

2020 年岭南师范学院 专插本考试大纲 《英语》英语写作

I、考试内容及要求

考试内容依照英语专业本科二年级教学大纲的要求。能根据所给的作文题目，提纲或图表、数据等，写出一篇 200 个单词左右的短文。能做到内容切题、完条理清楚、结构严谨、语法正确、语言通顺、表达得体。

II、考试形式及试卷结构

本考试为闭卷、笔试，考试时间为 120 分钟，试卷满分为 100 分。共有 5 个部分：

1. Choose the more suitable word form the two provided for each blank in the following sentences. (10% one point for each)

TM

- 1) 测试要求：掌握基础阶段认知词汇，并能正确、熟练运用其中的 2000~3000 个单词及其最基本的搭配。
- 2) 测试形式：本部分采用二选一的形式。要求考生从所给的两个近形或近义词中选出一个恰当的完成句子。共 10 小题，即一小题 1 分。此部分总分为 10 分。
- 3) 测试目的：本部分主要测试学生在基础阶段对所要求掌握的词汇运用能力。

2. Revise the following sentences. (10% one point for each)

- 1) 测试要求：掌握基础阶段的基本语法和句法。
- 2) 测试形式：修改句子。要求考生对所给句子进行分析，判断其错误所在并改正。共 10 小题，即一小题 1 分。此部分总分为 10 分。
- 3) 测试目的：本部分主要测试学生在基础阶段对所要求掌握的词汇运用能力。

3. Read the following passage carefully and write a summary of it. (15%. It is required to sum up the main idea in less than 80 words on the answer paper.)

4. Note-writing (15%)

5. Composition (50%)

III、考试参考书目

1. 《现代大学英语基础写作》上下册，杨立民主编，外语教学与研究出版社
2. 《现代大学英语中级写作》下册，杨立民主编，外语教学与研究出版社

IV、题型及示例

岭南师范学院 XXXX 年本科插班生考试试卷

英语写作（A）

（考试时间：120 分钟）

I . Choose the more suitable word form the two provided for each blank in the following sentences .

(10% one point for each)

1. In spite of all the evidence, he _____(stayed,remained) unconvinced.
2. The national economy was disrupted by the _____(successful,successive) waves of political movements.
3. The students were very _____(responsible,responsive) in class. They raised many questions and gave interesting comments.
4. We have had enough of those _____ (hollow,empty) promises. This time they will have to deliver.

(OMITTED)

II . Revise the following sentences.(10% one point for each)

1. A man is judged not only by what he says but also by his deeds.
2. Du Fu was one of the greatest poets.
3. Looking out of the window, the grassland stretches as far as the eye can reach.
4. He has been a friend of mine for a few years, but we are not longer in touch.

(OMITTED)

III. Read the following passage carefully and write a summary of it.(15%. It is required to sum up the main idea in less than 80 words on the answer paper.)

China's high-tech industry has grown an average of 27 percent each year for the last five years, according to a senior Chinese official.

Wu Zhongze, vice minister of science and technology, said the total production value of the industry accounted for 16 percent of China's manufacturing. "Chinese manufacturing has made great progress in upgrading itself by applying more high-tech technologies," said Liu Yong, a researcher with the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Chinese companies have become more interested in controlling core technologies by developing major equipment manufacturing industries, such as automobile and shipbuilding in which homegrown or innovative high-tech technologies have allowed domestic products to substitute imports. Domestic car makers enjoyed a 17-percent share of China's total auto sales in 2007 and some key breakthroughs in shipbuilding have narrowed the technological gap between the Chinese and its east Asian competitors Japan and the Republic of Korea. Vice Minister of Commerce Ma Xiuhong also said that China would continue to come up with more policies in 2008 to encourage foreign capital to invest in high-tech manufacturing and environmental conservation industries. Chinese

President Hu Jintao said in his report to the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China that China should “improve the capacity for independent innovation” and “promote the translation of scientific and technological advances into practical productive forces”. So far, Chinese governments at all levels have built up 230 institutions and 32 software bases to help manufacturers master more independent innovations and technologies. China’s 54 national high-tech industry zones have attracted about half of the Chinese high-tech enterprises and one third of research and developing funds of the whole country, according to the Ministry of Science and Technology “These high-tech zones have become important bases for China to develop independent innovation,” said Li Xueyong, another vice minister of science and technology.

