高等学历继续教育本科学士学位外语（英语）

水平考试大纲

**一、考试科目名称：**学位英语

**二、考试方式：**闭卷、笔试

**三、考试时间：**120分钟

**四、试卷结构：**总分100分，其中词汇和语法10分，阅读理解40分，翻译30分，写作20分。

**五、参考书目**

1. 郑树棠.《新视野大学英语1-3》（第三版）.北京：外语教学与研究出版社,2015.

2. 张伯香 张文.《新起点大学英语综合教程1-3》. 上海：上海外语教育出版社,2017.

3. 齐雁飞 陈梅等.《魔“方”大学英文写作教程》.北京：外语教学与研究出版社,2020.

**六、考试基本要求**

学位英语考试难度趋于大学英语四级。考试范围包括大学英语教学大纲所规定的词汇运用，语法结构，阅读理解、翻译和写作的全部内容。重点考核学生的英语语言基础知识和语言运用能力。词汇运用与语法结构方面，要求学生能够识记《全国大学英语四、六级考试大纲》（2016年修订版）要求的四级词汇量4500个单词，其中常考高频词汇3000个左右。熟练掌握基本的词汇和相应的常用词组，以及基本语法知识。阅读方面，要求学生能阅读中等难度的一般题材的简短英文文章和资料。翻译方面，要求学生能将中等难度的一般题材的文字材料和对外交往中的一般业务文字材料译成汉语或英语，译文达意。写作方面，要求学生能在30分钟内写出100-160个单词的议论文或应用文，词句基本正确，无重大语法错误，格式恰当，表达清楚。

为保证试卷的可信度，除短文写作、英汉互译等部分采用主观试题外，其余部分均采用客观试题。

**七、考试范围**

**第一部分：词汇、语法结构（Vocabulary and Grammar Structure）**

本部分采用单项选择题型,考生根据对句子的理解，从每题的四个选项中选择最佳答案，共设10题，每题1分，**共10 分**。本部分测试学生的词汇用法和相应的常用词组，以及学生的基本语法知识，包括动词时态、被动语态、非谓语动词、虚拟语气、主谓一致、定语从句、名词性从句和状语从句等。

**第二部分：阅读理解（Reading Comprehension）**

本部分采用单项选择题型。由四篇阅读材料组成，每篇文章后有5个问题，共设20题，每题2分，**共计40分**。每篇阅读材料共长150-300个单词左右。学生应根据所读材料内容，从每题的四个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。本部分测试学生恰当地运用阅读技巧，能读懂有一定难度的文章，了解语篇和段落的主旨和大意；掌握语篇中的事实和主要情节；理解语篇上下文的逻辑关系；对句子和段落进行推理；了解作者的目的、态度和观点；根据上下文正确理解生词的意思；了解语篇的结论和进行信息转换等。

**第三部分：翻译（Translation）**

本部分汉译英或英译汉，**共30分**。

(1)句子翻译（共5题，每题3分）。题型为客观题。要求考生从3-4个选项中选择与给出的句子最一致的译文。

(2)段落翻译（共1题，15分）。题型为主观题。要求考生将翻译一段长度约为60-80词的短文。

本部分考查学生独立翻译练习能力。要求学生能准确理解原文，恰当地运用翻译技巧。译文内容准确，语言通畅、结构清晰，基本满足专业研究、业务工作，以及介绍中外国情或文化的需求。

**第四部分：写作（Writing）**

本部分采用命题作文的形式，共1题，议论文/应用文写作，**共20分**。本部分测试学生能根据要求，在规定时间内，恰当地运用写作技巧，写出一篇长度100-160个单词的短文（应用文、议论文等）。要求学生遣词造句简短、清晰、切中题意、无明确语法错误、条理清楚。

**八、测试项目、内容、题型及分值分配表**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **题号** | **测试项目** | **测试内容** | **题型** | **百分比** |
| I | 词汇及语法结构 | 词汇 | 单项选择 | 10% |
| 语法 |
| II | 阅读理解 | 语篇 | 单项选择 | 40% |
| III | 英译汉 | 句子翻译 | 单项选择 | 15% |
| 段落翻译 | 主观题 | 15% |
| IV | 写作 | 议论文或应用文（通告、建议信、申请书、倡议书等） | 短文写作 | 20% |
| 合计 |  |  |  | 100% |

**试题样卷**

**Part Ⅰ Vocabulary and Structure (10%)**

**Directions:** *There are 10 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence, and then write the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

1. The doctor warns Jack \_\_\_\_\_ stop \_\_\_\_\_ because it is bad for his health.

A. to; smoking B. not; to smoke C. to; to smoke D. not to; smoking

2. -The traffic is too busy. We have to drive slowly.

