诗歌 (Poems)
 - (84) 短剧 (Short plays)
 - (85) 作家 (Writers)

附录 5:

词汇表

说明:

1. 根据《英语课标》的语言知识目标要求, 初中毕业应学习 1500-1600 个单词, 要求学习和掌握其基本词义和用法。
2. 为体现在具体语境中学习和使用单词的理念, 本词汇表不标注单词的词性和中文释义。
3. 本词汇表不列词组和短语。
4. 本词汇表不列动词、形容词、副词等的不规则变化。
5. 本词汇表不列语法术语。
6. 可根据构词法推导出的部分名词、形容词、副词等不单列。
7. 带*的词仅要求考生理解其词义。

A	actor	agreement	and
a (an)	actress	air	angry
ability	add	airport	animal
able	address	alive	another
about	advantage	all	answer
above	advice	allow	ant
abroad	advise	almost	any
absent	afford	alone	anybody
accept	afraid	along	anyone
accident	Africa	aloud	anything
according to	African	already	anyway
achieve	after	also	anywhere
across	afternoon	although	appear
act	again	always	apple
action	against	America	April
active	age	American	area
activity	ago	among	arm
	agree	ancient	army

around	basic	blind	build
arrive	basket	block	building
art	basketball	blood	burn
article	bathroom	blouse	bus
artist	be (am, is, are)	blow	business
as	beach	blue	busy
Asia	bean	board	but
Asian	bear	boat	butter
ask	beat	body	buy
asleep	beautiful	book	by
at	because	bored	
attend	become	boring	C
attention	bed	born	cake
August	bedroom	borrow	calendar
aunt	beef	boss	call
Australia	before	both	camera
Australian	begin	bottle	camp
autumn	behind	bottom	can (can't/cannot)
avoid	believe	bowl	Canada
awake	bell	box	Canadian
away	below	boy	cancel
awful	beside	brain	cancer
	best	brave	candle
B	better	bread	candy
baby	between	break	cap
back	big	breakfast	capital
background	bike (=bicycle)	breath	car
bad	bill	bridge	card
bag	bird	bright	care
ball	birth	bring	careful
balloon	birthday	Britain	careless
bamboo	biscuit	British	carrot
banana	bit	brother	carry
bank	black	brown	cartoon
baseball	blackboard	brush	cat

catch	clear	control	dance
cause	clever	conversation	danger
celebrate	climb	cook	dangerous
cent	clock	cookie	dark
central	close	cool	date
centre (<i>AmE</i> center)	clothes	copy	daughter
century	cloud	corn	day
certain	cloudy	corner	dead
certainly	club	correct	deaf
chair	coach	cost	deal
chalk	coal	cotton	dear
chance	coast	cough	December
change	coat	could	decide
cheap	coffee	count	decision
check	coin	country	deep
cheer	cold	countryside	degree
chemistry	collect	couple	delicious
chess	college	courage	dentist
chicken	colour (<i>AmE</i> color)	course	depend
child (<i>pl.</i> children)	come	cousin	describe
China	comfortable	cover	desk
Chinese	common	cow	develop
chocolate	communicate	crayon	development
choice	communication	crazy	dialogue
choose	community	create	(<i>AmE</i> dialog)
chopsticks	company	cross	diary
Christmas	compare	cry	dictionary
church	competition	culture	die
cinema	complete	cup	difference
circle	computer	customer	different
city	concert	cut	difficult
class	condition	cute	difficulty
classmate	connect		dig
classroom	consider	D	dining
clean	continue	daily	dinner

direct	earth	even	fan
direction	earthquake	evening	fantastic
director	east	ever	far
dirty	eastern	every	farm
discover	easy	everybody	farmer
discovery	eat	everyday	fast
discuss	education	everyone	fat
discussion	effort	everything	father (dad)
dish	egg	everywhere	favourite
divide	eight	exactly	(<i>AmE</i> favorite)
do	eighteen	exam	fear
doctor	eighth	(= examination)	February
dog	eighty	example	feed
dollar	either	excellent	feel
door	elder	except	feeling
double	electronic	excited	festival
doubt	elephant	exciting	fever
down	eleven	excuse	few
draw	else	exercise	field
dream	email	expect	fifteen
dress	empty	expensive	fifth
drink	encourage	experience	fifty
drive	end	explain	fight
driver	enemy	express	fill
drop	engineer	eye	film
dry	England		finally
duck	English	F	find
dumpling	enjoy	face	fine
during	enough	fact	finger
duty	enter	factory	finish
	environment	fail	fire
E	eraser	fair	first
each	especially	fall	fish
ear	Europe	family	fisherman
early	European	famous	fit

