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2011 外语水平考试教程

英语

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前 言

为了规范我省成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位外语考试工作,保证学士学位授予工作的质量,促进各学校科学、有序、合理地组织教学活动,根据国务院学位办的有关规定,我省从 2001 年起统一组织成人高等教育本科毕业生(高等教育自考生、电大生、夜大生等)授予学士学位外国语水平考试,包括英语、日语、俄语、法语四个语种。为了方便广大考生了解考试的基本内容与要求,作好应试准备,我们编写了《外语水平考试教程》(以下简称《考试教程》)。经试用,收到了良好效果,有力地推动了我省成人高等教育外语教学工作。

随着省内外成人高等教育广大学生外语水平的提高和外语教学改革工作的进一步推进,我们借此次重印的机会对原《考试教程》的内容进行了修订、补充。特别是根据教育部新颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》,修订了《英语统一考试大纲》,强调对英语语言应用能力的培养的同时,更加注重成年人学习的特点。同时,根据广大考生的要求将《考试教程》分为英语、日语、俄语、法语四个分册出版,并编写了一本与《英语统一考试大纲》相配套的《大学英语新要求英汉双语词典》(2005 年,外语教学与研究出版社出版),供广大考生选用。

编 者

2010 年 3 月

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Unit 1

Text

My Box of Memories

One day, an older woman was sitting on her bed, packing some things, in boxes, to put in her closet. She rubbed her forehead with her hand and thought of her terrible *migraine* (偏头痛) headache, brought on by all this packing.

As she sat there, she looked at an empty box in front of her. Next, she looked around, wondering what she might pack in that box. Then, she said to herself, “If I get rid of some of these memories that have been in my head all these years, maybe my head would not hurt as bad.”

She put the tip of her finger between her lips. Then, her mind started wondering back, back, and back into her younger years.

She remembered her first puppy love. Boy, was he handsome and strong for his age of 11. He looked even bigger in his elementary football uniform. “Guess, I will keep that memory,” she said. So, she quickly put that in the box.

Then, she began to think a little bit harder, now. “Oh, Yes, I surely remembered my first kiss. He was such a good kisser, too.” She, quickly, put her hand over her heart and could feel it beating faster and faster. She opened her eyes and said, “If I keep having memories like this, I will need something to take for high blood pressure.” She gasped, then put that memory, definitely, into the box.

Then, she remembered the last *spanking* (打屁股; 一顿揍) she got from her dad. As she remembered this, she rubbed her bottom. It was as if she, still, felt the burning. She would keep that memory, as it taught her to be nice to others.

Her memory took her forward to her high school *prom* (大学、高中等的班级舞会). She remembered the beautiful pink dress that her father had bought her. At the prom, she recognized a boy that she really liked. However, her sister had the same feelings. When her sister saw her looking at that boy, she walked over and (accidentally) spilled chocolate ice cream all over the front of her dress. She grabbed that memory and threw it in the trash.

Though her memory started moving through the years, it stopped at meeting her husband. One night, she had gone out with her girlfriends and, upon returning home, there was an insurance salesman there. Her parents introduced them and, when she looked into his eyes, she knew she was in real love. Three months later, they were married.

She went out at night with him, to go to several appointments. She soon realized that most

of the late night meetings were with young women. She threw that memory in the trash, too.

About a month later, she told her husband that he needed to stay home and find another job. He did. He became a *CPA* (注册会计师). Little did she know that her husband and her puppy love were best of friends.

She, then, began to think of their first child, then becoming a grandmother. She remembered her first diaper change, too. (Poop.) She still remembered the stink, held her nose shut, and put that thought in the trash, too. (She had to remember to take the trash out, when this was over.)

When she realized that the box was full, she took some tape and tape the lid shut. She took the box into the dining area and sat the box in a chair. Then, she went into the kitchen to fix supper for her husband.

As she was preparing supper, the doorbell rang. There stood her puppy love. She could not turn him away, as they were friends now.

He walked into the dining area and looked at the box in the chair. He picked it up and shook it. He asked her, "What's in the box?"

"My box of memories," she answered.

"Can I look in it?" he asked.

"Sure, but don't spill anything."

He opened the box and it was empty. Either I am blind or she is going insane. He looked at her and said, "There is nothing in here."

She turned toward him, with her hands on her hips, and said, "Well, does that tell you something? It means that you were not in my thoughts long enough to be in my memories."

Language Points

1. rub v. 1) 擦; 搓; 揉 2) 擦掉; 磨去; 使减色 (常与 out, off 或 away 连用)

1) Go and rub your hands dry.

