

教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题及解析 1

三、multiple choice (1*10=10point)

Directions: There are fifteen sentences or short dialogues in this part. Each is followed by four choices marked A,B,C,D. Choose the best choice and fill in the corresponding letter.

21. Just a moment, I haven't finished packing my suitcase.

_____. It's high time we left for the airport.

- A. Go ahead B. Take it easy C. Hurry up D. That's fine

答案 C

解析: It's high time to do... 意味“该做某事了”根据题意, “等等, 我还没整理好手提箱”“_____, 我们该去机场了”, 由此可知, 横线处应填“赶紧, 赶快”, 及 hurry up.

Go ahead 意为“尽管去做, 请便” Take it easy 意味“不急, 慢慢来” That's fine 意味“好的, 没事”

22. Passengers are permitted _____ only one piece of hand luggage onto the plane.

- A. to carry B. carry C. to be carried D. being carried

答案 A

解析: “允许做某事”固定搭配“permit to do ...”故选 A, 整句意为“乘客只能带一件手提箱上飞机”

23. The young man couldn't afford a new car. _____, he bought a used one.

- A. Besides B. Otherwise C. Instead D. Still

答案 C

解析: 根据句意, “这个年轻人买不起新车, _____, 他买了一辆二手的”, 由此, 横线处应选填 instead, “替换, 替代”的意思, beside 意为“此外”; otherwise 意为“否则” still 意味“仍然”

24. What do you think of store shopping in the future?

Personally, I think it will exist along with home shopping but _____.

- A. will never replace B. would never replaced
C. will never be replaced D. would never be replaced

答案 C

解析: 动词后面没有宾语, 应该用被动 replaced, 排除 A。此处用的是将来时, 排除 B.D 两个选项。题目意思为“你觉得商店购物的前景如何”“我个人认为, 家庭购物会与之共存, 但是不能替代它”。

25. We got here on Tuesday afternoon.

_____ Why didn't you call us earlier?

- A. Good luck ! B. You did?

C. It't no surprise.

D. You're welcome

答案 B

解析：“我们星期二下午就到这了”“_____，那你怎么不早点叫我们呢？”根据语境，结合选项，应选 B You did? 意为“是吗？”，含有轻微的责怪意思，来了也不说一声。Good luck “好运”，It's no surprise“一点儿也不奇怪”，You're welcome“不客气”都不符合语境。

26. On receiving a phone call from his wife _____ she had a fall , Mr. Gordon immediately rushed home from his office.

A. says B. said C. saying D. to say

答案 C

解析：本题考查非谓语动词的用法。she had a fall 是由 a phone 发出的动作，应该用 saying 表示主谓关系。

27. You can't predict everything. Often things don't _____ as you expect.

A. run out B. break out C. work out D. put out

答案 C

解析：run out“用完，到期”，break out“爆发，突发”，work out“算出，实现”，put out“熄灭，出版”，根据题目“你不能预测一切，事情通常不像你想的那样”，用 work out 表示实现，事情的结果。

28. My teacher says she's canceling the class play. I just can't understand.

_____. You were looking forward to it.

A. It doesn't matter B. It's very unwise of her
C. Don't worry about it D. You must be disappointed

答案 D

解析：根据题目“老师取消了课堂表演，我很难理解”“_____。你是如此地期待表演”，结合选项，此处应选 D，“你肯定失望极了”。It doesn't matter “没关系，不要紧” It's very unwise of her“她太不明智了”，Don't worry about it “别担心”都不符合语境。

29. The two girls are so alike that strangers find _____ difficult to tell one from the other.

A. it B. them C. her D. that

答案 A

解析：it 做形式宾语，真正的宾语是后文中的“to tell one from the other”。

30. They are broadening the bridge to _____ the flow of traffic.

A. put off B. speed up C. turn on d. work out

答案 B

解析：put off“推迟，阻止”，speed up“加速”，turn on“打开，发动”，work out“算出，弄出，实现”，根据题意可得，扩宽桥梁应该是为了加速交通流，故选 B。

四、Reading Comprehension(1×10=10 points)

Directions: In this part there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the best answer and fill in the corresponding letter.

A

Can dogs and cats live in perfect harmony in the same home? People who are thinking about adopting a dog as a friend for their cats are worried that they will fight. A recent research has found a new recipe of success. According to the study, if the cat is adopted before the dog, and if they are introduced when still young (less than 6 months for cats, a year for dogs), it is highly probable that the two pets will get along swimmingly. Two-thirds of the homes interviewed reported a positive relationship between their cat and dog.

However, it wasn't all sweetness and light. There was a reported coldness between the cat and dog in 25% of the homes, while aggression and fighting were observed in 10% of the homes. One reason for this is probably that some of their body signals were just opposite. For example, when a cat turns its head away it signals aggression, while a dog doing the same signals submission.

In homes with cats and dogs living peacefully, researchers observed a surprising behavior. They are learning how to talk each other's language. It is a surprise that cats can learn how to talk 'dog' and dogs can learn how to talk 'Cat'.

What's interesting is that both cats and dogs have appeared to develop their intelligence. They can learn how to read each other's body signals, suggesting that the two may have more in common than we previously suspected. Once familiar with each other's presence and body language, cats and dogs can play together, greet each other nose to nose, and enjoy sleeping together on the sofa. They can easily share the same water bowl and in some cases groom (梳理) each other.

The significance of the research on cats and dogs may go beyond pets — to people who don't get along, including neighbors, colleagues at work, and even world superpowers. If cats and dogs can learn to get along, surely people have a good chance.

31. Some cats and dogs may fight when _____.
- A. they are cold to each other
 - B. they look away from each other
 - C. they misunderstood each other's signals
 - D. they are introduced at an early age
32. What is found surprising about cats and dogs?
- A. They eat and sleep each other.
 - B. They observe each other's behaviors.
 - C. They learn to speak each other's language.
 - D. They know something from each other's voices.

A 2011 广东高考真题

31. 【解析】C。推理判断题。根据第二自然段中的 One reason for this is probably that some of their body signals were just opposite. 一句可知本题选 C。

32. 【解析】C。细节理解题。根据第四自然段的前两句可知奇怪的是：猫合狗开

始学对方的语言。

B

The 2012 London Olympics had enough problems to worry about. But one more has just been added - a communications blackout caused by solar storms.

After a period of calm within the Sun, scientists have detected the signs of a flesh cycle of sunspots that could peak in 2012, just in time for the arrival of the Olympic torch in London.

Now scientists believe that this peak could result in vast solar explosions that could throw billions of tons of charged matter towards the Earth, causing strong solar storms that could jam the telecommunications satellites and interact links sending five Olympic broadcast from London.

"The Sun's activity has a strong influence on the Earth. The Olympics could be in the middle of the next solar maximum which could affect the functions of communications satellites," said Professor Richard Harrison, head of space physics at the Rutherford Appleton Laboratory in Oxford shire.

At the peak of the cycle, violent outbursts called coronal mass ejections occur in the Sun's atmosphere, throwing out great quantities of electrically-charged matter. "A coronal mass ejection can carry a billion tons of solar material into space at over a million kilometers per hour. Such events can expose astronauts to a deadly amount, can disable satellites, cause power failures on Earth and disturb communications," Professor Harrison added. The risk is greatest during a solar maximum when there is the greatest number of sunspots.

Next week in America, NASA is scheduled to launch a satellite for monitoring solar activity called the Solar Dynamics Observatory (SDO), which will take images of the Sun that are 10 times clearer than the most advanced televisions available.

The Rutherford Appleton Laboratory helped to make the high-tech cameras that will capture images of the solar flares and explosions as they occur.

Professor Richard Hold away, the lab's director, said that the SDO should be able to provide early warning of a solar flare or explosion big enough to affect satellite communications on Earth

"If we have advance warning, we'll be able to reduce the damage. What you don't want is things switching off for a week with no idea of what's caused the problem," he said.

33. The phrase "communications blackout" in paragraph 1 most probably refers to during the 2012 Olympics.

- A. the extinguishing of the Olympic torch
- B. the collapse of broadcasting systems
- C. the transportation breakdown in London
- D. the destruction of weather satellites

34. What can be inferred about the solar activity described in the passage?

- A. The most fatal matter from the corona falls onto Earth.
- B. The solar storm peak occurs in the middle of each cycle.

- C. It takes several seconds for the charged matter to reach Earth.
D. The number of sunspots declines after coronal mass ejections.
35. According to the passage, NASA will launch a satellite to _ _
A. take images of the solar system
B. provide early warning of thunderstorms
C. keep track of solar activities
D. improve the communications on Earth
36. Which of the following might be the best title of the passage?
A. Solar Storms: An Invisible Killer
B. Solar Storms: Earth Environment in Danger
C. Solar Storms: Threatening the Human Race
D. Solar Storms: Human Activities to Be Troubled

B2010 年上海高考真题

33. 【解析】 B. 概括归纳题，此题线索为第二三段的内容。
34. 【解析】 D. 总结全文，最后得出结论。
35. 【解析】 C. 可从文章第六段直接得出答案
36. 【解析】 D. 通读全文可知整篇文章讨论的是太阳运动所可能会带来的困扰

C

In the more and more competitive service industry, it is no longer enough to promise customer satisfaction. Today, customer “delight” is what companies are trying to achieve in order to keep and increase market share.

It is accepted in the marketing industry, and confirmed by a number of researchers, that customers receiving good service will promote business by telling up to 12 other people; those treated badly tell tales of woe to up to 20 people. Interestingly, 80 percent of people who feel their complaints are handled fairly will stay loyal.

New challenges for customer care have come when people can obtain goods and services through telephone call centers and the internet. For example, many companies now have to invest a lot of money in information technology and staff training in order to cope with the “phone rage”---- caused by delays in answering calls, being cut off in mid-conversation or left waiting for long periods.

“Many people do not like talking to machines,” says Dr. Storey, senior lecturer in marketing at City University Business School. “Banks, for example, encourage staff at call centers to use customer data to establish instant and good relationship with them. The aim is to make the customer feel they know you and that you can trust them – the sort of comfortable feelings people have during face-to-face chats with their local branch manager.”

Recommended ways of creating customer delight include: under-promising and over-delivering (saying that a repair will be carried out within five hours, but getting it done within two); replacing a faulty product immediately; throwing in a gift voucher as an unexpected “thank you” to regular customers; and always returning calls, even when they are complaints.

Aiming for customer delight is all very well, but if services do not reach the high

level promised, disappointment or worse will be the result. This can be eased by offering an apology and an explanation of why the service did not meet usual standards with empathy (for example, “i know how you must feel”), and possible solutions (replacement, compensation or whatever fairness suggests best meets the case).

Airlines face some of the toughest challenges over customer care. Fierce competition has convinced them at that delighting passengers is an important marketing tool, while there is great potential for customer anger over delays caused by weather, unclaimed luggage and technical problems.

For British airways staff, a winning telephone style is considered vital in handling the large volume of calls about bookings and flight times. They are trained to answer quickly, with their names, job title and a “we are here to help” attitude. The company has invested heavily in information technology to make sure that information is available instantly on screen.

British airways also say its customer care policies are applied within the company and staff is taught to regard each other as customers requiring the highest standards of service.

Customer care is obviously here to stay and it would be a foolish company that used slogans such as “we do as we please”. On the other hand, the more customers are promised, the greater the risk of disappointment.

37. We can learn from paragraph 2 that _____.
- A. complaining customers are hard to satisfy
 - B. unsatisfied customers receive better service
 - C. satisfied customers catch more attention
 - D. well-treated customers promote business
38. the writer mentions “phone rage”(paragraph 3)to show that _____.
- A. customers often use phones to express their anger
 - B. people still prefer to buy goods online
 - C. customer care becomes more demanding
 - D. customers rely on their phones to obtain services
39. What does the writer recommend to create customer delight?
- A. calling customers regular.
 - B. gibing a “thank you “note..
 - C. delivering a quicker service.
 - D. promising more gifts.
40. Which of the following is conveyed in this article?
- A. face-to –face service creates comfortable feelings among customers.
 - B. companies that promise more will naturally attract more customers.
 - C. a company should promise less but do more in a competitive market.
 - D. customer delight is more important for air lines then for banks.

C 2011 年浙江高考真题

37. 【解析】D。本题在第二段中找答案，第二段中出现了两类人，一类人受到好的服务会跟其他 12 人讲，而受到差的服务的人就会跟 20 个人说，所以受到好的服务的顾客会提升公司业绩。

38. 【解析】C。后文说了很多关于手机服务受阻的情况，引起了顾客很多的抱怨，所以让商家明白，对顾客满意变得越来越急需，故不选 A。B, D 选项是文中直接表达的意思，他是事件的表面情况，显然挖掘深层次的含义。

39. 【解析】C。第五段，段首就是 recommended ways of creating customer delight include:...。因为文本中出现 always returning calls，但是此处是回电话，而不是主动打电话，故不选 A；B 也有出现，但是商家送更多的购物券作为“thank you note”的代名词，也不对；D promising more，而文中是 under-promising，所以选择 C，就是此段括号部分的解释。

40. 【解析】C。此题选用排除法。a d 选项此篇文章并没有提到。bc 选项显然是两个截然不同的意思，再定位到 on the other hand, the more customers are promised, the greater the risk of disappointment.。

五、Sentence completion(2*5=10 points)

Direction: In this part you will have to finish the sentences according to the information given in Chinese.(One word for each blank)

41. As soon as he saw Grandma a little sleepy, he drew the curtains and left the room.(按原句意思改写)

Seeing Grandma a little sleepy, he drew the curtains and left the room at once.

解析：两句进行对比，我们发现原句中“he saw Grandma”信息缺失，那我们要把它放在句首来表达，就可用-ing 形式作主语，答案如上。

42. Nothing can be compared with our children's physical and mental health, is it?
(完成反义疑问句)

解析：含有 nothing 的词，反义疑问句中用 it 指代，因为 nothing 本身具有否定意义，反义疑问部分用肯定形式。

43. If you cannot go there with me, I would rather stay here idle. (改为简单句)

I prefer to stand here idle rather than go there without you.

解析：prefer to do ... rather than do ... 与其干 ... 不如 ...

44. “Don't always think of the past, just go ahead,” said Mum to her daughter.

(改为间接引语)

Mum told her daughter not to think of the past but go ahead.

解析：把 said 该为 told，再用句型 not to do ... but do ... 就可表达出原句意思。

45. It can't be shown to the public until we all agree with the conclusion of the investigation. (根据下面汉语意思完成句子)

只有当我们都同意了调查结果才能公布于众。

解析：根据原句形式，结合汉语意思，用 not ... until ... 句型可得答案。

六、Completion (2*10=20points)

Directions: In this part you will have to finish the short passage according to the information in it. The first letter has been given. (One word for each blank).

A recent poll (调查) on listening to a portable music player in the US found that lots of high school students and many adults have e _____ (46) _____ at least one symptom of hearing loss.

