**河南师范大学**

**高等学历继续教育学士学位外语考试题型（英语）**

**一、考试性质**

我校高等学历继续教育学士学位英语水平考试，旨在测试高等学历继续教育本科毕业生申请学士学位者英语语言知识和运用能力，考查其是否达到本科教育英语教学的一般要求。

**二、考试要求**

我校高等学历继续教育学士学位英语水平考试，要求考生能够较熟练地掌握英语基本语法和常用词汇，具有较强的阅读能力和综合运用能力。考生在运用能力方面应分别达到以下要求：

**（一）词汇**

掌握本考试大纲所规定的英语词汇、常用词组、常用词缀，并在阅读、写作等过程中具有相应的应用能力，即：

1. 领会式掌握4500个单词和500个常用词组；

2. 复用式掌握2000个左右的常用单词和搭配以及200个左右的常用词组；

3. 掌握一定数量的常用词缀，并能根据构词法和语境识别常见的派生词。

**（二）语法**

掌握基本的英语语法知识，要求能在阅读、写作等过程中正确运用这些知识，达到正确理解、获取信息及表达思想的目的。需要掌握的具体内容如下：

1. 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法；

2. 动词的基本时态、语态的构成及其用法；

3. 形容词、副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法；

4. 常用连接词、冠词的词义及其用法；

5. 非谓语动词（不定式、动名词、分词）的构成及其用法；

6. 虚拟语气的构成及其用法；

7. 各类从句的构成及其用法；

8. 基本句型的结构及其用法；

9. 强调句型的结构及其用法；

10. 常用倒装句的结构及其用法。

**（三）阅读**

能够综合运用英语知识和基本阅读技能，读懂难度适中的一般性题材，如经济、社会、政法、历史、科普、管理等以及记叙文、议论文、说明文、应用文等体裁的英语文章。阅读速度达到每分钟80个词左右。具体要求为：

1. 能够掌握文章的中心思想、主要内容和细节；

2. 具备根据上下文把握词义的能力，理解上下文的逻辑关系；

3. 能够根据所读材料进行一定的推论；

4. 能够对文章的结构和作者的态度等做出一般的分析和判断。

**三、试卷结构**

我校高等学历继续教育学士学位英语水平考试采用机试方式，考试时间为90分钟，所有试题均为客观题。考试试卷共分四个部分：

**第一部分 词汇与语法Vocabulary and Structure（30%）**

本部分共设30道题，其中15题为词汇题，15题为语法题。每一题中有一个空白，要求考生在理解句意的基础上在4个选择项中选择一个最佳答案。主要考核词汇、常用语言、语法等知识点。本部分满分为30分，每题1分。

**第二部分 完型填空Cloze（30%）**

本部分采用选择题模式，设计2篇300词左右的短文，短文中设15个空格，考生须在理解短文意思的基础上，从为每个空格提供的4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案，使短文的意思和结构恢复完整。本部分满分为30分，每题1分。

**第三部分 阅读理解 Reading Comprehension（30%）**

本部分共有6篇短文，每篇短文长度为300词左右。每篇文章后设5道题，共30道题。考生须在理解文章的基础上，从为每个问题提供的4个选择项中选出一个最佳答案。本部分满分为30分，每题1分。

难度级：容易2篇，中等3篇，较难1篇。

**第四部分 选词填空Fill the blanks（10%）**

本部分采用选择题模式，在一篇250词左右的短文中设10个空格，文后提供12个单词作为备选答案，考生从中选出10个单词，把相应序号填到对应空格里。本题主要考核常用词汇及其搭配以及上下文理解等阅读技巧。本部分满分为10分，每题1分。

**四、试卷题型、题量、记分及答题时间**

成人学士学位英语水平考试，在题型、题量、记分及答题时间上的要求如下：

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **序号** | **题型** | **题量** | **记分** | **考试参考时间（分钟）** |
| I | 词汇与语法 | 30 | 30 | 20 |
| II | 完形填空 | 30 | 30 | 25 |
| III | 阅读理解 | 30 | 30 | 35 |
| IV | 选词填空 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| 总计 |  | 100 | 100 | 90 |

**河南师范大学**

**高等学历继续教育学士学位外语考试样题（英语）**

本试卷满分100分，考试时间共90分钟。

**Part I Vocabulary and Structure (30 points)**

**Directions:** *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.*

1. The explorers were told to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ themselves \_\_\_\_\_\_\_everything they could for the coming voyage.

