

# “人文英语 3”课程考核说明

“人文英语 3”是国家开放大学公共英语系列课程本科（专科起点）阶段第一学期的课程。本课程的教学目的是：学生应能掌握一定的英语语言基础知识和基本技能，具有一定的读、听、说、写能力；同时亦能了解人文活动中所涉及到的常用英语词汇及表达方式，能在涉及法学、社会工作、汉语言、教育等专业的职场活动中进行基本交流；并为今后职场英语应用能力的提高奠定基础。为指导“人文英语 3”课程的考试命题和组织工作，帮助学生复习本课程，并为检查教学质量提供依据，特制订本考核说明。

## 一、考核对象

国家开放大学涉及法学、社会工作、汉语言、教育等专业以及选择本课程的其他专业的学生。

## 二、考核方式

本课程的考核采取形成性考核与终结性考试相结合的方式进行，形成性考核占课程综合成绩的 50%，终结性考试占课程综合成绩的 50%。

### 1.形成性考核

形成性考核为本课程的学习过程考核，旨在引导学生注重学习过程，按照教学要求和学习计划完成学习任务，强化对学生自主学习过程的指导和监督。形成性考核由 8 次形成性作业以及整个课程学习过程的综合评价构成。形成性考核通过纸质形成性考核册或在线学习记录来完成。

形成性考核以百分计，然后根据要求折合成相应分数。在线形式完成的形成性考核具体包括以下内容：

1.单元自测：学习完每单元后，完成单元自测，每次自测成绩在形成性考核中占 10%。

2.综合测试：学习完课程后，可以进一步完成综合性测验，熟悉实际考试题

目类型、难度、结构等。这部分不计分。

3.综合评价：辅导教师（面授辅导或远程在线辅导）根据学生各个单元内容学习完成情况，相关资源浏览情况等学习行为表现，为学生进行综合评价，占形成性考核的 20%

| 形考任务   | 预备知识                                    | 形式   | 权重   |
|--------|---|------|------|
| 单元自测 1 | Parenting Children 养育儿女                 | 测验   | 10%  |
| 单元自测 2 | Elderly Care 关爱老人                       | 测验   | 10%  |
| 单元自测 3 | Community Security 社区安全                 | 测验   | 10%  |
| 单元自测 4 | Crime Prevention 犯罪预防                   | 测验   | 10%  |
| 单元自测 5 | Giving a Speech 发表演讲                    | 测验   | 10%  |
| 单元自测 6 | Language Learning 语言学习                  | 测验   | 10%  |
| 单元自测 7 | Modern Educational Technology<br>现代教育技术 | 测验   | 10%  |
| 单元自测 8 | Lifelong Learning 终身学习                  | 测验   | 10%  |
| 综合评价   | 学生各个单元内容学习完成情况，<br>相关资源浏览情况等学习行为表现      | 教师评价 | 20%  |
| 合计     |   |      | 100% |

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## 2. 终结性考试

终结性考试为本课程的学业考核，旨在检验学生学习本课程的结果和教学支持服务的效果。终结性考试由国家开放大学统一命题，占课程考核总成绩的 50%。具体的试题内容、题型、结构及分值等见“《人文英语》（3）课程考核说明”。

## 三、考核依据

本课程形成性考核的内容和终结性考试的命题依据是国家开放大学的英语课程“人文英语 3”教学大纲及相应课程教学资源（包括文字教材、录音教材、数字教材 APP）中的内容。

## 四、考核目标

本课程的考核目标主要体现在以下两个方面：

### · 语言知识

语法与功能：学生应能基本掌握并恰当运用所学的基础语法知识和语言功能，具体内容参见“人文英语 3”的“内容细目表”。

词汇知识：学生应能掌握 2,000 词左右的常用词汇（含专科阶段所需要掌握的 1600 词）和相关的常用词组，具体词汇参见“人文英语 3”的单元词汇表。

### · 语言运用

学生应能够进行基本的日常生活会话和人文情景活动中的一般性交谈；能够读懂与教材中课文难度相当的短文；能掌握基本的写作技能，能运用所学到的语言知识进行一般性应用文写作（如请假条、明信片、演讲词、一般描写、个人经验、课堂、教育等）。

