

责任编辑：曼 熳
总策划：中公教育
封面设计：中公教育



选择中公 选择成功

新一轮教师招考在即，中公教育长期准备、精心打造了中小学教师招聘考试标准预测试卷系列，为广大备战中小学教师招聘考试的考生提供了一盏指路明灯！

教师招聘考试标准预测试卷是由各学科权威专家精心编著而成。专家立于权威高度，结合自身多年招教考试命题、阅卷经验，从考生角度去编制每一道试题，力求使每道试题、每套试卷具有实战价值，在答案上保证正确无误，在解析上追求精准透彻，有效地规避其他图书简单堆砌、拼凑的现象，真正做到以考生为本，切实有效提高考生成绩。

教师招聘考试

- 小学教育理论基础知识/42元
- 小学教育理论综合知识/42元
- 中学教育理论基础知识/42元
- 中学教育理论综合知识/42元
- 教师职业能力测验/42元
- 教师面试与教学能力教程/38元

教师招聘考试标准预测试卷

- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（小学教育理论）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学教育理论）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（小学语文）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（小学数学）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（小学英语）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学语文）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学数学）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学英语）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学物理）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学化学）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学生物）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学政治）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学历史）/19元
- 真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷（中学地理）/19元

中公教育·成就你的未来

中国教师招聘考试网 www.jszpk.com
提供全面、时效、专业的教师招聘考试资料与信息

赠

- 考试资讯
- 模拟试卷下载
- 专家辅导视频
- 专家备考指导
- 专项练习
- 真题下载
- 课堂模拟实录
- 专家答疑

资料下载卡使用说明

1. 登陆中国教师招聘考试网 (www.jszpk.com)；
2. 进入首页左上方“资料下载登陆”，输入卡号、密码，即可下载资料；
3. 卡号前两位是小写字母，其他为纯数字；
4. 咨询电话：010-51657188。

卡号：zp379541 密码：---

人民网 教育频道
edu.people.com.cn

人民网教育频道推荐辅导教材

ISBN 978-7-80208-880-1



9 787802 088801 >

总定价：266.00元

2010 年教师招聘考试标准预测试卷

真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷

【中学英语】

教师招聘考试研究院 编著

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷. 中学英语/中公教育教师招聘
考试研究院编著. —北京:人民日报出版社,2009.11

教师招聘考试标准预测试卷

ISBN 978-7-80208-880-1

I. ①教… II. ①中… III. ①英语课-教学法-中学教师
-聘用-资格考核-习题 IV. ①G451.1-44

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 210561 号

书 名: 教师招聘考试标准预测试卷:真题汇编+全真模拟预测试卷·中学英语

出版人: 董 伟

作 者: 李永新

责任编辑: 曼 熳

封面设计: 中公教育设计中心

出版发行: 人民日报出版社

社 址: 北京金台西路 2 号

邮政编码: 100733

发行热线: (010)65369527 65369512 65369509 65369510

邮购热线: (010)65369530

编辑热线: (010)65369524

网 址: www.peopledaily.com

经 销: 新华书店

印 刷: 北京北中印刷厂

开 本: 889×1194 1/16

字 数: 1400 千字

印 张: 100

印 次: 2010 年 1 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-80208-880-1

总 定 价: 266.00 元

前 言

近年来,我国教育部门全力落实教师招聘制度,“凡进必考”已成为教师人事制度改革的重要实践形式。但是,面对参差不齐的考试内容和形式,广大考生不知所措,无法有效应对,与教师岗位擦肩而过。

受相关部门委托,中公教育立于权威高度,本着一切为了学生利益的宗旨,立足10年教学辅导经验,在各级教育行政部门的大力支持和协助下,组织大量具有高理论水平和丰富实践经验的一线师资,强力打造《教师招聘考试标准预测试卷》,该系列试卷具有以下特点:

★专家编著,权威预测★

本书是由多位教育理论专家和具有实战经验的一线教师在深入研究近年来农村特岗教师招聘考试、事业单位招聘教师考试、教师入编考试等不同形式考试的基础上,精心打造而成的,是多年辅导经验与智慧的结晶,做到了理论和实践的完美结合,具有极强的前瞻性和预测性。

