





- A. or                      B. either                      C. but                      D. and

8. Poor Richard's Almanac was written by \_\_\_\_ who also wrote \_\_\_\_.

- A. Benjamin Franklin ... Autobiography  
B. Washington Irving ... Autobiography  
C. Washington Irving ... A History of New York  
D. Benjamin Franklin ... A History of New York

9. Morphemes that represent tense, number, gender and case are called \_\_\_\_\_ morpheme.

- A. inflectional                      B. free                      C. bound                      D. derivational

10. which of the word has same sound with certainly.

- A. corner                      B. captain                      C. cinema                      D. camel

二、阅读理解：（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 3 分，共 24 分）

### Passage one

In the early 20th century, few things were more appealing than the promise of scientific knowledge. In a world struggling with rapid industrialization, science and technology seemed to offer solutions to almost every problem. Newly created state colleges and universities devoted themselves almost entirely to scientific, technological, and engineering fields. Many Americans came to believe that scientific certainty could not only solve scientific problems, but also reform politics, government, and business. Two world wars and a Great Depression rocked the confidence of many people that scientific expertise alone could create a prosperous and ordered world. After World War II, the academic world turned with new enthusiasm to humanistic studies, which seemed to many scholars the best way to ensure the survival of democracy. American scholars fanned out across much of the world—with support from the Ford Foundation, the Fulbright program, etc.—to promote the teaching of literature and the arts in an effort to make the case for democratic freedoms.

In the America of our own time, the great educational challenge has become an effort to strengthen the teaching of what is now known as the STEM disciplines (science, technology, engineering, and math). There is considerable and justified concern that the United States is falling behind much of the rest of the developed world in these essential disciplines. India, China, Japan, and other regions seem to be seizing technological leadership.



At the same time, perhaps inevitably, the humanities—while still popular in elite colleges and universities—have experienced a significant decline. Humanistic disciplines are seriously underfunded, not just by the government and the foundations but by academic institutions themselves. Humanists are usually among the lowest-paid faculty members at most institutions and are often lightly regarded because they do not generate grant income and because they provide no obvious credentials (资质) for most nonacademic careers.

Undoubtedly American education should train more scientists and engineers. Much of the concern among politicians about the state of American universities today is focused on the absence of “real world” education—which means preparation for professional and scientific careers. But the idea that institutions or their students must decide between humanities and science is false. Our society could not survive without scientific and technological knowledge. But we would be equally impoverished (贫困的) without humanistic knowledge as well. Science and technology teach us what we can do. Humanistic thinking helps us understand what we should do.

It is almost impossible to imagine our society without thinking of the extraordinary achievements of scientists and engineers in building our complicated world. But try to imagine our world as well without the remarkable works that have defined our culture and values. We have always needed, and we still need, both.

11. In the early 20th century Americans believed science and technology could \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] solve virtually all existing problems    [C] help raise people’s living standards
- [B] quicken the pace of industrialization    [D] promote the nation’s social progress

12. Why did many American scholars become enthusiastic about humanistic studies after World War II?

- [A] They wanted to improve their own status within the current education system.
- [B] They believed the stability of a society depended heavily on humanistic studies.
- [C] They could get financial support from various foundations for humanistic studies.
- [D] They realized science and technology alone were no guarantee for a better world.

13. Why are American scholars worried about education today?

- [A] The STEM subjects are too challenging for students to learn.
- [B] Some Asian countries have overtaken America in basic sciences.
- [C] America is lagging behind in the STEM disciplines.



[D] There are not enough scholars in humanistic studies.

14. What accounts for the significant decline in humanistic studies today?

[A] Insufficient funding. [C] Shortage of devoted faculty.

[B] Shrinking enrollment. [D] Dim prospects for graduates.

## Passage Two

Will there ever be another Einstein? This is the undercurrent of conversation at Einstein memorial meetings throughout the year. A new Einstein will emerge, scientists say. But it may take a long time. After all, more than 200 years separated Einstein from his nearest rival, Isaac Newton.

Many physicists say the next Einstein hasn't been born yet, or is a baby now. That's because the quest for a unified theory that would account for all the forces of nature has pushed current mathematics to its limits. New math must be created before the problem can be solved.

But researchers say there are many other factors working against another Einstein emerging anytime soon.

For one thing, physics is a much different field today. In Einstein's day, there were only a few thousand physicists worldwide, and the theoreticians who could intellectually rival Einstein probably would fit into a streetcar with seats to spare.

Education is different, too. One crucial aspect of Einstein's training that is overlooked is the years of philosophy he read as a teenager—Kant, Schopenhauer and Spinoza, among others. It taught him how to think independently and abstractly about space and time, and it wasn't long before he became a philosopher himself.

"The independence created by philosophical insight is—in my opinion—the mark of distinction between a mere artisan (工匠) or specialist and a real seeker after truth," Einstein wrote in 1944.

And he was an accomplished musician. The interplay between music and math is well known. Einstein would furiously play his violin as a way to think through a knotty physics problem.

Today, universities have produced millions of physicists. There aren't many jobs in science for them, so they go to Wall Street and Silicon Valley to apply their analytical skills to more



practical—and rewarding—efforts.

“Maybe there is an Einstein out there today,” said Columbia University physicist Brian Greene, “but it would be a lot harder for him to be heard.”

Especially considering what Einstein was proposing.

“The actual fabric of space and time curving? My God, what an idea!” Greene said at a recent gathering at the Aspen Institute. “It takes a certain type of person who will bang his head against the wall because you believe you’ll find the solution.”