## 五、命题原则

本课程终结性考试根据教材所涵盖的语法项目、交际功能和词汇以及与教材难度相当的语言材料命题，涉及教材的内容不少于 50%。

## 六、试题结构

| 部分    | 内容       | 题型          | 题量 | 小题<br>分值 | 各部分<br>总分值 | 时间<br>(分钟) |
|-------|----------|-------------|----|----------|------------|------------|
| 交际用语  | 简短对话     | 选择题         | 5  | 2        | 10         | 5          |
| 词汇与结构 | 单句或简短对话  | 选择题         | 15 | 2        | 30         | 15         |
| 阅读理解  | 2 篇对话或短文 | 判断题/选<br>择题 | 10 | 4        | 40         | 25         |
| 写作    | 应用文写作    | 写作          | 1  | 20       | 20         | 15         |
| 总计    |          |             | 31 |          | 100        | 60         |

## 七、其他说明

本课程终结性考试为闭卷考试，考生不得携带任何形式的参考资料、电子读物或工具。

## 人文英语 3 考试样题一

### 一、交际用语（共计 10 分，每小题 2 分）

1-5 题：阅读下面的小对话，选择恰当的答语。

1. – Looking after a baby is not an easy job, is it?

– \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Looking after a baby is very tired.

B. I like looking after a baby.

C. No, it isn't.

答案：C

解析：本题考查“反义疑问句”的交际用语。第一说话人是征询对方的意见，第二说话人的答语应首先用 Yes 或 No 加以确认或否认，而 A 和 B 都不是这样的形式，所以选 C。

2. – Ok, I'll fix your computer right now.

– Oh, take your time. \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I can't stand it      B. I'm in no hurry      C. That's a great idea

答案：B

解析：A 我无法忍受了；B 我不着急；C 好主意。根据对话句义以及其中的 take your time，所以 B 项与之相符。

3. – I'm sorry for breaking the cup.

– Oh, \_\_\_\_\_. I've got plenty.

A. forget it      B. my pleasure      C. help yourself

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答案：A

解析：本题的三个选项都是交际用语中常考的内容。A 没关系（回答对方的道歉）！得了吧（否定对方的提议）！B 我的荣幸（帮助对方做完某件事情后面回答对方的感谢）。C 请自便；句意：-对不起，我打破了杯子。-没关系，我有很多杯子的。根据句义说明 A 正确。

4. – The red dress fits me very much, doesn't it?

– \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, it does.

B. You look very beautiful.

C. It is a little tight.

答案：A

解析：本题考核“询问情况，态度表达”的交际用语。第一说话人表达这件红色连衣裙适合自己的想法，并使用一个反意问句来询问第二人的意见，第二人表达同样的看法，回答是的。其他选项都不能用来回答反义问句。所以答案是 A。

5. – Your phone looks good! \_\_\_\_\_

– Yes, it is a Smartphone.

A. Can I have a look?

B. Where did you buy it?

C. What's it?

答案：A

解析：本题考核疑问句的用法。答话者回答 yes，说明问句是一般疑问句，所以答案是 A。

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二、词汇语法（共计 30 分，每小题 2 分）

**6-20 题：**阅读下面的句子，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项。

6. It is said that \_\_\_\_\_ 2000 factories closed down during the economic crisis. （考点：副词的用法）

- A. properly      B. approximately      C. considerably

答案：B

解析：properly 意为“适当地”；approximately 意为“大约”；considerably 意为“相当地”；只有 B 项符合题意，所以选 B。译文：据说，在经济危机期间大约有 2000 家厂子关闭。

7. He asked me \_\_\_\_\_ Zhang Hua came to school or not. （考点：连词 whether (...or not) 引导的宾语从句）

- A. whether      B. if      C. what

答案：A

解析：if 和 whether 引导的宾语从句可以互换使用，但 whether 常和 or not 连用，if 一般不与 or not 连用；而 what 不能用于此处，所以选 A。译文：他问我张华去上学了还是没去。

8. The caregiver should remain \_\_\_\_\_ to the elderly people in need. （考点：动词 remain 后接形容词或过去分词的用法）

- A. connect      B. connection      C. connected

答案：C

解析：动词 remain 后接形容词或过去分词，表示持续某种状态。Remain connected to 是习惯搭配，表示“保持沟通和联系”，所以选 C。译文：护工应与需要帮助的老人保持联系。

9. We can't get everything \_\_\_\_\_ by ourselves, so we need others to help. （考点：过去分词

做宾语补足语的用法)

A. done

B. do

C. doing

答案: A

解析: get 是使役动词, get everything done 是“get + 宾语 + 动词的过去分词”形式, 过去分词在这里做宾语补足语, 表示动作的完成, 所以选 A。译文: 我们不可能自己做完所有的事情, 所以我们需要别人的帮助。

10. For there is only one thing that people can't \_\_\_\_\_ you, and that is your wisdom. (考点: 动词 take 的短语用法)

A. take care of

B. take away from

C. take down

答案: B

解析: take care of“照顾, 照料”; take away from“从……拿走; 减损; 贬低; 剥夺”; take down“取下来”。从句意可以判断是 B。译文: 因为这个世界上只有一种东西是别人无法从你的身上拿走的, 那就是你的智慧!