five	fun	grandson	he
fix	funny	grape	head
flag	future	grass	headache
floor		great	health
flower	G	green	healthy
fly	game	greeting	hear
flu	garden	grey	heart
follow	gate	ground	heat
food	general	group	heavy
foot (<i>pl.</i> feet)	gentleman	grow	height
football	geography	guard	hello
for	German	guess	help
force	Germany	guest	helpful
foreign	get	guide	hen
forest	gift	guitar	her
forget	giraffe	gun	here
fork	girl		hero
form	give	H	hers
forty	glad	habit	herself
four	glass	hair	hi
fourteen	glove	half	hide
fourth	glue	hall	high
France	go	hamburger	hill
free	gold	hand	him
French	good	handbag	himself
fresh	goodbye (bye)	handsome	his
Friday	government	hang	history
fridge (= refrigerator)	grade	happen	hit
friend	grammar	happy	hobby
friendly	granddaughter	hard	hold
friendship	grandfather (grandpa)	hardly	hole
from	grandmother (grandma)	harmful	holiday
front	grandparent	hat	home
fruit		hate	hometown
full		have (has)	homework

honest	include	joke	large
honour	increase	journey	last
(<i>AmE</i> honor)	India	juice	late
hope	Indian	July	later
horse	industry	jump	laugh
hospital	*infer	June	law
hot	influence	just	lay
hotel	information		lazy
hour	inside	K	lead
house	instead	keep	leader
housework	instruction	key	leaf (<i>pl.</i> leaves)
how	instrument	keyboard	learn
however	interest	kick	least
huge	interesting	kid	leave
human	international	kill	left
humorous	Internet	kilo (= kilogram)	leg
hundred	interview	kilometre	lemon
hungry	into	(<i>AmE</i> kilometer)	lend
hurry	introduce	kind	less
hurt	introduction	king	lesson
husband	invent	kiss	let
	invention	kitchen	letter
I	invite	kite	level
I	island	knee	library
ice	it	knife (<i>pl.</i> knives)	lie
ice-cream	its	knock	life
idea	itself	know	lift
if		knowledge	light
ill	J		like
illness	jacket	L	line
imagine	January	lab (= laboratory)	lion
important	Japan	lady	list
impossible	Japanese	lake	listen
improve	job	land	litter
in	join	language	little

live	maths	mix	near
lively	(= mathematics)	mobile phone	nearly
local	matter	model	necessary
lock	may	modern	neck
London	May	moment	need
lonely	maybe	Monday	neighbour
long	me	money	(<i>AmE</i> neighbor)
look	meal	monkey	neither
lose	mean	month	nervous
lot	meaning	moon	never
loud	meat	more	new
love	medical	morning	news
lovely	medicine	most	newspaper
low	meet	mother (mum)	next
luck	meeting	mountain	nice
lucky	member	mouse (<i>pl.</i> mice)	night
lunch	memory	mouth	nine
	mention	move	nineteen
M	menu	movie	ninety
machine	mess	Mr	ninth
mad	message	Mrs	no
magazine	method	Ms	nobody
magic	metre (<i>AmE</i> meter)	much	nod
main	middle	museum	noise
make	might	music	noisy
man (<i>pl.</i> men)	mile	musician	none
manage	milk	must	noodle
manager	mind	my	noon
many	mine	myself	nor
map	minute		north
March	mirror	N	northern
mark	Miss	name	nose
market	miss	national	not
marry	missing	natural	note
match	mistake	nature	notebook

nothing	out	people	police
notice	outside	perfect	policeman
November	over	perhaps	/policewoman
now	own	period	polite
number		person	pollute
nurse	P	personal	pollution
	Pacific	pet	pool
O	page	phone	poor
object	pain	photo (= photograph)	popular (pop)
o'clock	paint	physics	population
October	pair	piano	possible
of	palace	pick	post
off	pale	picnic	postcard
offer	pancake	picture	postman
office	panda	pie	potato
officer	paper	piece	pound
often	*paragraph	pig	practice
oil	pardon	pilot	praise
OK	parent	pink	prefer
old	park	pioneer	prepare
Olympics	part	pity	present
on	party	place	president
once	pass	plan	pretty
one	passage	plane	price
online	passenger	planet	pride
only	passport	plant	primary
open	past	play	print
opposite	patient	player	private
or	pay	playground	prize
orange	PE (= physical	please	probably
order	education)	pleasure	problem
other	peace	plenty	produce
our	pear	pocket	product
ours	pen	poem	programme
ourselves	pencil	point	(AmE program)