The poll was c _____ (47) _____ out by the AmericaSpeech-Language-Hearing-Association(ASHA).

R _____ (48) _____ showed that 28 percent of high school students and 26 percent of adults have had to turn up the v _____ (49) _____ on their television.

The poll also found that 29 percent of students kept saying “what” or “huh” while they were talking with people because they couldn’t hear things clearly enough. F _____ (50) _____, 18 percent of students and 12 percent of adults said they have heard ringing in their e _____ (51) _____.

Experts say more research is needed to prove a direct l _____ (52) _____ between portable music and hearing loss. They think, however, that these players are leading to hearing p _____ (53) _____.

Experts suggest turning it down and reducing the a _____ (54) _____ of time you spend listening to music on a portable player. They also suggest changing from earphones to larger speakers. Big traditional headsets are also h _____ (55) _____ than modern earphones.

答案及解析

46.experienced

根据题目，揣测题意：许多高中生和成年人都有至少一种听力损失的症状。开头字母为 e，可以想到 experience 这个词，同时，横线前面有 have，横线处应填动词的过去分词 experienced。

47.carried

根据题目，此处应为做调查，想到词组 carry out，再看横线前面有 was，此处应为被动 carried out。

48.researches

根据题目，调查显示…，调查一词可用 research，此外，research 前面无冠词，应该用词复数形式，加-es。

49.voice

turn up the v _____ on their television，意为调高电视的 _____，显而易见，调高电视的音量，应填 voice。

50.Furthermore

根据横线处的形式，此处应填连词，联系上下文，想到合适的词 furthermore。

51.ears

此处应填名词，根据上文 heard ringing，联想到单词 ear，人有两只耳朵，根据常识，此处用复数 ears。

52.link

根据后文提示，“between… and…”，想到名词“联系”，此处用 link 合适。

53.problems

根据上文，“lead to …”，“导致…”，导致后通常跟“问题、危害等”，想到单词 problem，另外，不同的人有不同的问题，应用复数 problems。

54.amount

根据题意，“减少通过便携式播放器听音乐的时间”，“the a _____ of time”应为一个时

间量，应填 amount.

55.healthier

此处应填一个形容词，从全文来看，文章讲了便携式播放器对人的危害，那么，原本文意表达传统耳机比现代耳机更健康，用 healthy 的比较级 healthier。

七、Writing (20 points)

56. Directions: for this part, you are allowed to write an English composition according to the following title “ My View on Fake Commodities” (150 words)

Outline giving in Chinese

- 1、假冒伪劣商品的危害
- 2、怎样杜绝假冒伪劣商品

My View on Fake Commodities

Fake commodities can be found anywhere in the market, which has aroused a lot of public attention. They have caused a lot of harm in society.

Firstly, fake commodities damage the consumers' interests. They bring about great loss in both properties and lives. Some fake commodities, for example medicine will endanger people's lives. Secondly, fake commodities affect businessmen and manufacturers, which will make business slack and disturb the balance of the market.

There are many ways to get rid of fake commodities. On one hand, laws should be enforced to punish those who produce these products. On the other hand, people should be advised how to tell the genuine commodities from the fake ones. Furthermore, customers should be encouraged to report to the relevant authorities in case they have bought a fake commodity.

In a word, if the whole society work together to solve this problem, I think fake commodities will have nowhere to exist.

分析题目：

- 1、 作文题目为“My View on Fake Commodities”，很明显这是一个议论性的文章，因此不可写成记叙文，这一点从后面的两点提示也可看出。
- 2、 根据题目给出了两点提示，可知文章为四段式：开头、假冒商品的危害、如何杜绝假冒商品、结尾。论述假冒商品的危害和采取的措施是本文的重头戏。

范文分析：

文章的第一段采用了开门见山的方式开篇，直接描述了一个现象“假冒伪劣商品随处可见”来引出话题。并且在段末引出了第二段的主要内容，起到了启下的作用。直截了当，不拖泥带水。

文章的第二段就详述假冒伪劣商品的危害，有两点：一、损害了消费者的利益，作者还举了个例子--假药来证明这个观点；二、损害了厂家和卖方的利益，扰乱了市场经济。

文章的第三部分，作者提出了三项措施来杜绝假冒伪劣商品。一是加大政府打击力度；二是教育人们如何去区分真假商品；三是鼓励大家踊跃举报假冒伪劣商品。

最后，作者提出了自己的愿景，呼吁大家行动起来，一句话结尾，言简意赅。

难点分析：

本文是个比较简单的文章，四段式结构很明显。唯一的难点就是考生要打开自己的思维，对于假冒伪劣商品的危害和措施要多分析，多思考。

- 1、对于假冒伪劣商品的危害，最好从市场的两个主体来分析，买方和卖方。
- 2、对于措施，可以从三个主体入手，国家、社会和个人。

这样可以避免重复，也可以做到面面俱到，同时逻辑也很清晰。

教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题及解析 2

一. 选择题

25. He is neither ___ European,nor ___ American,He is form _____

- A a a /
- B a an the
- C a an /
- D an an /

26. A ___ the 2008 Olympic Games will be held in Beijing is quite clear to the people all over the word

- A That
- B Whether
- C What
- D If

本题考查同位语的用法，同位语用 that 引导。该句意为 全世界人民都知道 2008 年奥运会将在北京举办。

27. D ___ coal, the most important natural fuels are the gas and oil .

- A Except for
- B Except
- C Beside
- D Apart form

本题考查短语意思

except for: 它的宾语与前述对象是不同类的两种事物

例如: The room was very cold and, except for Jack, entirely empty.这个房间很阴冷，而且除了杰克，完全是空荡荡的。

except: 指同一类事物的总体中除去一部分。例如: He gets up early everyday except Sunday. 除星期天外，他每天早起

besides:强调“除此之外，还包括。例如: She can speak French and Japanese besides English. 除英语外，她还会讲法语和日语。

apart from 在同类或不同类都能用。例如: Apart from the coat, the hat doesn't suit me. 除价钱太贵，这帽子也不适合我戴。

28. D No fault is attached ___ the bus driver for the terrible accident at the railway crossing

- A for
- B with
- C in
- D to

本题考查介词搭配

attach to 是固定用法，该句意为班车司机对这场严重的交通事故不承担责任。

29. This hotel ___ D \$ 60 for a single room with bath

- A claims

B demands

C prices

D charges

本题考查词语意思，claim 声，demand 要求，price 定价，主语是人，charge 要价
这间旅馆带洗浴的单人间要价 60 美元一晚上，根据题意选 C

30. Much ___ I have traveled ,I have never seen anyone to equal her in efficiency

A although

B as

C while

D if

分析: 该句的 Much as I have traveled 是一个由 as 引导的让步状语从句。相当于 though I have traveled much , 但语气要比后者强。as 引导让步状语从句，必须采用倒装结构，但不是主谓倒装，而是将被强调的内容置于句首。为了强调句子的某些部分，或是为了保持句子平衡，英语中常常使用倒装。

31. ___ **A** ___ all of us who are to night ,I would like thank MR.Brown for his talk

A on behalf of

B on account of

C In honor of

D In terms of

本题考查短语意思，on behalf of 代表，on account of 由于、因为，In honor of 向...表示敬意，in terms of 就...而言，本句意思是我代表今晚在座的各位向布朗先生致谢，结合句子意思
本题选 A

32. These books were very dear to him and he bought them at ___ **C** ___ expense

A considerate

B considered

C considerable

D considering

本题考查词语意，Considerate 体贴的，考虑周到的，considered 经过考虑的，considerable 相当大的，considering 就...来考虑，考虑的。结合句子意思 本题选 A.

33. None of us expected the chairman to ___ **B** ___ at the party .we thought he was will in

hospital

A turn in

B turn up

C turn over

D turn down

本题考查短语意思，turn up 出现，turn in 上交，turn over 翻面，turn down 拒绝
本题意为 我们都以为主席不会出现在聚会上，我们以为他还在医院 因此选 B

34. **B** of the boys in the class who have passed the test is to receive certificates

A Every

B Everyone

C Any

D Anyone

此题考查代词的用法，该句意为班里每个通过考试的男生都可以拿到证书。

11. you—pay too much attention to your reading skill, as it is so important.

A、 shouldn't

B、 **cannot**

C、 mustn't

D、 needn't

考查结构：cannot...too+形容词/副词。此句型意为“再.....也不为过；愈.....愈好”。也可用“cannot+<动词>+too much”或“cannot...+too many/much+<可数名词>/<不可数名词>”。

12、 Don' t do that again, ——?

A、 will you

B、 do you

C、 does you

D、 can you

考查：祈使句的反义疑问句，省去主语的祈使句的反义疑问句，疑问部分用 will you 或 won't you。

13、 The book has been well reviewed, but——actual sales it hasn't been very successfully.

A. in need of 需要时

B. in terms of 依据，依照

c. in place of 代替

D. in contrast of 相反的

考查：短语意思。in need of, 需要时；in terms of, 依据，依照；in place of , 代替；in contrast of, 相反的。根据句意选择 B。

14. It is imperative that students ——their term papers on time.

A. hand in

B. would hand in

C. have to hand in

D. handed in

考查：虚拟语气。表示“建议，请求，命令，要求”等主观意向的词语（n. V. adj.）引导的名词性从句中的虚拟语气。从句中用 should+V 原型，should 可以省略。

15. Michael is very good at each subject, and it is ——that he will be admitted by the university in which he has been longing to study

A. no problem

B. no doubt

C. out of the question

D. out of question

考查：短语意思以及句型搭配，no problem 意思是“没问题”；no doubt 意思是“毫无疑问”，

句型一般为 there is no doubt。。。; out of the question 意思是“不可能”; out of question 意思是“毫无疑问”。

16. It is necessary that the plan——before Thursday

A. were fulfilled

B. was fulfilled

C. be fulfilled

D. would be fulfilled

考查：虚拟语气。表示“建议，请求，命令，要求”等主观意向的词语（n. V. adj.）引导的名词性从句中的虚拟语气。从句中用 should+V 原型，should 可以省略。

17. You——all those calculations! We have a computer to do that sort of thing

A. needn't have done

B. must have done

C. shouldn't have done

D. can not have done

考查：因为题目的意思是说：你不需要把那些计算都完成了，因为我们可以用电脑去完成它。根据句子意境应该考虑的是 need。

18. At last the girl received the letter she——for so long a time

A. has been expecting

B. had been expecting

C. was expecting

D. had excepted

考查：时态，此句时态为过去时，根据题意最终女孩收到了她期盼已久的信，所以选项应为过去完成进行时。

19. She told her children that they must not——play with matches

A. by no means 绝不

B. in no sense 绝不

C. on any account 无论如何，在任何情况下

D. to good account

考查：短语以及句意。by no means，绝不；in no sense，绝不；on any account，无论如何，在任何情况下；to good account 没有这个短语。根据句意她告诉她的孩子们，无论如何，他们都不能玩火柴。选择 C。

20. You thought they could have completed the project,——?

A. Haven't

B. Won't you

C. doesn't you

D. didn't you

考查：反义疑问句。当主句的主语为第二、三人称时，其后的简短问句则应与主句相一致（此时，否定只看主句，与从句无关）。

词汇题

单词、短语辨析（3、5、7、8、9、13、15、19）共 8 道题

语法题 共 12 道题

冠词 (1)

主语从句 (2)

固定搭配 (4)

倒装句 (6)

代词 (10)

情态动词 (11、17)

反义疑问句 (12、20)

虚拟语气 (14、16)

动词时态 (18)

二.完形填空

After 20 years of marriage , a husband may still not understand his wife .How is it that She is never at a 1 for words ? How can she recall the name of a couple the met on 2 years ago? Now we know what to tell him : it is her brain . Although there are obviously cultural 3 for the differences in emotions and behaviour recent breakthrough research reveals that the 4 of many puzzling differences between men and women may lie in the head ,Men .s and women.s brains 5 much in common ,but they are definitely not the same in size . Structure or insight .Broadly speaking a woman.s brain ,like her body ,is ten to fifteen per cent smaller than a man.s 6 the regions dedicated to language may be more densely packed with brain cells .

Girls generally speak earlier and read faster. The reason may be 7 females use both sides of the brain when they read .In contrast males rely only on the left side .

At every age , women.s memories 8 men.s, They have a greater ability to associate names with faces than men do, and they are 9 at recalling list. The events people remember best are those an emotions is attached to, Since women use more of their right brains ,which 10 emotions , they may do the automatically .

While we don't yet know what all these findings imply,one thing is clear : male and female brains do the same things, but they do them differently .

- | | | | |
|-------------|---------|----------|-----------|
| 1. Slip | puzzle | loss | failure |
| 2. Festival | event | occasion | holiday |
| 3. Senses | reasons | purposes | meanings |
| 4. Bottom | basis | root | stem |
| 5. Have | share | divide | store |
| 6. Yet | hence | thus | then |
| 7. Which | why | that | whether |
| 8. Top | match | equal | challenge |
| 9. Shier | better | keener | easier |
| 10. Process | promote | perceive | produce |

2004 年 9 月 PETS 三级笔试真题 本文为科技说明文。

1. C 【解析】 本题考查固定搭配。 at a loss for words 茫然而语塞。 故选 C.

2. D 【解析】 本题考查对文意的理解。 从四个选项来看, 只有 holiday 符合文意。 on holiday 在休假中 (在度假)。 故选 D.

3. B 【解析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。从上下文及表原因的介词“for”可知，这里说的是“男女行为与情绪不同的原因”，故选 B。

4. C 【解析】本题考查词语的辨析。bottom 底部，底面；basis 根本，基础；root 根，起源；stem 茎。此处指的是“根源”，故选 C。

5. A 【解析】本题考查固定搭配。have sth. in common 有共同点，此处指的是男女的大脑大部分都一样。故选 A。

6. C 【解析】本题考查连词的用法。hence 表示“因此，从此”，为副词不能引导句子，故排除；yet 仍，至今；then 当时，在那时，然后；thus 有“因此，于是”的意思，表结果。从上文来看，这里是由上文得出的结论，故选 C。

7. C 【解析】本题考查表语从句的引导词。名词 reason 作主语时，后面的表语从句表示原因时要用 that 引导，不宜用 because 或 why。故选 C。

8. A 【解析】本题考查上下文语义的衔接。由下文的阐述可知女性的记忆力优于男性。top 作动词讲表示“超越，比…高”的意思。

9. B 【解析】本题考查对文章的理解。这里是在对男女的记忆力进行比较，前文已经说过女人在记名字方面比男人强，这句话承接上文，我们可以推测说的还是女人的记忆力比男人强。故选 B。

10. A 【解析】本题考查动词的意义。process 产生；promote 提升；perceive 理解，认识；produce 生产。这里指的是右脑产生情绪。故选 A。

三. 阅读理解

做阅读理解最关键的是每道题的答案都要在文章中找到切实的证据支持，切忌自以为是。很多人经常犯的错误是，看到题目，认为其中一个答案跟自己的常识非常温和，就懒得看前文，自以为是的选择自己认为对的答案，结果却跟文章的意图不符。

A

Hi there,How is it going?

