

# 录题组卷帮助手册

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# 一、 试题录入

## 选题型

### 1. 题型类别

根据常见外语考试的题型特点，iTEST 题型共分为以下八个类别，在试题录入或建模板时可根据类别**快速筛选题型**。


题型类别	举例
基础类	单选题、填空题、语法词汇题.....
听力类	短对话、长对话、新闻报道、听写填空.....
阅读类	长篇阅读、仔细阅读、选词填空.....
写作类	看图写作、短文写作、应用文写作.....
翻译类	句子翻译、短文翻译.....
完型类	完型填空（MCQ）.....
改错类	改错题
口语类	句子跟读、短文朗读、自我介绍、口语问答.....

### 2. 题型结构

iTEST 的题型是按照具体考试的题型名称命名，所以不同题型名称可能对应同一个题型结构（例如：听力中的长对话和篇章理解为同一种题型结构）。

#### 听力类题型结构举例：

- 1) **听力：填空类题型**（听写填空、复合式听写均属于此结构）


 姓名：  
用户名：admin

答题卡 ▾

Part I Single question preview

提交试卷

## 2) 听力：选择（多小题）类题型（长对话、篇章理解等均属于此结构）

 姓名：  
用户名：admin

答题卡 ▾

Part I Single question preview

提交试卷

## 3) 听力：选择+填空类题型（听力文章后面同时可添加选择和填空小题，雅思听力属于此类结构）

**iTEST** 姓名: 用户名: admin 答题卡 Part 1 Single question preview 提交试卷

**Directions:**  
Single question preview

点击开始听力考试! .....

B. June & July.  
C. July & August.  
7. 7

Complete the blanks below.  
Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

List other stress factors  
A. cannot do what you want to do

8. B. 8 填空  
9. C. 9

10. how is it?  
☐ A. b  
☐ B. c 选择  
☐ C. a

#### 4) 听力：段落作答类题型（段落听写题属于此类结构）

**iTEST** 姓名: 用户名: admin 答题卡 Part 1 Single question preview 提交试卷

**Directions:**  
Single question preview

点击开始听力考试! .....

字数统计: 0

在此输入听写的内容

### 3. 题型批改方式

iTEST 题型共有客观题、半主观题、主观题机评和主观题人评 4 种批改方

式，教师在选择题型时可以查看题型后的批改方式，确认所选题型是否符合自己的批改需求。

批改方式	说明	举例
客观题	答案唯一，或有多个可穷尽的答案；系统自动判分，不需要人工评阅（但可以人工改分）	短对话、词汇语法、听写填空、完型填空等
半主观题	答案不可穷尽，学生有一定自由发挥空间：当学生答案和参考答案完全一致时，系统自动判对；当学生未作答时，系统自动判错；当学生答案与参考答案不一致时，系统显示“？”，由老师确认分数	复合式听写（最后三个空 main points）、快速阅读（最后三个空）等
主观题—机评	iTEST系统支持翻译类、英语类写作题和部分口语类题目的机器智能评阅，系统可以自动给出机器评分，教师可以参考机评评分给出师评分数。师评分数为学生最终得分	写作、短文朗读、短语/句子/段落翻译等
主观题—人评	部分主观题不支持机器评阅，需要教师人工评分	口语-自我介绍、改错、日语写作等

#### 4. 如何选择题型？

教师如果明确需要录入的题型，可直接在选择题型下拉列表搜索题型。

如果不明确使用哪个题型：

- 1) 根据题型类别和题型结构筛选出一批目标题型
- 2) 查看样例，确定题型展示方式是否符合要求
- 3) 在筛选中的题型中根据题型名称和批改方式选择合适的题型

试题入库:

请选择题库

选择题型:

题型类别: 听力类

题型结构: 全部结构


选择题型:

请输入题型名称


收起

ITEST

姓名: 张雪冬  
用户名: admin

答题卡

Part 1 Single question preview



模拟试卷

Directions:

Single question preview

⏮️ 点击开始听力考试! ⏭️

1.

☐ A. Because Frank did not do the cleaning in the dorm.

☐ B. Because Frank had crazy loud parties in the dorm all night.

☐ C. Because Frank was out partying all the time.

☐ D. Because Frank did not let the man sleep at night.

2.

☐ A. He was declined by a university club.

☐ B. He failed his classes this year.

☐ C. He lost one of his best friends.

☐ D. He could not reach a high GPA.

3.


☐ A. Ignore the failure in the exam.

第一题

已到最后一题

没有我需要的题型? 请联系ITEST 4008-987-008

手工录入

 从单词导入

## 听力类题目目录入

### 1. 短对话、长对话、短文理解、新闻报道、讲座

注意：批量添加选项时，要注意粘贴的内容完整，选项数量准确，添加完成后要检查各个选项摆放的位置是否准确。

难度:  年份:  试题来源:

共享状态: ☒ 公开 ☐ 私有

考点:  → 为试题打标签

主题:

资源文本: 

body

\*音频资源:

试题解析:

1. 选择题

资源文本:

音频资源:  → 短对话的题目音频未与资源音频剪切开, 所以此处不需上传音频。

题目内容:

\*选项: ☐ A 

+ 添加选项

+ 批量添加选项

✕ 删除全部选项

→ 可以批量添加选项。

试题解析:

↑ ↓ ✕

→ 可以单个小题分别添加, 也可以批量把所有小题录入。

## 考试预览界面:

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer.

🔊 点击开始听力考试! .....

Question 1

- ☐ A. Repairman and customer.
- ☐ B. Postman and customer.
- ☐ C. Judge and lawyer.
- ☐ D. Customs official and traveler.

## 2. 听写填空 (复合式听写)

难度:  年份:  试题来源:

共享状态: ☒ 公开 ☐ 私有

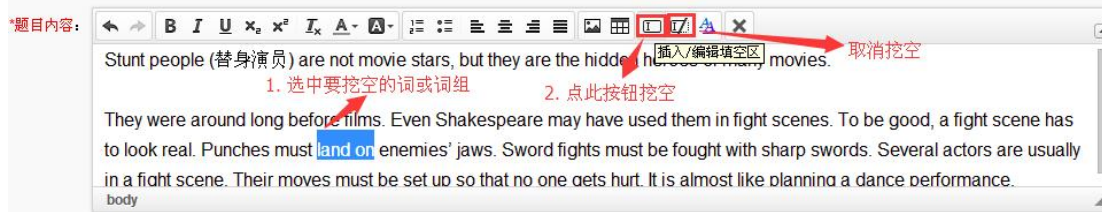
主题:

资源文本: 


body

\*音频资源:





**注：**听写填空和复合式听写题型，都需要在“题目内容”框中，鼠标选中需要学生填写的内容，然后点击“挖空”按钮。扩展来讲，只要录题时题目内容中有挖

空按钮的，都需要如此操作。

**考试预览界面：**

**Directions:** In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks with the exact words you have just heard. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

**🔊 点击开始听力考试！ .....**

When you think of American culture, what first comes to your mind? McDonald's? Coca Cola? Levi's? Disneyland? Michael Jordan? Julia Roberts? Many people Question 26 American culture is a collection of popular symbols like these. Question 27, these symbols are only one small part of American culture—"pop culture".

What is pop culture? Well, pop is short for popular. The origin of pop culture can often Question 28 popular movies, television shows, music stars and sports figures. Pop culture is also promoted by business and Question 29. The most common examples of American pop culture appear among high school and college students. Trends set by famous figures quickly become part of young people's Question 30.

American pop culture has spread around the world. One major reason for its Question 31 is that English is a universal language. English is the language of diplomacy (外交), international business and Question 32. Since language and culture go together, learning English means becoming Question 33 English-speaking countries' cultures. Also, America is a world leader in movies, music and magazines. The kind of American culture Question 34 in those media is pop culture. Finally, pop culture is easy to Question 35 and to export. For that reason, it is easy to "sell" to the world.

### 3. 雅思听力

## ■ 试题编辑 &gt; 中国矿业大学 &gt; 听力\_雅思

难度：

未知

年份：

2015

试题来源：

原创

共享状态：

公开

私有

资源文本：

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x²

I<sub>x</sub>

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ZARA HAWK: One of the things that comes through, and it's very early, there is an extended passage where -- the whole notion of luck and chance. You know, who gets hit, who gets hurt, who gets killed, there doesn't seem to be any reason.  
KEVIN POWERS: Right, that's true. I think one of the things that is most difficult for him to adjust to is this feeling of powerlessness, that he's kind of inside this thing that has a life of its own. The war itself seems to be beyond his ability to comprehend it. And that idea terrifies him and it's hard for him to adjust to that.  
ZARA HAWK: Is that the kind of thing that you felt yourself?  
KEVIN POWERS: Certainly. I can remember distinctly feeling like I had very little control over anything, other than kind of what

\*音频资源： /quesres/hearmp3/b\_1014/paper/201511/p\_5000094/zjhpfo\_05145810991.mp3

选择文件

题目内容：

B

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U

x<sub>2</sub>

x²

I<sub>x</sub>

A~

A-

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🖼️

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✕

Now listen to the rest part of the interview and answer Questions 21-25.

Questions 21-23  
*Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.*

可以在此框内录入试题的directions

**试题解析:**

---

**1. 选择题**

题目内容: The character has big trouble in adapting to \_\_\_\_\_ |

\*选项:

- ☒ A the feeling of being incapable
- ☐ B the feeling of being incomprehensible
- ☐ C the feeling of being terrified

+ 添加选项    + 批量添加选项    ✕ 删除全部选项

试题解析:

↑ ↓ ✕

---

**2. 选择题**

题目内容: What leaves a distinct impression on the author about the war?

\*选项:

- ☐ A He could immediately control anything around him.
- ☒ B He could hardly control anything.
- ☐ C He could only control what would happen to him.

+ 添加选项    + 批量添加选项    ✕ 删除全部选项

试题解析:

↑ ↓ ✕

4. 填空题

**\*题目内容:**

Questions 24-25  
 Choose **TWO** letters, **A-E**, and write the correct letter in the corresponding blank of the following.  
 Note: Write the answers to Questions 24-25 in the **alphabetic order, A-E**. Fill in the corresponding letter only, for example, type in **A**, do **NOT** type in "**A**." or "Statement **A**".

What does "diversity of expression" refer to according to the author?

**A** More writers write more books to share their personal stories.  
**B** The writers try to use diverse expressions in their books.  
**C** The readers have various understanding.  
**D** The writers cope with their experience with imagination in their books.  
**E** The readers have more communication with the writers.

1.A      2.D

body

试题解析:

↑ ↓ ×

+ 添加单选题   + 添加填空题   + 批量添加小题

试题保存

考试预览界面:

🔊 点击开始听力考试! .....

11. Where does this monologue take place?

☐ A. Manchester  
☐ B. Nottingham  
☐ C. Liverpool  
☐ D. London

12. What does Ian Simons want to do?

☐ A. Hold a video games festival.  
☐ B. Hold an arts festival.  
☐ C. Hold a fashion festival.  
☐ D. Hold a film festival.

13. Which one of the following is NOT mentioned and can be the place to put games in?

☐ A. A bus station.  
☐ B. A record shop.  
☐ C. A library.  
☐ D. A shopping mall.

**Questions 14—19**

Choose **T** if the statement is true  
 Choose **F** if the statement is false

In the past, Ian never has a frustration in the video game events. Question 14

Everyone can explain what the game is at the beginning. Question 15

London has forty years of video game history. Question 16

Ian holds this festival for money. Question 17

It has the same culture value as film and music. Question 18

## 阅读类题目目录入

### 1. 选词填空（词汇理解）

关于选词填空的挖空内容，目前既支持单词也支持相应的字母，但是从文章内容整体性、方便学生查看答案时理解整篇文章的含义以及后期资料的保存角度考虑，建议此处只允许填入具体的单词。

**注意：**1. 先调整好两端对齐等格式，再挖空。2. 被挖空单词不能再带下划线，否则，在预览界面就会出现双划线。

难度：未知 年份：2014 试题来源：其他

共享状态：☒ 公开 ☐ 私有

考点：选择

主题：选择 主题(环境)

挖空内容既支持单词，也支持对应的字母。前台学生作答填写字母。

\*题目内容：

As an Alaskan fisherman, Timothy June, 54, used to think that he was safe from industrial pollutants (污染物) at his home in Haines—a town with a population of 2,400 people and 4,000 eagles, with 8 million acres of protected wild land nearby. But in early 2007, June agreed to take part in a 1.survey of 35 Americans from seven states. It was a bio-monitoring project, in which people's blood and urine (尿) were tested for 2.traces of chemicals—in this case, three potentially dangerous classes of compounds found in common household 3.products like face cream, tin cans, and shower curtains. The results—4.released in November in a report called “Is It in Us?” by an environmental group—were rather worrying. Everyone of the participants, 5.ranging from an Illinois state senator to a Massachusetts minister, tested positive for all three classes of pollutants. And while the 6.simple presence of these chemicals does not 7.necessarily indicate a health risk, the fact that typical Americans carry these chemicals at all 8.shocked June and his fellow participants.

