

一、单项选择题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的，请将其选出，并用 2B 铅笔在答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

1. In the following four words, the underlined letters have the same sound EXCEPT _____.
A. door B. tool C. soothe D. choose
2. Everything seems all right, _____?
A. won't it B. hasn't it C. doesn't it D. don't they
3. They haven't seen each other _____ five years ago.
A. before B. since C. for D. from
4. A lot of friends advise him not to drink more wine _____ is good for his health.
A. that B. than C. as D. but
5. Children who are over-protected by their parents may become _____.
A. spoiled B. harmed C. hurt D. damaged
6. Steven _____ so much work that he couldn't really do it efficiently.
A. turned on B. brought on C. put on D. took on
7. Which of the following works is NOT written by James Joyce?
A. *Ulysses* B. *Dubliners*
C. *Vanity Fair* D. *A Portrait of the artist as a young man*
8. The rhetorical device employed in "learning is climbing up a mountain." is ____?
A. synecdoche B. metaphor
C. metonymy D. hyperbole
9. Which of the following words is hyponym of cat?
A. dog B. animal
C. fish D. kitten
10. Work in pairs and look at two pictures very carefully. Student A should not look at student B's picture and vice versa. Each one of you should describe your own picture to the other so that you can find out the differences between the two pictures. This activity is called _____.
A. information-gap activity B. accuracy – focused activity
C. decision-making activity D. word –bingo activity

二、完形填空题（本大题 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的，请将其选出，并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

In the same way that a child must be able to move his legs before he can learn to walk, the child must physiologically be capable of producing and experiencing particular emotions before these emotions can be modified through learning. Psychologists have found that there are two basic processes by 11 learning takes place. One kind of learning is called “classical conditioning”. This occurs when one event or stimulus is always paired with, or followed 12, a reward or punishment. It is through classical conditioning 13 a child learns to associate his mother's face and voice with happiness and love, for he learns that this person provides food and 14.

The second kind of learning is called “operational conditioning”. This occurs when an individual learns to do things that produce rewards in his environment and learns not to do things that produce punishments. For example, if a mother 15 attends to her baby when he cries and huddles him until he is quiet, she may teach him that if he cries he will get attention from mother. 16, the baby will learn to 17 his crying in order to have his mother more.

Every day, we grow and have new experiences. We constantly learn by reading, watching television, interacting with other people, and so forth. This learning 18 our emotions. Why is it that we learn to like some people and dislike others? If a person is nice to us, cares about us, we learn to associate this person with 19 feelings, such as happiness, and friendliness, etc. On the other hand, if a person is mean to us, does not care about us, and even 20 does things to harm us, we learn to associate this person with unhappiness, anger, etc.

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|-----|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 11. | A. that | B. them | C. which | D. what |
| 12. | A. up | B. with | C. by | D. from |
| 13. | A. that | B. so that | C. such | D. such as |
| 14. | A. drink | B. comfort | C. freedom | D. sympathy |
| 15. | A. always | B. sometimes | C. seldom | D. never |
| 16. | A. However | B. nonetheless | C. Instead | D. Thus |
| 17. | A. stop | B. increase | C. weaken | D. decrease |
| 18. | A. decides | B. generates | C. affects | D. effects |
| 19. | A. innovative | B. positive | C. conclusive | D. competitive |
| 20. | A. respectively | B. specially | C. hardly | D. deliberately |

三、阅读理解（一）（本大题 8 小题，每小题 2 分，共 16 分）

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的，请将其选出，并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

Passage 1

Oceans cover nearly 75% of the earth's surface. Based on the amount of light received, the ocean can be divided from its surface to its depth into three zones. Sunlit zone is the top layer, which goes down about 600 feet. There is rich light going through the water for photosynthesis to occur here. More than 90% of all marine life lives in this zone.

Twilight zone begins at about 600 feet under the water and extends to the darkest part, which begins about 3,000 feet down. Only a small amount of light can reach the water at this depth, the water becomes deeper, the water pressure increases, too. Plants do not grow here and animals that live in the twilight zone use their bodies to attract light. 90% of the ocean is in the midnight zone. It is entirely dark- there is no light. The water pressure is extreme and the temperature is near freezing. What can live in the midnight zone? The living things found here live close to cracks in the Earth's crust. These cracks give off mineral- rich materials from earth itself. Special forms of bacteria use these materials from the cracks for energy to marine. All other living things are nourished by these bacteria.

Living things in oceans have always been an important and reliable source of food the fishing accounts for 80% of the world fish catch. However, overuse of the ocean by man has led to the decline in population of some fish. Therefore, overfishing should be studied the problem in future scientific exploration.

21. According to the passage, three zones of the ocean have the following difference EXCEPT ____
- A. the pressure of water
 - B. the depth of water
 - C. the influence of fishing
 - D. the amount of light
22. Most living things in the midnight zone depend directly on _____ to live.
- A. cracks
 - B. mineral
 - C. the earth's crust
 - D. special forms of bacteria
23. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. There is no plant in twilight zone due to the increase of water pressure.
 - B. From midnight to sunlit zones, the water pressure decreases.
 - C. Some marine lives could exist with no light.
 - D. Darkness covers most of the ocean.
24. What is the main topic discussed in the passage?
- A. The relationship between the ocean and the earth's surface.
 - B. The division of the ocean's layers.
 - C. The living condition of marine lives.
 - D. The overuse of the ocean.