Oh,Fine How about this weather ,huh?

Well,I guess we can always use the rain

What is that ? This story ? Oh, just d little look at small talk.

You know, those seemingly meaning less conversations you have dozens of time a day .It all seems pretty trivial ,Idle chatter about traffic doesn't do much more than fill the air with empty words that are quickly forgotten .But you should know that small talk actually has a big place in our lives

Pat oliver, assistant professor on arts ,says that , “left unchecked,small talk can be an invasion .It's so powerful.It does something to you”

Every morning after spending an hour and half on the freeway I start the day with small talk with my secretary "Oliver says "If I don't make small connetcion with another person,I can't work"

What causes it? As a rule, you're either tying to force something into your life ,or you 're using

conversation .as an invisible force field to .keep them out ,you can be wanting to connect with another person.

B

Louise was brilliant and missed nothing. She had been watching my process closely. She knew I was dying for money and I had prospects 预期 but could offer no guarantees 保证 of success.

She told me that her attorney 律师 had talked to mine and the terms had been agreed upon. she handed me an envelop, Inside was a check for \$500,00 五万块钱的支票

I almost fell down, I heard her voice as if from heaven.

"I have confidence in your plan, "she said, "you'll do well .you're going to work hard for it, but it's satisfying 令人满意的 when you build your own company".

Who would have thought I'd find an angel so close to home? There were no words sufficient for the moment.此时无声胜有声 We just said good night. She left and I stand there , completely humbled 恭顺的, 谦虚的 and completely committed.忠心忠诚地

39.The author easily built a team of his company because _____

- A they were underpaid 未足额支配 at their previous jobs
- B they were turned down 拒绝, 调低, 变小, 削弱 by other company
- C they were confident of the author and his business
- D they were satisfied with the salaries in his company

比如单看 40 题的选项, 按常理这四个选项都可能是正确的, 但是像柯南的口头禅, 真相只有一个, 这里正确答案只有一个, 这就要求我们在文中找到切实的证据支持来。

40. Louise decided to lend money to the author because _____

- A She wanted to join his company
- B She knew he would build a team
- C She knew his plan would succeed

"I have confidence in your plan, "she said, "you'll do well .you're going to work hard for it, but it's satisfying 令人满意的 when you build your own company".

D She wanted to help promote his sale

C (大学英语三级笔试)

Nearly, all “speed reading”速读 courses have a “pacing” element 测速部分 --some timing devices which lets the student know how many words a minute he is reading. You can do this simply by looking at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes and noting down the page number you have reached, check the average number of words per page for the particular book you are reading.

你可以每 5 或 10 分钟看一次表, 同时几下你读了多少页, 计算你每分钟所读的平均字数。

How do you know when 5 minutes has passed on your watch if you are busy reading the book? Well, this is difficult at first. A friend can help by timing you over a set period , or you can read within hearing distance of a public clock which strikes the quarter hours . Pace yourself every three

or four days ,always with the same kind of easy, general interest book. You should soon notice your accustomed 习惯性的 w.p.m. (words per minute) rate creeping up.你习惯的阅读速度在慢慢提高。

Obviously there is little point 无意义的 in increasing your w.p.m. rate if you do not understand what you are reading. 当然如果你不理解你所读的内容，那么提高阅读速度是毫无意义的。

When you are consciously 有意识地 trying to increase your reading speed, stop after every chapter (if you are reading a novel) or every section or group of ten or twelve pages (if it is a text book)and ask yourself a few questions about what you have been reading. If you find you have lost the thread of 乱了头绪 the story , or you cannot remember clearly the details of what was said, reread the section or chapter.

You can also try “lightning speed 快速地” exercise from time to time 有时，偶尔. Take four or five pages of general interest book you happen to be reading and read them as fast as you possibly can . Do not bother about whether you understand or not. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be your “normal” w.p.m. rate, the rate at which you can comfortably understand. After a “lightning speed ” reading through (probably 600 w.p.m.)you will usually find that your normal speed has increased ---perhaps by as much as 50-100 w.p.m. This is the technique sportsman use when they usually run further in training that they will have to on the day 那天 of the big race 大赛.

41. According to the passage, a “pacing” device A

A is used to time the student’s reading speed.是对第一句意义的概括。Nearly, all “speed reading” 速读 courses have a “pacing” element 测速部分---some timing devices which lets the student know how many words a minute he is reading.

B is not used in most speed reading course

C is used as an aid to vocabulary learning

D should be used whenever we read alone。和 A friend can help by timing you over a set period ,是矛盾的。

42.In speed reading, looking at your watch 5 or 10 minutes C 排除法

A avoid the need for reading faster 跟文中意思相反，是为了提高阅读速度

B is not the same as pacing 这是测速的一种。第一段前面三句

C may seem unworkable at first 一开始不太好用 细节题第一段第四句 How do you know when 5 minutes has passed on your watch if you are busy reading the book? Well, this is difficult at first.

D helps you to remember your page number 每分钟的阅读字数 check the average number of words per page

43. When you are reading a novel, you should check your understanding of the content after ____

A every chapter stop after every chapter (if you are reading a novel)细节题第二段第二句

B every section

C every four or five pages

D every ten or twelve pages

44. The purpose of the “lightning speed” exercise is to A ____

A increase your speed by scanning the text first 看第三段，提高阅读速度，与运动员做类比

B test your maximum reading speed

C help you understand more of the content of the book

D enable you to win reading races against your friends。字面意思，race

45.The best title for this passage would be B 总结全文大意：即怎样提高阅读速度，及速读的方法，小贴士。

A Hints for **successful** reading 没提到成功

B Hints for speed reading 出现最多的关键词

C **Effective** reading 其中一段

D **Lighting** speed exercises.其中一段

主观题

一. 翻译 难度——高中

1.why is it that several students in class will fall out of their chairs laughing after I tell a joke while the students look as if I've just read the weather repoter.

为什么当我说完一段笑话后，班里的学生，有些笑得人仰马翻，有且却看起来好像我只是读了段天气报告？

29. In America, Plans by the government to allow government agencies and intelligence service easy access to telephone conversations and electronic mail have caused considerable concern.

美国政府允许政府和情报机构窃听电话通话和拦截电子邮件的计划引起了人们高度的关注。

3.The problem is not easily solved because it is in the nature of science to question ,and it is in the nature of sciencenot to want to question the things they belive in.

这一问题很难得到解决，因为科学的本质是质疑而人类的天性则不容怀疑他们所相信的东西。

“it is in the nature of science to question ,and it is in the nature of human beings not to want to question the things they belive in.”中“and”连接两个并列的句子，两句都是对于“The problem is not easily solved”做出解释。“in the nature of...”意思是具有。。的性质。

56.some people have a better sense of humor than others just as some people have some musical talent,mathematical talent etc ,than others.

有些人比别人更有幽默感，就好像有些人更具有音乐、数学等才能一样。

57. These similarities make the bridge between societies possible, and the American's characteristic openness to different styles of relationships makes it possible for him to find new friends abroad with whom he feel at home.

这些共同之处使得社会与社会之间的沟通成为可能，而美国人对于不同类型的友情的开放性也使得他们能够在海外找到新朋友，并与之自在相处。

58. **Make it possible,it** 指代的是后面的 to find new friends abroad with whom he feel at home.

二. 写作 (100 words)

- 1.近几年内大学校园出现考证热
- 2.产生这一现象原因
- 3.我对此的看法

删减版：

Certificate Craze on Campus

As we all know, in recent years, getting a certificate has become a new craze among college students. How come?

There are mainly two reasons behind this phenomenon: Socially, the employment pressure forces college students to get more certificates. With the admission expansion of colleges, graduates have to face much more fierce competition in job markets, and most employers indeed measure one's ability with certificates. Individually, college students tend to blindly follow suit. They try every effort to keep up with the others despite the quality of certificates.

To me, being crazy in getting certifications blindly is nothing but wasting time; we should focus on improving comprehensive abilities but not getting certificates of little practical value.

原稿

Certificate Craze on Campus

As we all know, in recent years, getting a certificate has become a new trend among college students. Just randomly ask one what he/she is busy doing, quite probably, you may get a response that he /she is preparing for a certificate of some kind. Why does this craze emerge?

There are mainly two reasons behind this phenomenon, social or individual. Socially, it is the employment pressure that forces college students to get more certificates: with the admission expansion of colleges, a lot more graduates have to face the fierce competition in job markets, what's more, diploma and certificates are still important standards by which many employers measure a person's ability. In order to increase the qualifications for a job, the students compel themselves to run from one exam to another. Individually, college students tend to blindly follow suit. They try every effort to keep up with the others despite the quality of certificates.

From my point of view, we should be more rational when it comes to certificates. Since certificates do not necessarily prove one's ability, being crazy in getting certifications blindly is nothing but wasting time. To conclude, we should focus on improving our ability but not getting a certificate of little practical value.

三.

一. 填空

1 英语课程标准中学习策略分为：认知策略、调控策略、交际策略、资源策略

认知策略：1. 根据需要进行预习 2. 在学习中集中注意 3. 在学习中积极思考 4. 在学习中善于记要点 5. 在学习中善于利用图片等非语言信息理解主题 6. 借助联想学习和记忆词语 7. 对所学习内容能主动复习并加以整理和归纳

调控策略：1. 明确自己学习英语的目标 2. 明确自己的学习需要 3. 制定简单的英语学习计划 4. 把握学习的主要内容

交际策略 1. 在课内外学习活动中能够用英语与他人交流 2. 善于抓住用英语交际的机会 3. 在交际中，把注意力集中在意思的表达上 4. 在交际中，必要时借助手势，表情等进行交流 5. 交际中遇到困难时，有效地寻求帮助

资源策略 1. 注意通过音像资料丰富自己的学习 2. 使用简单工具书查找信息 3. 注意生活中和媒体上所使用的英语 4. 能初步利用图书馆或网络上的学习资源

6. 在交际中注意到中外交际习俗的差异

5. 注意了解和反思自己学习英语中的进步和不足 6. 积极探索适合自己的英语学习体会 7. 经常与教师和同学交流学习体会 8. 积极参与课内外英语学习活动

8. 注意发现语言的规律并能运用规律举一反三 9. 在使用英语中，能意识到错误并进行适当的纠正 10. 必要时，有效地借助母语知识理解英语 11. 尝试阅读英语故事及其他英语课外读物

2 基础教育阶段英语课程目标是以学生语言技能、语言知识、**情感态度**、学习策略和文化意识的发展为基础，培养学生的**英语综合语言运用**能力。

3 探究学习的本质：学生基于自身兴趣在教师指导下，学生通过努力和体验，获取知识，应用知识在解决问题，**完成交际任务**有的情况学生可以自己确定专题

4 对文化意识培养目标：一是文化知识的传授、二是**培养文化理解、跨文化交际意识和能力**

文化理解、跨文化交际意识和能力。文化知识指学生了解的中外文化的知识;文化理解指学生对中外文化及其差异的理解过程或理解能力;跨文化交际意识指学生对中外文化异同的敏感度和语言产出的自觉性;跨文化交际能力指学生根据所处的文化环境及交际双方各自的文化背景，在理解并尊重的前提下，恰当、得体地使用语言进行交际的能力

二. 根据以下教学内容设计一节课的教案（15分）

要求：设计要体现英语课堂标准的理念，遵循英语教学规律（中英文均可）

教学内容：

1 会说两个问句：Do you like.....? What is your favorite sport /animal /color/fruit

2 对 Do you like.....?作肯定或者否定回答

Students: Grades3,primary school

小学英语三年级句型课教案

八、Teaching objectives:

(1)knowledge objective: Ss can ask and answer questions by using the sentence patterns "do you like....yes/no."and can use another sentence "What is your favorite sport /animal /color/fruit"

2.Ability objects: Ss can use the sentences "do you like....yes/no."and can use another sentence "What is your favorite sport /animal /color/fruit" in real situations. Cultivate their communicative abilities and cooperative abilities.

3.Emotion objects: To arouse the Ss' interests in English and to improve their motivation of communication.

2. Teaching key and difficult points:

Key points: sentence patterns above.

Difficult points: How to use the sentence patterns.

3Teaching aids:

Computer;, tape recorder, Toy animal, some fruit, a bag

4Teaching Procedures:

Step 1. Greetings:

Teacher (T): Hello, boys and girls. How are you today?

Ss: I'm fine, thank you. And you?

T: I'm very well, thanks.

Step 2. Lead-in:

T: Well, boys and girls. Let's play a game. Can you guess what's in this bag?

(Teacher show the bag to ss.)

Ss: a apple? A toy dog?

T: Yes, you are right.do you like them?

Step 3: Presentation:

(Teacher shows some fruit and toy animal to Ss one by one.)

T: OK, boys and girls, do you like apple?

Ss: yes.

T: good! your answer is right! If you don't like dog, I ask you: do you like dog?

Ss: no!

(Teacher shows the pattern "do you like...yes,I do/no ,I don't" in the PPT.)

T:DO you like banana?

Ss:yes, I do.

T:do you like pig?

Ss: no ,I don't

T: great! Ok! now practice the sentence do you like...and answer it with your partner.

T: times up, (I show some fruit in the ppt, say, I like apple, ask students what's your favorite fruit?

Ss:I like grapes.

(I show some animals in the ppt,

T: I like dog, ask students what's your favorite animal?

Ss: I like cat.

In the same way, teach them "what's your favorite color/sports"

(Teacher shows the pattern " what's your favorite fruit? I like..." in the PPT,

T: great! Ok! now practice the sentence " what's your favorite fruit? I like..." with your partner.

Then listen to the tape ,students imitate the pronunciation, I ask some students read, I correct their pronunciation.

Step4:Practice

T: Well, boys and girls, pretend your partner and you are new friends, and you want to know each other better. So now you can talk using the sentences just learned.

Students1: do you like animals?

Students2: yes, I do.

Students1: what's your favorite animals?

Students2: dog. What about you ? do you like animals?

Students1: yes,I do.....

T: Good. Now, boys and girls, make a new dialogue with what you've learnt today and act it out in front of class.

(Students practice the sentence pattern in group).

Step 4.

Step 5.Homework:

T: when you go home ,you can make a survey, ask your parents and good friends using the sentence you've learnt today and make a form ,next class share your form with us.

5. Blackboard design:

Do you like sport /animal /color/fruit? Yes , I do. What's your favorite sport /animal /color/fruit?

No, I don't.