Clearly, there are chemicals in our bodies that don't 9.belong there. A large, ongoing study conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has found 148 chemicals in Americans of all ages.

body p

\*选项：

A	analyses	^	v	-
B	average	^	v	-
C	belong	^	v	-
D	demonstrated	^	v	-
E	excess	^	v	-

备选词汇在这里录入。

**注：**该题型可以将完整的文章录入题目内容中，并将单词选中后挖空，不需要用单词对应字母后对字母挖空。学生作答时填写字母，系统会自动对应单词进行判分。

考试预览界面：



**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. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

- |               |               |                  |              |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| A) left       | E) without    | I) permitted     | M) teacher   |
| B) graduates  | F) men        | J) admission     | N) president |
| C) popularity | G) died       | K) returned      | O) with      |
| D) honorary   | H) honourable | L) undergraduate |              |

Harvard was named after its first financial supporter, John Harvard. He was a Christian clergyman from the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He left his library and half of everything else he owned to the school when he **Question 36** in 1638.

Harvard admitted only Question 37 for most of its history. It opened an allied college for women called the Harvard Annex in 1879. This was later established as Radcliffe College. That women were Question 38 to attend Harvard classes began in the 1940s. But it was 1963 before women were officially enrolled in Harvard University and permitted to earn Harvard degrees.

Today, Harvard has about 18,000 students in Question 39 and graduate programmes. It is considered one of the best universities in the country, the richest, and the most difficult to gain Question 40. Drew Gilpin Faust is the 28th president of Harvard. She is the first female Question 41 in the university's history.

Harvard has had many famous Question 42. Several American presidents are among them, including the current president, George Bush. He graduated from Harvard's business school. A current American presidential candidate is also a former Harvard student. Senator Barack Obama graduated from its law school.

Harvard has also had its share of famous drop-outs. Bill Gates began at Harvard in 1973 and Question 43 two years later without graduating. We think he did pretty well in life, even Question 44 the Harvard degree, but the school gave him an Question 45 degree last year.

## 2. 长篇阅读

难度：未知 年份： 试题来源：官方真题

共享状态：☒ 公开 ☐ 私有

主题：选择

考点：选择

\*题目内容：

阅读篇章在此录入

body

试题解析：

---

**1. 填空题**

\*题目内容：

Greater mobility puts younger people at an advantage in seeking new jobs 1.F 挖空

试题解析：对应F段末尾出现关键词mobility的同义改写mobile；同时出现了who can move to new job markets，与题干seeking new jobs同义转换。

考试预览界面:

**Directions:** In this section, you are going to read a passage with ten statements attached to it. Each statement contains information given in one of the paragraphs. Identify the paragraph from which the information is derived. You may choose a paragraph more than once. Each paragraph is marked with a letter.

#### Is College a Worthy Investment?

A) Why are we spending so much money on college? And why are we so unhappy about it? We all seem to agree that a college education is wonderful, and yet strangely we worry when we see families investing so much in this supposedly essential good. Maybe it's time to ask a question that seems almost sacrilegious (大不敬的): is all this investment in college education really worth it?

B) The answer, I fear, is no. For an increasing number of kids, the extra time and money spent pursuing a college diploma will leave them worse off than they were before they set foot on campus.

C) For my entire adult life, a good education has been the most important thing for middle-class households. My parents spent more educating my sister and me than they spent on their house, and they're not the only ones... and, of course, for an increasing number of families, most of the cost of their house is actually the cost of living in a good school district. Questioning the value of a college education seems a bit like questioning the value of happiness, or fun.

46. Caplan suggests that kids who don't love school go to work. [Question 46](#)

47. An increasing number of families spend more money on houses in a good school district.

[Question 47](#)

48. Subsidized loans to college students are a huge waste of money, according to one economist.

[Question 48](#)

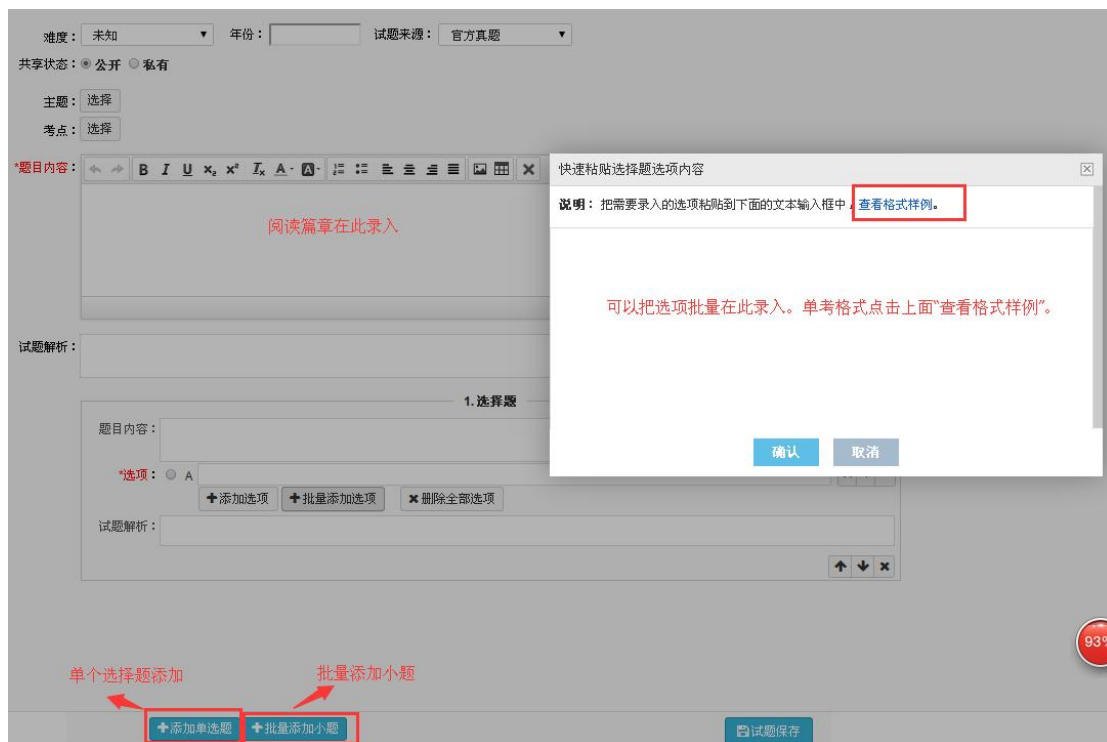
49. More and more kids find they fare worse with a college diploma. [Question 49](#)

50. For those who are not prepared for higher education, going to college is not worth it.

[Question 50](#)

51. Over the years the cost of a college education has increased almost by 100%. [Question 51](#)

### 3. 仔细阅读、快速阅读



难度: 未知 年份: 试题来源: 官方真题

共享状态: 公开 私有

主题: 选择

考点: 选择

\*题目内容:

阅读篇章在此录入

试题解析:

1. 选择题

题目内容:

\*选项: A

+ 添加选项 + 批量添加选项 x 删除全部选项

试题解析:

快速粘贴选择题选项内容

说明: 把需要录入的选项粘贴到下面的文本输入框中 [查看格式样例](#)

可以把选项批量在此录入。单考格式点击上面“查看格式样例”。

确认 取消

单个选择题添加 批量添加小题

+ 添加单选题 + 批量添加小题

试题保存

点击批量添加小题后, 也可以点击“查看格式样例”, 进行参考。

快速录入 &gt; 大学英语四级笔试题库 &gt; 仔细阅读 (Multiple Choice)

快速粘贴试题小内容

说明：把需要录入的小题粘贴到下面的文本输入框中，[查看格式样例。](#)

样例展示

15. Who cooks Lisa Marie's food? (这是选择题)

- A. Servants.
- B. Lisa Marie.
- C. Priscilla.
- D. Bodyguards.

确认

20. It can be inferred from the passage that the author is mainly concerned about \_\_\_\_\_. (这是填空题)

22. The army \_\_\_\_ its third air strike against the country yesterday. (这是选词题)

## 考试预览界面：

**Directions:** There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

Vending machines (自动售货机) stocked with unhealthy snacks in leisure centres run the risk of fuelling children's being overweight, warn experts. Crisps and chocolate are on sale where children exercise despite being banned from schools and children's TV, the British Heart Foundation found (BHF). And children's meals on offer at the 35 places spot-checked were dominated by chips, sausages and burgers.

The charity wants stricter regulation over the food choices available. The report, which was prepared by the Food Commission, looked at leisure centres, bowling buildings, ice skating areas and park cafes. The average calorie (卡路里) content of vending machine snacks was 203 calories, which would take a seven-year-old 88 minutes of swimming to use up. Fresh fruit was displayed at less than half of the places visited, and nutritional (营养的) information was displayed at just two of the places visited. The BHF said this severely limits the children's and parents' ability to assess the nutritional values of the products they are buying.

The charity is now calling for public and private sector providers to lead the way in ensuring healthy food options are available and easily identifiable. It says it should be made a requirement that vending machines in publicly owned facilities are stocked with healthier products. A Department of Health spokeswoman said, "We

56. What is this passage mainly about?

- ☐ A. Improving facilities in leisure centres.
- ☐ B. Assessing the value of the annual program.
- ☐ C. Reducing the risk of being overweight.
- ☐ D. Banning all school vending machines.

57. What caused the ignorance of well-balanced food mentioned by BHF?

- ☐ A. The business of dessert making and selling.
- ☐ B. Lack of exercise.
- ☐ C. Limited display of healthy food.
- ☐ D. Lack of publications.

58. What did the charity call for?

- ☐ A. It called for healthier foods to be introduced.
- ☐ B. It called for more varieties of food.
- ☐ C. It called for expanding of vending machines across the state.
- ☐ D. It called for prohibition of food high in sweet.

59. Which snack is allowed to sell in schools of England?

- ☐ A. Sprite

## 4. 阅读简答题

**\*题目内容：**

pain.

阅读篇章在此录入

At first the old horse was upset! But as the farmer and his neighbors continued throwing dirt on his back, a thought struck him. It suddenly dawned on him that every time a load of dirt landed on his back, he would shake it off and step up!

This he did, blow after blow. "Shake it off and step up—shake it off and step up—shake it off and step up!" He repeated

**试题解析：**

**1. 填空题**

**\*题目内容：**

What did the farmer hear the horse doing after the horse fell into the well?

**1. The farmer heard the horse crying.**

**试题解析：**

**2. 填空题**

**\*题目内容：**

Why didn't the farmer do anything to save the horse at once?

**1. The farmer thought it wasn't worth the trouble of saving.**

## 考试预览界面：

**Directions:** Single question preview

What's your choice while in trouble? Here is a story from which you may learn about how to face difficulties with a positive attitude:

This story is told of a farmer who owned an old horse. The horse fell into the farmer's well by accident. The farmer heard the horse crying and he went over to help. After carefully assessing the situation, the farmer felt very sorry for the horse, but decided that neither the horse nor the well was worth the trouble of saving. Instead, he called his neighbors together, told them what had happened, and asked them to help dig up dirt to bury the old horse in the well and end the horse's pain.

At first the old horse was upset! But as the farmer and his neighbors continued throwing dirt on his back, a thought struck him. It suddenly dawned on him that every time a load of dirt landed on his back, he would shake it off and step up!

