

湖南教师招聘笔试考试 英语专业知识精选题 答案及解析

一、单选题

1.选 A。

【解析】本题考查冠词。来自名校的大学生,并没有特指哪个名校,哪个毕业生,表示泛指。

2.选 C。

【解析】本题考查虚拟语气。would rather 后虚拟语气,与过去事实相反,用过去时。 3.选 D。

【解析】考查虚拟语气倒装句。主句的谓语动词是 would not have been ,说明与过去事实相反,从句则可以用 if he had caught the morning train,当 if 从句中有 were、had 或者 should 时,在可以省略 if,把 were、had 或者 should 放在句首构成倒装句形式。本句中含有 had,所以不用 if 时,就变成了 Had he caught the morning train。所以选 D。

4.选 C。

【解析】本题考查情态动词。句意:通常南京的春天是温暖的,但是有时它可能是非常寒冷的。must,can(could),may(might)可以表示猜测,must表示肯定猜测,用于肯定句,肯定……,一定……;can't,表示否定猜测,肯定不……,另外 can(could),may(might),表示可能性猜测,可能……。根据句意,故选 C。

5.选 D。

【解析】本题考查情景对话题。句意为,得知别人要参加比赛,只有 D 最合适。



6.选 A。

【解析】本题考查连词。有些人喜欢狗,而其他人喜欢猫.A:而;B:另外;C:因此;D:当...的时候.根据句意"有些人喜欢狗,而其他人喜欢猫"及所给选项分析可知,本题答案为A选项;其余选项均不符合题意。

7.选 A。

【解析】本题考查连词。你法语很好,然而你能做得更好.A:然而;B:但是;C:相反;D:那么.根据句意"你法语很好,然而你能做得更好"及所给选项分析可知 C、D 选项直接排除;B选项 but"但是"后面与句子之间没有逗号,故排除;A选项 however "然而"与句子之间需要使用逗号隔开,符合用法及句意.综上,本题答案为 A 选项。

8.选 B。

【解析】本题考查表语从句。 - - 你昨天为什么没有去看电影? - - 因为我生病了 . 分析句子的结构可知,be 动词 was 后面为一个完整的句子 I was ill , 所以用 that 来引导 , 因为本句的主语就是 The reason , 所以再用 because 来引导表语从句则显得重复 , 可排除 ; 故选 B。

9.选 A。

【解析】本题考查定语从句。Henry 为足球迷们建造了一间俱乐部,他邀请了所有的朋友参加这个俱乐部。分析句子的结构可知,本句为介词+关系代词引导一个非限制性定语从句,修饰先行词 a club,根据定语从句中的动词 invite 的用法 invite sb to a club 可知,该句应该使用 to+which 来引导该从句,故选 A。

10.选 C。

【解析】本题考查动词。你难以想象这位妇女经历了怎样的困难才将她的孩子抚养大。 分析该句结构,the woman had her children.为修饰先行词 the difficulty 的定语从句,



又根据固定结构 have difficulty doing sth. "做某事有困难"可知,答案应为 C。

11.选 B。

【解析】本题考查状语从句。当一扇幸福之门关闭时,会有另一扇门打开,但是我们总是花费很长的时间在关闭的门上,以至于我们没有看到那扇已经为我们敞开的门。分析本句的结构可知,本句实际上包含一个句型结构: so+adj+that+结果状语从句,意思是我们过久的关注那扇为我们关闭的幸福之门,故选 B。

12.选 C。

【解析】本题考查非谓语动词。 - - 现在你想见谁? - - 那个自称李先生的人 . 分析句子的结构可知,the man 与 call himself Mr. Li 之间为逻辑上的主谓关系,因此需要使用现在分词短语作定语,修饰名词 the man;第二句话实际上是一个省略句,完整的形式应该是 I want to see the man calling himself Mr. Li at the moment,故选 C。

13.选 C。

【解析】本题考查时态。Mary 和她姐姐(妹妹)一起在中国学习。A:现在进行时;B:现在完成时;C:一般现在时(三单形式);D:一般现在时(原形)。首先需要明确的是"A as well as B"这样的结构作主语时,句子的实际主语为 A;故本句的主句为三单形式的 Mary,因此 A、B、D 选项直接排除。本题没有明显的时间截点,故使用一般现在时即可。综上,本题答案为 C 选项。

14.选 A。

【解析】本题考查时态。到他大学毕业时,只要他从事一份兼职工作,他将会获得大量的工作机会。根据句中的时间状语 By the time he leaves university 可知,这是截止到将来的某个时刻已经发生的动作,所以用现在完成时,故选 A。

15.选 C。



【解析】本题考查宾语从句。他告诉我说前一天他就来了,然后他将在这里呆一个星期。在宾语从句中,第一个宾语从句的引导词 that 可以省略,但是从第二个宾语从句开始,引导词 that 是不可省略的,故选 C。

16.选 D。

【解析】本题考查语言交际。 - - 好久没有看到你了!你还在青岛工作吗? - - 不,不在了.我不在那里工作已经有两年了。下文的回答是对一般现在时态的一般疑问句的回答,排除 A、C 项; since+可延续动词,表示动作的终止,所以是没在青岛工作了。排除 B 项,只有 D 项正确。

17.选 A。

【解析】本题考查倒装句。站在 George 前面的是三次因为吸毒逮捕他的警察。本题是把地点状语 before 提前至句首,句子的主语是名词 the policeman,使用全部倒装的形式,后面的定语从句 who had arrested him three times for drug - taking 是修饰 the policeman,故 A 项正确。

18.选 C。

【解析】本题考查时态。根据后半部分语境,要赶下一辆火车,所以,火车已经开走了。 选择现在完成时。

19.选 B。

【解析】本题考查状语从句。根据语境,无论我什么时候做演讲,都会感到非常的紧张。 20.选 C。

【解析】本题考查非谓语动词。根据语境,此处应用 to do 不定式表达停车的目的。 所以答案选择 C。

21.选 D。



【解析】本题考查主语从句。根据语境,it 做形式主语,后面从句完整,用 that 进行引导。所以答案选择 D。

22.选 C

【解析】考查连接代词。Whichever 无论哪个;however 无论如何;whatever 无论什么;whoever 无论谁。根据句意:为了救她的命,我们已经做好了一切准备。故选 C。

23.选 A

【解析】考察现在分词。To see 表目的; Seen 表被动; Seeing 表主动; 句意:看到 她将要睡觉,我问她是否想要把那个娃娃放到她的床上。此处是现在分词短语做伴随状语,故选 A。

24.选 D

【解析】考察介词。At 某一时间,也可加地点;on 表示某日或某日连用的某个时间段。In 和 at 都表示时间,in 表示的地点比 at 的时间点大。故选 D。

25.选 A

【解析】主将从现。主将从现是指在时间状语从句、条件状语从句和让步状语从句中,如果主句是一般将来时,从句用一般现在时替代一般将来时。如果主句是含有情态动词的一般现在时,根据需要从句多用一般现在时,故选 A。

26.选 A

【解析】考察定语从句中关系代词的用法。句意为:这个女孩生气地看着说话声音很大的这个男人。在定语从句中缺成分时要用关系代词替代,whom为关系副词,在从句中不充当成分,that 指物,which 引导非限制性定语从句。故选 A。

27.选 B



【解析】从原题中的 I didn't hear the phone.这一信息可以判断出,用 must have done 表示过去事实的准确的肯定猜测。 must be 是对现在情况的肯定猜测;表示'应该是..'或'应该处于...状态, should have been 表示对过去情况的虚拟。

28.选 A。

【解析】动词时态。意为"每到午夜2点左右,苏就会开始说梦话,这有些打扰我们。" 由语境可知是经常性动作,所以用一般现在时。故选A。

29.选 D。

【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。根据被动可知,排除 A、C。而 mark 动作发生在过去,其影响力持续到现在。mark 的动作发生在谓语动词 think 之前,且应该是"被庆祝"。故选 D。

30.选 A。

【解析】to do 表示动作还未做,将来。

31.选 B。

【解析】此处 suggest 的意思为"表明",不是建议,所以不用虚拟语气(should do)形式,排除 C,D选项,因为主句的时态为一般过去时,所以排除 A,选择 B.

32.选 D。

【解析】本题考查错综时间条件句的虚拟语气。Tomorrow 提示后面句子是对将来事实的虚拟,故排除 B。第一空涉及了虚拟条件句的省略倒装,A 项不正确,故排除。C 项是对将来的虚拟,与语境不符。故正确答案 D。

33.选 C。

【解析】Had she come=If she had come, if 引导条件状语从句,可以把 if 省略掉而改用部分倒装。选 C。



34.选 B。

【解析】only 引导的时间状语 then 位于句首,句子部分倒装,需要加助动词 did。 35.选 A。

【解析】句意:他就是在他爸爸用石头建造的房子里度过了自己的童年。几个干扰项均有可能误选,主要是分不清为强调句型,或即使分清为强调句型,也分不清强调哪一个成分。第一空填 which,用以引导定语从句;第二空填 that,为强调句的结构词,被强调部分为 in the small house (以及修饰它的定语从句 which was built with stones by his father)。此题难就难在强调句型中套用了定语从句。

36.选 C。

【解析】考查状语从句的省略。题意:每天晚上,如果工作不累的话,我会花一些时间 遛狗。完整的条件句应为 if I am not tired from work,当状语从句的主语和主句的主语 一致且从句谓语动词含有 be 时,可省略状语从句的主语和 be 动词,因此选择 C。

37.选 D。

【解析】考查反义疑问句。当陈述句为除 I think(believe, guess)等之外的主从复合句时,反意疑问句部分一般应与主句保持一致,这是同位语从句,it 指代前面的 news。故答案选D。

38.选 A。

【解析】本题考查主谓一致。when and where 引导的从句或跟不定式连用时谓语动词用单数,再根据本题意思应用被动语态。

39.选 A。

【解析】I truly believe...是宾语从句。从句部分: beauty comes from within.不缺少任何成分,且这里不需要有含义的引导词,因此用 that 起到连接作用。句意:我很相信美



