

小学英语专业知识模拟卷（三）

第一部分 选择题

（本大题分为三个部分：单项选择、完形填空和阅读理解）

一、单项选择题

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡的相应位置上涂黑。

1. Four and _____ half hours of discussion took us up to midnight, and _____ break for cheese, chocolate and tea with sugar.
- A. a; a
B. the; the
C. /; the
D. a; /
2. I did not choose any of the three offerings, because I found _____ satisfactory.
- A. neither of them
B. none of it
C. either of them
D. none of them
3. It's said that the power plant is now _____ large as what it was.
- A. twice as
B. as twice
C. twice much
D. much twice
4. I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan _____ in the past two years.
- A. had been carried out
B. would be carried out
C. is being carried out
D. has been carried out
5. —You know what? I've got a New Year concert ticket.
—Oh, _____ You're kidding.
- A. so what?
B. go ahead
C. come on
D. what for?
6. At times he has to stay up late for the homework, _____ he doesn't like.
- A. and which
B. as
C. this
D. which
7. _____ a strange plant! I've never seen it before.
- A. Which
B. What
C. How
D. Whether
8. The _____ that there is life on other planets in the universe has always inspired scientists to explore the outer space.
- A. advice
B. order

- C. possibility
D. invitation
9. I had a strong desire to reach in and play with the toy, but _____ thankfully by the shop window.
A. am held back
B. held back
C. hold back
D. was held back
10. A panda's primary activity is sleep, _____ its waking hours looking for food.
A. that it spends
B. for spending
C. and it spends
D. will spend
11. Developing the Yangtze River Economic Belt is a systematic project which _____ a clear road map and timetable.
A. calls for
B. calls on
C. calls off
D. calls up
12. The patient was still in danger, because after the transplant, his body _____ the new heart.
A. rejected
B. reserved
C. released
D. refreshed
13. The old castle requires _____ after _____ by the storm.
A. to be restored; hit
B. being restored; being hit
C. restoring; being hit
D. having been restored; hit
14. _____ the characters leave unsaid is often more important than what they put into words.
A. That
B. when
C. What
D. How
15. Which of the following features is NOT one of the design features of language?
A. Symbolic
B. Duality
C. Productivity
D. Arbitrary
16. What country is known as the Land of Maple Leaf?
A. United States of America
B. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
C. New Zealand
D. Canada
17. James Joyce is the author of all the following novels EXCEPT _____.
A. *Dubliners*
B. *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*
C. *Jude the Obscure*
D. *Ulysses*
18. 下列属于《普通高中英语课程标准》中要求的综合行为表现七级目标的是 _____。
A. 进一步增强英语学习动机，有较强的自主学习意识
B. 有明确和持续的学习动机和自主学习意识
C. 有较强的自信心和自主学习能力
D. 能独立、自主地规划并实施学习任务

19. 如果教师把语言看做一种技能、一种习惯,想通过大量机械模仿的练习让学生掌握语言,那么他在外语课堂中很可能会采用 _____ 进行教学。

- A. 语法—翻译法
- B. 听说法
- C. 认知法
- D. 交际法

20. Which of the following questions exemplifies the consideration for information output in designing a speaking activity?

- A. Can students make full use of the newly learned language items in their activities?
- B. What roles are students expected to play and how should they play them?
- C. Is the situation created closely related to students' real life?
- D. What is the purpose of the activity? Is there a result, a solution and an answer requested at the end of the activity?

二、完型填空

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

At my heaviest I weighed 370 pounds. I had a very poor relationship with food: I used it to ___21___ bad feelings, to make myself feel better, and to celebrate. Worried about my health, I tried many different kinds of ___22___ but nothing worked. I came to believe that I could do nothing about my ___23___.

When I was 0, my weight problem began to affect me ___24___. I didn't want to live the rest of my life with this ___25___ weight any more.

That year, I ___26___ a seminar where we were asked to create a project that would touch the world. A seminar leader shared her ___27___ story —she had not only 125 pounds, but also raised \$25,000 for homeless children. ___28___ by her story, I created the As We Heal, the World Heals ___29___. My goal was to lose 150 pounds in one year and raise \$50,000 ___30___ a movement founded 30 years ago to end hunger. This combination of healing myself and healing the world ___31___ me as the perfect solution. ___32___ I began my own personal weight program, I was filled with the fear that I would ___33___ the same difficulties that beat me before. While the ___34___ hung over my head, there were also signs that I was headed down the right ___35___. I sent letters to everyone I knew, telling them about my project. It worked perfectly. Donations began ___36___ in from hundreds of people.

