

湖南省普通高校成人教育系列教材



学士学位 英语考试指南

湖南省教育科学研究院 组编 审定
湖南省高教学会成教研究专业委员会

主编：刘明东

副主编：刘飞兵 白艳君

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湖南教育出版社

英语系列教材总主编：贾德江

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内 容 提 要

本书以国家教育部 2004 年最新颁布的《大学英语课程要求(施行)》和湖南省人民政府学位委员会 2004 年新颁布的《湖南省成人高等教育学士学位外语水平考试(非英语专业)英语考试大纲》为依据、在多年辅导成人高等教育学士学位英语统考的经验的基础上进行编写的。

全书分为四部分。第一部分为样题与详解,编入湖南省成人高等教育学士学位外语水平考试(非英语专业)英语考试样题并配有参考答案和详解,使读者开卷便能对学士学位英语统考有一个比较全面的了解,同时通过做样题可以检测出自己的实际水平,从而制订出切合实际的复习方案,做到知己知彼、百战不殆。样题附有 2 份答题纸,一份在使用本书前用来测试自己的当前水平;另一份用来在使用完此书后重新做一次样题,以检测自己的进步情况。第二部分为复习指导,针对学士学位英语统考的五种题型(听力理解、阅读理解、词语用法和语法结构、完形填空、短文写作)分别进行考纲要求、复习要点和应试技巧方面的探讨和论述,以切实培养读者扎实的英语语言知识功底和行之有效的应试技能。第三部分为冲刺训练,精心编制了 10 套难度等同或略高于全真题的仿真模拟试题供读者进行考前的冲刺训练,以便实战考试时能够做到驾轻就熟、稳操胜券。每一套试题后配有参考答案和写作的范文供读者参考。第四部分为附录,编入准备学士学位英语统考要掌握的重点词组供读者系统学习以及每一套试题的听力理解部分的录音文字稿供读者听音时参考。

本书适用于成人高等教育在校本科生、拟参加学士学位英语统考的考生,也可以作为大学英语三级考试的参考书,同时也适用于同类英语水平的读者。本书既可以作为教材在课堂使用,也可以作为参考书供读者自学使用,也可以课堂内外结合使用。

前 言

根据教育部加强教材建设和管理的文件精神,在省教育厅的直接领导和支持下,湖南省教育科学研究院和湖南省普通高校成教研究专业委员会共同组织编写湖南省普通高校成人教育系列教材,并于 2004 年成立了湖南省普通高校成人教育教材编写指导委员会和湖南省普通高校成人教育教材编审委员会。在对我省普通高等学校成人教育所用教材进行充分调查的基础上,研究制定了组织编写出版成人教育系列教材的实施计划。经全省普通高等学校申请推荐、专家评审、教材编写指导委员会审定,实行主编负责制,首期编写出版了《计算机应用基础教程》、《学士学位英语考试指南》等 10 本教材。

湖南省普通高等学校成人教育系列教材充分考虑成人教育的多学科多层次和学员在职学习的特点,本着为成人教育服务,在保证教材的科学性的前提下,力求教材适应成人学员自学,注重加强教材的应用性。该系列教材作为普通高等学校成人教育的本科和专科层次的教材,在教材内容上保持了一定广度,理论上保持了一定深度,各校在教学中,可根据教学计划和学员的情况进行教材内容的取舍。

《学士学位英语考试指南》经湖南省普通高校成人教育教材编审委员会组织专家杨仁斌、刘正光、胡艳芬、易来宾和邓满娇等教授审定。

本书在编写出版过程中得到了各级领导、各高等学校领导的支持,整套教材是众多教授、科研人员和工作人员辛勤劳动的结晶,值此一并感谢!

由于该书的编与和出版时间仓促,难免存在错误,请师生在使用过程中将发现的不足之处及时反馈给我们,以便再版时修正。

湖南省教育科学研究院
湖南省普通高校成教研究专业委员会

2005 年 3 月 5 日

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第一部分 样题与详解

一、样题

湖南省____年成人高等教育学士学位外语水平考试

英语试卷(样题)

ENGLISH QUALIFYING TEST FOR BACHELOR-DEGREE APPLICANTS

注 意 事 项

一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后,把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上,监考人员收卷后才可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带出考场。

二、仔细读懂题目的说明。

三、在 120 分钟内答完全部试题,不得拖延时间。

四、多项选择题的答案一定要划在答题纸上。作文写在作文纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律无效。

五、多项选择题只能选一个答案,多选作答错处理。选定答案后,用 **HB** 浓度以上的铅笔在相应中部划一条横线。正确方法是:

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

使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定的粗度,浓度要盖过字母底色。

六、如果要改动答案,必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案,然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

Part I Listening Comprehension (20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 11 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken twice. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example:

You will hear:

M: Is it possible to work late, Mrs. Gray?

