

B

For Canaan Elementary's second grade in Patchogue, N.Y., today is speech day, and right now it's Chris Palaez's turn. The 8-year-old is the joker of the class. With shining dark eyes, he seems like the kind of kid who would enjoy public speaking.

But he's nervous. "I'm here to tell you today why you should ... should ..." Chris trips on the "ld," a pronunciation difficulty for many non-native English speakers. His teacher, Thomas Whaley, is next to him, whispering support. "... Vote for ... me ..." Except for some stumbles, Chris is doing amazingly well. When he brings his speech to a nice conclusion, Whaley invites the rest of the class to praise him.

A son of immigrants, Chris started learning English a little over three years ago. Whaley recalls (回想) how at the beginning of the year, when called upon to read, Chris would excuse himself to go to the bathroom.

Learning English as a second language can be a painful experience. What you need is a great teacher who lets you make mistakes. "It takes a lot for any student," Whaley explains, "especially for a student who is learning English as their new language, to feel confident enough to say, 'I don't know, but I want to know.'"

Whaley got the idea of this second-grade presidential campaign project when he asked the children one day to raise their hands if they thought they could never be a president. The answer broke his heart. Whaley says the project is about more than just learning to read and speak in public. He wants these kids to learn to boast (夸耀) about themselves.

"Boasting about yourself, and your best qualities," Whaley says, "is very difficult for a child who came into the classroom not feeling confident."

24. What made Chris nervous?

A. Telling a story. B. Making a speech.  
C. Taking a test. D. Answering a question.

25. What does the underlined word "stumbles" in paragraph 2 refer to?

A. Improper pauses. B. Bad manners. C. Spelling mistakes. D. Silly jokes.

26. We can infer that the purpose of Whaley's project is to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. help students see their own strengths  
B. assess students' public speaking skills  
C. prepare students for their future jobs  
D. inspire students' love for politics

27. Which of the following best describes Whaley as a teacher?

A. Humorous. B. Ambitious. C. Caring. D. Demanding.

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35. What is the best title for the text?

A. Be Nice – You Won't Finish Last B. The Higher the Status, the Better  
C. Be the Best – You Can Make It D. More Self-Control, Less Aggressiveness

第二节 (共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

Is Fresh Air Really Good for You?

We all grew up hearing people tell us to "go out and get some fresh air." 36

According to recent studies, the answer is a big YES, if the air quality in your camping area is good.

37. If the air you're breathing is clean – which it would be if you're away from the smog of cities – then the air is filled with life-giving, energizing oxygen. If you exercise out of doors, your body will learn to breathe more deeply, allowing even more oxygen to get to your muscles (肌肉) and your brain.

Recently, people have begun studying the connection between the natural world and healing (治愈). 38. In these places patients can go to be near nature during their recovery. It turns out that just looking at green, growing things can reduce stress, lower blood pressure, and put people into a better mood (情绪). Greenery is good for us. Hospital patients who see tree branches out their window are likely to recover at a faster rate than patients who see buildings or sky instead. 39. It gives us a great feeling of peace.

40. While the sun's rays can age and harm our skin, they also give us beneficial Vitamin D. To make sure you get enough Vitamin D – but still protect your skin – put on sunscreen right as you head outside. It takes sunscreen about fifteen minutes to start working, and that's plenty of time for your skin to absorb a day's worth of Vitamin D.

A. Fresh air cleans our lungs.  
B. So what are you waiting for?  
C. Being in nature refreshes us.  
D. Another side benefit of getting fresh air is sunlight.  
E. But is fresh air really as good for you as your mother always said?  
F. Just as importantly, we tend to associate fresh air with health care.  
G. All across the country, recovery centers have begun building Healing Gardens.

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C

As data and identity theft becomes more and more common, the market is growing for biometric (生物测量) technologies – like fingerprint scans – to keep others out of private e-spaces. At present, these technologies are still expensive, though.