★海量试题,标准强化★

《标准预测试卷》由真题汇编加模拟试卷的形式组成。专家广泛搜集近年来各地区教师招聘考试真题,建立完善的题库系统,从中精选真题进行有机组合,形成真题汇编部分。标准预测试卷部分紧扣真题,依真题标准进行命制,帮助考生进行针对性的强化训练,使考生避免陷入漫无边际而收效甚微的题海苦战。

★内容完备,划分科学★

全系列试卷共分14本,内容包括教育理论知识和学科专业知识两方面,按学年段加以科学划分。整套试卷知识点全面,题型多变,包容万千,使考生从宏观层面对考试内容准确把握,任考试万变而自己不离其宗。

★契合大纲,浓缩考点★

专家全面深入研究各科目考试大纲,在全面囊括各类教师招聘考试的所有考试内容的基础上,从最基本、最重要的考点入手,将常考知识点糅合于各种不同题型中,做到创新求变,高度契合真考,从微观角度剖析教师招聘考试之精髓,还原教师招聘考试之全景。

教师招聘考试中学英语真题汇编试卷(一)

第一部分 英语专业知识

I. Vocabulary and structure

1. This course is _____ must for students who want to work in the film industry as _____ editor.
A. 不填;a B. a;an C. 不填;the D. a; the
2. To order tickets for 2008 Olympic Games, just call 952008. It _____ be simpler.
A. must B. could C. mustn't D. couldn't
3. As we know, tomatoes can be cooked, juiced, eaten whole, sliced or _____ .
A. whatever B. whenever C. however D. Wherever
4. We asked both John and Jerry, but _____ could offer a satisfactory answer.
A. either B. neither C. nothing D. None
5. China is developing a rural health care service system, I am sure more peasants will benefit _____ .
A. of which B. from which C. in which D. about which
6. — What if I do badly at the job interview?
— _____ , You should have confidence in yourself.
A. Give me a hand. B. Take it easy. C. Congratulations! D. Take care!
7. He is a heavy smoker and even his hair _____ the smell of cigarettes.
A. gives up B. gives away C. gives off D. gives in
8. _____ in 2005, Disneyland in Hong Kong has enjoyed great success.
A. Having completed B. Completed
C. Completing D. To complete
9. Measures have been taken to solve the problem, but it may be some time _____ the situation improves.
A. since B. when C. unless D. before
10. I don't care whether he is honest or not; _____ , I don't like him.
A. anyway B. though C. but D. However
11. — Where did you find the wallet?
— It was at stadium _____ I played football.
A.that B. where C. which D. There
12. He would have paid _____ for the house if the salesgirl had insisted because he was really fond of it.
A. as twice much as B. much as twice
C. twice as much D. twice much as
13. Though Confucius has long gone, his powerful ideas undoubtedly _____ Chinese society and tradition.
A. shaped B. formed C. laid D. made
14. He wanted to sleep, but no sooner _____ his eyes than the desire to sleep left him.
A. had he closed B. he had closed C. did he close D. he closed

15. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
 A. each B. certain C. some D. any
16. _____, I would give up smoking.
 A. If I were you B. If I am you C. If I was you D. If I am like you
17. Many a boy _____ playing basketball.
 A. likes B. like C. to like D. have like
18. It is impossible to _____ the news unless you need the newspaper everyday.
 A. look up in B. keep up with C. put up with D. catch up
19. The meeting is postponed until next week, _____ we won't be so busy.
 A. since B. when C. while D. that
20. It's so cold, I think I will have a cup of hot coffee _____ a cold drink.
 A. than B. no more than C. rather than D. more than
21. Advertisements give us _____ about products, such as their prices and uses.
 A. information B. news C. words D. Pictures
22. — Which shirt will you take, Betty?
 — _____. The blue one is too long and the white one is too short.
 A. Both B. Neither C. Either D. None
23. During the last Paralympics, all the rooms in the Paralympic Village in Beijing are so designed that they are _____ to the disabled.
 A. accessible B. available C. convenient D. Valid
24. — Jerry and Lucy must both like movies. I often meet them at the cinema.
 — _____ is Lucy, not Jerry, who likes movies.
 A. So B. That C. It D. Such
25. Mom, have a rest please. You _____ in the kitchen ever since you came home.
 A. had worked B. were working
 C. have been working D. would work

II .Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several 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.

