英 语

（2026版）

Ⅰ 考核目标与要求

一、语言知识

要求考生掌握并能运用英语语音、词汇、语法基础知识以及所学功能意念和话题（见附录 1 至附录 5），要求词汇量为 2500 左右。

二、语言运用

（一）语音

要求考生具备英语单词发音的识别和区分能力。考生应能：

1. 识别并区分不同字母在单词中的发音；

2. 提高语音识别能力和发音准确性；

3. 掌握英语单词中字母的标准发音规则；

4. 应用所学的发音规则，准确地推测单词的发音。

（二）阅读

要求考生能读懂书、报、杂志中关于一般性话题的简短文段以及公告、说明、广告等，并能从中获取相关信息。考

生应能:

1. 理解主旨要义;

2. 理解文中具体信息;

3. 根据上下文推断单词和短语的含义;

4. 做出判断和推理;

5. 理解文章的基本结构;

6. 理解作者的意图、观点和态度。

（三）完形填空

要求考生阅读短文，在文中的空白处选择最合适的单词，或填写最合适的单词或单词的正确形式，使文章在语法和意义上都通顺合理。考生应能:

1. 把握文章的中心思想和主题，理解文章的整体内容;

2. 理解文章中的具体细节;

3. 根据文章的上下文推断词义;

4. 根据文章内容进行逻辑推理，做出合理的判断;

5. 熟练掌握语法知识，在具体语境中灵活运用。

（四）写作

要求考生修改文章中的语言错误；根据提示进行书面表达。考生应能:

1. 识别并修改文章中的语法错误;

2. 识别并修改文章中的逻辑错误;

3. 清楚、连贯地传递信息，表达意思;

4.有效运用所学语言知识。

II 考核形式与试卷结构

一、考核形式和时间

英语考试采用闭卷笔试，试卷满分为 150 分，考试时间 120 分钟。

二、试卷内容分值

语音	30 分
阅读理解	40 分
语言知识运用	45 分
写作	35 分

三、题型比例

选择题	66.7%
其他形式题	33.3%

III 参考教材

1.《英语》（全国技工院校公共课教材 第三版）第一册、第二册，唐义均主编，中国劳动社会保障出版社。

2.《英语》习题册（第三版）第一册、第二册，唐义均主编，中国劳动社会保障出版社。

英语样卷 1

（仅供参考）

第一部分：语音（共 15 题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）
在下列各组单词中，找出划线字母读音不同于其他三个的选项。

1. A. game	B. mate	C. later	D. many
2. A. eat	B. head	C. seat	D. ease
3. A. kite	B. site	C. excited	D. favorite
4. A. lot	B. old	C. cold	D. also
5. A. cat	B. cut	C. center	D. color
6. A. they	B. thin	C. bath	D. tooth
7. A. bus	B. duty	C. drug	D. cup
8. A. earn	B. heart	C. research	D. learn
9. A. employment	B. French	C. drink	D. line
10. A. food	B. look	C. moon	D. noon
11. A. cloud	B. mouth	C. enough	D. house
12. A. fault	B. pause	C. audience	D. laugh
13. A. character	B. chance	C. cheese	D. choose
14. A. usual	B. measure	C. leisure	D. basketball
15. A. **g**entle	B. **g**ather	C. fla**g**	D. fro**g**

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节；满分 40 分）
第一节 （共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）
阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

How often do you use your car? Can you use your car less often? Do you know the following facts in the UK?

·About 50% of all car journeys are just for fun.

·Over 80% people go to work by car.
·25% car journeys are under two miles.
·70% car journeys are under five miles.

WALKING & CYCLING

Instead of using the car for short journeys, why not walk or ride a bicycle? Walking is a popular form of exercise—it's healthy and it can save your money. If you work nearby, try walking or cycling instead of driving. Walking your children to school gives them valuable road experience.

BUSES

Bus companies are using new buses: some run on new fuels which produce less pollution; some have easier access for disabled and old people. There are special traffic lanes (行车道) to make bus journeys easier and more reliable. So do something to help solve the pollution problem—let the bus take you to work and your children to school.

TRALNS

All car journeys, long or short, can be hard work. For some trips it is wiser to take the train. Leave your car at home and walk, cycle or take a bus to and from the station. Train travel is fast, safe and comfortable. Train tickets are not always expensive; some are quite cheap at discount.

16. How many of car journeys are just for fun in the UK?

A. 25%. B. About 50%.
C. 70%. D. Over 80%.

17. The writer believes that _____ can give children valuable road experience.

A. walking to school B. traveling by train
C. taking new fuel buses D. having car journeys

18. What is the main purpose of this passage?

A. To advise people to use cars less often.
B. To encourage people to travel by train.
C. To teach people how to use the buses.
D. To tell people to obey traffic rules.

B

My sister Jessica was leaving a small shop. She was pushing a shopping cart(手推车) and trying to put the change into her pocket at the same time. While she was doing this, she dropped a quarter. Carefully she bent over to pick it up. To her surprise, an elderly lady walked towards her. With a quarter in her hand, the lady said, "Here's the quarter you dropped, young lady."

Jessica replied, "Oh, I've found mine. That must be yours."

"Well, I think it's yours. I found it on the ground back there," she said. "It's not mine. Why don't you keep it I have plenty at home. I collect quarters."

"Really?" Jessica asked, "What are you going to do with them?"

"I have more than 9,000 quarters. I have always dreamed of driving across the country through the northern states and then down to California and back to New York. But now I'm too old to do that, so I think I'll buy a TV with the money instead," she explained.

"Oh," Jessica said, "Don't give up your dream of traveling. I know someone who took the train and had a lovely trip. Why don't you try that?"

"Why did I never think of that?" The elderly lady said, sounding hopeful of this new idea. "I'll think about that and look into it. Thank you for telling me."

My sister told me the story and said, "I just don't want to see her giving up her dream and buying a TV! I'm glad I dropped that quarter. Perhaps what I said will change her life."

19. What information can we get from the text?

A. The elderly lady has collected over 9,000 quarters.

B. Jessica was knocked over by a shopping cart.

C. This story happened in the city of New York.

D. The quarter that the elderly lady picked up was Jessica's.

20. Why did the elderly lady decide to buy a TV?

A. She thought she was too old to drive around the country.

B. She was tired of traveling around the country by car.

C. She thought a TV was much cheaper than a car.

D. She was so poor that she couldn't travel by car.

21. Which word best describes Jessica's personality?

A. Generous. B. Hard-working.

C. Humorous. D. Helpful.

22. What may the elderly lady do after having a conversation with Jessica?

A. Plan a trip.

B. Have a medical check-up.

C. Put her quarters in a bank.

D. Write to Jessica to thank her.

C

Why don't birds get lost on their long seasonal flights from one place to another? Scientists have puzzled over this question for many years. Now they're beginning to see the light.

Not long ago, experiments showed that birds rely on the sun to guide them during daylight hours. But what about birds that fly mainly by night?

Tests with man-made night sky with shining stars overhead have proved that certain night-flying birds are able to follow those stars in their long-distance flights.

One such bird—a warbler (刺嘴莺)—had spent its lifetime in cage and had never flown under a natural sky. Yet it showed an inborn ability to use the stars as guidance. When the

bird's cage was placed under a man-made star-filled sky during their travelling, the bird tried to fly in the same direction as that taken by its outdoor cousins. Any change in the position of the man-made stars caused a change in the direction of its flight.

Scientists think that warblers, when flying in daylight, use the sun for guidance. But the stars are also their most important means of navigation (导航). What do they do when the stars are hidden by clouds? The clever birds can find their way by such landmarks as mountain areas, coast lines, and river courses. But when it's too dark to see these, the warblers just circle helplessly, unable to get their sense of direction.

23. The reason why birds don't get lost on their seasonal flights _____.

A. is known by everyone.

B. is still unknown to human beings.

C. has been known to scientists for many years.

D. has only recently been discovered by scientists.

24. How do birds find their way in their long seasonal flights during the day?

A. By using landmarks.

B. By following the sun.

C. By relying on their memory.

D. By using the wind direction.

25. How did the warbler change its direction in the experiment?

A. With its learning ability.

B. With the help of other birds.

C. With the help of the scientists.

D. With the ability it was born with.

26. What do warblers do when it is too dark to see things?

A. They land and rest.

B. They lose their sense of direction.

C. They keep looking for light source.

D. They communicate with other birds.

D

Now more and more children seem to get lost in a sea of "digital technology (数字科技)". As they use digital technology too much, they are losing their ability to do simple things. They can't make toys themselves with hands or help mum and dad cook dinner. And worst of all, they seem to be losing interest in communicating with others.

"I have talked with a number of teachers. They care about the increasing numbers of children who can play with computers or smart phones, but have few or no skills to play with making things," said a teacher, Colin Kinney. "Many children can't communicate with other children, but their parents are proud of their ability to use a computer or a smart phone."

Instead of playing with other children, more and more children are choosing to stay indoors and play on a tablet (平板电脑) quietly on weekends and after school. How can

children grow up to be very good artists if they don't learn how to use a paintbrush and develop their painting skill? How can children learn to make friends as they get older if they don't learn to communicate with others at a young age?

Digital technology can be used for good or bad. We can use a stone to break a window or build a house. We shouldn't blame the children. We should help them make right choices. It's necessary for children to know how to use digital technology in today's world, but what is more important, we should encourage them to develop social abilities, which will be useful to them when they grow up.

27. What's the worst problem according to the first paragraph?

A. Children can't make things themselves.

B. Children make too many friends online.

C. Children don't want to communicate with others.

D. Children don't like helping their parents cook meals at home.

28. According to Colin Kinney, which of the following is TRUE?

A. Teachers fail to notice that children have few skills to make things.

B. Many parents are very happy that their kids can use digital technology.

C. Many teachers don't care if children can use computers or tablets.

D. Some parents are teaching their kids how to use digital technology.

29. What activity are more children choosing instead of playing outdoors?

A. Using a tablet.

B. Reading books.

C. Engaging in sports.

D. Playing video games.

30. What does the writer mainly want to tell us?

A. It's very important for children to have social skills.

B. It's very helpful for children to do some housework.

C. It's necessary for parents to learn to use digital technology.

D. It's difficult for teachers to make right choices for their children.

第二节 （共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A: Good morning. What can I do for you, sir?

B: Morning. 31

A: Are you thinking about a bus tour or a boat tour?

B: A bus tour. 32

A: Just outside the hotel.

B: Great. 33

A: At 7 o'clock in the morning. The bus leaves every hour. Here's some additional information for you.

B: Thanks a lot. 34

A: You don't have to. You can just wait outside the hotel.

B: Got it. 35 Thank you very much.

A: You're welcome. Enjoy your tour!

A．I'll just wait there.

B．How about the price?

C．Do I have to book a seat?

D．When is the earliest bus?

E．Where shall I get on the bus?

F．I've enjoyed the city very much.

G．I'd like to go on a tour of the city.

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 （共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Dinah is one of the nicest kids ever, but she is very lazy. There is nothing she enjoys more than sitting in a warm corner in the sun and doing nothing.

Dinah's mother wished very much that her child should learn to read, but the lady who tried to teach her soon 36 it up. "It is no 37 ," she said, "Dinah 38 not learn. She is not stupid, but too 39 ."

It happened soon that a young man from Massachusetts came to the house where Dinah lived. He 40 with him something no one else in the neighborhood had ever seen before－a pair of roller-skates（滚轴溜冰鞋）.

When Dinah saw the young man 41 rapidly up and down the piazza（广场）on his skates she was so 42 . She ran after him like a cat, her black eyes shining.

One day the young man allowed her to 43 the skates. The child was 44 happy to say anything. Of course she fell down, but did not 45 at all.

"Look here, Dinah," said the young man, "I understand that my aunt has been trying to teach you to 46 . Why didn't you learn? Now, if you can read, I will send you a pair of good 47 ."

For a moment she said 48 , and then she told him decidedly, "I'll have those skates, sure."

And she did. When she 49 her mind on her work, she could always do it well, no matter 50 it was.

The lady who had before this found her 51 difficult a child to teach, now had 52 trouble in teaching her anymore. If Dinah showed the least 53 of her former laziness, the word SKATES was enough to draw her attention back to her lesson instantly.

On New Year's morning she received a(n) 54 marked in large printed letters:

MISS DINAH MORRIS,

Care of Mrs. Lawrence Delaney,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
If she can read what is on the outside of this box she can have what is inside.

And as Dinah read every word _55_ and quickly, of course she had the fine roller-skates the box held. And now sitting in the sun, doing nothing, is not the thing she likes to do best.

