

2021 年安徽省教师公开招聘考试《英语》真题及答案

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一、Vocabulary & Grammar (15 marks)

1

Which of the following sentences is incorrect?

- A、"I don't like carnets." "Me neither."
- B、This one is the better of the two.
- C、You are not so lazy as him.
- D、Everyone has his own ideas.

2

In "what do you think will be discussed in the meeting next week", the italicized word is _____ of the sentence.

- A、the subject
- B、the complement
- C、an object
- D、an attribute

3

--Why does John speak through every discussion but never listen to the others?

--That what he _____ do, we used to hate that, but are used to it now.

- A、can
- B、might
- C、ought to
- D、will

4

Encounter Environmental Tours offer strips to some of the most beautiful and isolated wildernesses in the world _____ all the comforts of five-star accommodations.

- A、both
- B、plus
- C、though
- D、together

5

_____, John remains modest and is willing to accept suggestions from others.

- A、However his notable contributions
- B、His making notable contributions
- C、For all his notable contributions
- D、Instead of his contributions

6

All the following sentences are conditional sentence except _____.

- A、 Given another chance, I' 11 make full use of it.
- B、 He will succeed if he only does his best.
- C、 So sudden was the attack that we had notime to escape.
- D、 Should you need my help again, just give me a ring.

7

To air these predicaments is not anti-medical spleen--a churlish _____ against medicine for its victories, but simply to face the growing reality of medical power not exactly without responsibility but with dissolving goal.

- A、 reprisal
- B、 revenge
- C、 retribution
- D、 rapprochements

8

\$30 billion might seem a lot of money, but it's a mere _____ in terms of what global capital markets can do absorb.

- A、 alms
- B、 pittance
- C、 hearsay
- D、 belongings

9

We need a decision--time is _____.

- A、 ticking off
- B、 ticking out
- C、 ticking away
- D、 ticking up

10

--How do you know he will lend us money?

--_____ He ' s a generous person.

- A、 It's my guess.
- B、 By all means.
- C、 Of course, you can.
- D、 That depends.

二、 Cloze (15 marks)

11

根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

The translator must have an excellent, up-to-date knowledge of his 11 languages, full facility in the handling of his target language, which will be his mother tongue or language of habitual use, and knowledge and understanding of the 12 subject-matter in his field of specialization. This is, as it were, his professional equipment. In addition to this, it is desirable that he should have an 13 mind, wide interests, a good memory and the ability to grasp quickly the basic principles of new developments. He should be willing to work on his own, often at high speeds, but should be humble enough to 14 others should his own knowledge not always prove adequate to the task in hand. He should be able to type fairly quickly and

accurately and, if he is working mainly for publication, should have more than a nodding 15 with printing techniques and proof-reading. If he is working basically as an information translator, let us say, for an industrial firm, he should have the flexibility of mind to enable him to 16 rapidly from one source language to another, as well as from one subject-matter to another, since this ability is frequently required of him in such work. Bearing in mind the nature of the translator's work, i.e. the processing of the written word, it is, strictly speaking, 17 that he should be able to speak the languages he is dealing with. If he does speak them, it is an 18 rather than a hindrance, but this skill is in many ways a luxury that he can do away with. It is, however, desirable that he should have an approximate idea about the pronunciation of his source languages even if this is restricted to 19 how proper names and place names are pronounced. The same applies to an ability to write his source languages. If he can, well and good; if he cannot, it does not matter. There are many other skills and 20 that are desirable in a translator.

{TS}

- A、 target
- B、 source
- C、 origin
- D、 pidgin

12

- A、 last
- B、 later
- C、 latest
- D、 latter

13

- A、 inquiring
- B、 dilator
- C、 resourceful
- D、 ingenious

14

- A、 help
- B、 propel
- C、 accede
- D、 consult

15

- A、 evidence
- B、 knowledge
- C、 acquaintance
- D、 coverage

16

- A、 extract
- B、 switch
- C、 cope
- D、 rewrite

17

- A、vital
- B、extensive
- C、general
- D、unnecessary

18

- A、priority
- B、drawback
- C、advantage
- D、competence

19

- A、knowing
- B、pronouncing
- C、approaching
- D、recalling

20

- A、qualities
- B、features
- C、instruments
- D、Objectives

三、READING COMPREHENSION (30 marks)

21

根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Forest Chalets

A getaway that you must have ...

