



- A. whom likes B. whom like  
C. who likes D. likes
9. His forecast turned out to be \_\_\_\_\_ accurate considering how little information he had to work on.
- A. surprisingly B. effortlessly  
C. intentionally D. lately
10. In view of the severe economic recession, his appointment to this office was regarded as highly \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. persuasive B. refutable  
C. appropriate D. considerable
11. Working hard is not a \_\_\_\_\_ of great success, but it is among the essential requirements.
- A. sign B. signal  
C. guarantee D. mark
12. She got the job because she has the advantage \_\_\_\_\_ others of knowing many languages.
- A. over B. above  
C. against D. beyond
13. Body language can give away a lot about your mood, so standing with your arms \_\_\_\_\_ can send out a signal that you are being defensive.
- A. folding B. folded  
C. fold D. being folded
14. — How do you find the health club?  
— I would rather I \_\_\_\_\_ it. I feel its management is going from bad to worse.
- A. haven't joined B. hadn't joined  
C. didn't join D. had joined
15. Washington D.C. is named after \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the U.S. President George Washington  
B. Christopher Columbus  
C. both George Washington and Christopher Columbus  
D. none of them
16. Sheridan's most famous play, \_\_\_\_\_, has been called "the best existing English comedy of intrigue".
- A. *A Sentimental Journey* B. *The Rivals*  
C. *The School for Scandal* D. *The Waves*
17. The Communicative Approach not only lays emphasis on language structure, but also on common expressions conveying \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. meaning and notion B. notion and function  
C. meanings and function D. notion and feeling

18. Y's utterance in the following conversation exchange violates the maxim of \_\_\_\_.

X: Who was that you were with last night?

Y: Did you know that you were wearing odd socks?

- A. quality  
B. quantity  
C. relation  
D. manner

19. \_\_\_\_是英语课程资源的核心。

- A. 学生资源  
B. 英语教材  
C. 学校资源  
D. 多媒体资源

20. What is the teacher doing in terms of error correction?

S: Lily go to visit her grandparents every Saturday.

T: Lily go to visit her grandparents?

- A. Correcting the student's mistake directly.  
B. Asking the student whether Lily goes to visit her grandparents.  
C. Encouraging peer correction.  
D. Hinting that there is a mistake.

## 二、完型填空

阅读下面的短文，从每小题所给出的四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡的相应位置上涂黑。

Today we live in a world where GPS systems, digital maps, and other navigation apps are available on our smart phones. \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ of us just walk straight into the woods without a phone. But phones \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ on batteries, and batteries can die faster than we realize. \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ you get lost without a phone or a compass, and you \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ can't find north, a few tricks to help you navigate \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ to civilization, one of which is to follow the land.

When you find yourself well \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ a trail, but not in a completely \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ area, you have to answer two questions: Which \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ is downhill, in this particular area? And where is the nearest water source? Humans overwhelmingly live in valleys, and on supplies of fresh water. \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_, if you head downhill, and follow any H<sub>2</sub>O you find, you should \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ see signs of people.

If you've explored the area before, keep an eye out for familiar sights—you may be \_\_\_\_31\_\_\_\_ how quickly identifying a distinctive rock or tree can restore your bearings.

Another \_\_\_\_32\_\_\_\_: Climb high and look for signs of human habitation. \_\_\_\_33\_\_\_\_, even in dense forest, you should be able to \_\_\_\_34\_\_\_\_ gaps in the tree line due to roads, train tracks, and other paths people carve \_\_\_\_35\_\_\_\_ the woods. Head toward these \_\_\_\_36\_\_\_\_ to find a way out. At night, scan the horizon for \_\_\_\_37\_\_\_\_ light sources, such as fires and streetlights, then walk toward the glow of light pollution.

\_\_\_\_38\_\_\_\_, assuming you're lost in an area humans tend to frequent, look for the \_\_\_\_39\_\_\_\_ we leave on the landscape. Trail blazes, tire tracks, and other features can \_\_\_\_40\_\_\_\_ you to civilization.

