

武汉理工大学成人高等教育本科生申请学士学位
外国语统一考试

英语考试大纲

(非英语专业)

考试性质

本考试的目的在于客观、科学地检查申请学士学位的成人高等教育本科学生的英语语言基础知识及运用能力，促进我校成人高等教育本科学生提高其英语学习水平。考试对象为申请学士学位的非英语专业的各类成人高等教育本科生。

考试内容

本考试由五个部分组成：词汇与结构，阅读理解，完形填空，英译汉及短文写作，满分为120分，其中70分为客观性试题，50分为主观性试题。全卷分为第I卷和第II卷。第I卷包括词汇与结构、阅读理解、完形填空，共50小题。第II卷包括英译汉及短文写作：英译汉（5小题），短文写作（1篇）。全卷考试时间共计120分钟，全卷试题按顺序统一编号。

第1卷

第一部分 词汇与结构

(Part I. Vocabulary and Structure) :

主要测试考生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。共20小题，每题由一个不完整的句子及A、B、C、D 四个选项组成，考生应从四个选项中选出一个使该句完整、正确。

第二部分 阅读理解

(Part II. Reading Comprehension):

主要测试考生能否掌握所读材料的主旨和大意，了解说明主旨和大意的事实和细节；能否在理解字面意思的同时，根据所读材料进行一定的判断和推论；能否在理解个别句子意义的同时，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。共20小题，要求考生有一定的阅读速度阅读若干篇短文。篇章阅读量为1200词左右。每篇短文后有若干个问题，考生应根据短文内容从每题的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，所涉及的背景知识应为学生所理解，包括人物传记、社会、历史、地理、日常用语、科普常识等。
2. 体裁多样，可以包括叙述文、说明文、议论文等。
3. 文章语言难度适中。无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词用汉语注明词义。

第三部分 完形填空

(Part III. Cloze):

主要测试考生综合运用词汇的能力。共 10 小题。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文（约 200 词）中留出 10 个空白，每个空白为一题，每题有四个选项，要求考生在通读全文，理解短文大意的基础上结合学过的语法词汇知识选择一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构完整。

第 II 卷

第四部分 英译汉

(Part IV. Translation) :

主要测试考生将英语翻译成汉语的能力。共 5 小题。本部分有短文一篇，篇幅为 300 词左右，短文题材、体裁及语言难度与阅读理解部分相近，要求考生将短文中五个划线句子译成中文。

第五部分 短文写作

(Part V. Writing) :

主要测试考生用英语书面表达思想的一般能力。写作要求切题，能正确表达思想，内容连贯，无重大语言错误。满分为 30 分，考生所写短文应不少于 100 词。

考试形式与试卷结构

答题方式：闭卷、笔试。

答题工具：客观题使用 2B 铅笔作答，主观题使用黑色签字笔作答。

卷号	序号	题号	测试内容与题型		题目数	计分	测试时间
第 I 卷	I	1-20	词汇与结构	选择题	20	20	
	II	21-40	阅读理解	选择题	20	40	
	III	41-50	完形填空	选择题	10	10	
第 II 卷	IV	51-55	英 译 汉	翻译题	5	20	
	V		短文写作	写作题	1	30	
合 计					56	120	120 分钟

英语样题

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (20%)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. 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.

- The goods _____ when we arrived at the airport.
A. were just unloaded B. were just being unloaded
C. were just been unloaded D. had just unloaded
- The professor can hardly find sufficient grounds _____ his argument in favor of the new theory.
A. which to base on B. on which to base
C. to base on which D. which to be based on
- I think your words carry more weight than _____.
A. anybody else's B. that of anybody's C. anybody else D. else anybody's
- The second book was _____ by August 1996, but two years later, the end was still nowhere in sight.
A. to complete B. completed
C. to have been completed D. to have completed
- I would have gone to visit him in the hospital had it been at all possible, but I _____ fully occupied the whole of last week.
A. were B. was C. had been D. have been
- No difficulty and no hardship _____ discouraged him.
A. has B. have C. has been D. have been
- I always keep candles in the house _____ there is a power cut.
A. if B. in case C. on condition that D. when
- Some modern children's fiction deals with serious problems and situations with a realism seldom _____ in earlier books.
A. attempted B. attempting C. being attempted D. having attempted
- Written in a hurry, _____.
A. he made many mistakes in the paper B. there were a lot of mistakes in the paper
C. we found plenty of errors in her paper D. the paper was full of errors
- Some students prefer a strict teacher who tells them exactly what to do. Others prefer _____ to work on their own.
A. leaving B. to leave C. having been left D. to be left
- Our big surprise was a general agreement that there is _____ for change.
A. room B. space C. length D. dimension
- Though the long-term _____ can't be predicted, the project has been approved by the committee.
A. affect B. effect C. effort D. afford
- Not until the game had begun _____ at the sports ground.
A. had he arrived B. would he have arrived
C. did he arrive D. should he have arrived
- Beer is the most popular drink among male drinkers, _____ overall consumption is significantly higher than

that of women.