Does the ringing of your alarm clock, the rush for a quick breakfast, dashing through the crowd to catch the subway to make it to work just on time, and working laboriously at your desk for more than 8 hours a day sound like your life? Then, break away from life's momentum and get away to enjoy life and beyond! We understand your getaway needs at Forest Chalets. You never have time to rest, have never planned for a getaway, and are always tired from your daily work. We cannot change your life at Forest Chalets, but we guarantee a rejuvenating experience and a world of relaxation. We will teach you how to rest relax.

Forest Chalets is situated on an 800-meter-high mountain in the midst of a beautiful rainforest. Complete with all chalet facilities, we offer the following with a \$300 "Special Getaway" package:

- Special Double Deluxe Room
- Free usage of our gym
- Breakfast at your fingertips
- 18-hole golf course
- "All You Can Eat" lunch and dinner
- Complimentary to our spa

Other services available:

- Whole day pass to our spa facilities \$25
- Full body massage★ \$50
- Aromatherapy treatment★ \$55
- Acupressure treatment★ \$80

● Couple massage / Aromatherapy package★ \$200

● Guided golf with a professional golfer \$180

★ by a licensed masseur or therapist

Call now, and book at 1-800-888-1234, or goto www.forestchalets.com for more details.

{TS} What does this advertisement mainly target?

- A、 People who rely heavily on social interaction.
- B、 People who are caught up with the daily routines of life.
- C、 People who want to pursue a different direction in life.
- D、 People who subject himself to mental changes in life.

22

What is not part of the package being offered?

- A、 Meals.
- B、 Fitness center.
- C、 Golf lessons.
- D、 Greens fees.

23

Which of the following services is not performed by a certified specialist?

- A、 Full body massage.
- B、 Aromatherapy treatment.
- C、 Couple massage.
- D、 Guided golf with a professional golfer.

24

根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

It is no good on dwelling the past. What existed or happened in the past may have been beautiful or exciting and may now bring profound and precious memories, but the past is dead, and it is not healthy for living spirits to linger over a world inhabited by ghost. The past may also be a place of horror, of regret, of spilled milk, of unfortunate deeds that cannot be undone, of sad words like "might have been." However, it is painful and pointless to fixate on a period that cannot be relieved or repaired. It is unproductive self-punishment. The past must be kept in its place, outlive and outgrow.

It is also useless to worry about the future. Why fly to heaven before it's time? What anxious visions haunt people who think too much about the future? They may envision the horrible mushroom cloud; the earth shriveling from radiation; the over-populated, abused earth gone dead. They may imagine their own lives going awry; appointments missed; advancements given to someone else; their houses burned to the ground; their loves lost; everything in their lives, as in a nightmare, slipping away. There is no end to the disasters people can worry about when focusing anxiously on the future. There are events in the future, including their own deaths, over which they have little or no control, but which can ruin their lives if they worry about them. There are some disasters they may be able to prevent, but they must do that by living well in the present, not simply by worrying about the future.

The present moment, which is even now moving into the past, is the only reality I know, and I don't want to miss it. The wild cherry cough drop dissolving in my mouth is sweet and soothing. Even my sore throat and backache have meaning. The cool night air, the cracking noise of my furnace, my cat yawning and stretching--these are the tangible realities I can recognize. They

exist in this moment, together with my own breathing, the warm lamp overhead, the jerking of my typewriter. Along with these are the realities of other and of all life on this earth, which matter to me now, not at some past or future time.

Everyone needs a sense of history, I think, particularly a feeling for his or her own roots, but history needs to keep its distance to be appreciated. It is also vital to have some sense of direction, which means making plans for the future but not becoming preoccupied with them.

What is most important, I believe, is living in the present, that is, being alive now.

{TS} By describing the past as "a world inhabited by ghost" (Line 3, Para 1), the author means that _____.

- A、 the past is an indication
- B、 the past is the source of unhappy feelings
- C、 the past is all about the spirits of the dead
- D、 the past is of little significance for the present

25

What does the author suggest that we do with the past?

- A、 Let the past outlive and outgrow our life.
- B、 Repair what has been done wrong in the past.
- C、 Put aside the past no matter it is good or bad.
- D、 Keep the sweet memories and abandon the bitter ones.

