

现代教育·特刊

The Jacobs family did work out a solution: They asked and received more aid from the schools, and each son increased his borrowing to the maximum amount through the federal loan (贷款) program.

With unemployment rising, financial aid administrators expect to hear from more families like the Jacobses. More students are applying for aid, and more families expect to need student loans.

At the same time, tuition (学费) continues to rise. A report from the National Center for Public Policy and Higher Education found that college tuition and fees increased 439% from 1982 to 2007, while average family income rose just 147%.

"If we go on this way for another 25 years, we won't have an affordable system of higher education," says Patrick M. Callan, president of the center. "The middle class families have been financing it through debt. They will send kids to college whatever it takes, even if that means a huge amount of debt."

Financial aid administrators have been having a hard time as many companies decide that student loans are not profitable enough and have stopped making them. The good news, however, is that federal loans account for about three quarters of student borrowing, and the government says that money will flow uninterrupted.

- 66. According to Paragraph 1, why did the plan of the Jacobs family fail?
A. The twins wasted too much money.
B. The father was out of work.
C. Their savings ran out.
D. The family fell apart.
67. How did the Jacobses manage to solve their problem?
A. They asked their kids to come home.
B. They borrowed \$20,000 from the schools.
C. They encouraged their twin sons to do part-time jobs.
D. They got help from the schools and the federal government.

- 69. What can we learn about the middle class families from the text?
A. They blamed the government for the tuition increase.
B. Their income remained steady in the last decade.
C. They will try their best to send kids to college.
D. Their debts will be paid off within 25 years.
70. According to the last paragraph, the government will...
A. provide most students with scholarships
B. dismiss some financial aid administrators
C. stop the companies from making student loans
D. go on providing financial support for college students

Since the 1970s, scientists have been searching for ways to link the brain with computers. Brain-computer interface (BCI) technology could help people with disabilities send commands to machines.

Recently, two researchers, Jose Millan and Michele Tavella from the Federal Polytechnic School in Lausanne, Switzerland, demonstrated (展示) a small robotic wheelchair directed by a person's thoughts.

In the laboratory, Tavella operated the wheelchair just by thinking about moving his left or right hand. He could even talk as he watched the vehicle and guided it with his thoughts.

"Our brain has billions of nerve cells. These send signals through the spinal cord (脊髓) to the muscles to give us the ability to move. But spinal cord injuries or other conditions can prevent these weak electrical signals from reaching the muscles," Tavella says. "Our system allows disabled people to communicate with external world and also to control devices."

The researchers designed a special cap for the user. This head cover picks up the signals from the scalp (头皮) and sends them to a computer. The computer interprets the signals and commands the motorized wheelchair. The wheelchair also has two cameras that identify objects in its path. They help the computer react to commands from the brain.

Prof. Millan, the team leader, says scientists keep improving the computer software that interprets brain signals and turns them into simple commands. "The practical possibilities that BCI technology offers to disabled people can be grouped in two categories: communication, and controlling devices. One example is this wheelchair."

He says his team has set two goals. One is testing with real patients, so as to prove that this is a technology they can benefit from. And the other is to guarantee that they can use the technology over long periods of time.

- 71. BCI is a technology that can...
A. help to update computer system
B. link the human brain with computers
C. help the disabled to recover
D. control a person's thoughts
72. How did Tavella operate the wheelchair in the laboratory?
A. By controlling his muscles.
B. By talking to the machine.
C. By moving his hand.
D. By using his mind.
73. Which of the following shows the path of the signals described in Paragraph 3?
A. scalp-computer-cap-wheelchair
B. computer-cap-scap-wheelchair
C. scalp-cap-computer-wheelchair
D. cap-computer-scalp-wheelchair

