

高等学历继续教育

学士学位英语教程与考试指南

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内 容 简 介

本书由五部分组成，既包含语言基础知识的学习，也包含应试技巧的讲解；内容涵盖“人与自然”“未来科技”“生活方式”“体育健康”“购物营销”等与学生生活密切相关的主题，体现多样性（Variety）、灵活性（Flexibility）、可习得性（Learnability）和连贯性（Linkage）的原则；有助于学生循序渐进地掌握英语语言基本知识和技能，提高英语应用能力，了解国外的社会与文化，增进对不同文化的理解、对中外文化异同的尊重，培养跨文化交际能力。

全书内容丰富，结构清晰，体例合理，且练习题、模拟题后都配有答案。书中涉及的教学情景为日常生活场景，题目难易适中，容易激发学生兴趣，且对学士学位英语考试有切实的帮助。本书可作为高等学历继续教育非英语专业本科学生的英语教材，也可作为各类英语爱好者学习和训练英语听说读写译技能、系统提高英语水平的工具书。

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前言

本书是广西科技大学外国语学院大学英语教师根据教育部高等学校大学外语教学指导委员会编写的《大学英语教学指南》和广西壮族自治区高等学历继续教育学士学位英语考试改革发展的需求，结合国家高等学历继续教育的培养目标和办学特点与规律，专门编写的一本适合接受高等学历继续教育本科学生的教材。

本书充分考虑了高等学历继续教育学生英语的学习特征和英语教学规律，基于学习需求，把本科阶段所要求的英语词汇能力、篇章阅读能力、听说能力、写作能力训练贯穿于课文学习中；同时，为了帮助学生熟悉学士学位英语考试，依据考试大纲，编写了8套试题供学生考前模拟训练。在编写过程中，我们尽量使教材具有鲜明的针对性、时代性、思想性、知识性和科学性，体现英语课程的人文性和工具性。在课文学习部分，结合立德树人的教育目标，把党的二十大报告中与课文主旨相关的内容作为每章导读，引导大学生清楚了解现代青年的使命与担当。课文涵盖“人与自然”“未来科技”“生活方式”“体育健康”“购物营销”等与学生生活密切相关的主题，体现多样性（Variety）、灵活性（Flexibility）、可习得性（Learnability）和连贯性（Linkage）的原则；使学生循序渐进地掌握英语语言基本知识和技能，提高英语应用能力，了解国外的社会与文化，增进对不同文化的理解、对中外文化异同的尊重，培养跨文化交际能力。全书以“三全育人”理念为指导，在相关章节中引入了党的二十大报告中的重要思想的中英文表述，有利于加深学生对新时代中国特色社会主义思想的理解。

本书由五部分组成，既包含语言基础知识的学习，也包含应试技巧的讲解。第一部分是考试大纲；第二部分为课文学习，共8个单元，每个单元都有二十大最新文件导读；第三部分是模拟试题，由8套全真模拟测试题组成，每套试题后都附有答案详解，便于学生自检、自测；第四部分是课文学习参考答案及译文；第五部分是模拟试题参考答案。

较之于其他同类型教材，本书主要有以下几个特点：

(1) 课文主题生动有趣，传授语言知识的同时注意价值引领。话题导入和课后练习综合考查学生的人文素养。

(2) 模拟试题对学士学位英语考试有切实的帮助。

(3) 课文与试题中的素材与时俱进，话题新，可读性强。

(4) 全书体现了成果导向教育理念，即 OBE 教育理念，教学流程设计可以遵循启发、赋能、评价进行。

本书既是教材，也是考试指南，可作为高等学历继续教育非英语专业本科学生的英语教材，也可作为各类英语爱好者学习和训练英语听说读写译技能、系统提高英语水平的工具书。

本书由广西科技大学教材建设基金资助出版。编者均为广西科技大学外国语学院的一线教师。在编写过程中，得到了广西科技大学外国语学院 2022 级笔译专业在读硕士生宋溟芑、陈硕的协助，在此，特向他们表示感谢。书中的课文素材主要选自中国日报网 (China Daily. com. cn) 与 BBC Learning English 官网。