丽源自于内心!故选 A。

40.选 B。

【解析】人们高度评价了冒着恶劣的天气将乘客从危险中就出来的司机。先行词是 the driver 在后面定语从句中做主语 , 选择 who. "in spite of the terrible weather" 在句子当中做插入语。

41.选 C。

【解析】他童年时期居住的小岛离市镇距离遥远。定语从句中的先行词是"the island" 定语从句是"he lived in his childhood" 注意" in his childhood"是一个完整的状语成分"在他的童年时期"。

42.B

【解析】战争后,曾经是电影院的地方建起了一间新学校。Where there once had been a theater.where 引导的地点状语从句。



【解析】名词辨析。A. story 故事 B. proverb 谚语,格言 C. saying 谚语,格言 D. Experiment 实验,试验。根据后文可知第二段主要讲小男孩好心剪开茧帮助蝴蝶出来,结果却导致蝴蝶无法飞翔并且死亡的故事。说明帮助孩子避过所有的困境会产生致命的弱点这一观点。故选 A。

2.选 C。



【解析】动词辨析。A. Damages 损害 B. Burns 烧伤 C. Creates 创造 D. Experiences 经历。根据原文 The following story may help you understand how rescuing children from all suffering weakness.下面的这个故事也许会帮助你理解帮助孩子避过所有的困境会怎样产生致命弱点。故选 C。

3.选 D。

【解析】动词辨析。A. Hear 听到 B. suffer 遭受 C. Date 约定 D. emerge 出现,暴露。根据语境 A little boy felt sorry for a butterfly struggling to from its chrysalis 一个小男孩看到一只蝴蝶努力地从它的茧里钻出来,感到它很可怜。故选 D。

4.选 C。

【解析】动词辨析。A. Kill 杀死 B. Feed 喂养 C. Help 帮助 D. Rescue 营救。根据前文 A little boy felt sorry for a butterfly struggling to emerge from its chrysalis 一个小男孩看到一只蝴蝶努力地从它的茧里钻出来,感到它很可怜和后文 So he peeled the chrysalis open for the butterfly 小男孩把茧撕开。可知此处小男孩是决定"帮助"蝴蝶。故选 C。

5.选 A。

【解析】形容词辨析。A. Excited 兴奋的 B. Moved 感动的 C. Puzzled 困惑的 D. Depressed 沮丧的。根据原文 The little boy was so to watch the butterfly spread its wings and fly off into the sky. 当看到蝴蝶展开它的翅膀飞向天空的时候,小男孩是如此的开心。故选 A。

6.选 A。

【解析】连词辨析。A. As 因为,随着 B. Since 自从,因为 C. Before 在...之前 D. Until 直到。根据原文 Then he was horrified he watched the butterfly fall to the ground



and die 当他看到蝴蝶掉在地上死亡的时候,小男孩惊呆了。As 引导了一个时间状语从句。 故选 A。

7.选 C。

【解析】名词辨析。A. Power 权利 B. Energy 能量 C. Strength 力量,长项 D. Force 武力。根据原文 because it did not have the muscle to keep flying 因为它没有保持飞翔的肌肉力量。故选 C。

8.选 D。

【解析】动词短语辨析。A. come up 提出,出现 B. do away with 除去,废除,去掉 C. get along with 和…相处 D. break away from with 脱离,打破。根据原文 In fact, the butterfly's struggle to the chrysalis helps the butterfly become stronger 实际上,蝴蝶在在破茧而出时的挣扎努力使得它变得更加强壮。故选 D。

9.选 B。

【解析】名词辨析。A. Teachers 老师 B. parents 父母 C. Relatives 亲戚,关系 D. Friends 朋友。根据语境 Like the little boy, 49 too often want to protect their children 就像这个小男孩,父母总是想保护他们的孩子。故选 B。

10.选 C。

【解析】名词辨析。A. Case 实例,情况 B. charge 费用;指示;掌管 C. Name 名字 D. Course 课程。根据语境 too often want to protect their children from struggle in the 50 of love.父母总是想以爱之名保护他们的孩子。In the name of:以…的名义。故选 C。

11.选 D。

【解析】名词辨析。A. Friendships 友谊 B. Scholarships 奖学金 C. Relationships 关



系 D. Hardships 苦难。根据语境 They don't realize that their children need to struggle, to experience, to deal with disappointment, and to solve their own problems 他们没有意识到他们的孩子需要奋斗,需要经历苦难,需要面对失望,需要解决他们自己的问题。故选 D。

12.选 A。

【解析】动词辨析。A. Strengthen 加强 B. Require 要求 C. Get 得到 D. Achieve 获得。根据语境 Only in this way can children their emotional strength 只有以这种方式,孩子们才会加强他们的情商。故选 A。

13.选 B。

【解析】形容词辨析。A. warm-hearted 热心肠的 B. strong-willed 意志力强的 C. absent-mind 心不在焉的 D. cold-blooded 冷血的。根据语境 become and develop the skills necessary for the even bigger struggles they will meet throughout their lives 孩子们才会变得意志坚强,培养必要的能力。故选 B。

14.选 C。

【解析】动词辨析。A. Expect 期待 B. predict 预测 C. Survive 存活,经受 D. Avoid 避免。根据语境 Children experiencing sufferings can the ups and downs of life 经历了困苦的孩子们能够经受生活的起起落落。故选 C。

15.选 A。

【解析】形容词辨析。A. Add 增加 B. Adapt 适应 C. Devote 奉献 ,投入 D. Contribute 贡献。根据语境 it isn't helpful either in this case when parents lectures, blame and shame to what the child is experiencing 父母对孩子们经历的事情施加训斥,责备或者 羞耻感都是不好的。Add...to...:向...增加....。前文说父母干涉孩子们经历困难是不好的,



此处说父母对此施加训斥也是不好的。故选 A。

16.选 C。

【解析】动词辨析。A. Pretend 假装 B. Happen 发生 C. Tend 趋势,倾向于 D. Seem 似乎 看起来像。根据语境 Mothers to say, "Stop crying and acting like a spoiled boy. You can't always get what you want."母亲总是说"不能哭,要像个男子汉。你不能总是得到你想要的。"根据后文 words should be avoided 这类话应该避免。暗示母亲们总是倾向于说这类话。Tend to do sth.:倾向于做某事。故选 C。

17.选 A。

【解析】形容词辨析。A. discouraging 令人沮丧的,使人泄气的 B. Inspiring 令人鼓舞的 C. Interesting 有趣的 D. Touching 令人感动的。根据前文 "Stop crying and acting like a spoiled boy. You can't always get what you want."不能哭,要像个男子汉。你不能总是得到你想要的。可知,这些是"令人沮丧的"话。故选 A。

18.选 A。

【解析】名词辨析。A. Heart 心 B. Face 面孔 C. Sight 目光 D. Weight 重量。根据语境 Don't lose. Be brave! You will succeed if you try again 不要灰心,勇敢一点。再试一次,你肯定会成功的。Lose heart:灰心丧气。故选 A。

19.选 D。

【解析】名词辨析。A. Parking 停车 B. Smoking 抽烟 C. Drinking 酗酒 喝 D. Rescuing 营救。分析语境 Then comes the tough part—no and no lectures 然后就到了艰难的一步:不帮忙也不训斥。根据本文的主要内容可知在孩子们经历困境的时候父母帮助或者训斥都是不好的。故此处选"帮助"。故选 D。

20.选 A。



【解析】动词短语辨析。A. figure out 弄清楚 B. carry out 实施 C. rule out 排除;取消 划去 D. drop out 离开,退出。根据语境 Simply allow him to discover that he can get over his disappointment and what he can do to get what he wants in the future. 让他去发现他自己可以从失望中恢复过来并且弄清楚在未来的生活中,他可以做一些事情来得到他所想要的东西。

2

1.选 A。

【解析】我的公司想要提升我。根据句意,表示提升意思的动词应该是 promote.

2.选 B。

【解析】这就像你的老师告诉你,你已经做了很多然后允许你跳级。根据句意,表示做了很多 have done much.

3.选 A。

【解析】但是你需要离开你的朋友。表示离开意思的动词应该是 leave.

4.选 C。

【解析】这个问题使我整个晚上都感到疑惑。前面有 puzzle,后面应该加上 wonder 符合句意。

5.选 D。

【解析】第一次我意识到成年人需要作出的艰难的决定。成年人做的决定应该是tough。 6.选 A。

【解析】每天晚上我期待地等在电话机前然后告诉她我生活当中的每个细节。等待母亲的电话应该是迫切而期待的,所以用 eagerly.

7.选 B。



【解析】然而,一部电话不能代替她的存在。有时感觉很孤独。表示存在应该用 presence

8.选 C。

【解析】看着她又大又空旷的公寓,我意识到我妈妈自己在巴西是有多么的孤独。

9.选 B。

【解析】意识到,be aware of 意识到。

10.选 D。

【解析】就在那时我意识到她需要在家庭和工作之间作出的平衡。这是一个强调句,用that 引导。

11.选 B。

【解析】平衡家庭和工作用 balance.

12.选 C。

【解析】面对 face with

13.选 C。

【解析】你可以用热情和积极的态度充分利用你的处境。这里态度应该是积极的。所以是 positive.

14.选 B。

【解析】回到家里,我告诉自己我妈妈可以做的,我也可以做。此处应该是告诉 inform.

15.选 A。

【解析】如果她能成功在里约一个人生活的话,那么我也可以。manage to do 成功做某事。

16.选 C。

【解析】那么我也可以独立。此处根据句意比较容易区分。independent 独立的。



17.选 D。

【解析】我给自己设定比较高的但是可以达到的目标。根据句意,此处应该表示目标的意思。

18.选 B。

【解析】但是我永远不会忘记经验真正教会我什么。只有经验才能真正教会人们一些道理。

19.选 A。

【解析】牺牲最终得到了回报。pay off 取得回报。

20.选 B。

【解析】我们之间的分离最终是一种团聚。

3

1.选 B。

【解析】before 在..,之前,表示的含义是在考虑自己之前先考虑别人,对应前边的改变自我为中心。

2.选 C。

【解析】含义是不同的,做出改变,变成了不同于以前的人。

3.选 D。

【解析】改变,这个单词贯穿全文。

4.选 C。

【解析】学位。因为对应前文中的在大学里,只想取得学位。

5.选 A。

【解析】talk to sb 和某人谈话,因为前文说自己认为比别人聪明,因此几乎不和别人



说话。

6.选 B。

【解析】孤独的,没有朋友,正好对应下文的 It seemed as if everyone but me had made friends and was having fun.