- |                     |                  |                 |                |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 21. A. Some         | B. Most          | C. Few          | D. All         |
| 22. A. put          | B. take          | C. run          | D. come        |
| 23. A. Since        | B. If            | C. Though       | D. Until       |
| 24. A. formally     | B. relatively    | C. gradually    | D. literally   |
| 25. A. back         | B. next          | C. around       | D. away        |
| 26. A. onto         | B. off           | C. across       | D. alone       |
| 27. A. unattractive | B. uncrowded     | C. unchanged    | D. unfamiliar  |
| 28. A. site         | B. point         | C. way          | D. place       |
| 29. A. So           | B. Yet           | C. Instead      | D. Besides     |
| 30. A. immediately  | B. intentionally | C. unexpectedly | D. eventually  |
| 31. A. surprised    | B. annoyed       | C. frightened   | D. confused    |
| 32. A. problem      | B. option        | C. view         | D. result      |
| 33. A. Above all    | B. In contrast   | C. On average   | D. For example |
| 34. A. bridge       | B. avoid         | C. spot         | D. separate    |
| 35. A. form         | B. through       | C. beyond       | D. under       |
| 36. A. posts        | B. links         | C. shades       | D. breaks      |
| 37. A. artificial   | B. mysterious    | C. hidden       | D. limited     |
| 38. A. Finally      | B. Consequently  | C. incidentally | D. Generally   |
| 39. A. memories     | B. marks         | C. notes        | D. belongings  |
| 40. A. restrict     | B. adopt         | C. lead         | D. expose      |

### 三、阅读理解

阅读下面的短文，从每小题所给出的四个选项中，选出一个最佳选项，并在答题卡的相应位置上涂黑。

#### A

Below is a selection from a popular science book.

#### **If blood is red, why are veins blue?**

Actually, veins are not blue at all. They are more of a clear, yellowish color. Although blood looks red when it's outside the body, when it's sitting in the vein near the surface of the skin, it's more of a dark reddish-purple color. At the right depth, these blood-filled veins reflect less red light than the surrounding skin, making them look blue by comparison.

#### **Which works harder, you heart or your brain?**

That kind of depends on whether you're busy thinking or busy exercising. Your heart works up to three times harder during exercise, and shifts enough blood over a lifetime to fill a supertanker. But in the long run, your brain probably tips it, because even when you're sitting still your brain is using twice as much energy as your heart, and it takes four to five times as much blood to feed it.

#### **Do old people shrink as they age?**

Yes and no. Many people do get shorter as they age. But, when they do, it isn't because they're shrinking all over. They lose height as their spine becomes shorter and more curved due to disuse and the effect of gravity. Many (but not all) men and women do lose height as they get older. Men lose an average of 3-4 cm in height as they age, while women may lose 5 cm or more. If you live to be 200 years old, would you keep shrinking till you were, like 60 cm tall, like a little boy again? No, because old people don't really shrink! It is not that they are growing backwards — their legs, arms and backbones getting shorter. When they do get shorter, it's because the spine has shortened a little. Or, more often, become more bent and curved.

### **Why does spinning make you dizzy?**

Because your brain gets confused between what you're seeing and what you're feeling. The brain senses that you're spinning using special gravity-and-motion-sensing organs in your inner ear, which work together with your eyes to keep your vision balance stable. But when you suddenly stop spinning the system goes out of control, and your brain thinks you're moving while you're not.

### **Where do feelings and emotions come from?**

Mostly from an ancient part of the brain called the limbic system. All mammals have this brain area — from mice to dogs, cats, and humans. So all mammals feel basic emotions like fear, pain and pleasure. But since human feelings also involve other, newer bits of the brain, we feel more complex emotions than any other animal on this planet.

41. What is the color of blood in a vein near the surface of the skin?

- A. Blue
- B. Light yellow
- C. Red.
- D. Dark reddish purple

42. Why do some old people look a little shrunken as they age?

- A. Because their spine is in active use.
- B. Because they are more easily affected by gravity.
- C. Because they keep growing backwards.
- D. Because their spine becomes more bent.

43. Which of the following statements about our brain is true?

- A. In the long run, our brain probably works harder than our heart.
- B. When our brain senses the spinning, we will feel dizzy.
- C. The brains of the other mammals are as complex as those of humans.
- D. Our feelings and emotions come from the most developed area in our brain.

