

B

Charlotte Whitehead was born in England in 1843, and moved to Montreal, Canada at the age of five with her family. While 21 her ill elder sister throughout the years, Charlotte discovered she had a(n) 22 in medicine. At 18 she married and 23 a family. Several years later, Charlotte said she wanted to be a 24. Her husband supported her decision.

25, Canadian medical schools did not 26 women students at the time. Therefore, Charlotte went to the United States to study 27 at the Women's Medical College in Philadelphia. It took her five years to 28 her medical degree.

Upon graduation, Charlotte 29 to Montreal and set up a private 30. Three years later, she moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba, and there she was once again a 31 doctor. Many of her patients were from the nearby timber and railway camps. Charlotte 32 herself operating on damaged limbs and setting 33 bones, in addition to delivering all the babies in the area.

But Charlotte had been practising without a licence. She had 34 a doctor's licence in both Montreal and Winnipeg, but was 35. The Manitoba College of Physicians and Surgeons, an all-male board, wanted her to 36 her studies at a Canadian medical college! Charlotte refused to 37 her patients to spend time studying what she already knew. So in 1887, she appealed to the Manitoba Legislature to 38 a licence to her but they, too, refused. Charlotte 39 to practise without a licence until 1912. She died four years later at the age of 73.

In 1993, 77 years after her 40, a medical licence was issued to Charlotte. This decision was made by the Manitoba Legislature to honor "this courageous and pioneering woman."

- 21. A. raising B. teaching C. nursing D. missing
22. A. habit B. interest C. opinion D. voice
23. A. invented B. selected C. offered D. started
24. A. doctor B. musician C. lawyer D. physicist
25. A. Besides B. Unfortunately C. Otherwise D. Eventually
26. A. hire B. entertain C. trust D. accept
27. A. history B. physics C. medicine D. law
28. A. improve B. save C. design D. earn
29. A. returned B. escaped C. spread D. wandered
30. A. school B. museum C. clinic D. lab
31. A. busy B. wealthy C. greedy D. lucky
32. A. helped B. found C. troubled D. imagined

- 33. A. harmful B. tired C. broken D. weak
34. A. put away B. taken over C. turned in D. applied for
35. A. punished B. refused C. blamed D. fired
36. A. display B. change C. preview D. complete
37. A. leave B. charge C. test D. cure
38. A. sell B. donate C. issue D. show
39. A. continued B. promised C. pretended D. dreamed
40. A. birth B. death C. wedding D. graduation

第二部分 阅读理解 (共25小题;每小题2分,满分50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

One morning, Ann's neighbor Tracy found a lost dog wandering around the local elementary school. She asked Ann if she could keep an eye on the dog. Ann said that she could watch it only for the day.

Tracy took photos of the dog and printed off 400 FOUND fliers (传单), and put them in mailboxes. Meanwhile, Ann went to the dollar store and bought some pet supplies, warning her two sons not to fall in love with the dog. At the time, Ann's son Thomas was 10 years old, and Jack, who was recovering from a heart operation, was 21 years old.

Four days later Ann was still looking after the dog, whom they had started to call Riley. When she arrived home from work, the dog threw itself against the screen door and barked madly at her. As soon as she opened the door, Riley dashed into the boys' room where Ann found Jack suffering a heart attack. Riley ran over to Jack, but as soon as Ann bent over to help him the dog went silent.

"If it hadn't come to get me, the doctor said Jack would have died," Ann reported to a local newspaper. At this point, no one had called to claim the dog, so Ann decided to keep it.

The next morning Tracy got a call. A man named Peter recognized his lost dog and called the number on the flier. Tracy started crying, and told him, "That dog saved my friend's son."

Peter drove to Ann's house to pick up his dog, and saw Thomas and Jack crying in the window. After a few moments Peter said, "Maybe Odie was supposed to find you, maybe you should keep it."

41. What did Tracy do after finding the dog?

- A. She looked for its owner.
B. She gave it to Ann as a gift.
C. She sold it to the dollar store.
D. She bought some food for it.

42. How did the dog help save Jack?

- A. By breaking the door for Ann.
B. By leading Ann to Jack's room.
C. By dragging Jack out of the room.
D. By attending Jack when Ann was out.

43. What was Ann's attitude to the dog according to Paragraph 4?

- A. Sympathetic. B. Doubtful.
C. Tolerant. D. Grateful.