26

Which of the following may be the worst problem that threatens one's life?

- A、 Living with great anxiety.
- B、 Heavily-polluted environment.
- C、 Lack of righteous purpose for life.
- D、 Incapability of controlling life events.

27

What does the author most probably treasure?

- A、 The sore throat and backache he is having.
- B、 Any living things she gets along with everyday.
- C、 The healthy life he will enjoy after he recovers.
- D、 The wild-cherry cough drop he drank a moment ago.

28

根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Khalida's father says she's 9-or maybe 10. As much as Sayed Shah loves his 10 children, the functionally illiterate Afghan farmer can't keep track of all their birthdates. Khalida huddles at his side, trying to hide beneath her chador and headscarf. They both know the family can't keep her much longer. Khalida's father has spent much of his life raising opium, as men like him have been doing for decades in the stony hillsides of eastern Afghanistan and on the dusty southern plains. It's the only reliable cash crop most of those farmers ever had. Even so, Shah and his family barely got by: traffickers may prosper, but poor farmers like him only subsist. Now he's losing far more than money. "I never imagined I'd have to pay for growing opium by giving up my daughter," says Shah. The family's heartbreak began when Shah borrowed \$2000 from a local trafficker, promising to repay the loan with 24 kilos of opium at harvest time. Late last spring, just before harvest, a government crop-eradication team appeared at the family's

little plot of land in Laghman province and destroyed Shah's entire two and a half acres of poppies. Unable to meet his debt, Shah fled with his family to Jalalabad, the capital of neighboring Nangarhar province. The trafficker found them anyway and demanded his opium. So Shah took his case before a tribal council in Laghman and begged for leniency. Instead, the elders unanimously ruled that Shah would have to reimburse the trafficker by giving Khalida to him in marriage. Now the family can only wait for the 45-year-old drug runner to come back for his prize. Khalida wanted to be a teacher someday, but that has become impossible. "It's my fate," the child says.

Afghans disparagingly call them "loan brides"--daughters given in marriage by fathers who have no other way out of debt. The practice began with the dowry a bridegroom's family traditionally pays to the bride's father in tribal Pashtun society. These days the amount ranges from \$3,000 or so in poorer places like Laghman and Nangarhar to \$8,000 or more in Helmand, Afghanistan's No. 1 opium-growing province. For a desperate farmer, that bride price can be salvation--but at a cruel cost. Among the Pashtun, debt marriage puts a lasting stain on the honor of the bride and her family. It brings shame on the country, too. President Hamid Karzai recently told the nation: "I call on the people [not to] give their daughters for money; they shouldn't give them to old men, and they shouldn't give them in forced marriages." All the same, local farmers say a man can get killed for failing to repay a loan. No one knows how many debt weddings take place in Afghanistan, where 93 percent of the world's heroin and other opiates originate. But Afghans say the number of loan brides keeps rising as poppy-eradication efforts push more farmers into default. "This will be our darkest year since 2000," says Baz Mohammad, 65, a white-bearded former opium farmer in Nangarhar. "Even more daughters will be sold this year." The old man lives with the anguish of selling his own 13-year-old daughter in 2000, after Taliban leader Mullah Mohammed Omar banned poppy growing. "Lenders never show any mercy," the old man says. Local farmers say more than one debtor has been bound hand and foot, then locked into a small windowless room with a smoldering fire, slowly choking to death.

Efforts to promote other crops have failed. Wheat or corn brings \$250 an acre at best, while poppy growers can expect 10 times that much. Besides, poppies are more dependable: hardier than either wheat or corn and more tolerant of drought and extreme heat and cold. And in a country with practically no government-funded credit for small farmers, opium growers can easily get advances on their crops. The borrower merely agrees to repay the cash with so many kilos of opium, at a price stipulated by the lender--often 40 percent or more below market value. Islam forbids charging interest on a loan, but moneylenders in poppy country elude the ban by packaging the deal as a crop-futures transaction--and never mind that the rate of return is tantamount to usury.

{TS} Which of the following is not true about "debt marriage" in the third paragraph?

- A、 It forces the girls to marry old men.
- B、 It enables the girls to pay off their debts.
- C、 The girl's family can get much money from it.
- D、 It is a shame for the girls and their family.

29

The relationship between the first and second paragraph is that _____.