44. What is the main purpose of the selection?

- A. To give advice on how to stay healthy.
- B. To provide information about our body.
- C. To challenge new findings in medical research.
- D. To report the latest discoveries in medical science.

## B

Police Officer Tidwell left the station just after 8 a.m. on Sunday June 4. He had spent a boring night on duty and was looking forward to his day of rest. By habit he took a short-cut down the path behind Dugby Hall road and after a minute or two he saw a man climbing down a drainpipe (雨水管) from an open bedroom window of Number 29. In silence, Tidwell crept into the garden. The man reached the ground and was dusting himself down when he felt his arm caught.

"It's 8:15 on a Sunday morning," said the officer, "and this sort of thing seems an unlikely adventure at such a time. Would you mind explaining?"

The man was obviously scared but tried to keep calm. He said, "I know what you are thinking, officer, but it isn't true. This is a funny mistake."

"It's part of my job to take an interest in unusual events. I think you've just left this house in a manner other than the customary one. That may be quite innocent, but I'd like to make sure." Tidwell took out his notebook and a pen. "Name, address and occupation and then, please, tell me your story..."

"Charlie Crane, lorry driver, from Nottingham, 51 Breton Street. My story..."

"Yes. What were you doing like a fly on that wall, Mr. Crane?"

"Well, I had a breakdown yesterday and had to stay the night here. Bed and breakfast. The landlady's name is Mrs. Fern. She gave me breakfast at seven, and I was out of here in the right way and down at the lorry by half past seven. Only when I felt around for a cigarette did I realize I'd left \$80 in my envelope under the pillow here at number 29. I always put it under my pillow at night. It's a habit I've got into. I even do it at home..."

"I see. Why didn't you miss it when you went to pay Mrs...What's her name?"

"I'd paid her last night. You've got to pay when you take the room, see? So I came rushing back, but it's Sunday, and she'd gone back to bed, and could I wake her? I rang the bell and banged on the front door for ten minutes before I came round here to the back and spotted my bedroom window still open. Up I went, then, up this pipe. It's a trick I learned in the army. She didn't make the bed and money was still there. You know the rest, I hope you believe it because..."

"Mr. Crane, whatever are you doing here? I thought you'd gone an hour ago." It was Mrs. Fern, speaking from the kitchen at the corner of the house.

45. Why was Tidwell walking along the path behind Dugby Hall road?

- A. He usually discovered something suspicious along that way.
- B. He knew he would get home quicker that way.
- C. He chose to go that way by chance.
- D. He had an appointment with a man at number 29 there.

46. Crane stayed the night at number 29 because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. he had lost his way in the dark
- B. he had suddenly fallen ill that night
- C. Nottingham was too far for him to drive that night

D. there was something wrong with his lorry

47. Why didn't the man realize he had left his money at the landlady's earlier?

A. Because he had no occasion to remember the money thing.

B. Because he had put the money under the pillow.

C. Because he trusted the landlady.

D. Because he was in such a hurry that morning.

48. In the end, Officer Tidwell would probably \_\_\_\_\_.

A. take Crane back to his office

B. accuse Crane of misbehaving

C. force Crane to pay Mrs. Fem some money

D. just let Crane go

C

A new commodity brings about a highly profitable, fast-growing industry, urging antitrust regulators to step in to check those who control its flow. A century ago, the resource in question was oil. Now similar concerns are being raised by the giants that deal in data, the oil of the digital age. The most valuable firms are Google, Amazon, Facebook and Microsoft. All look unstoppable.

Such situations have led to calls for the tech giants to be broken up. But size alone is not a crime, the giants' success has benefited consumers. Few want to live without search engines or a quick delivery. Far from charging consumers high prices, many of these services are free (users pay, in effect, by handing over yet more data). And the appearance of new-born giants suggests that newcomers can make waves, too.

But there is cause for concern. The internet has made data abundant, all-present and far more valuable, changing the nature of data and competition. Google initially used the data collected from users to target advertising better. But recently it has discovered that data can be turned into new services: translation and visual recognition, to be sold to other companies. Internet companies' control of data gives them enormous power. So they have a "God's eye view" of activities in their own markets and beyond.