-I think more new roads \_\_\_\_\_ in our city.

A. should be built B. should build C. have built D. build

3. Your advice is very \_\_\_\_\_ to me. I’m sure our activity will be more meaningful.

A. terrible B. comfortable C. impossible D. valuable

4. To work\_\_\_\_\_ with the machine, you must read the instructions carefully.

A. firstly B. naturally C. efficiently D. generally

5. My suggestion is that she \_\_\_\_\_ more exercise, which will do a lot of good to her.  
　 A. takes B. must take C. take D. took

6. I finally \_\_\_\_\_ to study much harder in the future.

A. prepared B. made up my mind C. worked out D. made out

7. -What’s your brother doing? -I’m not sure. He might \_\_\_\_\_ TV

A. watch B. watched C. be watched D. be watching

8. -The news says a dog \_\_\_\_\_ a kid and the kid’s parents had a fight with the owner of the dog.

-I think the dog’s owner should walk the dog with a rope.

A. dealt with B. worried about C. ran after D. walked into

9. I don’t like \_\_\_\_\_ you speak to your manager.

A. the way B. / C. the way which D. the way of which

10. I’d like to express my thanks to everyone \_\_\_\_\_ served the community.

A. which B. who C. where D. when

**Part II Reading Comprehension (40%)**

**Directions：** *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or incomplete sentences. For each of them there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

**Passage 1**

In the 1960s, medical researchers Thomas Holmes and Richard Rahe developed a checklist of stressful events. They appreciated the tricky point that any major change can be stressful. Negative events like “serious illness of a family member” were high on the list, but so were some positive life-changing events like marriage. When you take the Holmes-Rahe test you must remember that the score does not reflect how you deal with stress-it only shows how much you have to deal with. And we now know that the way you handle these events dramatically affects your chances of staying healthy.

By the early 1970s, hundreds of similar studies had followed Holmes and Rahe. And millions of Americans who work and live under stress worried over the reports. Somehow, the research got boiled down to a memorable message. Women’s magazines ran headlines like “Stress causes illness!” If you want to stay physically and mentally healthy, the articles said, avoid stressful events.

But such simplistic advice is impossible to follow. Even if stressful events are dangerous, many-like the death of a loved one-are impossible to avoid. Moreover, any warning to avoid all stressful events is a prescription(处方) for staying away from opportunities as well as trouble. Since any change can be stressful, a person who wanted to be completely free of stress would never marry, have a child, take a new job or move.

The idea that all stress makes you sick also ignores a lot of what we know about people. It assumes we’re all vulnerable(脆弱的) and passive in the face of the adversity(逆境). But what about human initiative and creativity? Many come through periods of stress with more physical and mental strength than they had before. We also know that a long time without change or challenge can lead to boredom, and physical and mental strain.

11. The result of Holmes-Rahe’s test tells us \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the way you handle major events may cause stress

B. what should be done to avoid stress

C. what kind of event would cause stress

D. how to cope with sudden change in life

12. The studies on stress in the early 1970s led to\_\_\_\_\_.

A. widespread concern over its harmful effects

B. great fear over the mental disorder it could cause

C. an intensive research into stress-related illnesses

D. popular avoidance of stressful jobs

13. The score of the Holmes-Rahe’s test shows \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how much pressure you are under

B. how positive events can change your life

C. how stressful a major event can be

D. how you can deal with life-changing events

14. Why is “such simplistic advice” (Line 1, Para.3) impossible to follow?

A. No one can stay on the same job for long.

B. No prescription is effective in relieving stress.

C. People have to get married someday.

D. You could be missing opportunities as well.

15. According to the passage people who have experienced ups and downs may become \_\_\_\_.

A. nervous when faced with difficulties B. physically and mentally strained

C. more Capable of coping with adversity D. indifferent toward what happens to them

**Passage 2**

We don’t have beds in the spacecraft（宇宙飞船）, but we do have sleeping bags. During the day, when we are working, we leave the bags tied to the wall, out of the way. At bedtime we untie them and take them wherever we have chosen to sleep.

On most spacecraft flights everyone sleeps at the same time. No one has to stay awake to watch over the spacecraft; the craft’s computers call us on the radio.

On the spacecraft, sleep-time does not mean nighttime. During each ninety-minute orbit（轨道）the sun “rises” and shines through our windows for about fifty minutes, then it “sets” as the spacecraft takes us around the dark side of the Earth. To keep the sun out of our eyes, we wear black sleep masks.

It is surprisingly easy to get comfortable and fall asleep in space. Every astronaut sleeps differently: some sleep upside down, some sideways, and some right side up. When it’s time to sleep, I take my bag, my sleep mask and my tape player with earphones and float up to the flight deck（驾驶舱）.Then I get into the bag, and float in a sitting position just above a seat, right next to a window. Before I pull the mask down over my eyes, I relax for a while, listening to music and watching the Earth go by under me.

