全国外语水平考试 (WSK)大纲

国家教育委员会考试中心 编

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全国外语水平考试 (WSK) 大纲

(英、法、德、日、俄)

国家教育委员会考试中心 编

高等教育出版社

内容提要

全国外语水平考试(WSK)大纲,包括英语(EPT)、法语、德语(NTD)、日语和俄语5个语种。此项考试由国家教育委员会考试中心组织实施。目前,WSK除用于考核出国留学人员外,还适用于外语培训中心,非外语专业人员职称评定,企业、事业单位工作人员和外语自学者等对外语水平的评估和鉴定。

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全国外语水平考试(WSK)大纲 (英、法、德、日、俄) 国家教育委员会考试中心 编

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全国外语水平考试 (WSK) 简介

全国外语水平考试(WSK)是国家教育委员会举办的外语水平考试。最初只有英语水平考试(EPT),专门用来鉴定赴英语国家留学人员的英语水平。随着我国对外交流的扩大,考试的语种逐渐增至英语、法语、德语、日语和俄语五个语种。此项考试由国家教委考试中心组织实施。为便于考生了解各语种的具体要求,我们编写了WSK大纲、先行试用。

WSK是对非外语专业人员的外语水平考试,具有不同于专业外语考试的一些特点。首先,它不依据某一教学课程的学习内容来命制试题,凡能满足考试要求的课程或教材都适于考生的语言训练和应试准备。其次,作为非外语专业人员的外语考试,测试的重点不在于考生掌握外语的精确性,而在于运用外语进行交流的能力。

WSK是标准参照性考试,各语种评价标准的设定,比照了国内或国外有关语言能力的等级。考虑到各语种的语言特点及其普及程度的不同,它们的某些能力要求不尽一致。但是,它们通过严格的试题编制程序,题目预测,专家定性分析,计算机评卷,分数加权及线性回归等标准化技术手段,保证了参加同一语种不同年度间考试的考生成绩的等值。

WSK的这些特点及其技术保障,为扩大它的使用范围提供了可能。目前WSK除用于考核出国留学人员外,还适用于。

- 1. 有关外语培训中心对其学员外语水平的评估。
- 2.有关企业、事业单位对其工作人员外语水平的鉴定。
- 3. 非外语专业人员职称评定时的外语水平鉴定。
- 4.其他外语自学者对其外语水平的评估。

实际上,它的英语考试(EPT)成绩已经得到了某些外国院校的派认。德语考试(NTD)的成绩在1994年以后,还将被德国驻华使馆作为对中国赴德留学人员签证的德语水平依据。

WSR在全国设立了31个考点,考生个人或集体可就近报考。报名日期每年4月和9月。考试时间,英语在每年6月的第二个星期日和12月的第二个星期日,法语、德语、日语、俄语在每年6月的第二个星期日。

国家教委考试中心 1993年3月

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一、英语水平考试(EPT)大纲 English Proficiency Test Syllabus

全国英语水平考试(原出国留学人员英语水平考试,即(EPT)是为鉴定非英语专业人员的英语水平而设置的标准参照性考试。主要用于考核出国留学及其他有关人员的英语水平。 考试的评价标准相当于大学英语专业本科学生二年级结束时的水平。

--、评价目标

鉴于非英语专业人员出国工作、学习和生活的实际需要,本 考试在考查基本词汇和语法知识的基础上,注重考查英语的交际 能力。要求考生;

- (一)掌握常用词汇和理解非常用词汇
- 1. 熟练掌握4 000个常用词汇(包括动词短语);
- 2. 认知3 500个次常用词汇;
- (二)掌握主要的语法知识
- 1. 名词数和格的构成及用法:
- 2 冠词的基本用法;
- 3. 代词的用法及其与先行词的前后呼应:
- 4. 形容词与副词的级的构成和用法;
- 5. 动词时态、被动语态以及基本动词句型的主要用法。
- 6. 非限定词的用法:
- 7. 主要的情态动词、虚拟语气的用法;

