

山西省各类成人高等教育本科生申请学士学位

WAI YU SHUI PING KAO SHI

外语水平考试

DA GANG JI YANG TI

大纲及样题

山西省学位委员会办公室 编

山西
科学
技术

山西省各类成人高等教育本科生申请学士学位

外语水平考试 大纲及样题

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山西科学技术出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

山西省各类成人高等教育本科生申请学士学位 外语
水平考试大纲及样题/山西省学位委员会办公室编. —太
原:山西科学技术出版社,2002.5

ISBN 7-5377-2013-4

I.山... II.山... III.英语—高等教育:成人教
育—水平考试—考试大纲 IV.H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 028992 号

山西省各类成人高等教育本科生申请学士学位 外语水平考试大纲及样题

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山西科学技术出版社出版 (太原建设南路 15 号)

山西科林印刷有限公司印刷

*

开本:787×1092 1/16 印张:16.25 字数:367 千字

2002 年 5 月第 1 版 2002 年 5 月太原第 1 次印刷

印数:1-4000 册

*

ISBN 7-5377-2013-4

G·122 定价:20.00 元

如发现印、装质量问题,影响阅读,请与印刷厂联系调换。

山西省各类成人高等教育本科生申请学士学位 英语水平考试大纲

山西省各类成人高等教育本科生申请学士学位外语考试是全省统一的标准化外语水平考试。其目的是为了科学、公正、准确和规范地测试学生的外语听说读写译的能力。成人高等教育本科生、高等教育自学考试本科生在所学专业理论考试全部达到优良,在学期间参加这种考试,获得合格证者,成人高等教育本科生在毕业时,高等教育自学考试本科生在毕业一年内,有资格向所在有学士学位授予权的主考学校申请相应专业的学士学位。

本考试大纲是根据国家教委《大学英语教学大纲》对本科生的英语学习要求而制订的。

教学大纲指出:大学英语教学的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力,一定的听的能力(理工科适用的大纲还规定一定的译的能力)以及初步的说和写的能力,使学生能以英语为工具,获取专业所需要的信息,并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此,本考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

本考试是一种标准化考试。由于目前尚不具备口试的条件,暂只进行笔试和其他项目的考试。考试范围主要是大学英语教学大纲所规定的一级至四级说的技能以外的全部内容。为保证试卷的信度,除短文写作部分是主观性试题外,其余试题都采用客观性的多项选择题形式。短文写作部分旨在较好地考核学生运用语言的能力,从而提高试卷的效度。

考试内容:

本考试包括五个部分,听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法与语法结构、完形填空、短文写作。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

第一部分 听力理解(Part I Listening Comprehension):共 20 题,考试时间 20 分钟。这一部分包括两节:A 节(Section A)有 10 题,每题含一组对话,共两句,对话后有一个问句。B 节(Section B)有 10 题,分别安排在若干篇听力材料之后,每篇后有两至四道题,每题为一个问句。

听力部分的每个问句后有约 15 秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给出的每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。录音的语速为每分钟 120 词,念一遍。选材原则是:

1. 对话部分为日常生活中的一般对话,句子结构和内容不太复杂;
2. 短篇听力材料为题材所熟悉,情节不太复杂的故事、讲话、叙述等;
3. 所用词语不超出教学大纲词汇表四级规定的范围。

听力理解部分的目的是测试学生获取口头信息的能力。

第二部分 阅读理解(Part II Reading Comprehension):共 20 题,考试时间 35 分钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文,总阅读量不超过 1000 词。每篇短文后有若干个问题,考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。选题的原则是:

1. 题材广泛,可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等,但是所涉及的背景知识应能为学生所理解;
2. 体裁多样,可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等;
3. 文章的语言难度中等,无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词,如超出大纲词汇表四级的范围,用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节;
3. 既理解字面的意思,也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论;
4. 既理解个别句子的意义,也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要求有一定的速度。