教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题及解析 3

说明：

1. 本试卷分第卷、第卷两个部分，第卷为公共部分，第卷为学科专业部分。考试用时 90 分钟。全卷满分 100 分。
2. 请考生务必将全部答案做在“答题卡”上，做在试卷上的答案均以零分计。

第 I 卷 公共知识（共二大题，20 分）

一、信息技术（每小题 1 分，共 10 分，每小题只有一项符合题意）

公共部分的内容均同《小学语文专业试卷》的公共部分，此处从略。

第 II 卷 学科专业部分（共五大题，80 分）

III. Multiple Choice (1×15=15 points)

Directions: There are fifteen sentences or short dialogues in this part. Each is followed by four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the best choice and fill in the corresponding letter.

21. ---I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after my cat?

---NOT at all. _____.

- A. I've no time B. I'd like it C. I'd rather not D. I'd be happy to

22. "We must keep a secret of the things _____ here," the general said _____ at the man in charge of the service office.

- A. discussed; and stared seriously
B. being discussed; seriously staring
C. to be discussed; seriously stared
D. having been discussed; and seriously staring

23. Shortly after the accident, two _____ police were sent to the spot to keep order.

- A. dozens of B. dozens C. dozen of D. dozen

24. --- I'd like _____ information about the management of your hotel, please.

---Well, you could have _____ word with the manager, which might be helpful.

- A. some; a B. an; some C. some; some D. an; a
25. If there were no examination, we should have _____ at school.
A. the happiest time B. a more happier time
C. much happiest time D. a much happier time
26. Racial discrimination has still _____ in some parts of the U.S.A. since it _____ after the Civil War.
A. been existed; has been done away B. existed; has been done away with
C. been existed; has been done away with D. existed; has done away with
27. He looked like a foreigner, but his accent gave him _____.
A. in B. away C. up D. over
28. Over the past three decades the Chinese people have _____ wonders, which is contribute to the economic reforms.
A. worked B. created C. invented D. discovered
29. _____ where the sound laboratory _____?
A. Has it decided; will build B. Will it be decided; will be built
C. Has it been decided; will be built D. Is it decided; is built
30. She is making _____ for her education abroad, and has booked _____.
A. preparations; plane ticket C. a preparations; plane ticket
C. preparation; plane's ticket D. preparations; ticket of plane
31. The teacher took a look at the boy, _____ him to be _____.
A. signed; quiet B. to sign; silent C. signing; quiet D. signing; silence
32. --- _____ do you like the composition?
---Sorry, I haven't read it, well let me read _____.
A. How; it through B. What; through it C. Why; it over
D. What; over it
33. People usually _____ a better life, so they always devote themselves

_____ for it.

- A. long for; to working B. long; to the work
C. long to live; to work D. long to living; to working

34. I don't want to buy the car. Its price is too _____.

- A. expensive B. high C. cheap D. short

35. She is one of the teachers who _____ a promise to try to make the students pleased with their lessons.

- A. make B. makes C. tell D. tells

IV. Reading Comprehension(1×10=10 points)

Directions: In this part there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the best answer and fill in the corresponding letter.

A

As a traffic policeman, I have often heard all the excuses told by drivers whose driving speed is too fast. In a cold winter evening, I was carrying out my work in a patrol car when a new Blue Bird passed by mine at astonishing speed. I managed to catch up with it, and then got in the way, A young man got out of his car, saying that someone in his car was seriously ill, and that he was taking a patient to the hospital, I let the man go, but I decided to follow the driver to the hospital, for I had been taken in by some other drivers quite a few times.

At the parking lot in front of the hospital, I was really feeling foolish about not trusting the driver when the young man took great trouble to get an elderly lady off his car. I was about to give the young man a hand when I overheard the struggling woman say in an angry voice: "Leave me alone. You told the policeman someone was sick, so you be the patient."

On hearing this, I wrote the ticket without any hesitation.

36. When the story took place, the writer was _____.

- A. on duty B. driving a patrol car aimlessly

- C. on his way to the police station D. following a young driver
37. The policeman followed the Blue Bird because _____.
- A. he was sure the driver had told a lie
- B. he was suspicious of the young man' words
- C. he didn't trust any drivers
- D. a good many drivers had cheated him before
38. In the end, the writer _____.
- A. gave the driver a fine
- B. decided to take the driver to the police station
- C. helped the driver write a ticket to the patient
- D. let the driver go with a gas ticket

B

Early in the reform movement, many educators became interested in a wave of new education theories that offered new insights into the way students learn and retain knowledge. Some of these theories, including constructivism and multiple intelligence theory, continue to grow in popularity today. Yet the application of these new theories have not always gone so smoothly. As we shall later see in the debates over whole language and whole math, the enthusiastic rush to apply new theory into practice has not always met with the best results.

One of the greatest complaints over the American education system has been its top-down approach. For many years policymakers at the federal level have attempted to dictate education policy at the state and local level. Then a broad grass roots coalition of concerned parents and politicians began to push for more local control. This bottom-up approach to learning would be found in states gaining control from the federal government, districts gaining control from the states, schools gaining control from the districts, and eventually, parents gaining control from the schools. This movement has solidified into a broad family of policy concepts. With Site Based Management and the teacher professionalization, schools and teachers are asserting more control over education management decisions. Non-profit charter schools and for profit education

management organizations offer students public school learning environments that break away from the traditional state-run system. Through school choice, parents can choose to take their students out of poorly-run schools and place them into other institutions, including parochial schools in some cases. And an increasing number of families are choosing to reject classrooms altogether and adopt homeschooling instead.

Each attempt to take charge in school reform has come with ever-increasing calls for accountability. As will be seen, determining how to assess accountability and who should be held accountable for failing students is far from cut and dry.

39. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. American education system has experienced one reform
 - B. American education reform is done with little effort
 - C. American schools and parents have more choices for students now
 - D. American teachers, students and parents are out of control now
40. What is top-down education system?
- A. Education is controlled by states.
 - B. Education is controlled at the local level.
 - C. Federal government has the superior control of education.
 - D. Education is controlled at the state and local level.
41. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. American' top-down and bottom-up education system.
 - B. Applying new theories into practice.
 - C. Styles of American education reform.
 - D. Ways to reform American education system.

C

The newspapers must provide readers with facts objectively selected facts. But in these days of complex news, it must provide more; it must supply interpretation---the meaning of the facts. This is the most important assignment confronting American journalism---to make clear to readers the problems of the day, to make international news as understandable as community news, to recognize that there is no longer any

such thing as “local” news, because event in the international area has a local reaction in terms of our every way of life.

There is in journalism a widespread view that when you start interpretation, you are entering dangerous waters, the swirling tides of opinion. This is nonsense.

Those who are against interpretation insist that the writer and the editor shall confine himself to the “facts”. This insistence raises two questions: what are the facts? And are the bare facts enough?

As to the first, consider how a so-called “factual” story comes about. The reporter collects, say, fifty facts. Then he or his editor decides which he considers most important. This is Judgment Number One. Then he or his editor decides which of these ten facts shall constitute the lead of the piece. This is Judgment Number Two. Then the right editor determines whether the article shall be presented on page one, where it has large impact, or on page twenty-four, where it has little. This is Judgment Number Three.

Thus, in the presentation of a so-called “factual” or “objective” story, at least three judgments are involved. And they are judgments unlike those involved in interpretation, in which the reporter and the editor, calling upon their research resources, their general background, and their “news neutralism”, arrive at a conclusion as to the significance of the news.

42. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. The most important task of reporters is to provide facts for readers.
- B. If a reporter interprets the facts he writes, he will get into trouble.
- C. In order to make current events clear to readers, reporters and editors select facts objectively.
- D. For reporters, interpretation of facts is no less important than presentation of the facts.

43. A reporter selects ten out of fifty available facts because _____.

- A. his editor is prejudiced
- B. space is limited

- C. he wants to choose the most significant story
D. he wants to express his own opinion
44. It is implied in the passage that _____.
- A. the writer of an article should limit himself to the facts
B. in writing a factual story, the writer must use judgment
C. the writer of an article is usually objective
D. editors usually put economic effects in the first place
45. Placement of a story on page one or page twenty-four will control its _____.
- A. editor
B. accuracy
C. relative importance
D. neutralism

V.Sentence Completion(2*5=10 points)

Directions: *In this part you will have to finish the sentences according to the information given in Chinese (One word for each blank).*

47. He didn't answer the door. He must have gone to sleep, _____
_____? (完成反义疑问句)
48. Their success in Winter Olympics lies in the fact that they are co-operative and eager to learn from each other. (改为简单句)
_____ and _____ to learn from each other, they _____ in Winter Olympics.
49. "Would Beijing encourage Chinese consumers to spend more U.S goods?" said the American to the Chinese officials. (改为间接引语)
The American _____ the Chinese officials _____ Beijing _____ Chinese consumers to spend more U.S goods.
50. _____ known to _____ that modern technology _____ brought about great changes in the roles of men and women. (根据下面汉语意思完成句子)
众所周知现代科技给男女角色带来了巨大变化。

VI.Dialogue Completion (2*10=20 points)

Directions: *In this part you will have to finish the short passage according to the*

information in it, The first letter has been given (One word for each blank).

Happiness is an elusive state of mind that everybody spends their lives searching for. Although grading systems such as the happiness index can aid us, happiness is not something that can be weighed or (51) m _____, and does not “come from” anything (52) e _____ from within our minds. Someone who (53) c _____ fulfills the happiness index’s characteristics could quite easily be very (54) d _____, for example, while the homeless man with no family and ill health could just easily be the happiest man in the world. (55) T _____ traits of a happy person such as those stipulated in the happiness index can even make people feel unhappier if they fail to meet these (56) s _____. So do not (57) d _____ if your life seems a mess! Nobody’s life is (58) p _____ and everyone has problems to (59) h _____ every day. So remember it is not a question of where to find happiness, but (60) r _____ how to find it.

VII. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed to write an English composition, the title is *Haste Makes Waste*. (120 words)

武汉市 2010 年公开招聘事业单位工作人员（教师）考试

《小学英语》

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第 II 卷 学科专业部分（共五大题，80 分）

III. Multiple Choice (1 × 15 = 15 points)

21. 【解析】D。I'd be happy to 表示“很乐意做...”。
22. 【解析】B。being discussed 是现在分词的被动式，作 the things 的后置定语。意思是：正在被讨论的事情。Seriously 认真的，那么就是应该修饰动词 said 的。Staring at... 是现在分词短语作状语，表示伴随状况。
23. 【解析】D。表示具体数目时，像 dozen, score, hundred, thousand 等这样的词都不能用复数，比如此题，前面有个 two, 就是表示具体数目，应该选 D。
24. 【解析】A。information 为不可数名词，故用 some；但 have a word 是习惯用法：与...说几句话。
25. 【解析】D。此处 much 修饰形容词比较级。
26. 【解析】B。Exist 无须用被动；而 do away with 则需要用被动语态，表示“被废除”。
27. 【解析】B。Give away 表示“暴露”。
28. 【解析】A。Wonders 一般与 do/work 搭配使用。
29. 【解析】C。前半部分是“已经决定”；而后半部分则是“实验室将被建”。
30. 【解析】A。表示“为...做准备”时要用复数；机票习惯是用 plane ticket。
31. 【解析】C。首先第一个空是动名词做伴随状语；第二空 to be 后面需用形容词。
32. 【解析】A。第一空 how do you like 是习惯用法；第二空 read through 意为“通

读”。

33.【解析】A。【解析】long for 表示“渴望”；devote oneself to 结构中 to 为介词。

34.【解析】B。价格太高，习惯上用 high 表示。

35.【解析】A。因为 who 修饰的是 teachers，故动词用 make。

IV. Reading Comprehension(1×10=10 points)

Directions: In this part there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the best answer and fill in the corresponding letter.

A

36.【解析】A。作者是一名交警，正在当班执勤。

37.【解析】B。因为作者被骗多次，因此心生怀疑。

38.【解析】A。真相大白以后，作者毫不犹豫开出罚单。

B

39.【解析】C。文章谈到美国教育的最大问题在于联邦高层的发号施令，但是文章第二段也谈到“schools and teachers are asserting more control over education management decisions”，故答案为 C。

40.【解析】C。文章第二段开头讲到 top-down approach，后面进一步解释“For many years policymakers at the federal level have attempted to dictate education policy at the state and local level”，因此答案为 C。

41.【解析】C。阅读全文可知，文章主要是讲美国教育改革的方式

C

42.【解析】D。文章第一段讲到“it must supply interpretation---the meaning of the facts. This is the most important assignment confronting American journalism”。因此答案为 D。

43.【解析】C。文章解释道“Then he or his editor decides which he considers most important”，即事件的重要性是最大的考虑。

44.【解析】A。文章谈到了 three judgments，但均是涉及 the presentation of a so-called “factual” or “objective” story；文章作者是否客观、编辑是否最先考虑经济利益没有提到。

45. 【解析】C。因为版面的选择是以重要性排序的。

V.Sentence Completion(2*5=10 points)

Directions: *In this part you will have to finish the sentences according to the information given in Chinese (One word for each blank).*

47. He didn't answer the door. He must have gone to sleep, did
he? (完成反义疑问句)

48. Their success in Winter Olympics lies in the fact that they are co-operative and eager to learn from each other. (改为简单句)

Their cooperation and eagerness to learn from each other, they succeeded in Winter Olympics.

49. "Would Beijing encourage Chinese consumers to spend more U.S goods?" said the American to the Chinese officials. (改为间接引语)

The American asked the Chinese officials whether Beijing would encourage Chinese consumers to spend more U.S goods.