A. employ, with

B. employ, to

C. equip, with

D. equip, to

2. John complained to the bookseller that there were several pages \_\_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.

A. missing

B. losing

C. dropping

D. leaking

3. Should all patients be saved \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. at cost

B. at a cost

C. at any cost

D. at costs

4. Edison \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with a number of different materials before finding the right one.

A. tested

B. experimented

C. examined

D. tried

5. The technician pressed a button and lights started \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. lighting

B. lightning

C. lightening

D. flashing

6. These people once had fame and fortune, but now \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ left to them is utter poverty.

A. all that

B. all what

C. all which

D. that all

7. After analyzing the problem, the physicist concluded that there was a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in his hypothesis.

A. hole

B. flaw

C. error

D. wrong

8. Entering the competition as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ outsider does not worry him in the least.

A. alone

B. lone

C. lonely

D. along

9. “They don't see eye to eye” means they don't \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with each other.

A. understand

B. dislike

C. agree

D. see

10. I felt that I was not yet \_\_\_\_\_\_ to travel abroad.

A. too strong

B. strong enough

C. so strong

D. enough strong

11. We must \_\_\_\_\_\_ that the experiment is controlled as rigidly as possible.

A. assure

B. secure

C. ensure

D. issue

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the size of the whole earth, the highest mountains do not seem high at all.

A. If you compare

B. Compare them

C. When compared

D. A comparison

13. The student found the novel \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. It provided him with so much information about the subject.

A. enlightening

B. confusing

C. frustrating

D. delighting

14. Sorry sir, we don't have wine or beer. We are only licensed to sell \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ drinks. A. pure

B. sweet

C. mild

D. soft

15. Let's drink \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Dicks' success in business.

A. of

B. for

C. to

D. with

16. The terrible noise is \_\_\_\_\_\_ me mad.

A. turning

B. setting

C. driving

D. putting

17. If you want to find a decent location for your own home, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Mr. Smith for advice.

A. turn to

B. pass through

C. shut in

D. write up

18. Each year in the United States, many black teenagers \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of school, either because they cannot keep up or they have to work to support their family.

A. go out

B. drop out

C. check out

D. pull out

19. I'm \_\_\_\_\_\_ to graduate in the next half of the year.

A. owing

B. thanks

C. due

D. because

20. I bought this eighteenth century writing desk at quite a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ price.

A. reasonable

B. cheap

C. small

D. expensive

21. The commercial center \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will be the most magnificent one in the city.

A. built

B. to be built

C. be building

D. to build

22. I have never been to London, but that is the city \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. where I like to visit most

B. I'd most like to visit

C. which I like to visit mostly

D. where I'd like most to visit

23. It is better to die on one's feet than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. living on one's knees

B. to living on one's knees

C. live on one's knees

D. to live on one's knees

24. This cup and saucer \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in good quality and graceful design.

A. is

B. are

C. have been

D. has been

25. How can I ever concentrate if you \_\_\_\_\_\_ continually \_\_\_\_\_\_ me with silly questions?

A. have ... interrupted

B. had ... interrupted

C. are ... interrupting

D. were ... interrupting

26. When you have finished with that video film, don't forget to put it in my drawer, \_\_\_\_\_\_?

A. do you

B. will you

C. don't you

D. won't you

27. He left orders that nothing \_\_\_\_\_\_ touched until the police arrived here.

A. should be

B. ought to be

C. must be

D. would be

28. The team can handle whatever \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. that needs handling

B. which needs handling

C. it needs handling

D. needs to be handled

29. Jane wishes that she \_\_\_\_\_\_ foreign trade instead of literature when she was in college.

A. studied

B. would study

C. had studied

D. would have studied

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_, he is ready to accept suggestions from different sources.