11. She is a \_\_\_\_\_ woman. (考点: 两个以上形容词修饰一个名词时候的先后顺序)

A. confident young

B. young confident

C. young and confident

答案: A

解析: 两个以上形容词修饰一个名词的时候, 表示观点的形容词在最前面, 如 beautiful, horrible, lovely, nice 等; 表示形状的形容词, 次之, 如 long, short, round, narrow 等; 其次, 表示年龄、时代的形容词, 如 old, new, young 等; 第四, 表示颜色的形容词, 如 red, black, orange 等; 第五, 表示国籍、地区的形容词, 如 British, Canadian, German 等; 最后为表示材料的形容词。译文: 她是一个自信的年轻女人。

12. He asked his neighbor to \_\_\_\_\_ his house. (考点: keep an eye on sth.)

A. keep an eye on                      B. keep their eyes on      C. keep their eyes open

答案: A

解析: keep an eye on sth.“照顾、照看”; keep one's eyes on, “盯着看, 盯住”; keep one's eyes open “注意, 留心”(后面不直接跟宾语)。译文: 他请邻居照看他的房子。

13. – \_\_\_\_\_ keep water running when you are brushing your teeth or washing your hands, Jack.

– OK. I know we must save every drop of water. (考点: 祈使句)

A. Please      B. Why not                      C. Don't

答案: C

解析: 考查祈使句的否定句。根据情境, 当你刷牙或洗手时不要让水不停地流淌。Please 表示请求或同意; why not 表示建议做某事, 为疑问句形式。故选 C。译文: – 刷牙或者洗后的时候不要让水一直这样流着, 杰克。– 好的, 我知道我们必须节约每一滴水。

14. Does the design \_\_\_\_\_ the needs of our users? (考点: 动词短语 meet the need(s) of...)

A. get                      B. answer                      C. meet

答案: C

解析: meet the needs (of)意为“满足需要”; 没有 get the needs 和 answer the needs 这样的说法。译文: 这款设计满足用户的需求吗?

15. My suggestion is that Tom \_\_\_\_\_ to see a doctor at once. (考点: suggestion 后面跟的从句中谓语动词虚拟语气的用法)

A. go                      B. goes                      C. will go

答案: A

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解析：suggestion 后面跟的从句中谓语动词用虚拟语气 should do sth., should 常可省略，所以选 A。译文：我建议汤姆立刻去看医生。

16. Hardly had the train arrived at the destination \_\_\_\_\_ the passengers flooded out in no time.  
(考点：hardly ... when ... 的用法)

A. than                      B. then                      C. when

答案：C

解析：hardly...when 为固定句型，意为“一……就……”，表示一件事情紧接着另一件事情发生，否定副词 hardly 放在句首需要部分倒装，前半句用过去完成时，后半句需要使用一般过去时。其他两个词无此搭配，因此选 C。译文：火车一抵达目的地，乘客们就立刻涌了出来。

17. No more having to buy expensive textbooks which you will only use for a year or two and then sell or \_\_\_\_\_ away. (考点：动词短语 give away 的用法)

A. get                      B. give                      C. take

答案：B

解析：get away 意为“出发，离开”；give away 意为“放弃，出卖”；take away 意为“拿走，带走”。译文：我们不再需要花高价买一些只用一两年就卖掉或送人的课本。

18. Quizzes are part of the lecture program to keep students engaged and keep them \_\_\_\_\_, for students to be able to check that they understood what was covered. (考点：keep sb. doing 的用法)

A. thinking                      B. think a lot                      C. to think

答案：A

解析：keep sb. adj./doing 表示“让某人继续/持续做某事”。因此选 A。译文：测验是讲座

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计划的一部分，可以让学生参与进来，并持续进行思考，并且学生可以通过测验来检验自己是否理解了所学的内容。

19. I hope you are making \_\_\_\_\_ for continuous education in your life. (考点: make room for)

- A. room                      B. vacancy                      C. place

答案: A

解析: make room for 意为“为……留出空间”，符合句意; vacancy 意为“空缺”，make vacancy 意为“使空置”; place 意为“地方”，make place for 意为“让位于”。译文: 我希望你在为你的继续教育做准备。