Of course, I also took some practical steps to lose weight. I consulted with a physician, I hired a fitness coach, and I began to eat small and ___37___ meals. My fund-raising focus also gave me new motivation to exercise ___38___.

A year later, I ___39___ my goal: I lost 150 pounds and raised \$50,000! I feel that I've been given a second life to devote to something that is ___40___ and enormous.

- 21. A. add B. mix C. kill D. share
- 22. A. diets B. drinks C. fruits D. dishes

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| 23. A. height | B. ability | C. wisdom | D. weight |
| 24. A. temporarily | B. recently | C. seriously | D. secretly |
| 25. A. ideal | B. extra | C. normal | D. low |
| 26. A. attended | B. organized | C. recommended | D. mentioned |
| 27. A. folk | B. success | C. adventure | D. science |
| 28. A. Surprised | B. Amused | C. Influenced | D. Disturbed |
| 29. A. project | B. business | C. system | D. custom |
| 30. A. in search of | B. in need of | C. in place of | D. in support of |
| 31. A. scared | B. considered | C. confused | D. struck |
| 32. A. As | B. Until | C. If | D. Unless |
| 33. A. get over | B. run into | C. look for | D. put aside |
| 34. A. excitement | B. joy | C. anger | D. fear |
| 35. A. row | B. hall | C. path | D. street |
| 36. A. breaking | B. flooding | C. jumping | D. stepping |
| 37. A. heavy | B. full | C. expense | D. healthy |
| 38. A. regularly | B. limitlessly | C. suddenly | D. randomly |
| 39. A. set | B. reached | C. missed | D. dropped |
| 40. A. stressful | B. painful | C. meaningful | D. peaceful |

三、阅读理解

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

For hundreds of years, the criminal law has been built around the idea that wrongdoers must be punished for their crimes. The most basic argument for punishment is that it preserves law and order and respects for authority. From this point of view, punishment does two things. It upholds the law, and it prevents others from thinking they can get away with doing the same thing without punishment. Punishment is based on the idea that many people have a barely controlled desire to act in forbidden ways.

One of the best ways to reduce crime is to reform or rehabilitate habitual criminals. The main problem is not the first offender or the petty thief but the repeated offender who commits increasingly serious crimes. According to criminologists, crime would decrease greatly if all such offenders could be turned away from wrongdoing. But U.S. prisons have had little success in rehabilitating inmates. About two-thirds of the people arrested in any year have a previous criminal record.

Rehabilitation of criminals could probably be improved greatly if experts could provide the right kind of program for different types of offenders. Criminals vary widely in the kinds of crimes they commit, their emotional problems, and their social and economic backgrounds. Not all offenders can be

helped by the same treatment. Many require the aid of physicians, psychiatrists, or psychologists. Others respond well to educational or vocational training. In the early 1990s, there were about 1, 300, 000 criminals in U.S. city, county, state, and federal correctional institutions, and about 500, 000 more were out on parole. Society spent more than \$15 billion to operate prisons and related institutions yearly, but only a small part of this sum went to provide treatment. Nearly all the funds were used to feed and clothe prisoners and to keep them under control.

Since the late 1970s, however, there has been a trend toward punishment rather than rehabilitation of offenders. Prison sentences are longer. Capital punishments have been used more frequently since the U.S. Supreme Court lifted a death penalty ban in 1976. Nevertheless, crime prevention should aim to prevent people from becoming criminals in the first place. Such a goal probably would benefit from reform programs in urban slums. These programs would include improved housing, schools, and recreation programs and increased job opportunities.

There are many other ways to reduce crime. People can be educated or persuaded to take greater precautions against crime. They can be taught, for example, how to protect their homes from burglary. Automobile thefts would drop sharply if drivers removed their keys and locked their cars when leaving them. Better lighting helps discourage purse-snatching and other robberies on city streets and in parks. Many experts believe that strict gun-licensing laws would greatly reduce crime.