Perhaps the best examples are the five scientific papers Einstein wrote in his “miracle year” of 1905. These “thought experiments” were pages of calculations signed and submitted to the prestigious journal *Annalen der Physik* by a virtual unknown. There were no footnotes or citations.

What might happen to such a submission today?

“We all get papers like those in the mail,” Greene said. “We put them in the junk file.”

15. What do scientists seem to agree upon, judging from the first two paragraphs?

- [A] Einstein pushed mathematics almost to its limits.
- [B] It will take another Einstein to build a unified theory.
- [C] No physicist is likely to surpass Einstein in the next 200 years.
- [D] It will be some time before a new Einstein emerges.

16. What was critical to Einstein’s success?

- [A] His talent as an accomplished musician.
- [B] His independent and abstract thinking.
- [C] His untiring effort to fulfill his potential.
- [D] His solid foundation in math theory.

17. What does the author tell us about physicists today?

- [A] They tend to neglect training in analytical skills.
- [B] They are very good at solving practical problems.
- [C] They attach great importance to publishing academic papers.
- [D] They often go into fields yielding greater financial benefits.

18. What does Brian Greene imply by saying “... it would be a lot harder for him to be heard”

(Lines 1-2, Para. 9)?

- [A] People have to compete in order to get their papers published.



[B] It is hard for a scientist to have his papers published today.

[C] Papers like Einstein's would unlikely get published today.

[D] Nobody will read papers on apparently ridiculous theories.

### 三、综合题（本大题共 2 小题，第 19 小题 16 分，第 20 小题 20 分）

19. 分析下面教学“比较级”的教学片段并回答问题

Step 1: 导入

T: 同学们，本节课我们主要学习比较级的基本句型以及用法。大家看两个句子：

(1) The red ball is bigger than the blue ball.

(2) The blue ball is smaller than the red ball.

句子中的 bigger 和 smaller 就是我们本节课要学习的比较级。

Step 2: 操练

出示图片，学生根据图片内容运用比较级的句型描述图片

Step 3: 巩固

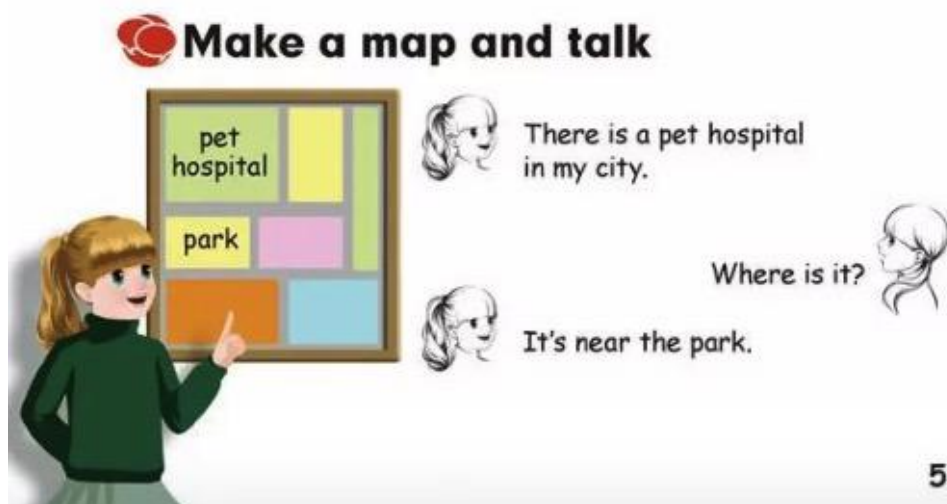
让学生自由练习，根据自己身边的事物或人物编出比较级的句子。班中最调皮的男生徐某在拿同组女生开玩笑：“Miss Hu is taller than Miss Wang, Miss Wang is fatter than Miss Zhang”惹得那女生很生气。我忽然灵机一动，何不让他根据班中实际编个谜语让大家猜“这是谁”，最后交流时，徐某的谜语竟然最受欢迎，谜语如下“*She is sitting in the first line in our class. She is very tall and nice. She is taller than Miss Wang, but is shorter than Mr Ling. She is thinner than Miss Lu. Who is she?*”大家扭头看着第一排，七嘴八舌猜，掀起了本课的又一高潮。徐某自豪无比，我则趁热打铁，让大家回去各编一个有比较级、最高级的谜语作为家庭作业，明日课上大家猜谜。

请回答以下问题：

(1) 请对该教师导入与巩固环节进行评价。

(2) 如果你认为教师的某环节有不妥之处，请提出改进措施。

20.



- (1) ①请根据本业教材所展示内容判断教学中所学语言的交际功能是什么？（1分）
  - ②完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是什么？（1分）
- (2) 本业内容包括两项活动：“let's learn”和“make a map and talk”。这两个活动之间的关系是什么？（2分）
- (3) 假定“cinema”是生词，请问：
  - ①你问为采用哪种方法向学生解释该词的词义效果比较好？（1分）



②请说明理由。(2分)

(4)本课的三维目标是什么?(7分)

(5)“make a map and talk”部分需要设计教学情境,我们可以运用语言创设情境,也可以运用活动创设情境。

①请结合教材内容,简要描述如何运用语言来创设情境?(3分)

②请结合教材内容,简单描述如何运用活动来创设情境?(3分)

#### 四、写作题(本大题共1小题,20分)

请以学生学习负担重这一话题,写一篇短文。

注意:字数不少于150。