7.选 C。

【解析】词义实验的含义,引申为一种突破,一种改变,对应下文开始做的事情。

8.选 B。

【解析】offer to do sth 表示主动提出做某件事情,更能体现出想改变的决心。

9.选 D。

【解析】 step 表示一种进步。紧接着,对应下文的具体的进步之处。

10.选 C。

【解析】注意 and 这个连词的作用,引文是并列句,因此注意语法的作用,使用 them。

11.选 A。

【解析】由首句可知,作者之前是个 self-centered person,通过一次经历发生了变化并对比自己的今昔,所以可得出是 Attitude (态度)的变化

12.选 A。

【解析】考察名词词义辨析,通过文章的 became.可推测出 old lady 是作者的 friend (朋友)

13.选 B。

【解析】考察形容词词义辨析,通过空格后面的 because she thought I was her daughter 可推测出 old lady 是非常高兴的

14.选 C。



【解析】考察动词词义辨析,通过文中信息得知 old lady 是一个病人,所以可推测出是来看望(visit)自己

15.选 D。

【解析】考察动词词义辨析 see 看,观察 explain 解释,declare 宣称 guess 猜测 16.选 B。

【解析】复合形容词的考察, she died,......but I was also very grateful to her.可知作者当时的心情肯定是悲伤的,选 heartbroken。

17.选 C。

【解析】对形容词比较级的考察,整篇文章在写作者的今昔对比,从一个自我的人变成现在一个乐于帮助别人的人,所以肯定是better,表示情况好转。

18.选 A。

【解析】考察动词词义辨析,作者通过这次的 experience 发生了好的变化,可推测作者想记住这次经历,所以选 will not forget,其他均不符合语境。

19.选 D。

【解析】考察动词词义辨析,作者通过这次经历使自己变得更好,所以可推测这次经历 "教会"了自己……

20.选 B。

【解析】考察动词词义辨析,通过文章可推测出与之前比较作者更"喜欢"现在的自己,选 like,其他选项均不符合语境。

4

1.选 A。

【解析】联系下文内容及"Family to Feed."可知这个人失业了,还要养活家人。故



答案为 A。

2.选 C。

【解析】那人手里拿着一张写有"失去工作,供养家人"的纸,站在冷风中。这种情景在超市外面并不常见。condition条件; place地方; sight情景,景象; show展示。显然唯有 C 项符合句意。

3.选 B。

【解析】十岁的孩子看到这个站在冷风中的求助者十分感慨,发表评论(comment)。 suggestion 建议;decision 决定;call 电话,均不合句意。

4.选 A。

【解析】由 "in the cold wind" 所提供的信息可以判断此人是站在超市外面的。

5.选 D。

【解析】pick 挑选。在商店里,我要求每一个孩子挑选一些他们认为我们"朋友"可能会需要的东西。故选 D。

6.选 C。

【解析】supply 提供。这里指商店所能提供的东西。故选 B。

7.选 D。

【解析】下一段 "When I handed him the gift card..." 一句已有暗示。

8.选 C。

【解析】根据前面"I thought about it."可知,作者他们本身带的现金也不多了(low on cash,即手头拮据)。easy 容易;low (数量等)不足的;soft 柔软的;loose 松散的。B 项显然符合句意。

9.选 A。



【解析】根据上文的 giving 以及此处语境可知,此处表达"把我们需要的,而不是富足的东西给别人,这正是我们需要做的",所以选择 giving。

10.选 D。

【解析】用"just(正是,恰是)"能够体现出作者此处的情感,即:突出强调"就是需要这样做"。yet 然而; even 甚至; still 仍然。

11.选 A。

【解析】为了省出钱来去帮助别人,孩子们纷纷宣布自己这周可以舍弃不用的东西。 declare ,宣布;share 分享,分担;ignore 忽视,不理睬;expect 期待。由句意可知答案为 A。

12.选 C。

【解析】联系上文 "They got apples , a sandwich and a bottle of juice." 一句可知, 孩子们给那个人的是食物(food)。故答案为 C。

13.选 B。

【解析】根据本段结尾一句中的"...he burst into tears."可知,这个人眼含泪水向我们表示感谢。sleepy 困倦的;watery 含水的;curious 好奇的;sharp 锐利的,敏捷的。由语境可知 B 项为正确答案。

14.选 B。

【解析】由句子结构可知,这是一个宾语从句。从句谓语动词 need 之后缺少宾语,故可将 D 项排除。再结合句意"我告诉他可以用这张卡为家人购买生活必需品"可知答案为 B。 15.选 A。

【解析】由全文所述可知,这是一次非常棒的经历,给了孩子们莫大的鼓舞。experience 经历;example 例子;message 口信;adventure 冒险。显然答案为 A。



16.选 D。

【解析】帮助别人,快乐自己。接连几天,孩子们都在寻找需要帮助的人。显然,D项 意思与语境相吻合。

17.选 C。

【解析】句意为:如果我当时告诉孩子们没有钱去帮助更多的人,事情可能会完全不同,他们可能就不会有这样的举动。suddenly 突然; vividly 生动地; differently 不同地; perfectly 完美地。由句意可知 C 项为正确答案。

18.选 D。

【解析】money 金钱。我们真的不需要给更多的钱。故选 D。

19.选 C。

【解析】综合前文所叙述的经历可知,我和孩子们帮助了一位处于困境中的人。in need 患难,急需,处于困境中,符合语境。

20.选 B。

【解析】纵观全文,作者与孩子们的这一善举让他们品尝到了帮助别人的甜蜜,正所谓"赠人玫瑰,手留余香"。故答案为 B。

5

本文是根据美国著名作家(Mark Twain)马克•吐温的故事改编的一篇记叙文。故事讲述的是"一块精美、走时准确手表最终成为废物"的全过程。选项设计上侧重训练学生的英语语感和词义辨析能力。

1.选 C。

【解析】for certain "无疑地,确定地",是一个固定用法,相当于 without doubt, for sure; for certainty 应为 for a certainty 才对。



2.选 A。

【解析】keep time "走时准确",是习惯用法,tell time "报时",observe time "守时",strike 表"鸣钟"时,常用结构为"strike the hours(每小时报时一次); strike 12 这种刚敲 12 点"。

3.选 B。

【解析】wind sth. up "上 (钟或表)的弦; 上发条"。

4.选 D。

【解析】set a clock / watch "对钟;对表;将闹钟等定时"

5.选 A。

【解析】as 用来引导表原因的状语从句。

6.选 D。

【解析】从上文中的 be pushed up 得知,手表的时间慢了四分钟,而不是快了四分钟。

7.选 C。

【解析】make sb . do sth. / get sb . to do sth. "使某人做某事" , 此题之后接了省 to 的不定式 understand , 所以用 make。

8.选 A。

【解析】(指钟表)快(慢)于正确的时间,常用 gain 或 lose。如: This watch neither gains nor loses.这表不快也不慢。go 只表示"钟表在走(时)"。

9.选 B。

【解析】 leave sth. far behind "使某事处于落后状态" , A、C、D 都是不及物动词。 10.选 C。



【解析】表转折,意为:我原指望他迅速将表校对,可是他要我一周后才来拿。However 是副词,常用逗号隔开。

11.选 C。

【解析】slow作动词, slow down"减慢速度"。

12.选 A。

【解析】通过上下文得知作者已经去过了两个修表匠,现在要去第三个修表匠那儿。

13.选 B。

【解析】 took sth. to pieces "拆开,拆散",在这里指把表拆成零碎。broke"打碎"; tore"撕毁"; cut"切碎"。

14.选 D。

【解析】介词 in 表示 "从当时算起再过多长时间"。

15.选 B。

【解析】 but 前有实义动词 do 时, but 后要接省 to 的动词不定式。

16.选 A。

【解析】keep(on)doing sth., 意为"不停地做……"。taking "拿去";bringing "拿来";fetching "去拿来";carrying "提起,拿起",无方向性。

17.选 B。

【解析】tell the time 指"能够看懂钟表上的时间;看钟表等而说出时间"。不要受中文影响而错用 understand。

18.选 D。

【解析】get 是连系动词,其后要接形容词作表语,可排除 A、C,再从逻辑上分析,可排除 B 项。



19.选 C。

【解析】cost 表示"某物花费多少钱",有"等价交换"之意。

20.选 A。

【解析】 another 表示 "另一个(与之不同的一个)" ; the other 表 "两个当中的另一个" ; one 表 "数量(一个)" ; one more "买了一个不够,还要再买一个"。

6

1.选 C。

【解析】 此空格处是一个转折的话语,破折号是用来表示一个很重要的信息。B 词意不合; A、D 不应用此结构。

2.选 D。

【解析】此答案根据前文的 "The doctors...run very well" 得出。

3.选 A。

【解析】答案"wouldn't know"表示"不会知道"。B表示"没有想像到";C表示"不应发现";D表示"不可能鉴别",皆不通。

4.选 B。

【解析】此句的意思是"别的小孩在那里玩(游戏),他也就(直接)进(跳)入他们的游戏圈内,无所困难或顾忌。"

5.选 A。

【解析】根据下文可以得出此答案,下文多次出现与本句意义、结构类似的话语,据此断定。

6.选 C。

【解析】答案 run 是本文的中心。



7.选 D。

【解析】根据下文可知,答案的意思是"加入(长跑)队"。后文有提示。

8.选 B。

【解析】动词 sense 表示 "意识到..." ; notice 表示 "(表面的)发现。"

9.选 D。

【解析】前后一致。

10.选 A。

【解析】 根据全句理解:"全"队都(训练)跑,但只有前七人可以……。all team不通。

11.选 A。

【解析】 "score points" 为固定词组, 意思是 "得分"。

12.选 C。

【解析】make 是个万能词 ,此处的意思是 "作为" , "成为……的一分子" 。词组 "make the team" 表示"入队" 。后文亦可印证。

13.选 B。

【解析】根据上文,他(一直)在训练,故这里自然是"继续"。

14.选 D。

【解析】根据全文,作者因担心才去看。

15.选 B。

【解析】此答案是根据情境判断得来的。A、C 不是用来回答 feel 的。

16.选 A。

【解析】词组 "run down" 此处意思是 "汗水流下,淌下。"



17.选 B。

【解析】词组 "look straight ahead"表示:目视前方。

18.选 B。

【解析】动词 call 此处意思是"宣布(读)", call the names: 点名。

19.选 C。

【解析】根据语境(only 一词)可知,其他选手应是高于他的年级的。

20.选 A。

【解析】此处 expect 的意思是"指望"、"期待"

三、阅读理解

1

1.【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句 "Applications like Google's Word Lens can translate words from signs and documents in real time" 可知 "signs and documents" 和答案 C 选项高度吻合。故选 C。

2.【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。在 Fast food workers 部分说了人工智能不能把客户服务问题解决的很好。在 "Sales representative"部分可以知道如果你所销售的产品差别大,价值高,体积小,那么我们的工作还是比较保险的,就是不大可能被人工智能代替。故选 B。

3.【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。本题的关键是要搞清楚 this work 指代的是 Field technician。



网络的进步使 Field technician (实地技术员)工作变荒废,符合整个文章的大意。故选 A.

4. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。在"Sales representative"部分可以知道如果你所销售的产品差别大,价值高,体积小,那么我们的工作还是比较保险的,就是不大可能被人工智能代替。but 转折后说,如果你卖的是体积大,产别差别小的产品,你就最好 polishing your resume, but 转折后应该和"you have some job security"意思相反,所以 polishing your resume 暗含的意思是你应该考虑换工作。故选 B。

2

1.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段 "She said being outside helps both children and adults in today's computer-driven world . 和最后 "It's really all about getting people outside and moving as well as getting them to recognize (认识) what parks and public lands have to offer"可知选择 C 选项最符合文章原意,既让人们远离电脑控制的世界,走到户外,亲近自然。故选 C。

2.【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三自然段可知网络占据我们太多精力,所以公园和开放的区域对于我们非常重要,对于我们的生活有很大的影响。故选 B。

3.【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据 national parks can be found in all 50states across the U . S . The parks had nearly 293million visits in 2014 可知 national park 在美国非常受欢迎。故选 C。

4. 【答案】C



【解析】细节理解题。根据 Some well-known Americans have filmed their own personal national park stories and they can be seen on National Park Foundation website 可知 C 选项最符合题意。故选 C。

3

1.选 D。

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章该部分的内容,特别是第一句话 "What a waste of time this question is." 可知这是一个毫无意义的问题,故选 D。

2.选 A。

【解析】推理判断题。comment 评论;discussion 讨论;argument 争论;debate 争论。根据题干关键词 anything but 绝不是,通读全文,根据文章的这几部分可知这是一场辩论性质的议论文,不是评论。故选 A。

3.选 B。

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一段的"This let Descartes write the famous philosophical phrase , 'I think , therefore , I am.'"可知该问题"我存在吗?"的答案是"我思故我在"。故选 B。

4

1.选 C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第一句"the general reaction was outrage"可知, 大众的反应是愤怒的。故选 C。

2.选 A

【解析】词义猜测题。 sought-after:(因稀有或质优而)受欢迎的,吃香的,令人追捧的。故选 A。

3.选 D



【解析】细节理解题。根据"put a swirling staircase underground and capped it with glass and light that did not touch, let alone hurt"可知选 D。

4.选 C

【解析】细节理解题。根据 "First, he as befitted a true modernist trained at MIT and Harvard, was for simple geometric forms, triangle, circle and square. On these he based all his buildings" these 指代的是 simple geometric forms。故选 C。

5

1.选 B。

【解析】细节理解题。由第一段第三句 "On the way , they must not...go into their competitors' lane(赛道)." 和本段倒数第二句中的 "...the cheeses used in the race are wooden ones..." 可知答案为 B 项。

2.选 A。

【解析】细节理解题。根据题干中的 Fiery Food and BBQ Festival 可以定位到文章第二段。由第二段中的"Every year more than 10,000 people head for the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico."和"Their destination is the Fiery Food and BBQ Festival…"可知答案为 A 项。

3.选 B。

【解析】细节理解题。由题干中的 La Tomatina 可以定位到文章第三段。由第三段第二句中的 "A week-long celebration..." 可知,La Tomatina 的庆祝持续一周。故答案为 B 项。

4.选 C。

【解析】推理判断题。由第一段中的"...the chief prize is a complete Stilton cheese weighing about four kilos..."可知 A 项错误;由第二段第一句可知 B 项中的 Chinese 错误;由第二段倒数第二句中的"...or any one of the thousands of products that are on show."可知 C 项正确;由第三段中的"...an exciting tomato battle as the highlight of the



week' s events." 可知 D 项中的 at the beginning of 错误。故答案为 C 项。

6

1.选 D。

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第二段内容可知,潘石屹发起网上调查,是因为他计划向地方政府提交《清洁空气法案》的提议(proposal),首先排除 A、B 两项;再根据常识判断,网上发起投票调查,是为了收集提议受到支持的证据,使其更具说服力,故答案选 D。2.选 C。

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第三句可知选 C , 雾霾导致呼吸性系统疾病的增长 , 尤其在老人和儿童中(抵抗力较低的人群)。根据第四段第一句可知 A 项错误 ; 根据第三段倒数第二句可知 B 项错误 ; 根据第三段最后一句可知 D 项错误。

3.选 A。

【解析】推理判断题。根据全文最后一句可推断出,举例是建议北京向英国学习,早日制定《清洁空气法案》。

4.选 B。

【解析】标题归纳题。文章介绍了北京持续出现的雾霾天气导致的严重危害以及网民们呼吁制定《清洁空气法案》,故 B 项符合文章主旨。

7

1. 【答案】B。

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的"...few people listen to it,because it's often quite dull or hard to understand."可知,很少有人听的原因是火车上的公告通常枯燥难懂。故选 B 项。

2.【答案】C。

【解析】词义猜测题。根据回答 "Yes,yyyyes." 可知,列车长有点吃惊。故选 C 项。

3.【答案】D。



【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的"...that accumulate from thanking people for something they' ve done, particularly when it's not expected." 可知,他可能会和家人谈论他得到的意想不到的感谢。故选 D 项。

4.【答案】C。

【解析】主旨大意题。本文一开始说火车上的公告乏味难懂,没人愿意听。可是一则公告却打动了作者,得到了作者的赞赏。故选 C 项。

8

1.选 B。

【解析】考察细节理解。根据 Rashid, stayed in a hotel for a short time while looking for a short time while looking for a house for me and our children.可知选 B。

2.选 C。

【解析】考察细节理解。根据 At last they had seen a half-written letter in the pile in which my husband had given his new telephone number to a friend.可知选 C。

3.选 D。

【解析】考察猜测词义。根据 My husband rushed to their home to find a kind family holding all his papers and documents.可知选 D。

4.选 C。

【解析】考察文章标题。文章讲述了作者的丈夫丢失的物品被扔到了垃圾箱,但是有一个好心的家庭却把那些文件等规整好送还给作者的丈夫,这些别人眼里的垃圾对作者的丈夫来说非常重要,由此判断 C 选项内容更能体现文章中心,故答案选 C。

9

1.选 C。



【解析】考察细节理解。根据 "We didn't know at that time there even was an environment, let alone that there was a problem with it," 可知选 C。

2.选 A。

【解析】考察细节理解。根据 Business people, political leaders, university professors, and especially millions of grass-roots Americans are taking part in the movement.可知选 A。

3.选 D。

【解析】考察细节理解。根据倒数第二段 In 1988 there were only 600 recycling programsAdvanced lights ,motors , and building designs have helped save a lot of energy and therefore prevented pollution .可知选 D。

4.选 A。

【解析】考察主旨要义。根据最后一段可知选 A。

10

1.选 C。

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段"It's considered the last great wilderness on Earth."的描述可判断南极洲受人类活动影响较少,故选 C。

2.选 B。

【解析】推理判断题。根据短文第四段"The BBC's Juliet Rix visited the frozen continent and asked herself if she should be there at all ,causing potential problems to such a sensitive environment."可推断旅游者是否该去南极洲还需要认真考虑。故答案选 B。

3.选 D。



【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段中的"...tourists have to disinfect(消毒) their boots to make sure no alien species are introduced."和最后一段中的"...and nothing should be left behind."可知 A、B、C 三项都是错误的。故选 D 项。

4.选 C。

【解析】标题归纳题。通读全文,根据对全文理解和 Rix 对南极的描述可知,答案选 C。

11

1.选 B。

【解析】文章出处题。根据第一段中的"a local newspaper reported"可知,这是一篇新闻报道。故选 B。

2.选 B。

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句 "Mrs Pethrick was standing on a river bank Wednesday afternoon when the saltwater crocodile lunged(扑)..." ,可知鳄鱼袭击 Mrs Pethrick 时,她正站在河边。故选 B。

3.选 C。

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第二句 "The doctors said she was suffering eight puncture wounds(伤口) in her right leg , a puncture wound in her left leg and a serious cut to one of her fingers." 可知,她右腿有 8 处伤口,左腿有一处伤,还有一个手指受伤严重。故选 C。

4.选 D。

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段和倒数第二段可知,Pethrick 从鳄鱼口中救下妻子表明他反应迅速,机智勇敢。故选 D。



1.选 B。

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段的"...to find out what they were really eating"可推断出,画线句指人类学家通过研究古人类的牙齿,就可以弄清楚他们的饮食情况。

2.选 C。

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第一句以及第三句可知,不同的食物会在牙齿上留下不同的印迹以及碳痕迹。

3.选 D。

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段第一、三两句可知,古人类牙齿的大小和形状并不能准确表明他们的饮食情况。由此推断,下文傍人属类人猿的例子是为了证明第四段的观点。

13

1.选 C。

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段的第一句话"Emma Brockes, a reporter with the Guardian, believes it is 'the bad influence of celebrity(名人) culture' that is to blame."可知,名人的不良影响增加了 Emma Brockes 的忧虑。故选 C。

