

- 46. A. open B. crowded C. noisy D. near
- 47. A. costing B. wasting C. taking D. spending
- 48. A. pay for B. ask for C. look into D. carry out
- 49. A. completely B. calmly C. regularly D. roughly
- 50. A. advertise B. sell C. deliver D. lend
- 51. A. donates B. produces C. designs D. collects
- 52. A. permission B. payment C. direction D. support
- 53. A. borrow B. raise C. save D. expect
- 54. A. surprised B. excited C. tired D. amused
- 55. A. profit B. difference C. decision D. rule

第三部分 阅读理解(共20小题;每小题2分,满分40分)

阅读下列短文,从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C和D)中选出最佳选项,并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

The Pacific island nation of Nauru used to be a beautiful place. Now it is an ecological disaster area. Nauru's heartbreaking story could have one good consequence—other countries might learn from its mistakes.

For thousands of years, Polynesian people lived on the remote island of Nauru, far from western civilization. The first European to arrive was John Fearn in 1798. He was the British captain of the Hunter, a whaling ship. He called the island Pleasant Island.

However, because it was very remote, Nauru had little communication with Europeans at first. Then whaling ships and other traders began to visit, bringing guns and alcohol. These elements destroyed the social balance of the twelve family groups on the island. A ten-year civil war started, which reduced the population from 1,400 to 900.

Nauru's real troubles began in 1899 when a British mining company discovered phosphate (磷酸盐) on the island. In fact, it found that the island of Nauru was nearly all phosphate, which is a very important fertilizer for farming. The company began mining the phosphate.

A phosphate mine is not a hole in the ground; it is a strip mine. When a company strip-mines, it removes the top layer of soil. Then it takes away the material it wants. Strip-mining totally destroys the land. Gradually, the lovely island of Nauru started to look like the moon.

In 1968, Nauru became one of the richest countries in the world. Every year the government received millions and millions of dollars for its phosphate.

Unfortunately, the leaders invested the money unwisely and lost millions of dollars. In addition, they used millions more dollars for personal expenses. Soon people realized that they had a terrible

problem—their phosphate was running out. Ninety percent of their island was destroyed and they had nothing. By 2000, Nauru was almost financially ruined. Experts say that it would take approximately \$433,600,000 and more than 20 years to repair the island. This will probably never happen.

56. What might be the author's purpose in writing the text?

- A. To seek help for Nauru's problems.
- B. To give a warning to other countries.
- C. To show the importance of money.
- D. To tell a heartbreaking story of a war.

57. What was Nauru like before the Europeans came?

- A. Rich and powerful.
- B. Modern and open.
- C. Peaceful and attractive.
- D. Greedy and aggressive.

58. The ecological disaster in Nauru resulted from _____.

- A. soil pollution
- B. phosphate overmining
- C. farming activity
- D. whale hunting

59. Which of the following was a cause of Nauru's financial problem?

- A. Its leaders misused the money.
- B. It spent too much repairing the island.
- C. Its phosphate mining cost much money.
- D. It lost millions of dollars in the civil war.

60. What can we learn about Nauru from the last paragraph?

- A. The ecological damage is difficult to repair.
- B. The leaders will take the experts' words seriously.
- C. The island was abandoned by the Nauruans.
- D. The phosphate mines were destroyed.

B

One of the greatest contributors to the first Oxford English Dictionary was also one of its most unusual. In 1879, Oxford University in England asked Prof. James Murray to serve as editor for what was to be the most ambitious dictionary in the history of the English language. It would include every English word possible and would give not only the definition but also the history of the word and quotations (引文) showing how it was used.

This was a huge task, so Murray had to find volunteers from Britain, the United States, and the British colonies to search every newspaper, magazine, and book ever written in English. Hundreds of volunteers responded, including William Chester Minor. Dr. Minor was an American surgeon who had served in the Civil War and was now living in England. He gave his address as "Broadmoor, Crowthorne, Berkshire," 50 miles from Oxford.

Minor joined the army of volunteers sending words and quotations to Murray. Over the next 17 years, he became one of the staff's most valued contributors.