- A、 the second is the logical result of the first

- B、 the second offersthe main reason of the first
 - C、 each presents thegood side of the Afghan society
 - D、 both present theactions taken by the Afghan government
- 30

The farmers liketo grow poppies in their countries not because_____.

- A、 traffickers canmake great money from the poppies
- B、 poppies are morereliable and suitable to grow in this place
- C、 no governmentfunded credit was offered for small farmers
- D、 growing poppiescan earn more money than other crops

31

What is mainlydiscussed in this passage?

- A、 The Afghanfamers.
- B、 Best place forheroin.
- C、 Loanmarriage.
- D、 Man is born withgreedy nature.

32

根据以下材料， 回答{TSE}题

Scientists have long argued whether hypocrisy is driven by emotion or by reason. In other moral judgments, brain imaging shows, regions involved in feeling, not thinking, rule. The role of emotion in moral judgments has overturned the Enlightenment notion that our ethical sense is based on high-minded philosophy and cognition. That brings us to hypocrisy, which is almost ridiculously easy to bring out in people.

In a new study, psychologist David De Steno instructed 94 people to assign themselves and a stranger of two tasks: an easy one or a hard one. Then everyone was asked, how fairly did you act? Next they watched someone else make the assignments, and judged that person's ethics. Selflessness was a virtual no-show: 87 Out of 94 people opted for the easy task and gave the next guy the difficult one. Hypocrisy, however, showed up with bells on: every single person who made the selfish choice judged his own behavior less strictly--on average, 4.5 vs 3.1--than that of someone else who grabbed the easy task for himself.

The gap suggests how hypocrisy is possible. When we judge our own misbehaviors less harshly, DeSteno said, it may be because "we have this automatic, gut-level instinct to preserve our self-image. In our heart, maybe we're just not as sensitive to our own immoral behaviors. People have learned that it pays to seem moral since it lets you avoid criticism and guilt. But even better is appearing moral without having to pay the cost of actually being moral--such as assigning yourself the tough job."

To test the role of cognition in hypocrisy, De Steno had volunteers again assign themselves an easy task and a stranger a difficult one. But before judging the fairness of their actions, they had to memorize seven numbers. This tactic keeps the brain's thinking regions too tied up to think much about anything else, and it worked: hypocrisy vanished. People judged their own (selfish) behavior as harshly as they did others', strong evidence that moral hypocrisy requires a high-order cognitive process. When the thinking part of the brain is otherwise engaged, we're left with gut-level reactions, and we intuitively and equally condemn bad behavior by ourselves as well as others.

If our gut knows when we have erred and judges our misbehaviors harshly, moral hypocrisy

might not be as inevitable as if it were the child of emotions and instincts, which are tougher to change than thinking. "Since it's a cognitive process, we have volitional control over it," argues De Steno. The way to change hearts and minds is to focus on the former: appealing to our better angels in the brain's emotion areas, and tell circuits that are going through cognitive distortions to excuse ourselves what we condemn in others to just shut up.

{TS} According to Paragraph 1, brain imaging is proof of _____.

- A、 emotional basis of moral judgments
- B、 reason-driven hypocrisy
- C、 emotion-driven hypocrisy
- D、 the Enlightenment notion

33

De Steno attributes the subjects' behaviors to the fact that they _____.

- A、 have reasoned that hypocrisy is beneficial
- B、 are self-centered
- C、 have realized that it costs to be moral
- D、 are insensitive to misbehaviors

34

The conclusion drawn from the first experiment is that _____.

- A、 people are hypocritical in nature
- B、 people like picking faults of others
- C、 people demand both benefits and reputation
- D、 people cannot determine the validity of hypocrisy

35

According to DeSteno, moral hypocrisy _____.

- A、 is inevitable
- B、 can be harnessed by will
- C、 is by instinctive reaction
- D、 is proof the Enlightenment notion

四、 Proofreading & Error Correction (15 marks)

36

根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Freud's most famous pupil is Carl Gustav Jung, a Swiss physician, psychiatrist, philosopher and psychologist. Selecting Jung as his favorite "son," Freud appointed him his successor.

Moreover, toward the end of their seven-year teacher-disciple relationship, Jung prophetically wrote to Freud, quoting from Nietzsche's Thus Spake Zarathustra, "One repays a teacher badly if one retains only a pupil."