(A)

Advertisers tend to think big and perhaps this is why they're always coming in for criticism. Their critics seem to resent them because they have a flair for self-promotion and because they have so much money to throw around. "It's iniquitous," they say, "that this entirely unproductive industry (if we can call it that) should absorb millions of pounds each year. It only goes to show how much profit the big companies are making. Why don't they stop advertising and reduce the price of their goods? After all, it's the consumer who pays..."

The poor old consumer! He'd have to pay a great deal more if advertising didn't create mass markets for products. It is precisely because of the heavy advertising that consumer goods are so cheap. But we get the wrong idea if we think the only purpose of advertising is to sell goods. Another equally

important function is to inform. A great deal of the knowledge we have about household goods derives largely from the advertisements we read.

Advertisements introduce us to new products or remind us of the existence of ones we already know about. Supposing you wanted to buy a washing machine, it is more than likely you would obtain details regarding performance, price, etc. , from an advertisement.

Lots of people pretend that they never read advertisements, but this claim may be seriously doubted. It is hardly possible not to read advertisements these days. And what fun they often are, too! Just think what a railway station or a newspaper would be like without advertisements. Would you enjoy gazing at a blank wall or reading railway byelaws while waiting for a train? Would you like to read only closely printed columns of news in your daily paper? A cheerful, witty advertisement makes such a difference to a drab wall or a newspaper full of the daily ration of calamities. We must not forget, either, that advertising makes a positive contribution to our pockets. Newspapers, commercial radio and television companies could not subsist without this source of revenue. The fact that we pay so little for our daily paper, or can enjoy so many broadcast programmes is due entirely to the money spent by advertisers. Just think what a newspaper would cost if we had to pay its full price!

Another thing we mustn't forget is the "small ads." which are in virtually every newspaper and magazine. What a tremendously useful service they perform for the community! Just about anything can be accomplished through these columns. For instance, you can find a job, buy or sell a house, announce a birth, marriage or death in what used to be called the 'hatch, match and dispatch' column but by far the most fascinating section is the personal or "agony" column. No other item in a newspaper provides such entertaining reading or offers such a deep insight into human nature. It's the best advertisement for advertising there is!

26. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. Advertisement.
 - B. The benefits of advertisement.
 - C. Advertisers perform a useful service to communities.
 - D. The costs of advertisement.
27. The attitude of the author toward advertisers is _____ .
- A. appreciative B. trustworthy C. critical D. dissatisfactory
28. Why do the critics criticize advertisers?
- A. Because advertisers often brag.
 - B. Because critics think advertisement is a "waste of money".
 - C. Because customers are encouraged to buy more than necessary.
 - D. Because customers pay more.
29. Which of the following is NOT true?
- A. Advertisement makes contribution to our pockets and we may know everything.
 - B. We can buy what we want.
 - C. Good quality products don't need to be advertised.
 - D. Advertisement makes our life colorful.
30. The passage is _____ .
- A. Narration B. Description C. Criticism D. Argumentation

(B)

My parents knew their wealth: each other, their six children, and their faith. They tried to live simple lives so that they could have time for what was most important.

They didn't busy themselves buying a bigger house, because that would mean working harder to pay the monthly mortgage, working overtime or taking second job. Who would go running with me then? Who would read stories to me?

They didn't burden themselves with buying an expensive car because that would mean worrying about installment bills. Besides, walking to the shopping centre every Saturday afternoon with me gave my dad his needed exercise, and made me feel so special.

One of my heart's delights was seeing Dad and Mom in their bedroom at night, after our nightly family prayer. The lights were turned off, and I'd see the figure of my father seated on his old chair and Mom standing behind him, gently massaging his shoulders. I'd hear them talk about what happened during their day. Even as a child, I sensed their quiet pleasure in being together.

My question today: Could they have done this rich ritual each night and nourished their marriage if they had been busy paying for expensive clothes for themselves or their kids, or if they had been worrying about monthly bills for new hi-tech equipment? I don't think so. And I've made a choice: I don't want that of life either.

