



English

贵州省成人学士学位 英语课程考试指南

(2015修订版)

《贵州省成人学士学位英语课程考试指南》编写组



 复旦大学出版社

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前 言

为帮助我省申请学士学位课程考试的成人本科毕业生学习英语课程,提高英语水平,理解学士学位课程考试英语科目的考试大纲,掌握考试的基本内容,熟悉考试题型、答题的方法、技巧与时间要求,我们在贵州省人民政府学位委员会办公室的具体指导下,组织有关专家以教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会最新颁发的《大学英语教学指南》及《英语专业本科教学大纲》为依据,编写了《贵州省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语课程考试指南》(2015 修订版)。

该指南内容有《考试大纲》、样题、学习方法指导、学习辅导材料以及参考答案等。指南的编写旨在帮助已完成大学英语课程或英语专业课程基础教学目标和教学要求的学生复习、巩固已学的英语语言知识和技能,提高综合应用能力;同时还希望借此帮助学生顺利通过学士学位英语课程考试。

本指南所选阅读材料题材广泛,体裁多样,材料真实、丰富、有趣,文理兼顾。内容涉及社会文化、科学技术、历史与政治、食品与健康、音乐艺术、教育等方方面面。在设计与编写上充分考虑到不同起点学生的要求,难度循序渐进。本次修改还增加了英语阅读、词汇学习、语篇理解、翻译、写作等专项讲解和辅导,旨在帮助学生打下扎实的语言基础,同时快速提高他们的实际应用能力。该书不仅为申请学士学位英语课程考试的考生提供了可供参考的范本,还可为其今后阅读学术、技术文献奠定基础。

《贵州省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语课程考试指南》的编写

工作得到了贵州师范大学等高校的有关专家和教师的大力支持与帮助。在此，谨向他们致以诚挚的感谢。

本书稿虽经多次修改，但仍难免有所疏漏和不足，恳请专家、同行以及使用该指南的各位学员，提出意见或建议，以便我们进一步完善。

本书由贵州师范大学的甘莉萍教授、张利萍、但冰洁、黄林、陶满星、童瑶等副教授编写。

编写组


2015年8月



目 录

考试大纲(英语专业试用)	1
考试大纲(非英语专业试用)	4
英语专业考试样题	7
非英语专业考试样题	20
第一部分 阅读理解(Reading Comprehension)	31
一、阅读理解题型分析与解题策略	31
二、阅读理解学习与辅导	33
第二部分 词汇学习(Vocabulary Study)	132
一、词汇题型分析与解题策略	132
二、词汇学习与辅导	133
第三部分 完形填空(Cloze)	163
一、完形填空题型分析与解题策略	163
二、完形填空学习与辅导	166
第四部分 翻译(Translation)	211
一、英译汉题型分析与解题策略	211
二、翻译学习与辅导	214

第五部分 书面表达 (Writing)	215
一、英文文体分析与写作技巧	215
二、写作学习与辅导	217
参考答案	234
附录	249



考试大纲 (英语专业试用)

《贵州省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语水平考试》(英文名: Guizhou English Qualification Test for Bachelor Applicants, 简称 GZTQT) 是根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》、《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》、《国务院学位委员会关于授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位暂行规定》的精神和贵州省人民政府学位委员会《贵州省授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位课程考试管理办法及考务工作实施细则》的规定, 按照教育部颁发的《大学英语教学指南》、《英语专业本科教学大纲》的要求, 并结合我省成人高等教育的实际情况, 为欲申请学士学位的成人英语专业本科毕业生和在校生所设计的英语资格考试。待条件成熟后, 逐渐向第二外语考试过渡。

一、考试的目的与要求

本大纲作为我省成人本科毕业生英语水平考试的依据, 宗旨是全面考核申请学士学位的成人本科毕业生在读期间课程学习的情况, 检查其是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求, 考核其语言基础知识、阅读理解、翻译和写作等方面的能力, 鉴定其是否达到授予学士学位应具备的专业水平。

二、考试的对象与范围

本考试为贵州省学位办统一组织的标准化考试。考试对象为经教育部批准、国家承认其学历的普通高等学校举办的函授、夜大学、大专起点本科班、独立设置的成人高等学校以及参加高等教育自学考试的国民教育系列在学籍有效期内的欲申请学士学位的本科生。外省高校与我省联合举办的教学班、设在我

