

天津市高等院校“高职升本科”招生统一考试

大学英语考试大纲（2023年9月修订）

一、考试性质

天津市高等院校“高职升本科”招生统一考试是由合格的高职高专毕业生参加的选拔性考试。高等院校根据考生的成绩，按照已确定的招生计划，择优录取。因此，考试应该具有较高的信度、效度、适当的难度和必要的区分度。

二、考试内容与基本要求

考生对英语知识和技能的掌握应至少达到高等职业教育专科英语学业质量水平一，同时满足进入本科院校继续学习的基本要求。具体如下：

（一）语言知识

1. 词汇知识

（1）掌握 3000 左右常用单词及 500 左右习惯用语和固定搭配；

（2）掌握并能运用基本的英语构词法，如合成法、派生法、转化法、缩写和简写等。

2. 语法知识

掌握并能运用句子结构、时态、语态等语言规律。具体包括：

（1）词性

名词，代词，数词，介词和介词短语，冠词，连词，形容词，副词，动词。

（2）时态

一般现在时，一般过去时，一般将来时，过去将来时，现在进行时，过去进行时，将来进行时，现在完成时，过去完成时，将来完成时，现在完成进行时。

（3）被动语态

一般现在时的被动语态，一般过去时的被动语态，一般将来时的被动语态，现在进行时的被动语态，现在完成时的被动语态，过去进行时的被动语态，过去完成时的被动语态。

（4）非谓语动词

不定式，分词，动名词。

（5）句子种类

陈述句，疑问句，祈使句，感叹句。

（6）句子成分与基本句型

（7）主谓一致

（8）并列句

（9）主从复合句

主语从句，宾语从句，表语从句，同位语从句，定语从句，状语从句。

- (10) 省略
- (11) 倒装
- (12) 强调
- (13) 虚拟语气

3. 语篇知识

- (1) 准确区分不同的语篇类型，如应用文、说明文、记叙文、议论文、融媒体材料等；
- (2) 掌握不同语篇的结构和语言特征、修辞手段、衔接与连贯手段、语篇成分（句子、句群、段落）之间的逻辑语义关系等。

4. 语用知识

- (1) 准确选择符合交际场合和交际对象身份的语言形式，如正式与非正式语言，表达问候、介绍、告别、感谢等，保持良好的人际关系；
- (2) 能够根据交际具体情境，正确理解他人的态度、情感和观点，运用得体的语言形式，如礼貌、直接或委婉等方式，表达自己的态度、情感和观点。

(二) 文化知识

- 1. 从哲学、经济、科技、教育、历史、文学、艺术、社会习俗、地理概况，以及中外职场文化和企业文化等多方面了解中外优秀文化知识；
- 2. 发现并理解语篇中包含的不同文化元素，理解其中的寓意；
- 3. 能简单用英语讲述中国故事并具有传播中华优秀传统文化的意识。

(三) 职业英语技能

1. 理解技能

能运用英语完成与职业相关的理解活动，例如能读懂、看懂用英语描述的工作流程、产品说明书等；能从不同视角理解语篇的主题和内容；能分析、推断作者的意图和态度。

2. 表达技能

能运用英语完成与职业相关的表达活动，例如能介绍自己的工作经历、企业的基本业务、企业的主要产品等；能运用英语表达有创新性的观点。

3. 互动技能

能运用英语完成职场中的互动活动，例如能进行日常商函往来；能运用英语克服跨文化交际中的困难。

三、考试形式与试卷结构

(一) 考试方式

考试为闭卷、笔试，试卷满分为 150 分，考试限定用时为 90 分钟。

(二) 试卷内容、题型及分值

试卷分为第 I 卷和第 II 卷两部分。第 I 卷包含词汇与语法、完形填空、阅读理解三部分，为客观性试题，满分 95 分；第 II 卷包含英译汉、汉译英及写作三部分，为主观性试题，满

