

第 5 周 Unit 3 Internship

一、单词拼写(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

- 1. Can you guess who our special _____ (客人) tonight is?
- 2. The manager went to New York on business leaving his _____ (助理) in charge.
- 3. We will _____ (组织) many educational activities to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Party.
- 4. Today's announcement of a peace _____ (协议) came after weeks of discussion.
- 5. Last week Robert won the first _____ (奖励) in the math competition.

二、单项选择(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,共 15 分)

- 6. If we have different opinions with others, we can communicate to _____.
A. make an agreement B. make up our minds
C. express our boredom D. have a meeting
- 7. It is said that a wealthy local entrepreneur is going to _____ attend a charity show this weekend to raise money for people in the disaster areas.
A. organize B. prepare C. attend D. buy
- 8. —Could you help me move the desk, Mike?
—_____ I'm coming.
A. Of course. B. Yes, please.
C. Not really. D. It is cheap.
- 9. —I called you at 3 p. m. yesterday, but you didn't answer.
—I _____ an experiment on Chemistry in the school lab.
A. was doing B. am doing
C. did D. do
- 10. You can't expect him _____ so long. He is too busy with his work.
A. to stay B. stay C. staying D. stayed
- 11. The police _____ my possessions before I took the airplane.
A. made for B. moved around
C. burn off D. went through
- 12. Emily has _____ the flowers from Peter, but she doesn't want to _____ them.

- A. accepted; receive B. received; accept
C. refused; accept D. taken; refuse
- 13. Do you know how to _____ that difficult math problem?
A. look out B. find out
C. bring out D. work out
- 14. —Why didn't I see Mary when I came in?
—Oh, she _____ a shower at that time.
A. take B. takes C. is taking D. was taking
- 15. —I am new here. Can you tell me how to _____ my classmates?
—Try to be warm-hearted and ready to help others.
A. get on well with B. get well with
C. get on well D. get to well with
- 16. Work hard and I am sure you can succeed _____ the report by 6 o'clock.
A. finish B. to finish C. to finishing D. in finishing
- 17. —_____
—Great!
A. How's it going? B. What are you doing?
C. Where is the bank? D. What do you usually do on Sunday?
- 18. We must _____ our country with harmony and civilization.
A. stand up B. build up C. take up D. get up
- 19. My driving coach is a teacher with _____ experience and we can learn _____ from him.
A. a great deal of; a great deal B. a great deal; a great deal of
C. a great number of; a great deal D. plenty of; a great deal of
- 20. —You can write a letter to _____ your thanks to the policeman.
—Thank you for your advice, but I have already bought a gift for him.
A. permit B. express C. think D. dream

三、补全对话(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

- Yuchen: Hello, Ella! You didn't come to the party last night. 21
- Ella: 22
- Yuchen: 23
- Ella: No. 1 Kindergarten.
- Yuchen: So, you will be an intern teacher soon?
- Ella: 24
- Yuchen: Have you signed any agreement?
- Ella: 25

- A. Where are you from?

B. What did you do?

C. Excuse me.

D. Yes, I just signed a three-party agreement.

E. I was preparing for my training plan.

F. Where will you have an internship?

G. Not before I finished the pre-service training program.

四、完形填空(共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

Two years after I finished medical school, I began my internship in a hospital. There, I met with a patient named Benny. I discovered that he was 26 for a heart transplant (移植). He'd seen so many fellow patients during his stay that he felt comfortable giving tips to the 27 men and women.

“You have got a minute?” he asked me one day.

“I have a minute.”

“I see a new group of interns here every month. But I think I have to say something to you. Matt, it seems that you're always in a 28 and that talking to me is another box to check for you,” he said.

These words were 29 for me. No one wants to hear that his patients think he doesn't 30 about them.

“Take a look at what you're doing. You're sitting down, and we're having an actual 31. Usually you just...” Benny said.

“Plan to run away as soon as I enter the room.”

“Yeah...”

From that day on, I found myself 32 in to see Benny often, not only to examine him but also to talk about how I was working hard 33 a new doctor.