A. Instead of his contributions

B. For all his notable contributions

C. His making notable contributions

D. However his notable contributions

**Part Ⅱ Cloze (30 points)**

**Directions:** *There are 15 blanks in each of the following two passages. For each numbered blank, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best ONE that completes the sentence.*

**Passage One**

Have you ever heard the story about the two drivers who wanted to park their cars in the same parking space? No? Well, I'll tell 31 to you. The man who arrived at the parking space first was 32 with grey hair. He was driving a large Rolls Royce. The beautiful car stopped just in front of the parking space. Then the driver turned his head and very slowly began to 33 his car into the space. Just as he was doing this, a very young man in a Mini came up 34 . He noticed 35 and drove straight in, nose 36 . The older driver in the Rolls Royce stopped his car suddenly. He was very angry and 37 in the face. He wound down his window and looked at the young man. But the young man wasn't 38 . He had got 39 his car now and he was laughing. "You have to be young to do that!" he said to the older driver and he 40 his Mini and at the space he had just taken. The older man said 41 . He just began to reverse his Rolls Royce again and 42 the Mini very hard. There wasn't much of the Mini 43 when the older driver had finished. The young man watched what 44 and couldn't believe his eyes . He was very angry and very red in the face. The older driver looked out of the window and smiled. "You have to be 45 to do that," he said.

31. A. something B. it C. them D. all

32. A. rather old B. old enough C. especially old D. particularly old

33. A. control B. reverse C. go back D. remove

34. A. at the back B. from backward C. from back D. from behind

35. A. vacant B. bare place C. empty place D. space

36. A. at first B. ahead C. first D. front

37. A. red B. reddened C. redden D. redness

38. A. ugly B. angry C. sorry D. fatigue

39. A. out by B. out of C. out from D. down from

40. A.looked out B. pointed out C. looked at D. pointed at

41. A. silently B. no C. nothing D. OK

42. A. pull into B. crashed into C. rushed into D. ran into

43. A. stayed B. kept C. remained D. left

44. A. was taken place B. was happening C. was happened D. happening

45. A. ideal B. greedy C. better D. rich

**Passage Two**

During McDonald's early years French fries were made from scratch every day. Russet Burbank potatoes were 46 , cut into shoestrings, and fried in its kitchens. As the chain expanded nationwide, in the mid-1960s, it sought to cut labour costs, reduce the number of suppliers, and 47 that its fries tasted the same at every restaurant. McDonald's began 48 to frozen French fries in 1966 and few customers noticed the difference. 49 , the change had a profound effect on the nation's agriculture and diet. A familiar food had been 50 into a highly processed industrial 51 . McDonald's fries now come from huge manufacturing plants 52 can process two million pounds of potatoes a day. The expansion 53 McDonald's and the popularity of its low-cost, mass-produced fries changed the way Americans eat.

The 54 of McDonald's French fries played a crucial role in the chain's success: fries are much more profitable than hamburgers and was 55 praised by customers, competitors, and even food critics. Their 56 taste does not come from the kind of potatoes that McDonald's buys, the technology that processes them, or the restaurant equipment that fries them; other chains use Russet Burbank, buy their French fries from the 57 large processing companies, and have similar fryers in their restaurant kitchens. The taste of a French fry is 58 determined by the cooking oil. For decades McDonald's cooked its French fries 59 a mixture of about 7 per cent cottonseed oil and 93 per cent beef fat. The mixture gave the fries their unique 60 .

