

现代教育·特刊

- 43. A. dared B. offered C. hesitated D. happened
- 44. A. dream B. problem C. duty D. step
- 45. A. us B. which C. them D. whom
- 46. A. attitude B. hobby C. hope D. luck
- 47. A. friend B. partner C. guide D. guest
- 48. A. polite B. happy C. strange D. confident
- 49. A. bothered B. answered C. visited D. trusted
- 50. A. explain B. guess C. declare D. see
- 51. A. homeless B. heartbroken C. bad-tempered D. hopeless
- 52. A. quieter B. busier C. better D. richer
- 53. A. forget B. face C. improve D. analyze
- 54. A. forced B. preferred C. ordered D. taught
- 55. A. miss B. like C. wonder D. expect

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

Jimmy is an automotive mechanic, but he lost his job a few months ago. He has a good heart, but always feared applying for a new job.

One day, he gathered up all his strength and decided to attend a job interview. His appointment was at 10 am and it was already 8:30. While waiting for a bus to the office where he was supposed to be interviewed, he saw an elderly man wildly kicking the tyre of his car. Obviously there was something wrong with the car. Jimmy immediately went up to lend him a hand. When Jimmy finished working on the car, the old man asked him how much he should pay for the service. Jimmy said there was no need to pay him; he just helped someone in need, and he had to rush for an interview. Then the old man said, "Well, I could take you to the office for your interview. It's the least I could do. Please, I insist." Jimmy agreed.

Upon arrival, Jimmy found a long line of applicants waiting to be interviewed. Jimmy still had some grease on him after the car repair, but he did not have much time to wash it off or have a change of shirt. One by one, the applicants left the interviewer's office with disappointed looks on their faces. Finally his name was called. The interviewer was sitting on a large chair facing the office window. Rocking the chair back and forth, he asked, "Do you really need to be interviewed?" Jimmy's heart sank. "With the way I look now, how could I possibly pass this interview?" he thought to himself.

Then the interviewer turned the chair and to Jimmy's surprise, it was the old man he helped earlier in the morning. It turned out he was the General Manager of the company.

"Sorry I had to keep you waiting, but I was pretty sure I made the right decision to have you as part of our workforce before you even stepped into this office. I just know you'd be a trustworthy worker. Congratulations!" Jimmy sat down and they shared a cup of well-deserved coffee as he landed himself a new job.

- 56. Why did Jimmy apply for a new job?
 - A. He was out of work.
 - B. He was bored with his job.
 - C. He wanted a higher position.
 - D. He hoped to find a better boss.
- 57. What did Jimmy see on the way to the interview?
 - A. A friend's car had a flat tyre.
 - B. A wild man was pushing a car.
 - C. A terrible car accident happened.
 - D. An old man's car broke down.
- 58. Why did the old man offer Jimmy a ride?
 - A. He was also to be interviewed.
 - B. He needed a travelling companion.
 - C. He always helped people in need.
 - D. He was thankful to Jimmy.
- 59. How did Jimmy feel on hearing the interviewer's question?
 - A. He was sorry for the other applicants.
 - B. There was no hope for him to get the job.
 - C. He regretted helping the old man.
 - D. The interviewer was very rude.
- 60. What can we learn from Jimmy's experience?
 - A. Where there's a will, there's a way.
 - B. A friend in need is a friend indeed.
 - C. Good is rewarded with good.
 - D. Two heads are better than one.

B

George Gershwin, born in 1898, was one of America's greatest composers. He published his first song when he was eighteen years old. During the next twenty years he wrote more than five hundred songs.

Many of Gershwin's songs were first written for musical plays performed in theatres in New York City. These plays were a popular form of entertainment in the 1920s and 1930s. Many of his songs have remained popular as ever. Over the years they have been sung and played in every possible way—from jazz to country.

In the 1920s there was a debate in the United States about jazz music. Could jazz, some people asked, be considered serious music? In 1924 jazz musician and orchestra leader Paul Whiteman decided to organize a special concert to show that jazz was serious music. Gershwin agreed to compose something for the concert before he realized he had just a few weeks to do it. And in that short time, he composed a piece for piano and orchestra which he called *Rhapsody in Blue*. Gershwin himself played the piano at the concert. The audience were thrilled when they heard his music. It made him world-famous and showed that jazz music could be both serious and popular.