去把你的双手擦干。

2) The paint has been rubbed away from the edges of the table.

桌子边上的漆都被蹭掉了。

2. puppy n. 小狗, 幼犬

Our dog has had three litters of puppies.

我们的狗已经生了三窝小狗。

*** puppy love** 初恋, 青梅竹马, 少男少女短暂的爱情

I used to have a boyfriend, but with him it was just puppy love.

我曾经有过一个男朋友, 但是和他在一起只是天真的迷恋。

3. elementary adj. 1) 初级的, 基础的 2) 元素的

1) He is a self-educated man. He didn't finish even elementary school.

他是一个自学成材的人。他连小学也未读完。

- 2) Tin is an elementary substance.
锡是一种元素物质。
- 4. pressure** *n.* 1) 压; 按; 挤; 榨 2) 压力; 压迫; 紧迫; 催促
1) The small box was flattened by the pressure of the heavy book on it.
小盒子被这本厚厚的书压扁了。
2) He works well under pressure.
在有压力的情况下, 他工作得很出色。
- 5. gasp** *v.* 1) 喘气, 喘息, 倒抽气 2) 很想要, 渴望
1) The exhausted runner threw himself down and gasped.
那位筋疲力尽的赛跑运动员一头栽倒, 直喘气。
2) "Did you need a drink?" "Yes, I'm gasping!"
“你要喝点什么吗?” “我巴不得能喝点!”
- 6. definitely** *adv.* 1) 明确地; 明显地, 清楚地 2) 肯定地; 当然
1) I can not say definitely until I see Hunt.
我要等见过亨特后才能有个明确的说法。
2) He is definitely coming.
他一定会来的。
- 7. recognize** *v.* 1) 认出, 识别出某人(某事) 2) 察觉; 意识到 3) 向……打招呼; 致意
1) I recognized Mary by her red hat.
我凭玛丽的红帽子认出了她。
2) He has not recognized the seriousness of the present situation.
他还没有意识到目前形势的严重。
3) He recognized us with a wave.
他挥手向我们致意。
- 8. accidentally** *adv.* 偶然地; 意外地; 非故意地
My arm accidentally struck against the table.
我的胳膊不小心撞到了桌子上。
She accidentally splashed oil over her apron while cooking lunch.
做午饭时, 她不小心把油溅到了围裙上。
- 9. spill** *v.* 1) 溢出; 泼出 2) 泄露机密
1) The coffee is so full that it might spill over.
咖啡太满可能会溢出来。
2) He spilled it that Bill was their ringleader.
他透露比尔是他们的主谋。
- 10. grab** *v.* 1) 攫取, 抓取 2) 赶; 匆忙地做
1) The thief grabbed the purse and ran away with it.
这贼猛得一把抓住钱包逃跑了。
2) Dad grabbed some breakfast and went off to work.

爸爸匆匆吃了点早饭就去上班了。

11. trash *n.* 1) 垃圾; 废物 2) 拙劣的材料 (作品)

1) Put out the trash.

把垃圾拿出去。

2) Don't read that trash.

别读那种蹩脚作品。

12. insurance *n.* 1) 保险; 保险契约 2) 保险业 3) 保险金额; 赔偿金

1) I found a job selling insurance.

我找到一份推销保险的工作。

2) She works in insurance.

她从事保险业。

3) He has \$100,000 life insurance, which his wife will receive if he dies first.

他有十万美元的人寿保险, 如果他先去世, 他的妻子将得到这笔钱。

13. appointment *n.* 1) 约会, 约定, 预约 2) 任命, 委派

1) I have an appointment with him at four o'clock.

我和他四点钟有个约会。

They made an appointment for the second day of May.

他们五月二日有个约会。

2) He secured the appointment of professor of English literature in the university.

他获聘为该大学的英国文学教授。

They made the appointment of Peter as chairman of the union.

他们任命彼得为工会主席。

14. stink 1) *v.* 散发出恶臭; 发臭味 2) *n.* 恶臭, 难闻的气味

1) The fish stinks.

鱼臭了。

The place stank of decayed fish.

那地方有烂鱼的臭味。

2) There's a stink of cats in here.

这里有猫的难闻气味。

15. insane *adj.* 1) (患) 精神病的, 精神失常的, 疯狂的 2) 极愚蠢的; 荒唐的

1) Insane people are sometimes dangerous.

精神病人有时非常危险。

2) It's completely insane to fly in this weather.

