

# 首都经济贸易大学 2027 年硕士研究生招生考试

## 《基础英语》初试大纲

科目代码: 705

说明:

1. 本大纲依据英语专业本科高级阶段教学大纲的相关要求,并结合我校英语语言文学专业和外国语言学及应用语言学专业的培养目标,对《基础英语》考试的内容、形式、时长及计分方式做出说明。
2. 请考生及时关注我校研究生院网站“招生动态”栏目(网址:<https://yjs.cueb.edu.cn/zsks/zsdt/index.htm>)。如考试大纲有更新或调整,以官方网站发布的最新通知为准。
3. 本科目考试时不得使用计算器。

### 第一部分 考试说明

#### 一、考试目的

本考试旨在考查考生在英语专业本科阶段应具备的英语语言基础知识与基本技能,主要考查其读、写、译能力以及语言文化知识的综合运用能力。

#### 二、考试范围

本考试为水平测试,难度原则上不超过英语专业八级考试的要求。

#### 三、考试基本要求

要求考生掌握约 15,000 个英语词汇,熟悉词汇的不同词性、词义及常见搭配,能够辨析易混词,并对较难词汇具备一定的理解和运用能力;具有扎实的英语语法基础和较强的综合运用能力;能够分析不同题材、体裁的英语文章,读懂英语一般报刊杂志中的社论、书评以及历史传记和文学作品,分析所读材料的思想观点、语篇结构、语言特征和修辞手法,具备从语篇层面获取信息、概括归纳和推理判断的能力;能够运用翻译理论与技巧,将涉及政治、经济、文化、教育、历史等领域的文章或段落译成英语或汉语,做到忠实原意、表达准确、语言流畅;能够根据要求,用英语概括所给语篇,并围绕指定题目或要求撰写不同体裁的英语文章,做到切合题意、语言通顺、用词得体、结构合理、文体恰当、论证有力。

#### 四、考试形式与试卷结构

1. 答卷方式:闭卷、笔试。
2. 考试时长:预计为 180 分钟,最终以我校公布的招生简章为准。

3. 题型及分值：本科目总分预计为 150 分，最终以我校公布的招生简章为准。预计题型包括词汇与语法、阅读理解、翻译（英译汉和汉译英）及英语写作。以上题型仅供参考，实际命题可能略有调整。

## 五、参考书目

本考试为水平测试，不指定参考书目。

## 第二部分 考试内容

《基础英语》考试由四个部分组成：词汇与语法、阅读理解、翻译（英译汉和汉译英）以及英语写作。

### 一、词汇与语法（Part I Vocabulary and Grammar，共 15 分）

本部分共设 10 个英文句子。每句设有一处空缺，或含有一个画线单词或短语。考生须从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选出最佳答案，以补全句子或解释画线单词或短语的含义。

### 二、阅读理解（Part II Reading Comprehension，共 30 分）

阅读材料的选取遵循以下原则：

1. 题材广泛，包括社会、文化、科普、历史、地理、日常生活、人物传记等；
2. 体裁多样，涵盖叙事文、议论文、描写文、说明文等。

测试形式：共 3 篇英语文章，每篇约 500 词。每篇文章设置若干问题，要求考生根据文章内容及题目要求作答。

### 三、翻译（Part III Translation Practice，共 50 分）

汉译英部分要求考生运用汉译英的理论与技巧，翻译选自中文报刊杂志的论述性文章、国情介绍材料或一般文学作品节选。

英译汉部分要求考生运用英译汉的理论与技巧，翻译选自英文报刊杂志、涉及政治、经济、历史、教育、文化等领域的论述性文章或文学原著节选。

### 四、英语写作（Part IV English Writing，共 55 分）

英语写作包括概要写作和作文两部分。

概要写作（25分）：阅读所给语篇，并按要求用自己的语言概括文章内容。语篇一般选自英文报刊或学术期刊。

作文（30分）：根据所给题目或具体要求，撰写不同体裁的英语文章。

### 第三部分 题型示例

考生请注意：以下题型示例仅供参考，每类题型仅提供1道例题；实际考试的题型及题量可能与本部分示例有所不同。

#### 一、Vocabulary and Grammar 题型示例

1. As advocates of free speech confront those who would regulate entertainment strictly, the debate over shocking content in movies will likely \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. escalate B. concur C. mediate D. abate

#### 二、Reading Comprehension 题型示例

Generally, self-uncertainty is a sensation that people are motivated to reduce. When people are increasingly unsure about who they are and how they fit into this rapidly changing landscape, it can be—and indeed has become—a real problem for society. People are supporting and enabling authoritarian leaders, flocking to ideologies and worldviews that promote and celebrate the myth of a glorious past. Fearful of people who are different from themselves, they seek homogeneity and become intoxicated by the freedom to access only information that confirms who they are or who they would like to be. As a result, global populism is on the rise.

One powerful source of identity resides in social groups. They can be highly effective at reducing a person's self-uncertainty—particularly if such groups are distinctive and have members who share a sense of interdependence. Groups play this central role in anchoring who we are because they are social categories, and research shows that social categorization is ubiquitous. A person categorizes others as either “in-group” or “out-group” members. They assign the group's attributes and social standing to those others, thereby constructing a subjective world where groups are internally homogeneous and the differences between groups are exaggerated and polarized in an ethnocentric manner. And because we also categorize ourselves, we internalize shared in-group-defining attributes as part of who we are. To build social identity, we psychologically surround ourselves with those who are like us.

This psychological process that causes people to identify with groups and behave as group members is called social categorization. It anchors and crystallizes our sense of self by assigning us an identity that prescribes how we should behave, what we

should think and how we should make sense of the world. It also makes interaction predictable, allows us to anticipate how people will treat and think about us, and furnishes consensual identity confirmation: people like us—the in-group members—validate who we are.

