

《英语阅读》考试大纲

I. 考试性质

本科插班生招生考试是由专科毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等学校根据考生的成绩，按照已经确定的招生计划，德、智、体全面衡量，择优录取。本考试的目的是从普通高等专科毕业生中挑选优秀者插入本科三年级学习。因此，本科插班生考试应该有较强的信度、效度、必要的区分度和适当的难度。

II. 考试内容和要求

依照教育部颁发的《高等学校英语专业英语教学大纲》和我校制定的《英语专业本科教学大纲》，考试目的是测试考生对本课程的基本知识和基本技能掌握的程度，观察语言、假设判断、分析归纳、推理验证等逻辑思维能力以及运用所学知识解决英语阅读中遇到的实际问题的能力；测试考生是否达到本科二年级下学期的水平，是否具有插班就读的能力。

英语阅读主要考察学生的英语综合理解和运用能力，考查学生的阅读速度；考查学生细致观察语言的能力以及假设判断、分析归纳、推理检验等逻辑思维能力；考查学生的阅读技能，包括细读、略读、查阅等能力；并通过阅读训练考查学生的词汇量、吸收语言和文化背景知识。

具体考试内容和要求如下：

Unit 1 Family and Marriage

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: The Wink

Reading Two: When Feathers Fly

Reading Three: The Odd Couple

Reading Four: Why I Want a Wife

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Scanning

难点: Scanning

Unit 2 School and Education

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: What True Education Should Do

Reading Two: Angels on a Pin

Reading Three: In Praise of the F Word

Reading Four: U.S. Kids Need More School Time

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Breaking bad reading habits

难点: Breaking bad reading habits

Unit 3 Internet and Lifestyle

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: Dating Online

Reading Two: Cry for Help on the Internet

Reading Three: On the Inter, We All Own a Press

Reading Four: Supreme Court Against Net Censorship

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Predicting

难点: Predicting

Unit 4 Common Sense or Legal Intervention (Smoking)

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: The Butt Stops Here

Reading Two: The Way to Save Millions of Lives Is to Prevent Smoking

Reading Three: Hollywood Writer Changes the Script on Smoking

Reading Four: Public Smoking- Common Sense for the Common Good

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Guessing meaning from the context

难点: Guessing meaning from the context

Unit 5 Computers and Technology

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: Computers of the 90s: A Brave New World

Reading Two: Love Those Wearables!

Reading Three: Why I Won't Buy a Computer

Reading Four: Its January 1,2000, and Your Hard Drive Is Clueless

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Summarizing

难点: Summarizing

Unit 6 Man and Environment

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: The Garbage Crisis

Reading Two: Exposure to Chemicals and Human Fertility

Reading Three: Tropical Forests and You

Reading Four: Saving Nature, but Only for Man

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Detail analysis

难点: Detail analysis

Unit 7 TV and Its Influence

Section One Pre-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: When Television Ate My Best Friend

Reading Two: How Parents Can Lessen the Effects of Television Violence

Reading Three: Why You Watch What You Watch When You Watch

Reading Four: TV Addiction

Section Three Post-reading

重点: Skipping unknown words

难点: Skipping unknown words

Unit 8 Love and Be Loved (Genuine Love)

Section One Pro-reading

Section Two In-reading

Reading One: Genuine Love

Reading Two: A Cherished Gift

Reading Three: Friends and Lovers

Reading Four: Genuine Love: Challenge Conquered with Growth

Section Three Post-reading Glossary

重点: Skimming

难点: Skimming

III. 考试形式及试卷结构

一、试卷题型

- 1、词汇题 (Vocabulary) (20%)
(20 题多项选择题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)
- 2、判断题 (True or False) (10%)
(一篇长篇幅文章, 10 个是非问题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)
- 3、完型填空题 (Cloze) (10%)
(1 篇短文, 10 个空格, 要求从给定的 15 个选项中选择 10 个合适的词分别填入空格处, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)
- 4、阅读理解题 (Reading Comprehension) (40%)
(四篇文章, 20 个多项选择题, 每题 2 分, 共 40 分)
- 5、阅读评论题 (Reading Comment) (20%)
(阅读一篇文章, 写评论, 共 20 分)

二、考试方式及时间

- 1、考试方式: 闭卷考试
- 2、考试时间: 120 分钟

IV. 参考书目

- 1、《阅读教程第 2 版》第 3 册, 蒋静仪 主编, 上海外语教育出版社, 2018. 5.