36.	A.	looked	B.	gave	C.	sent	D. put
37.	A.	more	B.	way	C.	use	D. good
38.	A.	shall	B.	will	C.	must	D. can
39.	A.	lazy	B.	smart	C.	tall	D. nice
40.	A.	got	B.	took	C.	talked	D. brought
41.	A.	spinning	B.	going	C.	flying	D. walking
42.	A.	astonished	B.	mad	C.	afraid	D. unsure
43.	A.	put up	B.	try out	C.	try on	D. have on
44.	A.	still	B.	much	C.	too	D. even
45.	A.	move	B.	rise	C.	laugh	D. mind
46.	A.	read	B.	write	C.	speak	D. sing
47.	A.	trousers	B.	glasses	C.	skate bags	D. roller-skates
48.	A.	something	B.	nothing	C.	anything	D. everything
49.	A.	paid	B.	drew	C.	put	D. made
50.	A.	when	B.	how	C.	what	D. where
51.	A.	such	B.	so	C.	still	D. very
52.	A.	some	B.	any	C.	much	D. no
53.	A.	sign	B.	interest	C.	mark	D. amount
54.	A.	letter	B.	book	C.	email	D. box
55.	A.	clearly	B.	slowly	C.	painfully	D. sadly

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

A king had two sons and asked famous teachers to instruct them. After a few ____56____（year）, the king fell seriously ill. So he wanted to choose one of his sons as the next king, but he was unsure which one would be the right choice. He thought it over ____57____ a whole night. At last, he decided ____58____（test）his sons.

One day, he gave a room to each of ____59____ （they）and said, “You must fill the room completely with anything you wish. But there should ____60____ （be）no space left and you can’t ask for advice from anyone!”

The next day the king ____61____（visit） his elder son’s room first. The room was completely filled with grass. The king was disappointed. Then he went to ____62____other room, but it was closed. His ____63____（young） son asked him to get in and closed the door again. It was pitch dark inside, so the king shouted at him ____64____（angry）. But suddenly the prince lit a candle and the room was full of light. The king was overjoyed and

____65____（hug）him proudly.

He realized: wisdom is more important than simple answers that come easily.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅设计一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：(1). 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

(2). 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

A group of boys was playing a game around a tall tree. They decided see who was the first one to get to the top of the tree. Their mothers were looking at the children when they played. One of the climber was David. He was a 8-year-old short boy. Nobody thought he would win the competition. Then the game started. All of the boys tried their best to climb as higher as they could. Though they all made it halfway up the tree before David did, but David reached the top of the tree fastest in the end. His mother was pride of her son. She asked him how he reached the top of the tree so quick. David said, “It was easy. The another children kept looking down when they climbed. When they found how high they were, they got scared and were afraid of fallen down. I only looked up until I got to the top.”

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Kate 在给你写的邮件中提及打算学习中文，请给她回信，内容包括：

1. 介绍学习中文的方法；
2. 推荐学习中文的资源；
3. 鼓励她来中国学习。

注意：

1. 词数 100 左右；
2. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

英语样卷 2

（仅供参考）

第一部分：语音（共 15 题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）
在下列各组单词中，找出划线字母读音不同于其他三个的选项。

1. A. face	B. name	C. base	D. scare
2. A. cow	B. how	C. low	D. now
3. A. bone	B. gone	C. stone	D. phone
4. A. put	B. cut	C. nut	D. but
5. A. said	B. paid	C. raid	D. maid
6. A. bear	B. pear	C. dear	D. wear
7. A. sugar	B. cigar	C. beggar	D. liar
8. A. honest	B. hour	C. house	D. honor
9. A. cent	B. city	C. cool	D. cycle
10. A. sister	B. island	C. basketball	D. basic
11. A. who	B. where	C. why	D. what
12. A. thank	B. method	C. bath	D. them
13. A. queen	B. quick	C. quake	D. queue
14. A. nine	B. think	C. sink	D. ink
15. A. chaos	B. chair	C. child	D. chase

第二部分 阅读理解（共两节；满分 40 分）
第一节 （共 15 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 30 分）
阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

A

A lot of us spend most of our working day sitting at the computer without moving at all. So, how does the world keep fit? Let’s have a look at some of the latest exercises from around

the world.



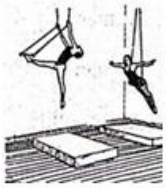
Towerrunning is a sport you can do in the tall buildings of almost any big city. All you need to do is start at the bottom of an office tower and run up all the stairs until you get to the top. Now, towerrunning has become popular with important races taking place in some of the world's tallest towers, like the China World Trade Centre in Beijing.



Piloxing started in the USA. The sport is a mix between boxing, pilates (普拉提) and dance. Piloxing uses the power and speed of boxing, while building your muscles and strength with pilates. All of this happens to non-stop loud music, and you learn some great dance moves too.



Paddle boarding on the ocean might look easy, but it is a tough sport. You need to be strong to keep your balance. The sport was adapted from surfing and it had its roots in Polynesia where people used paddling for both work and play from transport to catching waves.



Trapeze may remind you of the circus (马戏团) act—people fly, dance and move from side to side through the air. Jules Leotard developed the art of trapeze in the mid-nineteenth century in France. To perform trapeze, people must develop upper-body strength to turn and fly.

Are you ready? Even a short amount of exercise every day can help us to feel happier and more relaxed.

16. Which exercise must be done in tall buildings?

A. Towerrunning. B. Piloxing.

C. Paddle boarding. D. Trapeze.

17. What should people have to do trapeze well?

A. Good swimming skills. B. Good running ability.

C. Power and speed of boxing. D. Strong upper-body strength.

18. What does this passage call on people to do?

A. Lose weight. B. Get moving.

C. Keep working. D. Travel around.

B

One day in 2020, a high school student named Zach Selby found out a way to help people who need food. He learned that some organizations take extra fruit from fruit trees and give it to local food banks. Zach decided he could start his own group in his neighborhood. He called the group Fruit for All (FFA). It is a non-profit group that collects extra fruit from homeowners' trees and donates it to local food banks.

To make FFA successful, Zach needed eager volunteers and trees with fruit. He asked community members to call or contact him online and let him know whether they had trees

with extra fruit. It was difficult at first. But as news of Zach's idea spread, people contacted him. Soon, FFA was really "growing"!

With the help of other volunteers, Zach has gathered and donated more than 70, 000 pounds of fruit to local food banks. The volunteers travel as far as 20 miles from Zach's house. They usually gather about 500 pounds of fruit each weekend. But one weekend they collected over 2,000 pounds of fruit!

FFA also has a website that explains the group's goal and inspire people to help. They can allow volunteers to pick fruit from their trees. They can volunteer to pick fruit. And they can start an FFA group in their own area.

More volunteers are joining in. Although the contributions might be small, they can make a big difference. With the help from groups like FFA, more people are able to enjoy delicious fruit.

19. What is the main purpose of FFA?

A. To sell extra fruit for profit.

B. To teach people how to grow fruit trees.

C. To plant new fruit trees in the community

D. To collect extra fruit and donate it to food banks

20. How did Zach find people with extra fruit to donate?

A. By asking community members to contact him.

B. By going door-to-door asking for fruit.

C. By buying fruit from local farmers.

D. By posting ads in newspapers.

21. What are the three ways people can help FFA?

A. Donate money, plant trees, and deliver fruit.

B. Cook meals for volunteers, deliver fruit, and organize events.

C. Buy fruit, share on pictures on social media, and enjoy delicious fruit.

D. Allow fruit picking, volunteer to pick fruit, and start a new FFA group.

22. What is the central message of the passage about FFA?

A. Only large organizations can effectively fight hunger.

B. Fruit should be sold rather than donated to ensure fair prices.

C. Fruit trees require professional care to produce a good harvest.

D. Small individual efforts can lead to significant community impact.

C

Cats are the most popular pets among Americans. So it is not surprising there are many expressions about cats. Do you know any of them? Now let me introduce some to you.

Some cats like to catch small birds, like **canaries**. If someone looks very proud or satisfied with himself, we say they look like the cat that ate the canary.

Sometimes, a cat likes to play with a small animal it catches. So if you play cat and mouse with someone, you switch between different kinds of behavior when dealing with that person. For example, a girl might offer something sweet to her little brother, and then take it away

when reaches for it.

A cat will often catch a small animal and present it to its owner. The saying that looks like something the cat dragged in describes something in bad condition. A fat cat is a person with a lot of money.

There are many other expressions about cats in America. How interesting! Which kind of cat are you, or which kind would you like to be?

23. The canary is a kind of _____.

A. cat B. bird

C. mouse D. worm

24. If someone is playing "cat and mouse" with another person, what are they doing?

A. Offering something sweet to children.

B. Changing behaviors in a teasing way.

C. Taking away what belongs to others.

D. Competing fiercely in a sports game.

25. What can you call yourself if you are wealthy?

A. A happy cat. B. A sad cat.

C. A thin cat. D. A fat cat.

26. The phrase "looks like something the cat dragged in" can be used to describe _____.

A. A celebrity arriving in a glamorous outfit

B. A person showing up after walking through a storm

C. A stray cat bringing a dead mouse to a homeowner's doorstep

D. A new restaurant with nice environment and glowing reviews

D

However good the rest of that joke might be, the one thing we know for sure is that the person hearing a joke is far more likely to laugh if they are in the company of others, compared to being alone. Studies have shown that people are 30 times easier to laugh in company than when on their own. Laughter is a social behavior. It is infectious (有感染力的) and is caused by other people's presence and their laughter. In fact, try listening to laughter, not the joke that produced it. It's more than likely that you will find yourself beginning to laugh along in response.

There appear to be two different sorts of laughter. There is the involuntary (不自觉的) laugh, which is unlikely to be stopped. This sort of laughter is characterized by its length—it can continue for longer than you think you can bear, and the laugh contains major changes in pitch (音调) with a very high top note. And then there's social laughter, the sort of laugh people give when they want to accept something. This polite laughter is characterized by less obvious pitch changes. Psychologists have established that people are good at telling the difference between these two different sorts of laughter. However, the ability to distinguish them is something we learn. A child cannot tell what is voluntary and what is social laughter.

It is proved that the ability to understand laughter seems to be particularly relevant in

happily married couples. Studies have shown that couples with lasting happy marriages use laughter as a way of dealing with the everyday stresses of married life. So the couple that laughs together, stays together.

Laughter has developed to create and maintain the social groups that are necessary for us to advance, and it helps us to feel better by providing a way out for many of the difficult emotions that are unavoidable when living with other people. In fact, it's a kind of glue that holds human societies together.

27. In what situation are people easier to laugh?

A. Being alone.

B. Hearing a joke.

C. Staying with their beloved pets.

D. Listening to others' infectious laughter.

28. Which of the following is a kind of involuntary laughter?

A. Polite laughter.

B. Social laughter.

C. High-pitched laughter.

D. Controllable laughter.

29. What is the connection between laughter and marriage?

A. No laughter, no marriage.

B. More laughter, happier marriage.

C. Laughter comes before marriage.

D. Laughter is easy, while marriage is difficult.

30. According to the last paragraph, what is the main use of laughter?

A. To help people survive alone.

B. To cope with difficulties in life.

C. To help people contribute more to society.

D. To create and keep social groups together.

第二节 （共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据对话内容，从对话后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A: Do you think I should buy a new laptop?

B: It depends. _31_

A: Ugh, where do I even start? Mine is quite old now. It takes forever to start.

B: I see. A decent one that would last a few years. _32_

A: Around $800 to $1200.

B: That's a lot. _33_

A: Yes, because my work is almost impossible on this old machine.

B: Maybe you should wait for a sale or discount. _34_

A: That's a good idea. I will watch for special offers.

B: Hey, if you want, I can help you compare models when you're ready to buy. _35_

A: Thanks, man.

A．Do you want to sell your old one?

B．What's wrong with your current one?

C．I've been researching laptops myself lately.

D．Black Friday is just around the corner next month.

E．How much does a new one cost?

F． Call me if you change your mind.

G．Do you really need a new one?

第三部分 语言知识运用（共两节，满分 45 分）

第一节 （共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 30 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Have you ever rushed to some place very important only to realize you're on the _36_ bus and you'll never make it in time? One woman in New Zealand _37_ this last week, but the bus driver went _38_ the call of duty to help her out.

Last Sunday, Mason was on her way to see her 79-year-old mom who lives in a nursing home. Due to its recent regulations, _39_ are limited to a half-hour period scheduled in advance. When Mason _40_ she hadn't gotten on the right bus and her 30-minute window was fast closing, she was _41_. Mason started crying, tearfully _42_ to the bus driver 57-year-old Alex Bailey what had happened.

Rather than offer routine _43_ and keep to his schedule, Bailey decided to _44_. With nods from the other _45_, Bailey detoured (绕道) the bus and _46_ Mason to her destination, dropped her off, and then calmly went back to his _47_ route.