46. A. scaled B. stripped C. peeled D. sliced

47. A. ensue B. ensure C. enrich D. enable

48. A. switching B. diverting C. modifying D. altering

49. A. Still B. Anyway C. Besides D. Nevertheless

50. A. transformed B. merged C. cut D. reduced

51. A. brand B. stuff C. commodity D. produce

52. A. this B. that C. / D. what

53. A. into B. from C. in D. of

54. A. sense B. smell C. fragrance D. taste

55. A. long B. only C. first D. lonely

56. A. distinctive B. distinct C. distinguished D. distinguishable

57. A. exact B. identical C. same D. alike

58. A. adequately B. massively C. plentifully D. largely

59. A. over B. for C. in D. on

60. A. flavour B. fragrance C. smell D. perfume

**Part III Reading Comprehension (30 points)**

**Directions:** *There are six passages in this part. Each passage is followed by 5 questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Decide on the best choice.*

**Questions 61 to 65 are based on the following passage.**

**Passage One**

Of many problems in the world today, none is as widespread, or as old, as crime. Crime has many forms, including crimes against property, person, and government. Crime, in all its forms, penetrates every layer of society and touches every human being. You may never have been robbed, but you suffer the increased cost of store-bought items because of other's shoplifting and you pay higher taxes because of other's ***tax evasion***. Perhaps your house is not worth as much today as it was a few years ago because of the increased crime rate in your neighborhood, or maybe your business is not doing as well as it used to because tourism is down due to increased terrorism in your part of the world. Whatever you do, wherever you go, you are a victim of crime whether you like it or not, whether you know it or not.

Crime, especially violent crime, has risen to a point where many people are afraid to walk alone in their own neighborhoods, afraid to open their door after dark.

Expert argues whether the number of crimes committed is actually on the rise. This issue is particularly true in cases of family violence, the abuse of husbands, wives or children. Throughout much of history, cases of family violence and neglect often went unreported because of the attitude of society, which considered family matters to be private.

61. Which description about crime is **NOT** correct, according to the passage?

A. It is the most widespread problem.

B. It has the most distant origin.

C. It has many forms.

D. It has very little to do with ordinary people.

62. "Tax evasion" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_.

A. "not paying due taxes"

B. "imposing taxes on others"

C. "collecting taxes"

D. "paying overdue taxes"

63. According to the author, people became victims of crime \_\_\_\_.

A. only when they are robbed or kidnapped

B. even they are not directly involved in any crime

C. when they witness some crime scenes

D. because they tend to commit certain crime

64. Violent crime nowadays \_\_\_\_.

A. is most widespread

B. arouses greatest attention

C. is severer than ever before

D. makes people less self-confident

65. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_.

A. cases of family violence are on the rise

B. there have been more cases of family violence than those recorded

C. cases of family violence are fewer than those of other crimes

D. victims of family violence don't report for fear of losing face

**Questions 66 to 70 are based on the following passage.**

**Passage Two**

"Family" is of course an elastic word. But when British people say that their society is based on family life, they are thinking of "family" in its narrow, peculiarly European sense of mother, father and children living together alone in their own house as an economic and social unit. Thus, every British marriage indicates the beginning of a new and independent family — hence the tremendous importance of marriage in British life. For both the man and the woman, marriage means leaving one's parents and starting one's own life. The man's first duty will then be to his wife, and the wife's to her husband. He will be entirely responsible for her financial support, and she for the running of the new home. Their children will be their common responsibility and theirs alone. Neither the wife's parents nor the husband's, nor their brothers or sisters, aunts or uncles, have any right to interfere with them — they are their own masters.

Readers of novels like Jane Austin's *Pride and Prejudice* will know that in former times marriage among wealthy families was arranged by the girl's parents, that is, it was the parents' duty to find a suitable husband for their daughter, preferably a rich one, and by skillful encouragement to lead him eventually to ask their permission to marry her. Until that time, the girl was protected and maintained in the parents' home, and the financial relief of getting rid of her could be seen in their giving the newly married pair a sum of money called a dowry. It is very different today. Most girls of today get a job when they leave school and become financially independent before their marriage. This has had two results. A girl chooses her own husband, and she gets no dowry.

