

厦门工学院成人高等教育学士学位考试

非英语专业公共课

《英语》课程考试大纲

考试形式：闭卷 考试时间：120分钟

一、课程考试的性质及测试目标

本课程考试的对象为自考、业余、函授、网络等各类成人教育的非英语专业本科毕业生。本课程考试以教育部印发的《大学英语课程教学要求》为主要标准依据，充分考虑成人教育学生的特点，检测成人教育本科生是否达到该层次英语教学的要求。

根据大学英语教学要求，该课程的目的是培养学生具有较强的阅读能力、一定的翻译能力以及初步的写作能力，使学生能以英语为工具，获取专业所需要的信息，并为进一步提高英语水平打下较好的基础。为此，本考试主要检测学生综合运用语言的能力，同时也考查学生对基本语法结构和词语用法方面的基础能力。

本考试旨在全面考核成人高等教育本科毕业生是否达到本考试大纲所规定的各项要求。考生应掌握3500个单词和一定数量的词组的意义及基本用法，具备基本的实际运用语法的能力，能够阅读、翻译和写作一般题材的文字材料。

二、参考教材（考生自备）

本课程指定教材为外语教学与研究出版社出版的《新一代大学英语综合教程1 基础篇》（2018年6月出版）。命题素材70%源于指定教材，30%源于课外，难易度与教材相当。学士学位考试对语法与词汇、阅读理解、翻译和写作等方面均有具体的要求。

三、分项要求

1. 词汇

本考试词汇考核范围参照教育部高等教育司编写的《大学英语课程教学要求》（试行）词汇表中的3500个词汇（其中包括要求一般认知的2000个消极词汇和要求熟练掌握的1500个积极词汇），以及由这些词构成的常用词组（中学所掌握的单词和词组包括在内），要求考生至少掌握2000个积极词汇和50%的消极词汇，并具有按照基本构词法识别生词的能力。上述指定教材中的词汇基本涵盖要求范围。

2. 语法

考生应能比较熟练地运用基本的语法知识，提高在语篇水平上运用语法知识的能力。要求考生在语法、词汇、阅读、填词、翻译、写作等考核项目中，能结合上下文语境准确、灵活、自如地运用基本的词法、句法、篇章等语法知识进行规范表达。

3. 阅读

能顺利阅读语言难度中等的一般性题材的文章，掌握中心大意以及说明中心大意

的事实和细节，并能进行一定的分析、推理和判断，领会作者的观点和态度，阅读速度达到每分钟70词。在阅读篇幅较长、难度略低、生词不超过总词数3%的材料时，能掌握中心大意，抓住主要事实和有关细节，阅读速度达到每分钟100词。

4. 翻译

能不借助词典将难度相当于或略低于课文的英语短文译成汉语，理解正确，译文达意流畅；能不借助词典将内容熟悉的汉语文字材料译成英语，译文达意流畅，无重大语言错误。

5. 写作

能在阅读难度与教材相仿的书面材料时做笔记、回答问题、写提纲、能就一定的话题或提纲在半小时内写出 120~150 词的短文，能写短信和便条，表达意思清楚，词汇和句法基本正确。

四、 考试题型及样卷

本考试包括四个部分：语法与词汇、阅读理解、翻译和写作。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

考试方式为闭卷笔试。考试时间共计120分钟。

第一部分：语法与词汇 (Part I: Grammar and Vocabulary)。共20题，每小题1分，共20分，考试时间20分钟。题目中50%为词汇和短语的用法，50%为语法结构。要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

语法与词汇部分的目的是测试学生在词汇、短语及语法结构应用方面的辨识能力。

第二部分：阅读理解 (Part II: Reading Comprehension)。共20题，每小题2分，共40分，考试时间40分钟。要求考生阅读4篇短文，总阅读量不超过1000词。每篇短文后有若干个问题。考生应根据文章内容从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

选材的原则是：

1. 题材广泛，可以包括人物传记、社会、文化、日常知识、科普常识等，但是所涉及背景知识应能为学生所理解。

2. 体裁多样，可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。

3. 文章的语言难度适中，如果出现超出考试大纲词汇表范围且影响理解的关键词，用汉语注明其词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试下述能力：

1. 掌握材料的主旨和大意。

2. 了解主旨和大意的事实和细节。

3. 既能理解字面的意思，又能根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论。

4. 既能理解个别句子的意义，又能理解上下文的逻辑关系。

阅读理解部分的目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力，既要求准确，也要求具有一定的速度。

第三部分：翻译（Part IV: Translation）。共5题，每小题3分，共15分，考试时间25分钟。其中前2题（句）为英译汉，后3题（句）为汉译英。

翻译部分的目的是同时检测考生的英汉互译能力和语篇理解能力。

第四部分：写作（Part V: Writing）。共1题，计25分，考试时间35分钟。要求考生写出一篇120~150词的短文。试卷上可能给出题目，或规定情景，或要求看图作文，或给出段首句要求续写，或给出关键词要求写成短文。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。