由于时间仓促、水平有限，书中难免有疏漏或不足之处，希望各位同行多加指正，提出宝贵意见，以待今后进一步修改。

广西科技大学外国语学院大学英语第一教研室

2022 年 11 月



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第一部分 考试大纲

一、总则

为了客观评价高等学历继续教育（非英语专业）学员的英语水平，保证高等学历继续教育本科毕业生学士学位的授予质量，根据国家高等学历继续教育的培养目标，结合目前高等学历继续教育英语教学的现状、特点以及社会对学生英语能力的实际要求，制定本考试大纲。

本考试为标准化考试。为保证试卷的信度，除写作部分是主观性试题外，其余试题全部为客观性的多项选择题形式。短文写作部分的目的是考核学生运用语言的能力，从而提高试卷的效度。

二、评价目标

本考试采用水平测试的方法，旨在考查学生的基本英语综合应用能力，使他们在今后工作和社会交往中能用地英语比较有效地进行信息交流，同时增强其自主学习能力、提高其综合文化素养，以适应我国经济发展和国际交流的需要，并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。具体要求如下：

（一）词汇

应掌握的英语词汇总量约为 4 000 个，正确熟练使用由这些单词构成的常用搭配，并具备用构词法知识识别生词的能力。

（二）语法知识

掌握主谓一致关系，表语从句、宾语从句、定语从句和状语从句等句型，直接引语和间接引语的用法，动词不定式和分词的用法，各种时态、主动语态、被动语态等基本的语法知识，并注重在语篇层面上运用语法知识的能力。

（三）阅读能力

考生应该能够综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能理解书面英语，能以每分钟 60 词的速度阅读各种题材（包括社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等）和体裁（包括议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等）的文字材料。阅读材料的生词量不超过 3%，对于超出教学大纲的单词，旁边应有汉语注明词义。使应试人员能够：

- （1）掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
- （2）了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节；
- （3）根据上下文判断某些生词或短语的意义；
- （4）理解单词的意义和上下句之间的逻辑关系；

- (5) 根据所读的材料进行一定的判断、推理；
- (6) 领会作者的观点和态度。

(四) 写作能力

能在 30 分钟内写出长度为 100 个单词的短文，且短文内容达到：内容切题、语句连贯、条理清楚、语法正确、语句通顺恰当的标准。

三、考试题型

考试试卷包括 4 个部分：阅读理解、词汇语法、翻译、作文。全部题目按顺序统一编号，满分为 100 分，考试时间为 120 分钟。

第一部分：阅读理解 (Reading Comprehension)。共 20 题，考试时间 40 分钟。本部分要求考生阅读 4 篇英文短文，总阅读量不超过 1 200 词。每篇短文后有 5 个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题 4 个选择项中选出 1 个最佳答案。

本部分选材的原则是：

(1) 题材广泛，包括社会生活、人物传记、科普、史地、政治、经济等，其中所涉及背景知识均在考生能理解的范围之内；

(2) 体裁多样，包括记叙文、议论文、说明文等；

(3) 文章的语言难度适中，超出考生应掌握的词汇范围的单词，用汉语注明词义。

本部分主要测试以下能力：

(1) 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；

(2) 了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节；

(3) 既能理解字面意思，也能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推理；

(4) 既能理解个别句子的意思，也能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

本部分的目的是测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力，既要求准确，也要求达到一定的速度。

第二部分：词汇语法 (Vocabulary and Structure)。共 20 题，考试时间 30 分钟。要求考生从每题 4 个选择项中选出 1 个最佳答案。