This he did, blow after blow. "Shake it off and step up—shake it off and step up—shake it off and step up!" He repeated this to encourage himself. No matter how

1. What did the farmer hear the horse doing after the horse fell into the well?

Question 1

2. Why didn't the farmer do anything to save the horse at once?

Question 2

3. At first, how did the horse feel about the idea of being buried in the well?

Question 3

4. What did the horse do to help himself get out of the well?

Question 4

## 5. 雅思阅读



■ 试题编辑 > 中国矿业大学 > 阅读\_雅思

难度: 未知 年份: 2015 试题来源: 原创

共享状态: ☒ 公开 ☐ 私有

\*题目内容:

**A** Some 2,000 climate scientists are flocking to Paris this week to chew over their research ahead of December's crucial round of negotiations in the French capital. After the sobering failure of previous policy talks, scientists are keen to reiterate what is at stake. Researchers have also organized the meeting — titled 'Our common future under climate change' — to discuss the future of their field, which still has many unanswered questions.

**B** As global concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide continue to shoot upwards, researchers need a better handle on how global temperatures could respond. That means narrowing the value of 'climate sensitivity' — the increase in

试题解析:

1. 填空题

\*题目内容:

Questions 21-24  
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-D from the list of headings below.  
Write the correct number, i-vi, in blanks 21-24 on this page.

i. Uncertainty of climate sensitivity  
ii. Fewer chances of limiting global climate  
iii. Threshold of safety zone  
iv. The opening of Paris Climate Conference  
v. The necessity of climate model detection  
vi. Close observation of emission scenario

21. 1.iv  
22. 2.i  
23. 3.ii

此处算3小题，即建立模板时填写小题数目，该处算3小题

试题解析:

4. 选择题

题目内容: Total shutdown of carbon emissions \_\_\_\_\_.

\*选项:

☒ A is a more secure way to ward off climate disaster  
☐ B appears a feasible solution  
☐ C calls for a higher carbon tax most countries love to consider

+添加选项 +批量添加选项 x删除全部选项

试题解析:

+添加单选题 +添加填空题 +批量添加小题

试题保存

考试预览界面:

**Directions:** Questions 21-30 are based on the passage you are going to read.

### Electric Vehicles Drive to Back Up the Grid

In November, 2014, the Air Force rolled out the federal government's first fleet of plug-in and hybrid electric (混合动力) vehicles. Parked at Los Angeles Air Force Base (LA AFB) in El Segundo, Calif., the 42-vehicle fleet features 13 Nissan Leafs as well as Ford F-Series pickup trucks and a 12-passenger van among other electrified vehicles. For the Department of Defense, which manages more than 200,000 nontactical vehicles, switching to electric vehicles could provide serious fuel cost savings.

But this pilot project is about more than just decarbonizing (碳减排) the transportation sector. This fleet is not just sucking electricity out of the grid, the electric cars can provide power back into it through something called "vehicle to grid" technology, or V2G. When plugged in, the electric vehicles (EVs) at LA AFB produce more than 700 kilowatts of electricity, or enough to power about 140 American households during a hot summer day. It opens up that in the future the utility could dispatch these connected vehicles as a distributed energy source.

As the technology evolves and battery prices fall, many believe the future looks bright for the electric vehicle industry, which could in turn provide a backup power source for the aging electric grid.

26. About the charging time, which of the following statements is NOT mentioned?

- ☐ A. The rate of daytime charging should be increased through some incentives.
- ☐ B. Charging problem during peak hours could be solved in the near future.
- ☐ C. Car owners behavior could be influenced to do good to the grid.

Questions 27-30

Complete the following table.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

#### EVs with Application of V2G Technology

Auto manufacturers' attempt on the plug-in electric vehicle	Compared with the expensive Model S, Model 3 vehicle which is expected to start in 2017 will be more <u>Question 27</u> .
The advantages put forward by the advocates	a. To improve grid <u>Question 28</u> .
	b. To cut down fuel.
	c. To cut down the bill cost of overall <u>Question 29</u> .
	a. Not all inverters equipped by car manufacturers

## 翻译类题目录入

翻译题，系统可以自动进行机评。需要提供参考答案方可机评。

系统中主观类翻译试题(段落翻译和短文翻译题型)和半主观类翻译试题(包含‘译’、‘汉翻英’、‘英翻汉’)录入多答案时，多个参考答案之间用10个@隔开；

翻译类题型的参考答案将影响机评分数，请老师们注意答案的录入情况和答案的正确性，翻译类题型举例如下：

### 1. 句子翻译、半句翻译

■ 试题编辑 > 大学英语四级笔试题题库 > 半句翻译 (Translation)

难度：

未知

年份：

2013

试题来源：

其他

共享状态：☒ 公开 ☐ 私有

\*题目内容：

←

→

**B**

*I*

U

x<sub>2</sub>

x<sup>\*</sup>

*I*<sub>x</sub>

A<sup>•</sup>

Nowadays, some people still have trouble 

1.obtaining information from the internet

 (从网上获取信息).

试题解析： 本题考查固定结构用法。have trouble doing sth.表示“做……有困难”。“从……获取”的表达为obtain...from或者get...from。

考试预览界面:

**Directions:** Complete the sentences by translating into English the Chinese given in brackets.

87. \_\_\_\_\_ (为了确保他参加会议), I called him up in advance.

## 2. 段落翻译

难度：

未知

年份：

试题来源：

官方真题

共享状态：

公开

私有

\*题目内容：

←

→

**B**

*I*

U

$\times_2$

$\times^2$

$I_x$

**A**



$\equiv$

$\equiv$

$\equiv$

$\equiv$

$\equiv$





✕

body

\*参考答案：

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**B**

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$\times^2$

$I_x$

**A**



$\equiv$

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$\equiv$





✕

试题解析：

考试预览界面:

**Directions:** For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.

中国园林是经过三千多年演化而形成的独具一格的园林景观，是中国建筑不可分割的一部分。从建园者身份来看，中国园林主要分为两类：皇家园林和私家园林。皇家园林是为皇室成员享乐而建造，大多数皇家园林在北方，最著名的有北京的颐和园和河北承德的避暑山庄。私家园林主要由学者、商人和政府官员为摆脱嘈杂的外部世界而建造，南方比较多见，如苏州的拙政园和留园。

字数统计：0

## 口语类题目录入

口语类包含问答、复述、跟读、朗读、口译等多种题型变体，常见题型包括：口语问答、口语复述、单词跟读、句子跟读、句子朗读、段落朗读、英译汉口译、汉译英口译等。对于机评的题型，一定要录入文字的参考答案。

单题录入(请先选择题型)

大学英语口语训练题库1级

重组词(组)说出句子

确定

■ 单题录入 > 大学英语口语训练题库1级 > 重组词(组)说出句子(Oral English)

难度：

未知

年份：

试题来源：

官方真题

共享状态：

公开

私有

资源文本：

<>

B I U x<sup>2</sup> I<sub>x</sub> A- A-

:

: :

= = = = =

字体

X

2. 如题目自带听力音频且该音频有脚本，在此处录入脚本。

音频资源：

选择文件

1. 如题目自带听力音频，从此处上传。格式要求：Mp3，采样率44100hz，比特率64kbs，2声道。如题目不带听力，可以不上传。

\*准备时长：3. 在此处录入给学生准备题目的时长，具体视题目要求而定。单位为秒。

\*录音时长：4. 在此处录入学生录音所需时长，具体视题目要求而定。单位为秒。

\*题目内容：

<>

B I U x<sup>2</sup> I<sub>x</sub> A- A-

:

: :

= = = = =

字体

X

5. 题目内容在此录入。

后显文本：

<>

B I U x<sup>2</sup> I<sub>x</sub> A- A-

:

: :

= = = = =

字体

X

\*部分带听力题型在播完听力音频后，会出现一些答题提示或答题要求等文本信息，称为后显文本。在此处录入。

试题解析：

\*参考答案：

<>

B I U x<sup>2</sup> I<sub>x</sub> A- A-

:

: :

= = = = =

字体

X

6. 此处录入参考答案。

试题保存

考试预览界面:


1) 音频播放时:

**Directions:** *Single question preview*



*In this part, you will listen to a lecture twice and then present what you've heard in your own words. You may take notes while listening. You will have 30 seconds to prepare. Then you will have 1 minute to respond.*

2) 学生准备时:



姓名：苏三  
用户名：gztest03


Part I Speaking

Section 1 Read Aloud

00:49:25

提交试卷

准备录音 36



*In this part, you will read aloud a short passage. You will have 45 seconds to prepare. Then you will have 1 minute to read it aloud. Now look at the passage.*

What is language? Why is language so important? As an English language learner, you should be well acquainted with the answer.


Language is a form of communication – whether spoken, written or signed based on a system of symbols. Language consists of the words used by a community and the rules for varying and combining them.

We need language to speak, listen and write with others for the purpose of communication. Our language enables us to describe past events in detail and to plan for the future with both vision and mission.

Your language development is not simply a matter of being rewarded for saying or writing things correctly and imitating some speakers. You will benefit abundantly if you engage enthusiastically in conversations and interactive activities.

上一题 | 下一题

### 3) 学生录音时:



姓名：苏三  
用户名：gztest03


Part I Speaking

Section 1 Read Aloud

00:58:42

提交试卷

正在录音 48



*In this part, you will read aloud a short passage. You will have 45 seconds to prepare. Then you will have 1 minute to read it aloud. Now look at the passage.*

What is language? Why is language so important? As an English language learner, you should be well acquainted with the answer.

Language is a form of communication – whether spoken, written or signed based on a system of symbols. Language consists of the words used by a community and the rules for varying and combining them.

We need language to speak, listen and write with others for the purpose of communication. Our language enables us to describe past events in detail and to plan for the future with both vision and mission.

Your language development is not simply a matter of being rewarded for saying or writing things correctly and imitating some speakers. You will benefit abundantly if you engage enthusiastically in conversations and interactive activities.

上一题 | 下一题

## 写作类题目录入

包括图表写作、提纲写作、标题写作等。录入举例如下：

写作题的关键词和字数限制会影响机评分数，因此不要忘记设置。关键词的要求是数量是小于等于五个，词性为名词，且与作文主题相关，关键词之间用英文逗号隔开。



难度：未知 年份：2014 试题来源：官方真题

共享状态：☒ 公开 ☐ 私有

话题： 话题(校园生活)

体裁： 体裁(记叙文)

关键词：classmate,college,importance,characteristic,classmate,impression

字数建议：下限：120 上限：180

\*题目内容：

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on a **classmate of yours who has influenced you most in college**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

考试预览界面：

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write an essay on **Renting an Apartment off Campus**. You should write at least 120 words but no more than 180 words.

1. 现在大学生在校外租房的现象很普遍

2. 这种现象产生的原因

3. 我的看法

字数统计：0

基础单选与填空类题目录入


包括词汇选择、语法选择、介副词填空、单词填空等。录入举例如下：

1. 词汇选择、语法选择

难度: 未知 年份: 试题来源: 官方真题

共享状态: ☒ 公开 ☐ 私有

章节: 选择

\*题目内容:   
题目内容在此录入

试题解析:

\*选项: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ H ☐ I ☐ J ☐ K ☐ L ☐ M ☐ N ☐ O ☐ P ☐ Q ☐ R ☐ S ☐ T ☐ U ☐ V ☐ W ☐ X ☐ Y ☐ Z

单个或批量添加选项


## 考试预览界面:

**Directions:** Single question preview

1. Mr. White prefers to communicate with his friends on the phone \_\_\_\_\_ write them letters.

☐ A. other than  
☐ B. rather than  
☐ C. more than  
☐ D. instead of

## 2. 介词填空、单词填空

\*题目内容:   
Many people believe walking is a positive way to relieve you from stress and anxiety.

1 在题目内容中选中答案  
(注意: 只选答案, 不要把空格选上)

2 点击挖空按钮

如果挖错, 可以取消

body

试题解析:

## 考试预览界面:

**Directions:** Single question preview

1. Many people believe walking is a positive way to relieve you Question 1 stress and anxiety.



## 完型填空（MCQ）题目录入

■ 单题录入 > 自建题库LN > 完型填空(Cloze)

难度: 未知 年份: 试题来源: 官方真题

共享状态: ☒ 公开 ☐ 私有

2. 点击此按钮将下划线挖成空。

\*题目内容:

Strong emotional bonds between mothers and infants increase children's willingness to explore the world—an effect that has been observed  the animal kingdom, in people, monkeys and even spiders. The more secure we are in our  to Mom, the more likely we are to try new things and take risks. Now researchers are discovering that this effect continues into adulthood. A  reminder of Mom's touch or the sound of her voice on the phone is  to change people's minds and moods,  their decision making in measurable ways.