省的函授站、网络学院在我省设立的校外学习点招收的国家承认学历的成人本科生中欲申请学士学位者,必须经学校所在省人民政府学位委员会办公室的授权方具有考试资格。

考试范围为教育部颁布的《英语专业本科教学大纲》的内容。推荐参考复习资料为由贵州省教育厅、贵州省学位委员会办公室组织编写的《贵州省成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位英语课程考试纲要及辅导》。凡符合《英语专业本科教学大纲》要求的本科教材均可作为参考复习资料。

三、考试时间与命题

本考试每年一次,报名时间为每年的 11—12 月,考试时间为每年的 3 月。考试时间为 120 分钟,由贵州省学位办组织有关专家负责命题与阅卷。考试合格者将颁发合格证书。

四、考试内容

本考试包括 5 个部分:阅读理解、词汇、完形填空、翻译、短文写作。各部分的分值比例为:阅读 50%,词汇 10%,完形填空 10%,翻译 15%,写作 15%。考试时间为 120 分钟。

第一部分:阅读理解(Part I Reading Comprehension),总分为 50 分。

该部分主要测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力。考生应在充分理解文章的基础上,分析文章的思想观点、篇章结构和文体风格,并通过对文章进行假设判断、分析归纳、推理检验等,对文章的理解作出正确的判断。阅读速度应达到每分钟 120 词。

阅读理解分为两个单元。

第 1 单元(Section A)为多项选择题,共 20 题,每题 2 分,共 40 分。在该部分首先给出 4 篇约 300 词左右的短文,短文后有 5 个问题,要求考生阅读短文,回答问题或填补信息。每个问题有 4 个回答选项,要求考生从中选择一个最佳答案。

第 2 单元(Section B)为主题分析选择题,共 5 题,每题 2 分,共 10 分。在该部分首先给出 1 篇约 400 词左右的短文,要求考生总结文章中每段的段落大意,分别从所给的 6 个句子选项中选出 5 个正确答案并填在相应的段落位置上,使意思完整、符合逻辑。

阅读文章选材广泛,包括人物传记、社会、文化、政治、经济、战争、环保、人口、国际关系、国际新闻报道、科普知识及科学技术等方面。文章体裁多样,包括

叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

本题共 25 题,每题 2 分,共 50 分。

第二部分:词汇(Part II Vocabulary),总分值 10 分。

该部分主要考查考生对英语词汇的运用能力。首先给出 1 篇约 300 词左右删去 10 个词汇的短文,要求考生阅读短文,然后从所给的 15 个选项中选择 10 个正确的词汇填空,使短文复原。考生应掌握的词汇量应达到 5 000 个单词以及其最常用的搭配。

本题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分。

第三部分:完形填空(Part III Cloze),总分值为 10 分。

该部分主要考查考生语言素质和综合运用语言的能力。它不仅考查考生在句子水平上运用语言的能力,还考查考生在语篇水平上综合运用语言的能力。首先给出一篇 300 词左右、题材熟悉、难度适中的短文,短文中留有 10 个空白,每个空白给出 4 个选择项,要求考生在全面理解短文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。

本题共 10 题,每题 1 分,共 10 分。

第四部分:翻译(Part IV Translation),总分值为 15 分。

该部分主要考查考生英译汉的能力。要求考生能较好地运用翻译的理论和技巧对所给的句子进行翻译,要求译文准确、忠实于原文、表达流畅。无重大语言错误。

本题共有 5 个小题;每小题 3 分,共 15 分。

第五部分:书面表达(Part V Writing),总分值为 15 分。

该部分主要考查考生运用英语进行写作的能力。要求考生根据所给题目、提纲或图表、数据等写出一篇不低于 150 词的短文。要求能用常见的文体如描写文、记叙文、说明文和议论文完成规定的写作任务,要求语言正确、内容贴切、用词恰当、语篇连贯、表达规范得体并具有一定的思想深度。