A year later, the pupil broke off his master and eventually became one of the leading forces in the psychoanalytic movement.

Jung's dissatisfaction with Freudian psychoanalysis arises from theoretical differences with Freud concerning on the interpretation of dreams and the model of the human psyche.

According to Freud, all human behavior, including dreams, is fundamentally sexual therefore it is driven by an individual's sexual energy or libido. Freud interpreted dreams almost exclusively in sexual terms, linking most of them to the Oedipus or Electra complexes.

Jung disagreed with Freud's basic premise that all human behavior is sexual driven; more

thansexual imagery, Jung argued, appears in dreams. In his work, Jung asserts that dreams include mythological images as well as sexual ones. Jung's new idea caused him to be banished from the psychoanalytic community for a few years.

During this time, however, he formulated his own model of the human psyche, which would become most important contribution to psychology and literary criticism.

SECTION B: Writing(25 marks)

{TS}第 36 处答案是_____.

37

第 37 处答案是_____.

38

第 38 处答案是_____.

39

第 39 处答案是_____.

40

第 40 处答案是_____.

41

第 41 处答案是_____.

42

第 42 处答案是_____.

43

第 43 处答案是_____.

44

第 44 处答案是_____.

45

第 45 处答案是_____.

五、书面表达(满分 25 分)

46

Nowadays, people tend to break the traditional absolute authority of teachers and grant students more freedom, which makes the classroom more liberal and democratic. In some pilot programmes, teachers' salaries are linked with students' evaluation. If a teacher fails in the students' evaluation, his or her salary will be hurt. Some people applaud this new practice, thinking that it would improve the teaching quality. Others, however, disagree with it, because it may mislead teachers to please their students. What is your opinion?

Write a composition of about 200 words on the following topic:

Teachers' Salaries Linked With Students' Evaluation

答案解析

1、C

2、A

3、D

4、B

5、C

6、C

7、A

8、B

9、C

10、A

11、B

12、C

13、A

14、D

15、C

16、B

17、D

18、C

19、A

20、A

21、B

22、D

23、D

24、D

25、A

26、A

27、B

28、C

29、B

30、A

31、C

32、A

33、A

34、C

35、B

36、参见解析

37、参见解析

38、参见解析

39、参见解析

40、参见解析

41、参见解析

42、参见解析

43、参见解析

44、参见解析

45、参见解析

46、参见解析

1

考查代词的用法。本题考生容易误选成 A 项。A 项中的 **men either** 为口语中的简略说法，等同于 **neither do I**，均表示“我也不……”，主要用于延续前面的否定意思。C 项中的 **as** 为连词，引导比较状语从句，其正确表述应为 **You are not so lazy as he(is)**。as 后面的 **be** 动词可省略，则保留下来的应该是主格 **he** 而不是宾格 **him**。故 C 项不正确。

2

考查句子成分。**Do you think** 是插入语，**what** 在句中作主语，故选 A。

3

考查情态动词。**can** 表示“能力，许可，可能”；**might** 表示“许可，可能”；**ought to** 表示“应该，可能”；**will** 除了表示意愿，还可以表示某种倾向或习惯性动作。由语境可知，答句意为“他总是那样，过去我们讨厌，现在已经习惯了”。故 D 项正确。

4

考查连词。空白处需要一个并列连词，把“trips...”和“all the comforts...”这两部分连接起来，作 **offer** 的宾语。只有 **plus(NR, 还有)** 符合，它其实就相当于 **and also, along with**。句意为“邂逅自然之旅’提供世界上一些最美的、与世隔绝的荒野之旅，还有五星级舒适的住宿条件”。

5

考查让步状语从句。**For all** 相当于 **despite** 或 **in spite of**，表示“尽管，虽然”，可以用来引导让步性短语，或跟 **that** 从句。句意为“尽管约翰做出了卓越的贡献，但他还是很谦逊并乐意接受别人的建议”。**however** 可以用来引导让步状语从句，但其后不能直接跟名词短语，如在本句中应为 **however notable his contributions are**。故 C 项正确。

6

考查条件句。条件句可分为真实条件句和非真实条件句。A 项和 B 项为真实条件句，D 项为省略 **if** 的虚拟条件句，而 C 项是 **so...that** 引导的结果状语从句。题干要求选择不是条件句的一项，故 C 为正确答案。