This nature of data makes the antitrust measures of the past less useful. Breaking up firms like Google into five small ones would not stop remaking themselves: in time, one of them would become great again. A rethink is required—and as a new approach starts to become apparent, two ideas stand out.

The first is that antitrust authorities need to move from the industrial age into the 21st century. When considering a merger, for example, they have traditionally used size to determine when to step in. They now need to take into account the extent of firms' data assets when assessing the impact of deals. The purchase price could also be a signal that an established company is buying a new-born threat. When this takes place, especially when a new-born company has no revenue to speak of, the regulators should raise red flags.



The second principle is to loosen the control that providers of online services have over data and give more to those who supply them. Companies could be forced to consumers what information they hold and how much money they make from it. Governments could order the sharing of certain kinds of data, with users' consent.

Restarting antitrust for the information age will not be easy But if governments don't want a data economy by a few giants, they must act soon.

49. Why is there a call to break up giants?

- A. They have controlled the data market
- B. They collect enormous private data
- C. They no longer provide free services
- D. They dismissed some new-born giants

50. What does the technological innovation in Paragraph 3 indicate?

- A. Data giants' technology is very expensive
- B. Google's idea is popular among data firms
- C. Data can strengthen giants' controlling position
- D. Data can be turned into new services or products

51. By paying attention to firms' data assets, antitrust regulators could \_\_\_\_.

- A. kill a new threat
- B. avoid the size trap
- C. favour bigger firms
- D. charge higher prices

52. What is the purpose of loosening the giants' control of data?

- A. Big companies could relieve data security pressure.
- B. Governments could relieve their financial pressure.
- C. Consumers could better protect their privacy.
- D. Small companies could get more opportunities.

## D

根据短文内容，从短文后的选项选出能填入空白处的最佳选项，并将所选答案的字母填入对应的空格内。选项中有两项为多余选项。

### Is Fresh Air Really Good for You?

We all grew up hearing people tell us to "go out and get some fresh air." \_\_\_\_53\_\_\_\_ According to recent studies, the answer is a big YES, if the air quality in your camping area is good.

\_\_\_\_54\_\_\_\_ If the air you're breathing is clean—which it would be if you're away from the smog of cities—then the air is filled with life-giving, energizing oxygen. If you exercise out of doors, your body will learn to breathe more deeply, allowing even more oxygen to get to your muscles (肌肉) and your brain.

Recently, people have begun studying the connection between the natural world and healing (治愈). \_\_\_\_55\_\_\_\_ In these places, patients can go to be near nature during their recovery. It turns out that just



looking at green, growing things can reduce stress, lower blood pressure, and put people into a better mood (情绪). Greenery is good for us. Hospital patients who see tree branches out their window are likely to recover at a faster rate than patients who see buildings or sky instead. \_\_\_56\_\_\_ It gives us a great feeling of peace.

\_\_\_57\_\_\_ While the sun's rays can age and harm our skin, they also give us beneficial Vitamin D. To make sure you get enough Vitamin D—but still protect your skin—put on sunscreen right as you head outside. It takes sunscreen about fifteen minutes to start working, and that's plenty of time for your skin to absorb a day's worth of Vitamin D.

- A. Fresh air cleans our lungs.
- B. So what are you waiting for?
- C. Being in nature refreshes us.
- D. Another side benefit of getting fresh air is sunlight.
- E. But is fresh air really as good for you as your mother always said?
- F. Just as importantly, we tend to associate air with health care.
- G. All across the country, recovery centers have begun building Healing Gardens.

## 第二部分 非选择题

### 一、填空题（本大题分为两个部分：短文填空和课程与教学论知识填空）

#### （一）短文填空

阅读下面短文，根据语境，用恰当词的适当形式填空，并将答案完整地写在答题卡上。

*Former First Lady Michelle Obama's memoir Becoming* has become the best-selling book \_\_\_58\_\_\_ (publish) this year in the US just 15 days after publication. The sales figure (two million copies) \_\_\_59\_\_\_ (announce) by Penguin Random House last Friday.