31. Which of the following is TRUE about the author's family?
- A. There were six people in the family. B. They decided to buy a bigger house.
C. They lived an easy and happy life. D. They had a second-hand car.
32. What did the parents regularly do with the author?
- A. They wrote stories together. B. They read newspapers together.
C. They regularly took exercise together. D. They went shopping together each day.
33. The author believed that his/her parents' happiness was due to _____.
A. their attitude towards life B. their love for each other
C. their common interests D. their ability to communicate with each other
34. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the author _____.
A. got bored with his/her parents' way of educating kids
B. was influenced by his/her parents' lifestyle
C. didn't want to follow his/her parents' advice
D. didn't want to live the same life as his/her parents

(C)

The CEO of Apple, Steve Jobs' story about death

When I was 17, I read a quote that went something like : "If you live each day as if it were your last, someday you'll most certainly be right." It made an impression on me, and since then, for the past 33 years, I have looked in the mirror every morning and asked myself, "If today were the last day of my life, would I want to do what I am about to do today? "

Remembering that I'll be dead soon is the most important tool I've ever encountered to help me make the big choices in life.

About a year ago I was diagnosed with cancer. The doctors told me this was almost certainly a type of

cancer that was incurable, and that I would live no longer than three to six months. My doctor advised me to go home and get my affairs in order, which is doctor' code for preparing yourself to die.

I lived with that diagnosis all day. I was completely in despair. Later that evening I had another biopsy and my wife told me that tumor turned out to be curable with surgery. I had the surgery and I'm fine now.

This was the closest I've been to facing death. To tell the truth, no one wants to die. And yet death is the destination we all share. No one has ever escaped it. It clears out the old to make room for the new. Right now the new is you, but someday not too long from now, you will gradually become the old and be cleared away.

Your time is so limited that you shouldn't waste it repeating someone else' life. Don't be trapped by dogma—which is living with the results of other people' thinking. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most important, have the courage to follow your heart. It somehow already knows what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.

35. The doctor advised the author to go home and get his affairs in order because _____ .

- A. he had to rest at home
- B. his disease couldn't be cured
- C. his disease was not serious at all
- D. he had to wait for the result of the rest

36. How did the author feel after the diagnosis?

- A. Calm
- B. Excited
- C. Hopeless
- D. Optimistic

37. How did the author think of death?

- A. He thinks it is nothing to be scared of
- B. He thinks it is impossible to avoid
- C. He thinks it is not the end of life
- D. He thinks it is the beginning of a new life

38. In the author's opinion, we should _____ .

- A. follow others' advice
- B. do what we want
- C. keep a positive attitude towards life
- D. take exercise and keep healthy

III. Translation

Directions: Translate the following passage into Chinese.

The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the mode by which all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanation. There is no more difference, but there is just the same kind of difference, between the mental operations of a man of science and those of an ordinary person, as there is between the operations and methods of a baker or of a butcher weighing out his goods in common scales, and the operations of a chemist in performing a difficult and complex analysis by means of his balance and finely graded weights.

IV. Writing

以 On Oil Price Increase 为题, 写一篇长为 120-150 词的小作文。

第二部分 英语教育理论知识

一、多项选择题

1. 在英语教学中,既要有学生的个别活动,又要有学生的集体活动。下列说法属于协调这两种活动的原则是()。
 - A.既要力求使全班学生都投入到活动又要防止有的学生在活动中成为“南郭先生”
 - B.既要合作学习,又要以个人学习作为合作学习的基础.
 - C.既要冷静,又要沉静,以适应外倾和内倾学生的需要
 - D.重在保证课堂活动的不单一化,也增强直观性
2. 在英语教学中,教师应该注意做到()。
 - A.为学生提供自主学习和相互交流的机会
 - B.对学生学习过程中的失误和错误立即纠正
 - C.鼓励学生通过体验、实践、讨论、合作、探究的方式掌握英语知识
 - D.创造条件让学生自主学习
3. 各地选用的英语教材应该具备以下特征()。
 - A.发展性和拓展性
 - B.科学性和思想性
 - C.趣味性和人文性
 - D.灵活性和开放性
4. 为了体现课程改革的指导思想,高中英语课程采取()和()相结合的设置模式。
 - A.必修课
 - B.选修课
 - C.任务课
 - D.活动课
5. 教学活动必须建立在学生的认知发展水平和已有的知识经验基础之上,因而,除去教科书,()、()、()也是重要的课程资源。
 - A.学生的个人知识
 - B.游戏活动
 - C.生活世界
 - D.直接经验