V. 题型示例

Part I Vocabulary

Directions: In this part, there are 20 sentences. You are expected to choose the best meaning of the italicized word from the four choices. Please mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. The fact remains that for several centuries it has been noted for cases of extraordinary *longevity*.

- A. short life B. long life C. young age D. old age

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Part II True or False

Directions: In this part, you will go over the passage quickly and decide whether each of the following statements true or false. Please write "T" or "F" on the Answer Sheet.

A few short years ago, I lay at the point of death. A congestive heart failure was treated for diagnostic purposes by an angiogram that triggered a stroke. Violent and painful hiccups, uninterrupted for several days and nights, prevented the ingestion of food. My left side and one of my vocal cords became paralyzed. Some form of pleurisy set in, and I felt I was drowning in a sea of slime. At one point, my heart stopped beating; just as I lost consciousness, it was thumped back into action again. In one of my lucid intervals during those days of agony, I asked my physician to discontinue all life-supporting services or show me how to do it. He refused and predicted that someday I would appreciate the unwisdom of my request.

A month later, I was discharged from the hospital. In six months, I regained the use of my limbs, and although my voice still lacks its old resonance and carrying power I no longer croak like a frog. There remain some minor disabilities and I am restricted to a rigorous, low sodium diet. I have resumed my writing and research.

My experience can be and has been cited as an argument against honoring requests of stricken patients to be gently eased out of their pain and life. I cannot agree. There are two main reasons. As an octogenarian, there is a reasonable likelihood that I may suffer another “cardiovascular accident” or worse. I may not even be in a position to ask for the surcease of pain. It seems to me that I have already paid my dues to death--indeed, although time has softened my memories they are vivid enough to justify my saying that I suffered enough to warrant dying several times over. Why run the risk of more?

Secondly, I dread imposing on my family and friends another grim round of misery similar to the one my first attack occasioned.

21. The narrator is in favor of voluntary euthanasia.

Part III Cloze

Directions: In this part, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in the word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once. And you should mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

The elephant sanctuary in Hohenwald, Tennessee was built by Carol and Scott, who have seen enough abuse and 31. _____ at circuses and zoos. It is the nation’s largest natural habitat refuge developed specifically to meet the needs of 32. _____ elephants. The residents there are not required to 33. _____ or entertain for the public; instead, they enjoy the option to say no.

The 34. _____ story of Jenny and Shirley’s reunion 35. _____ that elephants are sensitive, intelligent creatures and show great sympathy toward one another. Jenny and Shirley were both at the same circus when Jenny was a baby and Shirley was in her twenties. They lived one winter together, then were 36. _____ twenty-two years ago. When they met again in the sanctuary, they recognized each other 37. _____ and started to roar to express their excitement. Soon they were inseparable, as one bonded physically together. They always 38. _____ side by side and when Jenny lay down, Shirley stood aside in the most obvious protective manner and shaded her body from the sun and harm. Their relationship is intense and resembles that of mother and daughter. On October 17, 2006 Jenny died after a long illness, surrounded by Shirley, Bunny and Tarra and her caregivers. Just as she lived, Jenny entered death harmoniously. Shirley was quite 39. _____ after Jenny’s death and it took her a long time to 40. _____ her spirits and recover from her deep sorrow.