66. What does the author mean by "Family is of course an elastic word"?

A. Different families have different ways of life.

B. Different definitions could be given to the word.

C. Different nations have different families.

D. Different times produce different families.

67. For an English family, the husband's duty is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. supporting the family while the wife's is financial

B. defending the family while the wife's is running the home

C. financial while the wife's is running the home

D. independent while the wife's is dependent

68. Everything is decided in a family \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. by the couple

B. with the help of their parents

C. by brothers and sisters

D. with the help of aunts and uncles

69. What is true concerning the book *Pride and Prejudice*?

A. It is the best book on marriage.

B. It is a handbook of marriage.

C. It gives quite some idea of English social life in the past.

D. It provides a lot of information of former-time wealthy families.

70. With regard to marriage in Britain, present-day girls differ from former-time girls in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the right to get married

B. more parental support

C. choosing husbands

D. social position

**Questions 71 to 75 are based on the following passage.**

**Passage Three**

Reading, so we're told, is fundamental to a child's education. But trying to get good books — not just the classics but also worthy contemporary works — into young hands is increasingly providing a bit of problems. ***Spotty*** teacher training, lack of library assistance (if not lack of libraries themselves. and fear of controversy all help push teachers toward outdated or inadequate book choices. Those who fight back have to take the risk of losing their jobs or even being taken to court. And the old reliable volumes aren't necessarily a shelter either. Such classics as *The Grapes of Wrath* and *Catcher in the Rye* are still frequently the object of parental protests.

Supporters of more contemporary and challenging books say ***they*** energize kids and spur discussions about social realities that may already be affecting the classroom or community. Yet where should the line be drawn? Debbi Grizzi was stunned when she opened her 12-year-old's backpack and discovered *A Need to Kill*, a graphic account of a child killer who fantasizes about murdering boys. "There has to be some check on what children are reading," she argues.

Yet even the books parents love are gradually losing their universality. Mary Brigid Barrett, a famous writer, says she always has to stop and explain *Charlotte's Web* to teaching students, since half of them tend not to know it. "What is shocking is that nobody in education is willing to say there are writers, poems, essays and books all Americans should read," says education expert Diane Ravich. And less incentive for adventurous teachers to look for new ones.

71. It is implied in the first paragraph that \_\_\_\_.

A. it's difficult to find a proper book for children nowadays

B. some teachers dare not to use new contemporary books

C. some parents are against the use of some classic books

D. it's reliable to use those classic books

72. Teachers who venture to use some new books may \_\_\_\_.

A. be scolded by the parents

B. do better in their teaching

C. be taken to court

D. attract more students

73. "Spotty" in the first paragraph means \_\_\_\_.

A. unevenly done

B. dirty

C. inadequate

D. poor

74. "They" in the second paragraph refers to \_\_\_\_.

A. supporters

B. teachers

C. more contemporary and challenging books

D. classic works

75. It can be inferred that *Charlotte's Web* used to be \_\_\_\_.

A. very popular among children

B. a book parents loved to read

C. a book prohibited by the government

D. very difficult to understand

**Questions 76 to 80 are based on the following passage.**

**Passage Four**

Daily social relations in France have always been dominated by family ties. The family has been the focus of the individual's loyalty and affection, of his economic interest, and even of his legal duty. Many an older Frenchman has spent his youth in a world where he was expected to regard cousins, uncles and grandparents as more important to him than friends of his own age, and where the family's needs and demands were put before those of the local community or even of the State.

The main change since the war is that the focus of loyalty has been steadily narrowing from the "extended family" to the "***nuclear family***", i.e. the home cell of parents and children. In the rural areas the traditionally big peasant families have been losing their influence as the young drift away to the town. As property gives way to income and family management disappears, the tight network of the big family gathering has become less necessary for the individual's future, and also less easy to maintain. Many younger couples today prefer pleasure travelling, or a weekend cottage shared with a few friends, to the traditional big family reunions on Sundays and in August.