二、填空题

1. 英语学习的策略包括_____、_____、_____和_____等。
2. 在英语教学中教师应该自始至终关注学生的_____, 努力营造_____,_____,_____的教学氛围。
3. 教学课例反映的是课堂教学活动从“设计”到“实施”的过程。教学课例主要包括三个部分,即_____,_____,_____。
4. 口语技能的教学着重于提高学生说的准确性、_____,_____,_____,增强学生的语感。

三、论述题

评价是英语课程的重要组成部分,科学的评价体系是实现课程目标的重要保障。结合教学,谈谈你对评价的理解。

教师招聘考试中学英语真题汇编试卷(二)

第一部分 英语教育理论知识

一、单项选择题

1. 语言技能()。
A.包含听、说、读、写、译五个方面的能力
B.是指一个人说话时遣词造句的能力
C.包含听、说、读、写四个方面的技能以及这四种技能的综合运用能力
D.是指一个人的语言表述能力
2. 英语课程评价体系的改革,主要是()。
A.强调形成性评价
B.实现评价主体的多元化和评价形式的多样化
C.考试方式的改革
D.让学生自主学习
3. 在设计“任务型”教学活动时,教师可以忽视的是()。
A.活动要以学生的生活经验和兴趣为出发点,内容和方式要尽量真实。
B.活动应积极促进英语学科和其他学科间的相互渗透和联系。
C.活动要能够促进学生获取、处理和使用信息,用英语与他人交流,发展用英语解决实际问题的能力。
D.活动应局限于课堂教学,不要延伸到课堂之外的学习和生活之中。
4. 以下哪个选项不属于学习策略的范畴?()
A.利用音像和网络资源丰富学习内容。
B.设计探究式学习活动,促进实践能力和创新思维的发展。
C.在学习过程中进行自我评价,并根据需要调整学习目标。
D.制订阶段性学习目标以及实现目标的方法。
5. 以下哪种描述是错误的?()
A.听、说、读、写既是学习的内容,又是学习的手段。
B.听和读是理解的技能,说和写是表达的技能。
C.基础教育阶段学生应该学习和掌握的英语语言知识包括语音、词汇、语法、功能和话题等五个方面的内容。
D.在英语学习的起始阶段,教师应对学生出现的任何错误当场给予纠正,以使学生不走弯路

二、多项选择题

1. 要具备较强的综合语言运用能力,必须有语言技能、()作基础。
A.语言知识 B.情感态度 C.学习策略 D.文化意识
2. 教师在教学中应关注学生的情感态度,是因为情感态度包含了影响学生学习效果的以下因素()。
A.学习兴趣和动机 B.尊师爱友
C.自信与意志力 D.合作学习

3. 听、说、读、写的训练内容与形式应尽可能()。
- A. 贴近学生的实际生活 B. 贴近真实的交际行为
C. 贴近英语国家的文化 D. 贴近有目的地综合运用英语的活动
4. 在英语语言教学中具有举足轻重的地位的有()。
- A. 语音教学 B. 结构教学 C. 语法教学 D. 词汇教学
5. 下列说法符合英语课程标准基本理念的是()。
- A. 面向全体学生,注重素质发展 B. 整体设计目标,体现灵活开放
C. 突出学生主体,尊重个体差异 D. 注重过程评价,促进学生发展

三、简答题

个体身心发展的规律有哪些? 学校教育如何适应这些规律,促进个体身心全面和谐地发展?

第二部分 英语专业知识

I. Vocabulary and structure

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. Peter _____ a lot of Spanish by playing with the native boys and girls.
A. picked up B. took up C. made up D. turned up
2. — Did you tell Julia about the result?
— Oh, no, I forgot. I _____ her now.
A. will be calling B. will call C. call D. am to call
3. John, look at the time. _____ you play the piano at such a late hour?
A. Must B. Can C. May D. Need
4. — Did Jack come back early last night?
— Yes. It was not yet eight o'clock _____ he arrived home.
A. before B. when C. that D. until
5. — Can the project be finished as planned?
— Sure, it _____ completed in time, we'll work two more hours a day.
A. having got B. to get C. getting D. gets
6. _____, Carolina couldn't get the door open.
A. Try as she might B. As she might try C. She might try as D. Might as she try
7. What a table! I've never seen such a thing before. It is _____ it is long.
A. half not as wide as B. wide not as half as
C. not half as wide as D. as wide as not half
8. — How about putting some pictures into the report?
— _____ A picture is worth a thousand words.
A. No way. B. Why not? C. All right? D. No matter.
9. They _____ on the program for almost one week before I joined them, and now we _____ on it as no good results have come out so far.
A. had been working; are still working B. had worked; were still working
C. have been working; have worked D. have worked; are still working

