



# 福建省高校专升本统一招生考试 大学英语水平测试大纲 (非英语专业)

## 一、总则

国家教育部高教司在“关于印发《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)的通知”[(2000)57号文件]中指出,高职高专教育以培养学生实际运用语言能力为目标,突出教学内容的实用性和针对性;针对目前高职高专学生入学水平参差不齐的情况,实行统一要求、分级指导的原则。《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(以下简称《基本要求》)对英语教学提出了应达到的合格要求,把教学和测试分为A、B两级。B级是过渡要求,A级是标准要求。

福建省高职高专升本科英语水平测试根据《基本要求》的精神,参照福建省教育厅组织编写的《英语基础教程》(高职高专版)系列教材的教学内容,全面考核《基本要求》中所提出的各项目标。《基本要求》中指出:高职高专教育英语课程的教学目的是,经过180-220学时的教学,使学生掌握一定的英语基础知识技能,具有一定的听、说、读、写、译的能力,从而借助词典阅读和翻译有关英语业务资料,在涉外交际的日常活动中进行简单的口头和书面交流,并为今后进一步提高英语的交际能力打下基础。为此,这项考试主要考核学生运用语言的能力,同时也考核学生对语法结构和词语用法的掌握程度。

本考试是一种标准化考试。考试范围主要是《基本要求》中所规定的A级要求。为保证试卷的信度和效度,试卷采用主观题与客观题相结合的形式,能较全面地考核学生有关语言的基础知识和运用语言的能力。考试每年组织一次,由省教育厅组织实施。

## 二、考试内容

本考试包括五个部分:听力理解(暂不考)、阅读理解、词语用法与语法结构、完形填空或英译汉、短文写作。全部题目按顺序统一编号。

第一部分:听力理解(暂不考)(Part I: Listening Comprehension)。共20题,考试时间为30分钟。这一部分共有四种形式,每次考试选择其中的三种形式。第一种形式为单句(statement),共10题,每题一个句子。录音只放一遍。每题0.5分;第二种形式为对话(conversation),共10题,每题一组对话,对话后有一个问句。录音只放一遍。每题1分;第三种形式为短文(passage)。一篇约150至200词的短文和5个问题。问题在试卷册上印出。录音放两遍。每题1分;第四种形式为听写填空(spot dictation)。一篇约150词的短文,其中空出10个空格,要求考生填入正确的词或词组,录音放三遍。每一空格0.5分。

听力部分的每题约有15秒的间隙,要求考生从试卷所给的每题4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案,或补全句子。录音的语速为每分钟120词。

### 选材原则:

1、福建省教育厅组织编写的《英语基础教程》(高职高专版)系列教材所提供的话题。对话与单句部分均为日常生活或交际场合中的一般用语与对话。

2、短篇听力材料为题材熟悉的讲话、故事、叙述、解说等。

3、所用词语不超出《基本要求》中所规定的A级词汇。

第二部分:阅读理解(Part II: Reading Comprehension)。共20题,考试时间为50分

钟。要求考生阅读若干篇短文，总阅读量不超过 1000 词。这一部分共有两种形式。第一种形式为 3 篇短文，每篇短文后有 5 个问题，考生应根据文章内容从每题的 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳的答案；第二种形式为一篇短文，短文后有 5 个问题，考生应根据文章内容，用自己的话简短回答问题。（一般每题答案不超过 10 个词）

选材原则：

1、阅读文章题材广泛，包括社会、文化、日常生活知识、科普常识等方面。但所涉及的文章以学生所熟悉的背景知识为主。

2、体裁多样，包括议论文、说明文、叙述文等。

3、文章的语言难度以《基本要求》所规定的 A 级要求为标准，如有个别超纲的词或无法猜测而又影响理解的关键词，则用汉语注明词义。

阅读理解部分主要测试考生下列能力：

1、理解所读文章的主旨和大意，理解事实与细节；

2、理解句子的意义以及上下文的逻辑关系；

3、根据文章进行一定的判断和推论；

4、根据上下文推测、判断生词的意思；

5、理解文章的写作意图，作者的见解与态度。

阅读理解主要测试学生通过阅读较准确地查找与获取信息的能力。阅读要求有一定的速度。

第三部分：词语用法和语法结构（Part III: Vocabulary and Structure）。共 30 题，考试时间 20 分钟。题目中词和短语的用法占 50%，语法结构占 50%。要求考生从每题 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。

词语用法和语法结构部分的目的是测试学生运用词汇、短语及语法结构的能力。考试范围包括《基本要求》所规定的 A 级以下（包括 A 级）词汇和短语以及《基本要求》中所列出的语法结构表。

词语用法与语法结构主要考核学生：

1、掌握《基本要求》中 A 级所要求的词汇以及常用词组情况；

2、掌握英语语法结构的情况和对时态、语态的使用能力；

3、对非谓语动词以及各类从句的掌握情况；

4、对虚拟语气、强调句、倒装句以及主谓一致的使用能力。

第四部分：完形填空或英译汉（Part IV: Cloze Test or English to Chinese Translation）。这一部分共两种形式，每次考试选择其中一种形式。完形填空共 20 题，考试时间 20 分钟。在一篇题材熟悉、难度适中的短文（约 200 词）中留有 20 个空白，每个空白为一题，每题有 4 个选择项，要求考生在全面理解文章内容的基础上选出一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和语言结构恢复完整。填空的词汇包括结构词和实义词。综合填空的目的是测试学生综合运用语言的能力。

英译汉共 5 题。在阅读理解部分的 3 篇文章中，选择典型的、难度适中的 5 个句子，总词量不超过 100 词，在句子底下划横线。考生根据上下文的意思，正确理解，并将这 5 个句子译成汉语，译文达意。英译汉目的是测试学生阅读理解的准确程度以及汉语的表达水

平。

第五部分：短文写作（Part V: Writing）。共 1 题，考试时间为 30 分钟。要求考生在规定的时间内写出一篇 100-120 词的英语作文。试卷上将给出题目，或规定情景，或要求看图作文，或给出英语段首句要求考生续写，或用汉语给出每段的提纲，或给出关键词要求写出英语短文。作文要求能正确表达思想、内容切题、意义连贯，无重大的语法错误。写作的内容包括日常生活和一般熟悉的常识。

### 三、答题及计分方法

客观题用机器阅卷。要求考生从每题 4 个选择项中选出一个最佳答案，并在答案纸（Answer sheet）上该题的相应字母中间用铅笔划一条横线。每题只能选择一个答案，多选作答错处理。主观题答在规定的试卷上。

阅卷将按科学的评分标准评分。试卷各部分采用计数的方法，折算成百分制。

### 四、使用教材

福建省教育厅组织编写的《英语基础教程》（高职高专版）系列教材（厦门大学出版社出版发行）系本考试的教学与考生自学的主要教材。2004 年省高职高专升本科英语水平测试将依据《基本要求》所规定的 A 级要求命题。《英语基础教程》（高职高专版）系列教材按《基本要求》提出的各项目标编写，可供考生复习考试之用。

附注：高职高专升本科英语水平测试（非英语专业）暂不考听力理解部分。

福建省高校专升本统一招生考试

英语水平测试样题（1）

（非英语专业）

## Part I . Listening Comprehension

### Section A: 10 Statements

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 statements. Each sentence will be spoken just once. The sentence you hear will not be written out for you. After you hear each sentence, read the four choices in your test paper, marked, A, B, C, and D, and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Then, on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of answer you have chosen.

1. A. She should have her ears examined.  
B. She must listen to her teacher.  
C. She didn't pay attention to her teacher's opinion.  
D. She always does what the teacher tells her.
2. A. The plane left at 12:30 A. M.  
B. The plane left at 12:00 noon.  
C. The plane left at 11:30 P. M.