But old values are still there. Clan (氏族) loyalties towards more distant relatives may become weak, an adult's ties with his own parents and even with their parents often remain remarkably strong. And if many younger people today are trying to lead more emotionally independent lives, it is often not without a sense of guilt, or an awareness of the pain it causes to their parents. This may be so in any country: it is especially sharp in France.

76. In France, people used to \_\_\_\_.

A. value more their families than the country

B. attach most importance to their friends

C. regard their cousins and uncles more important than their parents

D. consider the local community prior to the state

77. The "nuclear family" will not include \_\_\_\_.

A. father

B. mother

C. children

D. grandparents

78. The rural families are growing smaller because \_\_\_\_.

A. many young men and women were killed in the war

B. more and more people choose to stay single

C. more and more families have only one child

D. many young men and women are leaving the country for cities

79. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

A. The French have given up their clan loyalties to independence.

B. Family gathering has become less necessary nowadays.

C. Many younger couples spend weekends and holidays themselves or with a few friends.

D. The old values still have their influence today.

80. What is especially sharp in France?

A. Loyalty to the family.

B. Emotional independence.

C. Sense of guilt.

D. Difference between old values and new values.

**Questions 81 to 85 are based on the following passage.**

**Passage Five**

One of the good things for men in women's liberation is that men no longer have to pay women the old-fashioned courtesies(礼节).

In an article on the new manners, Ms. Holmes says that a perfectly able woman no longer has to act helplessly in public as if she were a model. For example, she doesn't need help getting in and out of cars."Women get in and out of cars twenty times a day with babies and dogs. Surely they can get out by themselves at night just as easily."

She also says there is no reason why a man should walk on the outside of a woman on the sidewalk. "Historically, the man walked on the inside so he caught the garbage thrown out of a window. Today a man is supposed to walk on the outside. A man should walk where he wants to. So should a woman. If, out of love and respect, he actually wants to take the blows, he should walk on the inside — because that's where attackers are all hiding these days."

As far as manners are concerned, I suppose I have always been a supporter of women's liberation. Over the years, out of a sense of respect, I imagine, I have refused to trouble women with outdated courtesies.

It is usually easier to follow rules of social behaviour than to depend on one's own taste. But rules may be safely broken, of course, by those of us with the gift of natural grace. For example, when a man and woman are led to their table in a restaurant and the waiter pulls out a chair, the woman is expected to sit in the chair.That is according to Ms. Ann Clark. I have always done it the other way, according to my wife.

It came up only the other night. I followed the hostess to the table, and when she pulled the chair out I sat on it, quite naturally, since it happened to be the chair I wanted to sit in. I had the best view of the boats.

"Well," my wife said, when the hostess had gone, "you did it again."

"Did what?" I asked, utterly confused.

"Took the chair."

Actually, since I'd walked through the restaurant ahead of my wife, it would have been awkward, I should think, not to have taken the chair. I had got there first, after all.

Also, it has always been my custom to get in a car first, and let the woman get in by herself. This is a courtesy I insist on as the stronger sex, out of love and respect. In times like these, there might be attackers hidden about. It would be unsuitable to put a woman in a car and then shut the door on her, leaving her at the mercy of some bad fellow who might be hidden in the back seat.

81. It can be concluded from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. men should walk on the inside of a sidewalk

B. women are becoming more capable than before

C. in women's liberation men are also liberated

D. it's safe to break rules of social behaviour

82. He "took the chair" for all the following reasons EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. he got to the chair first

B. he happened to like the seat

C. his wife ordered him to do so

D. he'd walked ahead of his wife

83. The author always gets in a car before a woman because he \_\_\_\_\_\_.

A. wants to protect her

B. doesn't need to help her

C. chooses to be impolite

D. fears attacks on him

84. The author is \_\_\_\_\_\_ about the whole question of manners and women's liberation.

A. mildly joking

B. bitterly satirical

C. rather serious

D. severely critical

85. Which of the following best states the main idea of the passage?

A. Manners ought to be thrown away altogether.

B. In manners one should follow his own judgement.

C. Women no longer need to be helped in public.

D. Men are not expected to be courteous to women.

**Questions 86 to 90 are based on the following passage.**

**Passage Six**

The endless debate about "work-life balance" often contains a hopeful footnote about stay-at-home dads. If American society and business won't make it easier on future female leaders who choose to have children, there is still the ray of hope that increasing numbers of full-time fathers will. But based on today's socioeconomic trends, this hope is, unfortunately, misguided.