20. The advancement of technology has boosted the pace of our lives, and requires us to learn \_\_\_\_\_ every day just to stay current in the workplace. (考点: 形容词修饰代词 something 的用法)

- A. something new                      B. new something                      C. everything

答案: A

解析: something 表示“某物”，与句意相符，修饰它的形容词要置于其后; everything 表示“每一个事物”，不符合句意。因此选 A。译文: 技术的发展加快了我们的生活节奏，同时要求我们每天学点新的东西，从而使得我们在工作中不会落伍。

### 三、阅读理解 (共计 40 分，每小题 4 分)

21-25 题: 阅读下面的句子，根据文章内容进行判断，正确写“T”错误写“F”。

#### Passage 1

The Wichita Falls Police Department is trying to help curb crime in neighboring communities throughout the city. On Saturday Wichita Falls Police gave a free two-hour presentation to help

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locals keep their community crime free.

More than 20 people showed up at the Martin Luther King Center in east Wichita Falls to be part of the presentation.

Wichita Falls Police Officer Jeff Hughes said that they wanted to make sure the folks out there were aware they were doing everything to take away the opportunity from a bad guy.

Hughes reminded those in attendance that their homes outside presentation could be an open invitation to criminals. One of the biggest ways to prevent crime, according to Hughes is to use CPTED. Also known as Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.

“The biggest site, that we are dealing with now, that we are endorsing fully, is Nextdoor and it’s simply just *nextdoor.com*,”

The site is free and helps locals set up a Virtual Community that they can interact with from the comfort of their own home.

"With *www.nextdoor.com* it all happens in a web based program where if you send something out it gets to that group or that person instantly, they will get an alert on their phone or an email," said Hughes.

According to Hughes, he has already seen a positive impact locally from the site and hopes it can continue to expand in Wichita Falls.

21. The Wichita Falls Police Department is planning sterner measures to combat crime.

答案：F

解析：这是一道细节题。第一段的第一句说的是威奇塔福尔斯警察局正试图在整个城市帮助社区居民们遏制犯罪，而没有提及需要“计划采取更加严厉措施的打击犯罪。”所以是 F。

22. According to Hughes, one of the biggest ways of crime prevention is through environmental design.

答案：T

解析：这是一道细节题。第四段的最后两句意为“根据休斯的说法，防止犯罪最好方法之一是 CPTED，也被称为通过环境设计来预防犯罪”，所以选 T。

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23. The biggest site that police are approving fully is *nextdoor.com*.

答案: T

解析: 这是一道细节题。第五段提到“现在我们（警方）正在使用的，完全支持的最大平台是 *nextdoor.com*”，选项中 approve 的意思也正是“赞成，批准”的意思，所以选 T。

24. The purpose of *nextdoor.com* is to help locals set up a real community.

答案: F

解析: 这是一道细节题。第六段中“Virtual Community”意思是“虚拟社区”，题目中的“real community”是“真实的社区”，意思刚好相反，所以选 F。

25. If you use the *nextdoor.com* site, you have to pay for it.

答案: F

解析: 这是一道细节题，第六段中的“The site is free”意思是这个网站是免费的，意思跟题目中的“you have to pay for it.”，意思是“你必须要付费”，刚好相反，所以选 F

**26-30 题:** 阅读短文，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个正确答案。

### Passage 2

#### Three Kinds of Goals

There are three kinds of goals: short-term, medium-range and long-term goals.

Short-term goals are those that usually deal with current activities, which we can apply on a daily basis. Such goals can be achieved in a week or less, or two weeks, or possibly, months. It should be remembered that just as a building is no stronger than its foundation, long-term goals cannot amount to very much without the achievement of solid short-term goals. Upon completing our short-term goals, we should date the occasion and then add new short-term goals that will build on those that have been completed.

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The intermediate goals build on the foundation of the short-term goals. They might deal with just one term of school or the entire school year, or they could even extend for several years. Any time you move a step at a time, you should never allow yourself to become discouraged or overwhelmed. As you complete each step, you will enforce the belief in your ability to grow and succeed. And as your list of completion dates grow, your motivation and desire will increase.

Long-term goals may be related to our dreams of the future. They might cover five years or more. Life is not a static thing. We should never allow a long-term goal to limit us or our course of action.

