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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/563/2021_2022__E5_85_AC_E5_85_B1_E8_8B_B1_E8_c88_563945.htm TEXT A Surprisingly, no one knows how many children receive education in English hospitals, still less the content or quality of that education. Proper records are just not kept. We know that more than 850,000 children go through hospital each year, and that every child of school age has a legal right to continue to receive education while in hospital. We also know there is only one hospital teacher to every 1,000 children in hospital. Little wonder the latest survey concludes that the extent and type of hospital teaching available differ a great deal across the country. It is found that half the hospitals in England which admit children have no teacher. A further quarter have only a part-time teacher. The special children's hospitals in major cities do best. general hospitals in the country and holiday areas are worst off. From this survey, one can estimate that fewer than one in five children have some contact with a hospital teacher and that contact may be as little as two hours a day. Most children interviewed were surprised to find a teacher in hospital at all. They had not been prepared for it by parents or their own school. If there was a teacher they were much more likely to read books and do math or number work. without a teacher they would only play games. Reasons for hospital teaching range from preventing a child falling behind and maintaining the habit of school to keeping a child occupied, and the latter is often all the teacher can do. The position and influence of many teachers was

summed up when parents referred to them as “ the library lady ” or just “ the helper ” . Children tend to rely on concerned school friends to keep in touch with school work. Several parents spoke of requests for work being ignored or refused by the school. Once back at school children rarely get extra teaching, and are told to catch up as best they can. Many short-stay child-patients catch up quickly. But schools do very little to ease the anxiety about falling behind expressed by many of the children interviewed. 66. The author points out at the beginning that____. A. every child in hospital receives some teaching B. not enough is known about hospital teaching C. hospital teaching is of poor quality D. the special children ’ s hospitals are worst off 67. It can be inferred from the latest survey that____. A.hospital teaching across the country is similar B. each hospital has at least one part-time teacher C. all hospitals surveyed offer education to children D.only one-fourth of the hospitals have full-time teachers 68. Children in hospital usually turn to____in order to catch up with their school work. A. hospital teachers B. schoolmates C. parents D. school teachers 69. We can conclude from the passage that the author is____. A. unfavourable towards children receiving education in hospitals B. in favour of the present state of teaching in hospitals C. unsatisfied with the present state of hospital teaching D. satisfied with the results of the latest survey

短文大意 这篇文章通过一次调查，反映了当孩子们生病住院时，医院里的教学问题。 答案及解析 66.答案：B 【参考译文】作者在文章开头指出了什么？【试题分析】本题为细节题。 【详细解答】在第一段中，作者告诉我们说“没有人

知道有多少孩子在医院里能接受到教育，更少有人知道教育的内容和教学质量”，这与选项B“not enough is known about hospital teaching”的意思一致。67.答案：D【参考译文】由最后一次调查可以推知什么？【试题分析】本题为细节理解题。【详细解答】短文第三段第二、三句说“ It is found that half the hospitals in England which admit children have no teacher. A further quarter have only a part-time teacher.”由此可知，一半的医院没有老师，四分之一的医院有兼职老师，那么剩余的四分之一的医院就有全职老师了。68.答案：B把公共英语页面加入收藏【参考译文】为了赶上学校的功课，住院的孩子常常求助于谁？【试题分析】本题为细节理解题。【详细解答】短文第六段第一句说“ Children tend to rely on concerned school friends to keep in touch with school work”，由此可知，他们求助的是同学们。69.答案：C【参考译文】我们可以推知作者是何态度？【试题分析】本题为概括题。【详细解答】作者一开头就用Surprisingly一词，清楚表达了对医院教育现状的态度。然后通过具体的调查结果，表明了对医院里儿童教学现状的不满。100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com