W: Work late? I suppose so, if you really think it's necessary.

Q: Where do you think this conversation most probably took place?

You will read:

A) At the office.

B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport.

D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose Answer [A] on the answer sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [~~A~~][B][C][D]

1. A) The teacher made the students write in class.
B) The teacher taught a new lesson.
C) The teacher put off the class until Friday.
D) The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.
2. A) It's going to be a lot of fun.
B) It's going to require a lot of reading.
C) It's going to attract a lot of students.
D) It's going to work out quite well.
3. A) To a restaurant.
B) To a market.
C) To a play.
D) To a musical hall.
4. A) The train is crowded.
B) The train is late.
C) The train is on time.
D) The train is out of order.
5. A) Mary enjoys learning mathematics.
C) Mary is perhaps poor at mathematics.

- B) Mary has never studied mathematics.
 6. A) At 2:45.
 B) At 3:00.
 7. A) Father and daughter.
 B) Husband and wife.
 8. A) To the bank.
 B) To a grocery.
 9. A) A day course.
 B) Their work.
 10. A) Paint a shelf.
 B) Look for the key.
 11. A) More than an hour and a half.
 B) More than two hours.
- D) Mary must be good at mathematics.
 C) At 2:35.
 D) At 3:15.
 C) Teacher and student.
 D) Doctor and patient.
 C) To a shoe store.
 D) To the book store.
 C) The choice of courses.
 D) An evening course.
 C) Fix a shelf.
 D) Go for a drive.
 C) Not more than three hours.
 D) Less than an hour and a half.

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear one short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken twice. After you hear the question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Questions 12 to 15 are based on the passage you have just heard.

12. A) He was struck by lightning.
 B) He had a car accident.
 13. A) He was at home.
 B) He lay down on the ground.
 14. A) His house.
 B) His wife.
 15. A) Another heavy blow.
 B) The unexpected return of his wife.
- C) He was very old.
 D) He fell down near his home.
 C) He took shelter under a tree.
 D) He was in bed.
 C) A tree.
 D) A clock.
 C) Another flash of lightning.
 D) A fall from the tree.

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 16 to 20 are based on the following passage.

Passage One

The modern village of Apollonia is on the coast, sixteen kilometers north of Cyrene. It is reached by a delightful road that drops down 700 meters over two huge “steps” of rock to the sea.

Tourists go down to Apollonia in the afternoon, after they have spent the morning in Cyrene. Both places were cities long ago, and they are full of interesting and beautiful ruins. There is more to be seen in Cyrene—on the ground, you understand. If you want to know the excitement of an underwater city, Apollonia is the place.

Some ruins of Apollonia are on the mainland. Some are on an island a thousand meters from the shore. The rest now lie between, under eight or ten meters of water. The sea is warm, seldom rough. It is often almost as clear as glass.

On a still day, then, swim out towards the island. Swim under water as much as you can, with your eyes open. Look down.

First you see a street, with houses and shops on both sides. Their roofs have fallen in, but the walls are standing. Some shops have a big stone table—a counter perhaps—and stone shelves. At the end of this street you come to a square. It has a wide pavement all around, and some buildings open directly on to the pavement. Were they cafes? Did the waiters put tables and chairs on the pavement in summer long ago?

Over two thousand years ago the king of Egypt visited the city. He brought his daughter Cleopatra with him. She was ten years old at the time, and her father built a huge swimming bath for her. You can still see Cleopatra's Bath, behind the cafes in the square. And you will not be surprised to hear that it is still full of water!

16. How far is the underwater city Apollonia away from Cyrene?

- ☒ A) About 16 kilometers. C) About 700 kilometers.
B) About 1,000 kilometers. D) About 8 to 10 kilometers.

17. What do we learn from the passage?

- A) Cyrene's underwater sights are very interesting.
B) Apollonia's underwater ruins make the tourists excited.
C) The underwater city has only one part.
D) The ruins of the underwater city are all on an island.

18. What did the king of Egypt do when he visited the city with his ten-year-old daughter?

- A) He built a small, well-equipped bath for his daughter.
B) He built a large square for his daughter to play.
C) He built many cafes in the square.
☒ D) He built a huge swimming bath for his daughter.