26. Our long-term goals mean a lot \_\_\_\_.

- A. if we cannot reach solid short-term goals
- B. if we complete the short-term goals
- C. if we have dreams of the future

答案： B

解析：这是一道细节题。第二段第三句的下半句意为“没有短期目标的扎实实现长期目标不会很好地达成。”所以选 B。

27. New short-term goals are built upon \_\_\_\_.

- A. the goals that have been completed
- B. your achievement in a week
- C. current activities

答案： A

解析：这是一道细节判断题。第二段第四句意为“一旦完成短期目标，我们应该记住这个时刻然后在已经实现的短期目标基础上增加新的短期目标。”所以选 A。

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28. When we complete each step of our goals, \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. we will win final success
- B. we are overwhelmed
- C. we will build up our confidence to achieve success

答案：C

解析：这是一道细节题。第三段第五句意为“随着目标完成日期的列表不断增加，你的动机和愿望会随之增强。”所以选 C。

29. What is the main idea of this passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Life is a dynamic thing.
- B. We should set up long-term goals.
- C. Different kinds of goals in life.

答案：C

解析：这是一道主旨题。文章主要讲解了三种人生目标及其差异，所以选 C。

30. Which of the following statements is wrong according to the passage? \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Life is a static thing, thus never allowing a long-term goal to limit us.
- B. The long-term goals cannot amount to very much without achieving short-term goals.
- C. The intermediate goals build on the foundation of the short-term goals.

答案：A

解析：这是一道细节判断题。第四段最后两句话意为“生命不是静态的。我们永远不应让一个长期目标限制我们或我们的行为过程。”所以选 A。

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#### 四、写作（一篇作文，共 20 分）

**31 题：**根据写作要求，写出一篇作文。

Nick was ill for two days. His mother, Nancy Hill, is writing an absence excuse letter to his teacher, Ms. Shirley Hudson. Help Nancy to write the letter. You may use the following hints.

(1) Nick 是哪个班的学生，什么时间请假，什么原因，是否有证据（如医嘱等）。

(2) 请学校有关负责人的谅解，并请学校有问题与家长联系。

**参考答案：**

December 14, 2016

Nancy Hill

Ms. Shirley Hudson

River Dale Elementary School

River Dale, IL 566077

Dear Ms. Shirley Hudson,

I, Nancy Hill, am the mother of Nick who studies in Class 2 of Grade 5. I request you to excuse him for not attending school on July 12, 2016 and July 13, 2016, as he was advised strict bed rest by our doctor, Dr. Carter, after a high fever.

I have already gathered the lessons and homework covered in the two days that he missed, and his notes are up to date. Also, attached for your reference is the doctor's certificate. Please feel free to contact me for any questions that you may have regarding this matter.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Nancy Hill

Nick's mother

## 人文英语 3 考试样题二

### 一、交际用语（共计 10 分，每小题 2 分）

1-5 题：阅读下面的小对话，选择恰当的答语。

1. – Is your grandmother getting well now?

– \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, she is much better now. Thank you.

B. She gets up early and do exercise every day.

C. I don't believe that she feels comfortable.

答案：A

解析：本题考核“询问他人信息”情况下的交际用语。第一说话人询问对方亲人身体状况是否好转，第二说话人的答语应加以证实，而 B 是她很早就起床，C 是她感觉很舒服，A 是她身体好多了，所以选 A。

2. – Brand was Jane's brother!

– \_\_\_\_\_ he reminded me so much of Jane!

A. No doubt      B. Above all      C. No wonder

答案：C

解析：no doubt 无疑；above all 首先；no wonder 难怪，不足为奇，表示因果，前面所述原因导致后面的结果。

3. – We've worked for a long time, what about stopping to have a rest?

– \_\_\_\_\_.

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A. I like it very much.

B. You are wonderful.

C. That's a good idea.

答案：C

解析：本题考查“提出建议”的用语。What about...是英语口语中常见的省略句型，后面可接名词、代词或动词-ing 形式，可用于向对方提出建议。如果听者接受这个建议，可回答“That's great.”，“That's fine.”，“That's a good idea”等，所以答案为 C。

4. – Where is John? I couldn't find him.

– \_\_\_\_\_.

A. He is very busy working on his project.

B. I suppose he could have gone to the meeting room

C. I am sorry but I'm afraid I can't agree with you

答案：B

解析：本题考查“表达可能性”和特殊疑问句的用法。问话者找不到 John，问 John 在哪儿，答话者应该给出具体的地点，所以选项 A 和 C 都不正确。I suppose 表示“我猜”，he could have gone to...意为“他可能去.....了”，表达了可能性，符合对话含义，所以答案是 B。

5. – How long have you been graduated from your college?