只有十足的疯子才会在这种天气飞行。

Grammar Review

句 子

句子是一个语言单位，它由词按语法规律构成，表示一个完整独立的思想。在谈话时句与句之间有停顿，在写句子时句末应有一句号、问号或感叹号。句首第一个字母要大写。

句子按使用目的可分为：

1. 陈述句 (Declarative Sentences)

She arrived quite early.

Light travels faster than sound.

2. 疑问句 (Interrogative Sentences)

Will you pass on a message to her? (一般疑问句)

Where do you live? (特殊疑问句)

Do you want tea or coffee? (选择疑问句)

She loves her son very much, doesn't she? (反意疑问句)

3. 祈使句 (Imperative Sentences)

Don't worry.

Let's clean the room right now.

4. 感叹句 (Exclamatory Sentences)

What a lovely day!

How beautiful she is!

句子按结构可分为：

1. 简单句 (Simple Sentences)

She is coming here tomorrow.

2. 并列句 (Compound Sentences)

We love peace but we are not afraid of war.

3. 复合句 (Complex Sentences)

Turn off the light before you leave the room.

英语的句型有的与汉语相似，有的与汉语差异较大。了解和掌握英语的基本句型对阅读理解和写作都非常有益处。英语最常用的基本句型可归纳为下列五种：

1. 主语 + 动词 (不及物)

She sings very well.

2. 主语 + 系动词 + 表语

The boy is five years old.

3. 主语 + 动词 (及物) + 宾语

He studies English.

4. 主语 + 动词 (及物) + 间接宾语 + 直接宾语

She gave me a doll.

5. 主语 + 动词 (及物) + 宾语 + 补足语

He had his hair cut yesterday.

Exercises

I. Vocabulary and Structure

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

1. This kind of medicine has the power to _____ poison.
A) splash B) resist C) adopt D) occupy
2. He is easily _____ so I do not like to talk with him.
A) defended B) afforded C) created D) offended
3. I am _____ to believe that he won't come back to see his wife again.
A) inclined B) puzzled C) accompanied D) performed
4. Before you mail this letter, you should check again whether you have _____ it or not.
A) sunk B) sighed C) sought D) sealed
5. After talking for nearly ten hours, he _____ to the government's pressure at last.
A) expressed B) yielded C) decreased D) approved
6. My hands and feet were _____ with cold as I waited for the bus.
A) cliff B) still C) stiff D) stick
7. This problem is beyond his ability and he can not _____ it.
A) slip B) pack C) gain D) solve
8. When you buy the spare parts for your car, try to get the _____ ones from the authorized dealer.
A) genuine B) generous C) genius D) gentle
9. If you use _____, you can get a higher quality picture.
A) wax B) shame C) goose D) slides
10. Who _____ this country, the people or the president? This question is not easy to answer.
A) frightens B) differs C) displays D) governs
11. I decided to pay a visit to my former teacher as soon as I _____.
A) finish what I did B) finished what I did
C) would finish what I was doing D) finished what I was doing
12. We see the lightning _____ it happens, but we hear the thunder later.
A) the moment B) for the moment C) at the moment D) in a moment
13. Girl _____, she is much naughtier than a boy.
A) although she was B) though she is C) though was she D) although was she

14. — _____ in this street?
— I think Mr. Black is the richest man.
A) Whom do you think is the richest man B) Who do you think is the richest man
C) Do you think who is the richest man D) Do you think whom is the richest man
15. _____ computers are of great benefit to the development of science and technology.
A) The fact is what B) That the fact is C) What the fact is that D) The fact is that
16. Living things are dying out quickly. Let's ask _____ destroying them in the past years.
A) what part people have been playing B) people have played in
C) what part people have played in D) people have been playing what part
17. No matter how fast we worked, _____.
A) we couldn't catch up with them B) and we couldn't catch up with them
C) so we couldn't catch up with them D) but we couldn't catch up with them
18. The reason why I gave in is _____ if I didn't.
A) because she would be disappointed B) that she would be disappointed
C) because she would have a disappointment D) for she would be disappointed
19. The workers were making so much noise in the workshop, and the boss hurriedly went to see _____.
A) what the matter was B) what was the wrong
C) what wrong was D) what was the matter
20. _____ method you choose, so long as you finish the job on time.
A) It isn't a matter to me what B) What doesn't matter is that
C) It doesn't matter to me which D) No matter which

II. Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following passage(s). Choose the best answer to each of the questions and translate the underlined sentence(s) into Chinese.

Passage 1

The *ballad* (民谣) and the folk song have long been recognized as important keys to the thoughts and feelings of a people, but the *dime novel* (通俗小说), though sought by the collector and deferred to in a general way by the social historian, is dismissed with a smile of amusement by almost everyone else.