In 1928, Gershwin went to Paris. He applied to study composition (作曲) with the well-known musician Nadia Boulanger, but she rejected him. She was afraid that classical study would ruin his jazz-influenced style. While there, Gershwin wrote *An American in Paris*. When it was first performed, critics (评论家) were divided over the music. Some called it happy and full of life, to others it was silly and boring. But it quickly became popular in Europe and the United States. It still remains one of his most famous works.

George Gershwin died in 1937, just days after doctors learned he had brain cancer. He was only thirty-nine years old. Newspapers all over the world reported his death on their front pages. People mourned the loss of the man and all the music he might have still written.

- 61. Many of Gershwin's musical works were _____.
 - A. written about New Yorkers
 - B. composed for Paul Whiteman
 - C. played mainly in the countryside
 - D. performed in various ways
- 62. What do we know about the concert organized by Whiteman?
 - A. It attracted more people to theatres.
 - B. It proved jazz could be serious music.
 - C. It made Gershwin leader of the orchestra.
 - D. It caused a debate among jazz musicians.
- 63. What did Gershwin do during his stay in Paris?
 - A. He created one of his best works.
 - B. He studied with Nadia Boulanger.
 - C. He argued with French critics.
 - D. He changed his music style.
- 64. What do we learn from the last paragraph?
 - A. Many of Gershwin's works were lost.
 - B. The death of Gershwin was widely reported.
 - C. A concert was held in memory of Gershwin.
 - D. Brain cancer research started after Gershwin's death.
- 65. Which of the following best describes Gershwin?
 - A. Talented and productive.
 - B. Serious and boring.
 - C. Popular and unhappy.
 - D. Friendly and honest.



济宁医学院 JINING MEDICAL UNIVERSITY



教育部本科教学工作水平评估 优秀院校

济宁医学院是山东省普通本科高等学校,创建于1952年,占地总面积1244226.22平方米,现有济宁和日照两个校区,建筑面积674144.55平方米。学校固定资产总值9.45亿元,其中教学科研仪器设备总值1.9亿元,馆藏图书总量为150余万册。学校有11所附属医院,150余个实践教学基地。2008年4月学校以“优秀”成绩顺利通过国家教育部本科教学工作水平评估。

学校有在职教师1075人,其中专任教师875人,教授、副教授328人,有硕士学位以上学位教师567人,聘有兼职教授446人。教师队伍中,有全国劳动模范、全国五一劳动奖章获得者、国家级教学名师、全国优秀教师、享受国务院政府特殊津贴人员、中青年突出贡献专家、泰山学者海外特聘专家等50余名。

学校面向全国22个省、市、自治区招生,现有全日制在校生16000余人。有计划的招收部分国家或地区留学生。

学校有16个教学单位,基础学院、临床学院、公共卫生学院、精神卫生学院、护理学院、法医学与医学检验学院、药学院、信息工程学院、管理学院、口腔医学系、医学影像学系、生物科学系、外语系、社会科学部、继续教育学院等。开设临床医学、临床医学(精神医学与精神卫生方向)、中医临床医学、康复治疗学、法医学、预防医学、食品质量与安全、护理学、医学检验技术、卫生检验与检疫、口腔医学、医学影像学、应用心理学、生物技术、生物工程、生物医学工程、药学、中药学、药物制剂、计算机科学与技术、信息管理与信息系统、市场营销、公共事业管理、劳动与社会保障、英语等30多个本专科专业和专业方向。学校已形成以医学教育为主体,涵盖医、理、工、管、文五个学科门类,本科教育和研究生教育,继续教育、留学生教育、中外合作办学协调发展的多层次办学格局。

学校设有临床医学一级学科专业硕士学位授权点。学校的临床医学专业、预防医学专业为教育部高等学校特色专业;临床医学(精神医学与精神卫生方向)专业、护理学专业、药学专业为省级特色专业。医学免疫学被评为国家级精品课程,医学检验基础课程群和护理学专业急危重症课程群被评为省级精品课程,共有23门省级精品课程。病理学与病理生理学、神经病学、免疫学、心血管疾病诊疗中心、神经内科学为山东省重点学科。学校现有行为医学、神经生物学、心脏疾病诊疗、职业卫生与环境医学等省级重点实验室和行为与健康省级人文社科研究基地。建立国际合作实验室、校级重点实验室、重点实验室12个;有山东省行为医学研究所、神经生物学研究所、肿瘤病理研究所等28个研究机构。