– \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Yes, I've been graduated there

B. I've been graduated for five years

C. I graduated from my college last year

答案：B

解析：本题考核 how long 的用法。how long 引导的疑问句询问的是“……多久了”，回答时一般要说出具体的时间长度，如：for 3 years，所以答案是 B。

## 二、词汇语法（共计 30 分，每小题 2 分）

**6-20 题：**阅读下面的句子，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个能填入空白处的最佳选项。

6. This movie is \_\_\_\_\_ that one. （考点：as...as...的用法）

- A. as more interesting as      B. as interesting as      C. too interesting to

答案：B

解析：as...as...意为“和某事一样……”，表示同级的比较。第一个 as 为副词，第二个 as 为连词，其基本结构为：as+ adj./ adv. +as...；too...to 意为“太……而不能……”，表示否定含义，所以 B 是正确答案。译文：这部电影和那部电影一样有趣。

7. Tom won the first prize of oral English contest, which is beyond his \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reputation      B. contribution      C. expectation

答案：C

解析：reputation 意为“名誉，声望”；contribution 意为“贡献”；beyond 和 expectation 经常搭配使用，意为“超出……的预期”，所以选 C。译文：汤姆获得了英语口语竞赛一等奖，这超出了他的预期。

8. The caregivers hope the elderly will \_\_\_\_\_ soon. （考点：动词 recover 的用法）

- A. regain      B. restore      C. recover

答案：C

解析：regain 意为“通过努力使失去的东西复得”，restore 意为“建筑物或工艺品恢复原状”，

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recover 意为“身体康复”意思，所以选 C。译文：护工希望老人能很快康复。

9. The elderly like those \_\_\_\_\_ know them very well and show respect to them. (考点：定语从句的用法)

- A. which                  B. who                  C. that

答案：B

解析：先行词是 one 或 those 用来指人时，从句中只能关系词用 who，不能用 that；而 which 是指代物，因此答案只能选择 B。译文：老人喜欢那些懂他们并尊重他们的人。

10. We must keep our classroom \_\_\_\_\_. (考点：keep + n. + adj.用法)

- A. clean                  B. cleaned                  C. cleaning

答案：A

解析：短语 keep + n. + adj. 让某人（物）保持某种状态，其中的形容词是其前名词所处的状态。本句中 keep 的主语是 we，keep 的宾语是 classroom，形容词 clean 作为补语修饰 classroom。译文：我们必须保持我们教室的干净。

11. John asked me \_\_\_\_\_ to visit his uncle's farm with him. (考点：直接引语为一般疑问句变为间接引语)

- A. how would I like                  B. if or not would I like  
C. whether I would like

答案：C

解析：直接引语如果是一般疑问句，选择疑问句或反义疑问句，间接引语应改为由 whether 或 if 引导的宾语从句，因此选 C。译文：约翰问我是否和他一起去他叔叔的农场。

12. I have trouble in \_\_\_\_\_ my homework. (考点: 动词短语 have trouble in doing sth. 的用法)

- A. do                  B. done                  C. doing

答案: C

解析: have trouble in doing sth. 做某事有困难, in 是介词, 后面接名词、代词或者动名词。译文: 做作业我有困难。

13. – Are you still thinking about yesterday's game?

– Oh, that's \_\_\_\_\_. (考点: 表语从句)

- A. what makes me feel excited  
B. whatever I feel excited about  
C. how I feel about it

答案: A

解析: A 选项的意思是“令我感觉激动的事物”; B 选项的意思是“我觉得激动的任何事物”; C 选项的意思是“我对它的感觉”。三个选项中 A 最适合跟代表问句中提到的 game 的 that 对应, 充当表语从句。译文: – 你是否还在想昨天的比赛? – 噢, 这是令我感觉激动的事情。

14. He left the company by mutual \_\_\_\_\_ last September. (考点: 名词 consent 的用法)

- A. content                  B. convent                  C. consent

答案: C

解析: content 意为“内容”; convent 意为“女修道院”; consent 意为“同意”。译文: 去年 9 月, 经双方同意, 他离开了公司。

15. We have worries \_\_\_\_\_ we'll miss the best selling season of the skirts. (考点: 同位语从句连词 that 的用法)

A. which      B. that      C. why

答案: B

解析: which 不能引导同位语从句, 而 why 不符合题意, 所以选 B。译文: 我们担心会错过裙子的最佳销售期。

16. Good friends mean sharing happiness but also sadness \_\_\_\_\_ each other. (考点: 动词短语 share with 的搭配)

A. of                      B. with                      C. by

答案: B

解析: share 意为“分享”, 是不及物动词, share sth. with sb., 与某人分享……, 是固定搭配。因此选择介词 with。译文: 好友意味着彼此既分享快乐也分担痛苦。