41. The belief that people tend to behave in forbidden ways _____.

- A. leads to the formulation of the criminal law
- B. makes people value order above all else
- C. convinces people that crimes should be eliminated from the society
- D. is a false one that should not be taken seriously

42. In the second paragraph the author implies _____.

- A. the U.S. prison system is not working effectively enough to reform criminals
- B. the best way to reduce crime rate is to rehabilitate habitual criminals
- C. reforming criminals in prison will turn them away from wrongdoing
- D. crimes would decrease if people's desire could be healthily channeled

43. The author speculates that rehabilitation can be made more effective if _____.

- A. reform is directed to the criminals' emotional problems
- B. rehabilitation is aimed at changing the economic and social environment
- C. rehabilitation is facilitated by physicians, psychiatrists or psychologists
- D. crimes are dealt with in the ways that suit each kind

44. According to the author, punishment is a better means than rehabilitation in reducing crime rate _____.

- A. so it should be used in place of rehabilitation
- B. so stricter sentences are absolutely necessary
- C. yet it does not work well in many cases

- D. but preventing crime is even more effective
45. The author concludes the passage by pointing out that _____.
- A. the present gun-licensing laws are held responsible for most of the crimes
- B. educational failure accounts for most of the present offenses
- C. more help should be provided for released criminals
- D. the long-term reduction of crime rate depends on multiple improvements

B

The Norwegian Government is doing its best to keep the oil industry under control. A new law limits exploration to an area south of the southern end of the long coastline; production limits have been laid down (though these have already been raised); and oil companies have not been allowed to employ more than a limited number of foreign workers. But the oil industry has a way of getting over such problems, and few people believe that the Government will be able to hold things back for long. As one Norwegian politician said last week, "We will soon be changed beyond all recognition."

Ever since the war, the Government has been carrying out a programme of development in the area north of the Arctic Circle. During the past few years this programme has had a great deal of success: Tromsø has been built up into a local capital with a university, a large hospital and a healthy industry. But the oil industry has already started to draw people south, and within a few years the whole northern policy could be in ruins.

The effects of the oil industry would not be limited to the north, however. With nearly 100 percent employment, everyone can see a situation developing in which the service industries and the tourist industry will lose more of their workers to the oil industry. Some smaller industries might even disappear altogether when it becomes cheaper to buy goods from abroad.

The real argument over oil is its threat to the Norwegian way of life. Farmers and fishermen do not make up most of the population, but they are an important part of it, because Norwegians see in them many of the qualities that they regard with pride as essentially Norwegian. And it is the farmers and the fishermen who are most critical of the oil industry because of the damage that it might cause to the countryside and to the sea.

46. The Norwegian Government would prefer the oil industry to _____.
- A. provide more jobs for foreign workers. B. slow down the rate of its development.
- C. sell the oil it is producing abroad. D. develop more quickly than at present.
47. The Norwegian Government has tried to _____.
- A. encourage the oil companies to discover new oil sources.
- B. prevent oil companies employing people from northern Norway.
- C. help the oil companies solve many of their problems.
- D. keep the oil industry to something near its present size.
48. According to the passage, the oil industry might lead northern Norway to _____.

- A. the development of industry.
B. a growth in population.
C. the failure of the development programme.
D. the development of new towns.
49. In the south, one effect to the development of the oil industry might be _____.
A. a large reduction on unemployment.
B. a growth in the tourist industry.
C. a reduction in the number of existing industries.
D. the development of a number of service industries.
50. Norwegian farmers and fishermen have an important influence because _____.
A. they form such a large part of Norwegian ideal.
B. their lives and values represent the Norwegian ideal.
C. their work is so useful to the rest of Norwegian society.
D. they regard oil as a threat to the Norwegian way of life.

A victor is, by definition, someone who wins a struggle or contest. However, that doesn't mean he or she will live a proud and happy life ever after, as Katniss Everdeen is about to discover in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire*.

Catching Fire, out in Chinese theaters on Nov 21, is set in a futuristic society called *Panem*. Every year its government holds a televised fight to the death. Two teenagers from each of the 12 districts of *Panem* are chosen to compete.

In the new film, last year's victors Katniss (Jennifer Lawrence) and her partner Peeta are back home after winning the 74th Hunger Games. Katniss just wants to live a normal life. However, that never seems to happen. She has nightmares, which remind her that she is a killer.