IV. Note-writing(15%): Write on the answer paper a note of about 60 words based on the following situation.

TM

One of your pan friends, Mary, an American student, is curious about Chinese culture. Winter holiday is coming. You intend to invite Mary to celebrate the Spring Festival with you in your hometown. Now please write a short letter to Mayr, **persuading her to come to stay with you.**

V. Composition(50%)

Write on the answer paper a composition of about 200 words on the following topic;

The Threats of Global Warming

(You are to write in three parts, in the first part, state what you think; in the second, support your view; in the last, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness. Failure to follow the instructions may result in a loss of marks.)

2020 年岭南师范学院 专插本考试大纲 《英语》英语阅读

I、考试内容及要求

考试内容依照英语专业本科二年级教学大纲的要求。考生能读能读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章及新闻报道；能掌握所读材料的主旨大意，了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节；既理解字面意义，又能根据所读材料进行判断和理解；既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。本科目考试采用多项选择的形式。

II、考试形式及试卷结构

本考试为闭卷、笔试，考试时间为 120 分钟，试卷满分为 100 分，共有 3 个部分：句子的理解、完形填空、阅读理解

（一）句子的理解

1. 测试要求：掌握基础阶段认知词汇，并能正确、熟练运用其中的 3000~4000 个单词及其最基本的搭配。能根据所给的句字进行判断和理解；既理解个别单词或段语的意义，也理解句字中的具体含义。

2. 测试形式：本部分采用多项选择。要求考生从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。共 20 小题，即一小题 1 分。此部分总分为 20 分。

3. 测试目的：本部分主要测试学生在基础阶段所要求掌握的词汇的运用程度。

（二）完形填空

1. 测试要求：

能在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上，选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构恢复完整。

2. 测试形式：

本部分采用多项选择题。在一篇约 250 个单词、题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留出 20 个空白。每个空白为一题，每题有四个选择。填空涉及词汇、语法及语篇知识。本部分共 20 小题，即一小题 1.5 分。此部分总分为 30 分。

3. 测试目的：测试学生的综合语言知识和技能。

（三）阅读理解

1. 测试要求：

(1) 能读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章及新闻报道。

(2) 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意，了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节；既理解字面意义，又能根据所读材料进行判断和理解；既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

2. 测试形式：

本部分由两种题型构成：对错选择题和多项选择题。对错选择题要求考生从给出的陈述句中判断正确还是错误；多项选择题要求考生从四个选项中选出最佳答案。本部分共 50 小题，其中对错选择题 15 小题，

即一小题 1 分；多项选择题 35 小题，即一小题 1 分。此部分总分为 50 分。

3.测试目的:

本部分测试学生通过阅读获取有关信息的能力，考核学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度，既要求准确性，也要求一定的阅读速度。

4.选材原则:

- (1) 题材广泛，包括社会、科技、文化、经济、日常知识、人物传记等。
- (2) 体裁多样，包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文等。
- (3) 阅读材料的语言难度适中，关键词汇不超出四级水平。

III、考试参考书目

- 1) 《英语阅读技巧与实践 1（基本阅读技巧）》（第四版），刘学明总主编，湖南师范大学出版社
- 2) 《英语阅读技巧与实践 5（批判性阅读）》（第四版），刘学明总主编，湖南师范大学出版社

IV、题型及示例

岭南师范学院 XXXX 年本科插班生考试试卷

英语阅读（A）

（考试时间：120 分钟）

Part I Sentence Understanding:20% (每小题 1 分 共 20 分)