1. 选中文章中的挖空处的下划线。

body div u

试题解析:

1. 选择题

\*选项:

☐ A by

☐ B up

☐ C above

☐ D across

+ 添加选项 + 批量添加选项 × 删除全部选项

试题解析:

3. 点击“添加单选题”或“批量添加小题”录入每个空的选项。

+ 添加单选题 + 批量添加小题 试题保存

**注：**题目内容的横线处一定要先用鼠标选中横线，然后点击“挖空”按钮进行挖空。否则学生答题时无法看到选项。

考试预览界面：

**Directions:** There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage.

Over half the world's people now live in cities. The latest "Global Report on Human Settlements" says a significant change took place last year. The report Question 67 ◀ this week from U. N. Habitat, a United Nations agency.

A century Question 68 ◀ than five percent of all people lived in cities. Question 69 ◀ the middle of this century it could be seventy Question 70 ◀ six and a half billion people.

Already Question 71 ◀ countries live in cities. Now most urban population Question 72 ◀ is in the developing world.

Urbanization can Question 73 ◀ to social and economic progress, but also put Question 74 ◀ on cities to provide housing and Question 75 ◀. The new report says almost two hundred thousand people move Question 76 ◀ cities and towns each day. It says worsening inequalities, Question 77 ◀ by social divisions and differences in Question 78 ◀, could result in violence and crime Question 79 ◀ cities plan better.

Another issue is urban sprawl (无序扩展的城区). This is where cities Question 80 ◀ quickly into rural areas, sometimes Question 81 ◀ a much faster rate than urban population growth.

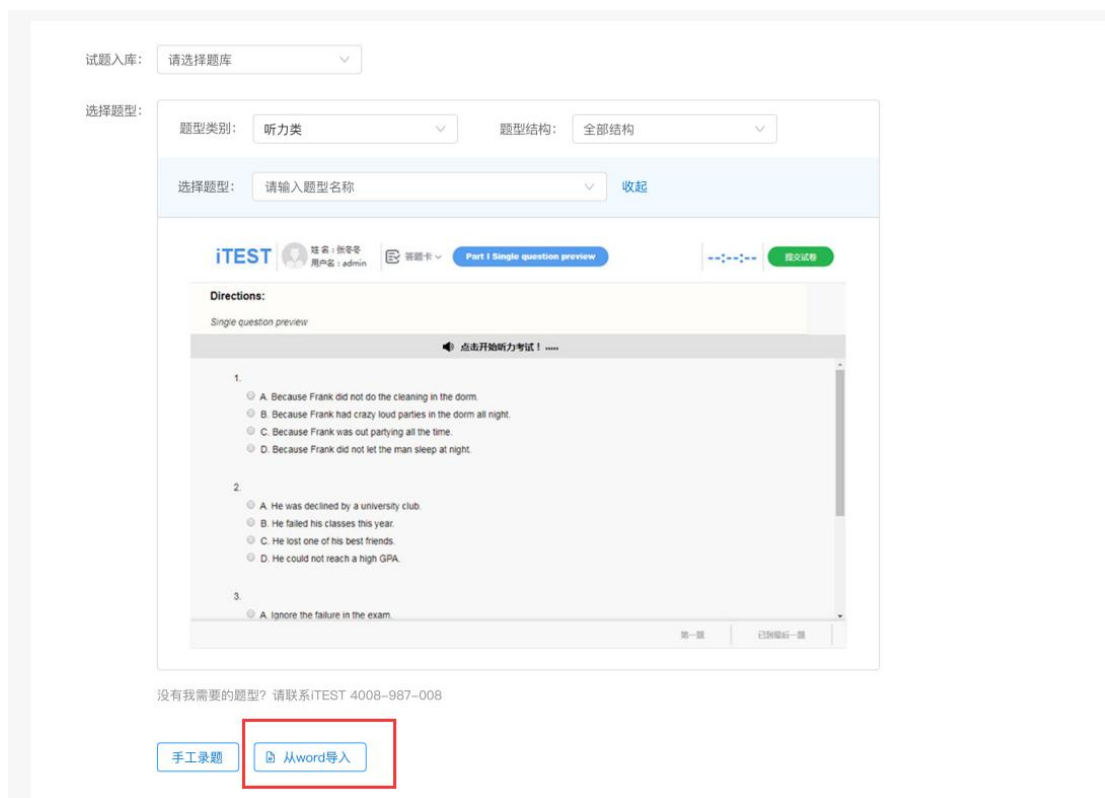
Sprawl is Question 82 ◀ in the United States. Americans move a lot. In a recent study, Art Hall at the University of Kansas found that people are moving away from the Question 83 ◀ cities to smaller ones. He sees a Question 84 ◀ toward "de-urbanization" across the nation.

Question 85 ◀ urban economies still provide many Question 86 ◀ that rural areas do not.

## Word 批量导入试题

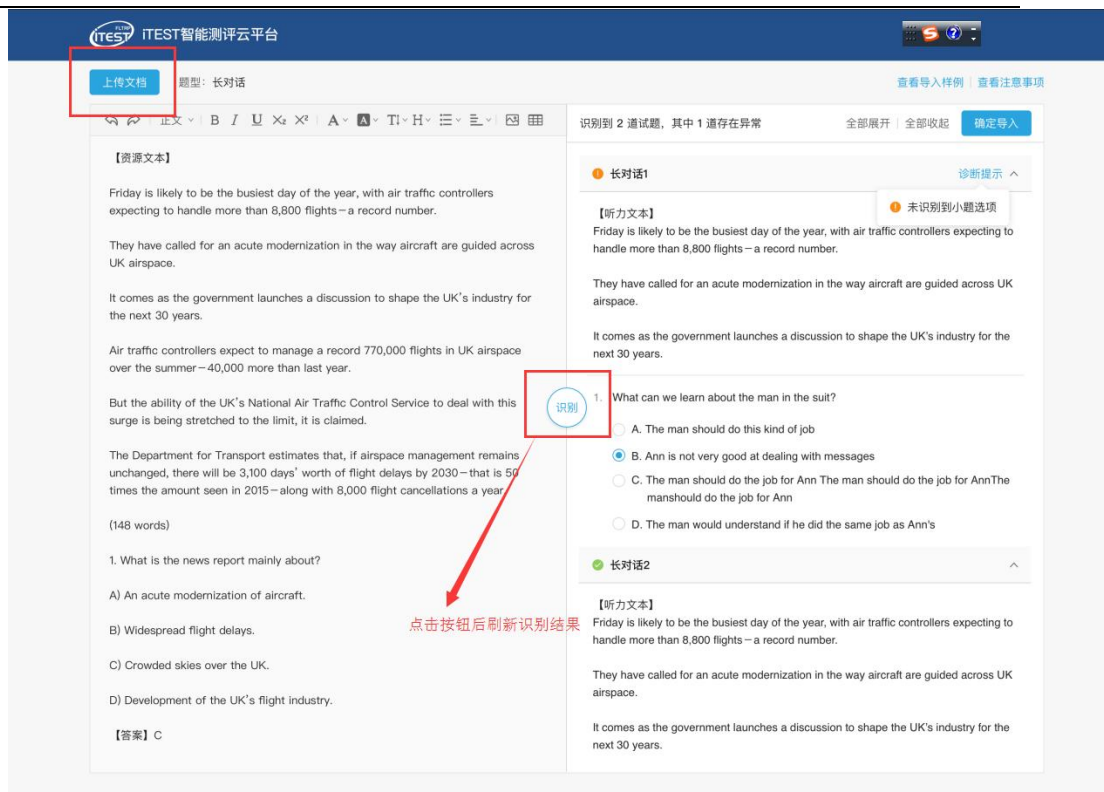
iTEST 支持在试题录入时从 word 中批量导入试题, 注意每次批量导入的试题需为同一个题型。操作步骤如下:

1. 选择需要导入的试题题型, 点击从 word 导入按钮

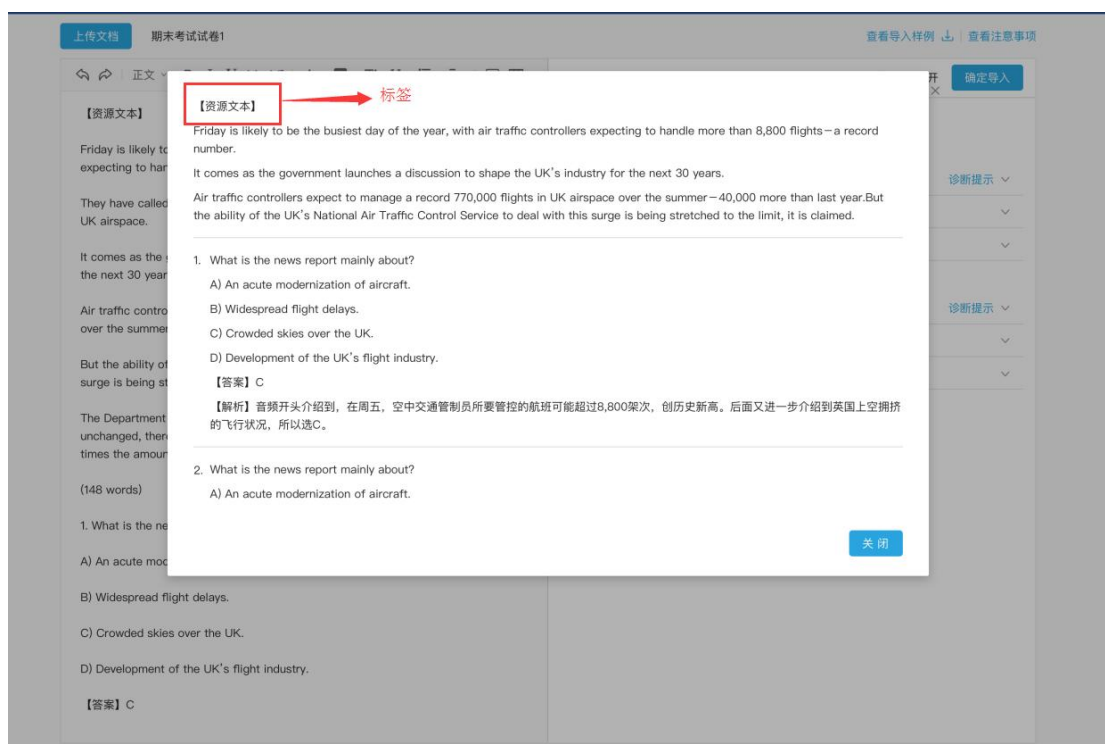


2. 进入 word 导入页面后，上传准备好的试题 word 文档。首次使用请点击**注意事项**查看 word 导入的注意事项。

- 1) 试题之间要使用两个换行隔开（按 enter 键换行），导入成功后首先确认识别到的试题数量是否正确。如果数量不正确，可以在左侧编辑区内查看试题间是否都已经添加至少两个换行。
- 2) 查看识别后的试题状态，如果有识别异常，可根据异常提示修改左侧内容。修改后点击“识别”刷新预览内容。



3) 点击“查看导入样例”，按照标准样例格式为试题添加标签，可提高识别的准确率。



3. 确认导入后，所有导入试题暂存在试题列表中，导入后可以继续查看并编辑

试题。确认试题各编辑项填写无误后，可以发布试题进行使用。

## 二、模板

### 什么是模板？

放视频

### 创建模板

#### 1. 共享属性与科目选择

新建模板时，需要选择是否共享以及科目。其中“是否共享”意为该模板是否共享给其他教师，科目按照实际情况选择，如英语、日语等。



The screenshot shows a form for creating a template. It has a text input field for '模板名称' (Template Name) with the value '2015阅读大赛决赛'. Below it, there are two radio buttons for '是否共享' (Whether to share): '是' (Yes) is selected, and '否' (No) is unselected. To the right, there is a dropdown menu for '科目' (Subject) with '英语' (English) selected.