Neither folk songs nor dime novels were actually created by the plain people of America. But in their devotion to these modes of expression, the people made them their own. The dime novel, intended as it was for the great masses and designed to fill the pockets of both author and publisher, quite naturally sought the lowest common denominator: themes that were found to be popular and attitudes that met with the most general approval became stereotyped.

Moreover, the dime novel, reflecting a much wider range of attitudes and ideas than the ballad and the folk song, is the nearest thing we have had in this country to a true "proletarian"

literature, that is a literature written for the great masses of people and actually read by them.

Although a study of our dime novels alone cannot enable anyone to determine what are the essential characteristics of the American tradition, it can contribute materially to that end. Sooner or later, the industrious researchers who have mined so many obscure lodes of American literary expression will almost certainly turn their attention to these novels and all their kinds. Let no one think, however, that the salmon covered paperbacks once so eagerly devoured by soldiers, lumberjacks, trainmen, hired girls, and adolescent boys now make exciting or agreeable reading even for the historian, much as the social and historical implications may interest him. As for the crowds today who get their sensational thrills from the movies and the tabloids, I fear that they would find these hair-raisers of an earlier age deadly dull.

1. According to the passage, it is common to consider that an important indication of a society's culture is the _____.
A) dime novel
B) ballad and folk song
C) popular songs
D) music
2. Which of the following is true, according to the passage?
A) Folk songs were created by the plain people of America.
B) The dime novel was created by the plain people of America.
C) Both folk songs and dime novels were created by the plain people of America.
D) Both folk songs and dime novels weren't created by the common Americans.
3. Which of the following belongs to one of "these modes of expression" (Line 2, Para. 2)?
A) Popular songs. B) Dancing. C) Dime novels. D) Jazz.
4. The principal purpose of the author of a dime novel was to _____.
A) explore a segment of American society
B) make money
C) raise the level of intelligence of the great mass of people
D) promote the American political philosophy
5. According to the author, the study of our dime novels _____.
A) is a waste of time
B) would be amusing but unimportant
C) would be a valuable contribution in determining the essential characteristics of the American tradition
D) would be sufficient in itself to determine the essential characteristics of the American tradition

Passage 2

Baekeland and Hartmann report that the “short sleepers” had been more or less average in their sleep needs until the men were in their teens. But at about age 15 or so, the men voluntarily

began cutting down their nightly sleep time because of pressures from school, work, and other activities. These men tended to view their nightly periods of unconsciousness as bothersome interruptions in their daily routines.

In general, these “short sleepers” appeared ambitious, active, energetic, cheerful, *conformist* (不动摇) in their opinions, and very sure about their career choices. They often held several jobs at once, or worked full-or part-time while going to school. And many of them had a strong urge to appear “normal” or “acceptable” to their friends and associates.

When asked to recall their dreams, the “short sleepers” did poorly. More than this, they seemed to prefer not remembering. In similar fashion, their usual way of dealing with psychological problems was to deny that the problem existed, and then to keep busy in the hope that the trouble would go away.

The sleep patterns of the “short sleepers” were similar to, but less extreme than, sleep patterns shown by many mental patients categorized as *manic* (疯人).

The “long sleepers” were quite different indeed. Baekeland and Hartmann report that these young men had been lengthy sleeps since childhood. They seemed to enjoy their sleep, protected it, and were quite concerned when they were occasionally deprived of their desired 9 hours of nightly bed rest. They tended to recall their dreams much better than did the “short sleepers”.

Many of the “long sleepers” were shy, anxious, *introverted* (内向), *inhibited* (压抑), passive, mildly depressed, and unsure of themselves (particularly in social situations). Several openly states that sleep was an escape from their daily problems.

1. According to the report, _____.
 - A) many short sleepers need less sleep by nature
 - B) many short sleepers are obliged to reduce their nightly sleep time because they are busy with their work
 - C) long sleepers sleep a longer period of time during the day
 - D) many long sleepers preserve their sleeping habit formed during their childhood
2. Many “short sleepers” are likely to hold the view that _____.
 - A) sleep is a withdrawal from the reality
 - B) sleep interferes with their sound judgment
 - C) sleep is the least expensive item on their routine program
 - D) sleep is the best way to deal with psychological troubles
3. It is stated in the third paragraph that short sleepers _____.
 - A) are ideally vigorous even under the pressures of life
 - B) often neglect the consequences of inadequate sleep
 - C) do not know how to relax properly
 - D) are more unlikely to run into mental problems
4. When sometimes they cannot enjoy adequate sleep, the long sleepers might _____.
 - A) appear disturbed
 - B) become energetic