It's true that the number of men who have left work to do their thing as full-time parents has doubled in a decade, but it's still very small: only 0.8% of married couples where the stay-at-home father was out of the labor force for a year. Even that percentage is likely inflated by men thrust into their caretaker role by a downsizing. This is simply not a large enough group to reduce the social stigma (污名) and force other adjustments necessary to supporting men in this decision, even if only for a relatively short time.

Even shorter times away from work for working fathers are already difficult. A study found that 85% of new fathers take some time off after the birth of a child—but for all but a few, it's a week or two at most. Meanwhile, the average for women who take leave is more than 10 weeks.

Such choices impact who moves up in the organization. While you're away, someone else is doing your work, making your sales, taking care of your customers. That can't help you at work. It can only hurt you. Women, of course, face the same issues of returning after a long absence. But with many more women than men choosing to leave the workforce entirely to raise families, returning from an extended parental leave doesn't raise as many eyebrows as it does for men.

Women would make more if they didn't break their earning trajectory (轨迹) by leaving the workforce, or if higher-paying professions were more family-friendly. In the foreseeable future, stay-at-home fathers may make all the difference for individual families, but their presence won't reduce the numbers of high-potential women who are forced to choose between family and career.

86. What gives women a ray of hope to achieve work-life balance?

A. More men taking an extended parental leave.

B. People’s changing attitudes towards family.

C. More women entering business management.

D. The improvement of their socioeconomic status.

87. Why does the author say the hope for more full-time fathers is misguided?

A. Women are better at taking care of children.

B. Many men value work more than their family.

C. Their number is too small to make a difference.

D. Not many men have the chance to stay at home.

88. Why do few men take a long parental leave?

A. A long leave will have a negative impact on their career.

B. They just have too many responsibilities to fulfill at work.

C. The economic loss will be too much for their family to bear.

D. They are likely to get fired if absent from work for too long.

89. What is the most likely reaction to men returning from an extended parental leave?

A. Jealousy.

B. Surprise.

C. Admiration.

D. Sympathy.

90. What does the author say about high-potential women in the not-too-distant future?

A. They will benefit from the trend of more fathers staying at home.

B. They will find high-paying professions a bit more family-friendly.

C. They are unlikely to break their career trajectory to raise a family.

D. They will still face the difficult choice between career and children.

**Part IV Blank Filling (10 points)**

**Directions:** *In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter.*

**Questions 91-100 are based on the following passage.**

There is a popular belief among parents that schools are no longer interested in spelling. No school I have taught in has ever 91 spelling or considered it unimportant as a basic skill. There are, however, vastly different ideas about how to teach it, or how much 92 it must be given over general language 93 and writing ability. The problem is how to encourage a child to express himself freely and 94 in writing without holding him back with the complexities of spelling.

If spelling becomes the only focal point of his teacher's interest, clearly a bright child will be likely to play 95 . He will tend to write only words within his spelling 96 , choosing to avoid adventurous language. That's why teachers often encourage the early use of dictionaries and pay attention to 97 rather than technical ability.

I was once shocked to read on the bottom of a sensitive piece of writing about a personal experience: This work was terrible! There were far too many spelling 98 in writing, but it was also a sad reflection on the teacher who had feelings. The teacher was not wrong to draw attention to the errors, but if his priorities had centered on the child's 99 , an expression of his disappointment with the presentation would have given the pupil more motivation (动力) to 100 improvement.

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| A. content | B. errors | C. ignored | D. reasonable |
| E. ideas | F. seek | G. range | H. skills |
| I. development | J. safe | K. confidently | L. priority |