By pure _48_, as Mason arrived at the nursing house, a news reporter happened to be there interviewing a person. Mason told the reporter her _49_, expressing thanks to the passengers and praise for the bus driver. The story _50_ the evening news, and then it hit social media. Bailey was "Internet _51_".

Actually, Bailey is just one of many _52_ bus drivers who work hard to help passengers reach their _53_ safely and keep the city's transportation system running _54_. Later, he said that it was just a _55_, magical moment, and it was just the right thing to do.

36.	A.	wrong	B.	slow	C.	last	D.	crowded
37.	A.	registered	B.	experienced	C.	presented	D.	interviewed
38.	A.	within	B.	before	C.	through	D.	beyond
39.	A.	visits	B.	numbers	C.	courses	D.	emotions
40.	A.	reminded	B.	determined	C.	realized	D.	doubted
41.	A.	confused	B.	angry	C.	upset	D.	lonely

42.	A.	promoting	B.	explaining	C.	applying	D. reflecting
43.	A.	announcement	B.	sympathy	C.	apology	D. laughter
44.	A.	move around	B.	run off	C.	calm down	D. take action
45.	A.	drivers	B.	patients	C.	passengers	D. nurses
46.	A.	drove	B.	invited	C.	saw	D. directed
47.	A.	regular	B.	direct	C.	long	D. safe
48.	A.	arrangement	B.	necessity	C.	chance	D. mistake
49.	A.	trouble	B.	plan	C.	name	D. story
50.	A.	received	B.	made	C.	broke	D. reported
51.	A.	content	B.	crazy	C.	silent	D. famous
52.	A.	dedicated	B.	calm	C.	strong	D. resourceful
53.	A.	nurseries	B.	agreement	C.	destinations	D. perfection
54.	A.	automatically	B.	quickly	C.	smoothly	D. equally
55.	A.	brief	B.	quiet	C.	key	D. strange

第二节（共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，满分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

Despite many national parks protecting tigers, their habitats (栖息地) continue to be destroyed and they are hunted. ____56____ (sad), tigers are among the most endangered species in the world nowadays. Altogether, there are no more than 5,000 tigers ____57____ (leave) in the wild. Some think that the tiger is already to the point of ____58____ (die) out in the wild. There are many reasons ____59____ this, like habitat loss and hunting. Over the years, a number of steps ____60____ (take) to help preserve the tiger population. The Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS) protects wildlife and habitats. Today WCS is carrying out work in 53 nations across the world, protecting ____61____ great variety of species from butterflies to tigers. In 2010, WCS started Tigers Forever, ____62____ aim was to increase the number of tigers in the world by 50 percent in the next 10 years. To achieve their goals, they are working together with governments and other ____63____ (organize) which are willing to take strong and effective measures to protect tigers and other wild species.

Right now the tiger population ____64____ (increase) under this program in India and in Far East Russia. Thanks to the hard work of WCS, these large cats have a chance of survival in their ____65____ (nature) environments and not just in zoos years.

第四部分 写作（共两节，满分 35 分）

第一节 短文改错（共 10 小题；每小题 1 分，满分 10 分）

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅设计一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：(1). 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

(2). 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

In the summer holiday following my eighteen birthday, I took driving lessons. I still remember how hard first day was, because everything felt so new and unfamiliar to me. Before get into the car, I thought I had learned the instructor orders. I had practiced some basic things at home and believed I was prepared. Once I started the car, my mind goes blank. I forgot that what he had said to me altogether. She kept repeating the words. “Speeding up!” “Slow down!” “Turn left!” I was so nervous that I could hardly tell which direction was left, and my hands trembled on the steering wheel. A few minutes late, he asked me to stop the car. It was a relief and I came to a sudden stop just in the middle on the road, realizing I still had a lot to learn.

第二节 书面表达（满分 25 分）

假定你是李华，你的英国朋友 Kate 在邮件中表示希望了解你的课外阅读情况。请你给她回信，内容有：

1. 介绍一本你读过的最喜欢的书籍；
2. 分享阅读这本书对你学习和生活的积极影响；
3. 鼓励她多进行课外阅读。

注意：

4. 词数 100 左右；
5. 可以适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。

附录 1　语音项目表

1. 基本读音

(1) 26 个字母的读音

(2) 元音字母在重读音节中的读音

(3) 元音字母在轻读音节中的读音

(4) 元音字母组合在重读音节中的读音

(5) 常见的元音字母组合在轻读音节中的读音

(6) 辅音字母组合的读音

(7) 辅音连缀的读音

(8) 成节音的读音

2. 重音

(1) 单词重音

(2) 句子重音

3. 读音的变化

(1) 连读

(2) 失去爆破

(3) 弱读

(4) 同化

4. 语调与节奏

(1) 意群与停顿

(2) 语调

(3) 节奏

5. 语音、语调、重音、节奏等在口语交流中的运用

6. 朗诵和演讲中的语音技巧

7. 主要英语国家的英语语音差异

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

(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(比较级和最高级)

7. 副词(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

10. 时态

(1) 一般现在时

(2) 一般过去时

(3) 一般将来时

(4) 现在进行时

(5) 过去进行时

(6) 过去将来时

(7) 将来进行时

(8) 现在完成时

(9) 过去完成时

(10) 现在完成进行时

11. 被动语态

12. 非谓语动词

(1) 动词不定式

(2) 动词的-ing 形式

(3) 动词的-ed 形式

13. 构词法

(1) 合成法

(2) 派生法

(3) 转化法

(4) 缩写和简写

14. 句子种类

(1) 陈述句

(2) 疑问句

(3) 祈使句

(4) 感叹句

15. 句子成分

(1) 主语

(2) 谓语

(3) 表语

(4) 宾语

(5) 定语

(6) 状语

(7) 补语

16. 简单句的基本句型

17. 主谓一致

18. 并列复合句

19. 主从复合句

(1) 宾语从句

(2) 状语从句

(3) 定语从句

(4) 主语从句

(5) 表语从句

20. 间接引语

21. 省略

22. 倒装

23. 强调

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）感谢 (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）提供帮助 (Offering help)

（10）接受和拒绝 (Acceptance and refusal)

（11）约会 (Making appointments)

（12）打电话 (Making telephone calls)

（13）就餐 (Having meals)

（14）就医 (Seeing the doctor)

（15）购物 (Shopping)

（16）问路 (Asking the way)

（17）谈论天气 (Talking about weather)

（18）语言交际困难 (Language difficulties in communication)

（19）提醒注意 (Reminding)

（20）警告和禁止 (Warning and prohibition)

（21）劝告 (Advice)

（22）建议 (Suggestions)

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 (Intentions and plans)

（30）希望和愿望 (Hopes and wishes)

（31）表扬和鼓励 (Praise and encouragement)

（32）责备和抱怨 (Blame and complaint)

（33）冷淡 (Indifference)

（34）判断与评价 (Judgement and evaluation)

3. 情感 (Emotions)

（35）高兴 (Happiness)

（36）惊奇 (Surprise)

（37）忧虑 (Worries)

（38）安慰 (Reassurance)

（39）满意 (Satisfaction)

（40）遗憾 (Regret)

（41）同情 (Sympathy)

（42）恐惧 (Fear)

（43）愤怒 (Anger)

4. 时间 (Time)

（44）时刻 (Point of time)

（45）时段 (Duration)

（46）频度 (Frequency)

（47）时序 (Sequence)

5. 空间 (Space)

（48）位置 (Position)

（49）方向 (Direction)

（50）距离 (Distance)

6. 存在 (Existence)

（51）存在与不存在 (Existence and Non-existence)

7. 特征 (Features)

（52）形状 (Shape)

（53）颜色 (Colour)

（54）材料 (Material)

（55）价格 (Price)

（56）规格 (Size)

(57) 年龄 (Age)

8. 计量 (Measurement)

（58）长度 (Length)

（59）宽度 (Width)

（60）高度 (Height)

（61）数量 (Number)

9. 比较 (Comparison)

（62）同级比较 (Equal comparison)

（63）差别比较 (Comparative and superlative)

（64）相似和差别 (Similarity and difference)

10. 逻辑关系 (Logical relations)

（65）原因和结果 (Cause and effect)

（66）目的 (Purpose)

11. 职业 (Occupations)

（67）工作 (Jobs)

（68）单位 (Employer)

附录 4　话题项目表

1. 个人情况 (Personal information)
2. 家庭、朋友与周围的人 (Family, friends and people around)
3. 周围的环境 (Personal environments)
4. 日常活动 (Daily routines)
5. 学校生活 (School life)
6. 兴趣与爱好 (Interests and hobbies)
7. 个人感情 (Emotions)
8. 人际关系 (Interpersonal relationships)
9. 计划与愿望 (Plans and intentions)
10. 节假日活动 (Festivals, holidays and celebrations)
11. 购物 (Shopping)
12. 饮食 (Food and drink)
13. 健康 (Health)
14. 天气 (Weather)
15. 文娱与体育 (Entertainment and sports)
16. 旅游和交通 (Travel and transport)
17. 语言学习 (Language learning)
18. 自然 (Nature)
19. 世界与环境 (The world and the environment)
20. 科普知识与现代技术 (Popular science and modern technology)
21. 热点话题 (Topical issues)
22. 历史与地理 (History and geography)
23. 社会 (Society)
24. 文学与艺术 (Literature and art)

附录 5　词汇表

本表格共收词 3500 个，含 2500 个基础词汇供教学使用， 1000 个拓展词汇供教学参考用

A

a(an) *art*

abandon *v*

ability　*n*

able *a*

abnormal　*a*

aboard *prep*

abolish *v*

abortion　*n*

about *ad & prep*

above *prep*,*a & ad*

abroad　*ad*

abrupt　*a*

absence　*n*

absent　*a*

absolute　*a*

absorb　*v*

abstract *a & n*

absurd *a*

abundant　*a*

abuse　*v*

academic *a & n*

academy　*n*

accelerate　*v*

accent　*n*

accept　*v*

access *n & v*

accessible　*a*

accident　*n*

accommodation　*n*

accompany　*v*

accomplish　*v*

account　*n*

accountant　*n*

accumulate　*v*

accuracy　*n*

accurate　*a*

accuse *v*

accustomed　*a*

ache *v & n*

achieve *v*

achievement　*n*

acid *a*

acknowledge *v*

acquaintance *n*

acquire *v*

acquisition　*n*

acre　*n*

across *prep*

act *n & v*

action *n*

active　*a*

activity　*n*

actor *n*

actress *n*

actual　*a*

acute　*a*

AD　*abbr*

ad=advertisement *n*

adapt *v*

adaptation *n*

add *v*

addicted *a*

addition *n*

address *n*

adequate *a*

adjust *v*

adjustment *n*

administration *n*

admirable *a*

admire *v*

admission *n*

admit *v*

adolescence *n*

adolescent *a & n*

adopt *v*

adore *v*

adult *n*

advance *v & n*

advantage *n*

adventure *n*

advertise *v*

advertisement *n*

advice *n*

advise *v*

advocate *v*

affair *n*

affect *v*

affection *n*

afford *v*

afraid *a*

Africa *n*

African *a & n*

after *prep & conj*

afternoon *n*

afterward(s) *ad*

again *ad*

against *prep*

age *n*

agency *n*

agenda *n*

agent *n*

aggressive *a*

ago *ad*

agree *v*

agreement *n*

agricultural *a*

agriculture *n*

ahead *ad*

aid *n & v*

AIDS *n*

aim *n & v*

air *n*

aircraft *n*

airline *n*

airmail *n*

airplane *n*

airport *n*

airspace *n*

alarm *n & v*

album *n*

alcohol *n*

alcoholic *a & n*

algebra *n*

alike *ad*

alive *a*

all *ad,a & pron*

allergic *a*

alley *n*

allocate *v*

allow *v*

allowance *n*

almost *ad*

alone *a*

along *ad & prep*

alongside *ad*

aloud *ad*

alphabet *n*

already *ad*

also *ad*

alternative *a*

although *conj*

altitude *n*

altogether *ad*

aluminium
(*Am* aluminum) *n*

always *ad*

am *v*(*be*)