17. It is an open secret \_\_\_\_\_ he is not a qualified manager. (考点: it 作为形式主语的用法)

A. that                      B. /                      C. what

答案: A

解析: it 作为形式主语, 真正的主语为 he is not a qualified manager, 用连词 that 引导, 选 A。译文: 他不是个称职的经理, 这是公开的秘密。

18. Apple developed its iPad-based textbooks in \_\_\_\_\_ with major textbook publishers.  
(考点: 介词短语 in conjunction with 的用法)

A. form                      B. link                      C. conjunction

答案: C

解析: in the form of 意为“以……形式”; link with 意为“与……相连接”; in conjunction with 意为“连同; 与……一起”。要注意, 三个词组介词搭配不同, 含义也不相同。译文: 苹果公司和主要的教材出版商一起开发了基于 iPad 的教材。

19. Smartphone makes it simple \_\_\_\_\_ us \_\_\_\_\_ take a photo. (考点: 句型 make it simple for sb. to do sth.)

- A. for...by                      B. for...to                      C. to...to

答案: B

解析: make it simple for sb. to do sth.意思是“使得某人可以简便地做某事”。要注意介词的搭配。因此选 B。译文: 智能手机使得我们照个相非常简单。

20. The fact \_\_\_\_\_ that we are behind the other classes. (考点: 表语从句用 be, look, remain 和 seem 等词汇来连接)

- A. seems to be                      B. must be                      C. remains

答案: C

解析: 表语从句是指在复合句中作表语的名词性从句, 放在系动词(连系动词)之后, 一般结构是“主语+连系动词+表语从句”。可以接表语从句的连系动词有 be, look, remain, seem 等。因此选 C。译文: 事实是我们落后于其它班级。

### 三、阅读理解(共计 40 分, 每小题 4 分)

21-25 题: 阅读下面的句子, 根据文章内容进行判断, 正确写“T”错误写“F”。

#### Passage1 (教材)

#### Caring For the Elderly

Caring for the elderly is not an easy task, and there are no hard and fast rules on how it should

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be done. Here are some tips you can apply to make life easier and happier for both yourself and the elderly person in your care.

### **Establish a Routine.**

Organize the performance of daily activities in a routine manner, so that they are performed in the same way and at the same time every day. This routine will establish a sense of structure and increase feelings of control and safety. However, this routine can be broken with unplanned events occasionally, as elderly people may find the routine structure too boring and restrictive.

### **Get to Know Them.**

It is important that you get to know the elderly in your care, their daily habits, likes and dislikes, etc. The better you know the person, the higher quality of care you can provide.

### **Treat Them with Respect.**

If elderly people do not have your respect, they will feel like they are being pushed around or asked to do things that they don't want to. This can lead to a bad relationship. By treating elderly persons in your care with respect, you can develop a strong bond with them. Besides, you can talk to them like adults, show your love and respect, which will not only make them feel good, but may also gain you their respect in return.

### **Mental Stimulation.**

It is better to try to keep them occupied with challenging games, like crosswords or chess, which will keep their minds sharp. They like to discuss world events and their life histories with you. This will give the elderly people a feeling of self-worth and make them feel needed.

### **Social Interaction.**

Organize and encourage social interaction. Remaining connected to other people and the world is important for the elderly. It helps the elderly feel more engaged. Encourage them to talk to other residents or participate in games, discussions or day trips. Help them to develop a strong relationship with a neighbor. It is important for the elderly to talk to others and make friends.

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21. The elderly people will always obey the routine structure.