#### 2. 模板结构

模板的结构可分为两种：①顶级目录+试题、②顶级目录+二级目录+试题。因此需要注意：1、所有的结构节点的最后一级都必须为试题。2、系统目前最多支持两级目录。



The screenshot shows the iTEST interface. At the top, there is a header with the iTEST logo, user information (姓名: admin), and a navigation bar with 'Part IV Translation' and '顶级目录'. Below the header, there is a 'Directions' section with a red box around the text: 'For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to translate a passage from Chinese into English.' To the right of the directions is a link '顶级目录directions'. The main content area contains a passage of Chinese text about young people's interest in travel. At the bottom right, there is a '字数统计: 0' (Word count: 0) label.



### 3. 累加/不累加小题号

创建模板时，每一级目录都要选择该节点是否为累加小题号。累加小题号是指：该目录节点下的试题号接续之前目录的小题继续往下编，比如，Part I 下的小题排序到 20 题，如 Part II 选择了累加小题号，则 Part II 下的小题从 21 题开始编号。不累加小题号是指：该目录节点下的试题号从 1 开始，比如，Part I 下的小题排序到 20 题，如 Part II 选择了不累加小题号，则 Part II 下的小题从 1 题开始编号。

### 4. 题目展示方式

创建模板时，每一级目录都要选择该节点下试题的展示方式（见下图）。

**题目展示方式** ☒ 在不同页面 ☐ 在同一个页面

该选项是控制该目录下的试题是在同一个页面展示，还是以素材为单位在不同页面展示。如果选择“在不同页面”，则以素材为单位，试题在不同的页面呈现。如果选择“在同一个页面”，则该目录下所有的小题在相同的页面显示（听力题除外）。

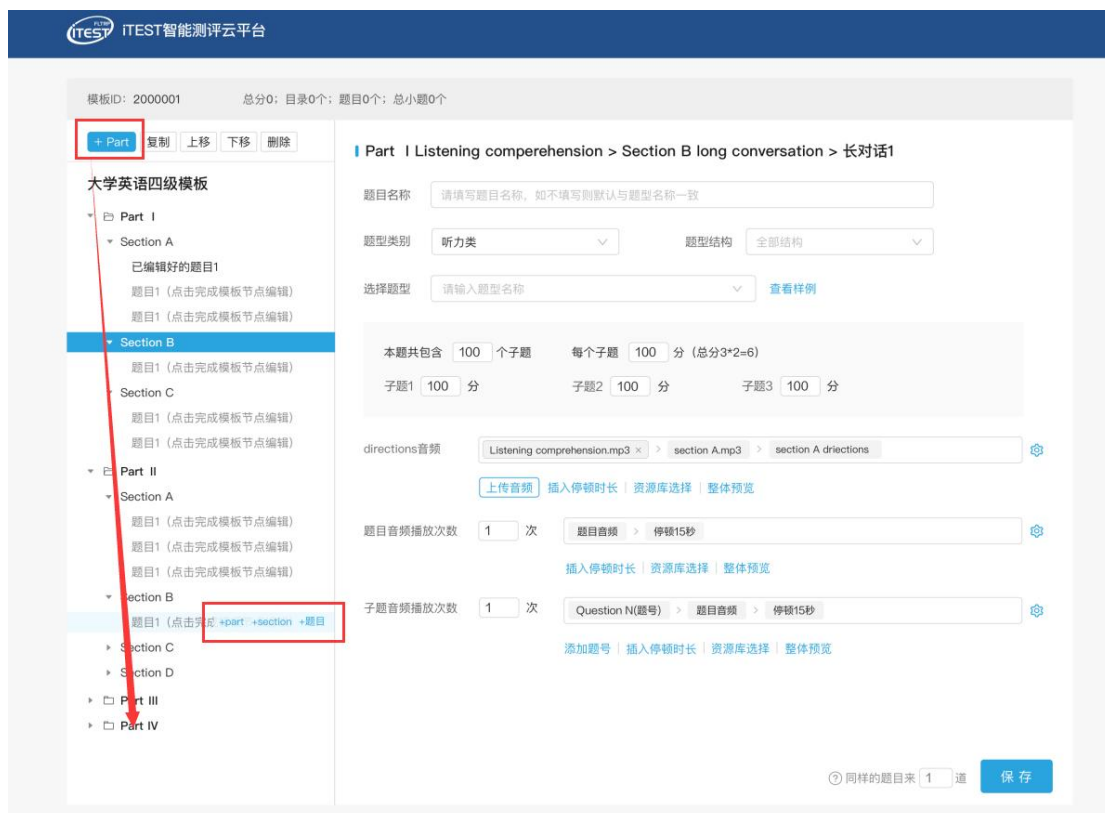
**注：**由于听力题参考托福、托业等机考模式，每题都有倒计时，倒计时结束后自动跳转至下一题。自动跳转决定了多个素材下的听力题不能在一个页面展示，即该选项对听力类试题无效，默认一个页面只显示一个素材及该素材下的听力试题。

### 5. 新建、编辑模板结构

1) 新建模板节点：点击模板树上方的新建一级录入按钮，可以在模板中新增 Part 节点；添加 part 节点后鼠标移入节点后出现“新建二级目录”和“新建题目”



按钮，点击后可在本 part 下新建 section 或题目。



上下移动：选中模板节点后点击上移或下移按钮，可将此节点进行上下移动。同时，可以按住此节点进行拖拽移动。注意：如果拖拽时显示小叉号，表示目前的位置不可拖拽，可拖至其他位置。

复制：选中模板节点后，点击复制按钮，可在当前节点后复制出新的节点。

## 2) 模板节点内容填写

注意：子题数指当前题型的子题数，填空类题型指的是挖空数，选择类题型指的是选择小题数。

模板ID: 2000001 总分0; 目录0个; 题目0个; 总小题0个

[+ Part](#) [复制](#) [上移](#) [下移](#) [删除](#)

**大学英语四级模板**

- Part I
  - Section A
    - 已编辑好的题目1
      - 题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)
      - 题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)
  - Section B**
    - 题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)
  - Section C
    - 题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)
    - 题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)
- Part II
  - Section A
    - 题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)
    - 题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)
    - 题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)
  - Section B
    - 题目1 (点击完成 [+part](#) [+section](#) [+题目](#))
  - Section C
  - Section D
- Part III
- Part IV

**Part I Listening comprehension > Section B long conversation > 长对话1**

题目名称  请填写题目名称, 如不填写则默认与题型名称一致

题型类别  听力类 题型结构  全部结构

选择题型  请输入题型名称 [查看样例](#)

本题共包含  100 个子题 每个子题  100 分 (总分3\*2=6)

directions音频  Listening comprehension.mp3 > section A.mp3 > section A directions

题目音频播放次数  1 次 题目音频  暂停15秒

子题音频播放次数  1 次 Question N(题号) > 题目音频  暂停15秒

[添加题号](#) [插入停顿时长](#) [资源库选择](#) [整体预览](#)

可将同样设置的试题来N道

[?](#) 同样的题目来  1 道 [保存](#)

选择当前节点的题型

设置子题数和分数

听力口语题需要设置音频的播放规则

### 3) 模板的音频设置

#### ①目录音频设置

试卷中 section 或 part 如果有 directions 音频, 可以在 part 或 section 节点下设置

设置步骤如下, 可从本地直接上传音频, 或从资源库中选择音频。



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模板ID: 2000001 总分0; 目录0个; 题目0个; 总小题0个

+ Part 复制 上移 下移 删除

大学英语四级模板

Part I

Section A

已编辑好的题目1

题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)

题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)

Section B

题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)

Section C

题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)

题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)

Part II

Section A

题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)

题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)

题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)

Section B

题目1 (点击完成模板节点编辑)

Section C

Section D

Part III

Part IV

Part I

目录名称 请填写题目名称, 如不填写则默认与题型名称一致

题号计算方式 ☒ 累加小题题号 (推荐) ☐ 不累加小题号

题目展示方式 ☒ 在不同页面 (推荐) ☐ 不累加小题号

directions文本 请输入

directions音频 Listening comprehension.mp3 > section A.mp3 > section A directions

上传音频 插入停顿时长 资源库选择 整体预览

备注说明 请输入

从本地上传音频 从资源库中选择

保存

+ 编辑音频序列

空

插入位置: 末尾 整体预览

1. 资源库选择所需音频

资源库选择 特殊音频 直接上传

4beforeNewsQuestions	41.5 KB	5秒	插入
8beforeInterviewQuestions	62.5 KB	7秒	插入
8beforeNewsQuestions	41.5 KB	5秒	插入
CET4-SectionA	324.2 KB	42秒	插入
CET4-SectionB	215.0 KB	28秒	插入
CET4-SectionC	403.6 KB	52秒	插入
before2LongConversations	29.5 KB	3秒	插入
beforeConversationQuestions	46.1 KB	6秒	插入
beforePassageQuestions	33.1 KB	4秒	插入

2. 找到目标音频后, 点击插入

取消 确定

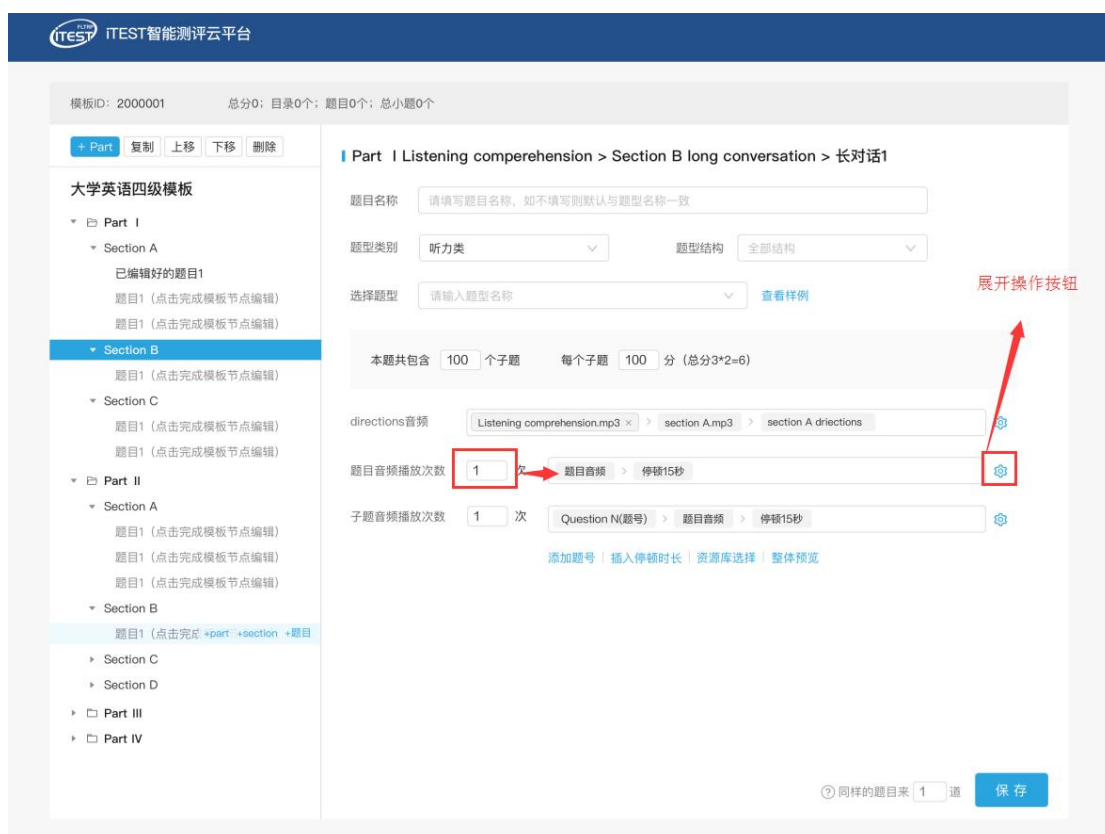
## ② 题目的音频设置

模板题目设置里的音频设置指的是当前题目在考试时的音频播放规则, 一般情况下不添加实际的音频文件。试题音频需要在试题录入时上传。

**播放次数：**在播放次数后填写音频的播放次数，可以设置该题音频播放几次。当设置1次时，出现1个“题目音频/子题音频”占位，设置多次时则出现多个。

**暂停时长：**指当前音频播放完成后自动暂停的时长：教师可以根据需要进行设置；点击暂停时长即可对时长进行修改。

**添加小题号：**在模板此处添加小题号 Question N 的音频，系统可自动识别小题号，并生成对应的音频文件。



The screenshot displays the iTEST intelligent evaluation platform interface. On the left, a sidebar shows a tree structure for '大学英语四级模板' (CET-4 Template), with 'Part I' expanded to show 'Section B'. The main area is titled 'Part I Listening comprehension > Section B long conversation > 长对话1'. It contains fields for '题目名称' (Question Name), '题型类别' (Question Type) set to '听力类' (Listening), and '题型结构' (Question Structure) set to '全部结构' (All Structure). Below these, there are fields for '本题共包含' (Total questions in this section) set to 100, and '每个子题' (Each sub-question) set to 100. The 'directions音频' (Directions audio) field shows a path: 'Listening comprehension.mp3 > section A.mp3 > section A directions'. The '题目音频播放次数' (Question audio playback count) is set to 1, and the '子题音频播放次数' (Sub-question audio playback count) is set to 1. A red arrow points to the '展开操作按钮' (Expand operation button) icon next to the playback count fields. At the bottom right, there is a '保存' (Save) button and a note '同样的题目来自 1 道' (Same question from 1 question).