- 8. 介词和连词的用法:
- 9. 各类句子的基本用法;
- 10. 词序。

(三) 听懂语速为每分钟130—140个词的英语句子、对话或 讲话

- 1. 理解大意;
- 2. 抓住主要事实;
- 3. 根据理解做出推理或判断;
- 4. 理解说话者的目的或态度。

(四)以每分钟100—120个词的读速阅读各种题材(科普、社会、文化、史地、人物介绍、日常生活等)和体裁(议论文、叙述文、描写文、说明文、应用文等)的文字材料

- 1. 把握主旨和大意;
- 2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;
- 3. 根据材料所提供的信息进行推理:
- 4. 领会作者的态度和情绪。

(五) 具有初步的书面表达能力

- 1. 综合运用有关词汇和语法知识;
- 2. 初步掌握描写文、叙述文、说明文、应用文和议论文的 文体;
- 3. 懂得划分段落、条理清楚:
- 4. 正确表达有关事实、观点或情感,不致发生歧义。

本考试对课程和教材不作统一的规定;凡符合上述评价目标的课程及教材都适于考生的语言培训和应考复习。

二、试卷结构及考试形式

全卷共分5部分,121题;闭卷,答题时间140分钟。

第一部分, 写作 (Part I: Guided Writing)

(1篇,30分钟)

考生应在30分钟内按题目要求写出一篇总数不少于150个词的短文,体裁是描写、叙述、说明、应用或议论性的。

第二部分: 听力 (Part II: Listening Comprehension)

(30题,25分钟)

考生先听一遍录制好的听力材料,每题后约有15至20秒的间隙,考生应在限定时间内,从试题提供的四个选择项中挑出一个最佳答案,并在答题卡上将相应题目的所选项字母上划一横线。

A节(10题):每题为一个陈述句,考生听完后,从四个选择项中选出一个意义上最接近的答案。

B节(10题),每题为一段两人的对话,对话后有一句由第三人提出的口头问句,听完后作答。

C节(10题), 题目分别安排 在几篇 较长的会话或讲话之后,每篇后有一些口头问句, 听完后作答。

第三部分: 语法结构和词汇 (Part III: Grammatical Structure and Vocabulary)

(40题,30分钟)

语法结构:

A节(10题),每题为一个不完整的句子,句子下面有四个 被选词或短语、从中选出最佳答案。

B节(10题),每题为一个句子,每句中有四个下面划有横线的词或短语,其中一处是错误的,要求将错误的选出。

词汇:

C节(20题),每题为一个句子,其中一个词或短语下面划有横线,要求从四个选择项中选出与划线部分意思最接近的并能

替代它的智慧。

第四部分: 完形填空 (Part IV: Cloze Test)

(20题,15分钟)

阅读一篇短文;全篇由若干段落组成,其中有20个空白. 每 空列有四个选择项。通读全篇掌握大意后,选出能填进每空的最 佳答案。

第五部分: 阅读 (Part V: Reading Comprehension)

(30题,40分钟)

阅读若干题材、体裁和长度不同的材料,每篇材料后有若干题目,每题后有四个被选项,从中选出员佳答案。

三、各部分试题的分数比重

| 结 构 | 题 量 | 百分比 | 分 牧 |
|-----------------|---------|------|-----|
| 第一部分 写作 | 1篇 | 15% | 24 |
| 第二部分 听力 | 30题 | 25% | 40 |
| 第三部分 语法结构与词汇 | 40题 | 20% | 32 |
| 第四部分 完形填空 | 20题 | 10% | 16 |
| 第五部分 阅读 | 30题 | 30% | 48 |
| 总数 | 1 + 120 | 100% | 160 |