As the months passed, I was becoming a better doctor, but nothing happened to Benny. One evening, I couldn't help asking. “Anything going on with the waiting list?”

“No news is 34 news,” he said softly. “But I'm sure I will.”

Finally, Benny got the heart.

Standing in front of his bed, I felt so 35. “Take good care of this guy,” I said to the other doctors softly. “I'm not his doctor anymore. Now...just a friend.”

26. A. looking

B. waiting

C. asking

D. going

27. A. brave

B. busy

C. serious

D. nervous

28. A. dream

B. mood

C. hurry

D. mess

29. A. hard

B. wise

C. special

D. valuable

30. A. talk

B. care

C. worry

D. think

31. A. conversation

B. introduction

C. operation

D. presentation

32. A. cutting

B. pushing

C. breaking

D. stopping

33. A. for

B. as

C. with

D. against

34. A. good

B. bad

C. secret

D. right

35. A. bored

B. tired

C. excited

D. moved

五、阅读理解(共 15 小题,每小题 2 分,共 30 分)

A

Being the Social Media Marketing Intern at Experience has taught me more than I could have imagined. Here are some of the most important things I have learned.

I'm not alone. Coming into this position, I felt that I had no idea where my future was going. I lacked confidence about what I could do and what I am really good at. My internship has surely given me a better understanding of my skill set and where my career may take me. But most importantly, I've come to learn that I am not alone. This job has taught me that almost everybody is in my position. Very few college students know what they want to do, and it is something that is simply not worth worrying about.

Whether to keep writing means a lot to me. I have always enjoyed writing, and I always felt I was pretty good at it. However, what this position has taught me is that I didn't really have the writing skills I thought I had. Writing takes practice and I was not practicing enough. Writing for the web and writing the research paper could not be more different. I had to learn to get used to a new way of writing.

How to behave in the office? Since this is my first position in an office environment, I didn't know exactly what to expect. The environment here at Experience is quite relaxing, yet it taught me how to behave in the workplace. Simply working in the office and getting used to everything here have surely prepared me for whatever my next position may be. Just observing the everyday events has taught me more about teamwork and how people can come together to get things done.

How to build my resume (简历). As I said, this internship has improved my skills a lot, both off paper and on paper. I didn't realize it all at once, but this position served as not only positive learning experience, but also a resume builder.

36. According to Paragraph 2, what did the author learn at Experience?

- A. He wasn't the only intern there.

B. He is often helped when he needs help.

C. His position is very popular with interns.

D. Most college students don't know what they want to do.

37. What did the author find about writing for the web and writing his research paper?
- A. The first was much more difficult. B. The two had something in common.
C. The two were really different. D. Both were the author's strengths.
38. What did the author realize through observing the everyday events?
- A. It's easy to get things done. B. Teamwork is very important.
C. Working hard is very important. D. A relaxing environment is more helpful.
39. According to the last paragraph, what benefit did the author get from his internship?
- A. He learnt what to write on his resume.
B. He learnt how to live positively.
C. He knew how to write a good research paper.
D. He knew what a company needs.
40. What would be the best title of the text?
- A. My Life As an Intern. B. Lessons From My Internship.
C. Things to Know Before Internship. D. Tips on How to Be a Good Intern.

B

The reason is that college students today can't do math, and one line of reasoning goes. Or they don't know science. These are all good theories. But the problem with these young adults' unemployment goes way beyond a lack of STEM (科学) skills.

A survey by the Workforce Solutions Group at St. Louis Community College finds that more than 60% of employers say applicants lack the ability to communicate and get along with others—a jump of about 10 percentage points in just two years. A large number of managers also say today's applicants can't think creatively, solve problems or write well. Jobs are going unfilled as a result, which hurts companies and employees. The annual global Talent Shortage Survey from Manpower Group finds that nearly 1 in 5 employers worldwide can't fill positions because they can't find people with soft skills.

One thing that does appear to make a difference is internships. More than 80% of employers want new graduates they hire to have completed a formal internship; but only 8% of students say interning in a field related to their major is something they spend a lot of time doing. Instead, the top extracurricular (课外的) activities are hanging out with friends, working in an unrelated job and eating out.