7

考查名词辨析。句意为“播报这些困境并不是反医学的一种怒气——对医学胜利的一种粗暴——而只是正视虽不是完全不负责任但却正在渐失目标的医学力量不断增长的现实”。**reprisal**“报复”，**revenge**“复仇”，**retribution**“报应”，**rapprochements**“(友好关系)恢复；和解”。A 项最符合题意。

8

考查名词辨析。句意为“300 亿美元看起来好像是很多，但只是全球资本市场可以吸纳的一小笔资金”。**alms**“救济金，施舍物”，**pittance**“微薄的工资，极少的报酬”，**hearsay**“传闻”，**belongings**“财产，所有物”。B 项最符合题意，在此引申为“一点小钱”的意思。

9

考查动词短语辨析。句意为“我们需要一个决定，时间在——”。**tick off**“用记号勾出；责备”，**tick out**“发出”，**tick away**“(时间一分一秒地)过去”，**tick up**“上涨”。根据句意，选 C。

10

考查交际用语。**It's my guess**“这是我的猜测”，**By all means**“尽一切办法，务必，一定”，**of course, you can**“当然，你可以的”，**That depends**“视情况而定”。句意为“——你怎么知道他会借给我们钱？——那是我猜的。他是一个慷慨的人。”故选 A。

11

考查名词辨析和上下文理解。**target**“目标”，**source**“来源”，**origin**“起源”，**pidgin**“混杂语式，洋泾浜语”。根据后文提到的 **target language**(目标语言)可知此处要填一个与之相对的词，且后文中出现的 **mother tongue or language** 也提示了此处填入 **source language**(语言)最为恰当，故选 B。

12

考查形容词辨析。last“最近的，上一个的，最后的”，later“后来的，以后的”，latest“最近的，最新的”，latter“后者的，后面的”。根据上文中的 up-to-date knowledge 可知，这里表示译者必须掌握自己专业领域的最新题材，故选 C。

13

考查词义辨析。inquiring“好问的，爱探索的”，dilator“扩张器”，resourceful“机敏的，足智多谋的”，ingenious“新颖独特的，巧妙的”。修饰 mind(心)，且前面用的是不定冠词 an，故 A 项最为恰当，意为“有探索之心，爱动脑子”。

14

考查动词辨析。help“帮助”，propel“推进”，accede“加入，答应”，consult“咨询，请教”。根据上下文可知，这里是指译者一方面能独立完成工作，另一方面还愿意虚心向他人请教，弥补不足。故选 D。

15

考查固定搭配。evidence“证据”，knowledge“知识”，acquaintance“了解”，Coverage“覆盖范围”。have a nodding acquaintance with sb. / sth. 为固定搭配，表示“与……有点头之交；对……略知一二”。故选 C。

16

考查动词辨析。extract“摘录”，switch“转换，转变”，cope“应付，处理”，rewrite“重写”。根据语境可知，译者应该有灵活的大脑，能够迅速地从一种语言转换到另一种语言。故选 B。

17

考查形容词辨析和上下文理解。vital“至关重要的”，extensive“广阔的”，general“普遍的”，unnecessary“不必要的”。结合上下文，由笔译工作的本质“the processing of the written word”可知，译者没有必要必须会说他处理的语言。故选 D。

18

考查名词辨析。priority“优先”，drawback“缺点”，advantage“优势”，competence“能力”。根据 rather than a hindrance“而不是阻碍”可知所填词要与 hindrance 意义相反，且前面用不定冠词 all 修饰，四个选项中只有 C 项符合。

19

考查动词辨析。know“知道，了解”，pronounce“发音”，approach“接近”，recall“回想起”。句意为“译者要对源语言的发音有个大概的了解，虽然这仅限于知道专有名词和地名是怎么发音的”。故选 A。

20

考查名词辨析和文意理解。qualities“才能”，features“特点”，instruments“乐器”，objectives“目标”。文章最后一句是对全文内容的总结，文章主要讲了译者应具备的技巧和才能。故选 A。

21

推断题。文章开头几句描述的就是上班族的日常生活：闹钟铃响、匆忙地吃早饭、赶时间挤地铁、辛苦地工作，所以这个广告主要针对的人群是囿于不断重复的日常生活的人。

22

细节题。根据第二段可知，套餐里提供三餐、健身场地和高尔夫课程等，只有 D 项没有提到。

23

细节题。根据“★by a licensed masseur or therapist”可知标五角星的是由执业按摩师或治疗学家所提供的服务。D 项的内容没有标五角星，故选 D。