a.m./am,A.M./AM *abbr*

amateur *a*

amaze *v*

amazing *a*

ambassador *n*

ambassadress *n*

ambiguous *a*

ambition *n*

ambulance *n*

America *n*

among *prep*

amount *n & v*

ample *a*

amuse *v*

amusement *n*

analyse *v*

analysis *n*

ancestor *n*

anchor *v & n*

ancient *a* and
conj anecdote
n anger *n*

angle *n*

angry *a*

animal *n*

ankle *n*

anniversary *n*

announce *v*

annoy *v*

annual *a*

another *a & pron*

answer *n & v*

ant *n*

Antarctic *a*

antique *n*

anxiety *n*

anxious *a*

any *pron & a*

anybody *pron*

anyhow *ad*

anyone *pron*

anything *pron*

anyway *ad*

anywhere *ad*

apart *ad & a*

apartment *n*

apologize *v*

apology *n*

apparent *a*

appeal *v & n*

appear *v*

appearance *n*

appendix *n*

appetite *n*

applaud *v & n*

apple *n*

applicant *n*

application *n*

apply *v*

appoint *v*

appointment *n*

appreciate *v*

appreciation *n*

approach *n & v*

appropriate *a*

approval *n*

approve *v*

approximately *ad*

apron *n*

arbitrary *a*

arch *n*

architect *n*

architecture *n*

Arctic *a*

are *v*(*be*)

area *n*

argue *v*

argument *n*

arise(arose,arisen) *v*

arithmetic *n*

arm *n & v*

armchair *n*

army *n*

around *ad & prep*

arrange *v*

arrangement *n*

arrest *v*

arrival *n*

arrive *v*

arrow *n*

art *n*

article *n*

artificial *a*

artist *n*

as *ad,conj & prep*

ash *n*

ashamed *a*

Asia *n*

Asian *a & n*

aside *ad*

ask *v*

asleep *a*

aspect *n*

assess *v*

assessment *n*

assist *v*

assistance *n*

assistant *n*

associate *v*

association *n*

assume *v*

assumption *n*

astonish *v*

astronaut *n*

astronomer *n*

astronomy *n*

at *prep*

athlete *n*

athletic *a*

Atlantic *a*

atmosphere *n*

atom *n*

attach *v*

attack *v & n*

attain *v*

attempt *v & n*

attend *v*

attention *n*

attitude *n*

attract *v*

attraction *n*

attractive *a*

audience *n*

aunt *n*

authentic *a*

author *n*

authority *n*

automatic *a*

autonomous *a*

autumn *n*

available *a*

avenue *n*

average *a & n*

avoid *v*

awake(awoke,awoken) *v & a*

award *n*

aware *a*

away *ad*

awesome *a*

awful *a*

awkward *a*

B

baby *n*

bachelor *n*

back *ad,a & n*

background *n*

backward(s) *ad*

bacon *n*

bacterium(*pl* bacteria) *n*

bad(worse,worst) *a*

badminton *n*

bag *n*

baggage *n*

bakery *n*

balance *n*

balcony *n*

ball *n*

ballet *n*

balloon *n*

bamboo *n*

ban *n & v*

banana *n*

band *n*

bandage *n*

bank *n*

bar *n*

barbecue *n*

barber *n*

barbershop *n*

bare *a*

bargain *n & v*

bark *v & n*

barrier *n*

base *n*

baseball *n*

basement *n*

basic *a*

basin *n*

basis *n*

basket *n*

basketball *n*

bat *n*

bath *n*

bathe *v*

bathroom *n*

bathtub *n*

battery *n*

battle *n*

bay *n*

BC *abbr*

be(am,is,are,was,

were,being,been) *v*

beach *n*

bean *n*

bean curd *n*

bear[1] *n*

bear[2] *v*

beard *n*

beast *n*

beat(beat,beaten) *v & n*

beautiful *a*

beauty *n*

because *conj*

become(became,become) *v*

bed *n*

beddings *n*

bedroom *n*

bee *n*

beef *n*

beer *n*

before *prep,ad&conj*

beg *v*

begin(began,begun) *v*

behalf *n*

behave *v*

behaviour(*Am* behavior) *n*

behind *prep & ad*

being *n*

belief *n*

believe *v*

bell *n*

belly *n*

belong *v*

below *prep*

belt *n*

bench *n*

bend(bent,bent) *v*

beneath *prep*

beneficial *a*

benefit *n & v*

bent *a & n*

beside *prep*

besides *prep & ad*

betray *v*

between *prep*

beyond *prep*

bicycle *n*

bid *v & n*

big *a*

bike=bicycle *n*

bill *n*

bingo *n*

biochemistry *n*

biography *n*

biology *n*

bird *n*

birth *n*

birthday *n*

birthplace *n*

biscuit *n*

bishop *n*

bit *n*

bite(bit,bitten) *v*

bitter *a*

black *a & n*

blackboard *n*

blame *n & v*

blank *n & a*

blanket *n*

bleed *v*

bless *v*

blind *a*

block *n & v*

blood *n*

blouse *n*

blow(blew,blown) *v*

blue *n & a*

board *n & v*

boat *n*

body *n*

boil *v*

bomb *n & v*

bond *n & v*

bone *n*

bonus *n*

book *n & v*

boom *n & v*

boot *n*

booth *n*

border *n*

bored *a*

boring *a*

born *a*

borrow *v*

boss *n*

botanical *a*

botany *n*

both *a & pron*

bother *v*

bottle *n*

bottom *n*

bounce *v*

bound *a*

boundary *n*

bow *v & n*

bowl *n*

bowling *n*

box *n*

boxing *n*

boy *n*

boycott *v*

brain *n*

brake *n & v*

branch *n*

brand *n*

brave *a*

bravery *n*

bread *n*

break(broke,broken) *v & n*

breakfast *n*

breakthrough *n*

breast *n*

breath *n*

breathe *v*

breathless *a*

brewery *n*

brick *n*

bride *n*

bridegroom *n*

bridge *n*

brief *a*

bright *a*

brilliant *a*

bring(brought,brought) *v*

broad *a*

broadcast(broadcast,

broadcast 或-ed,-ed) *v*

brochure *n*

broken *a*

broom *n*

brother *n*

brown *n & a*

brunch *n*

brush *v & n*

Buddhism *n*

budget *n*

buffet *n*

build(built,built) *v*

building *n*

bunch *n*

bungalow *n*

burden *n*

bureaucratic *a*

burglar *n*

burn(burnt,burnt

或-ed,-ed) *v & n*

burst *v*

bury *v*

bus *n*

bush *n*

business *n*

businessman/woman

(*pl* businessmen/ women) *n*

busy *a*

but *conj & prep*

butcher *n & v*

butter *n*

butterfly *n*

button *n & v*

buy(bought,bought) *v*

by *prep*

bye *int*

C

cab *n*

cabbage *n*

cafe *n*

cafeteria *n*

cage *n*

cake *n*

calculate *v*

call *n & v*

calm *a & v*

camel *n*

camera *n*

camp *n & v*

campaign *n*

can[1](could);