16. When the astronauts are working, sleeping bags are fastened \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. to the wall  B. to their seats C. onto the flight deck D. anywhere they like

17. Why can all the astronauts sleep at the same time?

A. They have to follow the same timetable.

B. The radio will take care of the aircraft for them.

C. There are enough sleeping bags in the spacecraft.

D. There is no need for them to watch over the spacecraft.

18. To relax himself before sleep, the writer often \_\_\_\_\_.

A. makes a bed B. gets into his bag C. listens to music D. wears a glass   
19. How long does it take the spacecraft to go round the Earth?

A. Forty minutes. B. Fifty minutes. C. Ninety minutes. D. Twenty-four hours.

20. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
 A. Traveling in Space B. Sleeping in the Spacecraft  
 C. Equipment Used by Astronauts D. The Earth Seen from Outer Space

**Passage 3**

If you ever went to the United States to study in a college or a university, one of the first things you would have to do is to open a checking account. If you went to a bank to open an account, you would probably go through most of the following procedures. Not all banks have the same requirements for opening new accounts, of course, and the routine may vary somewhat.

First you would go to the New Account Department and fill out a signature card. In order to open an account, you would have to offer proof of your identity. A passport is one of the best kinds of identification to have, but other kinds are accepted, one of the most common is a driver’s license.

You would need to have a permanent address in the city, and you would also be asked to supply the name of a permanent resident who is willing to recommend you. For this purpose, you could use the name of your landlord or landlady, for example, or the name of the foreign student advisor at the university. And last but not least, you would need to bring some cash with you in order to open your account. Many banks require a minimum cash deposit of $50.

21. The procedures for opening a checking account \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. are completely the same for all banks B. are completely different for all banks  
 C. vary a little from bank to bank D. have to be accepted by the customers

22. The first step to open an account is to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   
 A. prove your identity B. fill out your signature card

C. present your passport D. show your driver’s license

23. In order to open an account, you should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. have a permanent address B. be a permanent resident

C. be able to drive D. have a foreign student advisor

24. From this passage we can know that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. it’s difficult to open a checking account in America

B. you must always keep at least $50 in your account

C. you must deposit $50 at least for opening an account

D. while studying in America, you must have a checking account

25. What is this passage mainly about?

A. How much money you should deposit in a bank.

B. What identification you should provide to open an account.  
 C. What should you do when you study in USA.

D. How you can open a checking account.

**Passage 4**

A new city may be exciting, but a move to a new city can be difficult. Here are a few ways to get to know a new city and its people:

Buy a guidebook(旅游手册) before you get to the city. Read the guidebook and look for interesting places to go.

When you get there, buy a city map. Look at the map and find a park. Buy a newspaper and read it in the park, or just watch the people. Look back at the guidebook, find the interesting places on your map, and make plans to visit them.

Buy a bus map. On sunny days, ride buses and look out a window. Talk to people. A bus stop is a good place for a conversation with a stranger

Taxi drivers know a lot about their city. Take taxis and ask the drivers about interesting neighborhoods(聚居区) in the city. Walk around the neighborhoods. Go shopping at the stores. Find a good restaurant and eat delicious new food.

If you love sports, go to a game and talk to other people. If you are interested in museums, spend a few hours there on a rainy day.

26. This text is about how to \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. build a new city B. drive in a new city

C. get to know a new city D. travel abroad

27. What does the text suggest you do before going to a new city?

A. Read a guidebook. B. Find a newspaper.

C. Buy a bus map. D. Use the internet.

28. The text suggests you take a taxi so that you can

A. travel faster B. make new friends

C. ask the driver about the city D. get to the right place

29. Where does the text suggest you read a newspaper?

A. In a park. B. At a bus stop. C. In a restaurant. D. At home

30. What does the text tell you to do if it rains?

A. Ride buses. B. Play games. C. Visit museums. D. Stay at home

**Part III Cloze (10 %)**

**Directions:** *There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

Can you imagine what life would be like if there were 31 telephones? You couldn’t call up your friends 32 the phone or talk to them. If a fire broke out in your house, you couldn’t 33 the fire department. If anyone was sick, you couldn’t call a 34 .

In our daily life, we 35 to communicate with each other. We do this mostly by speaking to other people and listening to 36 they have to say to us, and when we are close to them we can do this very 37 . 38 , our voices will not travel very far even when we shout, and it 39 to the invention of the telephone that we are still able to communicate with each other and hold talks. When we are far apart, we can 40 each other as clearly as if we were in the same room.

