1. During the heavy storm last week, we had to take \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under a flyover.

A. shade B. shelter C. shadow D. shield

2. The three men were assigned jobs according to their \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ abilities.

A. respectful B. respectable C. respective D. respecting

3. The lost car of the Johnsons’ was found \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the woods of the expressway.

A. vanished B. scattered C. rejected D. abandoned

4. Our guests will be guided to safety \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ fire.

A. as a result of B. in case of C. in the sense of D. for the sake of

5.. If you want to ring her, you’ll have to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ her number in the telephone book.

A. look at B. look to C. look through D. look up

6. Under the financial crisis, more social problems in the world are certain to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. raise B. arise C. be raised D. be arisen

7. During the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the audience strolled and chatted in the lobby.  
A. interval B. pause C. interruption D. gap

8. As her husband is on a business trip and her son is at school, she feels rather \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
A. lonely B. alone C. singular D. single

9. He \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very quickly from his illness.  
A. recovered B. discovered C. uncovered D. covered

10. He does not \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as a teacher of English, for his pronunciation is far from perfect.  
A. qualify B. equal C. match D. deserve

11. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for their support, he would have gone penniless.  
A. If it is not B. If it is C. Were it D. Were it not

12. No sooner had we reached the top of the hill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ we all sat down to rest.  
A. when B. then C. than D. until

13. By the time Neil Armstrong and Edwin Aldrin walked on the moon in 1969, there \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ many space explorations.  
A. will have been B. had been C. have been D. must be

14. I regret \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hard at school, or I would have passed the exam.  
A. to have not worked B. having not worked  
C. not to have worked D. not having worked

15 All \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an English-Chinese dictionary.  
A. that you need B. what you need C. which you need D. things you need

1. He looks sleepy. He must \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to bed very late last night.  
   A. be gone B. be going C. go D. have gone
2. Mrs. White became a teacher in 1990. She \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for twenty years by next summer.  
   A. will teach B. would have taught C. has been teaching D. will have taught
3. It was the third time the villagers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ interviewed by the radio station.  
   A. have been B. had been C. were D. are
4. You may write an e-mail to me or just phone me. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will do.  
   A. Each B. Either C. Neither D. None
5. The teacher asked me \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ us to finish writing the composition.  
   A. how long would it take B. how long it would take  
   C. how soon would it take D. how soon it would take

词汇答案

1-10 B CDBDBAAAA

11-20 DCBDADDBBB

**Passage 1**

Recently I attended several meetings where we talked about ways to retain students and keep younger faculty members from going elsewhere.

It seems higher education has become an industry of meeting-holders whose task it is to “solve” problems--real or imagined. And in my position as a professor at three different colleges, the actual problems in educating our young people and older students have deepened, while the number of people hired--not to teach but to hold meetings　has increased significantly. Every new problem creates anew job for an administrative fixer. Take our Center for Teaching Excellence. Contrary to its title, the center is a clearing house (信息交流中心) for using technology in classrooms and in online courses. It's an administrative sham (欺诈) of the kind that has multiplied over the last 30 years.

I offer a simple proposition in response: Many of our problems—class attendance, educational success, student happiness and well-being—might be improved by cutting down the bureaucratic (官僚的) mechanisms and meetings and instead hiring an army of good teachers. If we replaced half of our administrative staff with classroom teachers, we might actually get a majority of our classes back to 20or fewer students per teacher. This would be an environment in which teachers and students actually knew each other.

The teachers must be free to teach in their own way—the curriculum should be flexible enough so that they can use their individual talents to achieve the goals of the course. Additionally, they should be allowed to teach, and be rewarded for doing it well. Teachers are not people who are great at and consumed by research and happen to appear in a classroom. Good teaching and research are not exclusive, but they are also not automatic companions. Teaching is an art and a craft, talent and practice; it is not something that just anyone can be good at. It is utterly confusing to me that people do not recognize this, despite the fact that pretty much anyone who has been a student can tell the difference between their best and worst teachers.