分 55 分。

具体的题型、题量、分值为：

部 分	题 型	题 量	分 值
I	词汇与语法	10	20 分
II	完形填空	15	30 分
III	阅读理解	15	45 分
IV	英译汉	5	15 分
V	汉译英	5	15 分
VI	写作	1	25 分

试卷包括容易题、中等难度题和较难题，总体难度适当，以中等难度题为主。

（三）题型说明

1. 词汇与语法

该部分主要考查考生对语法知识、词汇知识等语言知识的理解和运用。

考查形式为单项选择题；本项共计 10 小题，每小题为一句或两句留有空白的不完整的句子，要求考生在所给的四个选项中，根据特定的语境、语法和词汇知识选出可填入句中空白处的最佳选项。

2. 完形填空

该部分主要考查考生在语篇中对语法和词汇知识的综合掌握。

考查形式为单项选择题；为考生提供一篇 200-250 词左右的英语短文。文中留出 15 个空白，文后为每个空白处留有四个可供选择的词或词组，要求考生在通读全文、领会大意的基础上，从备选词或词组中选出一个最佳选项。

3. 阅读理解

该部分主要考查考生的语篇理解能力。要求考生能读懂记叙文、议论文、说明文等类型的一般性话题文章，以及书信、宣传册、通知、公告、广告等应用文，并能从中获取相关信息，完成不同的阅读任务。具体包括：

- (1) 理解、捕捉文中具体信息；
- (2) 根据上下文识别指代关系；
- (3) 根据上下文推断生词的词义；
- (4) 根据所读内容作出简单的推理和判断；
- (5) 理解所读内容的主旨；
- (6) 理解所读内容的篇章结构；
- (7) 理解作者的意图、基本观点和态度；
- (8) 识别不同文体的特征。

考查形式为单项选择题；试卷呈现 A、B、C 三篇短文，每篇长度为 300 词左右。其中 A、B 两篇每篇短文后设 5 个问题，每个问题有四个备选答案，要求考生根据短文内容，选出一个正确答案。在 C 篇文章中，文内留出 5 句空白，文后为 5 个空白提供 7 个可供选择的句子，要求考生在通读全文、领会大意的基础上，从 7 个备选句中选出 5 个符合文章结构、语意内容及逻辑的选项。（可参照所附题型示例）

4. 翻译

该部分主要考查考生语言综合运用能力，需要考生完成日常及职场相关话题的中英文互译任务，考查形式分为英译汉和汉译英。

(1) 英译汉

该部分为主观性试题；为考生提供一篇 200 词左右的短文，要求考生在阅读并理解短文的基础上，将文内 5 处画线句子翻译成通顺的汉语。

(2) 汉译英

该部分为主观性试题；为考生提供 5 个独立的中文句子及部分英文提示，要求考生根据英文表达习惯及相关英文提示词，将中文句子翻译成通顺的英语。

5. 写作

该部分考查考生语言综合运用能力和使用英语进行表达的能力。考生需根据题目要求完成简单的书面表达任务，正确有效地运用所学语言知识，清楚、连贯地传递信息，表达思想，做到语句通顺，结构完整，文体规范。

考查形式为主观性试题；要求考生按照题目要求写一篇不少于 100 词的英语短文。具体类型包括：

- (1) 职场常用应用文写作，如日常商函、简历、通知、日程安排等；
- (2) 描述个人故事、时事观点或职场案例，并进行评论；
- (3) 根据文字提纲或图表提供的信息撰写短文或报告。

四、题型示例

Part I. Grammar and Vocabulary (20 points)

Directions: There are 15 sentences, each with a blank. Under each sentence, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Read the sentences and the choices carefully and then choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. Jack bought _____ useful book. _____ book is also very interesting.