- D. The plane left at 1:00 P. M.
3. A. Pat went to the party with John.  
B. John was invited to Pat's party.  
C. John would not go to the party.  
D. Pat did not go to the party.
4. A. The tour was worth the time but not the money.  
B. The tour was not worth the time or the money.  
C. The tour was worth both the time and the money.  
D. The tour was not worth the time
5. A. I wrote you a letter.  
B. I called you.  
C. I let her call you.  
D. I went to see you.
6. A. There was plenty of time to get there.  
B. We needed more time to get there.  
C. We had to get there in time.  
D. We had a good time when we got there.
7. A. She failed the test.  
B. She needed more time to finish the test.  
C. In spite of her studying she found the test difficult.  
D. She did well on the test because she studied hard.
8. A. Despite its being rush hour, there was little traffic.  
B. There was not much traffic because it was rush hour.  
C. There was a lot of traffic because it was rush hour.  
D. Rush hour is before dark.
9. A. Although she has a scholarship, Ellen cannot attend the University.  
B. Ellen cannot get a scholarship until the University accepts her.  
C. Ellen attends the University on a scholarship.  
D. If Ellen gets a scholarship, she can attend the University.
10. A. We got good seats although we were late.  
B. We did not get good seats because we were late.  
C. We were too late, but we got good seats.  
D. We got good seats because we arrived on time.

#### Section B: Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 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 only once. After each conversation, 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 center.

11. A. Finish the work.  
B. Wait until next morning.  
C. Go home.  
D. Have a rest there.
12. A. The woman has chosen a color.  
B. The woman doesn't care which color is chosen.  
C. The woman is concerned about the color.  
D. The woman has chosen a different color.
13. A. At the stationer's.  
B. In the department store.  
C. At the bank.  
D. In the classroom.
14. A. After the woman.  
B. Ahead of the woman.  
C. At the same time as the woman.  
D. Later than the woman.
15. A. She is easy-going.  
B. She is an ill-natured person.  
C. She looks mean, but deep down she is kind.  
D. She is strict with her students.
16. A. The man himself.  
B. The man's mother.  
C. The cleaner.  
D. The woman.
17. A. \$20.58.  
B. \$58.00.  
C. \$78.58.  
D. \$100.58.
18. A. At the restaurant.  
B. At the man's clothes store.  
C. In the cinema.  
D. In a supermarket.
19. A. Interviewer and interviewee.  
B. Manger and clerk.  
C. Shop-girl and consumer.  
D. Landlady and tenant.
20. A. One hour.



- B. An hour and a half.
- C. Half an hour.
- D. Three quarters.

#### Section C: Spot Dictation

Directions: In this part, you will hear a passage three times. The passage is printed on your test paper with 10 blanks. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the missing words you have just heard.

More and more people today are realizing the importance of 21 physical exercise.

There are many different forms of exercise to 22 different tastes. For example, those who enjoy 23 sports may take up ball games. If they 24 exercise alone, they can have a run or take a walk in the morning or in the evening. 25, people can go swimming in the summer and go skating in the winter. 26, no matter what their interests are, people can always find one or more sports that are, people can always find one or more sports that are suitable to them.

However, the 27 of physical exercise must be chosen carefully. More harm than good will 28 if people choose the wrong form of exercise. For the aged, Qigong or Tai ji Boxing will suit them better than competitive sports. Those who have little spare time may have a regular run in the morning. Only if the kind of exercise is chosen 29 and performed regularly, will it 30 their health, work and study.

#### Part II. Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the first three passages 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. Answer the questions on the fourth passage.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

People are making more and more demands on the world's natural resources. If babies born in 1991 live for 80 years, the human population of the world may be anything from twice to three times the present total by 2070. In other words, they will have to share what is left of the earth's resources with between 10 and 15 billion other people. But hopefully there will be a significant decrease in the growth of population. What if this does not happen? The answer is that by the time before the babies born in 1991 reach the age of 40 they could be sharing resources with as many as 10 billion other people.

Limiting the pollution of water and the atmosphere, controlling the output of the chemicals that may be causing global warming the climate change, and eating less meat may go some way to help, but can anyone seriously imagine that these are going to solve the problems of the "baby class" of '91?

There is no getting away from the fact that people are responsible for the present state of the world, and only people can solve the problems. The decisions have to be taken by people as members of national and local governments; as leaders and decision-makers in industry; as scientists and technologists; as professional engineers and designers; as religious leaders and as

individual citizens.

31. Which of the following can be the title for this passage?
- A. Making More Demands on the Natural Resources.
  - B. Limiting the Pollution of Air and Water.
  - C. Reducing the World Population.
  - D. Saving the Babies of '91?
32. What is meant by “the problems of the ‘baby class’ of '91”?
- A. A large number of babies will be born after 1991.
  - B. Babies born in 1991 won't live a long life.
  - C. The children of 1991 are not given good education.
  - D. The world will be over populated in 40 years.
33. This short passage is probably taken from\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a news report
  - B. a science fiction
  - C. an article by a medical worker
  - D. a government report
34. It is implied in the second paragraph that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. limiting the pollution is of the great importance
  - B. not all the people know how to save our planet
  - C. our planet is becoming warmer because of the pollution
  - D. we should eat less so that more people can be fed
35. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the last paragraph as people responsible for the present state of the world?
- A. Officials
  - B. Industrialists.
  - C. Businessmen.
  - D. Scientists.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Accidents are the major cause of death for all young people under 35. They are the fourth most frequent cause of death for all age groups in the U. S. —fourth only to heart disease, cancer and stroke. Each year thousands of Americans lost their lives in accidents, and thousands are permanently crippled.

By far the most common types of home accidents are falls. Each year over ten thousand Americans meet death in this way, within the four walls of their home, or in yards around their house. Nine out of ten of the victims are over 65. But people of all ages experience serious injuries as a result of home falls. It is impossible to guess how many injuries result from falls, but they must run into millions.

Falls can be a problem for all ages. In the process of growing up, children or teenagers often

will fall. Fortunately their bodies are springy, so they may suffer only skinned knees, bumps and bruises. But in an older person, the same fall may cause a broken arm, leg, and hip or other injury that requires hospitalization or medical care. As a person grows older, he may not fall any more often, but the result usually are more serious and may even be fatal.

Preschool children are often killed by falls from open windows and porches. Their normal curiosity and the urge to climb lead them to dangerous heights. Therefore, it is a parent's duty to keep small children away from stairways, open windows and porch railing. Gates, bars, and other means of protection should be used whenever possible.

Adults fall because they don't look where they are going. Running or taking two steps at a time invites falls. In trying to save an extra trip up the stairs by loading his arms with bundles or boxes that keep him from seeing where he is going, an adult may find it safer to make an extra trip.

36. The most common type of home accidents is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. choking
  - B. falling
  - C. drowning
  - D. burning
37. In this passage the author states that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. seat belts save lives
  - B. most accidents are avoidable
  - C. heart disease is the greatest killer of Americans
  - D. the death rate from work-related injuries is increasing
38. Most victims of falls are at least 65 years of age because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. old people fall more often than younger people
  - B. bones become stiff and brittle with age
  - C. elderly people take unnecessary risks
  - D. old people don't look where they are going as a result of poor eyesight
39. Adults are injured in falls as a result of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. boldness (勇敢)
  - B. dizziness (晕眩)
  - C. carelessness
  - D. weakness
40. From the page we may conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. as a cause of death in America, accidents rank first
  - B. the risk of accidents increases with a person's age
  - C. the head is injured more than any other part of the body
  - D. most people do not realize how serious falls can be

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage.



Each year millions of people suffer from the effect of alcohol and drug abuse, getting into illness, crime and death.

In the United States alone, 10 to 12 million men and women and their loved ones and families suffer from alcohol. Additional millions abuse alcohol at great cost in health and in lost productivity.

In Canada, it is said, “Alcohol increases business—for hospitals, ambulance drivers, doctors, and nurses.”