And all internships are not created equal. Overall, only about half of college graduates say they're prepared for the work—and the number of bosses who think they're prepared is lower than 40%.

Among students who don't intern, only 44% consider themselves ready for the job market. That improves for students with unpaid internships; 58% say they're prepared for the

workplace. But among students who complete paid internships to that number jumps to 70%. None of the students think they're entirely prepared for the workforce, but they're a lot more confident than the managers surveyed. Part of the problem is that you don't know what you don't know, as the saying goes.

Harris Interactive found a huge gap between students' view of their abilities and managers' view of those same skills such as financial skills. It's just hard to teach these skills, experts say. "It is hard to correct a lifetime of bad habits in a short period of time." Roderick Nunn, vice chancellor for economic development and workforce solutions at St. Louis Community College tells St. Louis Beacon.

41. What does the underlined phrase "soft skills" refer to?
- A. Math and science skills.
B. Flexibility and interpersonal skills.
C. The skills of finding jobs.
D. Creativity and skills of communicating with employers.
42. What do most new graduates think of their internships?
- A. They should do as their employers expect.
B. They should have their free life out of the work time.
C. They shouldn't spend too much time on the field related to their major.
D. They feel prepared for the jobs during internships.
43. What does the saying "you don't know what you don't know" indicate?
- A. Students with different internships judge their abilities differently.
B. Students learn much from internships and think more differently from before.
C. Students are unaware of what the employers think they are lacking.
D. Students don't know much about the job they are working on.
44. The passage mainly talks about _____.
A. different views about new graduates' skills
B. new graduates' performance in their internships
C. how new graduates can meet their employers' needs
D. the real reason why new graduates are unemployed
45. The purpose of the passage is _____.
A. to describe B. to explain C. to inform D. to argue

C

For high school leavers starting out in the working world, it is very important to learn particular skills and practice how to behave in an interview or how to find all internship. In some countries, schools have programs to help students onto the path to work. In the United States,

however, such programs are still few and far between.

Research shows that if high schools provide career-related courses, students are likely to get higher earnings in later years. The students are more likely to stay in school, graduate and go on to higher education.

In Germany, students as young as 13 and 14 are expected to do internships. German companies work with schools to make sure that young people get the education they need for future employment.

But in America, education reform programs focus on how well students do in exams instead of bringing them into contact with the working world.

Harvard Education school professor Robert Schwartz has criticized education reformers for trying to place all graduates directly on the four-year college track. Schwartz argued that this approach leaves the country's most vulnerable (易受影响的) kids with no jobs and no skills.

Schwartz believed that the best career programs encourage kids to go for higher education while also teaching them valuable practical skills at high school. James Madison High School in New York, for example, encourages students to choose classes on career-based courses. The school then helps them gain on-the-job experience in those fields while they're still at high school.

However, even for teens whose schools encourage them to connect with work, the job market isdaunting. In the U. S. , unemployment rates for 16-to-19-year-olds are above 20 percent for the third summer in a row.

"The risk is that if teenagers miss out on the summer job experience, they become part of this generation of teens who had trouble in landing a job." said Michael, a researcher in the U. S.

46. In the author's opinion, American high school leavers _____.
A. have enough career-related courses
B. need more career advice from their schools
C. perform better in exams than German students
D. can get higher earnings in later years

47. According to Robert Schwartz, _____.
A. there is no need for kids to go for higher education in the U. S.
B. students should get contact with the working world at high school
C. education reform should focus on students' performance in exams
D. teenagers in the U. S. can't miss out on the summer job experience

48. What can be inferred from the text?
A. Unemployment rates for U. S. teenagers remain high at the moment.
B. Students with career-based courses never have problems finding a job.

C. U. S. companies work with schools to prepare young people for future employment.
D. High school leavers with no practical skills can't find a job absolutely.

49. What's the main idea of the text?
A. Arguments about recent U. S. education reform.
B. Tips on finding jobs for high school leavers.
C. The lack of career-based courses in U. S. high schools.
D. Advice for American high school leavers.