2.选 D。

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第四段最后一句话 "He told the Daily Mail that young people now are 'affected by the close connection to the global entertainment network , which has turned ranking and rating people according to wealth and celebrity into an obsession(痴迷).' 可知,他反对人们用财富排名。故选 D。

3.选 A。



【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第六段最后一句话 "Dr.Strenger said that it is a process called 'active self - acceptance through a constant search for self - knowledge through life.'"可知,年轻人应该追求积极的自我接纳。故选 A。

4.选 B。

【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文可知作者主要分析了现代人崇尚娱乐明星、财富现状这一社会现象。故选 B。

14

1.选 D。

【解析】主旨大意题。文章开头介绍了调查的结果 "Teachers say the digital age has had a good influence — and a not - so - good influence — on this generation of American teenagers." 然后在下文再进行详细的叙述,故答案选 D。

2.选 A。

【解析】篇章结构题。文章开门见山提出主题,然后在第二段讲述电子产品所带来的好处,而其余三段都是介绍电子产品可能造成的问题,故 A 选项正确。

3.选 D。

【解析】句意猜测题。根据后面的句子 "It's something that really has to be taught and paid attention to , because in a world in which things happen quickly , you do need to step back , reflect and analyze the information you have." 可知画线句子的意思是:学生对于在线信息没有很好的判断能力。故答案选 D。

4.选 A。

【解析】细节理解题。从文章倒数第二段可知,学生们不努力学习是因为他们可以很快从网上找到答案。故答案选 A。



四、语法填空

1

1.答案 a

【解析】近来人们不畏风雨排起了长长的队伍就是为了获得一次唯一的机会-阅读。故填 a。

2.答案 inspired

【解析】句子原结构为 "The pavilion inspired by the new CCTV program "reader" first appeared in Beijing initially. "inspired by the new CCTV program "reader" "做定义修饰 the pavilion。

3.答案 inviting

【解析】at 是介词,后接 v-ing。

4.答案 is allowed

【解析】每个人被允许读三分钟,所以填 is allowed。

5.答案 more

【解析】周末因为出乎意料的人多,所以开放的时间延长了 3 小时,three more hours 就是增加了 3 小时,故填写 more。

6.答案 which

【解析】which will last about half a month for locals to walk in 是非限制性定语从句,先行词是 The reading pavilion。

7.答案 for



【解析】将要持续半个月可以让当地人进入的阅读棚已经蔓延到第四站西安。故填 for。

8.答案 fourth

【解析】leg 为单数,所以用序数词 fourth,意为第四站是西安。

2

1.答案 be considered

【解析】考查被动语态。情态动词后跟动词原形,从句意可知此处表示被动,故填 be considered。

2.答案 brought

【解析】考查动词的时态。根据前面的时间状语从句可知用一般过去时态,填 brought。

3.答案 tastier

【解析】 考查形容词。此处是形容词修饰名词,而 much 修饰比较级,填 tastier。

4.答案 to raise

【解析】考查非谓语动词。Be allowed to do sth 被允许做某事,是固定短语,填 to raise。

5.答案 Where

【解析】考查定语从句。从结构判断此处是非限制性定语从句,从句中缺少状语,根据 先行词 West Africa 判断填 where。

6.答案 by

【解析】考查介词。根据句意可知此处表示方式,填介词 by。

7.答案 Choice

【解析】考查名词。名词所有格后面跟名词,填 choice。

8.答案 Naturally



【解析】考查副词。修饰动词应该用副词,填 naturally。

9.答案 Preferred

【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处是非谓语短语作后置定语, prefer 和被修饰名词 dishes 之间是被动关系,用过去分词,填 preferred。

10.答案 and

【解析】考查连词。根据句意可知此处表示并列关系,填 and。

3

1.答案 benefits.

【解析】many修饰可数名词,故 benefit 加 s。

2.答案 needed

【解析】过去分词表被动做定语修饰 movements。

3.答案 their

【解析】略。

4.答案 are

【解析】gardeners 主语是复数,故谓语动词用 are。

5.答案 showing

【解析】enjoy doing sth.

6.答案 advice

【解析】advice 是不可数名词,一般用 a piece of advice or pieces of advice。

7.答案 widen

【解析】widen a person's community 拓宽人的交际。Wide 的动词形式是 widen。

8.答案 either



【解析】either...or...固定搭配。

9.答案 a

【解析】a great activity to do 一项重大的活动。

10.答案 and

【解析】the limits of natural resources 和 the importance of using them carefully. 是两个并列的成分。

4

1. 答案 which

【解析】which 引导的非限制性定语从句修饰先行词 Manchu embroidery。

2.答案 invitation

【解析】杨晓彤收到法国卢浮宫的邀请去展示她的作品。根据句意此处应该填写名词, 故填 invitation。

3.答案 were selected

【解析】超过 200 件作品被挑选参展。根据句意,作品是被挑选,故用被动语态。

4.答案 fourth

【解析】<mark>做为满族刺绣的第四代传人,杨晓彤从四岁开始就跟着祖母学习刺绣。根据句意"第四代"可知该处应该填写序数词。</mark>

5.答案 in

【解析】participate in "参与,参加",固定搭配。

6.答案 a

【解析】a symbol of... 为固定搭配 , "...的象征"。

7.答案 honored



【解析】feel honored 构成系表结构, 意为"感到荣幸"。

8.答案 has created

【解析】根据前面的时间状语 "since 1992" ,可知此处用现在完成时态。

9.答案 increasing

【解析】increasing 现在分词作定语,修饰 popularity。

10.答案 classes

【解析】杨晓彤在沈阳开设了工作室为当地居民提供免费的课程。根据常识判断不只是一种课程。

5

1.答案 who

【解析】此句句意为"根据圣经,全能的上帝给了他所创造的一切以名字"。这里为定语从句,表示这里的"全能的上帝"是"给他创造的万物以名字的上帝",所以应该用表示人的关系代词 who。

2.答案 In fact

【解析】此句句意为"事实上,名字是一个单词或者一个词组,人们用来表示一个特殊的人、地点或者事物的"。所以结合 fact,应该填入表示"实际上"的词组 in fact,并且在句首,注意大写。

3.答案 known

【解析】此句句意为"众所周知,人们的名字可以分为两个部分",所以结合句意和know,应该填表示"众所周知"的相关表达,It is known that。

4.答案 is divided

【解析】此句句意为"众所周知,人们的名字可以分为两个部分","人们的名字"是



"被分"的,应该是被动,divide的被动应该为 is divided。

5.答案 Usually

【解析】此句句意为"通常,当一个名字被给与的时候,其中包含着很多信息",此时usual 修饰一句话,应该用它的副词形式,usually,句首注意大写。

6.答案 to be

【解析】此句句意为"在许多男性的名字中有'伟',反应了我们希望他将来能够大有作为"。"希望某人做某事"是 expect sb. to do sth., 这里的成为, 应该为 to be。7.答案 in

【解析】此句句意为"在许多男性的名字中有'伟',反应了我们希望他将来能够大有作为"。"在将来的人生中",固定搭配,应该用 in。

8.答案 for

【解析】此句句意为"如此重要以至于许多人会为之牺牲他们的生命","为……牺牲……" 表达为 "sacrifice…for…" ,所以此处应该填 for。

9.答案 wherever

【解析】此句句意为"无论他们去哪里,家族的成员们都会带着他",wherever 引导 状语从句,并且后面是 he goes,表示无论他们去哪里,所以应该填写 wherever。

10.答案 to

【解析】此句句意为"我们可以追溯到我们的祖先","追溯"为 trace back to , 所以应该填写介词 to。

6

1.答案 which

【解析】此句句意为"作为人类,我们都渴望别人的尊重,这是烙印在我们的基因中的"。



这一句是定语从句,并且空格前面是逗号,只能用 which 引导。

2.答案 be respected

【解析】此句句意为"如果你尊重别人,你也会被尊重",个人是受到尊重的,应该是被动,所以应该用 be respected。

3.答案 in

【解析】此句句意为"它显示了在我们日常工作生活中尊重别人的重要性"。所以这里应该填"在日常生活中"的相关表达,此处为固定搭配,用介词 in。

4.答案 respecting

【解析】此句句意为"尊重别人给与他们信心和鼓舞"。此时的 respect 动词作为名词, 充当主语,所以应该用 respecting 的名词形式。

5.答案 who

【解析】此句句意为"尊重别人给与他们信心和鼓舞,尤其是不如你出色的一些人",这里的 who 引导的句子是一个定语从句,是用来修饰 those 的"这些人",是"不如你出色的人",所以应该用 who。

6.答案 In addition

【解析】此句句意为"此外,礼貌的语言可以在很大程度上可以提高他们的人际关系",根据所给词语 addition,并且表达"除此之外",用短语 in addition,句首注意大写。7.答案 mentioned

【解析】这里要表达的是"如上文提到的","提到的"内容是"被提到的",所以应该用 mention 的被动态,mentioned。

8.答案 be effective

【解析】此句句意为"如果你的尊重证明是有效的", "证明"prove...to...后面要加



动词原形,这里是系表结构,所以加原形 be,再连接 effective。

9.答案 into

【解析】此句句意为"把我们所讨论的纳入考虑中",固定搭配"把……纳入考虑中"为 take…into consideration。

10.答案 being respected

【解析】此句句意为"所有的人都喜欢被尊重,这是无可辩证的事实"。所以此处应该填写 respect 的被动,并且前面为介词 of,应该加 ing,为 being respected。

7

1.答案 rose

【解析】原句中表达的是"离婚的数量由 80 万升高到 121 万。"根据所给词语 rise,应当填其适当形式,因为说的是发生在 1997-2007 期间的事情,所以应为过去式,rise的过去式是不规则变形,为 rose。

2.答案 that

【解析】原句中 that 前后分别为主句和从句,后半句表达了 I believe 的内容,是从句,应当填写连接词,连接主句和从句。

3.答案 fewer and fewer

【解析】根据句意我们得知"适婚年龄的年轻人变得越来越少,因为在 20 世纪 70 年代实行了计划生育政策"。因为提示的词语为 few,根据句意,应该填入比较级,表示越来越少,所以应该填入 fewer and fewer。