*Becoming* mainly tells the story about \_\_\_60\_\_\_ Michelle has balanced work and family \_\_\_61\_\_\_ a professional woman. The book is \_\_\_62\_\_\_ window into the personal life of the first African-American First Lady and the first black US President. About marriage, Michelle mentions, "I married a creative thinker, and I had to remind \_\_\_63\_\_\_ (I) that we were adapting to each other to make two individuals a solid, permanent us." In the memoir, Michelle speaks \_\_\_64\_\_\_ (honest) of difficulties she met with in her life. The 54-year-old also criticizes (批评) US President Donald Trump, \_\_\_65\_\_\_ (write) that she can "never forgive" him. That's because during his presidential campaign, Trump's "birther" theory that Michelle's husband was not born in the US \_\_\_66\_\_\_ therefore was not a legal President put her family's \_\_\_67\_\_\_ (safe) at risk.

#### （二）课程与教学论知识填空

根据以下内容，在每个空格内填入所缺部分，并将答案完整地写在答题卡上。

68. 学校应当树立以学生为主体的评价观念，调整评价机制，采取有效的评价措施，支持和激励学生的学习，促进学生\_\_\_\_\_。

69. 小学阶段终结性评价的成绩评定可采用\_\_\_\_\_或达标的方法，不宜采用百分制。

70. 课程标准在设置分级课程目标上借鉴了国际上通用的分级方式，力求体现不同年龄段学生的学习需求和认知特点，使英语课程具有\_\_\_\_\_、灵活性和开放性。

71. 普通高中英语课程设计以普通高中课程方案为依据，在义务教育的基础上，遵循高中课程应体现的时代性、基础性、\_\_\_\_\_原则，建构由必修、选择性必修和选修三类课程相结合的课程结构，满足高中学生多元发展的需求。

72. 高中英语课程设计应从现状出发，通过优化必修学分、合理控制学习难度、增加选修学分、设置多样化课程等方式，力求优化课程结构、精选课程内容、完善教学方式，构建一个分层分类、动态多样的课程体系和多元化的\_\_\_\_\_，使学生在具备学科共同基础的前提下，自主选择适合自己水平、兴趣和未来发展需要的课程，从而体现因材施教，实现轻负增效。

## 二、短文改错题

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文，请你修改你同桌的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处，每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2. 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

73. A photo on my desk always takes me back to the moment that I gave a talent show for foreign friend. In the picture, I can be seen delicate performing Erhu. When I introduced myself at English, the audience applauded encourage me. I was no longer nervous. I devoted myself wholeheartedly to play. My performance was quite a success. Before the performance, an American was named Amy, who was of my age, sang the song God Is a Girl to me. We even make a deal that we would teach each other my mother tongues.

## 三、翻译题

把下面短文翻译成汉语，并将译文完整地写在答题卡上。

74. Success is something that many people strive for, but that not everyone among us attains. When we consider the various factors that play a role in determining whether a person is successful in life, ambition and action are two of the first to come to mind.

75. 中国经济发展的规模和速度令人瞩目。然而中国仍面临着巨大的挑战。官方数据显示，中国今年的物价跟去年相比上涨了 6.4%。除了物价上涨导致的问题，经济结构上的问题也有待解决。

#### 四、书面表达

76. 请以 “How to Give a Good English Class to Your Students” 为题写一篇短文。

要求：

- ①字数不少于 150 字
- ②内容要点至少包括三个方面

#### 五、案例分析

77. 下面是一篇阅读材料 *The loss of Titanic* 及其读前、读中、读后的教学设计，请从教师角色、教材处理进行简要评述（可用英语或汉语作答）。

教学内容： *The loss of Titanic*

What would have happened if only two of the sixteen water-tight compartments had been flooded?

The great ship, Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She was carrying 1,316 passengers and crew of 891. Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic was a colossal ship. At the time, however, she was not only the largest ship that had ever been built, but was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen watertight compartments. Even if two of these were flooded, she would still be able to float. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy water of the North Atlantic,

huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision. The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her. Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below, and the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of her sixteen watertight compartments had already been flooded! The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged into the icy water. As there were not enough lifeboats for everybody, 1,500 lives were lost.