- relationship problems. Experts warn that text addiction is likely to become the most common form of addiction in the future, especially among the young.
[3] So what can you do if you think you may be a textaholic? The key is to get your life back in balance. Make sure you resist the urge to answer every message you receive, and consider leaving your mobile phone behind occasionally when you go out. Most importantly, make a point of spending quality time with friends and family, and make time to re-learn the art of face-to-face conversation instead of conducting your relationships by means of text messages. Not only will you save time and money, but you may also rediscover the pleasure of true communication.
76. How does the author introduce the topic of the text? (no more than 5 words)
77. Fill in the blank in Paragraph 2 with proper words. (no more than 8 words)
78. What emotional difficulties may be the causes of text addiction? (no more than 5 words)
79. What do experts say about text addiction? (no more than 14 words)
80. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3? (no more than 8 words)

第II卷(共45分)

第四部分 书面表达(共两节,满分45分)

第一节 阅读表达(第76题2分,第77、78、80题每题3分,第79题4分,满分15分)

阅读下面短文并回答问题,然后将答案写到答题卡相应的位置上。(请注意问题后的词数要求)。

[1] Do you spend over an hour each day texting messages to your friends? Do you frequently ignore work, study, and other activities to check your phone for messages? Are you anxious and restless if you are separated from your mobile phone? Do you hardly ever use your phone to talk any more, and do your thumbs hurt from texting too much?
[2] If..., then it is very possible that you are a textaholic. A textaholic can be defined as someone who is addicted to sending and receiving messages. The main symptoms are a strong desire to text messages, which takes precedence (优先) over everything else, and bad moods, low spirits and a lack of self-confidence if messages fail to come in. The root of the problem, as with many addictions, is the desire to escape from emotional difficulties such as stress, anxiety and...

第二节 写作(满分30分)

假设你是李华,你的美国朋友Tom上个月来北京学习。七月份你将去北京参加暑期中学生英语演讲比赛(speech contest),你在资料搜集、语言运用等方面遇到了困难。请根据以下要点给Tom写一封电子邮件:

- 1. 询问Tom的生活和学习情况;
2. 谈谈你的困难并请求Tom帮忙;
3. 告诉Tom你打算赛后去看他。

注意:1. 词数:120-150;
2. 可适当增加细节,以使行文连贯。



山东化工职业学院 SHANDONG CHEMICAL ENGINEERING & VOCATIONAL COLLEGE

中央企业办学 优质就业名校

山东化工职业学院是经山东省人民政府批准、国家教育部备案、中国石化集团公司齐鲁石化公司组建的省属公办全日制综合性普通高等学校,受山东省教育厅领导。学院位于世界足球发源地齐国故都山东淄博临淄,交通便利,文化底蕴丰厚。齐国故都昭示了“春秋五霸之首、战国七雄之冠”的辉煌,稷下学宫开创了“百家争鸣”的先河,田齐王陵见证了“东方金字塔”的壮观。学院佳木成荫、鸟语花香、四季常青,是淄博市人民政府命名的花园式学校,齐鲁石化公司文明单位。



学院始建于1978年,经过33年的建设和发展,积累了丰富的办学经验,办学实力明显增强,已为中国石化集团公司和社会培养了3万多名各类优秀人才。学院占地面积460亩,建筑面积6.65万平方米,固定资产5500余万元,图书21.3万册,学院现有基础实验室16个、专业实验室30个,拥有教学设备仪器价值2157万元;建有先进的炼化生产装置仿真实训系统、集散控制系统和规模较大的数控技术实训车间,以及完备的化工分析、化工原理、电工电子、电气控制、自动化仪表、会计电算化等实训室;在齐鲁石化公司和省内外“订单”企业建立了20个校外实习实训基地,学院现有15个多媒体教学厅、16个网络教室、2个电子阅览室,配备教学用计算机767台;建成千兆校园网,实现了教学资源共享。学院现有专任教师146人,其中高级职称以上的有80人;具有研究生学历的39人,专业技术课和专业课教师中具有“双师”证书的98人。
学院设立了入学高分学生奖、国家奖学金、省政府奖学金、国家励志奖学金、国家助学金、学院奖学金和各种勤工俭学岗位,每月为学生发放一定数额的生活补助费,学生学习期满,考试合格,颁发普通高等教育大学专...

Table with 6 columns: 序号, 专业名称, 山东, 省外, 小计, 类别. Rows include Organic Chemical Production Technology, Refining Technology, etc.