4.答案 where

【解析】根据句意得知,此句为"现代社会是一个激烈的竞争随处发生的地方"。Where 起到连接作用,连接前面的主句和后面的从句,而后面的句子成分完整,需要一个连接



副词表明激烈的竞争发生的地方 故根据用法和含义
填写表示地点的连接副词 where。

5.答案 married

【解析】固定搭配,结婚为 get married。

6.答案 more and more

【解析】根据后半句所得信息,"现在的人们在找到合适的伴侣之前是不结婚的,并且在他们的爱情消失的时候他们会毫不犹豫地说再见",推测出"现在的人们把越来越多的重点放在独立和自由上",所以用 many 的表示变化的比较级 more and more。

7.答案 won't

【解析】根据文中的信息,知道现在的人们结婚率越来越低,所以本句的含义应为"现在的人们在找到合适的伴侣之前是不结婚的",所以,应该填写 will 的否定式 won't。 8.答案 hesitate to

【解析】文中句意为"并且在他们的爱情消失的时候他们会毫不犹豫地说再见",应该填写"毫不犹豫"相应词组,固定搭配为 hesitate to do。

9.答案 when

【解析】根据句意推断本句为"并且在他们的爱情之火熄灭的时候他们会毫不犹豫地说再见",所以后半句为一个表示"毫不犹豫说再见"时间状语从句,需用 when 连接。
10.答案 marriage

【解析】此处表达为"人们对于家庭和婚姻的观点",用 on 表示对某事的观点,应用名词,marry 的名词为 marriage。

8

1.答案 to succeed

【解析】本题为固定用法, expect to do sth 表示期待做某事, 本句句意为每个人都希



望能在他所做的任何事情上取得成功,所以答案为 to succeed。

2.答案 Unfortunately

【解析】根据此空放在句首且修饰动词,可知此空填一个副词,在根据句意,不幸的是, 没有人在他一生中都是成功的,所以答案填 Unfortunately。

3.答案 successful

【解析】根据此空放在 be 动词后,可知此空填一个形容词,在根据句意,不幸的是,没有人在他一生中都是成功的,所以答案填 successful。

4.答案 as

【解析】本题为固定句型, such...as...例如。

5.答案 discouraged

【解析】根据此空放在系动词后,可知此空填一个形容词,在根据句意,有些人变得气馁,甚至被失败打败了,所以答案填 discouraged,气馁的。

6.答案 efforts

【解析】根据本句所得信息,可知此空应填名词,且前面有 their ,所以此空填复数形式,efforts。

7.答案 to

【解析】根据文中的信息,知道坏事可以变成好事。此处为固定句型,turn to变成。

8.答案 with

【解析】本题为固定句型, deal with sth 处理事情。

9.答案 admiration

【解析】根据此空放在动词 have 后,作宾语,可知此空填一个名词,在根据句意,我 更敬佩那些被失败所激励,继续向前迈进,取得成功的人,所以答案填 admiration。



10.答案 stimulated

【解析】根据句意,我更敬佩那些被失败所激励,继续向前迈进,取得成功的人,可知, 此处是非谓语动词做定语,指的是被激励的人,要用被动,stimulated。

五、改错

1

【解析】Our English club was set up two months (1)<u>before</u>.There' re 20 members now. we (2)<u>met</u> once a week on Saturday afternoon. So far we have conducted a variety of (3)<u>activity</u> on English learning.

We held an English story-telling competition (4) in last week. The stories were (5) both presented in English, Every member took an (6) actively part in the activity. Two foreign English teachers (7) invited to act as judges. Many members said the activity benefited (8) us in many ways. Not only did it improve their (9) speaking English but also it brought much funny. They hope (10) much such competitions can be held.

1.【答案】before→ago

【解析】ago:常用于一般过去时,它所指的时间从现在算起,before:常用于过去完成时。如:Three days ago, I went to pay a visit to my aunt. But to my disappointment, I was told that she had gone abroad three days before.

2.【答案】met→meet

【解析】考查动词时态。根据句中时间状语 once a week 可知该处谓语动词用一般现



在时。

3.【答案】activity→activities

【解析】考查名词的数。根据 activity 前的 a variety of 可知 activity 应用复数形式。

4.【答案】去掉 in

【解析】考查介词。表时间的名词前有修饰语 last、next、this、that 修饰时,其前不加任何介词。

5.【答案】both→all

【解析】考查代词。主语是 The stories,又根据语境可知此处不只是两个故事,故用代词 all。

6.【答案】actively→active

【解析】考查形容词。修饰名词 part 应用形容词,故 actively 改为 active。 Take an active part in "积极参加"。

7.【答案】invited 前加 were

【解析】考查动词语态。第二段叙述的是上周的事情,故该处谓语动词用一般过去时,主语 teachers 与 invite 是被动关系,故用一般过去时的被动语态。

8.【答案】us→them

【解析】考查代词。本句主语是Many members, 故 benefited 的宾语应用代词 them。

9.【答案】speaking→spoken

【解析】考查非谓语动词。spoken English "英语口语"。

10.【答案】much→many

【解析】考查形容词。复数名词 competitions 应用 many 修饰; much 修饰不可数名词。

2

1.【答案】在 playing 后面加 an

【解析】考查冠词。固定短语:play a part in 意为在...方面起作用。因为 important 为元音开头,故用 an。

2.【答案】you→we

【解析】考查代词。根据前句内容,可知句子说的是我们的情况。故把 you 改为 we

3.【答案】told→tell

【解析】考查句子时态。全文都用一般现在时。

4. 【答案】 change → changes

【解析】考查主谓一致。knowledge 是不可数名词,作主语时谓语动词应用第三人称单数形式。

5.【答案】greatly→great

【解析】考查形容词。修饰名词 help 用形容词形式,故把 greatly 改为 great。

6.【答案】follow→following

【解析】考查动名词。介词 by 后面跟动名词形式, 故把 follow 改为 following。

7.【答案】they→which

【解析】考查定语从句。此处是非限制性定语从句,应该用关系代词引导,关系指代前句中的 ads , 故把 they 改为 which。

8.【答案】consumer→consumers

【解析】考查名词。根据语境判断应该使用复数名词 、故把 consumer 改为 consumers。

9.【答案】However→Therefore

【解析】考查副词。根据句意可知前后是因果关系, 故把 However 改为 Therefore。



10.【答案】去掉 with

【解析】考查介词。 help sb.意为"帮助某人",故去掉 with。

3

【答案解析】Though great progress (1) have been made in science these years, There are still many people (2) live in poor conditions. They make their lives by collecting and selling used (3) thing. Their children cannot go to school because they have not enough money to send their children (4) to there. Why you think so many people still suffer from poverty now? The answer lies (5) on the population explosion.

A president of a developing country once said, "It is <u>(6)us</u> who are to blame for the poverty because we used to 'produce' <u>(7)child</u> without limit. "Although <u>(8)this</u> few words sound simple enough, they have <u>(9)clear</u> pointed out one of <u>(10)causes</u> of the population explosion.

1.【答案】have→has

【解析】主语为单数,故谓语动词用第三人称单数形式。

2.【答案】live→living

【解析】 "There be+名词/名词词组+doing something"中的现在分词"doing" 所表示的动作和前面的人或物存在主谓关系,"doing"是现在分词作后置定语,翻译为"某人/某物正在做某事"。

3.【答案】thing→things

【解析】thing 为可数名词,用复数。

4. 【答案】to there→there



【解析】there 是副词,前面不能加to。

5.【答案】on→in

【解析】 The answer lies in the population explosion.答案在于人口爆炸。

6.【答案】us→we

【解析】强调句强调主语,主语依然用主格。

7.【答案】child→children

【解析】此处应用名词的复数。

8.【答案】this→these

【解析】根据 few words 可知此处应该用复数。

9.【答案】clear→clearly

【解析】clearly 副词修饰动词短语 point out。

10.【答案】causes→the causes

【解析】此处 the 表示特指。

4

In order to promote participation in outdoor exercise, our school (1) <u>had</u> organized an activity to climb the West Mountain on April 10. The moment we arrived at the foot of (2) <u>a</u> mountain, we set out for the top in high (3)<u>spirit</u>. We supported each other to pass the rocky areas (4)<u>on</u> the course of the climb. Laughing and cheering, we eventually reached the summit, (5) <u>there</u> we were greeted by the bright sunshine and fresh air. (6)<u>Viewing</u> from the top, the city was extremely beautiful. This event was very (7) <u>benefit</u>, for not only (8) <u>we</u> take a break from our heavy school workload, but we also learned <u>(9) what</u> to cooperate.



Therefore, we strongly suggest that similar events are held every year!

1. 【答案】去掉 had

【解析】本题考查时态。四月十号,学校组织了一次爬西山的活动。根据句意,组织活动是过去,所以用过去式。

2.【答案】a→the

【解析】考查冠词辨析。因为文中前面已经提到过西山,这里特指西山,故用 the。

3.【答案】spirit→spirits

【解析】考查名词形式辨析。in high spirits 兴高采烈,情绪高涨。

4.【答案】on→in/during

【解析】考查介词词义辨析。in/during the course of 在...过程中。

5.【答案】there→where 或者在 there 前面加 and

【解析】考查非限制性定语从句。Where 引导的非限制行定语从句修饰先行词 summit。 或着在 there 前面加上 and,使之变成两个句子,在语法上也是成立的。

6.【答案】viewing→viewed

【解析】考查动词形式辨析。句子的主语为 the city,和 the city 是被观察,所以用 viewed。

7. 【答案】benefit→beneficial

【解析】benefit 是名词,此处应填写形容词。

8.【答案】we 前面加 did

【解析】考查倒装句。Not only 置于句首,其后句子用部分倒装。

9.【答案】what→how

【解析】考查引导词的辨析。我们学会了怎样合作。故用 how。



10.【答案】are→be

【解析】考查 suggest 的用法。Suggest 表示建议时后面可以接 that 从句,从句谓语动词用 should do, should 可以省略,故改为 be。

5

1.【答案】wile→would

【解析】考查时态。本句主语中使用了过去时 thought , 说明从句中也应该是与过去相关的时态。句意:起初我认为远离家校度过一周会很艰难。根据句意可知在过去看未来 , 所以使用过去将来时 would。