24

推断题。定位至第一段，根据此处前后文可知，虽然过去的事有快乐的，也有痛苦的，但是沉迷过去是痛苦且没有意义的。故选 D。

25

细节题。定位至第一段，最后一句“The past must be kept in its place, outlive and out grow.”便是作者的建议，故 A 项符合题意。

26

推断题。定位到第二段，根据“Why fly to heaven before it's time?...as in a nightmare, slipping a way.”可知，不安的人可能会对将来有很多担心的事情，B 和 C 项都只是其中的一部分。根据“**There are events in the future, including their own deaths, over which they have little or no control, but which can ruin their lives if they worry about them**”可知，人们基本无法控制未来的事情，但如果他们一直过于担心，可能就会毁了自己。是人们对未来的过分担心威胁着人们的生命，故选 A。

27

推断题。根据文章最后一句“**What is most important, I believe, is living in the present, that is, being alive now.**”可知，作者认为最重要的是活在当下，即珍惜每天身边要相处的一切。

28

细节题。定位至第三段，根据“**debt marriage puts a lasting stain on the honor of the bride and her family. It brings shame on the country, too. President Hamid Karzai recently told the nation: 'I call on the people [not to] give their daughters for money; they shouldn't give them to old men, and they shouldn't give them in forced marriages. ...**”可知，一些家庭为了还债，强迫自己的女儿嫁给老人，这种“债务婚姻”对女孩自己以及家庭来说都是污点、耻辱。故 A、B、D 项都正确，只有 C 项不符合事实。

29

推断题。通读第一段和第二段可知，第一段描述了这个家庭将要牺牲女儿来还债，是结果；第二段则具体讲明了事情的来龙去脉，故选 B。

30

推断题。根据最后一段前三句可知，罂粟比其他作物挣钱，而且适合当地的土地和气候，故 B 项和 D 项说法正确。本段第四句“**And in a country with practically no government-funded credit for small farmers, opium growers can easily get advances on their crops.**”表明 C 项说法正确。根据第一段中的“**traffickers may prosper, but poor farmers like him only subsist.**”可知，A 项不是农民们种罂粟的原因，故选 A。

31

主旨题。文章介绍了关于“loan marriage”的一个具体事例，并引出“loan marriage”无法遏制的原因及影响。全文围绕“loan marriage”展开叙述，故选 C。

32

细节题。定位至第一段，该段第一句提出了全文的话题：伪善的根源是情感还是理智？第二、三句紧接着论述在伪善以外的其他道德判断中，**brain imaging** 显示是情感起作用。最后一句再次提出疑问：那么伪善这种极其常见的道德判断是否也是情感驱动呢？故选 A。

33

细节题。定位至第三段，第三句“**In our heart, maybe we're just not as sensitive to our own immoral behaviors**”指出，人们本能地维护个人形象，而内心对自己的不道德行为并不敏感。这里的“不敏感”只是针对“自己”的不道德行为，而不是针对“所有”的不道德行为，排除 D 项。根据最后两句“**People have learned that it pays to seem moral since it lets you avoid criticism and guilt. But even better is appearing moral without having to pay the cost of actually being moral—such as assigning yourself the tough job.**”可知，人们知道表现出道德感会给自己带来

好处: 被试者选择自己做更难的任务, 是因为这样不用付出代价就可以表现出自己良好的道德感, 故 A 项符合文意, C 项与文意相反。整段并未提到自我为中心(self-centered)。故排除 B 项。

34

推理题。文章第二段介绍了 David De Steno 做的实验: 让实验对象给自己和陌生人分配任务, 并为自己和别人分配任务的公平性打分。结果是无私的现象完全没有出现(Selflessness was a virtual no—show), 人们都为自己选了轻松的任务而把困难的任务留给了别人, 但是伪善倒是显现了(showed up with bells on), 人们对自己的自私行为比对别人的自私行为更宽容(4. 5 VS. 3. 1)。这说明人们一方面是自私的, 要求实际利益。另一方面给自己的公平性分数较高, 要维护个人形象, 故选 C。