This self-uncertainty and social-identity dynamic is not in itself a bad thing. It enables the collective organization that lies at the heart of human society. Human achievements that require the coordination of many in the service of common goals cannot be achieved by people on their own. Yet this dynamic becomes a problem when the sense of self-uncertainty and identity threat is acute, enduring and all-encompassing. People then experience an overwhelming need for identity—and not just any identities but ones that are well equipped to resolve those disorienting, even scary feelings.

1. People embrace populism because \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. lack of a social identity makes them fearful
  - B. they seek freedom of speech and expression
  - C. they want to promote their ideas to others
  - D. their leaders give them misleading information

### 三、Translation Practice 题型示例

#### Section A: Translate the following passage into English and write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

中国始终是全球发展的贡献者。我们积极构建高水平对外开放体系，维护全球产业链供应链安全稳定。中国已成为 130 多个国家和地区的主要贸易伙伴；作为世界经济增长的最大引擎，中国每年对全球经济增长的贡献率约为 30%。中国积极落实联合国 2030 年可持续发展议程，提前 10 年实现议程确定的减贫目标，对全球减贫的贡献率超过 70%。中国积极参与全球治理和南南合作，发起设立“中国—联合国和平与发展基金”和“全球发展和南南合作基金”，向 160 多个有需要的国家提供发展援助，也是二十国集团成员中落实对发展中国家缓债金额最多的国家。

#### Section B: Translate the following passage into Chinese and write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET.

At a summit in Prague on Friday, European Union leaders failed to agree on a cap on gas prices amid concerns that such a move could threaten supplies to the region. As much as 70% of Europe's heating relies on natural gas and electricity, and with Russian deliveries drastically reduced, wood—already used by some 40 million people for heating—has become a sought-after commodity. In France, wood-pellet prices have nearly doubled to 600 euros a tonne, and there are signs of panic buying of the world's most basic fuel. Hungary has even gone so far as to ban pellet exports, while Romania has capped firewood prices for six months. Meanwhile, deliveries of wood-burning stoves can now take months.

#### 四、English Writing 题型示例

##### Section A: Summary Writing

**Directions: Read the following passage and write, in your own words, a summary of no more than 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.**

More than a century of burning coal, oil and gas has fuelled intense heatwaves, prolonged droughts, heavier rains and devastating floods. To prevent even more severe impacts, the UN global climate summit, COP29, must deliver tangible results to keep the global temperature rise below 2°C—the limit defined in the 2015 Paris Agreement. Achieving this goal means that human societies can emit only a finite amount of additional carbon dioxide, known as the world’s “carbon budget”.

Developed nations have exceeded their carbon budgets, while developing countries remain within theirs. Carbon dioxide lingers in the atmosphere for centuries, turning past unchecked fossil-fuel use into a costly planetary bill. Between 1870 and 2019, the US, EU, Russia, UK, Japan, Canada and Australia—home to just 15% of the global population—accounted for over 60% of atmospheric carbon dioxide, according to the Delhi-based Centre for Science and Environment.

This underscores the climate debt that rich nations in the Global North owe to poorer nations. This reality—rather than oil and gas lobbying—should focus minds at COP29 in Azerbaijan, where leaders must forge a new global climate-finance plan by next week. Economists estimate that developing nations will need US\$1 trillion annually by 2030, a figure that reflects the scale of the climate crisis. Yet there is little sign that the rich world will contribute its fair share.

A stronger, more unified approach is needed. Many of Africa’s environmental NGOs argue that the continent has been sidelined in global industrial shifts, particularly in green industrialisation, because of its limited manufacturing base and its role as a supplier of raw materials. While advanced economies dominate green innovation, Africa faces significant hurdles, including limited technology transfer, expensive financing and weak governance.

The economist Fadhel Kaboub, who advises the Kenyan think tank Power Shift Africa, sees COP29 as an opportunity to strike a transformative deal—if the Global South can unite and negotiate for the technology and resources it needs to reposition itself in the world economy. Prof. Kaboub describes the current climate-finance model as “economic entrapment”. The evidence is stark: Africa holds 40% of the world’s renewable-energy resources but attracts just 2% of global investment. With 20 out of 38 low-income African nations in or near debt distress, high borrowing costs and a shrinking manufacturing base leave the continent dependent on imports for life’s essentials.

These challenges span the developing world, demanding grants, technology transfers and debt cancellation. Prof. Kaboub says Donald Trump’s return to the White House could provide an opportunity for countries in the Global South to cooperate and forge a bold deal: to double their industrial footprint through green growth, powered by Western technology, in exchange for critical minerals essential to the rich world’s energy transition. Africa, which holds 20% to 90% of global reserves

of 11 such minerals, could lead this shift. The outcome? A greener, richer world, with developing nations becoming key markets for foreign goods and services.

Mr. Trump may find the allure of crafting the “deal of the century” impossible to resist. Others—such as the EU or China—might also be ready to take up such an offer. COP29 must mark a turning point at which developing nations, united, demand a fair and transformative global partnership for a sustainable future. The stakes could not be higher, and neither could the opportunity to reshape the future.

### **Section B: Essay Writing**

At its 11th session, the Standing Committee of the 14th National People’s Congress approved a decision to gradually raise the statutory retirement age to 63 for male workers and to 55 or 58 for female workers, depending on their job categories. This is the nation’s first adjustment to the retirement-age system since it was introduced in the 1950s. The changes took effect on January 1, 2025. The decision has sparked heated debate: some people support it, while others oppose it. What is your view?

**Write an essay of 300–400 words on the ANSWER SHEET. Give your essay a title.**