can't=cannot *modal v*

can[2] *n*

canal *n*

cancel *v*

cancer *n*

candidate *n*

candle *n*

candy *n*

canteen *n*

cap *n*

capital *n*

capsule *n*

captain *n*

caption *n*

car *n*

carbon *n*

card *n*

care *n & v*

careful *a*

careless *a*

carpenter *n*

carpet *n*

carriage *n*

carrier *n*

carrot *n*

carry *v*

cartoon *n*

carve *v*

case *n*

cash *n & v*

cassette *n*

cast(cast,cast) *v*

castle *n*

casual *a*

cat *n*

catalogue *n*

catastrophe *n*

catch(caught,caught) *v*

category *n*

cater *v*

Catholic *a*

cattle *n*

cause *n & v*

caution *n*

cautious *a*

cave *n*

CD=compact disk *n*

ceiling *n*

celebrate *v*

celebration *n*

cell *n*

cent *n*

centigrade *a*

centimetre
(*Am* centimeter) *n*

central *a*

centre(*Am* center) *n*

century *n*

ceremony *n*

certain *a*

certificate *n*

chain *n*

chair *n*

chairman/woman
(*pl* chairmen/women) *n*

chalk *n*

challenge *n*

challenging *a*

champion *n*

chance *n*

change *n & v*

changeable *a*

channel *n*

chant *v & n*

chaos *n*

chapter *n*

character *n*

characteristic *a & n*

charge *v & n*

chart *n*

chat *n & v*

cheap *a*

cheat *n & v*

check *n & v*

cheek *n*

cheer *n & v*

cheerful *a*

cheers *int*

cheese *n*

chef *n*

chemical *a & n*

chemist *n*

chemistry *n*

cheque(*Am* check) *n*

chess *n*

chest *n*

chew *v*

chicken *n*

chief *a & n*

child(*pl* children) *n*

childhood *n*

chocolate *n*

choice *n*

choir *n*

choke *n & v*

choose(chose,chosen) *v*

chopsticks *n*

chorus *n*

Christian *n*

Christmas *n*

church *n*

cigar *n*

cigarette *n*

cinema *n*

circle *n & v*

circuit *n*

circulate *v*

circumstance *n*

circus *n*

citizen *n*

city *n*

civil *a*

civilian *n*

civilization *n*

clap *v*

clarify *v*

class *n*

classic *a*

classify *v*

classmate *n*

classroom *n*

claw *n*

clay *n*

clean *v & a*

cleaner *n*

clear *a*

clerk *n*

clever *a*

click *v*

climate *n*

climb *v*

clinic *n*

clock *n*

clone *v*

close *a & ad*

cloth *n*

clothes *n*

clothing *n*

cloud *n*

cloudy *a*

club *n*

clumsy *a*

coach *n*

coal *n*

coast *n*

coat *n*

cocoa *n*

coffee *n*

coin *n*

coincidence *n*

coke *n*

cold *a & n*

collar *n*

colleague *n*

collect *v*

collection *n*

college *n*

collision *n*

colour(*Am* color) *n & v*

comb *n & v*

combine *v*

come(came,come) *v*

comedy *n*

comfort *n*

comfortable *a*

command *n & v*

comment *n*

commercial *a*

commit *v*

commitment *n*

committee *n*

common *a*

communicate *v*

communication *n*

communism *n*

communist *n & a*

companion *n*

company *n*

compare *v*

compass *n*

compensate *v*

compete *v*

competence *n*

competition *n*

complete *a & v*

complex *a & n*

component *n*

composition *n*

comprehension *n*

compromise *v*

compulsory *a*

computer *n*

concentrate *v*

concept *n*

concern *v & n*

concert *n*

conclude *v*

conclusion *n*

concrete *a*

condemn *v*

condition *n*

conduct *v*

conductor *n*

conference *n*

confident *a*

confidential *a*

confirm *v*

conflict *n*

confuse *v*

congratulate *v*

congratulation *n*

connect *v*

connection *n*

conscience *n*

consensus *n*

consequence *n*

conservation *n*

conservative *a*

consider *v*

considerate *a*

consideration *n*

consist *v*

consistent *a*

constant *a*

constitution *n*

construct *v*

construction *n*

consult *v*

consultant *n*

consume *v*

contain *v*

container *n*

contemporary *a*

content[1] *n*

content[2] *a*

continent *n*

continue *v*

contradict *v*

contradictory *a*

contrary *n & a*

contribute *v*

contribution *n*

control *v & n*

controversial *a*

convenience *n*

convenient *a*

conventional *a*

conversation *n*

convey *v*

convince *v*

cook *n & v*

cooker *n*

cookie *n*

cool *a*

copy *n & v*

corn *n*

corner *n*

corporation *n*

correct *v & a*

correction *n*

correspond *v*

corrupt *a & v*

cost *n & v*

cosy(*Am* cozy) *a*

cottage *n*

cotton *n & a*

cough *n & v*

could *modal v*

count *v*

counter *n*

country *n*

countryside *n*

couple *n*

courage *n*

course *n*

court *n*

courtyard *n*

cousin *n*

cover *n & v*

cow *n*

crash *v & n*

crayon *n*

crazy *a*

cream *n*

create *v*

creature *n*

credit *n*

crew *n*

crime *n*

criminal *n*

criterion(*pl* criteria) *n*

crop *n*

cross *n & v*

crossing *n*

crossroads *n*

crowd *n & v*

cruel *a*

cry *n & v*

cube *n*

cubic *a*

cuisine *n*

culture *n*

cup *n*

cupboard *n*

cure *n & v*

curious *a*

currency *n*

curriculum *n*

curtain *n*

cushion *n*

custom *n*

customer *n*

customs *n*

cut(cut,cut) *v & n*

cycle *v*

cyclist *n*

D

dad=daddy *n*

daily *a*,*ad* & *n*

dam *n*

damage *n* & *v*

damp *a* & *n*

dance *n* & *v*

danger *n*

dangerous *a*

dare *v* & *modal v*

dark *a* & *n*

darkness *n*

dash *v* & *n*

data *n*

database *n*

date *n* & *v*

daughter *n*

dawn *n*

day *n*

dead *a*

deadline *n*

deaf *a*

deal *n*

dear *a*

death *n*

debate *n* & *v*

debt *n*

decade *n*

decide *v*

decision *n*

declare *v*

decline *v*

decorate *v*

decoration *n*

decrease *v*

deed *n*

deep *a* & *ad*

deer *n*

defeat *v*

defence(*Am* defense) *n*

defend *v*

degree *n*

delay *n* & *v*

delete *v* & *n*

deliberately *ad*

delicate *a*

delicious *a*

delight *n*

delighted *a*

deliver *v*

demand *v*

dentist *n*

department(Dept.) *n*

departure *n*

depend *v*

deposit *v* & *n*

depth *n*

describe *v*

description *n*

desert *v* & *n*

deserve *v*

design *v & n*

desire *v & n*

desk *n*

desperate *a*

dessert *n*

destination *n*

destroy *v*

detective *n*

determine *v*

develop *v*

development *n*

devote *v*

devotion *n*

diagram *n*

dial *v*

dialogue(*Am* dialog) *n*

diamond *n*

diary *n*

dictation *n*

dictionary *n*

die *v*

diet *n*

differ *v*

difference *n*

different *a*

difficult *a*

difficulty *n*

dig(dug,dug) *v*

digest *v*

digital *a*

dignity *n*

dilemma *n*

dimension *n*

dinner *n*

dinosaur *n*

dioxide *n*

dip *v*

diploma *n*

direct *a & v*

direction *n*

director *n*

directory *n*

dirty *a*

disability *n*

disabled *a*

disadvantage *n*

disagree *v*

disagreement *n*

disappear *v*

disappoint *v*

disappointed *a*

disaster *n*

discount *n*

discourage *v*

discover *v*

discovery *n*

discrimination *n*

discuss *v*

discussion *n*

disease *n*

disgusting *a*

dish *n*

disk=disc *n*

dislike *v*

dismiss *v*

distance *n*

distant *a*

distinction *n*

distinguish *v*

distribute *v*

district *n*

disturb *v*

disturbing *a*

dive *v*

diverse *a*

divide *v*

division *n*

divorce *v*

dizzy *a*

do(did,done) *v*

doctor *n*

document *n*

dog *n*

doll *n*

dollar *n*

donate *v*

door *n*

dormitory(dorm) *n*

dot *n*

double *a & n*

doubt *n & v*

down *prep & ad*

download *n & v*

downstairs *ad*

downtown *ad*,*n & a*

dozen *n*

Dr=doctor *n*

draft *n & v*

drag *v*

draw(drew,drawn) *v*

drawback *n*

drawer *n*

dream(dreamt,dreamt

或-ed,-ed) *n & v*

dress *n & v*

drill *n & v*

drink(drank,drunk) *v*

drive(drove,driven) *v*

driver *n*

drop *n & v*

drug *n*

drum *n*

drunk *a*

dry *v & a*

duck *n*

due *a*

dull *a*

dumpling *n*

during *prep*

dusk *n*

dust *n*

dustbin *n*

dusty *a*

duty *n*

DVD=digital versatile disk *n*

dynamic *a*

dynasty *n*

E

each *a & pron*

eager *a*

eagle *n*

ear *n*

early *a & ad*

earn *v*

earth *n*

earthquake *n*

east *a*,*ad & n*

Easter *n*

eastern *a*

easy *a*

eat(ate,eaten) *v*

ecology *n*

edge *n*

edition *n*

editor *n*

educate *v*

education *n*

educator *n*

effect *n*

effort *n* egg

n eggplant

n

either *a*,*conj & ad*

elder *n*

elect *v*

electric *a*

electrical *a*

electricity *n*

electronic *a*

elegant *a*

elephant *n*

else *ad*

e-mail *n & v*

embarrass *v*

embassy *n*

emergency *n*

emperor *n*

employ *v*

empty *a*

encourage *v*

encouragement *n*

end *n & v*

ending *n*

endless *a*

enemy *n*

energetic *a*

energy *n*

engine *n*

engineer *n*

enjoy *v*

enjoyable *a*

enlarge *v*

enough *pron*,*a & ad*

enquiry *n*

enter *v*

enterprise *n*

entertainment *n*

enthusiastic *a*

entire *a*

entrance *n*

entry *n*

envelope *n*

environment *n*

envy *v & n*

equal *a & v*

equality *n*

equip *v*

equipment *n*

eraser *n*

error *n*

erupt *v*

escape *n & v*

especially *ad*

essay *n*

Europe *n*

European *a & n*

evaluate *v*

even *ad*

evening *n*

event *n*

eventually *ad*

ever *ad*

every *a*

everybody *pron*

everyday *a*

everyone *pron*

everything *pron*

everywhere *ad*

evidence *n*

evident *a*

evolution *n*

exact *a*

exam=examination *n*

examine *v*

example *n*

excellent *a*

except *prep*

exchange *n & v*

excite *v*

excuse *n & v*

exercise *n & v*

exhibition *n*

exist *v*

existence *n*

exit *n*

expand *v*

expect *v*

expectation *n*

expense *n*

expensive *a*

experience *n*

experiment *n*

expert *n*

explain *v*

explanation *n*

explicit *a*

explode *v*

explore *v*

export *n & v*

expose *v*

express *v & n*

expression *n*

extension *n*

extra *a*

extraordinary *a*

extreme *a*

eye *n*

eyesight *n*

F

face *n & v*

facial *a*

fact *n*

factory *n*

fade *v*

fail *v & n*

failure *n*

fair[1] *a*

fair[2] *n*

faith *n*

fall[1](fell,fallen) *v*

fall[2](*Am*)=autumn *n*

false *a*

familiar *a*

family *n*

famous *a*

fan *n*

fancy *n,v & a*

fantastic *a*

fantasy *n*

far(farther,farthest

或 further,furthest) *a & ad*

fare *n*

farm *n*

farmer *n*

fast *a & ad*

fasten *v*

fat *n & a*

father *n*

fault *n*

favour(*Am* favor) *n*

favourite(*Am* favorite) *a & n*

fax *n & v*

fear *n*

feast *n*

feather *n*

federal *a*

fee *n*

feed(fed,fed) *v*

feel(felt,felt) *v*

feeling *n*

fellow *n*

female *a & n*

fence *n*

ferry *n*

festival *n & a*

fetch *v*

fever *n*

few *pron & a*

fibre(*Am* fiber) *n*

fiction *n*

field *n*

fierce *a*

fight(fought,fought) *n & v*

figure *n & v*

file *n*

fill *v*

film *n & v*

final *a*

finance *n*

find(found,found) *v*

fine[1] *a*

fine[2] *v*

finger *n*

fingernail *n*

finish *v & n*

fire *n & v*

fireworks *n*

firm[1] *n*

firm[2] *a*

fish *n & v*

fisherman *n*

fist *n*

fit *a & v*

fix *v*

flag *n*

flame *n*

flash *n*

flashlight *n*

flat[1] *a*

flat[2] *n*

flee(fled,fled) *v*

flesh *n*

flexible *a*

flight *n*

float *v*

flood *n & v*

floor *n*

flour *n*

flow *v*

flower *n*

flu *n*

fluency *n*

fluent *a*

fly[1](flew,flown) *v*

fly[2] *n*

focus *v & n*

fog *n*

foggy *a*

fold *v* folk

n & a

follow *v*

fond *a*

food *n*

fool *n & v*

foolish *a*

foot(*pl* feet) *n*

football *n*

for *prep & conj*

forbid(forbade,forbidden) *v*

force *v*

forecast *n & v*

forehead *n*

foreign *a*

foreigner *n*

foresee(foresaw,foreseen) *v*

forest *n*

forever *ad*

forget(forgot,forgot/forgotten) *v*

forgetful *a*

forgive(forgave,forgiven) *v*

fork *n*

form *n & v*

format *n*

former *a*

fortnight *n*

fortunate *a*

fortune *n*

forward *ad*

foster *v*

found *v*

fountain *n*

fox *n*

fragile *a*

fragrant *a*

framework *n*

franc *n*

free *a*

freedom *n*

freeway *n*

freeze(froze,frozen) *v*

freezing *a*

frequent *a*

fresh *a*

friction *n*

fridge=refrigerator *n*

friend *n*

friendly *a*

friendship *n*

frighten *v*

frog *n*

from *prep*

front *a & n*

frontier *n*

frost *n*

fruit *n*

fry *v*

fuel *n*

full *a*

fun *n & a*

function *n & v*

fundamental *a*

funeral *n*

funny *a*

fur *n*

furnished *a*

furniture *n*

future *n*

G

gain *v*

gallery *n*

gallon *n*

game *n*

garage *n*

garbage *n*

garden *n*

garlic *n*

garment *n*

gas *n*

gate *n*

gather *v*

gay *a*

general *a & n*

generation *n*

generous *a*

gentle *a*

gentleman *n*

geography *n*

geometry *n*

gesture *n*

get(got,got) *v*

gift *n*

gifted *a*

giraffe *n*

girl *n*

give(gave,given) *v*

glad *a*

glance *v*

glare *v*

glass *n*

globe *n*

glory *n*

glove *n*

glue *n*

go(went,gone) *v*

goal *n*

goat *n*

god *n*

gold *n & a*

golden *a*

golf *n*

good(better,best) *a*

goods *n*

goose(*pl* geese) *n*

govern *v*

government *n*

grade *n*

gradual *a*

graduate *v*

graduation *n*

grain *n*

gram *n*

grammar *n*

grand *a*

grandchild *n*

granddaughter *n*

grandma=grandmother *n*

grandpa=grandfather *n*

grandparents *n*

grandson *n*

granny *n*

grape *n*

graph *n*

grasp *v*

grass *n*

grateful *a*

gravity *n*

great *a & ad*

greedy *a*

green *a & n*

greengrocer *n*

greet *v*

greeting *n*

grey(*Am* gray) *a*

grill *n*

grocer *n*

grocery *n*

ground *n*

group *n*

grow(grew,grown) *v*

growth *n*

guarantee *v*

guard *n*

guess *v*

guest *n*

guidance *n*

guide *n*

guilty *a*

guitar *n*

gun *n*

gym=gymnasium *n*

gymnastics *n*

H

habit *n*

hair *n*

haircut *n*

half *a & n*

hall *n*

ham *n*

hamburger *n*

hammer *n*

hand *n & v*

handbag *n*

handful *n*

handkerchief *n*

handle *n & v*

handsome *a*

handwriting *n*

handy *a*

hang(hung,hung 或-ed,-ed) *v*

happen *v*

happiness *n*

happy *a*

harbour(*Am* harbor) *n*

hard *ad & a*

hardly *ad*

hardship *n*

hardworking *a*

harm *n & v*

harmful *a*

harmony *n*

harvest *n & v*

hat *n*

hatch *v*

hate *v & n*

have(has,had,had) *v*

he *pron*

head *n & v*

headache *n*

headline *n*

headmaster *n*

headmistress *n*

health *n*

healthy *a*

hear(heard,heard) *v*

hearing *n*

heart *n*

heat *n*

heaven *n*

heavy *a*

heel *n*

height *n*

helicopter *n*

hello *int*

helmet *n*

help *n & v*

helpful *a*

hen *n*

her *pron*

herb *n*

here *ad*

hero *n*

hers *pron*

herself *pron*

hesitate *v*

hi *int*

hide(hid,hidden) *v*

high *a & ad*

highway *n*

hill *n*

him *pron*

himself *pron*

hire *v*

his *pron*

history *n*

hit(hit,hit) *v & n*

hobby *n*

hold(held,held) *v*

hole *n*

holiday *n*

holy *a*

home *n & ad*

homeland *n*

hometown *n*

homework *n*

honest *a*

honey *n*

honour(*Am* honor) *n & v*

hook *n & v*

hope *n & v*

hopeful *a*

hopeless *a*

horrible *a*

horse *n*

hospital *n*

host *n & v*

hostess *n*

hot *a*

hotdog *n*

hotel *n*

hour *n*

house *n*

housewife *n*

housework *n*

how *ad*

however *ad & conj*

howl *v*

hug *v*

huge *a*

human *a & n*

human being *n*

humorous *a*

humour(*Am* humor) *n*

hunger *n*

hungry *a*

hunt *v*

hunter *n*

hurricane *n*

hurry *v*

hurt(hurt,hurt) *v*

husband *n*

hydrogen *n*

I

I *pron*

ice *n*

ice-cream *n*

idea *n*

identification *n*

identity *n*

idiom *n*

if *conj*

ignore *v*

ill *a*

illegal *a*

illness *n*

imagine *v*

immediately *ad*

immigration *n*

import *v & n*

importance *n*

important *a*

impossible *a*

impress *v*

impression *n*

improve *v*

in *prep & ad*

inch *n*

incident *n*

include *v*

income *n*

increase *v & n*

indeed *a*

independence *n*

independent *a*

indicate *v*

industry *n*

influence *n & v*

inform *v*

information *n*

initial *a*

injure *v*

injury *n*

ink *n*

inn *n*

innocent *a*

insect *n*

insert *v*

inside *prep & ad*

insist *v*

inspect *v*

inspire *v*

instant *a*

instead *ad*

institute *n*

institution *n*

instruct *v*

instruction *n*

instrument *n*

insurance *n*

insure *v*

intelligence *n*

intend *v*

intention *n*

interest *n*

interesting *a*

international *a*

Internet *n*

interpreter *n*

interrupt *v*

interval *n*

interview *n & v*

into *prep*

introduce *v*

introduction *n*

invent *v*

invention *n*

invitation *n*

invite *v*

iron *n & v*

irrigation *n*

is *v*(*be*)