第三部分 词语用法和语法结构(Part III Vocabulary and Structure):共 30 题,考试时间 20 分钟。题目中 40% 为词和短语的用法,60% 为语法结构。要求学生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围包括大学英语教学大纲词汇表及语法结构表一级至四级的全部内容。

第四部分 完形填空(Part IV Cloze):共 20 题,考试时间 15 分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文(约 200 词)中保留有 20 个空白,每个空白为一题,每题有四个选择项,要求考生在全面理解内容的基础上选择一个最佳答案,使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。填空的词项包括结构词和实义词。

完形填空部分的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

第五部分 写作(Part V Writing):共 1 题,考试时间 30 分钟。要求考生写出一篇 100~120 词的短文。试卷上可能给出题目,或规定情景,或要求看

图作文,或给出每段首句要求续写,或给出关键词要求写成短文。要求能够正确表达意思,意义连贯,无重大语法错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。

短文写作部分的目的是测试学生用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。

答案及计分办法:

客观性试题用机器阅卷,要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题纸(Answer Sheet)上的相应部分用铅笔划线。试卷(Test Paper)上不能作任何记号。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作废。多项选择题部分只算答对的题数,答错不扣分。主观性试题按科学的评分标准评分。试题各部分记分采取加权的办法,折算成百分制,以60分为及格标准。

试题五个部分的题目、计分和考试时间列表如下:

序号	题目	各部分名称	题目数	记分	考试时间(分)
I	01 ~ 20	听力理解	20	20	20
II	21 ~ 40	阅读理解	20	40	35
III	41 ~ 70	词语用法和语法结构	30	15	20
IV	71 ~ 90	完形填空	20	10	15
V	91	短文作文	1	15	30
合计			91	100	120

本样题中编写体例与上述规定略有不同。具体内容如下:

序号	题目	各部分名称	题目数	记分	考试时间(分)
I	01 ~ 30	词语用法和语法结构	30	15	20
II	31 ~ 50	阅读理解	20	40	35
III	51 ~ 70	完形填空	20	10	15
IV	71 ~ 75	翻译	5	15	20
V	76	短文作文	1	20	30
合计			76	100	120

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SAMPLE TEST OF ENGLISH FOR BACHELOR – DEGREE APPLICANTS
OF ADULT UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM IN SHANXI PROVINCE
(1)

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

1. Don't bother me. Do what you _____. I don't care.
A. will
B. will like
C. would
D. would like
2. Mr. Jones is supposed _____ for Italy last week.
A. having left
B. to have left
C. to leave
D. to be leaving
3. I wish I _____ longer this Sunday morning, but I had to get up and come to work.
A. slept
B. might sleep
C. could sleep
D. had slept
4. Last year Mike earned _____ his brother.
A. twice as more
B. twice as much as
C. more twice than
D. twice as many as
5. Isn't it about time you _____ to do morning exercise?
A. began
B. begin
C. should begin
D. have begun
6. So badly _____ in the accident that he had to be operated on.

- A. did John injure
B. John injured
C. John was injured
D. was John injured
7. ____ from the top of the hill, the lake scenery is beyond description.
A. To see
B. Seeing
C. Having seen
D. Seen
8. I am rather uncertain ____ whether I've made the right decision.
A. as to
B. to
C. on
D. for
9. The enemy had no way out but ____.
A. surrender
B. surrendering
C. to be surrendered
D. to surrender
10. I like black coffee so much because the stronger it is, ____.
A. I like it better
B. the more I like
C. the better I like it
D. I like it more
11. Have you seen Henry lately? My boss wants to know ____.
A. how is he getting along
B. how he is getting along
C. what is he getting along
D. what he is getting along
12. I know this is the right train. The ticket agent said it would be on ____.
A. Track Two
B. the Track Second
C. Second Track
D. the Two Track
13. Jane has brown hair in fact. It's quite similar in shade ____ yours.
A. as
B. with
C. like
D. to
14. Since they are moving to a new house, they have to buy ____ furniture.
A. many
B. quite a few
C. a lot of
D. a few
15. He was not supposed to play with us until the manager recommended that he ____ a member of this club.
A. be
C. is

B. was

D. were

16. ____ who would like to go on the trip should put their names on the list.