19. What did the author suggest that you visit Apollonia?

- A) Drop two "steps" of rock to the sea. C) Swim under water.
 B) Go along the beach. D) Swim out towards the island.
20. The author says that "Cleopatra's Bath is still full of water" because _____.
 A) it's still open to the tourists to take a bath
 B) it's under about nine meters of water
 C) it's too huge to be full of water
 D) it's big enough to be a swimming pool.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Passage Two

Many American college and university students live in university residence halls. These halls are popularly called "dorms". Residence halls may offer various types of living accommodations. There are single rooms, in which a student lives alone but there probably are a good many more double rooms, which two students share. Some dorms have sets of rooms, where small groups of students have separate bedrooms but share a bathroom and maybe a study room.

There are usually a number of conveniences available for those living in university residence halls. Most have washing machines and clothes dryers for use by the residents. Many dorms have kitchens where students can prepare light meals. Residence halls generally provide not only room and board but public rooms and recreational facilities and sometimes study rooms for their use.

If you live in a dormitory you need to know what the rules and regulations are. Meals usually are served at only certain hours, and you must be there at those hours if you expect to eat. There may be only certain hours when visitors may come, or they may be limited to certain areas of the dormitory. Often cooking in bedrooms is prohibited(禁止), and the use of certain pieces of electrical equipment such as coffee pots or hair dryers may be limited.

Living in a residence hall carries certain obligation(义务). You have to be considerate of others, especially during study hours. Telephone calls and visits by friends should be short. You have to cooperate in keeping the room as neat as possible. It is sometimes hard to be tolerant of another person's habits that may differ from your own.

21. Residence halls in American universities provide _____.
 A) single rooms shared by two students C) double rooms for two students
 B) apartments for small groups of students D) separate rooms with a common bathroom
22. Living in university halls is convenient because _____.
 A) meals are served at any time C) public rooms are available for visitors
 B) most halls provide various facilities D) all have study rooms for their own use
23. What is prohibited in residence halls?
 A) Eating meals in one's bedroom. C) The use of electrical equipment.

- B) The use of coffee pots. D) Preparing meals in bedrooms.
24. What must you learn to be tolerant of if you live in a dormitory?
- A) Your roommate's telephone calls. C) Visits by your roommate's friends.
B) Habits that may differ from your own. D) Roommates who are inconsiderate.
25. Living in a residence hall you have to _____.
A) do your best to keep the room clean C) have your phone calls in your room
B) form a habit of other's D) study hard during study hours

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Passage Three

What is a good listener? Students who feel they are say it is because they pay attention; remember what the person says; and ask questions based on what the other has said; or it is because they like people and are interested in them. They feel they are poor listeners when they think about something else while the other is talking or when they're tired, or not interested in what she or he is talking about.

In fact, there are a variety of ways to listen, just as there are a variety of ways to say something. Human beings are complex and concealing. Often we don't say what we want to say, or say exactly the opposite of what we want to say. Sometimes, we aren't honest or direct with another because we think we don't have the right or are afraid of what will happen if we are. The body "talks", too, sometimes more honestly than the tongue.

These different ways of talking need different ways of listening. To keep the seesaw going in conversations and in relationships, we need to understand and use these different ways, especially if our goal is to be a caring, thoughtful person. By knowing how to listen in various ways, you can be accurate in picking up messages no matter how they are masked or *distorted* (变形了的) or how they are delivered. Some messages are heard just by listening silently; some, by holding a hand or giving a *hug* (拥抱). But to be able to respond accurately, you need to hear accurately.

Most people listen only with their ears. Too few listen with their hearts as well as their ears, listening to the others, sharing of his or her hopes, joys, fears.

26. According to the passage, listening only with ears may happen to us when _____.
A) we are emotionally tired C) we are so interested in the topic
B) we are physically disabled D) we are asked many questions
27. Which of the following is NOT TRUE about a good listener?
A) He can feel what the speaker thinks.
B) He can share the speaker's feeling.
C) He can remember what the speaker says.
D) He can listen with his heart.
28. The purpose in writing the second paragraph is to _____.

- A) demonstrate why we are not honest in communication
 B) explain how our body “talks”
 C) illustrate ways used by people in speaking
 D) show that understanding one’s speech is not an easy job
29. The word “seesaw” (line 1, para 3) probably means _____.
 A) communication C) understanding
 B) purpose D) friendship
30. According to the passage our failure to give proper response to the speaker is probably because _____.
 A) we misunderstand what he says C) he speaks in a distorted way
 B) we don’t like the speaker D) he speaks in a different language

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Passage Four

Superstition (迷信) is a difficult question. We cannot quite say that superstition in Britain is dead. Its history is too long and too recent for that, and indeed you will find many remains of it in modern Britain. But they are only connected chiefly with vague beliefs of good luck and bad luck. It is unlucky, for instance, to walk under a ladder, or to spill salt, or break a mirror, or to have anything to do with number 13; whereas a horseshoe brings good luck, and people jokingly “touch wood” to prevent the return of a past misfortune. There are still many strange country remedies against sickness which are obviously superstitions. Most of all, there is still a surprising amount of interest in fortune-telling, e.g. in the form of “horoscopes” (占星术) in newspapers and women’s magazines—though for most people this is nothing more than an amusement, which they may well be slightly ashamed of.