island *n*

it *pron*

its *pron*

itself *pron*

J

jacket *n*

jam *n*

jar *n*

jaw *n*

jazz *n*

jeans *n*

jeep *n*

jet *n*

jewellery(*Am* jewelry) *n*

job *n*

jog *v*

join *v*

joke *n*

journalist *n*

journey *n*

joy *n*

judge *n & v*

judgement

(*Am* judgment) *n*

juice *n*

jump *n & v*

jungle *n*

junior *a*

just *a & ad*

justice *n*

K

kangaroo *n*

keep(kept,kept) *v*

kettle *n*

key *n*

keyboard *n*

kick *v & n*

kid *n*

kill *v*

kilo *n*

kilogram *n*

kilometre(*Am* kilometer) *n*

kind[1] *n*

kind[2] *a*

kindergarten *n*

kindness *n*

king *n*

kingdom *n*

kiss *n & v*

kitchen *n*

kite *n*

knee *n*

knife(*pl* knives) *n*

knock *n & v*

know(knew,known) *v*

knowledge *n*

L

lab=laboratory *n*

labour(*Am* labor) *n*

lack *n & v*

lady *n*

lake *n*

lamb *n*

lame *a*

lamp *n*

land *n & v*

language *n*

lantern *n*

lap *n*

large *a*

last *a & v*

late *a & ad*

latter *n*

laugh *n & v*

laughter *n*

laundry *n*

law *n*

lawyer *n*

lay(laid,laid) *v*

lazy *a* lead(led,led)

v & n leader *n*

leaf(*pl* leaves) *n*

league *n*

leak *v*

learn(learnt,learnt

或-ed,-ed) *v*

least *n*

leather *n*

leave(left,left) *v*

lecture *n*

left *a,ad & n*

leg *n*

legal *a*

lemon *n & a*

lemonade *n*

lend(lent,lent) *v*

length *n*

lesson *n*

let(let,let) *v*

letter *n*

level *n*

liberation *n*

liberty *n*

librarian *n*

library *n*

license *n*

lid *n*

lie[1] *n & v*

lie[2](lay,lain) *v*

life(*pl* lives) *n*

lift *v & n*

light *n,v & a*

lightning *n*

like *v & prep*

likely *a*

limit *v*

line *n & v*

link *v & n*

lion *n*

lip *n*

liquid *n & a*

list *n & v*

listen *v*

literature *n*

literary *a*

litre(*Am* liter) *n*

litter *v*

little(less,least) *a*

live *v & a*

lively *a*

load *n*

loaf *n*

local *a*

lock *n & v*

lonely *a*

long *a & ad*

look *n & v*

loose *a*

lorry *n*

lose(lost,lost) *v*

loss *n*

lot *n*

loud *a*

lounge *n*

love *n & v*

lovely *a*

low *a & ad*

luck *n*

lucky *a*

luggage *n*

lunch *n*

lung *n*

M

machine *n*

mad *a*

madam/madame *n*

magazine *n*

magic *a*

maid *n*

mail *n & v*

mailbox *n*

main *a*

mainland *n*

major *a*

majority *n*

make[1] *n*

make[2](made,made) *v*

male *a & n*

man(*pl* men) *n*

manage *v*

manager *n*

mankind *n*

manner *n*

many(more,most) *pron & a*

map *n*

maple *n*

marathon *n*

marble *n*

march *n & v*

mark *n & v*

market *n*

marriage *n*

marry *v*

mask *n & v*

mass *n*

master *v & n*

mat *n*

match *v & n*

material *n*

mathematics

=math/maths *n*

matter *n & v*

mature *a*

maximum *a & n*

may *modal v*

maybe *ad*

me *pron*

meal *n* mean(meant,meant)