10. The place _____ the bridge is supposed to be built should be _____ the cross-river traffic is the heaviest.

- A. which; where B. at which; which C. at which; where D. which; in which

11. — Don't you think it necessary that he _____ to Miami but to New York?

— I agree, but the problem is _____ he has refused to.

- A. will not be sent; that B. not be sent; that
C. should not be sent; what D. should not send; what

12. Months ago we sailed ten thousand miles across this open sea, which _____ the Pacific, and we met no storms.

- A. was called B. is called C. had been called D. has been called

13. — _____ that he managed to get the information?

— Oh, a friend of his helped him.

- A. Where was it B. Who was it C. How was it D. Why was it

14. There was such a long queue for coffee at the interval that we _____ gave up.

- A. eventually B. unfortunately C. generously D. purposefully

15. Word comes that free souvenirs will be given to _____ comes first.

- A. no matter whom B. whomever C. no matter who D. whoever

16. _____ for the terrible accident, as the public thought, the mayor felt nervous and was at a loss what to do.

- A. Having blamed B. To blame C. Being to be blamed D. Being to blame

17. — How did the plan strike you?

— It _____, so we can't think too highly of it.

- A. all depends B. makes no sense C. is so practical D. is just so so

18. The new tax would force companies to _____ energy-saving measures.

- A. adopt B. adjust C. adapt D. accept

19. I think _____ knowledge of the Internet is _____ must in our work today.

- A. a; a B. the; an C. the; 不填 D. 不填; a

20. _____ center has been set up to give _____ on scientific farming for the nearby farmers.

- A. Information; advice B. An information; advice
C. An information; advices D. Information; advices

21. — Carl, go to wash the dishes.

— Why _____? Jack is doing nothing over there.

- A. me B. I C. he D. him

22. — What did Mr Black do in the middle of the night?

— Well, I'm not sure, but he was often heard _____.

- A. singing the same song B. to sing the same song
C. sing a same song D. to be playing same song

23. The computers made by our company sell best, but several years ago no one could have imagined the role in the markets that they _____.

- A. were playing B. were to play C. have played D. played

24. Mary spent the whole weekend _____ in her room, _____ for the coming examinations.

- A. locked...prepared B. being locked...preparing
C. locked...preparing D. locking...preparing

25. — I haven't seen you for ages. Haven't you graduated from college?

— Yes. I _____ English for four years in Nanjing.

- A. study B. have studied C. am studying D. studied

II .Reading Comprehension

Directions: There are three passages in this part. Each passage is followed by several 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.

(A)

A new period is coming. Call it what you will: the service industry, the information age, the knowledge society. It all translates to a great change in the way we work. Already we're partly there, the percentage of people who earn their living by making things has fallen sharply in the Western World. Today the majority of jobs in America, Europe and Japan (two thirds or more are in many of these countries) are in the service industry, and the number is on the rise. More women are in the work force than ever before. There are more part-time jobs. More people are self-employed. But the breath of the great change can't be measured by numbers alone, because it also is giving rise to new way of thinking about the nature of work itself. Long-held opinions about jobs and careers, the skills needed to succeed, even the relation between workers and employers—all these are being doubted.

We have only to look behind us to get some sense of what may lie ahead. No one looking ahead 20 years possibly could have seen the ways in which a single invention, the chip (芯片), would change our world thanks to its uses in personal computers, and factory equipment. Tomorrow's achievements in biotechnology or even some still unimagined technology could produce a similar wave of great changes. But one thing is certain: information and knowledge will become even more important, and the people who own it, whether they work in factories or services, will have the advantage and produce the wealth. Computer knowledge will become as basic a requirement as the ability to read and write. The ability to deal with problems by making use of information instead of performing regular tasks will be valued above all else. If you look ahead 10 years, information service will be leading the way. It will be the way you do your job.