Alcohol abuse and dangerous drugs have swept through Europe. Soviet culture, too, is paying enormous social and economic costs.

Developing nations are bothered by drug problems—both ancient and modern. In this part of the world hundreds of millions request doctor to ease their miseries and problems in life.

These methods of coping are unhealthy solutions! It is time we understood why and found the way out of today’s greatest social problem surrounding this supposedly advanced 20<sup>th</sup> century.

41. This passage is primarily about \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the worldwide drug and alcohol abuse
  - B. the greatest social problem in Europe
  - C. the methods of coping with alcohol abuse
  - D. the enormous cost in health and in lost productivity
42. How many people in the United States have suffered from alcohol abuse?
- A. About 5%~6% of the whole population.
  - B. About one fourth of the population.
  - C. 10 to 12 million people and their families.
  - D. Hundreds of millions.
43. Which of the following Statements is NOT true?
- A. Alcohol and drug abuse is becoming a burning question.
  - B. The author suggests that the public cope with alcohol and drug abuse.
  - C. The alcohol abuse has damaged health.
  - D. Addicting agents come into being to treat the addicts.
44. The author strongly implies that the public should \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. reveal the relationship of heavy drinking and illness
  - B. help drug users to ease their miseries
  - C. take measures to improve alcohol business
  - D. seek for proper solutions to drug problems in time
45. According to the author, the drug abuse problem in Soviet Union \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is costing more money than in Europe
  - B. cannot be solved because it cost too much money
  - C. becomes a threat to society
  - D. is also severe

Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage. Complete each of the sentences with less than 10 words.

I have been studying optimists (乐观主义者) and pessimists (悲观主义者) for the past 25 years. The defining characteristic of pessimists is that they tend to believe bad events will last a long time, will undermine everything they do, and are their own fault. The optimists, who are confronted with the same hard knocks of this world, think about misfortune in the opposite way. They tend to believe defeat is just a temporary setback, that its causes are confined to this case. The optimists believe defeat is not fault; circumstances, bad luck, or other people brought it about. Such people are not bothered by defeat. Confronted by a bad situation, they perceive it as a challenge and try harder.

These two habits about thinking about causes have consequences. Literally hundreds of studies show that pessimists give up more easily and get depressed more often. These experiments also show that optimists do much better in school and at work. They regularly exceed the predictions of aptitude tests. When optimists run for office, they are more apt to be elected than pessimists are. Their health is unusually good. Evidence suggests they may even live longer.

Twenty-five years of study has convinced me that if we habitually believe, as does the pessimist, that misfortune is our fault, is enduring, and will undermine everything we do, more of it will happen to us if we believe otherwise. I am also convinced that if we are in the grip of this view, we will even get physically sick more often. Pessimistic prophecies (预言) are self-fulfilling.

Questions:

46. What has the author been doing in the past 25 years?

\_\_\_\_\_

47. What is the striking characteristic of the pessimist?

\_\_\_\_\_

48. What is typical of the optimist?

\_\_\_\_\_

49. The consequence of the pessimist doing is that \_\_\_\_\_.

50. So, we can come to the conclusion that \_\_\_\_\_.

### Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

51. It won't be long \_\_\_\_\_ we know each other well.

- |          |           |
|----------|-----------|
| A) after | B) until  |
| C) when  | D) before |

52. The shy girl felt \_\_\_\_\_ and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions.



- A) awkward                      B) amazed  
C) curious                         D) amused
53. No sooner had he sat down to lunch \_\_\_\_\_ there was a knock at the door.  
A) when                            B) that  
C) as                                 D) than
54. She is studying medical science now, but she \_\_\_\_\_ a lawyer.  
A) would be                        B) used to be  
C) formerly were                 D) had been
55. \_\_\_\_\_ the whole, it was a successful evening.  
A) On                                 B) At  
C) From                              D) In
56. The computer of this kind is \_\_\_\_\_ handling with all kinds of information.  
A) capable to                        B) able to  
C) capable of                        D) able of
57. Please sit down and make yourself\_\_\_\_\_.  
A) in the room                      B) at home  
C) fine                                D) easy
58. I'd just as soon\_\_\_\_\_rudely to her.  
A) that you won't speak        B) you not speak  
C) you didn't speak              D) your not speaking
59. He didn't thank me for the present. That is \_\_\_\_\_ annoyed me.  
A) which                            B) how it  
C) what it                            D) what
60. The climate in the mountain area has seriously \_\_\_\_\_his health. That is, the climate  
in the mountain area has a serious \_\_\_\_\_ upon his health.  
A) effected, affect                 B) affected, effect  
C) affected, affect                 D) affected, effect
61. This brand of products is \_\_\_\_\_ to that in quality.  
A) senior                            B) junior  
C) superior                         D) better
62. One must try his best to \_\_\_\_\_ to the new environment.  
A) adapt                             B) apt  
C) adopt                             D) adept
63. \_\_\_\_\_, he is not capable of teaching.  
A) A teacher as he is            B) As a teacher he is  
C) As a teacher                    D) Teacher as he is
64. If it \_\_\_\_\_ tomorrow, we won't go for a picnic.  
A) will rain                         B) should rain



- C) rains                      D) rained
65. We knew she wasn't English \_\_\_\_\_ she began to speak.  
A) once                      B) until  
C) the moment              D) as
66. We were struck by the extent \_\_\_\_\_ which teachers' decisions served the interest of the school rather than those of the students.  
A) to                      B) for                      C) in                      D) with
67. It is desirable that he.  
A) gives up trying              B) give up trying  
C) would give up              D) is going to give up trying
68. It was \_\_\_\_\_ he had made such great contributions to the world peace that he won the Nobel Prize for Peace.  
A) that                      B) because                      C) since                      D) for
69. The mere fact \_\_\_\_\_ most people believe nuclear war would be madness does not mean that it will not occur.  
A) what                      B) which                      C) that                      D) why
70. \_\_\_\_\_ from space, our earth, with water covering 70% of its surface, appears as a "blue planet".  
A) Seeing                      B) To be seen                      C) Seen                      D) Having seen
71. Mr. Johnson preferred \_\_\_\_\_ heavier work to do.  
A) to be given                      B) to be giving  
C) to have given                      D) having given
72. This year's total output value of industry and agriculture will increase \_\_\_\_\_ 5 percent over last year.  
A) to                      B) of                      C) with                      D) by
73. The government has got a \_\_\_\_\_ deficit (赤字) of 20 billion dollars.  
A) economical                      B) economic  
C) monetary                      D) financial
74. I \_\_\_\_\_ very successful in my work so far.  
A) haven't been                      B) hadn't been  
C) wasn't                      D) am not
75. I'd like to \_\_\_\_\_ a special seat for the concert of May 3.  
A) deserve                      B) reserve  
C) preserve                      D) conserve
76. We must \_\_\_\_\_ that our customs and habits are different from theirs.  
A) take into account              B) bring forward  
C) keep in mind                      D) come true
77. She \_\_\_\_\_ be Canadian because she's got a British passport.

- A) mustn't                      B) has not to  
C) can't                         D) needn't

78. I was able at last to \_\_\_\_\_ my friend to take my advice.

- A) persist                        B) persuade  
C) dissuade                      D) convince

79. A man of words and not of deeds is \_\_\_\_\_ a garden full of weeds.

- A) as                      B) with                      C) to                      D) like

80. George doesn't trust anyone. He won't lend you any money \_\_\_\_\_ you promise in writing to pay him back.

- A) unless                      B) in case                      C) as long as                      D) until

Part IV. cloze

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the one that best fits into the passage.

Smoking, which may be a pleasure for some people, is a serious source of discomfort for their fellows.