Researchers from Georgia Tech say that they have come up with a low-cost device (装置) that gets around this problem: a smart keyboard. This smart keyboard precisely measures the cadence (节奏) with which one types and the pressure fingers apply to each key. The keyboard could offer a strong layer of security by analyzing things like the force of a user's typing and the time between key presses. These patterns are unique to each person. Thus, the keyboard can determine people's identities, and by extension, whether they should be given access to the computer it's connected to – regardless of whether someone gets the password right.

It also doesn't require a new type of technology that people aren't already familiar with. Everybody uses a keyboard and everybody types differently.

In a study describing the technology, the researchers had 100 volunteers type the word "touch" four times using the smart keyboard. Data collected from the device could be used to recognize different participants based on how they typed, with very low error rates. The researchers say that the keyboard should be pretty straightforward to commercialize and is mostly made of inexpensive, plastic-like parts. The team hopes to make it to market in the near future.

28. Why do the researchers develop the smart keyboard?

A. To reduce pressure on keys. B. To improve accuracy in typing.  
C. To replace the password system. D. To cut the cost of e-space protection.

29. What makes the invention of the smart keyboard possible?

A. Computers are much easier to operate.  
B. Fingerprint scanning techniques develop fast.  
C. Typing patterns vary from person to person.  
D. Data security measures are guaranteed.

30. What do the researchers expect of the smart keyboard?

A. It'll be environment-friendly. B. It'll reach consumers soon.  
C. It'll be made of plastics. D. It'll help speed up typing.

31. Where is this text most likely from?

A. A diary. B. A guidebook. C. A novel. D. A magazine.

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D

During the rosy years of elementary school (小学), I enjoyed sharing my dolls and jokes, which allowed me to keep my high social status. I was the queen of the playground. Then came my tweens and teens, and mean girls and cool kids. They rose in the ranks not by being friendly but by smoking cigarettes, breaking rules and playing jokes on others, among whom I soon found myself.

Popularity is a well-explored subject in social psychology. Mitch Prinstein, a professor of clinical psychology sorts the popular into two categories: the likable and the status seekers. The likables' plays-well-with-others qualities strengthen schoolyard friendships, jump-start interpersonal skills and, when tapped early, are employed ever after in life and work. Then there's the kind of popularity that appears in adolescence: status born of power and even dishonorable behavior.

Envious as the cool kids may have seemed, Dr. Prinstein's studies show unpleasant consequences. Those who were highest in status in high school, as well as those least liked in elementary school, are "most likely to engage (从事) in dangerous and risky behavior."

In one study, Dr. Prinstein examined the two types of popularity in 235 adolescents, scoring the least liked, the most liked and the highest in status based on student surveys (调查研究). "We found that the least well-liked teens had become more aggressive over time toward their classmates. But so had those who were high in status. It clearly showed that while likability can lead to healthy adjustment, high status has just the opposite effect on us."

Dr. Prinstein has also found that the qualities that made the neighbors want you on a play date – sharing, kindness, openness – carry over to later years and make you better able to relate and connect with others.

In analyzing his and other research, Dr. Prinstein came to another conclusion: Not only is likability related to positive life outcomes, but it is also responsible for those outcomes, too. "Being liked creates opportunities for learning and for new kinds of life experiences that help somebody gain an advantage," he said.

32. What sort of girl was the author in her early years of elementary school?

A. Unkind. B. Lonely. C. Generous. D. Cool.

33. What is the second paragraph mainly about?

A. The classification of the popular. B. The characteristics of adolescents.  
C. The importance of interpersonal skills. D. The causes of dishonorable behavior.

34. What did Dr. Prinstein's study find about the most liked kids?

A. They appeared to be aggressive. B. They tended to be more adaptable.  
C. They enjoyed the highest status. D. They performed well academically.

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第三部分 语言知识运用 (共两节, 满分 45 分)

第一节 (共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 从短文后各题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Every year about 40,000 people attempt to climb Kilimanjaro, the highest mountain in Africa. They 41 with them lots of waste. The 42 might damage the beauty of the place. The glaciers (冰川) are disappearing, changing the 43 of Kilimanjaro.

Hearing these stories, I'm 44 about the place – other destinations are described as "purer" natural experiences.