本部分的目的是测试考生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。

第三部分：翻译 (Translation)。共 5 题，考试时间 20 分钟。

本部分给出 5 个英语句子，要求考生从每题 3 个选择项中选出 1 个最佳的对应中文翻译。

本部分旨在考查考生掌握汉英翻译的方法技巧、语言翻译能力以及汉英翻译所必备的语言文化知识。

第四部分：作文 (Writing)。共 1 题，考试时间为 30 分钟。

要求考生根据题干要求写出一篇 100 词左右的短文。试卷上可能给出短文题目，或规定情景，或给出段首句，或给出提纲。要求能够正确表达思想，语义连贯，无重大语法错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般常识。

本部分的目的是测试考生运用英语进行书面表达思想的能力。

第二部分 课文学习

Unit 1 Animals

Major projects for preserving and restoring key ecosystems will be carried out at a faster pace in priority areas, including key national ecosystem service zones, ecological conservation redlines, and nature reserves.

We will promote the natural regeneration of grasslands, forests, rivers, lakes, and wetlands, enforce the 10-year fishing ban on the Yangtze River, and improve the system of fallowing and crop rotation.

—Xi Jinping, *Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China*

October 16, 2022

以国家重点生态功能区、生态保护红线、自然保护地等为重点，加快实施重要生态系统保护和修复重大工程。

推行草原森林河流湖泊湿地休养生息，实施好长江十年禁渔，健全耕地休耕轮作制度。

——习近平《在中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会上的报告》

2022年10月16日

Part One

Warming-up Questions

Directions: Read the following questions and share your answers with your classmates.

1. What is your favorite animal and why?
2. Do you keep pets at home?
3. Do you like dogs? Why do people call the dog “man’s best friend”?
4. Which animal is the most helpful to humans?
5. What measures has your hometown adopted to protect the wild animals?

Useful Words and Expressions

pet dog	宠物狗
furry	毛茸茸
tiny	小的

faithful	忠诚的
smart	聪明的
puppy	小狗
adorable	可爱的
pet the cat	撸猫
cat owner	猫主人, 铲屎官
turtle	乌龟
frog	青蛙
crayfish	小龙虾

Part Two

Text Studies

It's believed that all creatures feel and show emotions, but what is not clear is whether they feel the same way as human beings. Research is beginning to show that they experience a wide range of feelings. Let's read the following articles and find more information about animals.

Text A

Do Animals Have Emotions?

When you encounter animals, do you **wonder** what they're thinking? Seeing a newborn **lamb** or a cute **puppy** might stir up happy emotions in us, but what are they thinking? Do the looks on their faces and how they behave **indicate** how they're feeling—or are they feeling nothing at all?

Humans have a complex range of emotions, but it's hard to tell what's going on inside the heads of animals, mainly because they can't **verbalize** their feelings. Perhaps it's pets we think we understand most—as they are the animals whom we spend a lot of time with and therefore get to know best. Some of us own dogs because they are good **companions**, are loyal and seem to connect with us. We might even think they love us, although love could just be a human emotion. Professor Kim Bard, an expert in comparative developmental psychology from the University of Portsmouth claimed: “We have a few studies now that actually show some dogs will respond with **empathetic concern** when their owner—but not a stranger—pretends to cry.” The empathetic ability of cats, however, is harder to work out.

Other non-domesticated animals might have feelings too. Giraffes and whales, for example, are known to experience **grief** when someone in their group dies. Farm animals we often eat, such as cows and chickens, are also believed to experience **pain**, **joy** and other emotions. Their well-being is now taken into consideration more. And in the UK, new legislation means all vertebrate animals (脊椎动物) and crustaceans will be recognized in law as **sentient** beings. It's believed that even tiny creatures like insects might have emotions as well. Research is beginning to show they experience a wide range of feelings. Writing for a website, Zaria Gorvett says “they can be **optimistic**, **cynical**,

or **frightened**, and respond to pain just like any mammal would. ”

Dr. Barbara J King, Emerita Professor of Anthropology at the College of William and Mary said: “If we understand the profound depths of emotions animals can feel, this should make us question the existence of zoos and **slaughterhouses** around the world, and rethink those systems. ” It does seem all creatures feel emotion, but what is not clear is do they feel the same way as us?