1. The learned think themselves superior to the common herd.
 - A. People think they are better than others if they are educated.
 - B. The learned scholars regard themselves as the masters of shepherds and cattle dealers.
 - C. Scholars consider themselves the masters of humanity.
 - D. Intellectuals think they are better than the ordinary people.
2. Unless the application of a new discovery is clear and present, most are dubious of its value.
 - A. Most people will doubt the value of new discovery if its application is not clear and present.
 - B. The value of a new discovery is most dubious unless it can be applied clearly and presently.
 - C. Unless one clearly presents the application of a new discovery, its value will become most dubious.
 - D. The value of the application of a new discovery, unless it is clear and present, will be obscure to most people.
3. Really good cooks are few and far between.
 - A. Really good cooks are few and their relationship is remote.
 - B. Really good cooks are very few in number.
 - C. The competition between really good cooks is very keen.
 - D. The houses of really good cooks are widely separated.

(OMITTED)

Part II.Cloze Test 30%(每小题 1.5 分 共 30 分)

People who are studied a foreign language know that it can be one of life's most 21 _____ experience; they also know how much effort it 22 _____. Faced with the prospect of endless hours of learning vocabulary, memorizing grammar rules, and practicing pronunciation, many people simply abandon 23 _____ of ever achieving a high level of fluency. Over the years, many students and teachers have developed useful 24 _____ to make language-learning smoother, faster and hopefully, more enjoyable.

Remembering vocabulary necessary to 25 _____ oneself in 26 _____ language is the difficulty that many learners say causes the most anxiety. Expert opinions differ on the specific number of words a second-language learner needs to know to achieve 27 _____, but they generally agree that it is several thousand. Although it is possible to learn the meaning and usage to a large number of 28 _____, it can also be extremely time-consuming. One way that many teachers suggest accelerating the vocabulary-building is by using mnemonics.

..... (OMITTED)

- 21. A. rewarded B. rewarding C. reward D. rewards
- 22. A. makes B. gets C. offers D. takes
- 23. A. hope B. way C. method D. language
- 24. A. shortcuts B. grammar C. study D. time
- 25. A. say B. occur C. put D. express
- 26. A. same B. mother C. another D. his
- 27. A. master B. mastery C. level D. language
- 28. A. words B. information C. pronunciation D. reading

..... (OMITTED)

Part III. Reading Comprehension:(每小题 1 分共 15 分)

1. True or false questions:15%

(1) Lightwave Communication

The making of glass is very old industry, at least 4500 years old. Glass has many extraordinary qualities and it is frequently being used in new ways.

One of the most interesting uses for glass is in telephone communication. Scientists have developed glass fibres as thin as human hair which are designed to carry light signals. When the light reaches the other end, it is first changed into electrical signs which are in turn converted into sound messages.

Called lightwave communication, the new system was used successfully in an experiment in Chicago in 1997. During the experiment, two glass fibres were able to carry 672 conversation at the same time. The lightwave cable, containing 144 glass fibres, has the capability to carry 50000 conversation at the same time.

The lightwave communication system has two important advantages. First, the glass fibres cables are smaller

and weigh less than copper cables. Second, they cost less.

Perhaps it can be said that telephone communication has entered the age of light!

Judge the following statements, whether they are true(T) or false(F):

41. According to the passage, people started to make glass no less than 4500 years ago.

42. One of the extraordinary qualities of glass is that it can carry electric signals.

43. Neither the light nor the electrical signals have to be changed in any way.

44. According to the passage, the new telephone communication system was put into actual use in 1997.

45. From the passage, you can tell that people glass fibre cables to copper cables, because, in comparison with copper wire, glass fibre is less expensive.