50. The underlined word "daunting" in Paragraph 7 most probably means
A. discouraging B. interesting C. creative D. unbearable

六、翻译(共 5 小题,每小题 2 分,共 10 分)

Part A 请将下面的英语句子翻译成汉语,并将答案写在相应的横线上。

51. When he was young, he was often absent from classes and failed his examinations.

52. I don't know how to get along with my classmates. Can you give me some advice?

53. The people built up the largest army in Africa.

Part B 请根据中文提示,将下列译成英语的句子补充完整,并将答案写在相应的横线上。

54. 我最喜欢的科目是历史,我可以学到很多关于中国的知识。
My favorite subject is history and I can _____ about China.
55. 如果你没什么可说的我只好挂电话了。
If you have nothing to say,I have to _____.

七、书面表达(15 分)

假设你是李华,请写一篇关于你的实习的英语短文。内容包括:

1. 你的工作是什么?
2. 实习的经过。

注意:词数 80 左右。

着好生意,但它们并不真实。故选 C。

36. A 考查不定代词。few 和 a few 修饰可数名词, few 表否定意义; little 和 a little 修饰不可数名词, little 表否定意义。根据空格后的可数名词 tourists 可排除 C、D 项; 根据语境可知, 此处表示“很少有游客想要了解……”, 用 few 表示。故选 A。
37. B 考查时态及动词。分析句子结构可知, they are ____ 37 ____ 是定语从句。根据语境及空格前的 are 可知, 该定语从句的时态是现在进行时, 因此空格处填动词的现在分词形式; travel 是不及物动词, 接宾语时, 需借助介词 to; visit 是及物动词, 可直接接宾语。故选 B。
38. C 考查名词。boat 意为“船”; ship 意为“(大)船”; beach 意为“沙滩”; bank 意为“银行”。根据空格后的 by the sea 可知此处表示“沙滩”。故选 C。
39. C 考查反身代词。for oneself 意为“亲自”, 该句主语为 Most tourists, 因此反身代词用 themselves。故选 C。
40. A 考查副词。just 意为“仅仅”; still 意为“仍然”; yet 意为“尚未”; very much 意为“非常”。上文提到“游客不想亲自去探索”, 因此该句表示“他们只是想旅游”。故选 A。

五、阅读理解

41. B 细节理解题。根据文章第三句“He was playing with some cards.”可知, 汤姆在候诊室等待的时候玩纸牌。故选 B。
42. C 细节理解题。根据文章第六句“Before Tom could say a word, the doctor made him lie down on the bed.”可知, 医生让他躺在床上。故选 C。
43. D 细节理解题。根据文章倒数第三句中的“In fact, there's nothing wrong with you.”可知, 医生觉得汤姆身体没问题。故选 D。
44. C 细节理解题。根据文章最后一句“I just came here to get some medicine for my grandma.”可知, 汤姆是来给奶奶拿药的。故选 C。
45. D 细节理解题。根据最后一句“I just came here to get some medicine for my grandma.”可知, 汤姆的奶奶生病了。故选 D。
46. D 细节理解题。根据各小标题可知, 文章从最佳参观时间、最佳旅游路线、交通和门票等四个方面介绍了去亚丁的旅游信息。故选 D。
47. A 细节理解题。根据 Best time to visit 部分“April, May, September, and October”可知, 最佳旅游时间是四月、五月、九月和十月。故选 A。
48. B 数字计算题。根据 Tickets 部分“High season: April—November, RMB 146”和“Half price for people under 18, students”可知, 旺季门票价格是 146 元, 学生及未满 18 周岁的人半价, 也就是 $146/2=73$ 元。故选 B。
49. C 细节理解题。根据 Transportation 部分第一段第二句“The flight from Chengdu to Daocheng takes 65 minutes.”可知, 从成都坐飞机到稻城需要花 65 分钟。故选 C。
50. B 文章出处题。通读全文可知, 本文是一则关于亚丁旅游的广告, 很可能出自一本杂志。故选 B。
51. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“When I get home, I'm feeling tired, but that suddenly turns to excitement and I go on the internet, read books or watch movies.”可知, 陈丹红 8 点后回到家一开始觉得很累, 但之后变得兴奋。故选 B。
52. A 推理判断题。根据第二段后半部分中的“Before I know it, it's 2 o'clock.”可知, 陈凌晨两点的时候还在上网; 结合四个选项的时间推知, 只有 A 项“凌晨三点”的时候他可能