A. Those

C. Somebody

B. These

D. The ones

17. The only thing ____ is that you consult your lawyer about it.

A. which I can suggest

C. that I can suggest

B. which can suggest

D. that can suggest

18. She must know what's happening, ____ a complete idiot.

A. so is she

C. and she is

B. or she is

D. nor is she

19. Some college students support themselves by ____ of part-time jobs.

A. efforts

C. means

B. methods

D. ways

20. This year summer time came into ____ on the 12th of April.

A. use

C. effect

B. efficiency

D. practice

21. Thomas Edison ____ his success as an inventor to 10% inspiration and 90% perspiration.

A. devoted

C. executed

B. instituted

D. attributed

22. You will probably ____ your team's chance to win because you seem to have such a great ____ them.

A. affect . . . influence on

C. affect . . . effect

B. effect . . . influence on

D. effect . . . affect on

23. Try some of this cake, which I ____ especially for you.

A. boiled

C. fried

B. baked

D. burned

24. Scientific satellites ____ scientific instruments which can gather various information about space.

A. bring

C. take

B. carry

D. fetch

25. Her type of woman can ____ life much more easily.

A. cope with

C. take care of

B. take advantage of

D. look after

26. Hurricanes from the Gulf of Mexico have caused considerable ____ to coastal cities in Texas.

A. harm

C. damage

B. injury

D. spoilage

27. The woman had lost her own son, and her brother persuaded her to ____ a baby whose mother had died.

A. adopt

C. undertake

B. adapt

D. choose

28. They went out to Australia ____ gold.

A. for search of

C. on search of

B. in search of

D. in search for

29. George has no excuse ____ dropping out of school.

A. for

C. in

B. at

D. of

30. Meat, milk, fruit, and starches ____ a balanced diet.

A. consist of

C. make up of

B. constitute

D. maintain

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Medical bills in the United States have risen violently since 1960's and steps need to be taken to reverse this trend or the average American will not be able to afford medical care. The major factor in increasing the cost of medical care has been the dramatic increase in the cost of hospital

services. The rise in the cost of hospitalization can be only partly blamed on inflation(通货膨胀) since hospital bills in the last two decades have risen at a considerably higher rate than inflation.

Another factor cited by doctors as a major cause for the increase in the cost of medical care is malpractice(治疗错误). Increasingly large awards for malpractice have caused doctors to increase their rates to cover the higher malpractice insurance. Because of the large malpractice awards, doctors are also prescribing more conservative and more extensive – and therefore more costly – treatment for patients as a defense against malpractice claims. Whatever the causes of the wild increases in the cost of medical care are, the government needs to take strong action before it is too late for Americans.

31. The passage is mainly about ____.
- A. the increasing cost of malpractice insurance
 - B. factors causing the increase in U. S. medical bills
 - C. steps for Americans to take to obtain medical care
 - D. the dramatic medical profession
32. The passage implies that a slowing in inflation would have ____ effect on medical costs.
- A. a tremendous
 - B. a slight
 - C. a maximum
 - D. no
33. How does the author of this passage feel about the tremendous increase in medical bills?
- A. Enthusiastic.
 - B. Impassive.
 - C. Indifferent.
 - D. Anxious.
34. What is the author's main point in the passage?
- A. Inflation is having a terrible effect on medical bills.
 - B. Insurance companies are at fault in raising medical bills.
 - C. Action is needed to stop increase in medical bills.
 - D. Doctors need to work to decrease malpractice.
35. What does the following paragraph of this passage most likely contain?
- A. A discussion of why average Americans will soon be unable to afford medical care.
 - B. Forecasts of how inflation will affect medical care in the future.
 - C. The tremendous increase in malpractice insurance.