35

细节题。根据最后一段中的“...moral hypocrisy might not be as inevitable as if it were the child of emotions and instincts”可知, 伪善并不像情感和直觉的产物那样不可避免, 故 A 和 C 项说法错误。根据第一段中的“...The role of emotion in moral judgments has overturned the Enlightenment notion that...”可知, D 项错误。根据最后一段中的“Since it's a cognitive process, we have volitional control over it”可知, 伪善可以通过意志控制, 故 B 项正确。

36

Moreover 改为 However。

考查连词用法。moreover 表示“此外, 而且”, 用于补充信息; however 表示转折, 意为“然而, 但是”。根据上下文可知, 前面讲师生关系很好, 后面讲学生不感恩老师, 师生关系恶化, 故此处要用表转折的连词。

37

seven—years 改为 seven—year。

考查数词。seven-year 为形容词性, 意为“七年的”, 可用于修饰名词和代词。

38

retains 改为 remains。

考查同义词辨析。都含“留下”“保留”的意思。retain 是及物动词。remain 是不及物动词, 没有被动语态, 或用作系动词, 意为“仍然是”。根据句意, 空白处应填入 remains, 意为“仍然是”。

39

off 改为 away。

考查动词短语。break off“折断, 突然中止, 断绝”, break away“背叛”, 根据句意, 此处意为学生背叛老师。

40

arises 改为 arose。

考查时态一致。根据上下文, 时态应该用过去时。

41

on 改为 in / with。

考查动词搭配。be concerned with / in 表示“与.....有关”, 符合句意。

42

therefore 前加上 and。

考查 therefore 的用法。用在分句中, 即一个句子一部分表示原因, 一部分表示结果, 这时一般 therefore 前要用分号, 其后用不用逗号均可。若第二个分句前是逗号或无符号, 则要注意 therefore 是副词。要保持句子完整, 应用 and therefore。

43

liking 改为 linking。

考查形近词辨析。link...to...意为“.....与.....相关”。而 like 意为“喜欢”，后接名词 / 动名词 / 动词不定式。

44

driven 改为 drive。

考查词性辨析。driven 是 drive 的过去分词，为形容词性；drive 可作动词和名词，在此处用作名词表示“(人的)强烈欲望”，sexual drive 意为“性欲”。

45

most 前加上 the。

考查形容词最高级的用法。形容词最高级前要必须加上 the。

46

Teachers' Salaries Linked With Students' Evaluation

Nowadays, people tend to break the traditional absolute authority of teachers and grant students more freedom, which makes the classroom more liberal and democratic. In some pilot programs, teachers' salaries are linked with students' evaluation.

While this is without doubt a good attempt, it seems to have gone too far. As I see it, students' evaluation is not a reliable criterion to judge teaching quality and overemphasis on the evaluation may cause difficulties on the teachers' side. To start with, students' evaluation is far less than accurate. Hence linking the evaluation directly with teachers' salaries is not appropriate. Generally speaking, it is very difficult for students to evaluate their teachers fairly and objectively. Not being educational experts, students' evaluation is solely based on how they feel about the teachers: Is this teacher friendly to the students? Is he too strict and most importantly, is he likely to give a high score to a particular student? Such evaluation is highly subjective, unprofessional and unreasonable. A teacher may receive less salary because he is so responsible for his course that he has failed a couple of students in the exam. Apparently, such evaluation system is not fair when seen from the aspect of the students' immature judgment. Additionally, such system actually does no good to students. Every teacher has his own teaching plan and teaching style. We cannot expect teachers to make every student pleased and satisfied, because one man's meat can be another man's poison. However, under such evaluation mechanism, students are given too much power which they do not know how to exercise wisely. Students tend to blame the teacher--not themselves or the courses--once they feel unhappy about their study. And it is likely that some students will abuse their power to vent off such unhappiness by giving unreasonably low scores to their teachers in the evaluation. In this case, teachers may lose their initiatives in teaching, and be forced to please their students, which will lead to the deterioration of teaching quality. Therefore, such evaluation system is not good for students.

Giving students more freedom is advisable. But before rushing into implementing new rules, we should always consider the possible outcomes. Linking teachers' salaries with students' evaluation may seem a good idea at the first glance, but actually it will affect the teaching quality by giving too much power to educational amateurs.