( ) 31. A. none B. no C. enough D. many

( ) 32. A. by B. on C. at D. in

( ) 33. A. call B. shout C. connect D. meet

( ) 34. A. teacher B. doctor C. manager D. fireman

( ) 35. A. must B. can C. need D. use

( ) 36. A. that B. what C. how D. when

( ) 37. A. hardly B. easily C. happily D. difficultly

( ) 38. A. If B. Though C. Unless D. However

( ) 39. A. helpful B. helps C. thanks D. thank

( ) 40. A. see B. hear C. listen D. look

**Part IV Translation (20 %)**

**Directions:** *This part, numbered 41 through 46, is to test your ability to translate English into Chinese. After each of the sentences numbered 41 to 45, you will read three choices of suggested translation marked A, B and C. You should choose the best translation and mark the corresponding letter on the* ***Answer Sheet****. And for the paragraph numbered 46, write your translation on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

41. Women would double their risk of suffering from lung cancer if they were exposed to 40 or more years of household tobacco smoke.

A.妇女在家里吸烟长达40年或更长时间，她们患肺癌的痛苦就会加倍。

B.家庭妇女接触油烟长达40年或更长时间，她们患肺癌的痛苦就会加倍。

C.妇女在吸烟的家庭环境中生活40年或更长时间，她们患肺癌的风险就会加倍。

42. Though technically quite advanced today, the Internet is far from being popular with average household users in some developing countries.

A.尽管互联网技术现在已经很先进，但在一些发展中国家还未受到家庭用户的广泛青睐。B.尽管互联网技术今天已经很先进，但在一些发展中国家还远远没有普及到一般家庭。C.尽管今天科学技术已经很先进，但在一些发展中国家互联网离大众的生活还是很远。

43. Scientists are eager to talk with other scientists working on similar problems.

A.科学家热衷于与从事类似课题研究的其他科学家交流。

B.科学家更容易与其他科学家谈话来解决相同的问题。

C.科学家很乐意在解决类似问题时同其他科学家交流。

44. Women are going after equality themselves instead of waiting for organizations to deliver it.

A.妇女正在追求属于自己的平等，而不是组织机构给予的平等。

B.妇女在等待组织机构带来平等，相反地自己则在后面跟随。

C.妇女正在自己追求平等而不是等待组织机构赐予平等。

45. It is still unusual to get a job without a face-to-face contact with your boss-to-be.

A.未经与你未来的老板面对面接触就得到一份工作，这依然是很罕见的。

B.不和你未来的老板面对面地签订合同就找到工作，这是非同寻常的。

C.找到一份工作就不想和你的老板见面，这是不常见的。

46. WeChat（微信）is an essential app(应用软件) for daily life. Far beyond just a powerful chat app, WeChat provides countless functions to manage life. You can use your WeChat Wallet to pay for almost anything: from restaurant meals to clothing in shops, movie tickets to flight tickets.  WeChat is also China’s most popular social media platform: through WeChat Moments(朋友圈)people share photos and stories.

**Part V Writing (20%)**

**Directions:** *For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled* ***Online Education*** *with at least 100 words. Please write it on the* ***Answer Sheet****.*

1. More and more people have turned to online education for degrees and self-improvement.

2. There are many reasons.

3. Your opinion

**试题答案**

**Part Ⅰ Vocabulary and Structure (每题1分，共10分)**

1-5 A A D C C 6-10 B D C A B

**Part II Reading Comprehension(每题2分，共40分)**

11-15 C A A D C 16-20 A B C C B

21-25 C B A C D 26-30 C A C A C

**Part III Cloze** (**每题1分，共10分)**

31-35 B B A B C 36-40 B B D C B

**Part IV Translation** (**共20分)**

41-45 C B A C A(**每题1分，共10分)**

46微信是日常生活中必不可少的应用程序。**(2分)** 微信远远不止是一个强大的聊天应用，它还提供了管理生活的无数功能。**(2分)** 你可以用你的微信钱包来支付几乎任何东西：从餐馆的饭菜到商店里的衣服，从电影票到机票。**(3分)** 微信也是中国最受欢迎的社交媒体平台：通过微信朋友圈，人们分享照片和故事。**(3分)**

**Part V Writing （共20分)**

**评分标准：**

17-20分:中心思想明确，切中题意，条理清楚，用词恰当，无语法、结构错误。

13-16分:中心思想较明确，基本切中题意，条理较清楚，用词较恰当，有些语法、结构错误。

7-12分:中心思想基本明确，基本切题，条理基本清楚，用词还恰当，语法、结构错误较多

4-6分:中心思想不够明确，基本不切题，缺乏条理性，重大语法、结构错误较多。

0-3分:中心思想不明确，不切题，没有条理性，重大语法、结构错误很多。