81 medical authorities express their 82 about the effect of smoking 83 the health not only 84 those who smoke but also of those who do not. In fact, 85 who must unintentionally (无意地) breathe the air polluted by tobacco smoke may 86 more than the smokers themselves. As you are 87, a large number of our students have 88 in an effort to 89 the university to ban (禁止) smoking in the classrooms. I believe they are completely right 90 their aim. 91, I would hope that it is 92 to achieve this by 93 the smokers to use good judgment and show concern 94 others rather than by regulation.

Smoking is 95 by laws in theaters and in halls used for 96 films as well as in laboratories where there 97 be a fire hazard (危险). Elsewhere, it is up to your good sense. I am 98 asking you to maintain 99 in the auditoriums (礼堂), classrooms and seminar rooms. This will prove that you have the non-smokers' health and well being 100, which is very important to a large number of our students.

- |                    |              |                |             |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 81. A. Still       | B. More      | C. But         | D. Further  |
| 82. A. concern     | B. doubt     | C. interest    | D. pleasure |
| 83. A. on          | B. in        | C. with        | D. to       |
| 84. A. to          | B. about     | C. with        | D. of       |
| 85. A. non-smokers | B. smokers   | C. people      | D. students |
| 86. A. endure      | B. suffer    | C. suffer from | D. tolerate |
| 87. A. realize     | B. awake     | C. aware       | D. informed |
| 88. A. linked      | B. connected | C. associated  | D. joined   |
| 89. A. make        | B. persuade  | C. cause       | D. tell     |
| 90. A. to          | B. of        | C. in          | D. for      |
| 91. A. But then    | B. However   | C. Further     | D. Moreover |



92. A. likely                      B. probable                      C. capable                      D. possible  
93. A. pleading                      B. begging                      C. insisting                      D. calling on  
94. A. with                      B. for                      C. to                      D. in  
95. A. prohibited                      B. stopped                      C. pressed                      D. prevented  
96. A. playing                      B. demonstrating                      C. showing                      D. exhibiting  
97. A. will                      B. should                      C. may                      D. must  
98. A. reluctantly                      B. therefore                      C. finally                      D. so  
99. A. "No Smoking"                      B. "Non Smoking"                      C. "Not Smoke"                      D. Non smoke  
100. A. by heart                      B. from your heart                      C. in mind                      D. on your mind

Part V. Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic "Hobbies". You must base your composition on the following instructions ( given in English).

1. Hobbies are activities in which one participates strictly for amusement.
2. Some people collect things as a hobby.
3. My hobby is

参考答案

Part I Listening Comprehension Script:

Key to Section A (Statements)

- (C) 1. She should have listened to her teacher's advice.  
(A) 2. Their flight was scheduled to depart at noon, but the plane was delayed for half an hour.  
(D) 3. Pat refused to accept John's invitation to the party.  
(B) 4. The tour was worth neither the time nor the money.  
(B) 5. I was going to write you a letter, but I decide to call you instead.  
(A) 6. We had more than enough time to get there.  
(C) 7. Although Mary studied hard for the test, there were a lot of questions she couldn't answer.  
(A) 8. The traffic was very light even though it was rush hour.  
(D) 9. Ellen can't go to the University unless she gets a scholarship.  
(B)10. If we had arrived on time, we would have gotten good seats.  
(A)11. M: I'm so tired I think I'll go home now.  
W: I have to stay up until I finish the work.  
Q: What will the woman do?  
(B)12. M: Which color would you choose?  
W: It makes no difference to me.  
Q: What do we learn from this talk?  
(C)13. M: I'd like to cash a check. May I borrow your pen?



W: Sure. Don't you have an account here?

Q: Where does the conversation take place?

(B)14. M: Hi! I hope I haven't kept you waiting long.

W: Listen, I just got here myself.

Q: When did the man arrive?

(D)15. M: I'm always nervous when I'm around the teacher.

W: Me, too. I believe she is too hard on us.

Q: How do the students think of their teacher?

(B)16. W: Do you do your own laundry?

M: No, my mother does my shirts; and I take my suits to the cleaner's.

Q: who washes the man's shirts?

(C)17. M: How much did the trousers you're wearing cost?

W: Well, the material cost me \$58.00 and the tailor charged me with \$20.58.

Q: How much is all together?

(A)18. M: This menu is huge. I'm starving. What looks good to you?

W: Don't bother. Everything sounds good to me.

Q: Where does the conversation take place?

(D)19. M: Yes? Can I help you?

W: Yes. Do you still have that apartment for rent?

Q: What's the probable relationship between the two?

(C)20. M: If we hurry we can take the subway and save an hour, can't we?

W: Yes, the subway takes only half an hour to get there.

Q: How long does it take to get there by the subway?

Section C (Spot Dictation)

- |              |          |                 |               |             |
|--------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| 21. regular  | 22. suit | 23. competitive | 24. prefer to | 25. Besides |
| 26. In short | 27. form | 28. result      | 29. properly  | 30. benefit |

Part II. Reading Comprehension

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 31. C | 32. D | 33. A | 34. B | 35. C | 36. B | 37. C | 38. B | 39. C |
| 40. D | 41. A | 42. C | 43. D | 44. D | 45. D |       |       |       |

46. Studying the optimists and the pessimists.

47. Misfortunes are their own fault and will last long.

48. Defeat is a temporary setback, which they'll challenge.

49. they give up more easily and get depressed more often.

50. trying to be optimistic is good to our study, work and health

Part III. Vocabulary and structure

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 51. D | 52. A | 53. D | 54. B | 55. A | 56. C | 57. B | 58. C | 59. D |
| 60. B | 61. C | 62. A | 63. D | 64. C | 65. C | 66. A | 67. B | 68. B |
| 69. C | 70. C | 71. A | 72. D | 73. D | 74. A | 75. B | 76. C | 77. C |

78. B    79. D    80. A

Part IV: Close

81. D    82. A    83. A    84. D    85. A    86. B    87. C    88. D    89. B

90. C    91. B    92. D    93. D    94. B    95. A    96. C    97. C    98. B

99. A    100. C

Part V: Writing

### Hobbies

Hobbies are activities in which one participates strictly for amusement. A hobby can be almost anything. Music is most popular. Many people play musical instruments. They play simply for fun in their free hours. Sports provide other favorite hobbies. Bicycling, skating, tennis and countless other sports are enjoyed by millions of people.

Some people collect things as a hobby. Stamps, coins, and paintings are all popular collections, and valuable, too. There are still hundreds of others, not necessarily valuable but still interesting, such as seashell collections, bottle collections, and so on. Gardening and cooking are two examples of common activities that become hobbies for many people. They devote a great deal of their spare time to them.

My hobby is playing guitar. I have been playing it since my first year in collage. I like to sing along when I play, too. My friends tell me that I am very good at it, but I don't know whether it is true. To me it is just an enjoyable hobby.

福建省高校专升本统一招生考试

英语水平测试样题（2）

（非英语专业）

### Part I . Listening Comprehension

#### Section A: 10 Statements

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 statements. Each sentence will be spoken just once. The sentence you hear will not be written out for you. After you hear each sentence, read the four choices in your test paper, marked, A, B, C, and D, and decide which one is closest in meaning to the sentence you heard. Then, on your Answer Sheet, find the number of the question and fill in the space that corresponds to the letter of the answer you have chosen.

1. A. Channel Three Carries CBS news.  
B. Channel Six carries CBS news.  
C. Channel Thirteen carries CBS news.  
D. Channel Thirty carries CBS news.
2. A. A used book is \$6 cheaper than a new book.  
B. A used book costs \$2.50.