However, I soon 45 that much has changed since the days of disturbing reports of 46 among tons of rubbish. I find a 47 mountain, with toilets at camps and along the paths. The environmental challenges are 48 but the efforts made by the Tanzania National Park Authority seem to be 49.

The best of a Kilimanjaro 50, in my opinion, isn't reaching the top. Mountains are 51 as spiritual places by many cultures. This 52 is especially evident on Kilimanjaro as 53 go through five ecosystems (生态系统) in the space of a few kilometers. At the base is a rainforest. It ends abruptly at 3,000 meters, 54 lands of low growing plants. Further up, the weather 55 – low clouds envelope the mountainsides, which are covered with thick grass. I 56 twelve shades of green from where I stand. Above 4,000 meters is the highland 57: gravel (砾石), stones and rocks. 58 you climb into an arctic-like zone with 59 snow and the glaciers that may soon disappear.

Does Kilimanjaro 60 its reputation as a crowded mountain with lines of tourists ruining the atmosphere of peace? I found the opposite to be true.

41. A. keep B. mix C. connect D. bring  
42. A. stories B. buildings C. crowds D. reporters  
43. A. position B. age C. face D. name  
44. A. silent B. skeptical C. serious D. crazy  
45. A. discover B. argue C. decide D. advocate  
46. A. equipment B. grass C. camps D. stones  
47. A. remote B. quiet C. tall D. clean  
48. A. new B. special C. significant D. necessary

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49. A. paying off B. spreading out C. blowing up D. fading away  
50. A. atmosphere B. experience C. experiment D. sight  
51. A. studied B. observed C. explored D. regarded  
52. A. view B. quality C. reason D. purpose  
53. A. scientists B. climbers C. locals D. officials  
54. A. holding on to B. going back to C. living up to D. giving way to  
55. A. changes B. clears C. improves D. permits  
56. A. match B. imagine C. count D. add  
57. A. village B. desert C. road D. lake  
58. A. Obviously B. Easily C. Consequently D. Finally  
59. A. permanent B. little C. fresh D. artificial  
60. A. enjoy B. deserve C. save D. acquire

第二节 (共 10 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 在空白处填入 1 个适当的单词或括号内单词的正确形式。

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as Newfoundland. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence 61 they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been 62 (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000-25,000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods 63 tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive 64 (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut 65 (report) increases in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a 66 (believe) that populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by 67 (note) that hungry bears may be congregating (聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion (错觉) that populations are 68 (high) than they actually are. Of 69 nineteen recognized polar bear subpopulations, three are declining, six 70 (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

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毕生藤树云 (书匀) 齐鲁电视台《每日新闻》主播

山东传媒职业学院是经山东省人民政府批准成立、国家教育部备案的全日制普通高等专科学校, 隶属于山东省广播电视台, 与省教育厅共管, 是省内一所国有公办的广播影视及大众传媒类普通高校, 学院现有 25 个专业, 面向全国 15 个省份招生。

学院坚持“依托传媒, 服务传媒”的办学理念, 大力实施人才培养模式改革, 引领职业教育创新发展。在办学模式上突出“校媒融合”办学特色, 按照“综合素质高, 创造能力强, 适应全媒体”的人才培养目标, 在校内搭建包括报纸、广播电视台、网站、记者站、新媒体、实训中心在内的“六位一体”全真型全媒体校园教学平台, 以项目为纽带, 全面实施“不同专业、不同能力阶段、校内校外”相融通的“融通立交”培养模式。学生在校期间全面参与影视领域各类型各题材节目的策划、主持、制作、拍摄等环节, 熟练掌握各类实践教学项目的操作流程, 为高技能型人才的培养和输送提供有力保障。学院设有专门的就业机构, 连续几年就业率都保持在 90% 以上, 居于全省领先水平。

### 学院简介

山东传媒职业学院是经山东省人民政府批准成立、国家教育部备案的全日制普通高等专科学校, 隶属于山东省广播电视台, 与省教育厅共管, 是省内一所国有公办的广播影视及大众传媒类普通高校, 学院现有 25 个专业, 面向全国 15 个省份招生。

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