写作部分的目的是测试学生运用英语书面表达思想的初步能力。

答题及计分方法

客观性试题要求考生从每题四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案，并在每题前面的括号内写出该题正确答案。每题只能选择一个答案，多选以答错处理。主观性试题按科学的评分标准评分。本考试为标准参照性考试，试卷为百分制。

试卷四个部分的题目数、计分和考试时间列表如下： 序号	题号	题型	题数	计分	考试时间
I	1-20	语法与词汇	20题	20分	20分钟
II	21-40	阅读理解	20题	40分	40分钟
III	41-45	翻译	5题	15分	25分钟
IV	46	写作	1题	25分	35分钟
合计			46题	100分	120分钟

学士学位英语考试（样题）

（非英语专业）

（考试形式：闭卷，考试用时：120分钟）

注意事项

一、请务必工整清晰地将自己的校名、姓名、准考证号等考生信息写在试卷密封线内的指定位置。

二、多项选择题只能选一个答案，多选以答错处理。所有答案一定要写在题目前面的括号里，凡是写在其他位置上的答案一律无效。

三、在120分钟内答完所有试题，不得拖延时间。考试结束后，考生将试卷放置桌上，不得带走。待监考老师收卷，清点无误后方可离开考场。

Part I Grammar and Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: There are 30 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 write down the marked choice you choose in the bracket before the sentence.

1. I _____ a long pole in the center of the field, and on top of it I hung the lamp.
A) put up B) put on C) put out D) put up with
2. We all _____ the achievements he has made in his experiments.
A) admire B) advise C) adopt D) adjust
3. If the test taker finds an item to which an answer is not known, it may be _____ to leave it blank and go on with the test.
A) valuable B) advisable C) considerable D) probable
4. Though the long term _____ cannot be predicted, the project has been approved by the committee.
A) affect B) effort C) effect D) afford
5. The teacher's lecture on American history was three hours long, and Morris felt very _____.
A) hurt B) bored C) disturbed D) neglected
6. It's surprising that this innocent-looking person should have _____ such a crime.
A) performed B) acted C) made D) committed
7. Ted agreed to _____ the strike if the company would satisfy the demand if the workers.
A) call out B) call off C) call to D) call on
8. Not long ago, John Smith, whom you know very well, was _____ a car accident.
A) related to B) involved in
C) included in D) damaged by
9. All particulars should be carefully checked. Nothing should be _____.
A) born in mind B) put up with
C) taken for granted D) taken into consideration
10. We've been _____ with that company for many years.
A) comparing B) dealing C) keeping D) combining
11. This multiple-choice test _____ 40 incomplete statements with several choices to complete them.
A) is composed of B) consists in
C) makes up D) sets out
12. In the theatre the actors are very _____ to the reaction of the audience.
A) sensible B) sensitive
C) emotional D) positive
13. He wore dark glasses to avoid _____.
A) having been recognized B) to be recognized
C) recognized D) being recognized
14. It _____ around nine o'clock when I drove back home because it was already dark.
A) had to be B) must have been
C) was to be D) must be
15. There was a teapot fashioned like a duck, out of _____ open mouth the tea was supposed to come.
A) which B) its C) that D) whose

- () 16. _____ being used in industry, laser can be applied to operations in the hospital.
 A) Except for B) In addition to
 C) Out of D) In spite of
- () 17. _____ on a clear day, far from the city crowds, the mountains give him a sense of infinite peace.
 A) If walking B) Walking
 C) While walking D) When one is walking
- () 18. The Vikings are believed _____ America.
 A) to have discovered B) to discover
 C) in discovering D) to have been discovered
- () 19. Husband and wife with a common duty to the country will find themselves _____ closer together.
 A) been drawn B) to draw C) drawn D) drawing
- () 20. Prisons in some countries are short of staff, _____ means each prison officer is overworked and underpaid.
 A) which B) this C) what D) it

Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)

Directions: There are 4 reading 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 choice that best answers the question or completes the statement. Then write down the marked choice you choose in the bracket before the sentence.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Versailles is the site of the Palace of Versailles, one of the most storied buildings in the history of France. It was originally built as a hunting chateau by King Louis VIII in 1624. In 1669, King Louis XIV began searching for a grand site where he could conduct the affairs of France and control the government. He settled on the hunting palace and expanded it into the world's largest palace. In addition, the King hoped to build a governmental center apart from Paris.