- A. whose B. which C. that D. what

15. Peter, who had been driving all day, suggested _____ at the next town.

- A. to stop B. stopping C. stop D. having stopped

16. I didn't know the word. I had to _____ a dictionary.

- A. look out B. make out C. refer to D. go over

17. In the _____ of the project not being a success, the investors would have to lose up to \$30 million.

- A. face B. time C. event D. course

18. The growth of part time and flexible working patterns, and of training and retraining schemes, _____ more women to take advantage of employment opportunities.

- A. have allowed B. allow C. allowing D. allows

19. These books, which you can get at any bookshop, will give you _____ you need.

- A. all the information B. all the informations
C. all of information D. all of the informations

20. The clothes a person wears may express his _____ or social position.

- A. curiosity B. status C. determination D. significance

Part II Reading Comprehension (40 %)

Directions: In this part there are 4 passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE you think is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

People often say that the Englishman's home is his castle. They mean that the home is very important and personal. Most people in Britain live in houses rather than flats, and many people own their homes. This means that they can make them personal, and change them in any way they like. Most houses have a garden, even if it is a small one, and the garden is usually loved. The house and the garden are the private space of a person. In a crowded city a person knows that he or she has a private space which is only for him or her and for invited friends.

People usually like to mark their space. If you are on the beach you may have spread your towels around you; on the train you may have put your coat or small bag on the seat beside you; in a library you may spread your books around you.

Once I was traveling on a train to London, I was in a section for four people and there was a table between us. The man opposite to me had his briefcase on the table. There was no space on my side of the table at all. I was unhappy. I thought he thought that he owned the whole table. I had been reading a book about nonverbal communication so I took various papers out of my bag and put them on his case! When I did this he suddenly became angry and his eyes nearly popped out of his head. I had taken up his space! A few minutes later I took my papers off in order to read them. He immediately moved his case to his side of the table.

21. What does the first sentence in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. The home matters greatly to Englishmen.
B. The home is more important than the castle.
C. The castle is more important than the home.
D. Englishmen usually live in home instead of a castle.

22. Which of the following is NOT the reason for most British to live in houses?
 - A. They love their houses more than their gardens.
 - B. They can make changes in the houses where they live.
 - C. They can own private space like the house and the garden.
 - D. They can keep the private space to themselves and friends.
23. According to Para. 2, if you spread your books around you in the library, it means _____.
 - A. you like to spread your books around you
 - B. you can read one of them easily on the table
 - C. you find no space for your books on the seat
 - D. you want to tell others the space belongs to you
24. How did the man opposite to the writer show he owned the whole table?
 - A. He sat in a section for four people.
 - B. He placed his briefcase on the table.
 - C. He was traveling on a train to London.
 - D. He was reading a book on communication.
25. The writer tried to get back his space by _____.
 - A. moving the case off the table
 - B. reading papers on the briefcase
 - C. putting papers on the man's case
 - D. showing the books concerned to the man

Passage Two

Traditional leather men laugh at the claims made for plastic. They say that plastic shoes are hot in summer and cold in winter. It is not so good as leather, and plastic of high quality is not cheap enough to make it profitable for shoemakers to change from leather.

This may be true for men, who buy strong, comfortable and well-made shoes. Women, however, want fashionable shoes, and do not care too much about what they are made of as long as they look smart. The high quality of leather needed to make smart and attractive women's shoes is very expensive and these shoes are so well made that they outlast the rapid changes of fashion. Only a few women can afford to buy a new pair of leather shoes each time the fashion changes.

Perhaps there will be two kinds of shoemakers in the future, those making shoes for men and the luxury markets for women, whose material will be leather, and those aiming at the popular market for women. Does this mean that men will only be able to buy strong, lasting, leather shoes, and women only able to afford cheap, fashionable, plastic shoes made to last only for a few months?