## 三、组卷

### 单份选题组卷

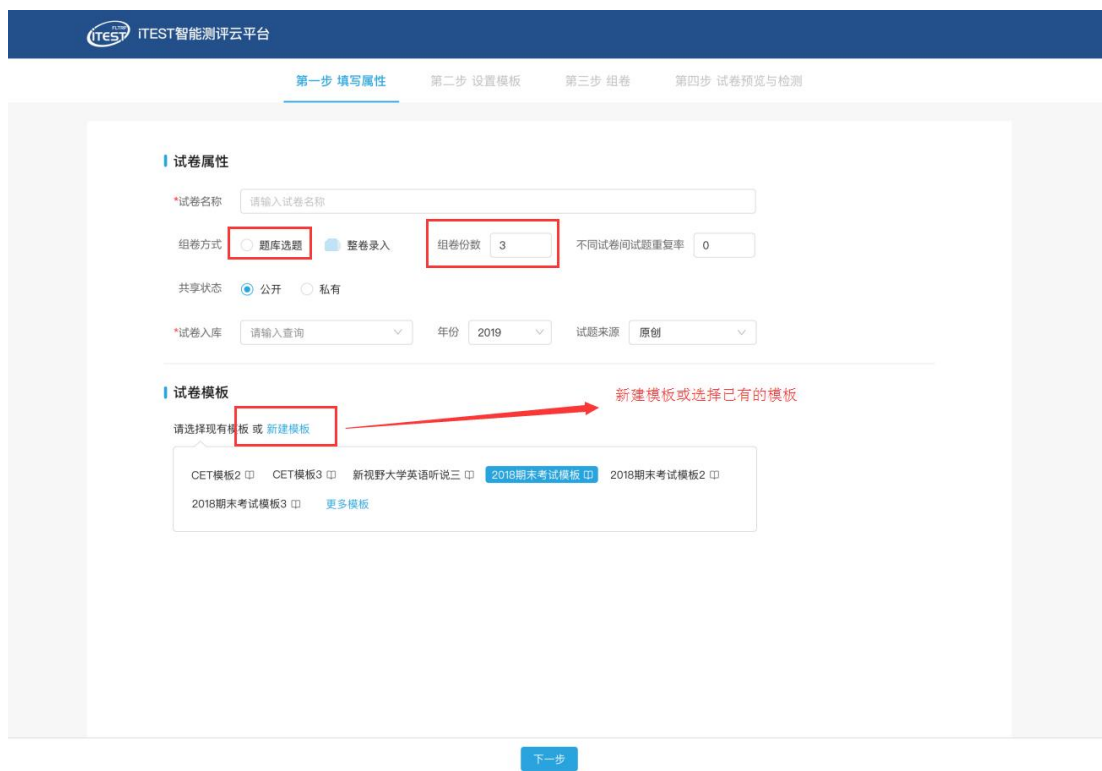
#### 1. 设置属性

单份选题组卷时，组卷方式选择题库选题，组卷份数选择1。

试卷共享状态分为公开和私有，私有指本套试卷仅自己可见，公开指试卷发

布后可以被其他老师查看并使用。

**选择模板：**老师可以直接选择系统中的模板，如果系统中没有结构合适的模板则可以选择新建模板。



The screenshot displays the 'iTEST 智能测评云平台' (iTEST Intelligent Assessment Platform) interface. The top navigation bar includes four steps: '第一步 填写属性' (Step 1: Fill in attributes), '第二步 设置模板' (Step 2: Set template), '第三步 组卷' (Step 3: Create exam), and '第四步 试卷预览与检测' (Step 4: Preview and check exam). The main content area is divided into two sections: '试卷属性' (Exam Properties) and '试卷模板' (Exam Template). In the '试卷属性' section, there are input fields for '试卷名称' (Exam Name), '组卷方式' (Grouping Method) with radio buttons for '题库选题' (Selected from question bank) and '整卷录入' (Enter full exam), '组卷份数' (Number of copies) set to 3, and '不同试卷间试题重复率' (Question repetition rate between different exams) set to 0. There are also options for '共享状态' (Sharing Status) with radio buttons for '公开' (Public) and '私有' (Private), and a section for '试卷入库' (Exam入库) with dropdowns for '请输入查询' (Please enter search), '年份' (Year) set to 2019, and '试题来源' (Question source) set to 原创 (Original). The '试卷模板' section has a text input '请选择现有模板 或 新建模板' (Please select an existing template or create a new template). A red box highlights the '新建模板' (New Template) button, and a red arrow points from it to the text '新建模板或选择已有的模板' (New Template or select an existing template). Below this, there is a list of templates: 'CET模板2', 'CET模板3', '新视野大学英语听说三', '2018期末考试模板1', '2018期末考试模板2', and '2018期末考试模板3', with a link to '更多模板' (More templates). At the bottom, there is a blue button labeled '下一步' (Next Step).

## 2. 设置模板

选择模板后进入组卷流程第二步设置模板，如果教师对当前的模板没有编辑权限，同时又需要修改模板设置时，可以点击将模板复制为我的模板。

复制后的模板会成为一个新模板，所以如果教师共用同一个模板组卷时，不要随意复制。

模板设置的内容确认无误时，点击下一步进入组卷流程。

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ITEST智能测评云平台

第一步 填写属性

第二步 设置模板

第三步 组卷

第四步 试卷预览与检测

模板ID: 2000001

总分0; 目录0个; 题目0个; 总小题0个

编辑模板

大学英语四级模板

模板属性

Part 1 Listening Compre

Section A

段落听写1 (1题10分)[1]

短对话1 (1题1分)[2]

短对话2 (1题1分)[3]

Section B

短对话1 (3题3分)[4-6]

短对话2 (3题3分)[7-9]

Part 2 Cloze

完型填空 (10题10分)[10-19]

Part 3 Grammar

词汇语法1 (1题1分)[20]

词汇语法2 (1题1分)[21]

词汇语法3 (1题1分)[22]

词汇语法4 (1题1分)[23]

词汇语法5 (1题1分)[24]

词汇语法6 (1题1分)[25]

词汇语法7 (1题1分)[26]

Part 4 Reading

阅读理解1 (1题1分)[27-31]

阅读理解2 (1题1分)[32-36]

Part 1 目录节点编辑

目录名称

Part 1

题号计算方式

☒ 累加小题题号 (推荐)

☐ 不累加小题号

题目展示方式

☒ 在不同页面 (推荐)

☐ 不累加小题号

directions文本

这是听力section

directions音频

Listening comprehension.mp3 > section A.mp3 > section A directions

整体预览

备注说明

说明

此模板为他人创建的公用模板, 您没有编辑权限

复制为我的模板

上一步

下一步

### 3. 组卷

进入选题组卷页面后, 可根据页面上方的条件筛选试题, 点击试题右下角的选中即可选中当前查看的试题。

如果当前节点无可选试题, 可查看所需的试题是否已发布, 或者点击“转为手工录题”, 在当前节点录入试题内容。

ITEST 智能测评云平台

第一步 填写属性    第二步 设置模板    **第三步 组卷**    第四步 试卷预览与检测

组卷进度: 3/16    4%    试卷ID: 2000001    总分0; 目录0个; 题目0个; 总小题0个    [随机组卷](#)

▼ Part 1 Listening Compre

▼ Section A

段落听写1 (1题10分)[1]

短对话1 (1题1分)[2]

短对话2 (1题1分)[3]

▼ Section B

短对话1 (3题3分)[4-6]

短对话2 (3题3分)[7-9]

▼ Part 2 Cloze

完型填空 (10题10分)[10-19]

▼ Part 3 Grammar

词汇语法1 (1题1分)[20]

词汇语法2 (1题1分)[21]

词汇语法3 (1题1分)[22]

词汇语法4 (1题1分)[23]

词汇语法5 (1题1分)[24]

词汇语法6 (1题1分)[25]

词汇语法7 (1题1分)[26]

▼ Part 4 Reading

阅读理解1 (1题1分)[27-31]

阅读理解2 (1题1分)[32-36]

阅读理解3 (1题1分)[37-41]

**Part I > 段落听写1**

模版条件: 题型: 段落听写    子题数: 1个

题库: 全部    大学英语四级题库    大学英语四级题库2    **期末考试题库**    期末考试题库2    [更多](#)

话题: 全部    伦理道德    人生感悟    **能源环境**    教育    医疗保障    [更多](#)

年份: 全部年份    试题来源: 全部    是否是模考训练题目: 全部    被答次数: 全部

搜索:  试题ID/关键词

ID: 20000398    题型: 段落听写    题库: 大学英语四级题库    年份: 2018

【听力资源文本】

To cultivate your reading habits, you must understand the characteristics of a good reader. First, a good reader usually reads rapidly. Of course, he does not read every piece of material at the same rate. But whether he is reading a newspaper or a chapter in a physics text, his reading rate is relatively fast. He has learned to read for ideas rather than words one at a time. Next, a good reader can recognize and understand general ideas and specific details. Thus he is able to comprehend the material with a minimum of effort and a maximum of interest. Finally, a good

被答人次: 0    准确率: —    共享状态: 公开试题    来源: 官方真题    出题人: admin    [+ 选择](#)

[上一步](#)    [下一步](#)

点击自动抽题组卷后，可在弹框中设置抽题的试题来源题库和被答次数，点击“同步以下设置至试卷中所有同题型”，可以复制当前节点的选题条件。点击开始自动组卷后，可按照弹框中设置的题库和被答次数条件自动抽题组卷。

选题条件设置

▼ Part 1 Listening Compre

▼ Section A

段落听写1 (1题10分)[1]

短对话1 (1题1分)[2]

短对话2 (1题1分)[3]

▼ Section B

短对话1 (3题3分)[4-6]

短对话2 (3题3分)[7-9]

▼ Part 2 Cloze

完型填空 (10题10分)[10-19]

▼ Part 3 Grammar

词汇语法1 (1题1分)[20]

词汇语法2 (1题1分)[21]

词汇语法3 (1题1分)[22]

词汇语法4 (1题1分)[23]

词汇语法5 (1题1分)[24]

**Part I > 段落听写1**

试题来源题库 ☐ 大学英语题库1    ☒ 大学英语题库2    ☒ 大学英语题库3

☒ 新视野听说3    ☒ 新视野听说2    ☒ 新视野听说5

☒ 大学英语四级    ☒ 大学英语四级2    ☒ 大学英语六级

试题是否被答

[同步以下设置至所有段落听写题型](#)

将当前节点的设置同步至所有同题型节点

① 设置每道题目的选题条件后，开始自动抽题组卷    [开始自动组卷](#)