- C. Mary saved \$3.50.  
D. A new book costs \$8.50.
3. Bill's sister graduated.  
B. When Bill graduated, his sister was proud of him.  
C. Bill was very proud of his sister.  
D. Bill was very proud when he graduated.
4. A. It is very dangerous to practice driving at the shopping center.  
B. Some places are better to practice driving than the shopping center.  
C. It is better not to practice driving at the shopping center.  
D. The shopping center is the best place to practice driving.
5. A. Both of my children came.  
B. Only my son came.  
C. Only my daughter came.  
D. Neither of my children came.
6. A. The new students are not homesick.  
B. The new students used to be homesick, but they are not homesick now.  
C. The new students have not been very long.  
D. Since I have been here longer than the new students, I am not homesick.
7. A. Mrs. Smith has traveled less than her husband has.  
B. Mrs. Smith always travels with her husband.  
C. Mrs. Smith's husband does not travel very far.  
D. Neither Mrs. Smith nor her husband travel very much any more.
8. A. You should go to Florida again this year.  
B. Although you usually go to Florida, this year you should go to California instead.  
C. This year you should go to Florida instead of to California.  
D. You should return to California this year.
9. A. John always tells secrets.  
B. John never tells secrets.  
C. John is meant to tell secrets.  
D. John keeps secrets.
10. A. Mr. Smith stopped drinking when his doctor told him that he had to.  
B. Mr. Smith's doctor did not stop drinking.  
C. Mr. Smith drinks in spite of his doctor's advice.

### Section B: Conversations

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 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 only once. After each conversation, 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 center.

11. A. To the hospital  
B. To the beach.  
C. To the department store.  
D. To a parking area.



12. A. Registration.  
B. When the line breaks.  
C. People who don't wait their turn.  
D. How long the line is.
13. A. Because he wanted to meet the woman's parents.  
B. Because he didn't know the woman's plans.  
C. Because he goes to a country house each August.  
D. Because he won't be able to take a holiday.
15. A. Friends.  
B. Late for the meeting.  
C. Hurry to the meeting.  
D. Take a bus.
16. A. Friends.  
B. Doctor and patient.  
C. Solesman and consumer.  
D. Teacher and student.
17. A. He can't read the clock.  
B. He can't write.  
C. He can't speak.  
D. He can't read books.
18. A. 5:10            B. 5:00  
C. 10:05            D. 9:55
19. A. In a bakery.        B. In a restaurant.  
C. On a farm.            D. In a hotel.
20. A. \$5.                B. \$4.5.  
C. \$2.5.                D. \$9.

Section C:

Directions: In this section, you will hear one short passage. At the end of the passage, you will hear five 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 center.

1. Who is the speaker?  
A. The head of the student organization.  
B. The dean of students.  
C. The director of Butler Hall.  
D. A college professor.
2. Which group of students is the speaker addressing?  
A. Those who will be on campus during a vacation.  
B. Those who work part-time in the administration offices.  
C. Those who normally live Butler Hall.  
D. Those who will be moving on campus in a few months.
3. Which season of the year is it?  
A. Spring.                B. Summer.  
C. Fall.                    D. winter.

4. For how long will the dormitories remain closed?
- A. For weekend.                      B. For five days.  
C. for ten days.                      D. For two weeks.
5. Which statement is TRUE about college facilities during the vacation period?
- A. Only a few facilities will be closed.  
B. Most facilities will be closed.  
C. Most facilities will operate on a reduced schedule.  
D. All facilities will be open.

## Part II. Reading comprehension

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each of the first three passages 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. Answer the questions on the four passages.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

When we meet another person for the first time, we are actually flooded with new information. Almost at once, we notice his appearance, style of dress, and manner of speech. Furthermore, as we listen to what he has to say and observe the things he does, we begin to form some ideas of what kind of person he is and what he intends to do. As you know from your own experience, though, we do not only gather these separate pieces of information. Instead, we go further and combine them into a unified picture. In short, we form an overall impression of each person we meet—an impression that can be favorable or unfavorable. But how precisely do we perform this task? How do we combine so much different information into a clear first impression with such quick speed? A great deal of research has been performed on this question, and results point to the following answer: We perform this task through a special type of averaging.

Expressed very simply our impressions of others seem to represent a weighted average of all information that can be gathered about them. That is, they reflect a process in which all information we have about others is averaged together—but with some facts, or input receiving greater sense. For example, in forming an impression of a new boss you would probably be influenced to a much greater degree by how this person gives you orders ( whether respectfully or not ) than by the color of his or her eyes. The fact that not all information about other persons affects our impressions of them to the same degree, raises an important question: Just what kinds of input receive the greatest weight? Again research provides some revealing(发人深思) answers.

26. This passage is mainly about\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. how our first impressions are expressed.  
B. how our first impressions are formed.  
C. how we can favorably impress others.  
D. how first impression affect our lives.
27. According to the passage, the first impression is\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the result of quick look.  
B. not based on enough information.  
C. a combination of pieces of information.  
D. the observation of what a person does.
28. Research has shown that first impressions are generally more influenced by\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the way others speak.

- B. appearance and style of dress.  
C. all information we have.  
D. certain types of information at hand.
29. The word “weight” in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. amount            B. research  
C. importance        D. burden
30. The following paragraph will most probably discuss \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. wrong first impression of other people.  
B. selected information for forming first impression.  
C. the importance of first impression in job situation.  
D. ways of making good first impression.

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.**

It is plain that in the year 2020 everyone will have at his elbow several times more mechanical energy than he has to-day.

There will be advances in biological knowledge as far-reaching as those that have been made in physics.

We are only beginning to learn that we can control our biological environment as well as our physical world population: by Malthus in about 1800 by Cripples in about 1900. It was the second time by using the new fertilizers. In the year 2020, starvation will be headed off by the control of the diseases and the heredity (遗传) of plants and animals —by shaping our own biological environment.

Now I come back to the haunting theme of automation. The most common species in the factory today is the man who works or minds a simple machine—the operator. By the year 2020, the repetitive tasks of industry will be taken over by the machines, as the heavy tasks were over long ago; and the mental tedium (乏味) will go the way of physical exhaustion. Today we still distinguish, even among repetitive jobs, between the skilled and the unskilled; but in the year 2020 all repetition will be unskilled. We simply waste our time if we oppose this change; it is as inevitable as the year 2020 itself.

31. The article was written to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. warn us of the impending (即将发生) starvation  
B. present facts about life in the near future  
C. oppose biological advances  
D. warn of the evil side of automation
32. Advances in biological knowledge  
A. kept pace with advances in physics  
B. responsible for the invention of new machines  
C. surpassed those in physics  
D. lagged behind those in physics
33. According to the passage, starvation \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can be predicted            B. is unavoidable  
C. can be prevented            D. is mainly caused by poor agriculture
34. Repetitive tasks in industry lead to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. physical exhaustion        B. mental stimulation



C. mental exhaustion                      D. extinction

35. If the predictions of the writer are realized, the demand for the unskilled workers in 21st century will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. very high                                  B. very low  
C. the same as today                      D. constantly rising

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

Psychologists now believe that noise has a considerable effect on people's attitudes and behavior. Experiments have proved that in noisy situations (even temporary ones), people behave more irritably and less cooperatively; in more permanent noisy situations, many people cannot work hard, and they suffer from severe anxiety as well as other psychological problems. However psychologists distinguish between "sound" and "noise". "Sound" is measured physically in decibels. "Noise" cannot be measured in the same way because it refers to the psychological effect of sound and its level of "intensity" depends on the situation. Thus, for passengers at an airport who expect to hear airplanes taking off and landing, there may be a lot of sound, but not much noise (that is, they are not bothered by the noise). By contrast, if you are at a concert and two people behind you are whispering you feel they are talking noisily even if there is not much sound. You notice the noise because it affects you psychologically. Both sound and noise can have negative effects, but what is most important is if the person has control over the sound. People walking down the street with earphones listening to music that they enjoy, are receiving a lot of decibels of sound, but they are probably happy hearing sounds that they control. On the other hand, people in the street without earphones must tolerate a lot of noise which they have no control over. It is noise pollution that we need to control in order to help people live more happily.