Passage 2

Some bad habits can actually turn out to be helpful. Through they may cause trouble most the time, yet, there are those examples when they seem to fit the situation perfectly. Some people have had bad habits of pointing out others' mistakes. They are always telling their friends or family members what they are doing wrong. It gets annoying for the person being picked on. Quite a bit of anger can be build up over this. However, they may come a time when they will actually point out the bad habit you have not realize before. They may stop you from making a huge mistake. You may be glad you hear their criticism, however.

If you complain too much, people will tell you that you have too many "bad habits". It does create a negative environment when someone is always seeing the worst in everything. However sometimes the only times you can get anything done are when you complain. Working too hard is generally a bad habit. It is bad for your relationship and it is bad for your health. You feel that you will not succeed unless you put in overtime. Mostly, it is not true. Yet, there are times when the extra work can pay off. This is true especially if you allow yourself to indulge this bad habit for the period of a short project. Breaking the rules almost always involves bad habits. On the other hand, some of the world's greatest scientists have broken the laws of the established scientific tradition. They did it against the rules they thought wrong or questionable. The world would be a different place if these people had seen afraid of having these "bad habits". That is why not all habits can be strictly labeled bad or good. It has to go by the situation.

25. The underlined part in Paragraph 1 means "_____".
A. blamed B. praised C. ignored D. startled
26. Working too hard may turned out to be helpful if you _____.
A. keep a good relationship with your parents.
B. pay close attention to your physical health
C. work overtime for a one-week research project
D. stay up late for a 6-month building project
27. According to the passage, which of the following statement is NOT true?
A. Habits can be simplified classified as good or bad.
B. Bad habits usually bring about serious problem.
C. All bad habits may become helpful on certain occasion.
D. whether a habits is good depends on when and where it happens.
28. What is the author's attitude towards bad habits?
A. Negative B. Objective C. Passive D. Positive

四、阅读理解题（二）（本大题共 4 小题，每小题 2 分，共 8 分）

请将第 29-32 小题答案写在答题卡相应的答题区域，超过答题区域无效。

Assessment plays an important role in ESL program. It teachers observe students and provide feedback as well as wh another. Teachers put in –class assessment to check performance student goals and course outcomes; students want to know w their progress as well. Assessment is often used to describe more broadly to encompass the gathering of language data, inc evaluation involves making judgments about the quality of course of action. It is an activity after assessment information

be made on pupils, instructions or classroom climate. For information collected has been synthesized and thought about, the quality of a pupils, performance during a term or a year.

Testing typically refers to those times when we administer
For the purpose of measuring their language competence.

Describe a systematic produce for the obtaining a sample

Determining the presence, quality, or truth of something : or a

Physical responses designed to determine knowledge

29. Give a very brief answer to the following question:

What does the writer intend to argue about assessment?

30. Give a very brief answer to the following question:

What is the relationship between assessment and evaluation.

31. Translate the underlined sentence in paragraph 1 into Chinese.

32. Translate the underlined sentence in paragraph 3 into Chinese.

五、综合题（本大题共 3 小题，第 33 小题 10 分，第 34 小题 10 分，第 35 小题 21 分，共 41 分）（注：本大题除部分有特殊要求的小题外，其他题目请用中文作答。）

33. 作为英语教师，掌握恰当的教学方法和技巧非常重要，其中，课堂导入是教学的主要环节之一，导入的成败直接影响着课堂的教学效果，请问课堂导入的作用是什么？（2 分）
请简要介绍四种常见的新课导入方法。（8 分）

34. 冠词在英语教学中是一个很重要的知识点，请根据你学过的相关知识回答一下问题

（1）对英语初学者讲解冠词的用法是教学的重要内容，下面例句分别代表冠词的不同用法，请简要概述每一例的用法规则。（6 分）

(a) *The Smiths* are going to another city next month.

(b) There is *a* cup standing on his table.

(c) Is this *the* picture you are looking for?

(d) I can't see the moon now.

(e) She is *the* best English teacher in my life.

(f) Would like *a* second cup of tea?

（2）本题第一小题的方法是从实例中逐渐总结出语法规律，请问这是什么方法？（2 分）

有的教师认为，为了规范小学生英语的准确性，要先系统讲解语法然后通过大量实例来学习，请问这又是什么方法？（1 分）请对这两种方法进行简单的评价。（2 分）



- (1) 根据本页内容，请判断教学中所学语言的交际功能是什么？（1分）要完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是么？（1分）
- (2) 本页内容包括两项活动：“Let's learn”和“Find and say”，每个活动都配有图片，第一幅图片在第一项活动中起什么作用？（2分）第二幅图在第二项活动中起什么作用？（2分）
- (3) 假设“behind”是生词，你认为怎样向学生解释这个词的意义更有效？（1分）为什么？（2分）
- (4) 假定你要为本页的教学内容涉及教案，请问教学目标是什么？（4分）
- (5) “Let's learn”在教材里涉及为听力活动，但真实教学中的听力活动可能会涉及到其他技能。假如你在教学中想用“全身反应法”，请问：“全身反应法”的英文全称是什么？（1分）主要特点是什么？（4分）如何用这种方法来组织“Let's learn”这个活动？（3分）

六、写作题（本大题共 1 小题，15 分）

36. Learning Chinese and English are both important for primary students. Then how to make a balance between them? Write an essay in no less than 150 words, using specific reasons and examples to support your idea. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