近年来,学校共承担各级各类课题500余项,其中国家自然科学基金、省自然科学基金、省科技攻关课题、国家科技部“十一五”支撑计划、973、863项目子课题、国际合作项目百余项。在国内外学术期刊发表学术论文3000余篇。

中华医学会儿科学分会和山东省行为医学专业委员会挂靠我校,学校主办的全国中文核心期刊——《中华行为医学与脑科学杂志》和《济宁医学院学报》,面向国内外公开发行。《中华行为医学与脑科学杂志》2012年被评为中国权威学术期刊,名列基础医学类期刊第一名。

学校十分重视对外交流与合作,长期以来我校与美国麻省医药学院、瑞典卡罗林斯卡医学院、台湾慈济大学医学院等10多所国家和地区的高等学校、医院和科研单位建立了长期合作关系。在教学、科研、医疗、师资培养等各个方面进行了卓有成效的合作和交流。2011年,学校与美国孟菲斯大学合作举办护理专业教育国际合作项目。

近年来,普通本专科毕业生就业率保持在92%以上,研究生考取率位列同类院校前列。学校已连续26年被山东省人民政府授予“省级文明单位”,连续29年被济宁市人民政府授予“市级文明单位”,近年来,先后被授予山东省“省级文明校园”、“山东省德育工作优秀高校”、“山东省大学生思想政治教育先进单位”。

2013年普通本、专科分专业招生计划

层次	专业代码	专业名称	学制	科类	合计	山东	外省	学费标准
总计					3490	2690	800	(元/学年)
本	100201	临床医学	五年	理工	650	446	204	4000
	100201	临床医学(精神医学与精神卫生方向)	五年	理工	100	40	60	4000
	100601	中西医临床医学	五年	理工	50	22	28	4000
	100401	预防医学	五年	理工	150	76	74	4000
	100301	口腔医学	五年	理工	100	67	33	4000
	100901	法医学	五年	理工	50	30	20	4000
	101101	护理学(急危重症护理方向[仅限理工类],一年后分流)	四年	文理	330	30/229	0/71	4000
	101001	医学检验技术	四年	理工	110	37	73	4000
	101007	卫生检验与检疫	四年	理工	55	40	15	4000
	101005	康复治疗学	四年	理工	55	28	27	4000
	082702	食品质量与安全	四年	理工	100	77	23	3600
	100701	药学	四年	理工	100	35	65	4000
	100801	中药学	四年	理工	55	42	13	4000
	100702	药物制剂	四年	理工	100	86	14	4000
	081302	制药工程	四年	理工	55	46	9	3600
	071002	生物技术	四年	理工	100	81	9	3600
	083001	生物工程	四年	理工	55	46	9	3600
	071102	应用心理学	四年	文理	55	20/27	0/8	3600
	120102	信息管理与信息系统(医学信息学方向)	四年	理工	100	80	20	3400
	082601	生物医学工程(医疗器械方向)	四年	理工	55	47	8	3600
	120202	市场营销(含医药营销、保险营销方向,一年后分流)	四年	文理	175	70/96	1/8	3400
	120401	公共事业管理	四年	文理	55	20/34	1/0	3400
	120403	劳动与社会保障	四年	文理	55	20/34	1/0	3400
	050201	英语	四年	文理	60	30/30	1/0	4800
	080901	计算机科学与技术	四年	理工	100	94	6	3600
	080901	计算机科学与技术(软件外包方向,校企联合培养)	四年	理工	60	60	0	8000
080901	计算机科学与技术(物联网方向,校企联合培养)	四年	理工	60	60	0	8000	
本科合计					2990	190/2090	3/797	
专	630101	临床医学	三年	理工	100	100	0	4000
	630201	护理	三年	文理	150	30/120	0	4000
	630401	医学检验技术	三年	理工	50	50	0	4000
	530305	药物制剂技术	三年	理工	50	50	0	4000
	620401	市场营销(含医药营销方向,一年后分流)	三年	文理	100	40/60	0	3400
630201	护理(中美合作办学)	三年	文理	50	20/30	0	18750	
专科合计					500	90/410	0	

备注: 1、2013年专升本招生计划550人,包含临床医学(200人)、护理学(200人)、口腔医学(100人)、医学检验技术(50人)等四个专业。
2、经上级部门批准为招生热门专业的,其学费在原收费标准基础上上浮10%,若有变化,按山东省物价局规定执行。
3、最终招生计划以当地招生主管部门公布为准。