D. The steps the government could take to control medical costs.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A child of five is friendly, competent and obedient, although he may be bossy with other children and is sometimes sufficiently independent to call his mother names. He is still dependent on adult approval and praise, and so oriented(对...感兴趣) to the grown-up that he tells tales without seeing the other child's point of view. There is no real discussion yet - five's talking together indulge in a "collective monologue(独白)". Group play is often disrupted because everyone wants to be the mother or the bride or the captain of the fire brigade(消防队). Each child has an adult in spite of all his efforts to be independent. In his unsureness he may make statements about his own cleverness and beauty, hoping that the adult will praise him; this is not conceit but a cry for reassurance. He loves to say "Watch what I can do." Reality and fantasy are still intermingled(混合) and this confusion may lead him to elaborate on facts.

36. It is implied in the passage that a competent child ____.
- A. does what he is told
 - B. plays with other children
 - C. can perform certain task
 - D. tells other children what to do
37. A five-year-old child sometimes shows his independence by ____.
- A. making friends
 - B. calling his mother names
 - C. seeking adult approval and praise
 - D. being bossy with other children
38. The passage points out that when everyone wants to be the mother or the bride, group play is often ____.
- A. broken up
 - B. spoiled
 - C. interrupted
 - D. halted for a moment
39. Which of the following is not conceit but a cry for reassurance?
- A. An urgent need for contact with adults.
 - B. A child's efforts to be independent.
 - C. A child's unsureness.
 - D. A child's making statements about his own cleverness.

40. The last sentence of the passage tells us that the five - year - old child ____ .

- A. likes to recite facts
- B. tells lies
- C. gets very confused
- D. sometimes mixes up what is real with what is unreal

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage :

Perhaps the most startling theory to come out of the study of body movement was suggested by Professor Ray Birdwhistell. He believes that physical appearance is often culturally programmed. In other words, we learn our looks — we are not born with them. A baby has generally unformed (未形成) facial features. A baby, according to Birdwhistell, learns where to set the eyebrows by looking at those around — family and friends. This helps explain why the people of some regions of the United States look so much alike. New Englanders or Southerners have certain common facial characteristics that cannot be explained by genetics(遗传学). The exact shape of the mouth is not set at birth; it is learned after. In fact, the final mouth shape is not formed until well after permanent teeth are set. For many, this can be well into youth. A husband and wife together for a long time often come to look somewhat alike. We learn our looks from those around us. This is perhaps why in a single country there are areas where people smile more than those in other areas. In the United States, for example, the South is the part of the country where the people smile most frequently. In New England they smile less, and in the western part of New York state still less. Many Southerners find cities such as New York cold and unfriendly, partly because people on Madison Avenue smile less than people on Peachtree Street in Atlanta, Georgia. People in densely populated urban areas also tend to smile and greet each other in public less than do people in rural areas and small towns.

41. Ray Birdwhistell believes that physical appearance ____ .

- A. is ever changing
- B. can be influenced by culture
- C. has little to do with culture
- D. varies from place to place

42. According to the passage, the final mouth shape is formed ____ .

- A. shortly after birth
- B. as soon as one's teeth are permanently set
- C. sometime after permanent teeth are set
- D. around 15 years old

43. Ray Birdwhistell can tell what region of the United States a person is from by ____.
- A. how much he or she laughs
 - B. how he or she raises his or her eyebrows
 - C. what he or she likes best
 - D. the way he or she talks
44. According to the passage, which kind of people are more friendly?
- A. People in densely populated areas.
 - B. People in the country.
 - C. People in New York city.
 - D. People in the North.
45. This passage might have been taken out of a book dealing with ____.
- A. physics
 - B. medicine
 - C. biology
 - D. none of the above

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage :

Trees should only be pruned(修剪) when there is a good and clear reason for doing so and, fortunately, the number of such reasons is small. Pruning involves the cutting away of overgrown and unwanted branches, and the inexperienced gardener can be encouraged by the thought that more damage results from doing it unnecessarily than from leaving the tree to grow in its own way.