答案: F

解析: 这是一道推断题。第3段的最后一句话说这种惯常的生活节奏和结构也偶尔会被打破, 因为老人发现这很无聊, 很有约束感。所以选 F。

22. We need to know the elderly people more to provide them with better care.

答案: T

解析: 这是一道推断题。第五段的最后一句意为你越了解老人, 你提供的服务质量就越高, 所以选 T。

23. We needn't respect the elderly people when caring them.

答案: F

解析: 这是一道推断题。第七段第一句话说如果老人得不到你的尊重, 他们就会感觉任人摆布, 你们之间的关系就会很差。所以选 F。

24. Discussion can't make the elderly people feel needed.

答案: F

解析: 这是一道细节题。第九段的第二句意为他们喜欢和你讨论世界大事和他的生活经历, 这会给他们一种自我价值感和被需要的感觉, 所以选 F。

25. It is necessary for the elderly people to make friends.

答案: T

解析: 这是一道推断题。最后一段的最后一句话说对于老人来说交朋友是很重要的。所以选 T。

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**26-30 题：** 阅读短文，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个正确答案。

**Passage 2**

It was anniversary and Ria was waiting for her husband to show up. After some years of marriage things changed between them. Once cute couple who couldn't live without each other now had turned bit bitter. Ria was waiting to see if Manoj remembered that it was their wedding anniversary. As the door bell rang she ran toward the door and opened it with a smile and a bunch of flowers to greet her husband. Both started to celebrate.

Suddenly the phone in the bedroom rang.

Ria went to pick it up. On call there was a man who said, "Hello ma'am I am calling from the police station. Is this Mr. Manoj Kumar number?"

She replied, "Yes it is!"

"I am sorry mam but there has been an accident and a man died. We got this number from his wallet. Can you please come and identify the body?" the man replied.

Ria was shocked! "But my husband is with me here. How could this happen?" She thought to herself. She had read stories about souls returning to meet their loved ones after their death before it leaves. Her heart sank. In fear she ran towards the other room to look for her husband. But he was not there.

She said to herself. "It's true! He left me forever. Oh God I can die to have another chance to mend for every fight we had. I lost my chance forever." She fell on floor in pain.

Suddenly there was noise from the bathroom, the door opened and Manoj came out and said, "Darling, I forgot to tell you this morning my handbag was stolen."

Life might not give you second chance. Never waste any moment while you still have chance.

Live today and enjoy every moment of life.

26. Ria and Manjo are \_\_\_\_\_.

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A. a couple

B. friends

C. colleagues

答案：A

解析：这是一道细节题。从第一段 wedding anniversary 可以看出他们是一对夫妻，选 A。

27. The police told Ria to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. get the stolen money and the handbag

B. find out if the dead was her husband

C. pay for the bills in Manoj's handbag

答案：B

解析：这是一道细节题。从警察的话 Can you please come and identify body 可以知道，警察让 Ria 去辨认死者是否是她的丈夫，选 B。

28. Ria thought \_\_\_\_\_ after the policeman called her.

A. her husband was not dead yet

B. her mother should come here

C. Manoj's soul came back for her

答案：C

解析：这是一道细节题。从 She had read stories about souls returning to meet their loved ones after their death before it leaves.这句话得知，Ria 听说过死者的灵魂会回来找爱人再离开，由此判断选 B。她以为她看见的是丈夫的灵魂。

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29. What happened to Manoj that morning?

A. His soul came back for his loved before leaving.

B. Manoj's handbag was stolen that morning.

C. Manoj's friend was wounded in the accident.

答案: B

解析: 这是一道细节题。从 I forgot to tell you this morning my handbag was stolen 这句话可以看出, Manoj 钱包被偷了。选 B。

30. The last paragraph aims to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. tell a different ending of the story

B. teach us how to celebrate marriage

C. cast light on what this story means

答案: C

解析: 这是一道主旨题, 考察段落的基本含义。最后一段是让大家珍惜生活中的每一天, 每一刻。这是通过这个故事得到的寓意。选 C。

#### 四、写作(一篇作文, 共 20 分)

**31 题: 根据写作要求, 写出一篇作文。**

31. Write a passage about your dreams or goals in life. You may follow the ideas given.

(1) Think of the important things in your life, such as your family, career, health, financial security, community services, and spiritual world, etc.

(2) What do you dream of and want to achieve in five years?

(3) How do you expect your life will be like in ten years?

(4) What's your plan to realize these dreams?

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**参考答案:**

I dream of moving into a big house with my family in my thirties. My wife and I have three children, which makes the 90-square-metered apartment we live now crowded. There are only two bedroom with one bathroom. You can image how inconvenient it is.

We decide to change the current situation. We would like to find an attached or semi-attached house for the family. It should have at least four bedroom, so that each of our kids owns his or her own room. We also long for a small garden, where we can enjoy BBQ at weekend.

Now I carry out more tasks at my company while my wife starts to teach kids English in the neighborhood. We believe that we will soon earn enough for our dreamed house.