v meaning *n*

means *n*

meanwhile *ad*

measure *v*

meat *n*

medal *n*

media *n*

medical *a*

medicine *n*

medium *n*

meet(met,met) *v & n*

meeting *n*

melon *n*

member *n*

memorial *n & a*

memory *n*

mend *v*

mental *a*

mention *n & v*

menu *n*

merchant *a & n*

merciful *a*

mercy *n*

merely *ad*

merry *a*

mess *n*

message *n*

messy *a*

metal *n & a*

method *n*

metre(*Am* meter) *n*

microscope *n*

microwave *n*

middle *n*

midnight *n*

might *modal v*

mild *a*

mile *n*

milk *n & v*

millimetre
(*Am* millimeter) *n*

millionaire *n*

mind *n & v*

mine[1] *n & v*

mine[2] *pron*

mineral *n*

minibus *n*

minimum *a*

minister *n*

ministry *n*

minority *n*

minus *prep & a*

minute *n*

mirror *n*

miss[1] *n*

miss[2] *v*

missile *n*

mist *n*

mistake
(mistook,mistaken) *v & n*

mistaken *a*

misunderstand
(misunderstood,misunderstood) *v*

mix *v*

mixture *n*

mobile *a*

model *n*

modem *n*

modern *a*

modest *a*

mom=mum *n*

moment *n*

mommy=mummy *n*

money *n*

monitor *n*

monkey *n*

month *n*

monument *n*

moon *n*

mop *n & v*

moral *a & n*

more(much,many) *a,ad & n*

morning *n*

Moslem *n*

mosquito *n*

most *a & ad*

mother *n*

motherland *n*

motivation *n*

motor *n*

motorcycle *n*

motto *n*

mountain *n*

mountainous *a*

mourn *v*

mouse(*pl* mice) *n*

moustache *n*

mouth *n*

move *v*

movement *n*

movie *n*

Mr.(mister) *n*

Mrs.(mistress) *n*

Ms. *n*

much *a & ad*

mud *n*

muddy *a*

multiply *v*

murder *v*

museum *n*

mushroom *n*

music *n*

musical *a & n*

musician *n*

must *modal v*

mustard *n*

mutton *n*

my *pron*

myself *pron*

N

nail *n* name

n & v narrow

a nation *n*

national *a*

nationality *n*

nationwide *ad*

native *a*

natural *a*

nature *n*

navy *n*

near *a*,*ad & prep*

nearby *a*

nearly *ad*

neat *a*

necessary *a*

neck *n*

necklace *n*

need *n & modal v*

needle *n*

negotiate *v*

neighbour(*Am* neighbor) *n*

neighbourhood

(*Am* neighborhood) *n*

neither *a*

nephew *n*

nervous *a*

nest *n*

net *n*

network *n*

never *ad*

new *a*

news *n*

newspaper *n*

next *a & ad*

nice *a*

niece *n*

night *n*

no *ad & a*

No.=number *n*

noble *a*

nobody *n & pron*

nod *v*

noise *n*

noisy *a*

none *pron*

noodle *n*

noon *n*

nor *conj*

normal *n & a*

north *a*,*ad & n*

northeast *n*

northern *a*

northwest *n*

nose *n*

not *ad* note

n & v

notebook *n*

nothing *pron*,*n & a*

notice *n & v*

novel *n*

novelist *n*

now *ad*

nowadays *ad*

nowhere *ad*

nuclear *a*

numb *a*

number *n*

nurse *n*

nursery *n*

nut *n*

nutrition *n*

O

obey *v*

object *n*

observe *v*

obtain *v*

obvious *a*

occupation *n*

occupy *v*

occur *v*

ocean *n*

Oceania *n*

o'clock *n*

of *prep*

off *prep & ad*

offence *n*

offer *n & v*

office *n*

officer *n*

official *n & a*

offshore *a*

often *ad*

oh *int*

oil *n & v*

oilfield *n*

O.K. *ad*

old *a*

Olympic(s) *a & n*

on *prep & ad*

once *n,ad & conj*

one *pron*

oneself *pron*

onion *n*

only *a & ad*

onto *prep*

open *a & v*

opening *n*

opera *n*

operate *v*

operation *n*

operator *n*

opinion *n*

oppose *v*

opposite *n & a*

optimistic *a*

optional *a*

or *conj*

oral *a*

orange *n & a*

orbit *n*

order *n & v*

ordinary *a*

organ *n*

organise(*Am* organize) *v*

organisation

(*Am* organization) *n*

origin *n*

other *pron & a*

otherwise *ad*

ought *modal v*

our *pron*

ours *pron*

ourselves *pron*

out *ad*

outcome *n*

outdoors *ad*

outer *a*

outgoing *a*

outing *n*

outline *n*

output *n*

outside *n,ad & prep*

outspoken *a*

outstanding *a*

outward(s) *ad*

oval *n & ad*

over *prep & ad*

overcoat *n*

overcome *v*

overhead *a*

overlook *v*

overweight *a*

owe *v*

own *a & v*

owner *n*

ownership *n*

ox(*pl* oxen) *n*

oxygen *n*

P

pace *n*

Pacific *a*

pack *n & v*

package *n*

packet *n*

paddle *n*

page *n*

pain *n*

painful *a*

paint *n & v*

painter *n*

painting *n*

pair *n*

palace *n*

pale *a*

pan *n*

pancake *n*

panda *n*

panic *a & v*

paper *n*

paperwork *n*

paragraph *n*

parallel *a & n*

parcel *n*

pardon *n*

parent *n*

park[1] *n*

park[2] *v*

parking *n*

parrot *n*

part *n*,*a* & *v*

participate *v*

particular *a*

partly *ad*

partner *n*

part-time *a* & *ad*

party *n*

pass *v*

passage *n*

passenger *n*

passer-by *n*

passive *a*

passport *n*

past *ad*,*n* & *prep*

patent *n*

path *n*

patience *n*

patient[1] *n*

patient[2] *a*

pattern *n*

pause *n* & *v*

pavement *n*

pay(paid,paid) *v* & *n*

P.C.=personal computer *n*

P.E.=physical education *n*

pea *n*

peace *n*

peaceful *a*

peach *n*

pear *n*

pedestrian *n*

pen *n*

pence *n*

pencil *n*

penny *n*

pension *n*

people *n*

pepper *n*

per *prep*

percent *n*

percentage *n*

perfect *a*

perform *v*

performance *n*

performer *n*

perfume *n*

perhaps *ad*

period *n*

permanent *a*

permission *n*

permit *v* & *n*

person *n*

personal *a*

personnel *n*

personally *ad*

persuade *v*

pest *n*

pet *n*

petrol *n*

phenomenon

(*pl* phenomena) *n*

phone = telephone *n & v*

photo = photograph *n*

photograph *n*

photographer *n*

phrase *n*

physical *a*

physician *n*

physicist *n*

physics *n*

pianist *n*

piano *n*

pick *v*

picnic *n & v*

picture *n*

pie *n*

piece *n*

pig *n*

pile *n*

pill *n*

pillow *n*

pilot *n*

pin *n & v*

pine *n*

pineapple *n*

ping-pong *n*

pink *a & n*

pint *n*

pioneer *n*

pipe *n*

pity *n*

place *n & v*

plain *a*

plan *n & v*

plane *n*

planet *n*

plant *v & n*

plastic *a*

plate *n*

platform *n*

play *v & n*

playground *n*

pleasant *a*

please *v*

pleased *a*

pleasure *n*

plenty *n*

plot *v & n*

plug *n*

plus *v & prep*

p.m./pm,P.M./PM *abbr*

pocket *n*

poem *n*

poet *n*

point *v & n*

poison *n*

poisonous *a*

pole *n*

police *n*

policeman/woman

(*pl* policemen/policewomen) *n*

policy *n*

polish *v*

polite *a*

political *a*

politician *n*

politics *n*

pollute *v*

pollution *n*

pond *n*

pool *n*

poor *a*

pop = popular *a*

popcorn *n*

popular *a*

population *n*

pork *n*

porridge *n*

port *n*

portable *a*

porter *n*

position *n*

positive *a*

possess *v*

possession *n*

possibility *n*

possible *a*

post[1] *n*

post[2] *v & n*

postage *n*

postcard *n*

postcode *n*

poster *n*

postman(*pl* postmen) *n*

postpone *v*

pot *n*

potato *n*

potential *a*

pound *n*

pour *v*

powder *n*

power *n*

powerful *a*

practical *a*

practice *n & v*

practise(*Am* practice) *v*

praise *n & v*

pray *v*

prayer *n*

precious *a*

precise *a*

predict *v*

prefer *v*

preference *n*

pregnant *a*

prejudice *n*

premier *n*

preparation *n*

prepare *v*

prescription *n*

present[1] *a & v*

present[2] *n*

presentation *n*

preserve *v*

president *n*

press[1] *v*

press[2] *n*

pressure *n*

pretend *v*

pretty *a*

prevent *v*

preview *v*

previous *a*

price *n*

pride *n*

primary *a*

primitive *a*

principle *n*

print *v*

prison *n*

prisoner *n*

private *a*

privilege *n*

prize *n*

probably *ad*

problem *n*

procedure *n*

process *n & v*

produce *v*

product *n*

production *n*

profession *n*

professor *n*

profit *n*

programme(*Am* program) *n*

progress *n & v*

prohibit *v*

project *n*

promise *n & v*

promote *v*

pronounce *v*

pronunciation *n*

proper *a*

properly *ad*

protect *v*

protection *n*

proud *a*

prove *v*

provide *v*

province *n*

psychology *n*

pub *n*

public *a & n*

publish *v*

pull *v & n*

pulse *n*

pump *v*

punctual *a*

punctuation *n*

punish *v*

punishment *n*

pupil *n*

purchase *v*

pure *a*

purple *n & a*

purpose *n*

purse *n*

push *n & v*

put(put,put) *v*

puzzle *n*

pyramid *n*

Q

quake *n & v*

qualification *n*

quality *n*

quantity *n*

quarrel *v & n*

quarter *n*

queen *n*

question *v & n*

questionnaire *n*

queue *n & v*

quick *a & ad*

quiet *a*

quilt *n*

quit *v*

quite *ad*

quiz *n*

R

rabbit *n*

race *v & n*

racial *a*

radiation *n*

radio *n*

radioactive *a*

radium *n*

rag *n* rail

n

railway *n*

rain *n & v*

rainbow *n*

raincoat *n*

rainfall *n*

rainy *a*

raise *v*

random *a*

range *n & v*

rank *n*

rapid *a*

rare *a*

rat *n*

rate *n & v*

rather *ad*

raw *a*

ray *n*

razor *n*

reach *v*

react *v*

read(read,read) *v*

reading *n*

ready *a*

real *a*

realise(*Am* realize) *v*

reality *n*

really *ad*

reason *v & n*

reasonable *a*

rebuild(rebuilt,rebuilt) *v*

receipt *n*

receive *v*

receiver *n*

recent *a*

reception *n*

receptionist *n*

recipe *n*

recite *v*

recognize(*Am* recognize) *v*

recommend *v*

record *n & v*

recorder *n*

recover *v*

recreation *n*

rectangle *n & a*

recycle *v*

red *n & a*

reduce *v*

refer *v*

referee *n*

reference *n*

reflect *v*

reform *v & n*

refresh *v*

refrigerator *n*

refuse *v*

regard *v & n*

regardless *a*

register *n & v*

regret *n & v*

regular *a*

regulation *n*

reject *v*

relate *v*

relation *n*

relationship *n*

relative *n*

relax *v*

relay *n & v*

relevant *a*

reliable *a*

relief *n*

religion *n*

religious *a*

rely *v*

remain *v*

remark *n*

remember *v*

remind *v*

remote *a*

remove *v*

rent *n & v*

repair *n & v*

repeat *v*

replace *v*

reply *n & v*

report *n & v*

reporter *n*

represent *v*

representative *n*

republic *n*

reputation *n*

request *n*

require *v*

requirement *n*

rescue *v*

research *n*

resemble *v*

reservation *n*

reserve *n & v*

resign *v*

resist *v*

respect *v & n*

respond *v*

responsibility *n*

rest *n & v*

restaurant *n*

restriction *n*

result *n*

retell *v*

retire *v*

return *v*

review *v & n*

revision *n*

revolution *n*

reward *n*

rewind *v*

rhyme *n & v*

rice *n*

rich *a*

rid(rid,rid

或 ridded,ridded) *v*

riddle *n*

ridiculous *a*

ride(rode,ridden) *v & n*

right *n,a & ad*

rigid *a*

ring(rang,rung) *v & n*

ripe *a*

ripen *v*

rise(rose,risen) *v*

risk *n & v*

river *n*

road *n*

roast *v*

rob *v*

robot *n*

rock *n*

rocket *n*

role *n*

roll *v & n*

roof *n*

room *n*

rooster *n*

root *n*

rope *n*

rose *n*

rot *v*

rough *a*

round *ad,prep & a*

roundabout *a & n*

routine *n*

row *n & v*

royal *a*

rubber *n*

rubbish *n*

rude *a*

rugby *n*

ruin *v & n*

rule *n & v*

ruler *n*

run(ran,run) *v*

rush *v*

S

sacred *a*

sacrifice *v*

sad *a*

sadness *n*

safe *a*

safety *n*

sail *n & v*

sailor *n*

salad *n*

salary *n*

sale *n*

salesgirl *n*

salesman/woman

(*pl* salesmen/women) *n*

salt *n*

salty *a*

salute *n & v*

same *n & a*

sand *n*

sandwich *n*

satellite *n*

satisfaction *n*

satisfy *v*

saucer *n*

sausage *n*

save *v*

say(said,said) *v*

saying *n*

scan *v*

scar *n*

scare *v*

scarf *n*

scene *n*

scenery *n*

sceptical(*Am* skeptical) *a*

schedule *n & v*

scholar *n*

scholarship *n*

school *n*

schoolbag *n*

schoolboy/girl *n*

schoolmate *n*

science *n*

scientific *a*

scientist *n*

scissors *n*

scold *v*

score *n & v*

scratch *v & n*

scream *n*

screen *n*

sculpture *n*

sea *n*

seagull *n*

seal *n*

search *n & v*

seashell *n*

seaside *n*

season *n*

seat *n*

seaweed *n*

second *a & n*

secret *a & n*

secretary *n*

section *n*

secure *a*

security *n*

see(saw,seen) *v*

seed *n*

seek *v*

seem *v*

seize *v*

seldom *ad*

select *v*

self *n*

selfish *a*

sell(sold,sold) *v*

semicircle *n*

seminar *n*

send(sent,sent) *v*

senior *a & n*

sense *n*

sensitive *a*

sentence *n*

separate *v & a*

separation *n*

serious *a*

servant *n*

serve *v*

service *n*

session *n*

set(set,set) *v & n*

settle *v*

settlement *n*

settler *n*

several *pron & a*

severe *a*

sew(sewed,sewn/sewed) *v*

sex *n*

shabby *a*

shade *n*

shadow *n*

shake(shook,shaken) *v*

shall *modal v*

shallow *a*

shame *n*

shape *n & v*

share *v*

shark *n*

sharp *a*

sharpen *v*

sharpener *n*

shave

(shaved,shaved/shaven) *v*

shaver *n*

she *pron*

sheep(*pl* sheep) *n*

sheet *n*

shelf(*pl* shelves) *n*

shelter *n*

shine(shone,shone) *v*

ship *n & v*

shirt *n*

shock *v*

shoe *n*

shoot(shot,shot) *v & n*

shop *v & n*

shopkeeper *n*

shopping *n*

shore *n*

short *a*

shortcoming *n*

shortly *ad*

shorts *n*

shot *n*

should *modal v*

shoulder *n*

shout *n & v*

show

(showed,shown/showed) *v & n*

shower *n*

shrink(shrank,shrunk

或 shrunk,shrunken) *v*

shut(shut,shut) *v*

shuttle *n*

shy *a*

sick *a*

sickness *n*

side *n*

sideroad(*Am* sidewalk) *n*

sideways *ad*

sigh *v & n*

sight *n*

sightseeing *n*

signal *n*

signature *n*

significance *n*

silence *n*

silent *a*

silk *n*

silly *a*

silver *n*

similar *a*

simple *a*

simplify *v*

since *ad,conj & prep*

sincerely *ad*

sing(sang,sung) *v*

single *a*

sink(sank,sunk) *v & n*

sir *n*

sister *n*

sit(sat,sat) *v*

situation *n*

size *n*

skate *v*

skateboard *n*