TM

(OMITTED)

2. Choose the best answer according to the test.(每小题 1 分共 35 分)

(OMITTED)

In science the meaning of the word “explain” suffers with civilization’s every step in search of reality. Science cannot really explain electricity, magnetism, and gravitation; their effects can be measured and predicted, but of their nature no more is known to the modern scientist than to Thales who first speculated on the electrification of amber. Most contemporary physicists reject the notion that man can never discover what these mysterious forces “really” are. Electricity, Bertrand Russell says; “is not a thing, like St. Paul’s Cathedral; it is a way in which things behave. When we have told how things behave when they are electrified, and under what circumstances they are electrified, we have told all there is to tell.” Until recently scientists would have disapproved of such an idea. Aristotle, for example, whose natural science dominated Western thought for two thousand years, believe that man could arrive at an understanding of reality by reasoning from self-evident principles. He felt, for example, that it is a self-evident principles that everything in the universe has its proper place, hence one can deduce that objects fall to the ground because that’s where they belong, and smoke goes up because that’s where it belongs. The goal of Aristotelian science was to explain why things happen. Modern science was born when Galileo began trying to explain how things happen and thus originated the method of controlled experiment which now forms the basis of scientific investigation.

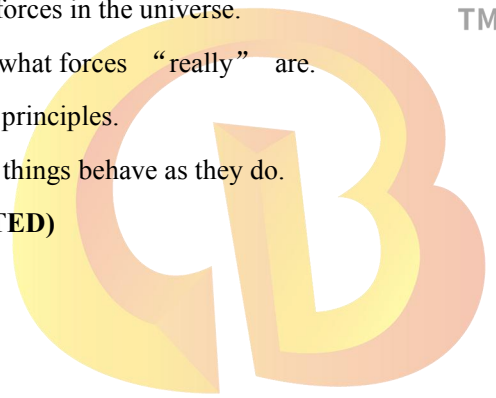
79. The aim of controlled scientific experiments is ____

- A. to explain why things happen
- B. to explain how things happen
- C. to describe self-evident principles
- D. to support Aristotelian science

80. What principles most influenced scientific thought for two thousand years?

- A. the speculation of Thales
 - B. the force of electricity, magnetism, and gravity
 - C. Aristotle's natural science
 - D. Galileo's discoveries.
81. Bertrand Russell's notion about electricity is _____
- A. disapproved of by most modern scientists.
 - B. in agreement with Aristotle's theory of self-evident principles.
 - C. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "how" things happen.
 - D. in agreement with scientific investigation directed toward "what" things happen.
82. The passage says that until recently scientists disagreed with the idea _____
- A. that there are mysterious forces in the universe.
 - B. that man cannot discover what forces "really" are.
 - C. that there are self-evident principles.
 - D. that we can discover why things behave as they do.

(OMITTED)



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2020 年岭南师范学院 专插本考试大纲 《英语》综合英语

I、考试内容及要求

考试以英语专业本科基础阶段教学大纲要求为内容。要求考生能根据所给的作文题目，按要求写一篇 200 个单词左右的短文；能读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章和材料；能灵活、正确运用教学大纲语法结构表一级至四级的全部内容，掌握大纲规定的基础阶段认知词汇（5500—6000），并且能正确、熟练地运用其中的 3000—4000 个单词及其中的搭配。为了有效地考核学生各项基本技能，本考试本着科学和客观的原则，根据基础阶段英语水平评估的特点，采用试题多样化的形式，以保证考试的效度和信度。

II、考试形式及试卷结构

考试形式为闭卷、笔试。

考试时间为 120 分钟，试卷满分为 100 分。

共有 4 个部分：语法与词汇、完型填空、阅读理解、英文写作。

(一) 词汇与语法 (PART II: VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR)

1、测试要求：

(1) 掌握基础阶段认知词汇（5500~6000），并能正确、熟练运用其中的 3000~4000 个单词及其最基本的搭配。

(2) 掌握并能正确运用英语专业一至四级语法内容。

(3) 考试时间为 30 分钟。

2、测试形式：

本部分采用多项选择。要求考生从所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。共 30 小题，即一小题 1 分。

3、测试目的：

测试学生掌握词汇、短语及基本语法概念的熟练程度。

(二) 完型填空 (PART III: CLOZE)

1、测试要求：

(1) 能在全面理解所给短文内容的基础上，选择一个最佳答案使短文意思和结构恢复完整。

(2) 考试时间 20 分钟。

2、测试形式：

本部分采用多项选择题。在一篇约 250 个单词、题材熟悉、难度中等的短文中留出 20 个空白。每个空白为一题，每题有四个选择。填空涉及词汇、语法及语篇知识。本部分共 20 小题，即一小题 1 分。