50. It is known to all that modern technology has brought about great changes in the roles of men and women. (根据下面汉语意思完成句子)

众所周知现代科技给男女角色带来了巨大变化。

VI.Dialogue Completion (2*10=20 points)

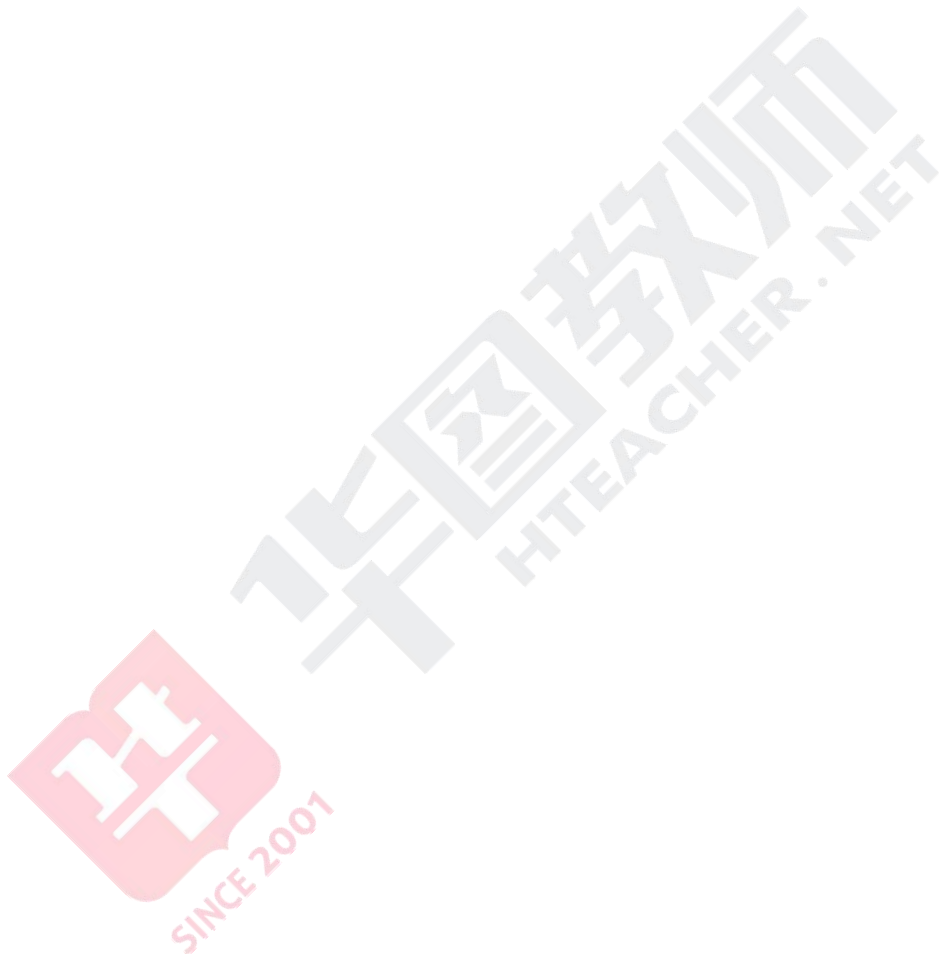
Directions: *In this part you will have to finish the short passage according to the information in it, The first letter has been given (One word for each blank).*

Happiness is an elusive state of mind that everybody spends their lives searching for. Although grading systems such as the happiness index can aid us, happiness is not something that can be weighed or (51) measured, and does not "come from" anything (52) except from within our minds. Someone who (53) casually fulfills the happiness index's characteristics could quite easily be very (54) delighted, for example, while the homeless man with no family and ill health could just easily be the happiest man in the world. (55) The traits of a happy person such as those stipulated in the happiness

index can even make people feel unhappier if they fail to meet these (56) standards. So do not (57) despair if your life seems a mess! Nobody's life is (58) perfect and everyone has problems to (59) handle every day. So remember it is not a question of where to find happiness, but (60) rather how to find it.

VI. Writing (25 points)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed to write an English composition, the title is *Haste Makes Waste*. (120 words)



教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题及解析 4

满分：100 分 时限：120 分钟

第一部分 客观题

I. Vocabulary and structure (questions 1 to 20)

Directions: In this part there are 20 incomplete sentences .For each sentences there are four choices marked A B C and D.choose ONE answer that best completes the sentence .Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre .

1. Tom as well as two of his friends _____ invited to the party.
A. was B. were C. have D. had
2. Some people fear that _____ air pollution may bring about changes in _____ weather around the world.
A. /; the B. the; / C. an; the D. the; a
3. Personally, I prefer to stay up _____ at night ,but not _____I'll have to drive to work the next day .
A. deeply; well B. deep; unless
C. far; because D. late; when
4. Information obtained from libraries is sooner forgotten than _____
A. it from life B. that from life C. what from life D. which from life
5. Now in China many young people _____important positions in the government .
A. seize B. catch C. grasp D. hold
6. Scientists are convinced _____the positive effect of laughter_____physical and mental health .
A. of; at B. by; in C. of; on D. on; at
7. Mr.Smith,I should tell you this is the fifth time you _____me for my twin sinster .
A. have mistaken B. are mistaking C. had mistaken D. are mistaken
8. As you worked late yesterday ,you _____ have come this morning .
A. mayn't B. can't C. mustn't D. needn't
- 9 The weather in London is so changeable that people always take their umbrellas with them _____ rain .

- A. for fear of B. in need of
C. in spite of D. because of
10. Being a good listener is a kind of quality and that 's ____ it take to keep friendship .
A. how B. what C. which D. where
11. When you've finished with that book ,don't forget to put it back on the shelf ,____?
A. do you B. don't you C. will you D. won't you
12. Bill wasn't happy about the delay of the report by Jason ,and____ .
A. I was neither B. neither was I C. I was either D. either was I
13. ----Do you mind my opening the window ? It's a bit hot in here .
---____,as a matter of fact .
A. Go ahead B. Yes, my pleasure C. Yes ,I do D. Come on
14. ----If you keep on breaking the rules ,you will be fired .
--- ____? I don't care.
A. What for B. How come C. So what D. Why so
15. Pop music is such an important part of society ____ it has even influenced our language .
A. as B. that C. which D. where
16. Because of the financial crisis ,days are gone ____ local 5-star hotel charged 6000 yuan for one night .
A. if B. when C. which D. since
17. ----How dangerous it was !
----Yes, but for the passer-by's quick action ,the girl ____ .
A. was drowned B. would have been drowned
C. had drowned D. should be drowned
18. ----The research on the new birds flu virus vaccine is challenging and demanding .Who do you think can do the job ?
----____my students have a try ?
A. Shall B. Must C. will D. May
19. Peter received a letter just now ____his grandma would come to see him soon .
A. said B. says C. saying D. to say

20. The teacher asked a difficult question ,but Ted finally managed to ____ a good answer .

- A. put up with B. keep up with C. come up with D. go through with

II Cloze (Questions 21 to 40)

Directions There are 2 passages in this section ,Each passage has 10 blanks ,For each blank there are four choices marked A B C and D .Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage.Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre .

A (06 重庆高考题)

Hidden passengers traveling in ships, trains, or even cars can be a terrible trouble—especially when they are insects. As for this, there is a great 21 between human beings and insects. The former 22 every possible effort to avoid being discovered, while the latter quickly draw attention to themselves.

We can only show mercy to the unfortunate man who had to stop his car soon after 23 from a country village to drive to London. Hearing a strange noise from the 24 of the car, he naturally got out to 25 the wheels carefully, but he found nothing wrong, so he continued his way. Again the noise began immediately. Quickly 26 his head, the man saw what appeared to be a great number of bees following the car. When he stopped at a village further on, he was told that a queen bee must be hidden in his car as there were thousands of bees 27. the man drove away as quickly as possible and arrived safely in London, Suddenly he saw his car was 28 with bees. The poor driver was 29 that the best way should be to call a 30 .In a short time the man arrived. He found the unwelcome passenger hidden near the wheels at the back of the car. he bee-keeper took the queen and her thousands of followers home.

21. A. connection B. difference C. communication D. similarity
22. A. do B. take C. make D. try
23. A. passing by B. leaving out C. setting out D. getting up
24. A. front B. back C. left D. right
25. A. clean B. change C. test D. examine
26. A. hiding B. turning C. shaking D. raising
27. A. below B. ahead C. nearby D. behind
28. A. crowded B. covered C. filled D. equipped

29. A. advised B. requested C. ordered D. repaired
30. A. bee-keeper B. policeman C. waiter D. repairman

B (09 考研真题)

Research on animal intelligence always makes me wonder just how smart humans are. Consider the fruit-fly experiments described in Carl Zimmer's piece in the Science Times. Fruit flies who were taught to be smarter than the average fruit fly 31 to live shorter lives. This suggests that 32 bulbs burn longer, that there is an advantage in not being too terrifically bright.

Intelligence, it turns out, is a high-priced option. It takes more upkeep, burns more fuel and is slow 33 the starting line because it depends on learning—a (an) 34 process—instead of instinct. Plenty of other species are able to learn, and one of the things they've apparently learned is when to stop .

Is there an adaptive value to 35 intelligence? That's the question behind this new research. Instead of casting a wistful glance backward at all the species we've left in the dust I.Q.-wise, it implicitly asks what the real 36 of our own intelligence might be. This is on the mind of every animal we've ever met.

Research on animal intelligence also makes me wonder what experiments animals would 37 on humans if they had the chance. Every cat with an owner, for instance , is running a small scale study in operant conditioning. We believe that 38 animals ran the labs, they would test us to determine the limits of our patience, our faithfulness, our memory for terrain. They would try to decide what intelligence in humans is really for , not merely how much of it there is. 39, they would hope to study a fundamental question: Are humans actually aware of the world they live in? 40 the results are inconclusive.

31. [A] tended [B] feared [C] happened [D] threatened
32. [A] thinner [B] stabler [C] lighter [D] dimmer
33 [A] off [B] behind [C] over [D] along
34. [A] incredible [B] spontaneous [C] inevitable [D] gradual
35. [A] invisible [B] limited [C] indefinite [D] different
36. [A] features [B] influences [C] results [D] costs
37. [A] deliver [B] carry [C] perform [D] apply
38. [A] if [B] unless [C] as [D] lest

39. [A] Above all [B] After all [C] However [D] Otherwise
40. [A] By accident [B] In time [C] So far [D] Better still

III. Reading comprehension (Questions 41 to 60)

Directions: There are 4 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 .You should choose the best answer ,Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer sheet with a single line through the centre .

A

Cancer is among the top killer diseases in our society today and scientists have found out that stress helps to bring it on. It is worthwhile to consider, therefore, what are the causes of stress in our life, and whether we can do anything about them.

Are we under-employed, or overburdened with too many responsibilities? Do we have a right balance of work and leisure in our lives? Are our relationships with family, friends or fellow workers in a good state?

All these things can be a cause of stress, and it is best to face them honestly, and to bring our frustration into the open. People who have a row and then forget it are doing their health more good than those who bottle up their feelings.

If our self-examination has brought any causes of stress to light, let us consider what we can do about them. It is possible to change jobs. We can make more leisure and fill in more fun, if we will accept a different living standard. We can improve our personal relationships by a different attitude. It is we who allow other people to make ourselves unhappy. Often the little things that disturb us are not worth an hour' s anger. The teaching in the Bible “Let not the sun go down upon your wrath” is good advice from the health point of view as well as the religious.

41. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the text?

- A. Stress is the direct cause of cancer.
- B. The cause of stress is worthy of serious study.
- C. Cancer is the number one killer in our society today.
- D. People who can' t accept a different living standard are less likely to suffer from stress.

42. Judging from the text, the word “ row ” in the third paragraph most probably

means _____

- A. a noisy quarrel
- B. a boat journey
- C. a good relationship
- D. a cured disease

43. Which of the following is not mentioned as a way to reduce our stress?

- A. Changing our jobs.
- B. Changing our attitude about little things that make us displeased.
- C. Speaking out about our frustrations.
- D. Reading the Bible

44. “ Let not the sun go down upon your wrath ” probably means _____.

- A. Don’ t let your anger last long.
- B. Don’ t get angry even though the sun is going down.
- C. Something important that disturb us is worth an hour’ s anger.
- D. Watch the sunset while you are angry.

45, Which of the following may not be a cause of stress ?

- A. under-employed.
- B. overburdened with too many responsibilities.
- C. having a right balance of work and leisure in our lives
- D. having bad relationships with other people

B(09 西安高考题)

Brian arrived at the San Francisco airport two hours before the flight to Paris. He was wearing three shirts, a jacket, two pairs of socks, a pair of shorts, and two pairs of jeans. He was carrying one small backpack, which was very full, but he didn’t have any other luggage. Brian needed to meet a man named Tony before he checked in for his flight. He found Tony near the Air France counter. Tony gave him a round-trip ticket and a small package.

“Give this package to Jean-Paul at the airport in Paris. He will have a sign with your name on it. I think you can find him easily, “Tony said.” You don’t have any luggage, right?”

“Only this backpack,” Brian answered. “You said I could bring one carry-on bag.”

“That’s right, one carry-on bag is fine. Have a good trip.”

Is Brian a criminal? Not at all. He is an air courier. And he paid only \$110 for the round-trip

ticket to Paris. Air couriers get cheap airline tickets because they take important packages and papers to foreign countries. Businesses sometimes need to get packages and papers to people in foreign countries by the next day. Often, the only way they can do this is to use an air-courier company. It is not cheap for a business to send a package with an air courier, but it is quick.

Every year about 80, 000 people worldwide travel as air couriers. The number of tickets for courier travel is growing by about 10 percent a year. However, air-courier travel isn't for everyone, But if you have very little money, can be flexible about your travel plans, and don't mind wearing the same clothes for a week, it can be a great way to take a vacation!

46 Why was Brian wearing so many clothes for his travel?

- A. Because they were the uniform for air couriers,
- B. Because that made him easier to be recognized.
- C. Because his backpack had no room for his clothes.
- D. because he did not have any luggage with him.

47 An air courier is a person who _____

- A. manages a business company in foreign countries
- B. organizes international flights for tourists
- C. travels around the world with cheap tickets
- D. delivers papers and packages to foreign countries

48 Businesses choose the air-courier service because _____

- A. it costs less
- B. it is flexible
- C. it saves time
- D. it grows fast

49 One of the disadvantages of traveling as an air courier is that he _____

- A. cannot decide when and where to travel
- B. cannot take any luggage with him
- C. has to wear two pairs of jeans
- D. saves little money from the travel

50 The author of the text mainly _____

- A. describes the activities of a law-breaker
- B. suggests an ideal way to travel
- C. argues against the air-courier travel

D. tells us about a developing business

C (09 山东高考题)

Few laws are so effective that you can see results just days after they take effect. But in the nine days since the federal cigarette tax more than doubled—to \$1.01 per pack—smokers have jammed telephone “quit lines” across the country seeking to kick the habit.

This is not a surprise to public health advocates. They’ve studied the effect of state tax increases for years, finding that smokers, especially teens, are price sensitive. Nor is it a shock to the industry, which fiercely fights every tax increase.

The only wonder is that so many states insist on closing their ears to the message. Tobacco taxes improve public health, they raise money and most particularly, they deter people from taking up the habit as teens, which is when nearly all smokers are addicted. Yet the rate of taxation varies widely.

In Manhattan, for instance, which has the highest tax in the nation, a pack of Marlboro Light Kings cost \$10.06 at one drugstore Wednesday. In Charleston, S.C., where the 7 cent a pack tax is the lowest in the nation, the price was \$ 4.78.

The influence is obvious.

In New York, high school smoking hit a new low in the latest surveys—13.8%, far below the national average. By comparison, 26% of high school students smoke in Kentucky. Other low tax states have similarly depressing teen smoking records.

Hal Rogers, Representative from Kentucky, like those who are against high tobacco taxes, argues that the burden of the tax falls on low income Americans “who choose to smoke.”

That’s true. But there is more reason in keeping future generations of low income workers from getting hooked in the first place. As for today’s adults, if the new tax drives them to quit, they will have more to spend on their families, cut their risk of cancer and heart disease and feel better.