But the real measure of superstition is fear. In this sense there is no superstition in Britain. British people as a whole do not believe in evil influences or evil spirits. Sickness and misfortune do not come from devils, but are the result of chance or foolishness or inefficiency. Devils belong only to history books. Devils exist only in the mind—usually the minds of others. Magic is simply an interesting word for performing tricks. *Fairies* (童话故事中的仙女) are pretty little winged creatures in “fairy stories” for children and any adult who believed in fairies or magic or devils would be considered slightly mad. Thus, modern Britain has largely emerged from superstition, and the future seems to consist not of devils, but of matter and machines.

31. The author’s purpose in writing this passage is to _____.
 A) criticize British people’s superstitious beliefs
 B) show British people’s attitudes towards superstitious beliefs today
 C) describe various superstitious beliefs still practiced in modern Britain
 D) emphasize the influence of superstition upon the British people

32. According to the remaining superstitious beliefs in Britain, all the following are concerned with bad luck except _____.
 A) break a mirror C) touch wood
 B) for making money D) for fortune-telling
33. For most British people today, a horoscope column in newspaper is _____.
 A) for amusement C) only for women
 B) for making money D) for fortune-telling
34. In the future, British people will _____.
 A) become slaves of machines C) get rid of their beliefs of God
 B) remove fairies from their life D) have no superstitious beliefs
35. The author's attitude towards the changing of superstition-belief is _____.
 A) optimistic C) critical
 B) pessimistic D) neutral

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (25 minutes)

Directions: There are 40 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 center.

36. John's score on the test is the highest in his class; he _____ have studied very hard.
 A) should B) may C) must D) ought to
37. It was difficult to guess what his _____ to the news would be.
 A) reaction B) impression C) comment D) opinion
38. _____ that the trade between the two countries reached its highest point.
 A) During the 1900's C) That it was in the 1900's
 B) It was in the 1900's D) It was the 1900's
39. There were some _____ flowers on the table.
 A) artificial B) unnatural C) unreal D) false
40. He suggested _____ to tomorrow's exhibition together.
 A) we go B) us to go C) we shall go D) we went
41. No agreement was reached in the discussion as either side would give way to _____.
 A) other B) any other C) another D) the other
42. If you want _____ you have to get the fund somewhere.
 A) to have done the job B) that the job is done C) the job done D) the job that is done

43. Children are very curious at heart.
 A) at heart B) by nature C) in person D) on purpose
44. There is more land in Australia than the government knows what to do with.
 A) what to do with B) how to do C) to do with D) to do it
45. Only by shouting at the top of his voice was he able to make himself heard.
 A) he was able to make himself hear B) was he able to make himself hear
 C) he was able to make himself heard D) was he able to make himself heard
46. Given such a good chance, he planned to learn more.
 A) To be given B) Having been given C) Having given D) Given
47. I hope my teacher will take my recent illness into account when judging my examination.
 A) account B) observation C) regard D) counting
48. They are considering buying the house before the prices go up.
 A) with buying the house B) of buying the house
 C) buying the house D) to buy the house
49. We object to punishing a whole class for one person's fault.
 A) about B) against C) to D) for
50. I shall have a companion in the house after all these single years.
 A) lonely B) sole C) single D) alone
51. None of the servants were available when Mr. Smith wanted to send a message.
 A) available B) approachable C) applicable D) attainable
52. I can't make out what the object is.
 A) make for B) make out C) make up D) make over
53. I want to buy a new tie to go with this brown suit.
 A) go after B) go into C) go by D) go with
54. The satellite can carry ten thousand telephone conversations and a hundred color TV programs.
 A) carry B) bring C) extend D) take
55. Many people complain of the rapid pace of modern life.
 A) growth B) pace C) speed D) rate
56. Women in many countries were still denied the right to vote.
 A) refused B) ignored C) neglected D) denied
57. She was ashamed of having asked such a silly question.
 A) sorry B) miserable C) ashamed D) guilty
58. In case gas leaks and similar accidents should occur, some responsible persons should regularly inspect all the laboratories.
 A) In case B) Provided C) Unless D) Until