本题共 1 小题。

五、答题及计分方法

试卷分为客观题和主观题两个部分,所有答题均做在答题卡指定的位置上,做在试卷上无效。客观题用机器阅卷,要求考生从每题的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题卡上该题的相应字母中间用铅笔划一条横线。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作答错处理。



考试大纲 (非英语专业试用)

《贵州省成人高等教育本科毕业生申请学士学位英语课程考试》(英文名: Guizhou English Qualification Test for Bachelor Applicants, 简称 GZTQT) 是根据《中华人民共和国学位条例》、《中华人民共和国学位条例暂行实施办法》、《国务院学位委员会关于授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位暂行规定》的精神和贵州省人民政府学位委员会《贵州省授予成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位课程考试管理办法及考务工作实施细则》的规定, 按照教育部颁发的《大学英语教学指南》的要求, 并结合我省成人高等教育的实际情况, 为欲申请学士学位的成人本科毕业生和在校生所设计的资格考试。

一、考试的目的与要求

本大纲作为我省英语(非英语专业)水平考试的依据, 宗旨是全面考核申请学士学位的成人本科毕业生在读期间学习大学英语课程的情况, 检查其是否达到教学大纲所规定的各项要求, 考核其语言基础知识、阅读理解、翻译和写作等方面的能力, 鉴定其是否达到授予学士学位应具备的英语水平。

二、考试的对象与范围

本考试为贵州省学位办统一组织的标准化考试。考试对象为经教育部批准、国家承认其学历的普通高等学校举办的函授、夜大学、大专起点本科班、独立设置的成人高等学校以及参加高等教育自学考试的国民教育系列在学籍有效期内的欲申请学士学位的本科生。外省高校与我省联合举办的教学班、设在我省的函授站、网络学院在我省设立的校外学习点所招收的国家承认学历的成人

本科生中欲申请学士学位者,必须经学校所在省人民政府学位委员会办公室的授权方具有考试资格。

考试范围以教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》中的一般要求组织命题。推荐参考复习教材为由贵州省教育厅、贵州省学位委员会办公室组织编写的《贵州省成人高等教育本科毕业生学士学位英语课程考试纲要及辅导》;凡符合《大学英语课程教学要求》的大学英语教材均可作为参考复习资料。

三、考试时间与命题

本考试每年一次,报名时间为每年的11—12月,考试时间为每年的3月。考试时间为120分钟,由贵州省学位办组织有关专家负责命题与阅卷。考试合格者将颁发合格证书。

四、考试内容

本考试包括5个部分:阅读理解、词汇、完形填空、翻译、短文写作。各部分的分值比例为:阅读40%,词汇15%,完形填空10%,翻译20%,写作15%。考试时间为120分钟。

第一部分:阅读理解(Part I Reading Comprehension),总分为40分。

该部分主要测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力。考生应在充分理解文章的基础上,分析文章的思想观点、篇章结构和文体风格,并通过对文章进行假设判断、分析归纳、推理检验等,对文章的理解作出正确的判断。阅读速度应达到每分钟80词。

阅读理解分为两个单元。

第1单元(Section A)为多项选择题,共15题,每题2分,共30分。在该部分首先给出3篇约300词左右的短文,短文后有5个问题,要求考生阅读短文,回答问题或填补信息。每个问题有4个回答选项,要求考生从中选择一个最佳答案。

第2单元(Section B)为主题分析选择题,共5题,每题2分,共10分。在该部分首先给出1篇约300词左右的短文,要求考生总结文章中每段的段落大意,分别从所给的6个句子选项中选出5个正确答案并填在相应的段落位置上,使意思完整、符合逻辑。

阅读文章选材广泛,包括人物传记、社会、文化、政治、经济、战争、环保、人口、国际关系、国际新闻报道、科普知识及科学技术等方面。文章体裁多样,包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

本题共 20 题,每题 2 分,共 40 分。

第二部分:词汇(Part II Vocabulary),总分值 15 分。

该部分主要考查考生对英语词汇的运用能力。首先给出 1 篇约 300 词左右删去 10 个词汇的短文,要求考生阅读短文,然后从所给的 15 个选项中选择 10 个正确的词汇填空,使短文复原。考生应掌握的词汇量应达到 3 000 个单词以及其最常用的搭配。