26. Information age means _____ .

- A. the service industry is depending more and more on women workers
B. heavy industries are rapidly increasing
C. people find it harder and harder to earn a living by working in factories
D. most of the job chances can now be found in the service industry.

27. Knowledge society brings about a great change that _____ .

- A. the difference between the workers and employers has become smaller
B. people's old ideas about work no longer exist
C. most people have to take part-time jobs
D. people have to change their jobs from time to time

28. The future will probably belong to those who _____ .

- A. own and know how to make use of information
B. can read and write well
C. devote themselves to service industries
D. look ahead instead of looking back

(B)

A few years ago I had an “aha!” moment regarding handwriting.

I had in my hand a sheet of paper with handwritten instructions on it for some sort of editorial task. It occurred at first that I did not recognize the handwriting, and then I realized whose it must be. I finally became aware of the fact that I had been working with this colleague for at least a year, maybe two, and yet I did not recognize her handwriting at that point.

It was a very important event in the computerization of life—a sign that the informal, friendly communication of people working together in an office had changed from notes in pen to instant messages and emails. There was a time when our workdays were filled with little letters, and we recognized one another’s handwriting the way we knew voices or faces.

As a child visiting my father’s office, I was pleased to recognize, in little notes on the desks of his staff, the same handwriting I would see at home in the notes he would leave on the fridge—except that those notes were signed “dad” instead of “RFW”.

All this has been on my mind because of the talk about *The Rise and Fall of Handwriting*, a book by Florey. Sire shows in her book a deep concern about the fall of handwriting and the failure of schools to teach children to write well, but many others argue that people in a digital age can’t be expected to learn to hold a pen.

I don’t buy it.

I don’t want to see anyone cut off from the expressive, personal associations that a pen still promotes better than a digital keyboard does. For many a biographer, part of really getting to know their subjects is learning to read their handwriting.

What some people advocate is teaching one of the many attractive handwritings based on the handwriting of 16th-century Italy. That may sound impossibly grand—as if they want kids to learn to draw by copying classical paintings. However, they have worked in many school systems.

29. Why was the author surprised at not recognizing his colleague’s handwriting?

- A. He had worked with his colleague long enough.
- B. His colleague’s handwriting was so beautiful.
- C. His colleague’s handwriting was so terrible.
- D. He still had a lot of work to do.

30. People working together in an office used to _____.

- A. talk more about handwriting
- B. take more notes on workdays
- C. know better one another’s handwriting
- D. communicate better with one another

31. The author’s father wrote notes in pen _____.

- A. to both his family and his staff
- B. to his family in small letters
- C. to his family on the fridge
- D. to his staff on the desk

32. According to the author, handwritten notes _____.

- A. are harder to teach in schools
- B. attract more attention
- C. are used only between friends
- D. carry more message

33. We can learn from the passage that the author _____.

- A. thinks it impossible to teach handwriting
- B. does not want to lose handwriting
- C. puts the blame on the computer
- D. does not agree with Florey

Lisa was running late. Lisa, 25, had a lot to do at work, plus visitors on the way: her parents were coming in for Thanksgiving from her hometown. But as she hurried down the subway stairs, she started to feel uncomfortably warm. By the time she got to the platform, Lisa felt weak and tired—maybe it hadn't been a good idea to give blood the night before, she thought. She rested herself against a post close to the tracks.

Several yards away, Frank, 43, and his girlfriend, Jennifer, found a spot close to where the front of the train would stop. They were deep in discussion about a house they were thinking of buying.

But when he heard the scream, followed by someone yelling, "Oh, my God, she fell in!" Frank didn't hesitate. He jumped down to the tracks and ran some 40 feet toward the body lying on the rails. "No! Not you!" his girlfriend screamed after him.

She was right to be alarmed. By the time Frank reached Lisa, he could feel the tracks shaking and see the light coming. The train was about 20 seconds from the station.

It was hard to lift her. She was just out. But he managed to raise her the four feet to the platform so that bystanders could hold her by the arms and drag her away from the edge. That was where Lisa briefly regained consciousness, felt herself being pulled along the ground, and saw someone else holding her purse.