36. According to the passage people \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can not work better in a noisy situation  
B. will suffer from complete deafness because of noise pollution  
C. can be psychologically affected by working in very noisy factories  
D. may cooperate well in a noisy surrounding

37. "Sound", as defined by the psychologist, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can be measured in the same way that "noise" is measured  
B. may be extremely harmful to health  
C. is not at all different from "noise"  
D. can be measured by machines

38. People waiting at an airport \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. enjoy hearing airplanes taking off and landing  
B. are usually not troubled by the noise  
C. can easily tell sound from noise  
D. are often physically affected by the noise

39. People enjoy listening to music \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. though they are receiving a lot of decibels of sound in fact  
B. because it does not have any negative effect  
C. because they do not have to tolerate the noise around them  
D. even though it is sometimes unpleasant hearing strange sounds

40. We can conclude from the passage that we need to control noise pollution if \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we want to stay both psychologically and physically healthy

- B. we don't want to be physically dent(削弱)
- C. we want to cooperate well
- D. we don't want to be anxious

**Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage. Complete each of the sentences with less than 10 words.**

It seems to me that many British newspapers aren't really newspaper at all. They contain news. It is true, but much of this news only appears in print because it is guaranteed to shock, surprise appears in print because it is guaranteed to shock, surprise or cause a chuckle(轻声笑).

What should we expect to find in a real newspaper? Interesting political articles? Accurate report of what has been happening in distant corners of the world? Full coverage of great sporting event? In depth interviews with leading personalities? It is a sad fact that in Britain the real newspapers, the ones that report the facts, sell in thousands, while the popular papers that set out to shock or amuse have a circulation of several million. One inescapable(不可避免) conclusion is that the vast majority of British readers do not really want a proper newspaper at all. They just want a few pages of entertainment.

I buy the same newspaper every day. In this paper, political matters, both British and foreign, are covered in full. The editorial column may support government policy on one issue and oppose it on another. There is a full page of book reviews and quoted daily. So are the exchange rates of the world's major currencies. The sports correspondents are among the best in the country, while the standard of the readers' letters in absolutely first class.

If an intelligent person were to find a copy of this paper 50 years from now. he or she would still find it entertaining, interesting and instructive.

So my favorite newspaper is obviously very different from those popular papers that have a circulation of several million. But that does not mean that it is "better" or that they are "worse". We are not comparing like with dislike. A publisher printing a newspaper with a circulation of several million is running a highly successful commercial operation. The people who buy this product are obviously satisfied customers and in a free society everybody should have the right to buy whatever kind of newspaper he pleases.

- 41. What kind of news can be found most in the newspaper with a circulation of several millions?
- 42. What does the author conclude about the British readers?
- 43. What is the attitude of the author toward the popular papers?
- 44. What kind of newspaper does the author always buy?
- 45. What's the best title for the passage?

### Part III. Vocabulary and Structure

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 that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

- 46. The \_\_\_\_\_ child was learning to walk again gradually.
  - A) broken
  - B) harmed
  - C) injured
  - D) enable
- 47. It is high time you \_\_\_\_\_ what a bad impression your impatience makes on people.
  - A) realized
  - B) realize
  - C) will realize
  - D) should realize

48. The car was repaired but not quite to my \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) joy                                  B) pleasure  
C) attraction                          D) satisfaction
49. He promised me that the message \_\_\_\_\_ at once.
- A) could be sent                      B) would be sent  
C) must be sent                      D) be sent
50. All things \_\_\_\_\_, the planned trip will have to be called off.
- A) be considered                      B) considered  
C) considering                        D) having considered
51. I'm going to the hairdresser's to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) have cut my hair                  B) cut my hair  
C) have my hair cut                  D) cut me my hair
52. He hurried to the station \_\_\_\_\_ himself two hours early for the train.
- A) to find                                B) only to find  
C) finding                               D) to have found
53. They seem to have no interest in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) mutual                                B) only to find  
C) common                              D) usual
54. You are late for the meeting. \_\_\_\_\_ on time next time.
- A) Do be                                 B) To be surely  
C) Must be                                D) Make sure
55. One day I \_\_\_\_\_ a newspaper article about the retirement of an English professor at a nearby state college.
- A) came across                        B) came about  
C) came after                          D) came at
56. After seeing the film, \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the book was read by him  
B) the book made him want to read it  
C) he wanted to read the book  
D) the reading of the book interested him
57. I was startled when the waiter brought me the \_\_\_\_\_ for I hadn't thought chicken was so dear.
- A) massage                              B) menu  
C) note                                    D) paper
58. Now, the factory produces \_\_\_\_\_ all the factories in this city did in 1949
- A) ten times much chemicals  
B) as ten times much chemical  
C) much chemicals as ten times as  
D) ten times as much chemicals as
59. The boy was \_\_\_\_\_ by car and taken to hospital.
- A) run off                                B) run out  
C) run over                                D) run through
60. The factory is said \_\_\_\_\_ in a fire two years ago
- A) to have been destroyed



- B) to be destroyed  
C) to destroy  
D) to have destroyed
61. Mother's only objection \_\_\_\_\_ our going out was that it was too late  
A) for B) to  
C) against D) with
62. There were only a \_\_\_\_\_ number of students in the playground.  
A) few B) little  
C) scarce D) small
63. We can assign the work to \_\_\_\_\_ is reliable.  
A) whose B) whom  
C) whoever D) whomever
64. His explanation is not at all clear. I find it \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) essential B) confusing  
C) awful D) puzzled
65. The popularity of such schools is growing steadily \_\_\_\_\_ the high tuition fees.  
A) in spite of B) although  
C) instead of D) even if
66. Not until 1868 \_\_\_\_\_ made the capital of the state of Georgia.  
A) Atlante was B) was Atlanta  
C) when Atlants was D) when was Atlanta
67. Hand in your papers when you \_\_\_\_\_ the test.  
A) are finishing B) will finish  
C) will have finished D) have finished
68. They are nice boys and I'm sure you'll get on \_\_\_\_\_ them very well.  
A) with B) by  
C) toward D) beside
69. We \_\_\_\_\_ live in the country than in the city.  
A) predfer to B) had better  
C) would rather D) likes better to
70. We have not fixed the date \_\_\_\_\_ we shall start our holidays.  
A) and B) that  
C) when D) which
71. There is no doubt \_\_\_\_\_ he will succeed in his business.  
A) that B) whether  
C) what D) if
72. The Department of State in the U.S. handles international \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) business B) matters  
C) things D) affairs
73. The size of the audience, \_\_\_\_\_ we had expected, was well over one thousand.  
A) whom B) as  
C) who D) that
74. Prices for bikes can run \_\_\_\_\_ \$250.  
A) as high as B) so high to

- C) too high to                      D) so high as  
75. The money would be \_\_\_\_\_ in the afternoon  
A) possible                              B) convenient  
C) available                              D) satisfactory

Part IV. Translation

Directions:


The following 5 questions are taken from the passage in part II . Translation them into Chinese and write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

76. A great deal of research has been performed on this question, and results points to the following answer: we perform this task through a special type of averaging.  
77. There will be advances in biological knowledge as far-reaching as those that have been made in physics.  
78. Today we still distinguish, even among repetitive jobs, between the skilled and the unsailed; but in the year2020 all repetition will be unskilled.  
79. Psychologists now believe that noise has a considerable effect on people's attitudes and behavior.  
80. Both sound and noise can have negative effects, but what is most important is if the person has control over the sound.

Part V. Writing

Directions: For this part, you are to write a composition of no less than 100 words on “、Health and Sports”. Please write it on the ANSWER SHEET. The following are the key words for reference:

Health, important, healthy, enjoy, sports, exercise, increase, appetite, mind, sound, relaxed, and indulge.