#### 一、读前活动:

由电影 *Titanic* 导入, 探讨 *Titanic* 含义; 展示讨论船身设计图, 构建背景图示, 带出相关生词如 *water-tight compartment*, *colossal* 等; 提出相关问题, 听课文录音, 回答问题;

#### 二、读中活动:

分段细读, 细节问题, 听音乐完成理解题;

What happened to Titanic? When? How? What was the weight of Titanic? Was it a cargo ship or liner? What was the sailing route of Titanic? How many lives were lost on Titanic?

#### 三、读后活动:

主题讨论 1: Why did the Titanic suffer such heavy loss?

(教师展示当年的新闻报纸; 学生讨论; 学生代表回答; 教师展示参考回答, 原因较学生的更全面, 用词也更准确)。

主题讨论 2: Could anything be done to avoid such a tragedy?

(教师指出事故重在防范; 教师联系生活中的常见灾难以及美国的 911 事件, 对比不同的事后态度与防范意识。学生讨论如何防止 *Titanic* 悲剧发生的可能措施, 教师总结)。

角色扮演: News report for CCTV/CNN/BBC about the Loss of Titanic between Newscaster and journalist.

(教师明确活动; 同桌之间相互模拟练习; 选择三组上台表演; 师生对表演的评价包括内容、语言、形态等)。

## 六、教学设计

78. 请根据以下教学内容设计一节阅读课的教案。

要求：设计要体现《英语课程标准》的基本理念；遵循语言教学的规律，符合教学对象的认知特点和心理特征；结构完整，条理清晰。

1. 确定这节课的具体教学目标和教学重难点。
2. 设计这节课的教学过程，并写出每个过程的设计意图。

### 【教学内容】

#### A Night the Earth didn't Sleep

Strange things were happening in the countryside of northeast Hebei. For three days the water in the village wells rose and fell, rose and fell. Farmers noticed that the well walls had deep cracks in them. A smelly gas came out of the cracks. In the farmyards, the chickens and even the pigs were too nervous to eat. Mice ran out of the fields looking for places to hide. Fish jumped out of their bowls and ponds. At about 3:00 am on July 28, 1976, some people saw bright lights in the sky. The sound of planes could be heard outside the city of Tangshan even when no planes were in the sky. In the city, the water pipes in some buildings cracked and burst. But the one million people of the city, who thought little of these events, were asleep as usual the night.

At 3:42 am everything began to shake. It seemed as if the world was at an end! Eleven kilometers directly below the city the greatest earthquake of the 20th century had begun. It was felt in Beijing, which is more than two hundred kilometers away. One-third of the nation felt it. A huge crack that was eight kilometers long and thirty meters wide cut across houses, roads and canals. Steam burst from holes in the ground. Hard hills of rock became rivers of dirt. In fifteen terrible seconds a large city lay in ruins. The suffering of the people was extreme. Two-thirds of them died or were injured during the earthquake. Thousands of families were killed or injured reached more than 400,000.

But how could the survivors believe it was natural? Everywhere they looked nearly everything was destroyed. All of the city's hospitals, 75% of its factories and buildings and 90% of its homes were gone. Bricks covered the ground like red autumn leaves. No wind, however, could blow them away. Two dams fell and most of the bridges also fell or were not safe for traveling. The railway tracks were now useless pieces of steel. Tens of thousands of cows would never give milk again. Half a million pigs and millions of chickens were dead. Sand now filled the wells instead of water. People were shocked. Then, later that afternoon, another big quake which was almost as strong as the first one shook Tangshan. Some of the rescue workers and doctors were trapped under the ruins. More buildings fell down. Water, food, and electricity were hard to get. People began to wonder how long the disaster would last.

All hope was not lost. Soon after the quakes, the army sent 150,000 soldiers of thousands of people were helped. The army organized teams to dig out those who were trapped and to bury the dead. To the north of the city, most of the 10,000 miners were rescued from the coal mines there. Workers built shelters for survivors whose homes had been destroyed. Fresh water was taken to the city by train, truck

and plane. Slowly, the city began to breathe again.

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