progress	reach	rise	school
project	read	risk	schoolbag
promise	ready	river	science
pronounce	real	road	scientist
pronunciation	realise (<i>AmE</i> realize)	robot	scissors
proper	really	rock	score
protect	reason	role	screen
proud	receive	room	sea
provide	recently	rope	search
public	record	rose	season
pull	red	round	seat
punish	refuse	row	second
pupil	regard	rubbish	secret
purple	regret	rule	secretary
purpose	relationship	ruler	see
push	relative	run	seem
put	relax	rush	seldom
	remain	Russia	sell
Q	remember	Russian	send
quarter	repair		sense
queen	repeat	S	sentence
question	reply	sad	separate
quick	report	safe	September
quiet	require	safety	serious
quite	research	salad	serve
	rest	sale	service
R	restaurant	salt	set
rabbit	result	same	seven
race	return	sand	seventeen
radio	review	sandwich	seventh
railway	rice	satisfy	seventy
rain	rich	Saturday	several
rainy	ride	save	shake
raise	right	say	shall
rapid	ring	scarf	shame

shape	situation	son	stomach
share	six	song	stomachache
she	sixteen	soon	stone
sheep (<i>pl.</i> sheep)	sixth	sorry	stop
shine	sixty	sound	store
ship	size	soup	storm
shirt	skate	south	story
shoe	skill	southern	straight
shop	skirt	space	strange
short	sky	spare	stranger
shorts	sleep	speak	strawberry
should	sleepy	speaker	street
shoulder	slow	special	strict
shout	small	speech	strong
show	smart	speed	student
shower	smell	spell	study
shut	smile	spend	stupid
shy	smoke	spirit	subject
sick	smooth	spoon	succeed
side	snake	sport	success
sight	snow	spread	successful
sign	snowy	spring	such
silence	so	square	sudden
silent	social	stamp	sugar
silk	society	stand	suggest
silly	sock	standard	suggestion
silver	sofa	star	summer
similar	soft	start	sun
simple	solve	state	Sunday
since	some	station	sunny
sing	somebody	stay	supermarket
single	someone	steal	supper
sir	something	step	support
sister	sometimes	stick	suppose
sit	somewhere	still	sure

surface	thank	*title	truck
surprise	that	to	true
survey	the	today	trust
sweater	theatre (<i>AmE</i> theater)	together	truth
sweet	their	toilet	try
swim	them	tomato	T-shirt
swimming	themselves	tomorrow	Tuesday
	then	ton	turn
T	there	tonight	twelfth
table	these	too	twelve
tail	they	tool	twentieth
take	thick	tooth (<i>pl.</i> teeth)	twenty
talk	thin	toothache	twice
tall	thing	top	two
tape	think	total	
task	third	touch	U
taste	thirsty	tour	ugly
taxi	thirteen	tourist	UK
tea	thirty	toward (s)	umbrella
teach	this	tower	uncle
teacher	those	town	under
team	though	toy	underground
technology	thought	trade	*underlined
telephone	thousand	traditional	understand
television (= TV)	three	traffic	unit
tell	through	train	university
temperature	throw	training	unless
ten	Thursday	translate	until (till)
tennis	ticket	travel	up
tenth	tidy	treasure	upon
term	tie	treat	us
terrible	tiger	tree	US
test	time	trip	use
text	tiny	trouble	used
than	tired	trousers	useful

usual	weak	win	Y
usually	wealth	wind	yard
	wear	window	year
V	weather	windy	yellow
vacation	website	wine	yes
valuable	Wednesday	wing	yesterday
value	week	winner	yet
vegetable	weekday	winter	you
very	weekend	wise	young
victory	weigh	wish	your
video	weight	with	yours
village	welcome	without	yourself
violin	well	wolf	(<i>pl. yourselves</i>)
visit	west	woman	
visitor	western	(<i>pl. women</i>)	Z
voice	wet	wonder	zebra
volleyball	what	wonderful	zero
	whatever	wood	zoo
W	wheel	word	
wait	when	work	
wake	whenever	worker	
walk	where	world	
wall	whether	worry	
wallet	which	worse	
want	while	worst	
war	white	worth	
warm	who	would	
warn	whole	wound	
wash	whom	write	
waste	whose	writer	
watch	why	wrong	
water	wide		
watermelon	wife	X	
way	wild	X-ray	
we	will		