But he was also a mystery. In spite of many invitations, he would always decline to visit Oxford. So in 1897, Murray finally decided to travel to Crowthorne himself. When he arrived, he found Minor locked in a book-lined cell at the Broadmoor Asylum (精神病院) for the Criminally Insane.

Murray and Minor became friends, sharing their love of words. Minor continued contributing to the dictionary, sending in more than 10,000 submissions in 20 years. Murray continued to visit Minor regularly, sometimes taking walks with him around the asylum grounds.

In 1910, Minor left Broadmoor for an asylum in his native America. Murray was at the port to wave goodbye to his remarkable friend.

Minor died in 1920, seven years before the first edition of the Oxford English Dictionary was completed. The 12 volumes defined 414,825 words, and thousands of them were contributions from a very scholarly and devoted asylum patient.

61. According to the text, the first Oxford English Dictionary _____.

- A. came out before Minor died
- B. was edited by an American volunteer
- C. included the English words invented by Murray
- D. was intended to be the most ambitious English dictionary

62. How did Dr. Minor contribute to the dictionary?

- A. He helped Murray to find hundreds of volunteers.
- B. He sent newspapers, magazines and books to Murray.
- C. He provided a great number of words and quotations.
- D. He went to England to work with Murray.

63. Why did Dr. Minor refuse to visit Oxford?

- A. He was shut in an asylum.
- B. He lived far from Oxford.
- C. He was busy writing a book.
- D. He disliked traveling.

64. Prof. Murray and Dr. Minor became friends mainly because _____.

- A. they both served in the Civil War
- B. they had a common interest in words
- C. Minor recovered with the help of Murray
- D. Murray went to America regularly to visit Minor

65. Which of the following best describes Dr. Minor?

- A. Brave and determined.
- B. Cautious and friendly.
- C. Considerate and optimistic.
- D. Unusual and scholarly.

山东省经济管理干部学院

学院概况

山东省经济管理干部学院前身是1980年2月建立的山东省工业干部学校,1983年10月改建为山东省工业管理干部学院,1986年6月更名为山东省经济管理干部学院,是一所经教育部、山东省人民政府批准,主要从事本专科学历教育的综合性公办高等院校。学院自建立以来,坚持高标准、严要求,逐步完善配套设施,不断提高教育质量,切实加强教学条件建设,办学水平逐年提高。

一、教学设施:

学院占地面积1769亩,建筑面积27.6万平方米,其中教学区占地1666亩,一期建设14.6万平方米,已全部投入使用。教学区建有教学楼、办公楼、综合服务楼、实训室、电子阅览室、校园网、学生公寓、食堂、文体中心、浴室等配套设施齐全的基建设施,建有8000平方米的球类运动场,可容纳10000名学生同时在校学习。

二、学科专业:

2012年,学院增开(高职)招

生专业有会计、会计电算化、财务管理、审计实务、金融管理与实务、国际金融、金融与证券、金融保险、投资与理财、国际经济与贸易、物流管理、商务英语、工商管理、商务管理、连锁经营管理、市场营销、旅游管理、酒店管理、公共关系、人力资源管理、行政管理、公共事务管理、法律事务、文秘、计算机信息管理、计算机网络技术、电子商务、电脑艺术设计、广告设计与制作等专业,专业设置以管理类专业为主,兼有文经、经济学、法学等学科专业,形成了多学科相互交叉、相互渗透的学科体系。

三、师资力量:

学院重视高层次、高学历教师的引进与培养,已形成一支结构合理、能力较强的师资队伍。目前,教师队伍的学历、职称、年龄、专业等结构日趋合理,其中具有副教授以上职称的占49.49%,专任教师中硕士学位以上的占69.8%;已有120多名教师通过本专科教学工作。

学院大力实施“人才强校”战略,经过多年努力,逐步建立起一支业务优良的专兼职师资队伍,拥有一批区域发展、县域经济研究等方面的专家、教师。

部分教授兼任北京大学、山东大学、华南理工大学、山东经济学院等高校客座教授及博士生导师、硕士生导师。

四、就业:

学院十分重视学生的就业工作,设有就业服务中心,负责指导、联系、推荐就业。大批用人单位直接到校与学生面谈,签订就业协议,受到学生、家长及社会各界的好评。

五、对外合作:

为提高办学层次,学院努力创造条件,与有关普通大学联合举办普通本科、研究生教育,学院分别在1986年与中央财政金融学院联合举办了普通大学本科学历,1999年与大连理工大学联合举办了工商管理硕士学位,从2001年起一直与天津财经大学联合举办工商管理在MBA班。2006年与山东科技大学联合举办普通本科学历教育学分互认试点,取得显著成效。

作为省级对外友好交流单位,学院与加拿大魁北克大学、美国马里兰州大学及美国伊利诺伊州大学等院校建立了友好合作关系,在教学、科

研、培训等方面均有合作。

遵照教育部关于加强高职院校高等职业教育人才培养工作的意见,学院始终坚持以社会培养大量高级应用型人才作为根本任务,充分发挥干部培训促进高职教育的办学特色,大力改善办学条件,不断提升教学质量,办学水平逐年提高。2008年,学院在教育部组织的人才培养工作水平评估中被评为优秀等次,先后获得“全省高职院校思想政治教育工作先进单位”、“山东省师德建设先进单位”、“山东省高等职业院校先进单位”等荣誉称号。

注意事项

1. 学院不委托任何机构和个人办理招生相关事宜,不收取国家规定之外的任何费用。对以山东省经济管理干部学院名义进行非法招生宣传活动的个人及机构,学院保留依法追究其法律责任的权利。
2. 2012年学院普通高考招生艺术类专业、普通类、优秀运动员免试的院校代码均为K649,具体招生专业、计划数及收费标准请参照山东省教育招生考试院《2012年山东省普通高等院校招生计划》(鲁教考字[2012]15号)。

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录取查询: <http://www.sdl.gov.cn/zscx/zhaxun.asp>
在线咨询: <http://t.qq.com/edjgzyz>
腾讯微博: <http://t.qq.com/edjgzyz>
新浪微博: <http://weibo.com/u/2315402043>



综合服务楼

招生计划

经教育部批准,我院2012年度招生计划如下:

一、艺术类招生计划:

专业名称	招生计划		学制/层次	收费标准(元/学年)
	艺术文	艺术理		
电脑艺术设计	80	0	三年/专科	2000
广告设计与制作	40	0	三年/专科	2000

二、优秀运动员类招生计划:

我院是山东省2012年招收优秀运动员的高校之一,2012年我院招收优秀运动员的招生项目有田径、篮球、健美操;招生计划为:文科15人。

三、普通类招生计划:

专业名称	招生计划		学制/层次	收费标准(元/学年)
	艺术文	普通理		
财务管理	0	0	三年/专科	4000
会计	0	0	三年/专科	4000
会计电算化	0	0	三年/专科	4000
审计实务	0	0	三年/专科	4000
金融管理与实务	0	0	三年/专科	4000
国际金融	0	0	三年/专科	4000
金融与证券	0	0	三年/专科	4000
金融保险	0	0	三年/专科	4000
投资与理财	0	0	三年/专科	4000
国际经济与贸易	0	0	三年/专科	4000
物流管理	100	0	三年/专科	4000
商务管理	100	0	三年/专科	4000
市场营销	0	0	三年/专科	4000
工商管理	0	0	三年/专科	4000
连锁经营管理	0	0	三年/专科	4000
酒店管理	100	0	三年/专科	4000
公共关系(含旅游方向)	0	0	三年/专科	4000
公共事务管理	0	0	三年/专科	4000
行政管理	0	0	三年/专科	4000
人力资源管理	100	0	三年/专科	4000
文秘(含文秘方向)	0	0	三年/专科	4000
法律事务	0	0	三年/专科	4000
计算机网络技术(网络工程方向)	0	0	三年/专科	4000
计算机信息管理	0	0	三年/专科	4000
电子商务	0	0	三年/专科	4000

注:各专业招生计划数以山东省教育招生考试院公布的招生计划数为准。