Worst nightmare comes true when the annual Hunger Games arrive again. The teenager finds herself back in the competition along with Peeta. Since Katniss brings hope to *Panem* through her courage, President Snow plans to use this year's Games to kill off Katniss and Peeta and in turn dampen the fires of rebellion.

"This is the next step of Katniss' heroism and the next part of her journey to finding out who she is really going to be," Lawrence told Reuters.

Fast-paced and full of action, *Catching Fire* looks to outdo the success that the first film had in 2012. With a 97 percent rating on the movie review website Rotten Tomatoes, it is enjoying positive reviews. Critics have praised it for being faithful to the book written by American author Suzanne Collins. The Hollywood Reporter said that *Catching Fire* outshines the first movie a lot.

Jennifer Lawrence, who won a best actress Oscar this year for her 2012 movie *Silver Linings Playbook*, has helped *Catching Fire* find success, Forbes pointed out. The 23-year-old actress does well

in playing a young lady who hates what she was forced to do to stay alive yet is determined not to give up.

“Lawrence’s down-to-earth personality in real life won the hearts of the public. So given a wildly popular first film that blew everyone away, a rising fan base and a lead performer beloved by the mainstream press and viewers, the sequel (续集) was always going to be big.” Forbes noted.

51. The underlined word “dampen” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. hold
B. light
C. reduce
D. support

52. Which of the following is TRUE about the film’s story according to the article?

- A. Every year 12 teenagers in total are chosen to join in the televised fight.
B. Despite having won the 74th hunger gamers, Katniss doesn’t feel much joy.
C. Katniss and Peeta are chosen once again to make the TV show more appealing.
D. Jennifer Lawrence won a best actress Oscar this year for the first hunger Games movie.

53. What are some reasons why Catching Fire will probably be successful?

- a. The previous film was successful.
b. It is true to the original book’s story
c. Most of the reviews of the movie are positive
d. It has many famous stars in addition to Jennifer Lawrence

- A. abc
B. abd
C. acd
D. bcd

54. After reading the passage, we can infer that _____.

- A. President Snow thinks highly of Katniss and Peeta’s victory
B. Katniss decides to fight in the 75th hunger games because she loves it
C. Critics hold a negative attitude to the first movie of hunger game
D. The personality of the leading actress contributes to the success of catching fire

D

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

Do you know Australia? Australia is the largest island in the world. It is a little smaller than China. It is in the south of the earth. ___55___ The population of Australia is nearly as large as that of Shanghai. The cities in Australia have got little air or water pollution. ___56___ You can clearly see fish swimming in the rivers. Plants grow very well.

Last month we visited Perth, the biggest city in Western Australia, and went to a wild flowers' exhibition. There we saw a large number of wild flowers we had never seen before. We had a wonderful time. ___57___ In spring every year Perth has the wild flowers' exhibition.

After visiting Perth, we spent the day in the countryside. We sat down and had a rest near a path at

the foot of a hill. ___58___ Suddenly we heard bells ringing at the top of the hill. What we saw made us pick up all our things and run back to the car as quickly as we could. There were about three hundred sheep coming towards us down the path. ___59___ After a short drive from any town, you will find yourself in the middle of white sheep. Sheep, sheep, everywhere are sheep.

- A. The people of Australia are very hard-working.
- B. Australia is the sixth largest country in the world.
- C. Australia is famous for its sheep and kangaroos.
- D. Australia is big, but its population is not large.
- E. Perth is famous for its beautiful wild flowers.
- F. The sky is blue and the water is clean.
- G. It was quiet and we enjoyed ourselves.

第二部分 非选择题

一、填空题（本大题分为两个部分：短文填空和课程与教学论知识填空）

（一）短文填空

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

The hostess was to have a party and entertain guests at home. She busied herself so early in the morning, ___60___ (clean) the house. She was so tired ___61___ she felt pain in her waist and on the back. Drops of sweat fell from her forehead. She did not finish cleaning the house until dusk.

Looking at the clean and tidy drawing room, she released a sigh ___62___ a smile on her face. The guests were coming! Entering the drawing room, they ___63___ (attract) by the fresh flowers. Surprisingly pleased, they cheered in praise, "Oh, ___64___ beautiful flowers!"

"How colorful and fragrant!"

"Just a look at it, and life is full of ___65___ (excite)!"