1. What does the author say about present-day universities?

|  |
| --- |
| A. They are effectively tackling real or imagined problems. |
| B. They often fail to combine teaching with research. |
| C. They are over-burdened with administrative staff. |
| D. They lack talent to fix their deepening problems. |

2. According to the author, what kind of people do universities lack most?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| A. Good classroom teachers. | B. Efficient administrators. |
| C. Talented researchers. | D. Motivated students. |

3. What does the author imply about the classes at present?

|  |
| --- |
| A. They facilitate students' independent learning. |
| B. They help students form closer relationships. |
| C. They have more older students than before. |
| D. They are much bigger than is desirable. |

4. What does the author think of teaching ability?

|  |
| --- |
| A. It requires talent and practice. |
| B. It is closely related to research. |
| C. It is a chief factor affecting students' learning. |
| D. It can be acquired through persistent practice. |

5 What is the author's suggestion for improving university teaching?

|  |
| --- |
| A. Creating an environment for teachers to share their teaching experiences. |
| B. Hiring more classroom teachers and allowing them to teach in their own way. |
| C. Using high technology in classrooms and promoting exchange of information. |
| D. Cutting down meetings and encouraging administrative staff to go to classrooms. |

**Passage 2**

There are many older people in the world and there will be many more. A little-known fact is that over 60 percent of the older people live in developing countries. According to the World Health Organization, by 2020 there will be 1 billion, with over 700 million living in developing countries.

It is a surprising fact that the population ageing is particularly rapid in developing countries. For example, it took France 115 years for the proportion (比例) of older people to double from 7 percent to 14 percent. It is estimated to take China a mere 27 years to achieve this same increase.

What are the implications of these increased numbers of older folk? One of the biggest worries for governments is that the longer people live, the more likelihood there is for diseases and for disability (残疾). Attention is being paid to the need to keep people as healthy as possible, including during old age, to lessen (减轻) the financial burden on the state.

Another significant problem is the need for the younger generations to understand and value the older people in their society. In some African countries, certainly in Asia, older people are respected and regarded as the ones with special knowledge. Yet traditions are fading away daily, which does not ensure the continued high regard of older people. As society changes, attitudes will change. 　　　　　　　Regardless

Much needs to be done to get rid of age discrimination (歧视) in employment. Life-long learning programs need to be provided to enable older people to be active members in a country’s development.

Social security policies need to be established to provide adequate income protection for older people. Both public and private schemes are vital in order to build a suitable safety net.

6. The proportion of older people\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. is bigger in developed countries than in developing countries

B. is one-seventh of the population in developing countries 　肯定不能选　有例外的情况

C. will increase much faster in China than in France 　　A和C相反，

D. will be sixty percent in developing countries by 2020 　７０％

7. According to the passage, which of the following are governments most worried about?

A. The diseases and disability of older people.

B. The longer life and good health of people.

C. The loss of taxes on older people.

D. The increasing respect for older people.

8. It is stated directly in the passage that older people should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. be treated differently in different cultures

B. enjoy a similar lifestyle

C. be ignored as society changes

D. be valued by the younger generations

9. Which of the following measure is NOT mentioned to solve the population ageing problem?

A. Getting rid of age discrimination in employment.

B. Ensuring adequate income protection for older people.

C. Providing free health care for sick older people.

D. Supplying life-long learning programs to older people.

10. The author concludes in the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. governments have spent lots of time in solving the ageing problem

B. population ageing is a hard problem, but it needs to be solved urgently

C. people are too busy to solve the population ageing problem

D. much time and effort will be lost in solving the ageing problem

**Passage 3**

Extensive new studies suggest that the world has made extraordinary progress in reducing poverty in recent decades. The research suggests that the pace of economic progress has been rapid and continued for decades, built on the foundations of relative political stability, rising trade, and economic liberalization (自由化) after two world wars.／ One new study, ~~published recently by the Institute for International Economics in Washington,~~ find that the proportion of the 6.1 billion people in the world who live on $1 a day or less shrank (缩减) from 63 percent in 1950 to 35 percent in 1980 and 12 percent in 1999. by some other measures, the progress has been more modest. Still, economists agree that poverty has plunged in key nations such as India and especially China, thanks to slowing population growth as well as economic freedom. “This is a huge success for the world as a whole,” says Harvard University economist Richard Cooper. “We are doing something right.”

The news comes as the World Bank is about to open its annual meeting in Washington — an event that has been troubled in recent years by protests that the Bank and its sister Institution, the International Monetary Fund (IMF国际货币组织), have done too little for the world’s poor. The new economic research will not put an end to that dispute. Vast populations remain poor, and many still question the wisdom of World Bank policies. Nonetheless, the research findings are helpful to understand what policies should be followed by those institutions and hundreds of other development groups working very hard to hasten the pace of world economic progress. If dramatic gains are under way, the present policies — calling for open markets, free business activities and tight monetary control — are working and correct.