First, pruning may be done to make sure that trees have a desired shape or size. The objects may be to get a tree of the right height, and at the same time to help the growth of small side branches which will thicken its appearance or give it a special shape. Secondly, pruning may be done to make the tree healthier. You may cut out diseased or dead wood, or branches that are rubbing against each other and thus causing wounds. The health of a tree may be encouraged by removing branches that are blocking up the center and so preventing the free movement of air.

One result of pruning is that an open wound is left on the tree and this provides an easy entry for disease, but it is a wound that will heal. Often there is a race between the healing and the disease as to whether the tree will live or die, so that there is a period when the tree is at risk. It should be the aim of every gardener to reduce that risk of death as far as possible. It is essential to make the area which has been pruned smooth and clean, for healing will be slowed down by roughness. You should allow the cut surface to dry for a few hours and then paint it with one of the substances available from garden shops produced especially for this purpose. Pruning is usually done in winter, for then you can see the shape of the tree clearly without interference from the leaves and it is, too, very unlikely that the cuts you make will bleed. If this does happen, it is, of course,

impossible to paint them properly.

46. Pruning should be done to _____.
A. make the tree grow taller
B. improve the shape of the tree
C. get rid of the small branches
D. make the small branches thicker
47. Trees become unhealthy if the gardener _____.
A. allows too many branches to grow in the middle
B. does not protect them from the wind
C. forces them to grow too quickly
D. damages some of the small side branches
48. A special substance is painted on the tree _____.
A. to make a wound smooth
B. to prevent disease from entering a wound
C. to cover a rough surface
D. to help a wound to dry
49. A good gardener prunes a tree _____.
A. at intervals throughout the year
B. once or twice a year
C. only when necessary
D. regularly every winter
50. What was the author's purpose in writing this passage?
A. To give practical instructions for pruning a tree.
B. To give a general description of pruning.
C. To discuss the various reasons for pruning.
D. To discuss the different times of pruning.

Part III Cloze (15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D following each paragraph. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Britain was a wealthy country a hundred and fifty years ago. There were a (51) very rich people who (52) money from land or investments, and did not need to work. They used to have large (53) of servants to look after them. There were also many middle class people, (54) worked as businessmen or as doctor or lawyers. They usually had several servants to clean their houses and (55) their meals.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 51. A. little | B. much | C. few | D. many |
| 52. A. took | B. accepted | C. received | D. brought |
| 53. A. amount | B. numbers | C. deals | D. plenties |
| 54. A. who | B. which | C. that | D. whom |
| 55. A. cook | B. have | C. do | D. enjoy |

But there were also many poor people, and there was a big (56) between the rich and the poor. The poor had very difficult lives. Many worked as servants. They used to be (57) little, and they had to work long hours. But at least they lived in a warm house and were well (58).

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|---------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| 56. A. space | B. room | C. gap | D. way |
| 57. A. earned | B. received | C. accepted | D. paid |
| 58. A. eaten | B. fed | C. felt | D. lived |

(59) who worked in factories were often less (60). They used to work many hours a day, in dangerous and unhealthy conditions. But, even so, they did not use to earn enough to (61) their families. They often lived in (62) which were built cheaply by the factory owners.

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|------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|
| 59. A. These | B. Those | C. This | D. That |
| 60. A. fortunate | B. favorable | C. favorite | D. financial |
| 61. A. apply | B. provide | C. feed | D. supply |
| 62. A. lodges | B. slums | C. halls | D. inns |

The worst paid people were those who worked (63) the farms. At certain times of the year, they did not use to earn (64) because there was no work for them to do.

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|-------------------|------------------|------------|-------------|
| 63. A. in | B. on | C. with | D. from |
| 64. A. any matter | B. any materials | C. nothing | D. anything |

Life (65) the poor was not always bad. There were kind farmers and factory owners who helped their workers. And many people were (66) about the poor. One of them was Charles Dickens, the famous British writer. When he was young, his family was always (67) of money. His father was a clerk, who used to spend more (68) he earned. When Dickens was eleven, his father was sent to (69); and Dickens had to work in a factory. (70) this