26. Which of the three paragraphs represents primarily a guess about the future?
- A. Only the second. B. Only the third.
- C. The first and the second. D. The second and the third.
27. Women seem more likely to use plastic shoes than men because women _____.
- A. are more interested in style B. don't want shoes that wear well
- C. can't afford to pay as much for shoes D. focus more on what the shoes are made of
28. Women who _____ will continue to wear leather shoes according to the author.
- A. are interested in fashion B. want new shoes frequently
- C. search for a bargain D. are wealthy
29. The author's purpose in this passage is primarily to have us _____.

- A. become aware of differences between men and women
 - B. know about modern techniques in shoe making
 - C. enjoy an interesting story about shoes
 - D. think about future changes in shoes
30. What is the author's attitude about making shoes of plastic?
- A. He does not express his own attitude.
 - B. He favors them for both men and women.
 - C. He favors them for women but not for men.
 - D. He is against them for both men and women.

Passage Three

It is difficult to imagine what life would be like without memory. The meanings of thousands of everyday perceptions, the bases for the decisions we make, and the roots of our habits and skills are to be found in our past experiences, which are brought into the present by memory.

Memory can be defined as the capacity to keep information available for later use. It includes not only "remembering" things like arithmetic or historical facts, but also involves any change in the way an animal typically behaves. Memory is involved when a rat gives up eating grain because he has *sniffed* (闻到) something suspicious in the grain pile. Memory is also involved when a six-year-old child learns to swing a baseball bat.

Memory exists not only in humans and animals but also in some physical objects and machines. Computers, for example, contain devices for storing data for later use. It is interesting to compare the memory-storage capacity of a computer with that of a human being. The instant-access memory of a large computer may hold up to 100,000 "words" — ready for instant use. An average U.S. teenager probably recognizes the meaning of about 100,000 words of English. However, this is but a fraction of the total amount of information which the teenager has stored. Consider, for example, the number of faces and places that the teenager can recognize on sight.

The use of words is the basis of the advanced problem-solving intelligence of human beings. A large part of a person's memory is in terms of words and combinations of words.

31. According to the passage, memory is considered to be _____.
 - A. an intelligence typically possessed by human beings
 - B. the basis for decision-making and problem-solving
 - C. an ability to store experiences for future use
 - D. the data mainly consisting of words
32. The comparison made between the memory capacity of a large computer and that of a human being shows that the computer's memory capacity is _____.
 - A. much smaller than an adult human being's
 - B. much smaller even than a teenager's
 - C. much bigger than a normal adult
 - D. the same as a teenager's
33. The whole passage implies that _____.
 - A. animals are able to solve only very simple problems
 - B. only human beings have problem-solving intelligence
 - C. animals solve problems by instinct rather than intelligence
 - D. a person's memory is different from a computer's in every respect
34. The phrase "in terms of" in the last sentences can best be replaced by _____.
 - A. "in connection with"
 - B. "expressed by"
 - C. "existing in"
 - D. "in contrast with"

35. The topic of the passage is “_____”

- A. The computer can replace human for storing data in the future.
- B. Memory is of vital importance to life.
- C. How is a person's memory so different from an animal's?
- D. What is contained in memory?

Passage Four

Most Americans would agree, one of the United States' most pressing social problems is the breakdown of the two-parent family. Today, millions of American children grow up without fathers, often in poverty. Too often, these children lack the love and guidance they desperately need—and which they would ordinarily receive from two responsible parents. Traditionally, American parents have placed the needs of their children above their own, often delaying their own *gratification* (享受) or sacrificing material comforts in the interests of their children's future. At present, however, nearly one half of all new marriages end in divorce, with often troubling consequences for the children involved. Worse, every year, thousands of teenage, unmarried Americans become mothers outside the context of *wedlock* (婚姻) altogether, with generally disastrous results for the mothers and children alike and for American society more generally. In refreshing contrast, Chinese continue to value intact marriages. This is not to say that Chinese marriages are all perfect—they certainly are not, judging from increasing rates of divorce and *extramarital* (婚外) affairs—but the willingness of Chinese to set aside their own needs and stay together for the sake of the children is admirable and worthy of study.

36. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.

- A. the influence of divorce over children
- B. the breakdown of the two-parent family in the US
- C. the Chinese marriage is a good example for Americans
- D. the necessity for parents to place children's needs above their own

37. Which of the following best summarizes the author's attitude towards Chinese marriage?

- A. Indifferent.
- B. Joyful.
- C. Critical.
- D. Admiring.

38. According to the author, parents should _____.

- A. never divorce if they have children
- B. sacrifice everything for their children
- C. give their children love and guidance
- D. avoid troubling children if they've divorced

39. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Most American parents place their own needs above the children's.
- B. Unmarried mothers have to bring up their children in poverty.
- C. Chinese marriages are not without problems.
- D. Divorce rate in the US has reached 50%.