本题共 10 小题,每小题 1.5 分,共 15 分。

第三部分:完形填空(Part III Cloze),总分值为 10 分。

该部分主要考查考生语言素质和综合运用语言的能力。它不仅考查考生在句子水平上运用语言的能力,还考查考生在语篇水平上综合运用语言的能力。首先给出一篇 300 词左右、题材熟悉、难度适中的短文,短文中留有 10 个空白,每个空白给出 4 个选择项,要求考生在全面理解短文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。

本题共 10 题,每题 1 分,共 10 分。

第四部分:翻译(Part IV Translation),总分值为 20 分。

该部分主要考查考生英译汉的能力。要求考生能较好地运用翻译的理论和技巧对所给的句子进行翻译,要求译文准确、忠实于原文、表达流畅。无重大语言错误。

本题共有 5 个小题;每小题 4 分,共 20 分。

第五部分:书面表达(Part V Writing),总分值为 15 分。

该部分主要考查考生运用英语进行写作的能力。要求考生根据所给题目、提纲或图表、数据等写出一篇不低于 120 词的短文。要求能用常见的文体完成一般的写作任务,如描述个人经历、事件、观感、情感等。考生可根据所给的题目、图表、规定的情景、给出的段首句或关键词完成短文。要求内容基本完整,用词恰当,语篇连贯,无重大语言错误。

本题共 1 小题。

五、答题及计分方法

试卷分为客观题和主观题两个部分,所有答题均做在答题卡指定的位置,做在试卷上无效。客观题用机器阅卷,要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,并在答题卡上该题的相应字母中间用铅笔划一条横线。每题只能选择一个答案,多选作答错处理。



英语专业考试样题

A 卷

Part I Reading Comprehension (50 points)

Section A

Directions: There are four passages in this part. Each passage is followed by five questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should mark the corresponding letter on the **Answer Sheet** with a single line through the center. (划线部分为第四部分的翻译题。)

Passage 1

Questions 1 to 5 are based on the following passage:

From the moment of birth, a baby has a great deal to say to his parents. (1) But a decade or so ago, psychologists were describing the newborn as a primitive creature who reacted only by reflex, a helpless victim of its environment without capacity to influence it. And mothers accepted the gospel (信条). Most thought (and some still do) that a new infant could see only unclear shadows, that his other senses were undeveloped, and that all he required was nursing, clean diapers (尿布), and a warm baby bed.

Today university laboratories across the country are studying newborns in their first month of life. As a result, psychologists now describe the new baby

as perceptive, with remarkable learning abilities and an even more remarkable capacity to shape his or her environment.

When a mere nine minutes old, an infant prefers a human face to a head-shaped outline. By the time he's twelve hours old, his entire body moves at the precisely same time to the sound of a human voice, as if he were dancing.

At the end of a week, a newborn recognizes something familiar about the mother who has fed him from birth. And by four weeks, infants are already able to recognize subtle differences in language sounds and can distinguish papa and mama.

These examples illustrate the newborn's fine discrimination and sensitivity to human contact. All five of a baby's senses are in working order from the moment of birth. The newborn can distinguish color from black and white. If you move an object slowly before his face, his eyes and even his head will follow it.

Hearing is even more acute. Shake a rattle (拨浪鼓玩具), and the newborn turns his head toward the sound. He startles at a sudden loud noise. When an infant's cry brings a quick response, he starts to learn the purpose of language. Other senses — taste, smell, touch are equally acute.

1. In Para. 1, "Most thought," "most" refers to _____.
A. psychologists B. babies C. parents D. doctors
2. In Para. 5 "discrimination," refers to _____.
A. unfair treatment
B. ability to tell small differences
C. unfair treaty
D. equal selection
3. What is the main idea of this passage?
A. Newborns' senses.
B. New babies are smarter than you think.
C. Newborns' preferences.
D. Premature babies are abandoned.
4. Para. 6 gives examples of _____.
A. how hearing functions

- B. how hearing and sight function
 - C. how taste and smell function
 - D. how all senses function
5. You would most likely find this article discussed in _____.
- A. a child psychology book
 - B. a children's literature book
 - C. a book for pregnant women
 - D. a book of preferences

Passage 2

Questions 6 to 10 are based on the following passage.