Lisa thought she'd been robbed. A woman held her hand and a man gave his shirt to help stop the blood pouring from her head. And she tried to talk but she couldn't, and that was when she realized how much pain she was in.

Police and fire officials soon arrived, and Frank told the story to an officer. Jennifer said her boyfriend was calm on their 40-minute train ride downtown—just as he had been seconds after the rescue, which made her think about her reaction at the time. "I saw the train coming and I was thinking he was going to die," she explained.

34. What was the most probable cause for Lisa's weakness?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| A. She had run a long way. | B. She felt hot in the subway. |
| C. She had done a lot of work. | D. She had donated blood the night before. |
35. Why did Jennifer try to stop her boyfriend?
- | |
|---|
| A. Because they would miss their train. |
| B. Because he didn't see the train coming. |
| C. Because she was sure Lisa was hard to lift. |
| D. Because she was afraid the train would kill him. |
36. How did Frank save Lisa?
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| A. By lifting her to the platform. | B. By helping her rise to her feet. |
| C. By pulling her along the ground. | D. By dragging her away from the edge. |
37. When did Lisa become conscious again?
- | |
|---|
| A. When the train was leaving. |
| B. After she was back on the platform. |
| C. After the police and fire officials came. |
| D. When a man was cleaning the blood from her head. |
38. The passage is intended to _____ .
- | | |
|--|---|
| A. warn us of the danger in the subway | B. show US how to save people in the subway |
| C. tell US about a subway rescue | D. report a traffic accident |

四、完形填空

In June 1985, two British mountaineers Joe Simpson and Simon Yates made the first-ever climb of the 21, 000-foot snow-covered Siula Grande mountain in Peru. It was an exceptionally 36 job, but nothing compared to what was to 37 . Early in the process, Simpson 38 and broke his right knee. Yates could have 39 him but managed to find a way of 40 him down the mountains on a rope in a series of difficult drops. Then Simpson fell into a crevasse and Yates eventually had no 41 but to cut the 42 , completely convinced that his friend was now 43 .

In his book on the 44 , Joe Simpson wrote:

45 I looked at the distant moraines, I know that I must at least try I would probably 46 there among those rocks. If I died, well, that wasn't so 47 , but I wouldn't have 48 waited for it to happen. The 49 of dying no longer affected me as it had in the crevasse at first. I now had a chance to 50 it and struggle against it.

The survival of Yates himself was 51 . That Simpson somehow found a way of 52 out of the crevasse after 12 hours and then crawled (爬行) and 53 himself six miles back to camp, 54 three days and might without food or drink, would be considered as a heroic fiction. But in fact it was so 55 .

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------------|-------------|------------------|----------------|
| () 39. | A. tough | B. good | C. easy | D. new |
| () 40. | A. be came | B. end | C. come | D. change |
| () 41. | A. bent | B. fell | C. raised | D. survived |
| () 42. | A. helped | B. saved | C. pulled | D. abandoned |
| () 43. | A. throwing | B. turning | C. lowering | D. setting |
| () 44. | A. idea | B. hope | C. choice | D. chance |
| () 45. | A. rope | B. wire | C. finger | D. tree |
| () 46. | A. safe | B. dead | C. alive | D. hurt |
| () 47. | A. person | B. partner | C. mountain | D. climb |
| () 48. | A. Before | B. Unless | C. As | D. If |
| () 49. | A. stick out | B. hold out | C. hang out | D. die out |
| () 50. | A. happy | B. great | C. funny | D. surprising |
| () 51. | A. ever | B. just | C. almost | D. never |
| () 52. | A. horror | B. dream | C. picture | D. imagination |
| () 53. | A. face | B. defeat | C. solve | D. consider |
| () 54. | A. common | B. evident | C. extraordinary | D. lucky |
| () 55. | A. running | B. walking | C. climbing | D. escaping |
| () 56. | A. brought | B. pushed | C. carried | D. dropped |
| () 57. | A. going | B. lasting | C. expecting | D. sharing |
| () 58. | A. particular | B. usual | C. true | D. interesting |

IV. Writing

考试,作为检验教育结果的一种手段,已经存在了数千年。它简直无处不在,无时不有...