

2001年在职攻读硕士学位全国联考教育硕士英语二试题册
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2001年在职攻读学位全国联考
教育硕士专业学位（英语二）试题册 [供报考学科教学（英语）专业考生使用] [B卷] 答案：I. Use of English(10%) 01.D

02.A 03.B 04.C 05.B 06.D 07.C 08.B 09.C 10.A 11.A 12.B 13.B 14.C

15.A 16.D 17.B 18.C 19.D 20.C II. Reading comprehension (60%)

Part A(40%) 21.B 22.B 23.A 24.A 25.A 26.C 27.A 28.C 29.C 30.B

31.A 32.C 33.D 34.B 35.A 36.C 37.C 38.C 39.C 40.D Part B: (20%)

41.有关第三世界儿童成长的大量统计资料令人担忧。这些资料表明，儿童成长（生存）的过程漫长而且艰难。但是在富裕国家，儿童也有另外一种贫穷-精神上的贫穷。42.但是，在大多数第三世界国家的村庄里，孩子的父母亲每天不用到离家数英里的地方运河做那些令人难以琢磨的办公室工作，忙碌地埋头于文书中而使钱神秘地出现在银行的帐户里。相反，孩子们看着他们的父母亲、亲属和邻居在旁边劳动，而且还经常帮把手。43.与西方国家的儿童相比，这些儿童（第三世界国家的儿童）在成长过程中受到的空间和时间限制要少得多。44.而在富裕的国家里，父母会给孩子一块手表，作为孩子长大的最初标志之一。这样他们就可以和父母亲一起关注上学、吃饭、就诊、就寝以及看电视等日常活动的时间，不迟到，不误时。45.父母可以看见孩子在户外活动，而不是在十层楼上焦虑地照看着他们。另外，家长们也相信社区的其他成年人通常会照顾这些儿童，而不会对他们漠不关心或伤害他们。 .Writint (30%) 24. All the following are reasons

for the rise in cybercrime EXCEPT [A] victims won't report intrusions by hackers. [B] victims have no firewalls. [C] the use of modem is increasing. [D] companies don't pay enough attention to Security. 25. It can be concluded from the passage that [A] not all hacking attempts are worthy of investigation. [B] information of the victims is inaccessible. [C] InfraGard chapters will be in effect by the end of September. [D] Amazon.com was once disrupted by hacking.

Text 2 The annual Phi Delta Kappa/Gallup poll of attitudes towards public education released this week found that a majority of Americans feel it is important to put a "a qualified, competent teacher in every classroom". Bob Chase, president of the National Education Association (NEA), the main teachers union, wasted no time in pointing out that this will require raising teachers salaries so that more qualified candidates will enter the profession and stay there. A study by two economists suggests that the quality of America's teachers has more to do with how they are paid rather than how much. The pay of American public-school teachers is not based on any measure of performance. Instead, it is determined by a rigid formula based on experience and years of schooling, factors massively unimportant in deciding how well students do. The uniform pay scale invites what economists call adverse selection. Since the most talented teachers are also likely to be good at other professions, they have a strong incentive to leave education for jobs in which pay is more closely linked to productivity. For dullards, the incentives are just the opposite. The data are striking: when test scores are used as a proxy for ability, the brightest individuals shun

the teaching profession at every juncture. Clever students are the least likely to choose education as a major at university. Among students who do major in education, those with higher test scores are less likely to become teachers. And among individuals who enter teaching, those with the highest test scores are the most likely to leave the profession early. The study takes into consideration the effects of a nationwide 20% real increase in teachers' salaries during the 1980s. It concludes that it had no appreciable effect on overall teacher quality, in large part because schools do a poor job of recruiting and selecting the best teachers. Also, even if higher salaries lure more qualified candidates into the profession, the overall effect on quality may be offset by mediocre teachers who choose to postpone retirement. The study also takes aim at teacher training. Every state requires that teachers be licensed, a process that can involve up to two years of education classes, even for those who have a university degree or a graduate degree in the field they would like to teach. Inevitably, this system does little to lure in graduates of top universities or professionals who would like to enter teaching at mid-career.

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