3、测试目的：测试学生的综合语言知识和技能。

(三) 阅读理解 (PART IV: READING COMPREHENSION)

1、 测试要求：

(1) 能读懂英美国家出版的中等难度的文章及新闻报道。

(2) 能掌握所读材料的主旨大意，了解说明主旨大意的事实和细节；既理解字面意义，又能根据所读材料进行判断和理解；既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文的逻辑关系。

(3) 考试时间为 40 分钟。

2、 测试形式：

本部分为四至五篇文章，采用多项选择题，要求考生从四个选项中选出最佳答案。本部分共 30 小题，即一小题 1 分。

3、 测试目的：

本部分测试学生通过阅读获取有关信息的能力，考核学生掌握相关阅读策略和技巧的程度，既要求准确性，也要求一定的阅读速度。

4、 选材原则：

(1) 题材广泛，包括社会、科技、文化、经济、日常知识、人物传记等。

(2) 体裁多样，包括记叙文、描写文、说明文、议论文等。

(3) 阅读材料的语言难度适中，关键词汇不超出四级水平。

Ⅳ、写作 (PART I: WRITING)

1. 测试要求：能根据所给的作文题目，提纲或图表、数据等，写出一篇 200 个单词左右的短文。能做到内容切题、完条理清楚、结构严谨、语法正确、语言通顺、表达得体。考试时间 35 分钟。

2. 测试形式：本部分为主观题。属于命题作文。文章体裁主要属于说明文、议论文或记述的范围。

3. 测试目的：按照大纲的要求测试考生的书面表达能力。

Ⅲ、考试参考书目

《现代大学英语·精读》(第二版) 1—4 册，杨立民主编，外语教学与研究出版社

Ⅳ、题型及示例

岭南师范学院 XXXX 年本科插班生考试试卷

综合英语考试 试卷 (A 卷)

(考试时间：120 分钟)

注：本试题分试卷和答卷，答案必须写在答卷上，写在试卷上无效。

1. Grammar and Vocabulary (每小题 1 分，共 30 分)

Directions: There are 25 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

- 一、 When he was here last year, our new library _____.
A. was building B. has been built
C. was being built D. was to build
- 二、 Most people ____ to the conference next month are famous scientists.
A. been invited B. to be invited
C. being invited D. inviting
- 三、 The students strongly objected to _____ as teenagers.
A. be treated B. treating
C. treat D. being treated
- 四、 At no time _____ his name at the party.
A. did she ever mention B. she even mentioned
C. ever did she mention D. she ever mentions
- 五、 With so many people around, he found it difficult to leave the hall _____.
A. without noticing B. not noticing
C. unnoticed D. not noticeable
- 六、 If you had done as I told you to do, this _____.
A. would not have happened B. did not happen
C. should have not happened D. had not happened

(OMITTED)

2. Reading Comprehension (每小题 1 分, 共 30 分)

Directions: There are 5 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage 1

There are various ways in which individual economic units can interact with one another. Three basic ways may be described as the market system, the administered system, and the traditional system.

In a market system individual economic units are free to interact with each other. It is possible to buy commodities from other economic units or sell commodities to them. In a market, transactions may take place via barter or money exchange for a sailboat may not always be an easy task. Hence, the introduction of money as a medium of exchange eases transactions considerably. In the modern market economy, goods and services are bought or sold for money.

An alternative to the market system is administrative control by some agency over all transactions. This agency will issue edicts or commands as to how much of each kind of goods and services should be produced, exchange, and consumed by each economic unit. Central planning may be one way of administering such an

economy. This central plan, drawn up by government, shows amounts of each commodity produced by the various firms and allocated to different households for consumption. This is an example of complete planning of production, consumption, and exchange for the whole economy.