But critics of IMF and World Bank policies maintain that such economic success stories as Japan, China, South Korea and Singapore are rooted in more than just “free” markets. These nations have managed to grow rapidly, and thereby reduce poverty, by limiting imports when their domestic industries were young, pushing exports to rich nations, and putting controls on purely international financial flows. They have been open to foreign-owned factories but have often insisted that those investors share the knowledge and skill on modern technologies.

11. The word “plunged” in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. decreased B. climbed C. increased D. dropped into water

12. From the passage, we learn that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A~~. World Bank has done nothing to help the poor in the world~~

B. IMF ~~only~~ helps the rich in the world

C. ~~World Bank controls all the banks in the world~~

D. There are some demonstrations against World Bank in recent years

13. According to this passage, in \_\_\_\_\_, the world had the largest number of poor people.

A. 1999 B. 1980 C. 1950 D. 1990

14. According to the author, the economy of East Asian countries grew very fast because of the following measures EXCEPT \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. encouraging export

B. opening up to foreign investments

C. limiting international financial flows

D. controlling import

15. The best title for this passage might be \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. ~~China’~~s Contribution to the Reduction of Poverty in the World

B. ~~World Bank’~~s Extraordinary Progress in Recent Decades

C. ~~India~~’s Leading Role in Reducing Global Poverty

D. Global Progress in Reducing Poverty

**Passage 4**

According to a recent survey, employees in many companies today work longer hours than employees did in 1979. They also take shorter vacations than employees in 1979. It seems that Americans are working harder today than ever before. Or are they? A management consultant, Bill Meyer, decided to find out. For three days, he observed an investment banker hard at work. Meyer wrote down everything the banker did during his long workday. At the end of the three-day period, Meyer reviewed the banker’s activities with him. What did they find out? They discovered that the man spent 80 percent of his time doing unnecessary work. For example, he attended unnecessary meetings, made redundant (多余的) telephone calls, and spent time packing and unpacking his two big briefcases.

Apparently, many people believe that the more time a person spends at work, the more he or she accomplishes. When employers evaluate employees, they often consider the amount of time on the job in addition to job performance. Employees know this. Although many working people can do their job effectively during a regular 40-hour work week, they feel they have to spend more time on the job after normal working hours so that the people who can promote them see them.

A group of headhunters (猎头) were asked their opinion about a situation. They had a choice of two candidates for an executive position with an important company. The candidates had similar qualifications for the job. For example, they were both reliable. One could do the job well in a 40-hour work week. The other would do the same job in an 80-hour work week just as well. According to a headhunting expert, the 80-hour-a-week candidate would get the job. The time this candidate spends on the job may encourage other employees to spend more time at work, too. Employers believe that if the employees stay at work later, they may actually do more work.

However, the connection between time and productivity (生产率) is not always positive. In fact, many studies indicate that after a certain point, anyone’s productivity and creativity begin to decrease. Some employees are not willing to spend so much extra, unproductive time at the office. Once they finish their work satisfactorily, they want to relax and enjoy themselves. For these people, the solution is to find a company that encourages people to do both.

16. What is the main idea of this passage?

A. Many people work long hours but do not always do a lot of work.

B. Most people can get more work done by working longer hours.

C. Most Americans work 80 hours a week, and some work even longer.

D. People can make more money by working longer hours.

17. The management consultant wanted to find out \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. how hard the investment banker worked during his work hours

B. when people spent time doing unnecessary work in their office

C. if people needed vacation after working hard for a certain period of time

D. whether Americans were really working harder than they had done before

18. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The more time a person spends at work, the more he or she accomplishes.

~~B.~~ Employers do not judge their employees’ job performance according to the amount of working time.

C. Some people work more than 40 hours a week in the hope of getting promotion.

D. ~~All~~ employees are willing to spend extra time at work.

19. The 80-hour-a-week candidate would get the job because employers believe \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. that he is more reliable

B. his example would lead other employees to work longer hours

C. he has better qualifications

D. he could encourage other employees to do a better job

20. The expression “to do both” in the last paragraph is \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. to finish their work satisfactorily and relax and enjoy themselves

B. to pay attention to both performance and productivity

C. to work long hours and have short vacations

D. to relax and enjoy themselves quite frequently

阅读1-6.CADAB　　6-10 C A D C B

11-15 A D C B D 16-20 ADCBA