Now we will tell you about a number of expressions that have been built up from the word “straw” — phrases such as “straw in the wind”, “the straw that broke the camel’s back”, “straw man”, and so on. After a farmer takes the grain from a wheat plant, he is left with straw. There is little he can do with it. He cannot eat it. It is worth almost nothing. And so, the word is often undone to point out something worthless.

(2) We say one is casting or throwing a straw against the wind when he is trying to do something impossible. A straw is light and has no chance against the wind. It is easily blown away. And people who have lost all hope but keep trying to find some kind of support are said to be grabbing at a straw, which is nothing. Such people will soon find that they are left with “the last straw” — they can hope no more, but are fed up with hoping. That meaning comes from the phrase, “the straw that broke the camel’s back.” If, for example, we keep piling straws on the back of a camel, and continue to do so without stopping, there will come a time when just one more straw will make the load too heavy for the animal. And so, that will be the straw that breaks the camel’s back, so to speak. Then, there is the use of the word to describe people who are trying to win an argument. They will, as it is said, “set up a straw man.” They will make a statement that seems to support their opponents, and quickly prove the statement wrong. The statement had little weight and was easy to knock down, like a straw man. Now, as for “straw

polls”, that is something else. They are public opinion surveys or studies made by newspapers and magazines. The first American straw poll on record was made by a Pennsylvania newspaper in 1828. It sent reporters to Wilmington, Delaware, to find out the most popular choice among four presidential candidates. As a result, the newspaper said that Andrew Jackson would win the election. And that turned out to be true. The survey was called a “straw poll” because it was like holding a straw up in the air to see which way the wind was blowing.

In 1936, one magazine, *The Literary Digest*, did a straw poll that it soon tried to forget. It said that All Landon would defeat Franklin Delano Roosevelt for the president. The magazine made a serious mistake. It polled ten million people. But their names were taken from telephone or car owner lists. However, one third of all Americans did not have telephones or cars at that time. These were poor people more likely to vote for Roosevelt, who offered programs to help the poor. This proved to be the last straw. Roosevelt won in a landslide.

6. When people grab at a straw, _____.
 - A. they are fed up with hope
 - B. they are usually hopeless
 - C. they still want to get some support in spite of having no hope
 - D. they are said to be left with no hope
7. From the passage, we learn “a straw poll” is _____.
 - A. a kind of vote
 - B. for people to bet what horse will win
 - C. to find which way the wind is blowing
 - D. a ball made of straws
8. People set up a straw man when they intend to _____.
 - A. prove their opponents’ statement overweight
 - B. support their opponents
 - C. defeat their opponents
 - D. oppose their opponents
9. The word “straw” is worthless or in vain in meaning in all the expressions

except _____.

- A. a straw man
 - B. to cast a straw against the wind
 - C. to grab at a straw
 - D. the straw that breaks the camel's back
10. What can we infer from the last paragraph?
- A. A straw poll sometimes is not sound.
 - B. One third of all Americans hated the press.
 - C. Whoever helps the poor will win an election.
 - D. The poor didn't vote for All Landon because their names were not listed in the telephone book.

Passage 3

Questions 11 to 15 are based on the following passage.

For many years, cotton and tobacco were the South's only agricultural products of any importance. In the mid twentieth century, however, Southern farmers began to rely less and less upon one crop to earn a living. World prices of cotton and tobacco often vary greatly. (3) Therefore, a sudden fall in the price of either can cause economic suffering to those who depend solely on one crop for income. Consequently, many Southern farmers now raise sugar, peanuts, corn, rice and a wide variety of garden vegetables. citrus fruits are also grown in large quantities, especially in Florida where they can receive warmth and sunlight all year long.

The other major economic activities in the region include mining (in Kentucky and Tennessee), fishing (in all coastal states, particular along the Gulf of Mexico), steel and other heavy industries (in some of the larger cities, such as Birmingham, Alabama, and Memphis, Tennessee), and tourism (in the coastal areas). In Florida, income from tourism accounts for more than half of the state's revenues during the winter months. The textile industry accounts for the employment of many people in the two Carolinas, and the U. S. military and space programs also contribute greatly to the economy of the region. The major launching center for NASA, where all of