入睡。故选 A。

53. B 词义猜测题。根据第三段第一句“For Chen, breaking promises about getting enough sleep has become a way of life.”可知, 陈经常不按时睡觉, 无法保证足够的睡眠。由此可知, 这样下去是可能危害健康的。因此 take a toll on 意为“危害, 损害”。故选 B。
54. D 细节理解题。根据第五段最后一句“Common causes are loneliness, overtime sequelae, excessive stress and emotional disorders.”可知, 非强迫性失眠常见的原因之一是孤独。故选 D。
55. C 标题归纳题。文章以 28 岁的陈丹红为例, 介绍了人们的睡眠问题。因此 C 项“睡眠问题”最适合作本文标题。故选 C。

六、翻译

56. 到了 18 岁时, 青少年应该自己谋生。

57. 医生建议他多做体育锻炼。

58. 为了取得成功, 他日夜工作。

59. passed away

60. stay up late

七、书面表达

One possible version:

Dear Lily,

It was great to hear from you.

Last winter holiday, my friend Zhang Min asked me to her hometown. Her hometown is in Ermei, Sichuan. When I arrived at her home, her family had a big party to welcome me. The next day, Zhang Min and I climbed the mountains and visited some small villages. The life there was so quiet that I fell in love with it at once. The kind villagers prepared a wonderful dinner for us. And we sang and danced with them. I was very happy about the trip.

The trip is very special to me. I want to travel there again.

Yours,

Zhang Fang

第 5 周 Unit 3 Internship

一、单词拼写

1. guest 2. assistant 3. organize 4. agreement 5. prize

二、单项选择

6. A 考查固定短语。make an agreement 意为“达成共识”; make up one's mind 意为“下定决心”; express one's boredom 意为“表达厌烦”; have a meeting 意为“开会”。根据语境可知, A 项符合语境。故选 A。
7. A 考查动词词义辨析。organize 意为“组织, 筹划”; prepare 意为“准备”; attend 意为“出席”; buy 意为“购买”。organize a charity show 意为“组织一场慈善演出”。句意: 据悉, 当地一位富有的企业家将在本周末组织一场慈善演出, 为灾区人民筹集善款。故选 A。
8. A 考查情景交际。Of course. 意为“当然”; Yes, please. 意为“是的, 请。”; Not really. 意为“不算是”; It is cheap. 意为“它便宜。”根据 I'm coming. “我来了”可知, 是愿意帮忙。故选 A。
9. A 考查过去进行时。根据时间状语 at 3 p. m. yesterday “昨天下午三点”可知, 表示过去在某一时间段或某一段时间内正在发生或进行的动作, 应用过去进行时。故选 A。
10. A 考查非谓语动词。expect sb. to do sth. 意为“期待某人做某事”。故选 A。