55. The text is mainly about _____.

- A. the price of cigarettes
- B. the rate of teen smoking
- C. the effect of tobacco tax increase
- D. the differences in tobacco tax rate

52. What does the author think is a surprise?
- A. Teen smokers are price sensitive.
B. Some states still keep the tobacco tax low.
C. Tobacco taxes improve public health.
D. Tobacco industry fiercely fights the tax rise.
53. The underlined word “deter” in Paragraph 3 most probably means _____.
- A. discourage B. remove
C. benefit D. free
54. Rogers’ attitude towards the low income smokers might be that of _____.
- A. tolerance B. unconcern
C. doubt D. sympathy
55. What can we learn from the last paragraph?
- A. The new tax will be beneficial in the long run.
B. Low income Americans are more likely to fall ill.
C. Future generations will be hooked on smoking.
D. Adults will depend more on their families.

D (06 考研真题)

In spite of “endless talk of difference,” American society is an amazing machine for homogenizing people. There is “the democratizing uniformity of dress and discourse, and the casualness and absence of consumption” launched by the 19th—century department stores that offered “vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite,” these were stores “anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.” The mass media, advertising and sports are other forces for homogenization.

Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. Writing for the National Immigration Forum, Gregory Rodriguez reports that today’s immigration is neither at unprecedented level nor resistant to assimilation. In 1998 immigrants were 9.8 percent of population; in 1900, 13.6 percent. In the 10 years prior to 1990, 3.1 immigrants arrived for every 1,000 residents; in the 10 years prior to 1890, 9.2 for

every 1, 000. Now, consider three indices of assimilation—language, home ownership and intermarriage.

The 1990 Census revealed that “a majority of immigrants from each of the fifteen most common countries of origin spoke English ‘well’ or ‘very well’ after ten years of residence.” The children of immigrants tend to be bilingual and proficient in English. “By the third generation, the original language is lost in the majority of immigrant families.” Hence the description of America as a “graveyard” for languages. By 1996 foreign-born immigrants who had arrived before 1970 had a home ownership rate of 75.6 percent, higher than the 69.8 percent rate among native-born Americans.

Foreign-born Asians and Hispanics “have higher rates of intermarriage than do U.S.-born whites and blacks.” By the third generation, one third of Hispanic women are married to non-Hispanics, and 41 percent of Asian-American women are married to non-Asians.

Rodriguez note that children in remote villages around the world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet “some Americans fear that immigrant living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation’s assimilative power.”

Are there divisive issues and pockets of seething anger in America? Indeed. It is big enough to have a bit of everything. But particularly when viewed against America’s turbulent past, today’s social induces suggest a dark and deteriorating social environment.

56. The word “homogenizing” (Line 2, Paragraph 1) most probably means

[A] identifying [B] associating [C] assimilating [D] monopolizing

57. According to the author, the department stores of the 19th century

[A] played a role in the spread of popular culture.

[B] became intimate shops for common consumers.

[C] satisfied the needs of a knowledgeable elite.

[D] owed its emergence to the culture of consumption

58. The text suggests that immigrants now in the U.S.

[A] are resistant to homogenization.

[B] exert a great influence on American culture.

[C] are hardly a threat to the common culture.

[D] constitute the majority of the population.

59. Why are Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks mentioned in Paragraph 5?

[A] To prove their popularity around the world.

[B] To reveal the public's fear of immigrants.

[C] To give examples of successful immigrants.

[D] To show the powerful influence of American culture.

60. In the author's opinion, the absorption of immigrants into American society is

[A] rewarding. [B] successful. [C] fruitless. [D] harmful.

第二部分 主观题

I. Translation (5 points)

Directions: For this part, you are required to translate the following 5 sentences into Chinese (1 point each)

1. It's really surprising that a prophecy should coincide with the fact so exactly.

2. Where men are greedy, there is never peace.

3. Only by learning to live in harmony with nature can we save the earth.

4. Given the government's record on unemployment, their chances of winning the election look poor.

5. Beyond two or three days, the world's best weather forecasts are speculative, and beyond six or seven they are worthless.

II. Writing (15 points)

Direction: For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic, How to Develop Primary School Students' Reading Ability? You should write at least 100 words following the outline given below in Chinese.

1. 阅读能力的培养在小学英语学习中的重要性;

2. 如何培养学生的阅读能力 (应包含阅读兴趣, 方法和途径)

3. 结束语。

III Teaching plan (20 points-)

请根据以下教学内容设计一节课的教案。

要求：

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

教学内容：

Topic : What Are You Going to Do?

Words: postcards magazine dictionary

Comic book newspaper

Patterns: Where are you going this afternoon?

I'm going to the bookstore

What are you going to buy ?

I am going to buy a comic book .

When are you going?

I'm going at 3 o'clock

Students: Grade 6 ,primary school

教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题及解析 4

第一部分 客观题

I. Vocabulary and structure (questions 1 to 20)

1. 【解析】A。主语的修饰语对主语和谓语之间的关系一般不起影响，尤其在主语后接 as well as, with, along with, together with, rather than, except, but, including, besides, in addition to, added to, like, rather than, more than, no less than 等插入语时，谓语仍须与主语本身保持一致。
2. 【解析】A。本题考查冠词用法。air pollution 是抽象名词，一般不加冠词，weather 根据后置定语是特指全球的气候。
3. 【解析】D。词意区分，deep 表示程度深，late 表示时间晚 stay up 熬夜的意思，时间上很晚，而不是第二天疯狂的工作，unless 多用转折。如果选 B，用 unless，就不能有 but not，否则意思是反的。而且 stay up deep at night 这个搭配也不对。。
4. 【解析】B。在比较状语从句中，为避免重复常用 that 代替不可数名词或可数名词单数，用 those 代替可数名词复数。
5. 【解析】D。hold positions 是固定用法,表示担任职位。
6. 【解析】B。be convinced of sth 意为 对某事确信；effect on sth 是 对某物产生的效果。

7. 【解析】A。It is the first (second ...) time that ...句型用完成时态，至于用什么完成时态，由主句的谓语动词的时态决定。如果是一般现在时，后面从句用现在完成时态；如果是一般过去时，后面从句则用过去完成时态。该结构中 that 可以省去；it 有时用 this 替换，常译为“是第一(二)...次...”。 It is the first time I have been here. = This is the first time I have been here.
8. 【解析】D。句意为：既然你昨天工作得那么晚，今早上你就没必要来了。从意思上显示选择项表示“没必要……”。
9. 【解析】A。for fear of “以免”；in need of “需要”；in spite of “尽管”；because of “因为”
10. 【解析】B。后半句可以还原成：it takes ___ to keep friendship，可见 takes 缺少一个宾语，此处选择 what 充当宾语。
11. 【解析】C。祈使句的反意疑问句一般用 will you。
12. 【解析】D。表示“某某也如此”，否定用 neither/nor +助动词/情态动词/be 动词等 + 人。
13. 【解析】C。Go ahead 是用于鼓励他人的用语；Yes, my pleasure 指“我愿意效劳”；come on 用于表示“得啦，快点，别胡扯啦”等意思，与问话意思不符。
14. 【解析】C。So what “那又怎么样”，表示不在乎。
15. 【解析】B。Such...that 固定搭配：“如此...以至于”，句子结构是 pop music is such.....that.....
16. 【解析】B。句意为：由于经济危机，在当地五星级酒店住一个晚上就要 6 000 元的日子一去不复返了。when local 5-star hotels charged 6,000 yuan for one night 作 days 的定语，关系副词 when 在定语从句中作时间状语。
17. 【解析】B。but for 的意思是“要不是”，语法功能上等同于 if 引导的否定虚拟条件句，因前句中 How dangerous it was 可知应与过去事实相反。
18. 【解析】A。本题考查情态动词 shall 在主语是第二、三人称时，作为征求意见的用法。
19. 【解析】C。saying 现在分词短语作后置定语修饰 letter，说明信的内容。
20. 【解析】C。come up with “提出、提供、想出”。

II Cloze (Questions 21 to 40)

A

21. 【解析】B。由第一段最后一句可知，人与昆虫有极大“不同”。
22. 【解析】C。“make every possible efforts”为固定短语。
23. 【解析】C。Set out 意为“出发”。注意 leaving out 表示“忽略、遗漏”，考生如望文生

意，则可能选择 B 项。

24.【解析】 B。四个选项均为方位，前、后、左、右。由 46 题“following the car”可知，“a strange noise”是由后面传来。

25.【解析】 D。驾车人走出驾驶室来检查(examine)车轮。注意 C 项“test”强调测试。

26.【解析】 D。奇怪的声音再次从后面传来，驾驶人“转过头”才能发现到底发生了什么，故选 B 项。注意；D 项“raising his head”是抬头，由蜂群从后传来，驾车者抬头是发现不了情况的。

27.【解析】 C。前文提及蜂后藏在车中，是因为有成千上万的蜜蜂在附近。易错项：D 项，考生如果未注意到“when he stopped…”这句，还会以为蜜蜂在车后盘旋。车停下后，蜜蜂应前后左右围着车子飞。

28.【解析】 B。驾车人下车进入宾馆，应是车窗关闭，故蜂群只可能密密麻麻的爬在车的表面上。选项 A、C 均表示某物体的内部“挤满”或“充满”。与常识不符。

29.【解析】 A。此时此情，其他人“建议”车主请人帮助。B 项为“要求”，C 项为命令”，D 项为“请求”，均不符合题意。

30.【解析】 A。由下文可知，应该为“养蜂人”。

B

31.【解析】 A。本题目选择动词(过去式)与介词“to”构成动词短语，在句子中充当谓语。选项 A. tended to 易于，往往会……；B. feared to 害怕做某事；C. happened to 碰巧做某事；D. threatened to 威胁要做某事。原文讲述的是在实验中经常发生的一种情况，即“通过训练变得更聪明的果蝇，其寿命往往比普通果蝇短”。故选 A。

32.【解析】 D。本题目选择形容词比较级，在句中作定语修饰 bulbs。This suggests that bulbs burn longer, …“这让人想起……的灯泡照明时间比较长……。”上句讲到“聪明的果蝇寿命往往较短”，这句接着用灯泡作类比，承接上句语义，应该是越不亮的灯泡用的时间越长，所以选 D. dimmer 较暗的；选项 C. lighter 更亮的，与前文意思相悖；A. thinner 更薄的，更瘦的；B. stable 更稳定的；该两项均不符合题意。

33.【解析】 A。本题目选择介词，体现与 the starting line(起跑线)的逻辑关系。选项 B. behind 和 C. over 可以首先排除，因为这里没有涉及空间位置关系；若选 D. along 则是“沿着起跑线徘徊”之意，这与后面的 process 意思不符；选项 A. off 有“离开”之意，slow off the starting line 表示“离开起跑线慢了”，即“起步慢了”，但仍在进步，与后文逻辑一致，故选 A。

34.【解析】D。本题目选择形容词，做 process 的定语。破折号表示对前面内容即 learning 的解释。这里把 learning(学习)与 instinct(本能)作对比，结合前文的 slow，以及学习自身的特点可知，只有 gradual “渐进的” 符合题意。其他三项 A. incredible 难以置信的；B. spontaneous 自发的；C. inevitable 不可避免的；均不符合题意，故本题答案为 D。

35.【解析】B。本题目选择形容词，作定语修饰 intelligence。由上文可知，智慧越多，付出的代价越多，因此智慧肯定是有限的，而且根据 value 也可以推断这里是关于 intelligence 多少的问题。选项 A.invisible 看不见的；C. indefinite 不确定的；D. different 不同的；均与数量多少无关，只有 limited “有限的，不多的” 符合题意，故选 B。

36.【解析】D。本题目选择副词以表明逻辑关系。“we've left in the dust I.Q. wise” 是定语从句，修饰 the species。cast a glance at...意为“对……投以目光”；“leave sb. in the dust” 是固定搭配，“将某人远远抛在后面”的意思；I.Q. wise 是派生词，后缀 wise 表示方式，意为“在 I.Q 方面”。这句话是说“该研究不是要我们对那些在智力方面已被人类远远抛在后面的物种投以悲怜的眼光。”人类看这些被抛在后面的物种，自然是往后看了，所以 D. backward 为正确选项，A. upward 向上；B. forward 向前；C. afterward 之后，后来(表时间)；该三项均不符合题意。

37.【解析】C。本题目选择动词，作为 wonder 引导的宾语从句的谓语。选择的动词应与 experiments 搭配。选项 A. deliver 递送；D. apply 应用；两者均不能与 experiments 搭配。若用 carry，则为 carry out experiments，故只能选 C. perform 执行，perform experiments 意为“做实验”。

38.【解析】A。本题目选择连词，体现句子之间的逻辑关系。由 ran, would 可知，本句使用了虚拟语气，是对动物可能对人类进行实验进行了假设，故选 A。选项 B. unless 除非；C. as 因为；D. lest 唯恐，均不符合题意。

39.【解析】A。本题目选择逻辑关系词，体现前后句子之间的逻辑关系。前面两句解释了假设动物对人类进行实验会进行的内容：它们想了解人类的某些极限，想知道人类智慧的用途。本句与前两句构成并列排比，they would hope to study a question “它们希望研究一个问题”，与前两句应为顺承关系，表示强调或递进，所以 B. After all 毕竟；C. However 但是；D. Otherwise 否则；三者均不符合题意，只有 Above all “首先，尤其是” 符合题意。

40. 【解析】C。本题目选择短语体现与前面句子的逻辑关系。前面句子提出一个问题，本句讲 the results are inconclusive(……结果是不确定的)。因此，选项 C. so far “迄今为止”最符合题意。

III. Reading comprehension (Questions 41 to 60)

A

41. 【解析】B。由 “It is worthwhile to consider, therefore, what are the causes of stress in our life” 知答案为 B；其他三项均是以偏概全：由 “scientists have found out that stress helps to bring it on” 知压力并非癌症直接原因；由 “Cancer is among the top killer diseases in our society today” 知 C 错；由 “We can make more leisure and fill in more fun, if we will accept a different living standard.” 知 D 错。

42. 【解析】A。从句意看，此处 row 应该是负面的含义，故 C、D 项均不对；B 项 “乘船旅行” 在文章上下文中说不通。

43. 【解析】D。本题特别注意，D 选项属于偷梁换柱：文章的确引用了圣经的话，但读圣经本身并不能减少压力。

44. 【解析】A。文章结尾引用圣经提出建议，控制情绪无论从宗教还是从健康角度来看都是有益的。其中 wrath 就是前文 anger 的指代。

45. 【解析】C。从文章第二段以及第三段开头可知，失业、负担过重、与亲朋好友或同事关系恶劣都可能导致压力，故 A、B、D 都可能成为压力之源。

B

46. 【解析】C。由第一自然段中的 He was carrying one small backpack, which was very full. 一句可知本题选 C。

47. 【解析】D。由第六自然段中的 Air courier get cheap airline tickets because they take important packages and papers to foreign countries. 一句可知本题选 D。