- A. an; The B. a; The C. an; A D. a; A

答案: B

2. The reason for your failure in the examination is _____ you didn't work hard enough.

- A. that B. why C. which D. because

答案: A

3. The wealth of a country should also be measured _____ the health and happiness of its people.

- A. in terms of B. in case of C. in favor of D. in place of

答案: A

4. Without electricity, human life _____ quite different today.

- A. is B. will be C. would be D. would have been

答案: C

Part II. Cloze Test (30 points)

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

Men have traveled ever since they first appeared on the earth. In primitive times they did not travel for pleasure but to 1 new places where their herds could feed, or to find more 2 climates. They traveled on foot. Their journeys were long, tiring, and often 3 . They protected themselves with simple tools such as wooden sticks or stone clubs, and by lighting fires at night and, 4 all, by keeping together.

Being intelligent and creative, they soon 5 easier ways of traveling. They 6 on the backs of their domesticated animals; they hollowed out tree 7 and, by using bits of wood as paddles, were able to travel across water.

Later they traveled, not 8 necessity, but from the joy and excitement of seeing and experiencing new things. This is the main 9 why we travel today.

Traveling, of course, has now become a highly organized business. There are cars and splendid roads, express trains, huge ships and jet planes, all of 10 provide us with comforts and security. This sounds wonderful, 11 there are difficulties. If you want to go 12 , you need a passport and a visa, tickets, luggage, and many other things. If you lose any of them, your journey may be 13 .

Scientists have invented machines that can explore 14 space. Eventually there will be cheap-way excursions to the moon and people will be able to fly from one 15 to another in little arrow-shaped tubes.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. visit | B. explore | C. see | D. use |
| 2. A. humid | B. warm | C. cold | D. favorable |
| 3. A. pleasant | B. dangerous | C. comfortable | D. cheerful |
| 4. A. above | B. after | C. at | D. in |
| 5. A. gave | B. discovered | C. changed | D. improved |
| 6. A. drove | B. moved | C. ran | D. rode |
| 7. A. branches | B. logs | C. trunks | D. bushes |
| 8. A. for | B. with | C. from | D. without |
| 9. A. cause | B. reason | C. goal | D. purpose |
| 10. A. that | B. these | C. which | D. those |
| 11. A. because | B. since | C. but | D. moreover |
| 12. A. outside | B. abroad | C. inside | D. home |
| 13. A. hurt | B. injured | C. spoiled | D. destroyed |
| 14. A. outer | B. out | C. extra | D. open |

15. A. continent B. state C. ship D. planet

答案: 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. C 8. A

9. B 10. C 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. D

Part III. Reading Comprehension (45 points)

Directions: There are following three passages. Each passage is followed by several questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that fits best according to the information given in the passage you have just read.

Throughout the world, every night children and their elders are “talking” online—many of them are talking at the same time. If you have been joining in the chat room conversations, you might have become one of the millions who write in a special, short form of English.

It’s fast: it allows you to talk to six people at once. It’s convenient: you can use three or four words per exchange. It takes cleverness, concentration and quick fingers. And it requires very simple language. There’s neither time nor space for explanations. Why bother to press the keys telling six friends you have to leave for a moment to take care of your little brother when BRB (=be right back) will do? Want to enter a conversation? Just type PMFJI (=pardon me for jumping in). Interested in whom you’re talking to? Type A/S/L, the common request to know your net pal’s age, sex and location. You may get 15/M/NY as a reply from your pal. If something makes you laugh, say you’re OTF (=on the floor), or LOL (=laughing out loud), or join the two into ROTFL (=rolling on the floor laughing). And when it’s time to get back to work or go to bed, you type GTG (=got to go) or TTYL (=talk to you later).

People want to write as fast as possible, and they want to get their ideas across as quickly as they can. Capital(大写的) letters in sentences are left in the dust, except when expressing feelings, as it takes more time to hold down the “shift” key and use capitals. Punctuation (标点) is going, too.

1. According to paragraph 1, online chatting allows people in the world to _____.

- A. learn millions of words
- B. pick out things to buy
- C. talk at the same time
- D. find out funny things

2. What does the underlined sentence in paragraph 2 mean?

- A. People have to communicate in a funny way.
- B. People have to express themselves in a proper way.
- C. People have to communicate in a logical way.
- D. People have to express themselves in a simple way.