11. D 考查固定短语。make for 意为“朝……走/驶去”;move around 意为“四处走动”;burn off 意为“烧掉,消耗能量”;go through 意为“检查,经历”。句意:在我乘坐飞机之前,警察检查了我的物品。故选 D。
12. B 考查动词词义辨析。accept 意为“接受”,receive 意为“接到,收到”,其中 accept 指主观上自愿、主动的接受,而 receive 则指客观上的收到,并不涉及主观意愿。收到礼物是客观上的,接不接受礼物则是主观的。故选 B。
13. D 考查固定短语。look out 意为“小心,当心”;find out 意为“查明,弄清”;bring out 意为“使显出;阐明”;work out 意为“计算;算出”。根据句意可知,D项符合语境。故选 D。
14. D 考查过去进行时。根据 at that time 可知,此处表示过去在某一时间段或某一段时间内正在发生或进行的动作,应用过去进行时。故选 D。
15. A 考查固定搭配。get on well with sb. 意为“与某人相处融洽”,为固定搭配。故选 A。
16. D 考查固定搭配。succeed in doing sth. 意为“成功做某事”,为固定搭配。故选 D。
17. A 考查情景交际。How's it going? 意为“近况如何,最近怎样?”;What are you doing? 意为“你正在做什么?”;Where is the bank? 意为“银行在哪里?”;What do you usually do on Sunday? 意为“周日你通常做什么?”。根据 Great! (很不错!)可知,是询问近况。故选 A。
18. B 考查固定短语。stand up 意为“站起,站立”;build up 意为“创建,开发”;take up 意为“占用,占据”;get up 意为“站起;起身”。句意:我们必须建设和谐与文明的国家。故选 B。
19. A 考查短语用法。a great deal of 意为“许多的,大量的”,后接不可数名词;a great deal 可作名词,意为“大量,许多”,也可作副词,意为“很,非常”;a great number of 意为“许多的”,后跟可数名词复数;plenty of 意为“大量的”,后跟不可数名词或可数名词复数。experience 意为“经验”,为不可数名词,第一空可用 a great deal of 或 plenty of 修饰;learn 后缺少宾语,第二空可用作名词的 a great deal。故选 A。
20. B 考查动词词义辨析。permit 意为“允许,准许”;express 意为“表示,表达”;think 意为“想,认为”;dream 意为“梦,梦想”。句意:——你可以写信给那个警察表达你的感谢。——谢谢你的建议,但是我已经买了一份礼物给他了。故选 B。
- 三、补全对话**
21—25 B E F G D
- 四、完形填空**
26. B 考查动词及语境理解。look for 意为“寻找”;wait for 意为“等待”;ask for 意为“请求,要求”;go for 意为“中意,喜欢,适用于”。根据下文的“Anything going on with the waiting list?”可知 Benny 在医院等着做心脏移植手术。故选 B。
27. D 考查形容词。brave 意为“勇敢的”;busy 意为“忙碌的”;serious 意为“严肃的”;nervous 意为“紧张的”。根据上文的 he felt comfortable giving tips 可知,应是给“紧张的”病人一些建议。故选 D。
28. C 考查名词。dream 意为“梦,梦想”;mood 意为“心情,心境”;hurry 意为“赶紧,匆忙”;mess 意为“脏乱,凌乱”。根据下文“... Usually you just ...” Benny said. “Plan to run away as soon as I enter the room.”可知,Benny 一进房间,“我”就想赶紧躲开。因此应表示“匆忙”,in a hurry 意为“迅速,赶快”。故选 C。
29. A 考查形容词。hard 意为“难听的,苛刻的”;wise 意为“明智的,有智慧的”;special 意为“特殊的,特别的”;valuable 意为“宝贵的,有价值的”。根据下文“No one wants to hear that his patients think he doesn't...”可知,听到病人对“我”的消极评价,应是“难以”接受。故选 A。
30. B 考查动词。talk 意为“谈话,交谈”;care 意为“关心”;worry 意为“担心,担忧”;think 意为“想,认为”。根据下文的“Plan to run away as soon as I enter the room. (我一进房间,你就赶紧躲开。)”可知,此处表示,作为医生没人愿意听到说自己不在意病人。care about 意为“在乎,在意”,故选 B。
31. A 考查名词。conversation 意为“谈话,交谈”;introduction 意为“介绍,引进”;operation 意为“手术”;presentation 意为“展示”。have an actual conversation 意为“进行真正意义的谈话”,故选 A。
32. D 考查动词。cut in 意为“插话,打断谈话”;push in 意为“挤入”;break in 意为“打断,插嘴”;stop in 表示“顺便拜访,顺路探望”。故选 D。
33. B 考查介词。for 意为“为了”;as 意为“作为”;with 意为“和,用”;against 意为“反对,倚着”。as a new doctor 作为一名新医生。故选 B。
34. B 考查形容词。good 意为“好的,良好的”;bad 意为“不好的,糟糕的”;secret 意为“秘密的,隐秘的”;right 意为“正确的,对的”。根据下文 But I'm sure I will. 可知,应表达“没有消息,就是好消息”。故选 B。
35. C 考查形容词。bored 意为“厌烦的,不感兴趣的”;tired 意为“困倦的,累的”;excited 意为“兴奋的,激动的”;moved 意为“感动的”。根据下文 Finally, Benny got the heart. 可知,Benny 等到了移植心脏,“我”应该很激动。故选 C。
- 五、阅读理解**
36. D 细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“Very few college students know what they want to do...”可知,很多大学生不知道自己想做什么。故选 D。
37. C 细节理解题。根据第三段最后两句“Writing for the web and writing the research paper could not be more different. I had to learn to get used to a new way of writing.”可知,写网文和写研究论文非常不一样,作者要学习适应一种新的写作方式。故选 C。
38. B 细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句“Just observing the everyday events has taught me more about teamwork and how people can come together to get things done.”可知,作者通过观察日常的活动更加了解人们如何团结一致完成任务,即团队协作的重要性。故选 B。
39. A 细节理解题。最后一段中的“How to build my resume”为本段主旨句,即如何写简历。故选 A。
40. B 主旨大意题。通读全文可知,文章主要讲了作者实习期的经历及经验总结。故 B 项 Lessons From My Internship (我实习期经验)为最恰当的标题。故选 B。
41. B 短语指代题。根据第二段第一、二句“A survey... finds that more than 60% of employers say applicants lack the ability to communicate and get along with others... A large number of managers also say today's applicants can't think creatively, solve problems or write well.”可知,调查显示很多求职者缺少沟通能力和处理人际关系的能力,缺乏创新性思维,而且解决问题和写作能力欠缺,即人际交往能力和工作创新性、灵活性欠缺。可推断“soft skills(软技能)”指人际交往能力、工作灵活性。故选 B。