ski *n & v*

skilful *a*

skill *n*

skin *n*

skip *v*

skirt *n*

sky *n*

skyscraper *n*

slave *n*

slavery *n*

sleep[1] *n*

sleep[2](slept,slept) *v*

sleepy *a*

sleeve *n*

slice *n*

slide *n & v*

slight *a*

slim *a*

slip *n*

slow *ad*

small *a*

smart *a*

smell(smelt,smelt
或 -ed,-ed) *v & n*

smile *n & v*

smog *n*

smoke *n & v*

smoker *n*

smooth *a*

snake *n*

sneaker *n*

sneeze *v*

sniff *v*

snow *n & v*

snowy *a*

so *ad & conj*

soap *n*

sob *n & v*

soccer *n*

social *a*

socialism *n*

socialist *a*

society *n*

sock *n*

socket *n*

sofa *n*

soft *a*

software *n*

soil *n*

solar *a*

soldier *n*

solid *a & n*

some *a & pron*

somebody *pron*

somehow *ad*

someone *pron*

something *pron*

sometimes *ad*

somewhere *ad*

son *n*

song *n*

soon *ad*

sorrow *n*

sorry *a*

sort *v & n*

soul *n*

sound *v & n*

soup *n*

sour *a*

south *a,ad & n*

southeast *n*

southern *a*

southwest *n*

souvenir *n*

sow(sowed,sown/-ed) *v*

space *n*

spaceship *n*

spade *n*

spare *a*

sparrow *n*

speak(spoke,spoken) *v*

speaker *n*

spear *n*

special *a*

specialist *n*

specific *a*

speech *n*

speed *n & v*

spell *v*

spelling *n*

spend(spent,spent) *v*

spin *v & n*

spirit *n*

spiritual *a*

spit *v*

splendid *a*

split *v*

spoken *a*

spokesman/woman

(*pl* spokesmen/women) *n*

sponsor *n*

spoon *n*

spoonful *n*

sport *n* spot

n & v spray

n & v

spread(spread,spread) *v*

spring *n*

spy *n & v*

square *n & a*

squeeze *v*

squirrel *n*

stable *a*

stadium *n*

staff *n*

stage *n*

stain *n*

stainless *a*

stair *n*

stamp *n*

stand(stood,stood) *v & n*

standard *n & a*

star *n*

stare *v*

start *v*

starvation *n*

starve *v*

state *n*

station *n*

statement *n*

statesman/woman

(*pl* statesmen/women) *n*

statistics *n*

statue *n*

status *n*

stay *n & v*

steady *a*

steak *n*

steal(stole,stolen) *v*

steam *n*

steel *n*

steep *a*

step *n & v*

steward *n*

stewardess *n*

stick(stuck,stuck) *v & n*

still *a & ad*

stocking *n*

stomach *n*

stone *n*

stop *n & v*

storage *n*

store *n & v*

storm *n*

story *n*

stout *a*

stove *n*

straight *a & ad*

straightforward *a & adv*

strait *n*

strange *a*

stranger *n*

straw *n*

strawberry *n*

stream *n*

street *n*

strength *n*

strengthen *v*

stress *n & v*

strict *a*

strike

(struck,struck /stricken) *v & n*

string *n*

strong *a*

struggle *v*

stubborn *a*

student *n*

studio *n*

study *v & n*

stupid *a*

style *n*

subject *n*

subjective *a*

submit *v*

subscribe *v*

substitute *v*

succeed *v*

success *n*

successful *a*

such *ad*,*pron & a*

suck *v*

sudden *a*

suffer *v*

suffering *n*

sugar *n*

suggest *v*

suggestion *n*

suit *v & n*

suitable *a*

suitcase *n*

suite *n*

summary *n*

summer *n*

sun *n*

sunburnt *a*

sunlight *n*

sunny *a*

sunshine *n*

super *a*

superb *a*

superior *a & n*

supermarket *n*

supper *n*

supply *v & n*

support *v & n*

suppose *v*

supreme *a*

sure *a & ad*

surface *n*

surgeon *n*

surplus *n*

surprise *v & n*

surround *v*

surrounding *a*

survive *v*

survival *n*

suspect *v & n*

suspension *n*

swallow *v*

swap *v*

swear(swore,sworn) *v*

sweat *n*

sweater *n*

sweep(swept,swept) *v*

sweet *n & a*

swell(swelled,swollen) *v*

swift *a*

swim(swam,swum) *v*

swing *v & n*

switch *v & n*

sword *n*

symbol *n*

sympathy *n*

symphony *n*

symptom *n*

system *n*

systematic *a*

T

table *n*

table tennis *n*

tablet *n*

tail *n*

tailor *n*

take(took,taken) *v*

tale *n*

talent *n*

talk *n & v*

tall *a*

tank *n*

tap *n*

tape *n*

target *n & v*

task *n*

taste *n & v*

tasteless *a*

tasty *a*

tax *n*

taxi *n*

taxpayer *n*

tea *n*

teach(taught,taught) *v*

teacher *n*

team *n*

teamwork *n*

teapot *n*

tear(tore,torn) *v & n*

tease *v*

technical *a*

technique *n*

technology *n*

teenager *n*

telephone *n & v*

telescope *n*

television *n*

tell(told,told) *v*

temperature *n*

temple *n*

temporary *a*

tend *v*

tendency *n*

tennis *n*

tense *a*

tension *n*

tent *n*

tentative *a*

term *n*

terminal *a & n*

terrible *a*

terrify *v*

terror *n*

test *v & n*

text *n*

textbook *n*

than *conj*

thank *v & n*

thankful *a*

that *pron,conj & ad*

the *art*

theatre(*Am* theater) *n*

theft *n*

their *pron*

theirs *pron*

them *pron*

theme *n*

themselves *pron*

then *ad*

theoretical *a*

theory *n*

there *int,n & ad*

therefore *ad*

thermos *n*

these *a & pron*

they *pron*

thick *a*

thief(*pl* thieves) *n*

thin *a*

thing *n*

think(thought,thought) *v*

thinking *n*

thirst *n*

this *a & pron*

thorough *a*

those *a & pron*

though *conj*

thought *n*

thread *n*

thrill *n & v*

thriller *n*

throat *n*

through *prep & ad*

throughout *prep*

throw(threw,thrown) *v*

thunder *n & v*

thunderstorm *n*

thus *ad*

tick *v*

ticket *n*

tidy *a & v*

tie *v & n*

tiger *n*

tight *a*

till *conj & prep*

time *n & v*

timetable *n*

tin *n*

tiny *a*

tip *n & v*

tire *v*

tired *a*

tiresome *a*

tissue *n*

title *n*

to *prep*

toast *v & n*

tobacco *n*

today *ad & n*

together *ad*

toilet *n*

tolerate *v*

tomato *n*

tomb *n*

tomorrow *ad & n*

ton *n*

tongue *n*

tonight *ad & n*

too *ad*

tool *n*

tooth(*pl* teeth) *n*

toothache *n*

toothbrush *n*

toothpaste *n*

top *n*

topic *n*

tortoise *n*

total *a*,*n & v*

touch *v*

tough *a*

tour *n*

tourism *n*

tourist *n*

tournament *n*

toward(s) *prep*

towel *n*

tower *n*

town *n*

toy *n*

track *n*

tractor *n*

trade *n & v*

tradition *n*

traditional *a*

traffic *n*

train *n & v*

training *n*

tram *n*

transform *v*

translate *v*

translation *n*

translator *n*

transparent *a*

transport *n & v*

trap *n & v*

travel *n & v*

traveller(*Am* traveler) *n*

treasure *n*

treat *v*

treatment *n*

tree *n*

tremble *v*

trend *n*

trial *n*

triangle *n*

trick *n*

trip *n*

trolleybus *n*

troop *n*

trouble *v & n*

troublesome *a*

trousers *n*

truck *n*

true *a*

truly *ad*

trunk *n*

trust *v*

truth *n*

try *v*

T-shirt *n*

tube *n*

tune *n*

turkey *n*

turn *v & n*

turning *n*

tutor *n*

TV=television *n*

twice *ad*

twin *n*

twist *v & n*

type *v*

typewriter *n*

typical *a*

typhoon *n*

typist *n*

tyre(*Am* tire) *n*

U

ugly *a*

umbrella *n*

unable *a*

unbearable *a*

unbelievable *a*

uncertain *a*

uncle *n*

uncomfortable *a*

unconditional *a*

unconscious *a*

under *ad & prep*

underground *a & n*

underline *v*

understand

(understood,understood) *v*

undertake

(undertook,undertaken) *v*

underwear *n*

unemployment *n*

unfair *a*

unfit *a*

unfortunate *a*

uniform *n*

union *n*

unique *a*

unit *n*

unite *v*

universal *a*

universe *n*

university *n*

unless *conj*

unlike *prep*

unrest *n*

until *prep & conj*

unusual *a*

unwilling *a*

up *ad*,*a*,*n & prep*

update *v & n*

upon *prep*

upper *a*

upset *a*

upstairs *ad*

upward(s) *ad*

urban *a*

urge *v*

urgent *a*

us *pron*

use *n & v*

used *a*

useful *a*

useless *a*

user *n*

usual *a*

V

vacation *n*

vacant *a*

vague *a*

vain *n*

valid *a*

valley *n*

valuable *a*

value *n*

variety *n*

various *a*

vase *n*

vast *a*

VCD=versatile compact disk *n*

vegetable *n*

vehicle *n*

version *n*

vertical *a*

very *ad*

vest *n*

via *prep*

vice *n*

victim *n*

victory *n*

video *n*

videophone *n*

view *n*

village *n*

villager *n*

vinegar *n*

violate *v*

violence *n*

violent *a*

violin *n*

violinist *n*

virtue *n*

virus *n*

visa *n*

visit *n & v*

visitor *n*

visual *a*

vital *a*

vivid *a*

vocabulary *n*

voice *n*

volcano *n*

volleyball *n*

voluntary *a*

volunteer *n & v*

vote *v*

voyage *n*

W

wag *v*

wage *n*

waist *n*

wait *v*

waiter *n*

waiting-room *n*

waitress *n*

wake(woke,woken) *v*

walk *n & v*

wall *n*

wallet *n*

walnut *n*

wander *v*

want *v*

war *n*

ward *n*

warehouse *n*

warm *a*

warmth *n*

warn *v*

wash *v & n*

washroom *n*

waste *n & v*

watch *v & n*

water *n & v*

watermelon *n*

wave *n & v*

wax *n*

way *n*

we *pron*

web *n*

website *n*

weak *a*

weakness *n*

wealth *n*

wealthy *a*

wear(wore,worn) *v*

weather *n*

wedding *n*

weed *n*

week *n*

weekday *n*

weekend *n*

weekly *a*

weep *v*

weigh *v*

weight *n*

welcome *int,n,v & a*

welfare *n*

well[1] *n*

well[2](better,best) *ad,a & int*

west *a,ad & n*

western *a*

westward(s) *ad*

wet *a*

whale *n*

what *pron & a*

whatever *conj & pron*

wheat *n*

wheel *n*

when *conj & ad*

whenever *conj*

where *conj & ad*

wherever *conj*

whether *conj*

which *pron & a*

whichever *pron*

while *conj & n*

whisper *v*

whistle *n*

white *a & n*

who *pron*

whole *a*

whom *pron*

whose *pron*

why *ad & int*

wide *a*

widespread *a*

widow *n*

wife *n*

wild *a*

wildlife *n*

will[1] *n*

will[2](would) *modal v*

willing *a*

win(won,won) *v*

wind[1] *n*

wind[2](wound,wound) *v*

window *n*

windy *a*

wine *n*

wing *n*

winner *n*

winter *n*

wipe *v*

wire *n*

wisdom *n*

wise *a*

wish *n & v*

with *prep*

withdraw *v*

within *prep*

without *prep* witness

v & n wolf(*pl* wolves)

n woman(*pl* women)

n wonder *v & n*

wonderful *a*

wood *n*

wool *n*

woollen(*Am* woolen) *a*

word *n*

work *n & v*

worker *n*

world *n*

worldwide *a*

worm *n*

worn *a*

worried *a*

worry *n & v*

worth *a*

worthwhile *a*

worthy *a*

would *modal v*

wound *v & n*

wrestle *v*

wrinkle *n*

wrist *n*

write(wrote,written) *v*

wrong *a*

X

X-ray *n*

Y

yard *n*

yawn *v*

year *n*

yell *v*

yellow *a & n*

yes *ad*

yesterday *n & ad*

yet *ad*

yoghurt *n*

you *pron*

young *a*

your *pron*

yours *pron*

yourself(*pl* yourselves) *pron*

youth *n*

yummy *a*

Z

zebra *n*

zero *n & num*

zip *v & n*

zipper *n*

zone *n*

zoo *n*

zoom *v*

数词

基数词		序数词
one	1st	first
two	2nd	second
three	3rd	third
four	4th	fourth
five	5th	fifth

six	6th	sixth
seven	7th	seventh
eight	8th	eighth
nine	9th	ninth
ten	10th	tenth
eleven	11th	eleventh
twelve	12th	twelfth
thirteen	13th	thirteenth
fourteen	14th	fourteenth
fifteen	15th	fifteenth
sixteen	16th	sixteenth
seventeen	17th	seventeenth
eighteen	18th	eighteenth
nineteen	19th	nineteenth
twenty	20th	twentieth
twenty-one	21st	twenty-first
twenty-two	22nd	twenty-second
twenty-three	23rd	twenty-third
thirty	30th	thirtieth
forty	40th	fortieth
fifty	50th	fiftieth
sixty	60th	sixtieth
seventy	70th	seventieth
eighty	80th	eightieth
ninety	90th	ninetieth
one hundred	100th	one hundredth
one hundred(and) one	101st	one hundred and first
one hundred(and) two	102nd	one hundred and second
three hundred	300th	three hundredth
one thousand	1000th	one thousandth
three thousand	3000th	three thousandth

ten thousand	10000^{th}	ten thousandth
million	1000000^{th}	millionth
billion	1000000000^{th}	billionth

月份

January (Jan.)

February (Feb.)

March (Mar.)

April (Apr.)

May (May)

June (Jun.)

July (Jul.)

August (Aug.)

September (Sept.)

October (Oct.)

November (Nov.)

December (Dec.)

星期

Monday (Mon.)

Tuesday (Tues.)

Wednesday (Wed.)

Thursday (Thurs.)

Friday (Fri.)

Saturday (Sat.)

Sunday (Sun.)

主要国家名称及相关信息

国家	COUNTRY n.	PERSON n.	RELATED ADJECTIVES
阿富汗	Afghanistan	Afghan	Afghan

阿尔及利亚	Algeria	Algerian	Algerian
阿根廷	Argentina	Argentinian	Argentinian
澳大利亚	Australia	Australian	Australian
奥地利	Austria	Austrian	Austrian
比利时	Belgium	Belgian	Belgian
巴西	Brazil	Brazilian	Brazilian
英国	Britain/U.K. = the United Kingdom	British	British
缅甸	Burma	Burmese	Burmese
加拿大	Canada	Canadian	Canadian
中国	China	Chinese	Chinese
哥伦比亚	Colombia	Colombian	Colombian
古巴	Cuba	Cuban	Cuban
丹麦	Denmark	Dane	Danish
埃及	Egypt	Egyptian	Egyptian
芬兰	Finland	Finn	Finnish
法国	France	French	French
德国	Germany	German	German
希腊	Greece	Greek	Greek
荷兰	Holland/ Netherlands	Dutch	Dutch
匈牙利	Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian
印度	India	Indian	Indian
印度尼西亚	Indonesia	Indonesian	Indonesian
伊朗	Iran	Iranian	Iranian
伊拉克	Iraq	Iraqi	Iraqi
爱尔兰	Ireland	Irish	Irish
以色列	Israel	Israeli	Israeli
意大利	Italy	Italian	Italian
日本	Japan	Japanese	Japanese
约旦	Jordan	Jordanian	Jordanian

肯尼亚	Kenya	Kenyan	Kenyan
朝鲜	D.P.R.Korea	Korean	Korean
科威特	Kuwait	Kuwaiti	Kuwaiti
黎巴嫩	Lebanon	Lebanese	Lebanese
卢森堡	Luxembourg	Luxembourger	Luxembourgish
马来西亚	Malaysia	Malaysian	Malaysian
墨西哥	Mexico	Mexican	Mexican
新西兰	New Zealand	New Zealander	Zelanian
挪威	Norway	Norwegian	Norwegian
巴基斯坦	Pakistan	Pakistani	Pakistani
巴拿马	Panama	Panamanian	Panamanian
菲律宾	Philippines	Filipino	Philippine
波兰	Poland	Polish	Polish
葡萄牙	Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
俄罗斯	Russia	Russian	Russian
新加坡	Singapore	Singaporean	Singaporean
南非	South Africa	South African	South African
韩国	South Korea	Korean	Korean
西班牙	Spain	Spanish	Spanish
瑞典	Sweden	Swedish	Swedish
瑞士	Switzerland	Swiss	Swiss
泰国	Thailand	Thai	Thai
土耳其	Turkey	Turk	Turkish
美国	U.S.A.	American	American
越南	Vietnam	Vietnamese	Vietnamese