The palace took 36,000 workers fifty years to build. The palace is spread out over 280 acres and can house 20,000 people! The palace features over 700 rooms and 67 staircases. There are dozens of unique rooms, features, gardens, and halls. One of the most renowned rooms of the Palace of Versailles is the Hall of Mirrors. Recently restored, the Hall of Mirrors is the centerpiece of the dazzling building. Originally added to the palace in 1684, the Hall of Mirrors was built to be a dazzling display of the power and wealth of the French Monarchy. The hall, which measures 73 meters in length features 357 gold-coated stucco mirrors, ornate paintings, crystal chandeliers, marble fixtures, a parquet floor, and ceilings with colorful murals painted by artist Charles Le Brun. The Hall of Mirrors has also played a prominent role in history. Both the proclamation of the German Empire in 1871 after the Franco-Prussian War and the signing of the Treaty of Versailles that formally ended World War One were signed here.

- () 21. When was the Palace of Versailles originally built?
 A. In 1684. B. In 1624. C. In 1669. D. In 1786.
- () 22. Why did King Louis XIV want a grand palace?
 A. So he and his queen could retire comfortably.

- B. As a hunting chateau.
 - C. As a place to conduct his nation's business.
 - D. He wanted to impress his wife.
- () 23. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. The Hall of Mirrors has been recently restored.
 - B. The Hall of Mirrors is considered the centerpiece of the Palace of Versailles.
 - C. The Hall of Mirrors features a parquet floor.
 - D. Two major treaties were signed in the Hall of Mirrors.
- () 24. Which of the following is not mentioned as a feature of the Hall of Mirrors?
- A. Bronze moldings. B. Ornate paintings.
 - C. Marble fixtures. D. Crystal chandeliers.
- () 25. Which of the following could be an appropriate title for this passage?
- A. Louis XIV and the Palace of Versailles.
 - B. The ceilings of the Hall of Mirrors.
 - C. The Amazing Palace of Versailles.
 - D. A History of France.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage :

“It hurts me more than you,” and “This is for your own good.” These are the statements my mother used to make years ago when I had to learn Latin, clean my room, stay home and do homework.

That was before we entered the permissive period in education in which we decided it was all right not to push our children to achieve their best in school. The schools and the educators made it easy on us. They taught that it was all right to be parents who take a let-alone policy. We stopped making our children do homework. We gave them calculators, turned on the television, left the teaching to the teachers and went on vacation.

Now teachers, faced with children who have been developing at their own pace for the past 15 years, are realizing we’ve made a terrible mistake. One such teacher is Sharon Klompus who says of her students of them, she believes. Television, says Klompus, contributes to children’s passivity. “We’re not training kids to work any more,” says Klompus. “We’re talking about a generation of kids who’ve never been hurt or hungry. They have learned somebody will always do it for them. Instead of saying ‘go look it up’, you tell them the answer. It takes greater energy to say no to a kid.”

Yes, it does. It takes energy and it takes work. It’s time for parents to end their vacation and come back to work. It’s time to take the car away, to turn the TV off, to tell them it hurts you more than them but it’s for their own good. It’s time to start telling them no again.

- () 26. Children are becoming more inactive in study because _____.
- A) they watch TV too often
 - B) they have done too much homework
 - C) they have to fulfill too many duties
 - D) teachers are too strict with them
- () 27. To such children as described in the passage _____.
- A) it is easier to say no than to say yes
 - B) neither is easy – to say yes or to say no
 - C) it is easier to say yes than to say no

D) neither is difficult -- to say yes or say no
() 28. We learn from the passage that the author's mother used to lay emphasis on _____.

- A) learning Latin B) natural development
C) discipline D) education at school

() 29. By "permissive period in education" the author means a time _____.

- A) when children are allowed to do what they wish to
B) when everything can be taught at school
C) when every child can be educated
D) when children are permitted to receive education

() 30. The main idea of the passage is that _____.

- A) parents should leave their children alone
B) kids should have more activities at school
C) it's time to be stricter with our kids
D) parents should always set a good example to their kids

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Manners are very important in every country, but the trouble is that different countries have different ideas about what counts as polite behavior. What is good manners in one country may not be appropriate behavior in another. Chinese people may be shocked at what counts as good manners in England.

When an Englishman passes a friend in the street he does not always stop to talk. He may just nod, say "hello" and pass on. If two friends do stop to talk, they do not shake hands. It is only at parties for young people (students, for instance) that a person could go up to someone he does not know and introduce himself. On more formal occasions or at parties run by older people a guest always waits to be introduced to someone he does not know by the host, hostess or another guest who he already knows. At even a formal dinner an Englishman does not wait for a toast before he has a drink. The English reserve toasts for very formal or very special occasions. In these cases the toast will usually be accompanied by a short speech, for example, at a wedding reception or at a party for somebody who is retiring. After a private dinner in someone's house an Englishman will only shake hands with the host and hostess if it is a fairly formal occasion, like a business dinner, and he will usually put his coat on and say goodbye as he leaves the house.