48. 【解析】C。由倒数第二自然段的最后一句 “... but it is quick” 可知本题选 C。

49. 【解析】A。根据文章最后一句 “... be flexible about your travel plans, and don't mind wearing the same clothes for a week” 可知航空投送员的旅行并非自己能够决定，故本题选 A。

50. 【解析】D 主旨大意题。本文大意是介绍一个新型的职业——航空投送员，故本题选 D。

C

51. 【解析】C。根据第一段：烟草税增加后九天里烟民打爆了免费电话，知道本文主要讲烟草税增加的影响。

52. 【解析】B。根据第三段第一句：有那么多州的州对这种信息充耳不闻。A、C和D选项文中虽提及，但作者并不惊讶。

53. 【解析】A。根据上下文和 from，句意：烟草税阻止了人们在十几岁就染上吸烟的习惯。

54. 【解析】D。根据倒数第二段“Rogers……argues that the burden of the tax falls on low-income Americans”可知，Rogers 对低收入家庭的态度是同情。

55. 【解析】A，从文章最后一段可以看出，这种新的税收从长远来看是有好处的。

D

56. 【解析】C。homogenizing 是 homogenize 的动名词形式，本意为“均质化”。在第一段可以看出，文章是说明美国社会的民主化和其巨大的亲和力。四个选项，A选项是 identifying，意思是：识别，鉴别；B选项 associating 是比较强的干扰项，意思是“使发生联系，使联合”；C选项 assimilating 是吸收的意思，最符合原文的观点。D选项 monopolizing 的意思是独占，垄断的意思，故错误。

57 【解析】A。该题目定位到第一段的这几句话：launched by the 19th - century department stores that offered ‘vast arrays of goods in an elegant atmosphere. Instead of intimate shops catering to a knowledgeable elite.’ these were stores ‘anyone could enter, regardless of class or background. This turned shopping into a public and democratic act.’ 可知商店在普及文化中扮演着重要的角色。此中的文化也可以具体到消费文化，因此 A 正确。B 选项 intimate 是为...所私有的意思；C 选项意思是满足了知识渊博的社会精英们的需要，与原文正好相反；D 选项意思是：其出现归功于消费文化。恰恰相反，应该是普及的消费文化归功于这种商店的出现。因此 D 选项排除。

58 【解析】C。该题目首先能定位到第二段的首句：Immigrants are quickly fitting into this common culture, which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous. 因此 C 正确。再看 A 选项，意思是移民对同一化的抗拒，显然错误。B 选项也是以偏概全，排除 B。对于 D 选项，即使像新西兰之类的高移民率国家，也不至于让移民们反客为主了，而且原文也可看出，只是不到五分之一而已。因此 D 选项排除。

59 【解析】D。定位到题目所说的第五段：Rodriguez not that children in remote villages around world are fans of superstars like Arnold Schwarzenegger and Garth Brooks, yet ‘some Americans

fear that immigrant living within the United States remain somehow immune to the nation ' s assimilative power.”可知 D 选项正确。A 选项夸大了事实，因此排除。B 选项，文章只是说有些美国人，而没有达到公众这么大的范围。而且，作者的用意更不是说公众对移民的害怕，而是借此说明美国的巨大融合力，故错误。C 选项属于以偏概全，同样错误。

60. 【解析】B。本文主要讲美国是个大熔炉，对于吸收移民者来讲也是很成功的。A 选项偷换概念，因为文章并没有说吸收移民是有益的。C 选项意思是没有结果的，显然可以排除。D 选项同样错误，文章第一段已经说过了 which may not be altogether elevating but is hardly poisonous，因此可看出移民问题没有害。

第二部分 主观题

I. Translation (5 points)

1. 预言和事实居然如此巧合，这着实让人大吃一惊。
2. 人类贪欲不止，世界和平无望。
3. 只有学会和自然和谐相处，我们才能够拯救地球。
4. 从政府的失业登记数据来看，他们胜选的可能性很小。
5. 世界上最确的天气预报足以推测出两三天之内的天气，然而对于六七天后的天气预测却难免出错而失去其价值。

II. Writing (15 points)

How to Develop Primary School Students' Reading Ability

As a main channel to absorb a language, reading ability holds a unique position in the English learning. During the course of reading, specifically, primary school students can not only see the written text of a foreign language directly, but also feel the invisible culture behind it unconsciously. Firstly, to get really interested, students shall be encouraged to read more. Habit is a second nature. Once students form the habit of reading, they will not think of it as a boring chore, but a happy journey. Secondly, students shall be furnished with appropriate reading materials, which must be funny and instructive at once. Finally, students shall have the access to immediate advice from their teachers, so as to overcome difficulties which pop up every now and then. Only in this way, can the reading habit be sustained.

Therefore, given the crucial importance in a successful language learning, every possible effort should be made to improve students' reading ability.

III Teaching plan (20 points-)

小学英语六年级词汇句型课教案

九、Teaching objectives:

- 3、 Students (Ss for short) can listen, say, read and write the words: postcards, magazine, dictionary, Comic book, newspaper.
- 4、 Ss can ask and answer questions by using the sentence patterns "Where/ What/When are you going..."

2. Teaching key and difficult points:

Key points: Words and sentence patterns above.

Difficult points: How to use the sentence patterns.

59. Teaching aids:

35. Cards with new words;
36. Computer;
37. Toy telephone

七、Teaching Procedures:

Step 1. Greetings:

Teacher (T): Hello, boys and girls. How are you today?

Ss: I'm fine, thank you. And you?

T: I'm very well, thanks.

Step 2. Lead-in:

T: Well, boys and girls. You must like watching cartoons, right? OK, let's watch first.

(Teacher plays the cartoon of *Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf* in the computer.)

T: Boys and girls, watch and listen carefully. Can you tell me where the *Pleasant Goat* is?

Ss: The *Pleasant Goat* is in a bookstore.

T: Yes, you are right. There are many many books in a bookstore, and what else? Let's take a look at some cards.

Step 3: Presentation:

(Teacher shows the cards with new words to Ss one by one.)

T: OK, boys and girls, what's this?

Ss: It's a...(明信片)

T: Yes, it's a postcard. Very beautiful, right?

Ss: Yes.

T: OK, repeat after me. Postcard, postcard...

T: And how about this ?

Ss: It's a...

T: Right, it's a magazine.

(Teacher will speak and ask Ss to repeat.)

T: OK, boys and girls, let's watch the cartoon again.

(*Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf* will be played again and the *Pleasant Goat* says: "I'm going to the bookstore")

T: Well, the *Pleasant Goat* is going to the bookstore.

(Teacher shows the pattern "be going to" in the PPT.)

T: OK, boys and girls, in the bookstore, I'm going to buy a magazine. What are you going to buy?

(Teacher shows the pattern "What are you going to buy" in the PPT, and teach Ss the next pattern.)

Step4:Practice

T: Well, boys and girls, let's play a game of telephone, OK?

(Teacher chooses two Ss to make the phone call, using the sentences just learned.)

Students1: Where are you going this afternoon?

Students2: I'm going to the bookstore.

T: Good. Now, boys and girls, call your desk mate and ask and answer questions like this, OK?

(Students practice the sentence pattern with their desk mates.)

Step 5.Homework:

T: Well. Today's home work is to make sentences with "be going to". Next time, I will ask some Ss to stand up and tell us these sentences.

5. Blackboard design:

Cards with new words: postcards, magazine, dictionary, Comic book, newspaper.

Patterns:

Where are you going this afternoon?

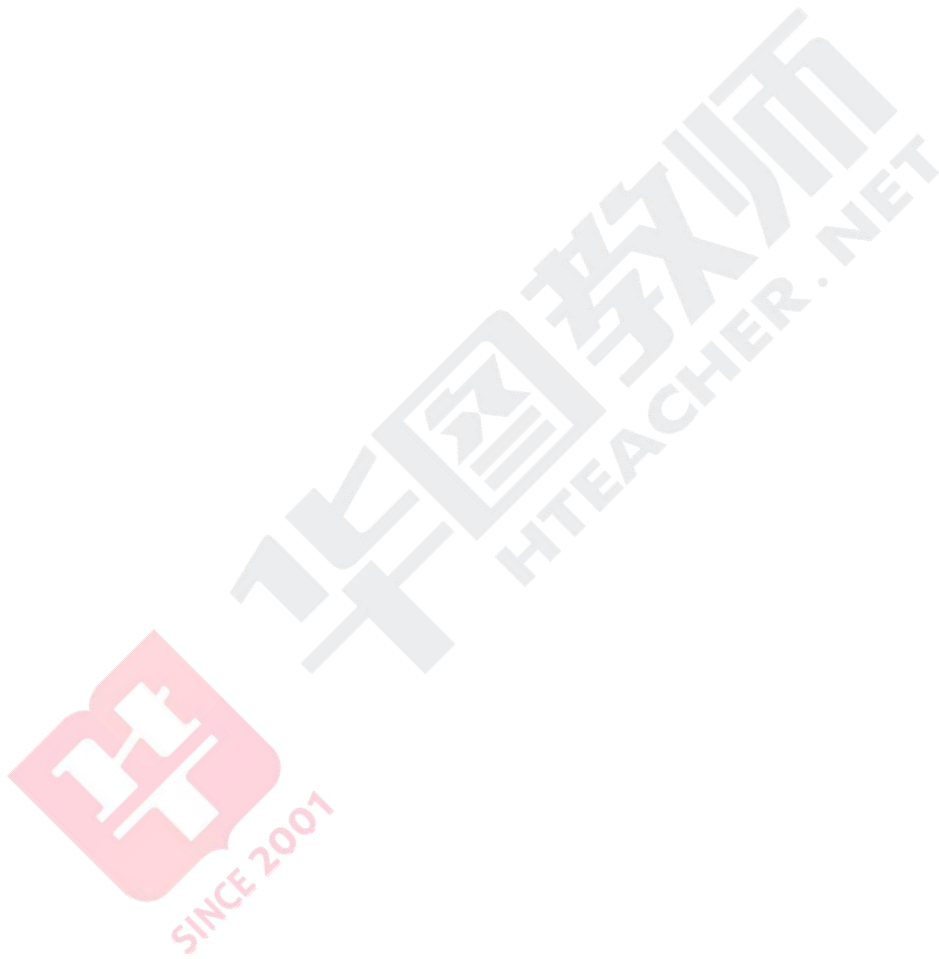
I'm going to the bookstore.

What are you going to buy ?

I'm going to buy a comic book.

When are you going?

I'm going at 3 o' clock.



教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题 5

三、multiple choice (1*10=10point)

Directions: there are fifth sentences or short dialogues in this part. Each is followed four choices marked A,B,C,D. Choose the best choice and fill in the corresponding letter.

21.He seems to be giving the impression that he didn't enjoy himself in Paris ._____,he had a wonderful time.

A. Above all. B. What's more. C. As a result. D. On the contrary.

22.One learns a language by making mistakes and _____ them.

A. corrects B. correct C.to correct D. correcting

23. You can borrow my car _____ you promise not to drive too fast.

A. unless. B. even if. C.in case. D. as long as.

24. George returned after the war, only _____ that his wife had left him.

A. to be told B. telling C. being told D. told

25.-The Modern Art Exhibition in the City Museum has been cancelled.

-Oh, no!_____.

A. It's a pity B. It doesn't matter

C.I knew it already D. It's not interesting at all

26. — Why do you choose to work in an international travel agency?

— Well, you know, English is my _____. So it is my best choice.

A. strength B. talent C. ability D.' skill

27.You had better_____ some time every day for sports so that you can keep yourself energetic.

A. set aside B. take up C. put away D. give out

28.-kevin,you look worried. Anything wrong?

-Well, I _____ a test and I'm waiting for the result.

A. will take B. took C. had taken D. Take

29.- _____you interrupt now? Can't you see I'm on the phone?

-Sorry Sir, but it's urgent.

A. Can B. Should C. Must D. Would

30. Sales director is a position _____ communication ability is just as important as sales

A. which B. that C. when D. where

四、Reading Comprehension(1×10=10 points)

Directions: In this part there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the best answer and fill in the corresponding letter.

A

When times get tough, we all look for ways to cut back. When we're hungry, we eat at home instead of going out. We take buses instead of taxis. And we wear our old designer jeans just a few months longer. With college expenses at all-time highs, high school students are eager to do anything to cut the cost of a university education.

One cost-cutting proposal is to allow college students to get a bachelor's degree in three years instead of four. Educational institutions have been actively exploring ways to make the learning process more efficient. But there's a question: Would the quality of undergraduate(本科生)education suffer? Few US universities have formally approved a "three-year degree" model.

I doubt that mainstream North American colleges will carry out a three-year curriculum(课程) any time soon. For one thing, most universities already allow highly qualified students to graduate early by testing out of certain classes and obtaining a number of college credits(学分). In addition, at famous universities, the committee who determine which courses are required and which courses are electives are unlikely to suddenly "throw out" one quarter of the required credits. Professors will resist "diluting(稀释)" the quality of the education they offer.

In my opinion, a quality four-year education is always superior to a quality three-year education. A college education requires sufficient time for a student to become skilled in their major and do coursework in fields outside their major. It is not a good idea to water down education, any more than it's not a good idea to water down medicine. If we want to help students find their way through university, we should help them understand early on what knowledge and skills they need to have upon graduation. We should allow students to test out of as many courses as possible. We should give them a chance to earn money as interns(实习生)in meaningful part-time jobs that relate to their

university studies, such as the five-year co-op program at Northeastern University.

31. Which of the following can be the best title?

- A. It's time to shorten the learning process
- B. Best learning takes place over time
- C. University education should be watered down
- D. College education calls for reform

32. We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. most American universities are against the “three-year degree” model
- B. many famous US universities are considering adopting the “three-year degree” model
- C. professors are willing to accept the “three-year degree” model
- D. The “three-year degree” model can make college learning more efficient

B

I once had my Chinese MBA students brainstorming on “two-hour business plans”. I separated them into six groups and gave them an example: a restaurant chain. The more original their idea, the better, I said. Finally, five of the six groups presented plans for restaurant chains. The sixth proposed a catering(餐饮) service. Though I admitted the time limit had been difficult, I expressed my disappointment.

My students were middle managers, financial analysts and financiers from state-owned enterprises and global companies. They were not without talent or opinions, but they had been shaped by an educational system that rarely stressed or rewarded critical thinking or inventiveness. The scene I just described came in different forms during my two years' teaching at the school. Papers were often copied from the Web and the Harvard Business Review. Case study debates were written up and just memorized. Students frequently said that copying is a superior business strategy, better than inventing and creating.

In China, every product you can imagine has been made and sold. But so few well-developed marketing and management minds have been raised that it will be a long time before most people in the world can name a Chinese brand.

With this problem in mind, partnerships with institutions like Yale and MIT have been established. And then there's the “thousand talent scheme”: this new government program is

intended to improve technological modernization by attracting top foreign trained scientists to the mainland with big money. But there are worries about China's research environment. It's hardly known for producing independent thinking and openness, and even big salary offers may not be attractive enough to overcome this.