44. For what purpose did Peter call Tracy?

- A. To help her friend's son.
B. To interview Tracy.
C. To take back his dog.
D. To return the flier to her.

45. What can we infer about the dog from the last paragraph?

- A. It would be given to Odie.
B. It would be kept by Ann's family.
C. It would be returned to Peter.
D. It would be taken away by Tracy.

B

It was one of those terribly hot days in Baltimore. Needless to say, it was too hot to do anything outside. But it was also scorching in our apartment. This was 1962, and I would not live in a place with an air conditioner for another ten years. So my brother and I decided to leave the apartment to find someplace indoors. He suggested we could see a movie. It was a brilliant plan.

Movie theaters were one of the few places you could sit all day and—most important—sit in air conditioning. In those days, you could buy one ticket and sit through two movies. Then, the theater would show the same two movies again. If you wanted to, you could sit through them twice. Most people did not do that, but the manager at our theater, Mr. Bellow, did not mind if you did.



就业导向 创业道路 一体联动 铸就品牌

山东商业职业技术学院作为国家示范性高职院校,坚持“质量兴校、特色兴校、服务为先、合作共赢”的办学理念,走校企合作、产学研结合的创业型大学发展道路,构建“一个机制、三大体系”的招生就业工作模式,实现了招生就业的良性循环。

一、构建了“招生—培养—就业”联动机制

学校实施招生就业一体化管理,根据人才市场变化及时做好信息反馈及对市场发展的分析,有效推动招生、培养、就业三方联动。

1. 主动适应国家战略对高技能人才的需求,调整招生专业

学校以就业为导向,围绕就业市场需求,专业设置快况和就业市场分布,由63个专业优化调整至49个招生专业,对接“国家战略性新兴产业”及山东省“十二五”规划,增设物流管理、物联网技术、食品检测与管理等与新兴产业密切相关的专业,根据用人单位的培养建议,调整培养方案和教学内容;充分利用国家农产品现代物流工程技术研究中心科研平台,引进项目进课堂,实行项目化教学,学生的创新能力、职业能力、就业能力得到明显地提升。

2. 创业型大学建设提升创新创业人才培养

学校积极应对高职教育未来发展机遇与挑战并存的形势,主动实施转型发展,提出并实施了创建创业型大学的发展战略,以兄弟化和市场化运作的理念,实施大部制改革和完全的二部管理,努力推进创新创业型人才培养。学校在全国首批创业教育示范校基础上,建立了“创业工场”,形成了具有商科特色的“专业教育+职业技能+就业指导+创业文化”四位

一体创业教育模式,探索创业型大学人才培养模式,电子商务专业进一步丰富“MBE-CDIO”人才培养模式内涵,以覆盖电子商务项目整个生命周期的项目为教学主线,将课堂设置为职场环境,实施体验式教学,艺术类专业推行“工作化”人才培养模式改革,以企业设计项目作为学习内容,在真实工作环境中培养创新人才,与知名企业深度合作成立校企合作精英班,推行“现代学徒制”,学校教育和企业岗位实践轮岗递进,商务管理专业在2013年设立山东省第一个创业型精英班,成立创业学院,用注册公司实战项目开展课堂教学和实训,培养创新创业型人才,学校涌现出了大量的创业者和团队,“红苹果”创业团队2011年参加新加坡国际商贸大赛获得一等奖;学生与校友共同研发的《新地空气净化器》在教育部的第二届全国教育成果展中,获得全国高职院校唯一的一等奖。

3. 深入推进校企合作育人

推动校企深度合作,实施“名校名企育优生”战略,学校与行业知名企业合作成立了8个企业冠名学院,2014年新增“惠友学院”,与广东心怡科技股份有限公司等知名企业牵头成立全国高职院校紧密型校企合作基地,广泛开展订单培养,先后设立了海尔生产运营班、上海大众汽车班、联想阳光班、冰轮海外班,统一制定培养方案,实施“双导师、双基地、双服务、技术与产品研发等多个领域开展深度合作,实现了“企业参与教学引真实现项目进课堂,课堂对接市场、企业文化融入课堂文化”的校企一体化办学模式,近几年,70%-80%的毕业生通过订单班进入企业就业,85%的学生毕业前