参考答案

**Part I Listening Comprehension Script:**

Key to Section A (Statements)

- (C)1. CBS news is on Channel Thirteen at six o'clock,  
CBS (Columbia Broadcasting System).  
(D)2. Mary bought a used book for \$ 6, saving about \$2.50.  
(B)3. Bill's sister was very proud when he graduated.  
(D)4. There is no better place to practice driving than the shopping center.  
(A)5. I had just expected my daughter to come, but my son showed up too.  
(C)6. When the new students have been here a little longer, I'm sure that they will feel less homesick.  
(A)7. Mrs. Smith hasn't traveled nearly as much hedr husband has.  
(B)8. Instead of going back to Florida, you ought to go to California this year.  
(A)9. Although John never means to tell, he just can't keep a secret.  
(D)10. Mr.Smith would not stop drinking even though the doctor told him that he must.  
(B)11. M: Make sure you bring a bathing suit.  
W: And you bring the towels and a picnic lunch.  
Q: Where are they going?

- (C)12. M: Registration always takes so long.  
W: What bothers me is all the people who cut in line.  
Q: What bothers the woman?
- (B)13. M: I wish you had told me your holiday plans sooner.  
W: I'm sorry, I thought you know I go to my parents' country house each August.  
Q: Why is the man upset?
- (D)14. M: If you are in a hurry you can take the subway.  
If you want to look round, take a bus.  
W: Actually I don't have to be at the meeting before noon.  
Q: What will the woman probably do?
- (C)15. M: Would you like to try on that coat, Madam?  
W: Thank you. But I'll look further. I don't like that color.  
Q: What's the proper relationship between the two?
- (B)16. M: It is raining now. What shall we do then?  
W: It doesn't matter. Let's go into the bar.  
Q: Why do they go into the bar?
- (A)17. M: Tony is six years old. He can read and write very well, but he can't tell the time.  
W: It's really hard for a child. Any way, he will be able to do it some day.  
Q: What is the trouble with Tony?
- (B)18. M: Did the flight for New York leave 10 minutes ago?  
W: Yes, it is ten past five now.  
Q: When did the plane leave?
- (B)19. M: The special for today is baked chicken and lettuce.  
W: No, thank you, Just bring me a cup of coffee, please.  
Q: Where does this conversation most probably take place?
- (A)20. M: How much are these jackets?  
W: Five dollars each and nine dollars for two.  
Q: How much does one jacket cost?

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

Thank you for coming to this meeting for students who will be remaining on campus During the 10—day winter break. As the dean of students, it is my responsibility to explain The vacation arrangements and to have you fill out forms giving the dates you will be on campus. To reduce heating cost, Butler Hall will be the only dormitory open, all the other dorms will close at 5 P.m. on Friday, Feb. 7th, and will not reopen until 6 p. m. on Feb. 16th. Once we have your completed forms, we will assign you a room in Butler Hall.

Please move all the belongings you will need to your temporary accommodation by the 7th, as it will not be possible to reopen the other dorms during these 10 days, once they have been closed. Most college facilities will be closed during the vacation. These facilities include the gymnasium, the college store and the dining halls. The library and computer center will be open, though on a reduced schedule. Only the post office and the college administration offices will maintain their regular hours. Since I imagine most of you are staying here to finish up academic projects of one sort or another, let me wish you luck with your work. If you have any special problems, please do not hesitate to contact me at the dean's office.

Key: 1. B    2. A    3. D    4. C    5. B



## Part II. Reading Comprehension

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

41. Shocking, surprising and amusing news.

42. They just need entertainment in news.

43. Let it be.

44. newspaper full of facts.

45. My opinion on the newspaper

## Part III. Vocabulary and Structure

46. C      47. A      48. D      49. D      50. B      51. C  
52. B      53. C      54. A      55. A      56. C      57. B  
58. D      59. C      60. A      61. B      62. D      63. C  
64. B      65. A      66. B      67. D      68. A      69. C  
70. C      71. A      72. D      73. B      74. A      75. C

## Part IV. Translation

76. A great deal of research has been performed on this question, and results points to the following answer: we perform this task through a special type of averaging.

就这一问题曾做过大量的研究，其结果揭示出这样一个答案：我们是通过一种特殊的平均化方式来形成第一印象的。

77. There will be advances in bioioical knowledge as farreaching as those that have been made in physics.

生物学知识的发展将像物理学的发展一样具有广泛的影响。

78. Today we still distinguish, even among repetitive jobs, between the skilled and the unskilled; but in the year 2020 all repetition will be unskilled.

今天我们甚至在重复性的工作中仍然要分清技术工种和非技术工种，但是到了2020年，所有重复性的工作都将是非技术性工作了。

79. Psychologists now believe that noise has a considerable effect on people's attitudes and behavior.

现在心理学家们座落为噪音对人们的态度和行为有相当大的影响。

80. Both sound and noise can have negative effects, but what is most important is if the person has control over the sound.

声音和噪音都有副作用，但是最重要的是人是否能够控制住声音。

## Part V. Writing

### Sample Composition

#### Health and Sports

Good health is very important to everyone. A healthy person can always be energetic and enjoy life what ever things may be. With poor health, a person can not achieve much success even though he is well educated.

Sports help everyone to keep healthy. Physical exercises can not only increase the circulation of the blood but also appetite and digestion. Sports can also make our minds sound. While playing we take our minds off work and study. As a result, our minds are relaxed.

Since sports can bring good health, we should indulge in sports for a while every day no matter how busy we are.

## 福建省高校专升本统一招生考试 《大学语文》考试大纲

### 一、考试的基本要求

“大学语文”的考试范围和基本内容，限于本“考试大纲”规定的 28 篇精读课文，但泛读课文可用作阅读理解例题材料。具体考试内容包括：

- 1、语言知识：考核文言文课文中常见的文言虚词、实词和句式。现代文不考语言知识；
- 2、文体知识：考核文言文课文所涉及的古代文体分类及其主要形式特征。现代文不考文体知识；
- 3、作家作品知识：考核与精读课文相关的古代与现代作家作品基本知识；
- 4、课文阅读分析：考核精读课文的主要观点（或主旨、主题、主要感情倾向）、思想内容、写作特点、语言修辞等。要求既能从整体上领会掌握课文，又能结合课文的有关段落进行分析论述。
- 5、文字表达：考一篇 800 字左右的作文，不限文体，但诗歌除外。

### 二、28 篇精读课文的考核要求

#### （一）课文阅读分析的总体考核要点：

- 1、把握并归纳课文的主旨（议论文的中心论点，说明文的说明对象特征，记叙文的中心思想，诗词曲赋的基本思想感情，小说的主题），理解其思想认识意义；
- 2、领会课文的主要写作特点或艺术表现手法，如议论文的论证方法，说明文的说明方法，记叙文、小说中的叙事方法、景物和人物描写方法，诗文作品的情景交融、比兴象征等抒情方法，要求能联系课文有关段落进行具体分析；
- 3、熟记课文中的关键词或富于艺术表现力的精彩词句，对其含义及其表达作用给出简要说明；
- 4、识记并理解课文中常用的修辞手法，如：比喻、比拟、对偶、排比、夸张、反语、用典、借代、暗示、层递、设问、反诘等，并能具体说明其表达作用。

#### （二）28 篇精读课文具体考核要点：

##### 1、《庄子·养生主（节选）》

- （1）理解本文中心观点所具有的普遍意义。
- （2）识记本文以寓言故事为论据的喻证法的论证特点。
- （3）分析本文所能概括出的“庖丁解牛”、“游刃有余”、“踌躇满志”等成语的含义。

##### 2、《谏太宗十思疏》

- （1）理解本文三个论证层次之间内在的逻辑关系。
- （2）分析“十思”之论中所包含的君应自戒自谦，民可载舟覆舟的对应关系。
- （3）理解本文喻证法和对比法相结合的论证特点。