New Words

wonder /'wʌndə(r)/ <i>v.</i>	想知道, 好奇
emotion /ɪ'məʊʃn/ <i>n.</i>	情感, 情绪
lamb /læm/ <i>n.</i>	羔羊, 小羊
puppy /'pʌpi/ <i>n.</i>	小狗, 幼犬(= pup)
indicate /'ɪndɪkeɪt/ <i>vt.</i>	表明, 标示
verbalize /'vɜ:bəlaɪz/ <i>vi.</i>	以言语表述
companion /kəm'pænjən/ <i>n.</i>	同伴, 伴侣
empathetic /,empə'tetɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	移情的; 同感的
concern /kən'sɜ:n/ <i>n.</i>	担心, 忧虑; 使人担忧的事物
grief /gri:f/ <i>n.</i>	悲伤, 悲痛
pain /peɪn/ <i>n.</i>	疼痛, 伤痛
joy /dʒɔɪ/ <i>n.</i>	欢欣, 高兴
sentient /'sentɪənt/ <i>adj.</i>	有感情的; 有感觉力的
optimistic /,ɒptɪ'mɪstɪk/ <i>adj.</i>	乐观的, 乐观主义的
cynical /'sɪnɪk(ə)l/ <i>adj.</i>	认为人皆自私的, 愤世嫉俗的
frighten /'fraɪtn/ <i>v.</i>	使惊吓, 使惊恐
slaughterhouse /'slɔ:təhaʊs/ <i>n.</i>	屠宰场
mammal /'mæm(ə)l/ <i>n.</i>	哺乳动物

Phrases

stir up	挑起, 引起
a range of	一系列; 一大片
go on	继续(做); 进行; 发生
connect with	与……联系; 与……连接

work out	锻炼; 想出, 得到(解决方法)
respond with	回复
take ... into consideration	把……考虑进去
as well	也; 还

Cultural Notes

anthropology	人类学, 是研究人及其文化的学科。人类在不同环境中创造出不同的社会、政治、经济制度和宗教体系, 而人类学者则通过比较研究, 找出这些文化制度之间的异同, 从而探求人类存在的本质。人类学通常分为文化人类学、体质人类学、考古学、语言人类学四大分支。
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Exercises

I. Understanding the text

Directions: Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Why is it difficult to understand animals' emotions?

2. According to the author, why do people keep pets?

3. What emotions do farm animals have?

4. What changes have been made to animals in the legislation of the UK?

5. According to Zaria Gorvett, what feelings do insects have?

II. Vocabulary and phrases

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

Each word can be used only once.

wonder	emotion	indicate	companion	concern
pain	optimistic	work out	go on	connect with

1. *Junzi* (君子) was originally used to _____ a person's social status, generally referring to a ruler or a member of the aristocracy.

2. There is growing _____ about violence on television.

3. He has been her constant _____ for over 50 years.

4. His poems are _____ and encouraging.

5. I _____ what it was about her upbringing that made her so insecure.
6. Laughter is one of the most infectious expressions of _____.
7. He's been suffering various aches and _____ for years.
8. This situation can't _____. We need to talk.
9. The key to successful small talk is learning how to _____ others, not just communicate with them.
10. If you _____ the answer to a mathematical problem, you calculate it.

III. Translation

Directions: *Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.*

1. Humans have a complex range of emotions, but it's hard to tell what's going on inside the heads of animals, mainly because they can't verbalize their feelings.

2. Perhaps it's pets we think we understand most—as they are the animals whom we spend a lot of time with and therefore get to know best.

3. Farm animals we often eat, such as cows and chickens, are also believed to experience pain, joy and other emotions.

4. In the UK, new legislation means all vertebrate animals and crustaceans will be recognized in law as sentient beings.

5. Some of us own dogs because they are good companions, are loyal and seem to connect with us.

IV. Writing

Directions: *If you were an animal, would you rather be taken care of in a zoo or fend for yourself in the wild? Why? Please write an essay based on the above questions with no less than 100 words.*

Text B

Why Do Cats Purr?