At last, for China, becoming a major world creator is not just about setting up partnerships with top Western universities. Nor is it about gathering a group of well-educated people and telling them to think creatively. It's about establishing a rich learning environment for young minds. It's not that simple.

33. Why does the author feel disappointed at his students?

- A. Because there is one group presenting a catering service.
- B. Because the six groups made projects for restaurant chains.
- C. Because all the students copied a case for the difficult topic.
- D. Because the students' ideas were lacking in creativeness.

34. The underlined word "scheme" in the forth paragraph means _____.

- A. timetable
- B. theme
- C. project
- D. policy

35. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. China can make and sell any product all over the world
- B. high pay may not solve the problem of China's research environment
- C. cooperation with institutions has been set up to make a Chinese brand
- D. the new government program are aimed at encouraging imagination

36. Which is the best title of the passage?

- A. Look for a New Way of Learning.
- B. Reward Creative Thinking.
- C. How to Become a Creator.
- D. Establish a technical Environment.

C

Throughout the world, boys and girls prefer to play with different types of toys. Boys typically like to play with cars and trucks, while girls typically choose to play with dolls. Why is this? A

traditional sociological explanation is that boys and girls are socialized and encouraged to play with different types of toys by their parents, peers, and the “society”. Growing scientific evidence suggests, however, that boys’ and girls’ toy preferences may have a biological origin.

In 2002, Gerianne M. Alexander of Texas A&M University and Melissa Hines of City University in London surprised the scientific world by showing that monkeys showed the same sex typical toy preferences as humans. In the study, Alexander and Hines gave two masculine toys (a ball and a police car), two feminine toys (a soft doll and a cooking pot), and two neutral toys (a picture book and a stuffed dog) to 44 male and 44 female monkeys. They then assessed the monkeys’ preference for each toy by measuring how much time they spent with each. Their data showed that male monkeys showed significantly greater interest in the masculine toys, and the female monkeys showed significantly greater interest in the feminine toys. The two sexes did not differ in their preference for the neutral toys.

If children’s toy preferences were largely formed by gender socialization, as traditional sociologists’ claim, in which their parents give “gender appropriate” toys to boys and girls, how can these male and female monkeys have the same preferences as boys and girls? They were never socialized by humans, and they had never seen these toys before in their lives.

37. Traditional sociologists believe boys’ and girls’ toy preferences _____.

- A. are passed down from their parents
- B. have a biological origin
- C. have nothing to do with gender socialization
- D. are largely formed in later life

38. The study by Alexander and Hines shows that monkeys _____.

- A. also play toys as humans do
- B. also have a sex typical toy preference
- C. have no toy preferences
- D. like to play different toys at different time

39. Alexander and Hines carried out the study to _____.

- A. find out why boys and girls prefer different toys
- B. test the intelligence of monkeys

- C. test whether monkeys like to play toys
 - D. find more evidence for traditional sociology
40. According to the study, if given a stuffed dog, _____.
- A. only the male monkeys showed interest
 - B. the female monkeys showed more interest
 - C. the male and female monkeys showed the same interest
 - D. neither the male nor the female monkeys showed any interest

五、 Sentence completion(2*5=10 points)

Direction: In this part you will have to finish the sentences according to the information given in Chinese.(One word for each blank)

46. As soon as he saw Grandma a little sleepy, he drew the curtains and left the _____ room.(按原句意思改写)

_____ a little sleepy, he drew the curtains and left the room at once.

47. Nothing can be compared with our children's physical and mental health,

_____ ? (完成反义疑问句)

48. If you cannot go there with me, I would rather stay here idle. (改为简单句)

I prefer _____ idle rather than _____ there without you.

49. "Don't always think of the past, just go ahead," said Mum to her daughter.

(改为间接引语)

Mum _____ her daughter _____ think of the past _____ go ahead.

50. It _____ be _____ to the public _____ we all _____ with the conclusion of the investigation. (根据下面汉语意思完成句子)

只有当我们都同意了调查结果才能公布于众。

B.Completion (2*10=20points)

Directions: In this part you will have to finish the short passage according to the information in it. The first letter has been given. (One word for each blank).

A recent poll (调查) on listening to a portable music player in the US found that lots of high school students and many adults have e _____ (46) _____ at least one symptom of hearing loss.

The poll was c _____ (47) _____ out by the AmericaSpeech -Language-Hearing-Association(ASHA).

R___(48)___ showed that 28 percent of high school students and 26 percent of adults have had to turn up the v___(49)___ on their television.

The poll also found that 29 percent of students kept saying “what” or “huh” while they were talking with people because they couldn’t hear things clearly enough. F___(50)___, 18 percent of students and 12 percent of adults said they have heard ringing in their e___(51)___.

Experts say more research is needed to prove a direct l___(52)___ between portable music and hearing loss. They think, however, that these players are leading to hearing p___(53)___.

Experts suggest turning it down and reducing the a___(54)___ of time you spend listening to music on a portable player. They also suggest changing from earphones to larger speakers. Big traditional headsets are also h___(55)___ than modern earphones.

十、Writing (20 points)

56.Directions: for this part, you are allowed to write an English composition according to the following title “ My View on Fake Commodities” (150 words)

Outline giving in Chinese

- 1、假冒伪劣商品的危害
- 2、怎样杜绝假冒伪劣商品

教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题及解析 5

三、multiple choice (1*10=10point)

Directions: there are fifth sentences or short dialogues in this part. Each is followed four choices marked A,B,C,D. Choose the best choice and fill in the corresponding letter.

21. 答案 C

解析: It' s high time to do . . . 意味“该做某事了”根据题意, “等等, 我还没整理好手提箱” “_____ , 我们该去机场了”, 由此可知, 横线处应填“赶紧, 赶快”, 及 hurry up.

Go ahead 意为“尽管去做, 请便” Take it easy 意味“不急, 慢慢来” That' s fine 意味“好的, 没事”

22. 答案 A

解析: “允许做某事”固定搭配“permit to do . . . ”故选 A, 整句意为“乘客只能带一件手提箱上飞机”

23. 答案 C

解析: 根据句意, “这个年轻人买不起新车, _____ , 他买了一辆二手的”, 由此, 横线处应选填 instead, “替换, 替代”的意思, beside 意为“此外”; otherwise 意为“否则” still 意味“仍然”

24. 答案 C

解析: 动词后面没有宾语, 应该用被动 replaced, 排除 A. 此处用的是一般将来时, 排除 B.D 两个选项。题目意思为“你觉得商店购物的前景如何”“我个人认为, 家庭购物会与之共存, 但是不能替代它”。

25. 答案 B

解析: “我们星期二下午就到这了” “_____ , 那你怎么不早点叫我们呢?” 根据语境, 结合选项, 应选 B You did? 意为“是吗?”, 含有轻微的责怪意思, 来了也不说一声。Good luck “好运”, It' s no surprise “一点儿也不奇怪”, You' re welcome “不客气”都不符合语境。

26. 答案 C

解析: 本题考查非谓语动词的用法。she had a fall 是由 a phone 发出的动作, 应该用 saying 表示主谓关系。

27. 答案 C

解析：run out “用完，到期”，break out “爆发，突发”，work out “算出，实现”，put out “熄灭，出版”，根据题目“你不能预测一切，事情通常不像你想的那样”，用 work out 表示实现，事情的结果。

28. 答案 D

解析：根据题目“老师取消了课堂表演，我很难理解”“_____。你是如此地期待表演”，结合选项，此处应选 D，“你肯定失望极了”。It doesn't matter “没关系，不要紧” It's very unwise of her “她太不明智了”，Don't worry about it “别担心”都不符合语境。

29. 答案 A

解析：it 做形式宾语，真正的主语是后文中的“to tell one from the other”。

30. 答案 B

解析：put off “推迟，阻止”，speed up “加速”，turn on “打开，发动”，work out “算出，弄出，实现”，根据题意可得，扩宽桥梁应该是为了加速交通流，故选 B。

四、Reading Comprehension (1×10=10 points)

Directions: In this part there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the best answer and fill in the corresponding letter.

A

31. 【解析】C。推理判断题。根据第二自然段中的 One reason for this is probably that some of their body signals were just opposite. 一句可知本题选 C。

32. 【解析】C。细节理解题。根据第四自然段的前两句可知奇怪的是：猫合狗开始学对方的语言。

B

33. 【解析】B。概括归纳题，此题线索为第二三段的内容。

34. 【解析】D。总结全文，最后得出结论。

35. 【解析】C。可从文章第六段直接得出答案

36. 【解析】D。通读全文可知整篇文章讨论的是太阳运动所可能会带来的困扰

C

37. 【解析】D。本题在第二段中找答案，第二段中出现了两类人，一类人受到好的服务会

跟其他 12 人讲，而受到差的服务的人就会跟 20 个人说，所以受到好的服务的顾客会提升公司业绩。

38. 【解析】C。后文说了很多关于手机服务受阻的情况，引起了顾客很多的抱怨，所以让商家明白，对顾客满意变得越来越急需，故不选 A。B, D 选项是文中直接表达的意思，他是事件的表面情况，显然挖掘深层次的含义。

39. 【解析】C。第五段，段首就是 recommended ways of creating customer delight include:…。因为文本中出现 always returning calls，但是此处是回电话，而不是主动打电话，故不选 A；B 也有出现，但是商家送更多的购物券作为“thank you note”的代名词，也不对；D promising more，而文中是 under-promising，所以选择 C，就是此段括号部分的解释。

40. 【解析】C。此题选用排除法。ad 选项此篇文章并没有提到。bc 选项显然是两个截然不同的意思，再定位到 on the other hand, the more customers are promised, the greater the risk of disappointment.。

30. Sentence completion(2*5=10 points)

Direction: In this part you will have to finish the sentences according to the information given in Chinese. (One word for each blank)

41. As soon as he saw Grandma a little sleepy, he drew the curtains and left the room. (按原句意思改写)

Seeing Grandma a little sleepy, he drew the curtains and left the room at once.

解析：两句进行对比，我们发现原句中“he saw Grandma”信息缺失，那我们要把它放在句首来表达，就可用-ing 形式作主语，答案如上。

42. Nothing can be compared with our children's physical and mental health, is it? (完成反义疑问句)

解析：含有 nothing 的词，反义疑问句中用 it 指代，因为 nothing 本身具有否定意义，反义疑问部分用肯定形式。

43. If you cannot go there with me, I would rather stay here idle. (改为简单句)

I prefer to stand here idle rather than go there without you.

解析：prefer to do . . . rather than do . . . 与其干 . . . 不如 . . .

44. “Don’ t always think of the past, just go ahead,” said Mum to her daughter.
(改为间接引语)

Mum told her daughter not to think of the past but go ahead.

解析：把 said 该为 told，再用句型 not to do . . . but do . . . 就可表达出原句意思。

45. It can’ t be shown to the public until we all agree with the conclusion of the investigation. (根据下面汉语意思完成句子)

只有当我们都同意了调查结果才能公布于众。

解析：根据原句形式，结合汉语意思，用 not . . . until . . . 句型可得答案。

六、Completion (2*10=20points)

31. experienced

根据题目，揣测题意：许多高中生和成年人都有至少一种听力损失的症状。开头字母为 e，可以想到 experience 这个词，同时，横线前面有 have，横线处应填动词的过去分词 experienced。

32. carried

根据题目，此处应为做调查，想到词组 carry out，再看横线前面有 was，此处应为被动 carried out。

33. researches

根据题目，调查显示 . . . ，调查一词可用 research，此外，research 前面无冠词，应该用词复数形式，加-es。

34. voice

turn up the v_____ on their television, 意为调高电视的_____, 显而易见，调高电视的音量，应填 voice。

35. Furthermore

根据横线处的形式，此处应填连词，联系上下文，想到合适的词 furthermore。

36. ears

此处应填名词，根据上文 heard ringing，联想到单词 ear，人有两只耳朵，根据常识，此处用复数 ears。

37. link

根据后文提示，“between . . . and . . . ”，想到名词“联系”，此处用 link 合适。

38. problems

根据上文，“lead to . . .”，“导致 . . .”，导致后通常跟“问题、危害等”，想到单词 problem，另外，不同的人有不同的问题，应用复数 problems。

39. amount

根据题意，“减少通过便携式播放器听音乐的时间”，“the a ___ of time”应为一个时间量，应填 amount。

40. healthier

此处应填一个形容词，从全文来看，文章讲了便携式播放器对人的危害，那么，原文本意表达传统耳机比现代耳机更健康，用 healthy 的比较级 healthier。

七、Writing (20 points)

My View on Fake Commodities

Fake commodities can be found anywhere in the market, which has aroused a lot of public attention. They have caused a lot of harm in society.

Firstly, fake commodities damage the consumers' interests. They bring about great loss in both properties and lives. Some fake commodities, for example medicine will endanger people's lives. Secondly, fake commodities affect businessmen and manufacturers, which will make business slack and disturb the balance of the market.

There are many ways to get rid of fake commodities. On one hand, laws should be enforced to punish those who produce these products. On the other hand, people should be advised how to tell the genuine commodities from the fake ones. Furthermore, customers should be encouraged to report to the relevant authorities in case they have bought a fake commodity.

In a word, if the whole society work together to solve this problem, I think fake commodities will have nowhere to exist.

分析题目：

B. 作文题目为“My View on Fake Commodities”，很明显这是一个议论性的文章，因此不可写成记叙文，这一点从后面的两点提示也可看出。

C. 根据题目给出了两点提示，可知文章为四段式：开头、假冒商品的危害、如何杜绝假

冒商品、结尾。论述假冒商品的危害和采取的措施是本文的重头戏。

范文分析：

文章的第一段采用了开门见山的方式开篇，直接描述了一个现象“假冒伪劣商品随处可见”来引出话题。并且在段末引出了第二段的主要内容，起到了启下的作用。直截了当，不拖泥带水。

文章的第二段就详述假冒伪劣商品的危害，有两点：一、损害了消费者的利益，作者还举了个例子—假药来证明这个观点；二、损害了厂家和卖方的利益，扰乱了市场经济。

文章的第三部分，作者提出了三项措施来杜绝假冒伪劣商品。一是加大政府打击力度；二是教育人们如何去区分真假商品；三是鼓励大家踊跃举报假冒伪劣商品。

最后，作者提出了自己的愿景，呼吁大家行动起来，一句话结尾，言简意赅。

难点分析：

本文是个比较简单的文章，四段式结构很明显。唯一的难点就是考生要打开自己的思维，对于假冒伪劣商品的危害和措施要多分析，多思考。

1、对于假冒伪劣商品的危害，最好从市场的两个主体来分析，买方和卖方。

2、对于措施，可以从三个主体入手，国家、社会和个人。

这样可以避免重复，也可以做到面面俱到，同时逻辑也很清晰。