四、成绩评定

- 1. 听力部分题目的答对率在 60%以上,其余部分题目的总 答对率在 70%以上,合成后总成绩达 110分以上者,基本上达到 出国的英语合格水平。
- 2. 国家教委考试中心向考生提供听力成绩和 总 成绩; 达到 出国英语水平的,给予出国英语水平合格证书(有效期两年)。
- 3. 由于试卷体现评价标准的误差约为±5%,成绩在临界处的考生是否符合出国水平,还需经专家系统的定性分析。
- 4. 评价目 标中不包 括口语表达。必要时,派出或用人单位 可对考生的口语能力进行鉴定。
- 5. 考试成绩的解释权在国家教委考试中心; 使用 权在 派出或用人单位。

分数解释

| 分 数 | 意义 |
|----------------|----------------|
| 130分以上 | 优 秀 |
| 120—129分 | 良 好 |
| 110—119分 | — 般 |
| 110分 | 出国合格线 |
| 90—109分 | 职称评定英语水平资格 |
| 90分 | 英语强化培训班录取分数指导线 |

附件1. EPT 样卷

The English Proficiency Test (SAMPLE)

Part I Guided Writing (30 minutes)

请用英语按下列要求写一短文。可参考下列两张统计表并引用 其中你认为需要的数字(注意不得将整个表照抄用在短文里)。

题目: 中国能源消费量的增长

目的: 刊于我国对外宣传出版物,帮助外国人了解我国这方面的情况。

字数:约150

内容: 说明以下三点:

- -中国能源的消费量变(包括总量和人均量)的增长
- -这和人口的关系
- -与其他国家相比

表1 我国解放后能源消费总量和人均能源的增长

| 年 份 | 能源消费总量 (万吨标准煤) | 人口数 (万人) | 人均量 (公斤) |
|------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 1953 | 5411 | 58796 | 92 |
| 1957 | 9644 | 64653 | 149 |
| 1962 | 16540 | 67295 | 245 |
| 1965 | 18905 | 72538 | 260 |
| 1970 | 29291 | 82992 | 352 |
| 1975 | 45425 | 92420 | 491 |
| 1978 | 57144 | 96259 | 5 93 |
| 1980 | 60275 | 98705 | 610 |
| 1981 | 59447 | 100072 | 594 |
| 1982 | 61937 | 101541 | 609 |
| 1983 | 65657 | 102495 | 640 |

來2 1980年世界和主要国家能源消费总量和人均量

| 国 | 别 | 能源消费总量 (万吨标准煤) | 人口数 (万人) | 人均量 (公斤) |
|----|----|-------------------|-------------|-------------|
| 世 | 界 | 85.48 | 4415 | 1.93 |
| 美 | 国 | 23.70 | 222.5 | 10.60 |
| 苏 | 联 | 14.86 | 267 | 5.54 |
| 中 | 国 | 6.02 | 987.05 | 0.61 |
| 日 | 本 | 4.31 | 116.8 | 3.69 |
| 联邦 | 德国 | 3.53 | 61.1 | 5.77 |
| 英 | 国 | 2.70 | 55.8 | 4.83 |
| 法 | 国 | 2.34 | 53.6 | 4.36 |
| 意大 | 、利 | 1.89 | 57.2 | 3.30 |
| 即 | 度 | 1.27 | 676.2 | 0.18 |

Part II Listening Comprehension (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions:

In this section, you will hear 10 short statements. The statements will be spoken just once. They will not be written out for you, and you must listen carefully in order to understand what the speaker says.

When you hear a statement, you will have a period of 15 to 20 seconds to read the four sentences in your test book and decide which one is closest in meaning to the statement you have heard. Then, on your answer sheet, find the number of the problem and mark your answer by drawing with a pencil a short

bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Listen to the following example:

You will hear:

He is no longer living in Beijing.

You will read:

- [A] He's been living in Beijing for a long time.
- [B] He used to live in Beijing.
- [C] He's gone to Beijing for a short visit.
- [D] He should stay longer in Beijing.

Sentence [B] "He used to live in Beijing." is closest in meaning to the statement "He is no longer living in Beijing." Therefore you should choose answer [B].