## 批量选题组卷

### 1. 设置属性

批量选题组卷时，组卷方式选择题库选题，组卷份数选择2份及以上。试卷间重复率最高值可选择一个百分比，表示随机抽题时重复试题的数量不超过此百分比。

试卷共享状态分为公开和私有，私有指本套试卷仅自己可见，公开指试卷发布后可以被其他老师查看并使用。

**选择模板：**老师可以直接选择系统中的模板，如果系统中没有结构合适的模板则可以选择新建模板。



### 2. 设置模板

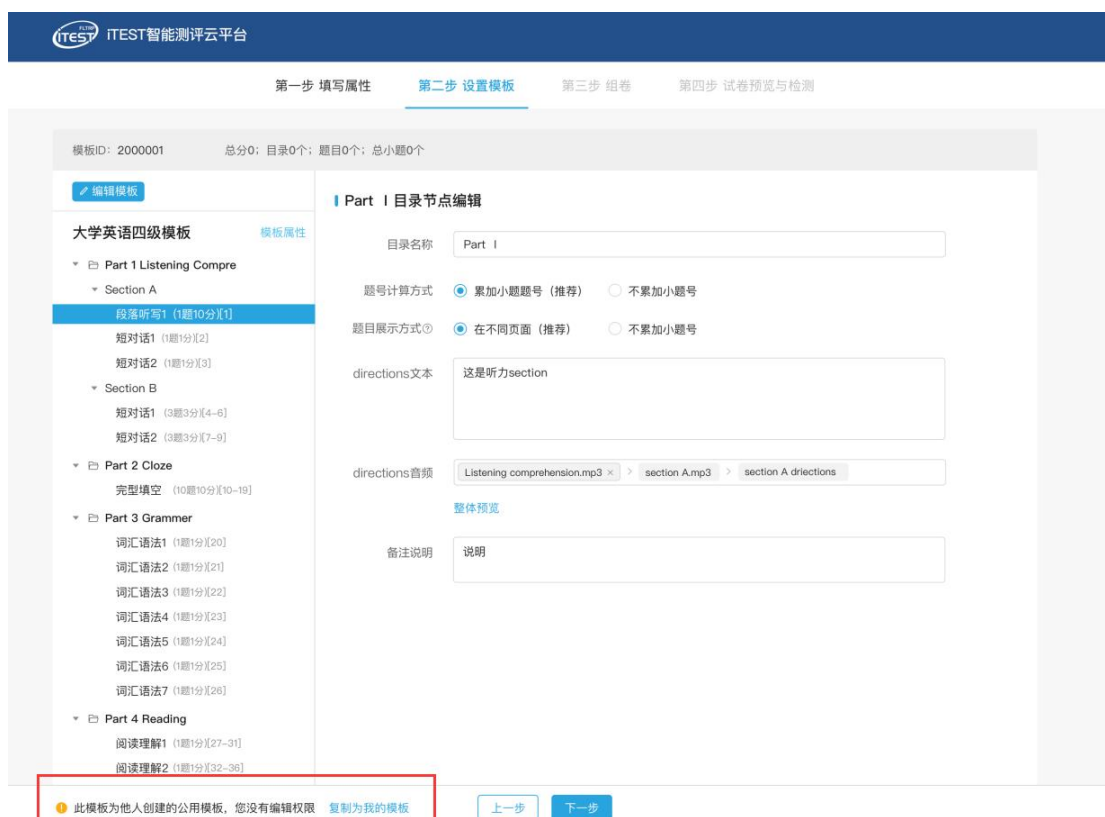
选择模板后进入组卷流程第二步设置模板，如果教师对当前的模板没有编辑权限，同时又需要修改模板设置时，可以点击将模板复制为我的模板。

复制后的模板会成为一个新模板，所以如果教师共用同一个模板组卷时，不



要随意复制。

模板设置的内容确认无误时，点击下一步进入组卷流程。



模板ID: 2000001 总分0; 目录0个; 题目0个; 总小题0个

[编辑模板](#)

**大学英语四级模板** [模板属性](#)

- Part 1 Listening Comprehension
  - Section A
    - 段落听写1 (1题10分)[1]**
    - 短对话1 (1题1分)[2]
    - 短对话2 (1题1分)[3]
  - Section B
    - 短对话1 (3题3分)[4-6]
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  - 完型填空 (10题10分)[10-19]
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  - 词汇语法1 (1题1分)[20]
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  - 词汇语法6 (1题1分)[25]
  - 词汇语法7 (1题1分)[26]
- Part 4 Reading
  - 阅读理解1 (1题1分)[27-31]
  - 阅读理解2 (1题1分)[32-36]

**Part 1 目录节点编辑**

目录名称:

题号计算方式: ☒ 累加小题题号 (推荐) ☐ 不累加小题号

题目展示方式: ☒ 在不同页面 (推荐) ☐ 不累加小题号

directions文本:

directions音频:

[整体预览](#)

备注说明:

**警告:** 此模板为他人创建的公用模板，您没有编辑权限 [复制为我的模板](#)

[上一步](#) [下一步](#)

### 3. 组卷

批量选题的组卷页面是给批量任务设置选题条件。可设置抽题的试题来源题库和被答次数，点击“同步以下设置至试卷中所有同题型”，可以复制当前节点的选题条件至所有相同题型。选题条件设置完成后进入下一步组卷结果页面，查看批量组卷结果。

ITEST 智能测评云平台

第一步 填写属性    第二步 设置模板    **第三步 组卷**    第四步 组卷结果

模板ID: 2000001    总分0; 目录0个; 题目0个; 总小题0个

[编辑模板](#)

**大学英语四级模板**    模板属性

- Part 1 Listening Comprehension
  - Section A
    - 段落听写1 (1题10分)[1]**
    - 短对话1 (1题1分)[2]
    - 短对话2 (1题1分)[3]
  - Section B
    - 短对话1 (3题3分)[4-6]
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  - 词汇语法3 (1题1分)[22]
  - 词汇语法4 (1题1分)[23]
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  - 词汇语法7 (1题1分)[26]
- Part 4 Reading
  - 阅读理解1 (1题1分)[27-31]
  - 阅读理解2 (1题1分)[32-36]

**Part 1 段落听写1**    [同步以下设置至所有段落听写题型](#)

当前范围下本题型共有 1 道试题可选。

试题来源题库

<input type="checkbox"/> 大学英语题库1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 大学英语题库2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 大学英语题库3
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 新视野听说3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 新视野听说2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 新视野听说5
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 大学英语四级	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 大学英语四级2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 大学英语六级

试题是否被答    全部

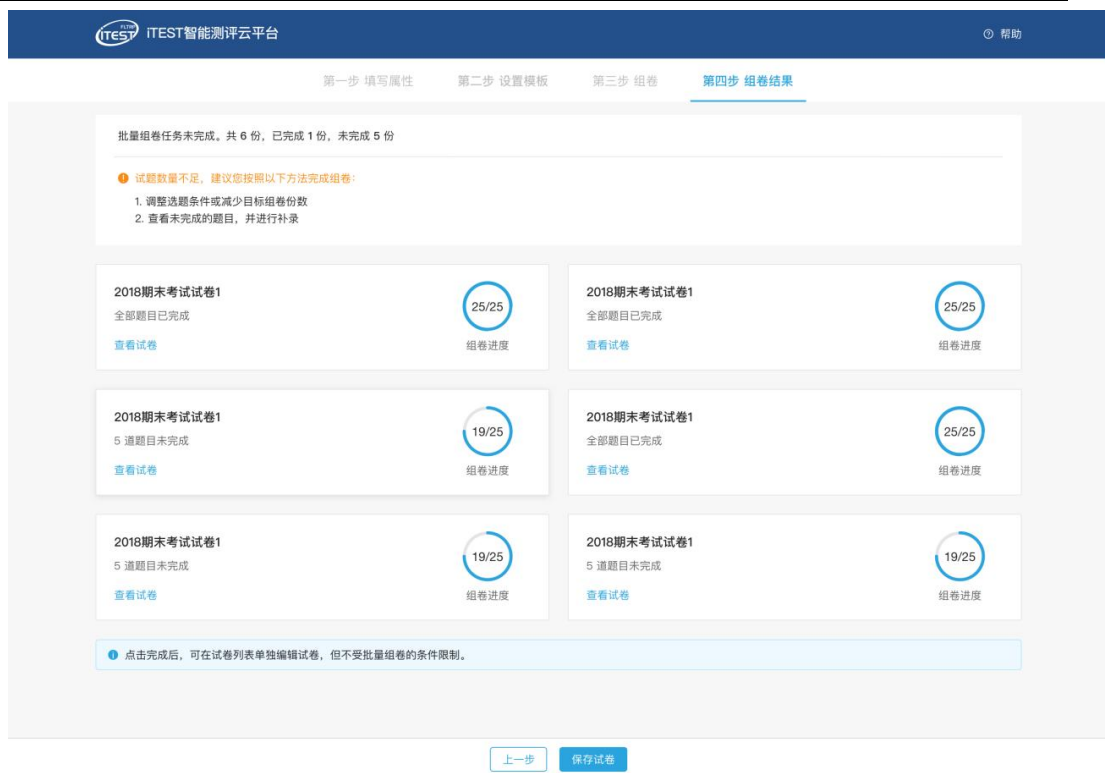
此模板为其他人创建的公用模板，您没有编辑权限    [复制为我的模板](#)

[上一步](#)    [下一步](#)

#### 4. 组卷结果

查看组卷结果页面，如果试卷进度未完成，可以根据提示返回第三步和第一步修改选题条件和组卷份数，修改完成后进入组卷结果页查看刷新后的组卷结果。

点击“保存试卷”按钮后，本次批量组成的试卷开始保存在试卷列表中，保存时候后试卷以单份的形式存在，可以继续进编辑单份试卷。试卷保存后批量组卷任务不再显示。如果批量组卷任务未完成时关闭页面，则任务暂存在试卷列表上方，下次可进入继续编辑。



## 整卷录入

## 1. 设置属性

教师需要按照试卷结构录入试题时，在组卷方式处选择“整卷录入”。

**试卷共享状态**分为公开和私有，私有指本套试卷仅自己可见，公开指试卷发布后可以被其他老师查看并使用。

**选择模板：**老师可以直接选择系统中的模板，如果系统中没有结构合适的模板则可以选择新建模板。

试卷属性

\*试卷名称

请输入试卷名称

组卷方式

☐ 题库选题

☒ 整卷录入

共享状态

☒ 公开

☐ 私有

\*试卷入库

请输入查询

年份

2019

试题来源

原创

试卷模板

请选择现有模板 或 [新建模板](#)

CET模板2

CET模板3

新视野大学英语听说三

2018期末考试模板

2018期末考试模板2

2018期末考试模板3

[更多模板](#)

## 2. 设置模板

选择模板后进入组卷流程第二步设置模板，如果教师对当前的模板没有编辑权限，同时又需要修改模板设置时，可以点击将模板复制为我的模板。

复制后的模板会成为一个新模板，所以如果教师共用同一个模板组卷时，不要随意复制。

模板设置的内容确认无误时，点击下一步进入组卷流程。

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ITEST智能测评云平台

第一步 填写属性    **第二步 设置模板**    第三步 组卷    第四步 试卷预览与检测

模板ID: 2000001    总分0; 目录0个; 题目0个; 总小题0个

编辑模板

大学英语四级模板    模板属性

Part 1 Listening Compre

Section A

**段落听写1 (1题10分)[1]**

短对话1 (1题1分)[2]

短对话2 (1题1分)[3]

Section B

短对话1 (3题3分)[4-6]

短对话2 (3题3分)[7-9]

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完型填空 (10题10分)[10-19]

Part 3 Grammar

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词汇语法2 (1题1分)[21]

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词汇语法7 (1题1分)[26]

Part 4 Reading

阅读理解1 (1题1分)[27-31]

阅读理解2 (1题1分)[32-36]

**Part I 目录节点编辑**

目录名称

题号计算方式 ☒ 累加小题题号 (推荐)    ☐ 不累加小题号

题目展示方式 ☒ 在不同页面 (推荐)    ☐ 不累加小题号

directions文本 

这是听力section

directions音频 

Listening comprehension.mp3 > section A.mp3 > section A directions

整体预览

备注说明 

说明

此模板为他人创建的公用模板, 您没有编辑权限    复制为我的模板

上一步    下一步

### 3. 组卷

进入组卷页面首先需要选择手工录入试卷或 word 导入试卷, 选择之后不可更改。如选择手工录入, 则需要依次将试题录入系统中。

ITEST

ITEST智能测评云平台

第一步 填写属性    第二步 设置模板    **第三步 组卷**    第四步 组卷结果

模板ID: 2000001    总分0; 目录0个; 题目0个; 总小题0个

编辑模板

大学英语四级模板    模板属性

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词汇语法7 (1题1分)[26]