与实习单位签订了就业协议,就业率多年保持在96%以上。

二、全面推行“全员参与、质量跟踪、责任到人”的实习就业一体化管理体系

学校建立了招生就业目标考核体系,实行量化管理。在校院两级实施“一把手工程”,从就业率、就业质量、市场开发和目标就业管理等指标对二级学院就业工作进行考核,实行就业工作一票否决制,逐步形成了“领导主抓,部门统筹,学院为主,全员参与”的毕业生就业工作的体系。

实行就业辅导员制,为学生提供专业教育、实习、就业一体化指导服务,每位辅导员指导不超过20名学生,向企业提供专业学习、顶岗实习、就业咨询、职业发展指导等目标的实习管理、思想教育、就业指导和服务推荐等强化服务。

三、依托云空间平台建立全覆盖的就业指导服务体系

利用云空间开展“就业在线指导、课堂教学、毕业生实习跟踪”就业服务,全体老师和学生均建立实名制空间,实现了网络空间人人通,打破时空界限,构建了全覆盖的就业指导服务体系。

1. 建设云课程,《大学生就业指导》学习实现全天候

就业指导课程全部实现空间教学,教学大纲、授课计划、教案、课件、作业、项目等资料全部建在个人空间中,方便学生课后自主学习,教师以空间为平台进行就业指导、布置作业、推荐就业,真正实现了为学生就业、成人成才服务;云空间打破教学、学习、交流时空界限,拓展师生教学时空,改变师生之间沟通模式,真正实现了随时随地

地查询、指导、学习。

2. 构建了“实习跟踪”机构空间,就业指导服务实现全时空

建立招生就业处机构空间,实现了就业辅导员与6500多名毕业生的空间导航,进入每一位指导教师或毕业生的个人空间,可及时了解学生的实习就业动态,反馈实习就业中存在的各种问题,加强与企业沟通,就业辅导员对学生的专业学习、顶岗实习、就业咨询、职业发展指导以及目标的实习管理、思想教育、就业指导和服务推荐等工作等进行动态化全程服务。

3. 建立了“一站式”就业服务大厅,师生交流实现直通率

建立空间创业广场,学生在校内就业和创业遇到的问题实现了在线答疑,整理了“招生天地”、“就业园地”、“创业帮”等主题特色空间,就业辅导员和指导教师对学生就业、安全教育、心理疏导等进行针对性的答疑解惑,帮助学生克服思想障碍,顺利适应岗位角色。

四、实现了“招生—培养—就业”相互促进的良性循环

1. 获全省高职一校独勇

专科录取分数连续10年在山东省高职院校中名列第一。2013年,学校文科录取线最低分488分,理科录取线最低分466分,文理科录取线在全省高职院校按类名列第一,录取的学生全部超过济南本科二批次。

2. 生源质量高,人才培养成果突出

在2014年山东省专业评价中,我校材料与能源、财经、电子信息、艺术设计传媒、生物食品等6个专业大类获全省第一。近几年,学生在全国职业院校技能大赛和省赛大赛中均获得一等奖60余项,2014年全国职业院校

技能大赛会计技能赛项获得一等奖。

特别在本科高校学生间竞赛的齐鲁软件大赛等各类高水平比赛中屡获大奖。近几年来,本、研课赛成绩突出,专科毕业拿到本科文凭的同学达到近百人,今年有15名应届毕业生考取985和211院校研究生。

3. 品牌效应凸显,就业工作进一步巩固全省龙头地位

毕业生就业率连续多年始终保持在96%以上,实现了“两个提前”和“两个提高”,即企业提前一年预定毕业生,提前一年对毕业生岗前培训,毕业生索要实习工资提高,毕业前与企业签约率提高。

毕业生得到用人单位的普遍认可,就业单位由原来的中小型企业逐渐向大中型企业,就业质量不断提升,创业集团接收我校13名毕业生,当年年底月薪6000元以上。海尔集团、联想集团、齐鲁制药、联想集团等大中型企业近几年录用我校毕业生近2000名。

就业工作得到充分认可,学校品牌效应凸显,先后荣获全国普通高校毕业生就业工作先进单位、全国毕业生就业工作典型经验高校60强、山东省普通高校毕业生就业工作先进单位、山东省首批大学生创业教育示范基地、山东省大学生创业孵化示范基地等称号。

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