A. eventually	B. depressed	C. neglect	D. comforted	E. separated
F. wandered	G. celebratory	H. demonstrates	I. restore	J. grieve
K. remarkable	L. endangered	M. instantly	N. inspire	O. perform

Part IV Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices. You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

Passage One

High-quality customer service is preached (宣扬) by many, but actually keeping customers happy is easier said than done.

Shoppers seldom complain to the manager or owner of a retail store, but instead will alert their friends, relatives, co-workers, strangers — and anyone who will listen.

Store managers are often the last to hear complaints, and often find out only when their regular customers decide to frequent their competitors, according to a study jointly conducted by Verde Group and Wharton School.

“Storytelling hurts retailers and entertains consumers,” said Paula Courtney, President of the Verde Group. “The store loses the customer, but the shopper must also find a replacement.”

On average, every unhappy customer will complain to at least four others, and will no longer visit the specific store. For every dissatisfied customer, a store will lose up to three more due to negative reviews. The resulting “snowball effect” can be disastrous to retailers.

According to the research, shoppers who purchased clothing encountered the most problem. Ranked second and third were grocery and electronics customers.

The most common complaints include filled parking lots, cluttered (塞满了的) shelves, over-located racks, out-of-stock items, long check-out lines, and rude salespeople.

During peak shopping hours, some retailers solved the parking problems by getting moonlighting (业余兼职的) local police to work as parking attendants. Some hired flag wavers to direct customers to empty parking spaces. This guidance eliminated the need for customers to circle the parking lot endlessly, and avoided confrontation between those eyeing the same parking space.

Retailers can relieve the headaches by redesigning store layouts, pre-stocking sales items, hiring speedy and experienced cashiers, and having sales representatives on hand to answer questions.

Most importantly, salespeople should be diplomatic and polite with angry customers.

“Retailers who’re responsive and friendly are more likely to smooth over issues than those who aren’t so friendly,” said Professor Stephen Hoch. “Maybe something as simple as a greeter at the store entrance would help.”

Customers can also improve future shopping experiences by filling complaints to

the retailer, instead of complaining to the rest of the world. Retailers are hard-pressed to improve when they have no idea what is wrong.

41. Why are store managers often the last to hear complaints?

- A. Most customers won't bother to complain even if they have had unhappy experiences.
- B. Customers would rather relate their unhappy experiences to people around them.
- C. Few customers believe the service will be improved.
- D. Customers have no easy access to store managers.

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Part V Reading Comment

Directions: Please read the following passage carefully and write your reading comment on the Answer Sheet for not less than 150 words.

Interpretation of Dreams

Let us begin by saying what does not cause our dream. Our dreams do not come from "another world". They are not messages from some outside source. They are not a look into the future, either.

All our dreams have something to do with our emotions, fears, longings, wishes, needs and memories. But something on the "outside" may affect what we dream. If a person is hungry, or tired, or cold, his dreams may include a feeling of this kind. If the covers on your body, such as a quilt or a blanket, have slipped off your bed, you may dream that you are sleeping or resting on the ice and snow. The material for the dream you will have tonight is likely to come from the experiences you have today.

So the subject of your dream usually comes from something that has effect on you while you are sleeping (feeling of cold, noise, a discomfort, etc.) and it may also use your past experiences and the wishes and interests you have now. This is why very young children are likely to dream of fairies, older children of school examinations, hungry people of food, homesick soldiers of their families, and prisoners of freedom.

To show you how that is happening while you are asleep and how your wishes or needs can all be joined together in a dream, here is the story of an experiment. A man was asleep and the back of his hand was rubbed with a piece of absorbent cotton. He would dream that he was in a hospital and his charming girl friend was visiting him, sitting on the bed and feeling gently his hand!

There are some scientists who have made a special study of why we dream, what we dream and what those dreams mean. Their explanation of dreams, though a bit reasonable, is not accepted by everyone, but it offers an interesting approach to the problem. They believe that dreams are mostly expressions of wishes that did not come true. In other words, a dream is a way of having your wishes carried out.