42. B 推理判断题。根据第三段最后一句“Instead, the top extracurricular activities are hanging out with friends, working in an unrelated job and eating out.”可知,大多数毕业生主要的课余活动是和朋友闲逛、聚餐及做与专业不相关的工作。可推断他们认为在工作时间之外,自己应该有自由的生活。故选 B。
43. C 细节理解题。根据第五段最后两句“None of the students think they're entirely prepared for the workforce, but they're a lot more confident than the managers surveyed. Part of the problem is that you don't know what you don't know, as the saying goes.”可知,虽然学生们深知自身并没有为进入职场做好准备,但是他们要比雇主认为的要自信得多,即雇主认为学生缺少一些能力,而学生自己却不知道。因此,“you don't know what you don't know”指的是,学生们并不知道从雇主的角度来看自身所欠缺的能力。故选 C。
44. D 主旨大意题。根据第一段最后一句“But the problem with these young adults' unemployment goes way beyond a lack of STEM skills.”以及文章内容可知,文章主要讨论了毕业生找工作难的真正原因。故选 D。
45. B 主旨大意题。根据第一段内容可知,有一种说法认为现在的大学生找不到工作是因为他们不会做数学题或是不懂科学,但大学生找不到工作的原因远不止缺少 STEM 技能。因此,文章的目的是“解释”大学毕业生找不到工作的真正原因。故选 B。
46. B 细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Research shows that if high schools provide career-related courses, students are likely to get higher earnings in later years.”可知,研究表明如果高中学校提供职业相关课程,学生们则有可能在未来获得更高的收入,即高中毕业生需要学校给出的职业建议。故选 B。
47. B 推理判断题。根据第六段第一句“Schwartz believed that the best career programs encourage kids to go for higher education while also teaching them valuable practical skills at high school.”可知,Robert Schwartz 认为最好的职业项目不仅鼓励学生们接收高等教育,而且也会在高中阶段教授他们实用技能。可推断,Schwartz 认为学生在高中时就应该接触职业相关的内容。故选 B。
48. A 推理判断题。根据第七段第二句“In the U. S., unemployment rates for 16-to-19-year-olds are above 20 percent for the third summer in a row.”可知,在美国 16 岁至 19 岁人群的失业率连续三年夏天超过 20%,即现在美国青少年的失业率仍然居高不下。故选 A。
49. C 主旨大意题。文章第一段最后两句“In some countries, schools have programs to help students onto the path to work. In the United States, however, such programs are still few and far between. (在一些国家,学校有帮助学生走上职业道路的项目,但在美国这样的项目却少之又少。)”点明了文章的主旨,即美国高中缺少与职业相关的课程。故选 C。
50. A 词义猜测题。根据第七段画线词后的“In the U. S., unemployment rates for 16-to-19-year-olds are above 20 percent for the third summer in a row.”可知,美国 16 岁至 19 岁青少年的失业率居高不下,因此画线词应表达消极的含义,discouraging(使人气馁的,使人泄气的)符合语境。故选 A。