2.【答案】stayed→staying

【解析】考查 固定句式。句式 spend...(in)doing sth 花费时间做某事,故本题填 staying

3.【答案】strongly→strong

【解析】考查形容词。在英语中副词通常做状语修饰形容词、副词或动词,形容词通常做定语或表语修饰名词。所以本句使用形容词strong在句中和系动词be连用构成系表结构。

4.【答案】or→and/so

【解析】考查连词. 句意:白天的阳光很强烈,所以我们很容易被晒伤。上下文之间是顺接和因果关系,所以使用and/so连接上下文。

5.【答案】lot 后面接 of

【解析】考查形容词短语。短语a lot of许多,大量;该短语既可以修饰可数名词,也可以修饰不可数名词。短语a lot通常做状语。本句中a lot of修饰不可数名词fun。

6.【答案】you→us



【解析】考查代词。根据文章第一句可知:我们要去军训。这样的军训对"我们"来说很艰难。所以要使用"us"作为介词for的宾语。

7.【答案】soldier→soldiers

【解析】考查名词单复数。名词"soldier士兵"是一个可数名词,本句中前面有all修饰,所以使用其复数形式soldiers。

8.【答案】look→looked

【解析】考查时态。本文叙述的是作者去看见军训的事情,所以要使用一般过去时, 过去式looked与tasted相对应。

9.【答案】how→what

【解析】考查宾语从句。本句中使用what对名词短语happy days进行感叹,how通常要对形容词副词进行感叹。

10.【答案】删除 been

【解析】考查语态。本句主语the experience与动词make us strong构成主动关系。 句意:我认为这个经历让我们更加坚强。

6

1.【答案】before—ago

【解析】ago 表示"从现在起若干时间以前",常与动词一般过去式连用。而且 ago 只能作副词。before 表示"从过去某时起若干时间以前",常与过去完成式连用。而 before 既可作副词又可作介词和连词。此处应用 ago。

2.【答案】go to a—go to an

【解析】go to a—go to an ordinary 以元音开头,因此应用不定冠词 an。



3. 【答案】Disappointing—Disappointed

【解析】考查名词复数。one of +名词复数,表示...中之一。故将 step 改为 steps。

4. 【答案】patiently—patient

【解析】此处形容词作补语,故改为 patient。

5.【答案】treasure for—treasure

【解析】treasure 为及物动词,可直接接宾语。

6.【答案】but—and

【解析】前后句为顺承关系,故改为 and。

7.【答案】are—were

【解析】整句时态为一般过去时,故动词用一般过去时。

8.【答案】student—students

【解析】one of the +复数动词,固定结构,故改为 students。

9.【答案】that—which

【解析】非限制性定语从句的引导词是 which。

10.【答案】what—not what

【解析】not...but...不是...而是...常用结构,故加not。

7

1. 【答案】disappointment—disappointing

【解析】考查形容词。是形容一件事,用形容词,没什么事比那件事更令人沮丧了, 所以用 disappointing。

2.【答案】加 that/which 或 cause—causing

【解析】考查关系词。可看成是一句从句,也可把 cause 看成非谓语动词,所以加



that/which 或 cause—causing。

3.【答案】a—the

【解析】考查冠词。上文已经提到是体育测试了,此处特指,故用the。

4.【答案】very—too

【解析】very—too 考查副词。Too...to..结构,表示太....以至于不能....,故用 too。

5.【答案】energy—energetic

【解析】考查形容词。Keep energetic 保持活力,用 energetic。

6.【答案】that—which

【解析】考查关系词。非限制性定语从句,故用 which。

7.【答案】was—is

【解析】考查动词时态。此处用一般现在时。

8. 【答案】vegetable—vegetables

【解析】考查名词。可数名词用复数 , 故改为 vegetables。

9.【答案】去掉 and/to

【解析】考查介词和连词。可以表示一个结果,也可以表示并列,但是两者不能并存。

10.【答案】 加 of

【解析】考查介词。of + n= adj。

8

1.【答案】whom— who

【解析】考查定语从句的关系词。非限制性定语从句中缺少主语 放把 whom 改为 who。

2.【答案】minds — mind

【解析】考查名词。根据句中 Luke 可知此处用名词的单数形式 放把 minds 改为 mind。



3.【答案】can —could

【解析】考查动词时态。根据语境可知文章讲述的是过去的事情,故把 can 改为 could。

4. 【答案】 去掉 of

【解析】考查介词。take out "拿出",而 take out of "从某处拿出某物"。

5.【答案】them—it

【解析】考查代词。指代不可数名词 bread 需要用 it, 故把 them 改为 it。

6.【答案】completely—complete

【解析】考查形容词,形容词修饰名词。

7.【答案】only 后加 a

【解析】考查冠词 worker 是单数可数名词,且此处是泛指概念。

8【答案】.thought—thinking

【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处是非谓语短语作状语,thought 和句子主语之间是主动关系,故用现在分词

9.【答案】honest—honestly

【解析】考查副词。固定短语: honestly speaking

10.【答案】but—and

【解析】考查连词。根据句意可知前后句是顺承关系,故把 but 改为 and。

六、作文

1

【参考范文】

Dear John,



How are you doing?

I am glad to hear that you are extremely interested in Chinese culture, especially Chinese Spring Festival, which as an important part of Chinese culture, has been attracting attention from all over the world.

If you want to come to China to experience Spring Festival, welcome to my hometown. We will together clean the house, wear new clothes, play fireworks, decorate the house, have big meals with my family. Recently Hongbao is becoming more and more popular in Spring Festival, in which some luck money was put by adults to give children. All in all, Spring Festival is a period of time to relax and have fun. I believe you will like it.

Yours

LiHua

2

【参考范文】

According to Skinner, a well-known behaviorist and psychologist, reward is much more effective than punishment in a teaching situation.

Be Rewarded with Rewarding Along with the development of knowledge economy and social modernization, increasing importance has been attached to education. When it comes to how to promote teaching and achieve desirable learning performance, people tend to have different opinions. Some firmly believe in such Chinese old sayings as "beating means love, scolding means affection "or" talented students are trained by strict teacher". Others prefer that reward is much



more effective and beneficial than punishment in a teaching situation as pointed out by Skinner, the well-known behaviorist and psychologist. As far as I am concerned, I'm in favor of the latter one.

To begin with, reward can bring out the best in the pupils. Frequently rewarded students are obviously more motivated and active in learning. It needs no further explaining that reward helps generate self-confidence and learning interest while punishment is held responsible for the appearance of anxiety, pressure and loss of interest.

In addition, teachers can also benefit profusely from rewarding their students rather than punishing them. The act of rewarding indicates that teachers' teaching plan has been carried out smoothly and the expected performance of students obtained. Inspired by such a positive feedback, teachers are bound to love teaching more and dedicate themselves more to the teaching career.

Beneficial as rewarding is, how to best carry it out is the key. One should bear the following in mind. Firstly, rewarding must be sincere and genuine. Secondly, rewarding should be given timely and never be postponed. Thirdly, rewarding should be customized in response to varied individual needs.

To sum up, rewarding serves as an indispensable part in teaching. Only when we realize the importance of rewarding and properly give reward can we be rewarded with the ideal teaching and learning performances.

3

【参考范文】



Dear Alex,

Hearing that you are keen on outdoor adventure. I am writing to invite you to join in an outdoor adventure club to be set up in our school.

As far as I am concerned, taking outdoor adventure will be beneficial to us in many aspects. To began with, we can enjoy the breathtaking scenery, which can keep us in a good mood. What 's more, it can develop our ability to live independently. Additionally, not only can it promote our friendship, but also it can build up our confidence and team spirits. Considering your interest in outdoor activities, I am sure you are willing to join in our club.

I am looking forward to your reply.

Yours

SINCE 2001

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4

【参考范文】

On Maintaining Trust



As an old saying goes, "It takes years to build trust, and a few seconds to destroy it." Maintaining trust is the most important characteristic that a person requires to be successful in life. Only by consistently proving to be honest can a person earn the precious trust of family members and business partners.

On the one hand, a parents' relationship with his children must be based on trust and integrity. If a father promises many times to take his son to a football match and cancels every time, his son will naturally lose begin to lose faith in his father' s words. On the other hand, in the business world, people with no trust sooner or later earn the bad reputation they deserve. I have observed how destructive a person' s dishonesty has been to his chances for success, and how his relationships with other people are purely superficial, based only on self-interest.

Trust is a very valuable asset, which is easy to lose but hard to gain. In the long run, an honest person will have earned the love and respect of the people closest to them, which, in my opinion, is the greatest measure of a successful life.

5

【参考范文】

A Famous Chinese I Would Like to Interview

The person I would like to interview is Yang Liwei. I would really like to interview him because he is not only the first Chinese to go to space but also one of the greatest astronauts in the world. I have long been interested in space exploration and I believe I could learn a great deal from him about it.



If I could interview him, I would ask him what made him an astronaut and how he was trained. I would also like to know how he felt in space and whether space travel is such great fun as I have read. Finally, I would like to ask a few questions about his personal life, which must be very interesting.

6

【参考范文】

City life and country life are two kinds of totally different lifestyle. As for the question: which kind of lifestyle do you prefer? I will choose to live in the countryside without any hesitation. The reasons why I support country life are as follows.

Firstly, I like the fresh natural food in the countryside. As we all know, countryside is far from the city. With less big factories and cars, the air there is less polluted and the traffic is not crowed. What's more, they eat what they grow and enjoy the real green food. People living in the countryside can breathe fresh air and enjoy a healthy life.

Secondly, I like the harmonious interpersonal relationship in the countryside. In the city, people always live in tall buildings. Most of them prefer to communicate with their friends via Internet when they come home after work. While in the countryside, it seems that neighbors are their best relatives. They are friendly to each other and are likely to make conversation at any time.

Finally, I like the natural sceneries in the countryside. Instead of tall building and automobiles in cities, countryside has large fields of flowers and huge farmland,



which bring people the happiness of relaxation.

To conclude, I think the country life is much better for people's health than the city life.