40. The text is taken from _____.

- A. a police report
- B. a legal document
- C. a medical magazine
- D. a cultural exchange essay

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 with a single line through the center.

Knowing why English people always look for an empty compartment and are unwilling to talk to strangers, I thought I was going to have a quiet trip to Scotland. That 41 me as I had a lot of work to do in 42 for my business meeting the following day. I always travel long distance by 43 as I can sit down and work at a table and in any 44 I find both driving and flying very nerve-racking and 45.

The journey turned 46 to be something of a nightmare. Our train was 47 by heavy snowfalls. When it became clear that rescue would take some time, every body piled into one carriage to huddle together for warmth. So I spent the night singing and 48 and listening to stories. We were airlifted out 49 helicopter in the morning.

Despite the 50 on the way, I am glad I took the train as some of my colleagues, traveling by car, never arrived at the morning.

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|--------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 41. A. happened | B. suited | C. occurred | D. fitted |
| 42. A. preparation | B. size | C. store | D. need |
| 43. A. car | B. truck | C. train | D. flight |
| 44. A. event | B. example | C. condition | D. case |
| 45. A. pleasing | B. exhausting | C. surprising | D. interesting |
| 46. A. in | B. on | C. off | D. out |
| 47. A. blocked | B. discovered | C. signed | D. removed |
| 48. A. tell | B. told | C. telling | D. to tell |
| 49. A. at | B. by | C. with | D. on |
| 50. A. quietness | B. trouble | C. happiness | D. rescue |

Part IV Translation (20 %)

Directions: Read the following passage carefully. Then translate the underlined sentences marked from 51-55 into Chinese. You should write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

Faces, like fingerprints, are unique. Did you ever wonder how it is possible for us to recognize people? (51) Even a skilled writer probably could not describe all the features that make one face different from another. Yet a very young child---or even an animal, such as a pigeon-can learn to recognize faces. We all take this ability for granted.

We also tell people apart by how they behave. (52) When we talk about someone's personality (个性), we mean the ways in which he or she acts, speaks, thinks and feels that make that individual different from others.

Like the human face, human personality is very complex. (53) But describing someone's personality in words is somewhat easier than describing his face. If you were asked to describe what a "nice face" looked like, you probably would have a difficult time doing so. But if you were asked to describe a "nice person," you might begin to think about someone who was kind, considerate, friendly, warm, and so forth.

There are many words to describe how a person thinks, feels and acts. Gordon Allport, an American psychologist, found nearly 18 000 English words characterizing differences in people's behavior. (54) And many of us use this information as a basis for describing, or typing, his personality. Bookworms, conservatives, military types-people are described with such terms.

People have always tried to "type" each other. Actors in early Greek drama wore masks to show the audience whether they played the *villain's* (坏人) or the hero's role. In fact, the words "person" and "personality" come from the Latin persona, meaning "mask." Today, most television and movie actors do not wear masks. (55) But we can easily tell the "good guys" from the "bad guys" because the two types differ in appearance as well as in actions.

Part V Writing (30 %)

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition about *Make wise use of the Internet*. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline below:

1. The Internet has greatly changed peoples' life.
2. However, some people become, especially young men, *addicted* (上瘾) to it.
3. How to make wise use of the Internet?

英语样卷参考答案

Part I Vocabulary and Structure (1×20)

1.B	2.B	3.A	4.B	5.B	6.B	7.B	8.A	9.D	10.D
11.A	12.B	13.C	14.A	15.B	16.C	17.C	18.D	19.A	20.B

Part II Reading Comprehension (2×20)

21.A	22.A	23.D	24.B	25.C	26.B	27.A	28.D	29.D	30.A
31.C	32.B	33.A	34.B	35.B	36.B	37.D	38.C	39.C	40.D

Part III Cloze Test (1×10)

41.B	42.A	43.C	44.D	45.B	46.D	47.A	48.C	49.B	50.B
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Part IV Translation (20 points)

【参考译文】

51. 即便是经验丰富的作家也不可能把区别两个面孔的所有特点描述出来。
52. 当谈起某个人的个性时，我们是指他或她同其他人不同的行为、说话或感觉的方式。
53. 但是用词来描绘一个人的个性要比描绘一个人的面孔要稍许容易些。
54. 我们大部分人使用这个信息作为基础，来描述或区别人的个性。
55. 我们能容易地区分好人和坏人，因为这两类人在外表和行为上不同。

Part V Writing (略) (30 points)