Sample Answer

[A] [B] [C] [D]

- 1. [A] I have finished the novel.
 - [B] I haven't finished the novel yet.
 - [C] I have plenty of time to finish the novel.
 - [D] I shall finish the novel in time.
- 2. [A] Susan was injured in an accident.
 - [B] Susan couldn't work for three months.
 - [C] Susan broke hér lacquer vase.
 - [D] Susan had an accident three months ago.
- 3. [A] My sister is a teacher.
 - [B] My sister is an actress.
 - [C] My sister is an athlete.
 - [D] My sister plays tennis badly.
- 4. [A] She works at the supermarket from Monday to Friday
 - [B] She always walks to the supermarket at weekends.

- [C] She never works at the supermarket on Sundays.
- [D] She works at the supermarket only on Saturdays and Sundays.
- 5. [A] She looked very pretty when I saw her.
 - [B] I saw her being hit by a car.
 - [C] She seemed in poor health when I saw her.
 - [D] She saw me and stopped to give me a lift.
- 6. [A] John owns a pair of cars.
 - [B] John was run down by a car.
 - [C] John's expert at mending cars.
 - [D] John's good at playing cards.
- 7. [A] Can you remember what we did during the holidays?
 - [B] Please remind me to do this during the holidays.
 - [C] Shall we get together during the holidays?
 - [D] This makes me think of the things we did during the holidays.
- 8. [A] The people who prepare the weather forecast are usually not at all reliable.
 - [B] We listened to the weather forecast and decided to stay at home,
 - [C] We didn't listen to the weather forecast and were soaked to the skin.
 - [D] We didn't listen to the weather forecast and only just escaped the rain.
- 9. [A] Mr Brown seldom takes his umbrella with him.
 - [B] Mr Brown usually takes his umbrella with him.
 - [C] Mr Brown hasn't got an umbrella.
 - [D] Mr Brown hates taking an umbrella with him.

- 10. [A] Only a few students think the dormitory is too cold.
 - [B] Only a few students live in the dormitory in winter.
 - [C] The dormitory is not very cold in winter.
 - [D] The dormitory is hard to find in winter.

Section B

Directions:

In this section you will hear 10 short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third voice will ask a question about what was said. You will hear the question only once. When you have heard the question, you will have a period of 15 to 20 seconds to read the four possible answers marked [A], [B], [C] and [D] and decide which is the best answer. Mark your answer on the answer sheet by drawing with a pencil a short bar across the corresponding letter in the brackets.

Example:

You will hear:

Man: Hello, Mary. This is John Smith at the office. Is Bill feeling any better today?

Woman: Oh, yes, John. He's feeling much better now. But the doctor says he'll have to stay in bed until Monday.

Third voice: Where is Bill now?

You will read:

[A] At the office.

[B] On his way to work.

[C] Home in bed.

[D] Away on vacation.

From the conversation, we know that Bill is sick and will have to remain in bed until Monday. The best answer, then, is [C] "Home in bed." Therefore, you should choose answer [C].

Sample Answer [A] [B] [€] [D]

- 11. [A] Because all the brown shirts are too big.
 - [B] Because the size she wants is not available.
 - [C] Because she doesn't care for the style.
 - [D] Because all the cotton shoes are sold out.
- 12. [A] An air line steward.
 - [B] A clerk at the airport information desk.
 - [C] A taxi-driver.
 - [D] A clerk at the station information desk.
- 13. [A] She shopped.
 - [B] She sewed.
 - [C] She repaired her car.
 - [D] She bought some tobacco.
- 14. [A] A tourist.
 - [B] A money-lender.
 - [C] A businessman.
 - [D] A banker.
- 15. [A] They are greeting each other.
 - [B] They are being introduced to each other.
 - [C] They are at a reception desk.
 - [D] They are having a friendly chat.
- 16. [A] To make a phone call to someone.
 - [B] To confirm someone's arrival.

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