Cats begin purring when they are a few days old, which helps their mothers locate them for feeding time. This may persist with some adult cats who purr as they feed—or who purr beforehand as they try and convince a human it's dinner time. Some will purr loudly when they are cautiously investigating new environments (my own cat purrs loudest when it's exploring the back of the wardrobe). Cats may also purr after they've been startled, or after stressful episodes like being chased by a dog.

The more science has delved into the purr, the more it seems to have uncovered. “Researchers have recorded ‘ordinary purrs’ and purrs that were soliciting food from their owners,” says Celia Haddon, an author and cat behavioral expert.

“Even non-cat owners could tell the difference. Inside the ordinary low purr was a higher frequency cry, somewhat like a meow.

“This particular sound is rather like the isolation cry of kittens or the human baby distress cry. We humans are naturally sensitive to the baby cry, so we respond also to the cry within the purr.”

Sam Watson, the officer at the UK’s animal charity, the RSPCA, says there is still little understanding of how cats purr among each other in the wild, though it’s apparent that they will purr as they groom each other. “There could be one for ‘I want that’, another for ‘Let’s share resources.’ There are lots of things like that we know so little about.”

“Feline communication is absolutely overlooked, and it deserves a lot more attention and study than it’s given today.”

One hypothesis is that the purr is a powerful healing action. It’s thought that the vibrations from the activity are physically rejuvenating—a way for the cat to “heal” itself after stress. The frequency of those vibrations—which range from 20Hz up to 150Hz—is thought to promote bone growth, as bones harden in response to the pressure. Other frequencies may do something similar to tissue.

“Purrs at a frequency of 25–100Hz correspond with established healing frequencies in therapeutic medicine for humans,” Weitzman says. “Bone responds to 25–50Hz and skin and soft tissues to around 100Hz according to researchers.”

Exercises

I. Understanding the text

Directions: Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. When do cats begin to purr?

2. What types of purrs have researchers recorded?

3. What is inside the ordinary low purr?

4. What is apparent about cats’ purring in the wild?

5. Why is purr a healing action?

II. Translation

Directions: Translate the following sentences from the text into Chinese.

1. Some will purr loudly when they are cautiously investigating new environments (my own cat purrs loudest when it's exploring the back of the wardrobe) .

2. Cats may also purr after they've been startled, or after stressful episodes like being chased by a dog.

3. The more science has delved into the purr, the more it seems to have uncovered.

4. This particular sound is rather like the isolation cry of kittens or the human baby distress cry.

5. The frequency of those vibrations—which range from 20Hz up to 150Hz—is thought to promote bone growth, as bones harden in response to the pressure.

Unit 2 Environment

Nature provides the basic conditions for human survival and development. Respecting, adapting to, and protecting nature is essential for building China into a modern socialist country in all respects. We must uphold and act on the principle that lucid waters and lush mountains are invaluable assets, and we must remember to maintain harmony between humanity and nature when planning our development.

—Xi Jinping, *Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China*
October 16, 2022

大自然是人类赖以生存发展的基本条件。尊重自然、顺应自然、保护自然,是全面建设社会主义现代化国家的内在要求。必须牢固树立和践行绿水青山就是金山银山的理念,站在人与自然和谐共生的高度谋划发展。

——习近平《在中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会上的报告》
2022年10月16日

Part One

Warming-up Questions

Directions: Read the following questions and share your answers with your classmates.

1. How is the environment around you? Is it clean?
2. What kind of pollution bothers you the most?
3. Why are clear lucid waters and lush mountains considered invaluable assets?
4. Do you try to buy environmentally friendly products? If so, give some examples.
5. What role has China, the world's second largest economy with rapid development, played in protecting the environment?

Useful Words and Expressions

sustainable	可持续的
pollution	污染
cell-driven vehicles	电动汽车
lead-free gasoline	无铅汽油
clean energy	清洁能源
greenhouse effect	温室效应
acid rain	酸雨
carbon dioxide	二氧化碳
eco-friendly	环保型的