##### 3、《答司马谏议书》

- （1）理解驳论文章“破字当头，立在其中”的议论方式。

- (2) 分析作者辩驳论敌观点时分别采用的“据实反驳”和“据理反驳”的特点。
- (3) 理解本文虽语气平和，但态度坚决的寓刚于柔的特点。

#### 4、《今》

- (1) 认知本文的中心论点，理解本文这一论点的现实针对性。
- (2) 理解作者从“今”的时间意义和客观存在意义两个层面来论证中心观点的特点。
- (3) 理解本文中多种论据与中心论点的关系。
- (4) 理解演绎法的论证过程及其作用。

#### 5、《中国人失掉自信力了吗》

- (1) 识记这是一篇驳论文章。
- (2) 理解本文确立的颂扬“民族脊梁”的坚强意志和自信心的中心论点。
- (3) 分析本文抓住论敌逻辑错误加以辩驳的论辩特征。
- (4) 理解本文最后一段话的深刻含义。

#### 6、《裘》

- (1) 掌握裘的定义、种类及其特点。
- (2) 理解本文所采用的多种说明方法。
- (3) 理解本文的结构方式及其表述特点。

#### 7、《桥的运动》

- (1) 理解“桥的运动是桥的存在形式”这一抽象事理。
- (2) 掌握本文的结构层次与结构方式。
- (3) 理解桥的“动平衡说”。
- (4) 结合本文内容，理解科学小品的特点。

#### 8、《垓下之围》

- (1) 理解本文肯定项羽重大历史功绩，同时批评项羽缺乏政治远见的基本倾向。
- (2) 把握本文通过三个场面描写塑造项羽悲剧英雄形象的写作特点，分析项羽主要的个性特征。
- (3) 具体分析本文运用心理描写和细节描写表现人物性格特征的写作特点。

#### 9、《张中丞传后叙》

- (1) 认识本文驳论与叙事并重的特点，并分析这两者内在联系。
- (2) 理解本文“以论传人”的写人方法在驳论部分的具体应用。
- (3) 分析本文细节描写在刻画张巡、南霁云性格特征所起的作用。
- (4) 分析本文三个主要英雄人物相互映衬的关系，以及通过反面人物来反衬他们的特点。

#### 10、《始得西山宴游记》

- (1) 理解本文反复出现“始得”二字在表情达意上的意义。
- (2) 理解本文第一层次成为第二层次铺垫的结构特点。
- (3) 理解本文运用侧面烘托的手法来写西山的特点。
- (4) 领会作者得出“心凝形释，与万化冥合”感悟的过程。

#### 11、《登西台恸哭记》

- (1) 理解本文为民族英雄文天祥、为宋朝覆亡而恸哭的强烈爱国情感。
- (2) 领会本文“哭”字贯串全文的结构特点。
- (3) 具体分析本文细节描写和景物描写在表达主题、抒发情感、烘托气氛等方面的艺术表现功能。

#### 12、《徐文长传》

- (1) 理解徐文长独立一时、卓而不群的奇特个性，和忧愤成疾、颠狂自戕的悲惨命运。
- (2) 理解本文“文中有我”，感情强烈的总体特色。
- (3) 分析本文“以事传人”与“以论传人”相结合的写人方法。

#### 13、《故乡的野菜》

- (1) 理解本文运用比较、烘托方法所抒发的眷念故乡的情感。
- (2) 分析本文运用民歌、谚语来点染、抒发情感的作用。

#### 14、《废园外》

- (1) 理解本文所表达的作者强烈的爱憎分明的情感。
- (2) 分析本文虚实结合、虚实相生，通过想像来展开叙事、抒情的艺术表达方式。

#### 15、《国殇》

- (1) 理解本诗题目《国殇》的含义，概括本诗的主要感情倾向。
- (2) 分析本诗场面描写与细节描写相结合的写作特点。
- (3) 背诵这首诗。

#### 16、《短歌行》

- (1) 体会诗中所表现的复杂、矛盾的情感，概括全诗的主旨。
- (2) 理清本诗的抒情层次，及其相互关系。
- (3) 理解诗中用典、比喻、象征等修辞手法所起的作用。
- (4) 背诵这首诗。

#### 17、《山居秋暝》

- (1) 划分本诗写景部分的层次，概括其各自侧重点。
- (2) 理解诗中以动写静、动静结合的写作特点。

#### 18、《春望》

- (1) 理解诗人通过望中所见、望中所感抒情的艺术特点。
- (2) 分析对本诗颔联两句含义的两种解释的各自特点。
- (3) 理解本诗中细节描写对深化主题的意义。
- (4) 背诵这首诗。

#### 19、《泊秦淮》

- (1) 理解诗人夜泊秦淮的感慨所包含的深刻主题。
- (2) 理解这首诗构思精巧，表达含蓄的写作特点。
- (3) 背诵这首诗。

#### 20、《关山月》

- (1) 分析这首诗感情层次，理解以“月”贯串全诗的结构特点。
- (2) 说明这首诗选取典型事物、典型场景来抒情言志的特点。

(3) 背诵这首诗。

#### 21、《再别康桥》

- (1) 把握作者重游故地，与之再别时眷念、珍惜相交织的情怀。
- (2) 理解这首诗通过选择意象、运用比喻象征来丰富诗歌内涵的艺术特点。

#### 22、《祖国啊，我亲爱的祖国》

- (1) 体会诗人对祖国母亲的深沉挚爱之情，以及渴望祖国日益强盛的殷切情意。
- (2) 掌握本诗多重显、隐意象叠加的抒情手法。
- (3) 理解诗中抒情主人公的情感变化过程，理清诗篇情感逻辑层次。

#### 23、《虞美人（春花秋月何时了）》

- (1) 理解词人表达的身处特殊情景的特殊感受。
- (2) 理解这首词“触物兴感”的抒情手法。
- (3) 说明“雕栏玉砌”与“小楼”、“朱颜”所构成的双重对比关系。
- (4) 背诵这首词。

#### 24、《雨霖铃（寒蝉凄切）》

- (1) 理解这首词点染手法所起的作用。
- (2) 分析“今宵酒醒何处？杨柳岸、晓风残月”在本词结构上所起的作用。
- (3) 背诵这首词。

#### 25、《水龙吟·登建康赏心亭》

- (1) 理解这首词上片词人所点明的“无人会，登临意”深刻内涵。
- (2) 识记这首词下片三个典故的本事，以及词人用典的创作意图。
- (3) 背诵这首词。

#### 26、《前赤壁赋》

- (1) 体会苏轼写作此赋时的复杂心态和情感变化，把握作者忘怀得失、随遇而安的人生态度。
- (2) 理解并分析此篇赋文创造性地运用赋体主客问答，抑客伸主的手法来表现内心矛盾的独特构思。
- (3) 具体分析此篇赋文写景、抒情、说理有机结合，具有理趣之美的特点。

#### 27、《风波》

- (1) 理解本篇小说题目《风波》的含义。
- (2) 分析七斤与赵七爷，九斤老太与六斤这两组人物分别对应的关系。
- (3) 理解人物对话对刻画人物、表现小说主题的作用。
- (4) 指出细节描写、心理描写对突出七斤这个人物性格特征的作用。
- (5) 分析小说开头、结尾两处场景描写在烘托、深化主题方面的作用。

#### 28、《断魂枪》

- (1) 理解本文时代背景的交代对表现人物的意义。
- (2) 概括主要人物沙子龙性格特征和复杂心态。
- (3) 分析次要人物王三胜、孙老者对沙子龙的塑造所起的对比、衬托的作用。
- (4) 理解本文肖像、语言、动作描写对刻画人物的意义。

### 三、试卷题型和分数结构

- (1) 选择题：20 分
- (2) 填空题：10 分
- (3) 语词解释题：10 分
- (4) 翻译题：10 分
- (5) 简答题：20 分
- (6) 简答题：30 分
- (7) 作文题：50 分，命题作文，文体不限（但不能写成诗歌），字数要求 800 字。

### 四、考试命题用书

《大学语文》，福建省教育厅组编，吴雄、邵良祺主编，陈庆元主审，厦门大学出版社  
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