七、教案设计

1

【参考答案】

1.Teaching objectives

Knowledge objective:

- 1) students can listen, read, speak and write the following words and expressions: watched TV, washed the clothes, cleaned the room, etc.
- 2) students can grasp the Simple Past Tense, some verbs' variation and can understand" what did you do last weekend' ' then answer the question.

Ability objective:

Students can use the Simple Past Tense to describe the things happened in the past.

Emotion and attitude objective:

Students can talk to each other about the past things in English and learn to care about friends around themselves.

2. Teaching key points and difficult points

1) Teaching important points

The key words and expressions: watched TV, washed the clothes, cleaned the



room, played football, visited grandparents and the Simple Past Tense.

2) Teaching difficult points

The new words and phrases, students can use the Simple Past Tense to communicate freely.

3. Teaching methods

Text, computer, multimedia, cards.

4. Teaching aids

Blackboard, multimedia, tape recorder, pictures

5. Teaching procedures

Step 1 Warm-up and lead-in

Firstly, the teacher play the song Last weekend. Next, the teacher asks students how they spent their holiday, "how was your holiday" to lead students discuss using the present tense. Then point to our topic "last weekend".

Intention: The aim is to arouse students' learning interest and review the present tense.

Step 2 Presentation

Show some pictures to let students talk with each other. Ask "what does he do?", students can answer "he watches TV"; Then ask students "what did he do?" and lead them to answer "he watched TV". Then lead students to learn the new words and expressions.

Intention: arouse students' learning interest and help them to learn new words and sentences.



Step3 Practice

Activity 1 Pair work

Students ask their partner "what did you do last weekend" to get familiar with the grammar Simple Past Tense.

Activity 2 Let's chant

Read after the teacher and then ask students to chant together.

Activity 3 Group's PK

One does one guess. The teacher shows some prepared cards to let one student do an action, and let his or her partner guess.

Intention: help students to practice using words and sentences in past tense.

Step4 Consolidation

Activity 1 Make survey

Students can make a survey using these sentences "what did you do on weekend? I cleaned my home/stayed at home......" .

Intention: Help students to use sentences in real language situation.

Step5 Summary

Students summarize the language points they have learned in this lesson; teacher makes supplements and emphasizes the importance of caring about friends around themselves.

Step6 Homework

Make a survey about what did your family members do on weekend.

Step 7 Blackboard design



What did you do on weekend

stayed at home

watched TV How was your weekend?

cleaned my room What did you do?

washed my clothes

2

【参考答案】

1. Ability Objectives

Students will enhance their reading ability such as skimming, scanning and careful reading.

2. Teaching Key points

Help students understand the whole passage as well as the importance of protecting elephants.

Difficult Points

Cultivate students' reading strategies and improve their reading abilities.

3. Lead-in

Look at some pictures related with endangered animals such as panda, or play a radio about Animal World and then make a short discussion about what they can see.

【设计意图】通过播放影视资料,引起学生的注意,并激发其学习兴趣和学习动机。

4. Post-reading

Have a discussion in groups



T: As we all know, elephant is precious for human. Suppose you were one of the animal protectors, what would you like to do to the elephant?

【设计意图】设计开放性问题、培养学生创新性思维以及提高学生的英语语言运用能力。

5. Homework

Surf the internet for more materials about endangered animals and prepare a report about how to protect them in English the next day.

【设计意图】要求学生充分利用网络资源,拓宽其知识面。

3

【参考答案】

Teaching objectives

Knowledge objectives: Students can master the sentence patterns, like "How often do you do sth?" and "What do you usually do on weekends?"; Students can talk about how often they do things.

Ability objectives: Students can improve their listening and speaking ability after this class.

Emotional objectives: Students can arrange their daily life properly and love life.

Teaching key points: Students can read and use the sentence patterns in the class to make conversations with partners.

Teaching difficult points: Students can apply the language points into their life.

Teaching procedures:



Step 1: Lead-in

Brainstorming: "What can we do on the weekend?" . Teacher instructs students to speak out some weekend activities.

【设计意图】通过头脑风暴的方法,激发学生对课文话题的兴趣,激活学生的思维图式。

Step 2: Presentation

- 1. Students observe the pictures in 1a. There is a reporter interviewing 6 students about their weekend activities. Teacher helps students finish 1a.
- 2. Students are asked to listen and write the activities next to the correct frequency words, 1b. For the first time, students need to get the main idea of the dialogue. For the second time, students need to write down the words. For the third time, students check their answers.
- 3. Teacher explains the frequency words according to pictures to help students master the target language. always(100%) > usually > often > sometimes > hardly ever > never(0%).
- 4. Based on 1b, ask students some questions
- 1) What does the first girl sometimes do on weekends?
- 2) What does the first boy never do? What does he usually do?

Students can work in groups to discuss these questions.

Step 3: practice

1)Listen to the tape again and follow it.



2)Retell the story such as "Now we know the first girl sometimes goes shopping on weekends and the first boy never goes shopping..."

【设计意图】跟读录音,模仿语音语调,有利于学生口语的提升。复述故事,可以提升学生对文章的概括能力。

Step 4: consolidation

1)Students are encouraged to practice the conversation in 1c

2)Do a survey about their weekends and finish a chart.

【设计意图】鼓励学生参与课堂,将课堂所学内容进行运用,提升综合语言运用能力。

Step5: Summary

Students summarize and teacher make necessary supplements. Teacher stresses the importance of exercise and loving life.

【设计意图】学生首先自我总结,体现了学生的主体地位。教师作补充,进行情感态度价值 观的升华。

Step6: Homework

Homework1: finish the exercise in the book

Homework2: search for more information about exercise through the Internet and share it next class.

【设计意图】开放性的作业可以帮助学生了解更多的课堂相关内容,开阔学生的视野。

Blackboard design:

How often do you exercise?

Words: always, usually, often, sometimes, hardly ever, never

Sentence pattern:

- 1. What do you do on weekends?
- 2. I usually watch TV.

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Teaching Reflections

Weekend activities are closely related to students' life. They may be interested in it. However, there are some new words in the listening material. So the teacher should help them when necessary.

4

【参考答案】

1. Teaching Objectives

1) Knowledge objectives

Students are able to read the new words "environment, endangered, water food hunt, Research Base" and master the sentence pattern "More and more... are in danger because ..." and "We should protect ... from" . Students should also be able to use comparatives and superlatives to talk about the topic of protecting animals and environment.

2) Ability objectives

Students are able to use the new words and new sentence patterns to talk about the topic and communicate with others smoothly.



3) Emotional objectives

Students can foster their teamwork spirit through pair-work and group activities and develop their awareness of protecting animals and environment.

2. Presentation

Activity 1 Present new words

Present new words on the blackboard one by one with pictures and actions after showing videos. I' Il teach these words patiently and pay more attention to students' pronunciation. Then ask some volunteers to be the little teacher and read these new words one by one.

Activity 2 Watch video and learn new sentences

Show them a vivid video. After watching the video, students need to talk about the topic of protecting animals and environment, using sentence pattern: "More and more... are in danger because ..." and "We should protect ... from..."

Intention: arouse students' learning interest and help them to learn new words and sentences.

3. Practice

Activity 1 Golden finger

Students stare at me, if they see one finger, only read the word one time, if they see two fingers, read twice, but if they see three fingers, they can't read any words.

Activity 2 Guessing game

Invite several students to the blackboard, describe a kind of endangered animal using his own method, and other students in the class guess what that animal is.



And then they should practice the sentence patterns "More and more... are in danger because ..." and "We should protect ... from..." The one who guess fastest can get a small present.

Intention: help students to practice using words and sentences they have learned.

4. Production

Make survey

Students can make a survey using these sentences "Which animal is endangered? More and more... are in danger because..." . "What should we do" "We should protect ... from..."

Name	endangered animal	Why	Suggestion
Tom	cat		

Intention: The task-based language teaching methods are adopted in this step.

Through completing these tasks, students' comprehensive ability of language learning will be improved.

5. Blackboard design:

If we don't care about animals' conditions, we'll only live on the earth alone. environment, endangered, water food hunt, Research Base

Sentences: More and more... are in danger because ...

We should protect ... from



Intention: The blackboard will conclude the new phrases and sentence pattern of this lesson. This is exactly what the knowledge objective needs to be achieved. By looking at the blackboard, it is helpful for the students to get the main content of this lesson clearly and quickly.

5

Teaching Objectives:

Knowledge objectives:

- 1) Ss can master the basic skills of reading
- 2) Ss can master some key words such as, neither, surprise, etc.

Ability objectives:

- 1) Ss can use skimming and scanning skills to analyze a passage.
- 2) Ss can accept and decline a request politely.

Emotional objectives:

- 1) Ss can form a good habit of keeping clean and tidy.
- 2) Ss can develop an awareness of being polite.

Teaching key and difficult points:

- 1) Some key words and phrases.
- 2) How to make a request politely.
- 3)How to use reading skills to analyze different passages.

Teaching procedures:

Step 1 Lead-in



T: Do you often help your mother do these chores at home? Discuss them with your partner.

(do the dishes, take out the rubbish, old your clothes, sweep the floor.)

【设计意图】结合学生生活实际,提问学生,使学生参与课堂,可以激发他们的学习兴趣。

Step 2 Pre-reading

Look at the picture. Can you guess what happened between Nancy and her mother?

【设计意图】通过图片,引导学生对文章内容进行预测,为学生读中扫除障碍。

Step 3 While-reading

- 1. Skimming to finish 3a.
- 2. Scanning to finish 3b.

(TorF)

- (F)1. The dog wanted a walk.
- (T)2. I wanted to want TV first.
- (F)3. My mother didn't do any housework for a day.
- (F)4. Both of us wanted to do housework.
- (T)5. I understand we need to share the housework.

【设计意图】学生用心默读文章,体会文章的主旨大意,完成问题。仔细品读文章,在 脑海中形成文章的画面,可以加强对文章的进一步理解。

Step 4 Post-reading

Debate: Should students help their mother with the housework?



【设计意图】开展辩论赛的活动,可以让学生提升综合语言运用能力,增强学生的情感态度价值观。

Step 5 Summary and Homework

- 1) Students summarize what they have learnt in this class.
- 2) Teacher should emphasize the importance of being polite and helpful to their parents when at home.
 - 3) Review what they have learnt and make a role-play according to the passage.



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