3. An answer “19/M/HK” to your A/S/L question means _____.

- A. a 19-year-old boy from Hong Kong
- B. a boy being online for 19 minutes
- C. being in Hong Kong for 19 months
- D. 19 boys from Hong Kong

4. Which of the following is a way to save time when chatting online?

- A. Using less short forms of English.
- B. Using less capital letters or punctuations.
- C. Coming up with ideas as quickly as possible.
- D. Using the “shift” key when sending e-mails.

5. What is this passage mainly about?

- A. A special form of English online.
- B. A special form of chatting room.
- C. A new function of the Internet.
- D. A new function of computers.

答案： 1. C 2. D 3. A 4. B 5. A

Directions: Read the following text and choose the most suitable sentence from A-G for each blank. There are two extra sentences which you do not need.

- A. Nearly everything they study at school has some practical use in their lives.
- B. Nowadays most children go to school but few of them have ever asked why they go there.
- C. But why do they learn these things?
- D. Therefore we don't need to learn any more after we have finished our studies at school.
- E. They go to school to learn how to learn.
- F. Nowadays most children like to go to school.
- G. So even after we have left school, we have to continue to learn.

Some children think that they go to school just to learn their mother tongue, English and other foreign languages, mathematics, geography, history, science and a few other subjects. Are these the only things they should learn at school?

Actually children go to school to prepare themselves for the time when they will be grown up and will have to support themselves. But there is one more important reason why children go to school.

There is more to education than just learning facts. We go to school above all to learn how to learn. Learning is not just for school but for life. A man who really knows how to learn will always be successful because whenever he is faced with a completely new task of problem, he will teach himself how to deal with it in the best way. Therefore, children do not go to school just to learn languages, mathematics, geography, etc.

答案：1. B 2. C 3. A 4. G 5. E

Part IV. English-Chinese Translation (15 points)

Directions: Read the following passage and then translate the five English sentences marked ① ②③④⑤ into Chinese.

In every country of the world, there are people who like to collect stamps. Young people and old people, presidents and kings collect stamps. ① It is one of the most popular hobbies in the world.

② Stamp collecting started soon after the first stamp was made. Stamp collectors soon began trading stamps with each other. ③ They began to buy and sell the ones that were hard to find.

Many people collect only stamps with pictures of other places. ④ Some collect stamps that come from only one country. Others collect stamps that show only birds or animals. You might collect only stamps that are all the same color.

⑤ No matter what kind of stamps you collect, stamp collecting can be fun.

答案：

1. 这是世界上最流行的爱好之一。
2. 第一枚邮票出现后不久邮票收藏就开始了。
3. 他们开始购买、销售很难找到的邮票。
4. 有些人只收集一个国家的邮票。
5. 无论你收集什么种类的邮票，集邮都是很有意思的事。

Part V. Chinese-English Translation (15 points)

Directions: Translate the following sentences into English with the help of the English word or phrases provided.

1. 你如果采纳了我的劝告，就不会犯这样的错误。(take somebody's advice)

答案：If you had taken my advice, you would not have made such a mistake.

2. 有礼貌是指在任何时候对每个人表示尊重和礼貌。(show respect to)

答案：Good manners mean showing respect and courtesy at all times and to everybody.

Part VI. Writing (25 points)

样例 1

Directions: You are supposed to write a composition on the topic “On the Factors Contributing to Finding a Job”. You should write no less than 100 words in three paragraphs and you should base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 专业知识与技能等因素；
2. 良好的个人素质如诚实、守信、合作精神等因素；
3. 你的结论。

样例 2

Directions: You are supposed to write an application letter. You should write no less than 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 3月18日你在某公司网站上看到一则招聘广告，你想应聘成为网络工程师；
2. 提供你的专业、学历等基本信息，说明你掌握的技能及其他优势；
3. 留下通讯方式以便联系。