Part 4 Reading


阅读理解1 (1题1分)[27-31]

阅读理解2 (1题1分)[32-36]



手工录入

按照试卷结构依次录入试题



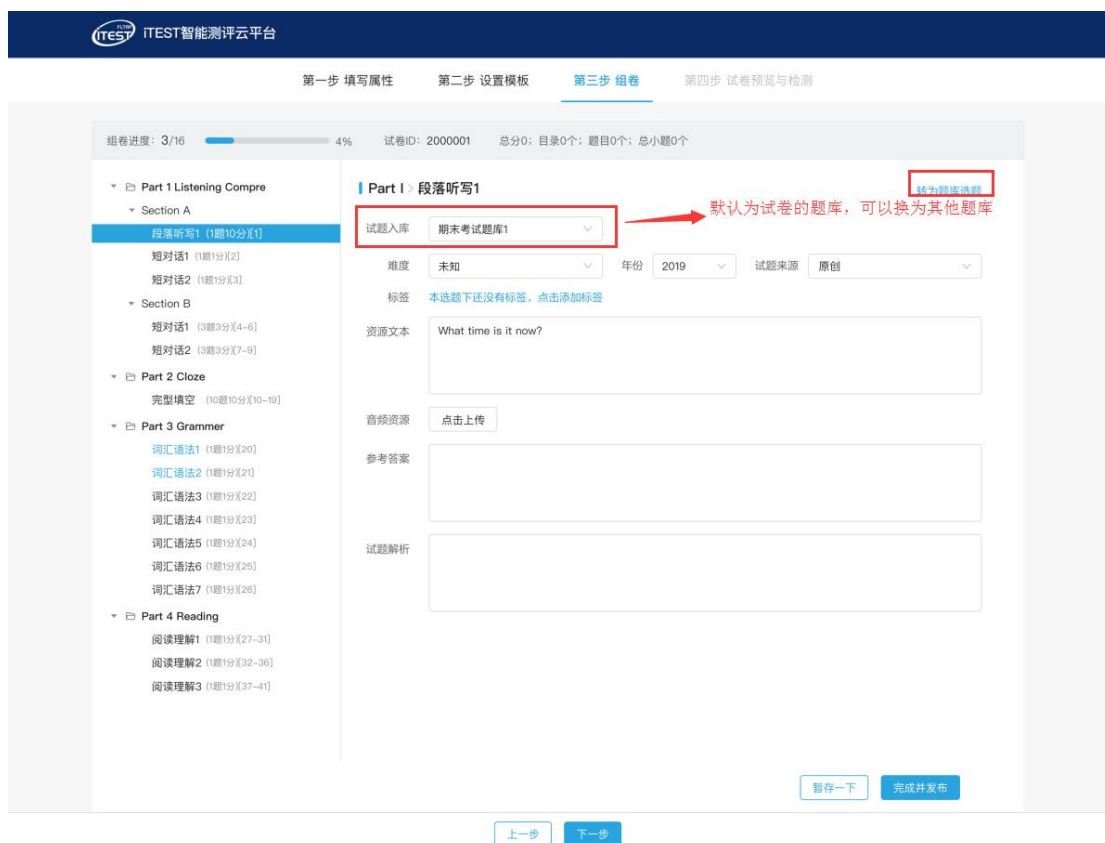
从word导入

将word试卷导入系统

上一步    下一步

进入录题页面后，依次点击模板节点完成对应题目的录入，具体题型的录入方式可参考第一部分试题录入的内容。

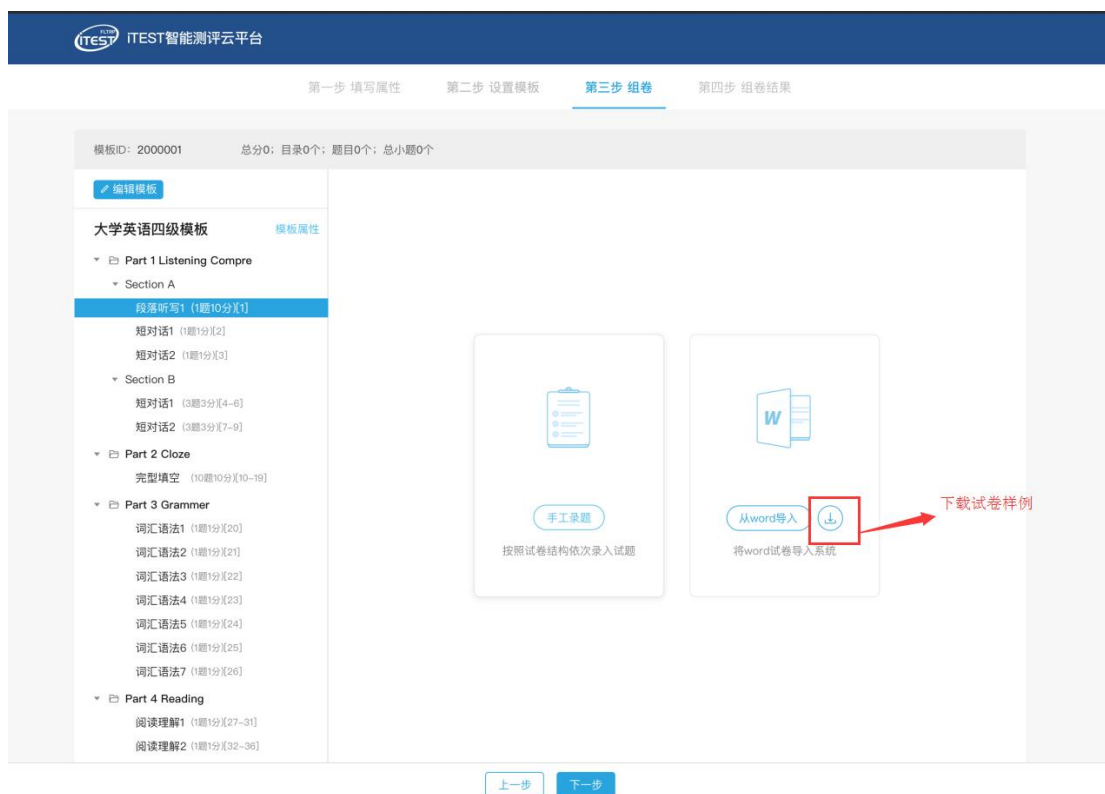
点击转为题库选题，可以将此节点从整卷录入转为从题库中选题。



## word 导入试卷

在整卷录入第三步选择 word 导入可将 word 试卷导入系统。点击下载样例下载可包含四六级等试卷在内的导入样例，教师可参照样例调整试卷格式，提高导入识别率。





进入 word 导入页面后，上传准备好的试题 word 文档。首次使用请点击**注意事项**查看 word 导入的注意事项。

试题之间要使用两个换行隔开（按 enter 键换行），导入成功后首先确认识别到的试题数量是否正确。如果数量不正确，可以在左侧编辑区内查看试题间是否都已经添加至少两个换行。

查看识别后的试题状态，如果有识别异常，可根据异常提示修改左侧内容。修改后点击“识别”刷新预览内容。

点击“**查看导入样例**”，按照标准样例格式为试题添加标签，可提高识别的准确率。

ITEST智能测评云平台

上传文档 期末考试试卷1

查看导入样例 | 查看注意事项

【资源文本】

Friday is likely to be the busiest day of the year, with air traffic controllers expecting to handle more than 8,800 flights—a record number.

They have called for an acute modernization in the way aircraft are guided across UK airspace.

It comes as the government launches a discussion to shape the UK's industry for the next 30 years.

Air traffic controllers expect to manage a record 770,000 flights in UK airspace over the summer—40,000 more than last year.

But the ability of the UK's National Air Traffic Control Service to deal with this surge is being stretched to the limit, it is claimed.

The Department for Transport estimates that, if airspace management remains unchanged, there will be 3,100 days' worth of flight delays by 2030—that is 50 times the amount seen in 2015—along with 8,000 flight cancellations a year.

(148 words)

1. What is the news report mainly about?

A) An acute modernization of aircraft.

B) Widespread flight delays.

C) Crowded skies over the UK.

D) Development of the UK's flight industry.

【答案】C

识别到 2 道试题。其中 1 道存在异常

全部展开 | 全部收起

确定导入

Part 1 Listening Comprehension

Section A

长对话1 诊断提示

长对话2

长对话3

Section A

长对话1 诊断提示

长对话2

长对话3

试卷导入样例

Part 1 Listening Compre

Section A

段落听写1 (1题10分)[1]

短对话1 (1题1分)[2]

短对话2 (1题1分)[3]

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短对话1 (3题3分)[4-6]

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Part 2 Cloze

完型填空 (10题10分)[10-19]

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词汇语法1 (1题1分)[20]

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词汇语法3 (1题1分)[22]

词汇语法4 (1题1分)[23]

词汇语法5 (1题1分)[24]

导入样例 > 长对话

【资源文本】

Friday is likely to be the busiest day of the year, with air traffic controllers expecting to handle more than 8,800 flights—a record number.

It comes as the government launches a discussion to shape the UK's industry for the next 30 years.

Air traffic controllers expect to manage a record 770,000 flights in UK airspace over the summer—40,000 more than last year. But the ability of the UK's National Air Traffic Control Service to deal with this surge is being stretched to the limit, it is claimed.

1. What is the news report mainly about?

A) An acute modernization of aircraft.

B) Widespread flight delays.

C) Crowded skies over the UK.


D) Development of the UK's flight industry.

【答案】C

【解析】音频开头介绍到，在周五，空中交通管制员所要管控的航班可能超过8,800架次，创历史新高。后面又进一步介绍到英国上空拥挤的飞行状况，所以选C。

关闭

试卷识别完成，确认导入后，进入组卷页面，此时可以对试题继续编辑。

 iTEST智能测评云平台

第一步 填写属性    第二步 设置模板    **第三步 组卷**    第四步 试卷预览与检测

组卷进度: 3/16    4%    试卷ID: 2000001    总分0; 目录0个; 题目0个; 总小题0个

Part 1 Listening Compre
 

Section A
 

段落听写1 (1题10分)[1]
 短对话1 (1题1分)[2]
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词汇语法1 (1题1分)[20]
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Part 4 Reading
 

阅读理解1 (1题1分)[27-31]
 阅读理解2 (1题1分)[32-36]
 阅读理解3 (1题1分)[37-41]

**Part I > 段落听写1**

试题入库
 期末考试题库1

难度 未知    年份 2019    试题来源 原创

标签 本选题下还没有标签, 点击添加标签

资源文本 What time is it now?

音频资源 点击上传

参考答案

试题解析

[转为题库选题](#)

默认为试卷的题库, 可以换为其他题库

暂存一下    完成并发布

上一步    下一步

## 试卷检测

通过题库选题或整卷录入的方式生成的试卷，在组卷流程的最后一步均需要进行试卷预览和检测。

检测的内容包括：**1.各题型录入是否正确；2.音频和文本是否对应、播放次数是否正确（可点击播放条跳转检查音频内容）；3.考试界面显示是否正常；4.试题内容是否完整。**

如试卷检测中发现录题或模板设置问题，可返回上一步进行修改。



iTEST

姓名: 张冬冬  
用户名: admin

答题卡

Part II Listening Co...

Section A

预览完成

Directions:

*In this section, you will hear three news reports. At the end of each news report, you will hear two or three questions. Both the news report and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D).*

长对话1

05:40 (本试卷音频时长共15分)

1.

☐

A. Verizon's agreement to purchase Yahoo.

☐

B. Yahoo's investments in Alibaba.

☐

C. Yahoo's transfer of shareholders.

☐

D. Verizon's cooperation with The Daily Mail.

2.

☐

A. It is now facing serious financial difficulty.

☐

B. It will sell Yahoo Japan and some of its patents.

☐

C. It has about one billion active users every day.☐

上一题

下一题

1 / 40