In a traditional society, production and consumption patterns are governed by tradition: every person's place with – in the economic system is fixed by parentage, religion, and custom. Transactions take place on the basis of tradition, too. People belonging to a certain group of caste may have an obligation to care for other persons, provide them with food and shelter, care for their health, and provide for their education. Clearly, in a system where every decision is made on the basis of tradition alone, progress may be difficult to achieve, a stagnant society may result.

1. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - A. To outline contrasting types of economic system
 - B. To explain the science of economics
 - C. To argue for the superiority of one economic system
 - D. To compare barter and money—exchange markets
2. In the second paragraph, the word “real” in “real goods” could best be replaced by which of the following?
 - A. high quality
 - B. concrete
 - C. utter
 - D. authentic
3. According to the passage, a barter economy can lead to _____.
 - A. rapid speed of transactions
 - B. misunderstandings
 - C. inflation
 - D. difficulties for the traders
4. According to the passage, who has the greatest degree of control in an administered system?
 - A. Individual households
 - B. Small businesses
 - C. Major corporations
 - D. The government
5. Which of the following is not mentioned by the author as a criterion for determining a person's place in a traditional society?
 - A. Family background
 - B. Age
 - C. Religious belief

D. Custom

(OMITTED)

3. Cloze (每小题 1 分, 共 20 分)

Directions: Decide which of the choices given below complete the passage correctly if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

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. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Most worthwhile careers require some kind of specialized training. Ideally, therefore, the choice of an 1 should be made even before the choice of a curriculum in high school. Actually, 2____, most people make several job choices during their working lives, 3____ because of economic and industrial change and partly to improve 4 positions. The “one perfect job” does not exist. Young people should 5____ enter into a broad flexible training program that will 6____ them for a field of work rather than for a single 7_____.

Unfortunately many young people have to make career plans 8_____ benefit of help from a competent vocational counselor or psychologist. Knowing 9_____ about the occupational world, or themselves for that matter, they choose their lifework on a hit-or-miss 10_____. Some drift from job to job. Others 11_____ to work in which they are unhappy and for which they are not flitted.

One common mistake is choosing an occupation for 12_____ real or imagined prestiges. Too many high-school students choose the professional field, 13_____ both the relatively small proportion of workers in the professions and the extremely high educational and personal 14_____. The imagined or real prestige of a profession or a “white collar” job is 15_____ good reason for choosing it as a life’ s work. 16_____, these occupations are not always well paid. Since a large proportion of jobs are in mechanical and manual work, the 17 of young people should give serious 18_____ to these fields.

Before making an occupational choice, a person should have a general idea of what he wants 19_____ life and how hard he is willing to work to get it. Some people desire social prestige, others intellectual satisfaction. Some want security; others are willing to take 20_____ for financial gain. Each occupational choice has its demands as well as its rewards.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1. A) identification | B) entertainment | C) occupation | D) accommodation |
| 2. A) therefore | B) however | C) though | D) thereby |
| 3. A) entirely | B) mainly | C) largely | D) partly |
| 4. A) its | B) his | C) their | D) our |
| 5. A) therefore | B) since | C) furthermore | D) forever |
| 6. A) fit | B) make | C) take | D) leave |
| 7. A) way | B) job | C) means | D) company |

8. A) to B) for C) with D) without
9. A) few B) little C) much D) a lot
10. A) basis B) chance C) purpose D) opportunity
11. A) apply B) appeal C) turn D) stick
12. A) its B) our C) your D) their
13. A) concerning B) following C) disregarding D) considering
14. A) requirements B) preferences C) tendencies D) ambitions
15. A) a B) any C) the D) no
16. A) Therefore B) However C) Moreover D) Nevertheless
17. A) mass B) majority C) minority D) multitude
18. A) proposal B) suggestion C) appraisal D) consideration
19. A) towards B) against C) without D) out of
20. A) turns B) parts C) risks D) choices

4. **Writing** (每小题 20 分，共 20 分)

Directions: Write an essay of 200~250 words on the topic of “How to Protect Our Environment?”

Discuss at least three ways to protect our environment. You should present your points of view clearly. Write your essay on the Answer Sheet.

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