六、翻译

51. 他年轻时经常缺课,考试不及格。

52. 我不知道如何与同学相处。你能给我一些建议吗?

53. 人民建立了非洲最大的军队。

54. learn a lot

55. hang up

七、书面表达

One possible version:

Last year, I went to the countryside to get my internship, my duty was to be a teacher, teaching students English in the middle school.

At first, I was not used to the environment; it was so different from the city I live in, but I didn't want to give up. On the first day of being a teacher, I was a little shy, but the students cooperated with me so much. Then I became more and more confident. I learned to be a good teacher, got along with the students, we became friends soon.

When I came home, both the students and I felt sad. I am so thankful for the internship experience.

第 6 周 Unit 4 Volunteer Work

一、单词拼写

1. collect 2. department 3. amazing 4. graduate 5. public

二、单项选择

6. D 考查冠词。news 为不可数名词,其前不用冠词,故选 D。
7. C 考查固定搭配的用法。apply for sth. 意为“申请(工作/护照等)”,为固定搭配。故选 C。
8. C 考查动词用法辨析。contain 和 include 均可表示“包含,含有”的含义,contain 可用于表示包含所含之物的全部或部分,而 include 则只能用于表示所包含之物中的一部分。句意:盒子里有十瓶,价格包括邮费。故选 C。
9. A 考查感叹句。what 引导的感叹句结构为:What + (a/an) + 形容词 + 名词 + 主语 + 谓语!;how 引导的感叹句结构为:How + 形容词 + 主语 + 谓语! 本题答句的中心词为不可数名词 progress,应用 what 引导感叹句,不加不定冠词。故选 A。
10. C 考查固定搭配的用法。act as 意为“担当(某工作),起作用”,为固定搭配。故选 C。
11. D 考查固定搭配的用法。at home and abroad 意为“在国内,国外”,为固定搭配。故选 D。
12. A 考查固定短语。fill in 意为“填写”;major in 意为“主修”;look at 意为“看”;trust in 意为“相信,信任”。结合句意可知,A 项符合语境。故选 A。
13. A 考查固定搭配。graduate from 意为“从……毕业”,为固定搭配。故选 A。
14. B 考查动词词义辨析。hold 意为“握住,抓住”;inform 意为“通知,告知”;take 意为“带走,拿走”;enter 意为“进入,登录”。根据句意可知,B 项符合语境。故选 B。
15. A 考查固定搭配的用法。at least 意为“至少,不少于”;at a time 意为“每次,逐一”;at last 意为“终于,最终”;at the same time 意为“同时”。故选 A。
16. B 考查非谓语动词。make a great contribution to doing sth. 意为“为做某事作出巨大贡献”,该结构中 to 为介词,后跟动词-ing 形式。故选 B。
17. C 考查固定搭配及非谓语动词。amaze 为动词,意为“使吃惊”;amazing 为形容词,意为“令人惊讶的”,一般修饰事或物;amazed 为形容词,意为“感到惊讶的”,一般修饰人;amazement 为名词,意为“惊讶”。第一空, to one's amazement 意为“令某人感到惊讶的是”,为固定用法;第二