Luckily, like Chinese people, the English usually excuse foreign students over matters of etiquette. But even so, perhaps the safest advice for the overseas student, no matter what country he is visiting, is to follow the old proverb: when in Rome, do as the Romans do.

() 31. When an Englishman meets a friend in the street, he may _____.

- A. stop to talk to his friend B. just nod and say "hello"
C. shake hands with his friend D. just say goodbye

() 32. What will a person do when he attends a party run by older people?

- A. Go up to a stranger and introduce himself.
B. Ask his friend to introduce him to others.
C. Give a speech in front of others to introduce himself.
D. Wait to be introduced by the host / hostess.

() 33. On which occasion will the English toast?

- A. A wedding reception. B. A dinner party.
 C. A speech. D. A meeting.
- () 34. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
 A. Different countries have similar ideas about what good manners are.
 B. Chinese people seem to be more polite than English people.
 C. An Englishman will shake hands with the host after a private business dinner.
 D. The English usually can't understand foreign students, impolite behaviors.
- () 35. Which of the following best explains the proverb: when in Rome, do as the Romans do.
 A. If you go to Rome, you must do things like the Romans.
 B. When you go to a foreign country, you should learn something about their manners.
 C. Romans always do the right thing, so you should follow them.
 D. Manners in Roman are as easy to follow as in other countries.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The news of the escape first got around on Sunday's night. It threw the oldest son into anxiety, almost **panic**, possibly because he was old enough to know what it meant. The youngest didn't seem to care: he was too young. Mrs. Birnam—an unimaginative mother, easy-going, busy with family matters—seemed to take the attitude that if danger was involved, it was danger to somebody else besides themselves. Don's reaction, the middle son, was romantic; what a pity that it had happened forty miles away, and thus the consequent exciting danger or threat would never reach as far as their town of Arcadia. He was twelve at the time.

There had been a break at the state prison in Auburn. Six dangerous criminals had shot their way out and were even now –so everybody said – terrorizing the countryside, though no one had seen them since their rush to freedom after a wounded guard, at gun point, had raised the outer gate for their escape. They might equally have vanished off the face of the earth or hidden in somebody's abandoned barn, too frightened to stir from their hiding places for weeks to come.

The news came to the Birnams inevitably (必然) from one of their neighbors over the telephone. There was no radio in those days but Mrs. Kirtle was just as good. By some mysterious gift she always managed to hear things before anybody else and immediately got on the phone or rushed across the back yards, ducking under clotheslines and knocking at kitchen door. "Pauline Revere," the boys called her, and their mother suppressed (抑制) a smile and scolded them for disrespect.

- () 36. How far was the prison from Arcadia?
 A) Forty miles. B) Six miles.
 C) Twelve miles. D) The selection doesn't tell us.
- () 37. Mrs. Birnam's family learned of the news of the escape _____.
 A) through Mrs. Kirtle B) over the radio
 C) from the wounded guard D) by some mysterious gift
- () 38. The boy's attitude toward Mrs. Kirtle was one of _____.
 A) tolerance B) impoliteness C) doubt D) kindness
- () 39. The word "panic" (Para. 1, Line 2) most probably means _____.
 A) achievement B) advance C) fear D) happiness
- () 40. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

- A) The six criminals succeeded in escaping with much violence.
- B) Mrs. Kirtle always kept herself informed about daily happenings in their neighborhood.
- C) Mrs. Birnam thought that the news had nothing to do with her family.
- D) Every member of the Birnams was thrown into a panic by the news.

Part III Translation (15%)

Read the following sentences carefully and translate the English into Chinese (41-43) or Chinese into English (44-45). Your translations should be written clearly below the original sentences.

41. Don't be in such a rush to get promoted either -- you have a long career life ahead of you to shoulder the heavy burden of being on top.

42. While recognizing our achievements, we must be well aware that they still fall short of the expectations of the people and that there are still quite a few difficulties and problems on our way forward.

43. This book is intended for students who have already mastered the elements of English, and who now want to use their knowledge of the language to read books on their subjects.

44. 最快乐的人们并不是因为他们拥有最好的一切，他们只是把一切当成最好。

45. 只要不过量，对大多数人来说即使是最枯燥的工作也比终日无所事事要好些。

Part IV Writing (25%)

46. **Directions:** For this part, you are required to write a composition about **What Would Happen If There Were No Power** in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence or part of the first sentence of each paragraph. Your composition should be no less than 120 words, not including the words given. You are expected to write neatly.

What Would Happen If There Were No Power

Ever since early this century, electricity has become an essential part of our modern life.

(The End)

(注：以上试卷样式仅供参考，在特殊情况下，试卷题型、各题分值比例可能略有变动，

最终以卷面题型及实际分值为准!)