Then they went on to express their thanks to the hostess for her ___66___ (delicate) arranged flowers.

With an ___67___ (embarrass) smile, the hostess said, "I am glad you like it. Thank you for your praise. I was a bit surprised about it. I did make detailed arrangement for your honor. I was busy the whole day cleaning and mopping. As to the flowers in the vase, it is a piece of cake. I did it by just lifting my hand. Now you are ___68___ (aware) of my hard work and praise ___69___ highly for my easiest effort. It is beyond my expectation."

（二）课程与教学论知识填空

根据以下内容，在每个空格内填入所缺部分，并将答案完整地写在答题卡上。

70. 教师要在充分了解学生 _____ 和不同需求的基础上，在教学方法、教学内容以及教学评

价等方面做到灵活多样，力求使每个学生都有所收益。

71. 在义务教育阶段，从3年级开设英语课程的学校，4年级应完成_____；课时安排应尽量体现短时高频的原则。

72. _____是培养学生实际语言运用能力的关键环节，评价是及时监控教学过程和教学效果的重要手段，教师要正确处理二者之间的关系。

73. 指向学生学科核心素养的英语教学应以主题意义为引领，以语篇为依托，整合语言知识、文化知识、语言技能和学习策略等学习内容，创设具有_____的英语学习活动，引导学生采用自主、合作的学习方式，参与主题意义的探究活动，并从中学习语言知识，发展语言技能，汲取文化营养，促进多元思维，塑造良好品格，优化学习策略，提高学习效率，确保语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力的同步提升。

74. 英语学习活动是英语课堂教学的基本组织形式，是落实_____的主要途径。实施好英语课程需要有机整合课程内容，精心设计学习活动，以实现目标、内容和方法的融合统一。

二、短文改错题

本题要求改正所给短文中的错误。请对标有题号的每一行做出判断：如无错误，在该行右边横向上打一个勾（√）；如有错误（每行只有一个错误），在错的词下面划一横线，在该行右边横线上写出改正后的词；如此行缺一个词，在缺词处加上一个漏字符号（^），在该行右边横线上写出该加的词；如果此行多一个词，把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉，在该行右边横线上写出该词，并用斜线划掉。

Yesterday, I stepped into a shop to have my watch repair. 75. _____
 After the shop assistant checked the watch, she said she had to contact with 76. _____
 her manager to see if this kind of problem could be fixed. As I was waiting the 77. _____
 response from the manager, I saw a old man in a wheelchair roll himself over 78. _____
 to the counter. No one seemed to have noticed him, so I got up, went over to
 his wheelchair and ask whether I could give him some helps. 79. _____ 80. _____
 Kindly as I was, I found that I could 81. _____
 do something to help him. At that moment, the assistant replied 82. _____
 that it would cost little money to fix this problem. I was very sad and about to leave 83. _____
 the shop when the old man said, "You are a nice and thoughtful boy, but 84. _____
 I would like to help you pay for it."

三、翻译题

把下面短文翻译成汉语，并将译文完整地写在答题卡上。

85. 5G is expected to form the backbone of emerging technologies such as the Internet of Things and machine-to-machine communications, thereby supporting a much larger range of applications and

services, including driverless vehicles, tele-surgery and real time data analytics.

86. 近年来，随着全球环境问题的日益突出，国际社会在加强国际环境治理方面进行了努力，并取得一些进展。

四、书面表达

87. 最近学校举行了关于高中新生军训是否有必要的辩论，大家莫衷一是，你对此持何观点，请根据下面题目写一篇英语短文，字数 120 左右，题目已给。

Is Military Training Necessary for Freshmen?

五、案例分析

88. 下面是两位老师针对同一课组织的课堂教学：

本节课的主要教学内容是 red, yellow, blue, green, orange, black, brown, white 等词汇及 “What color is it?/ It’s...” 等句型。

教师 A 课前准备了各种颜色的实物，在使用实物进行单词和句型操练后让学生给一些图片着色。该环节花了大量的时间，使后半节课几乎成了美术课，也使得通过给图片着色活动引导学生巩固所学语言知识成了一句空话。

教师 B 先以 “This is red/ yellow/ blue.” 句型向学生介绍色彩的三种原色；然后引导学生发现色彩调配规律：orange= red + yellow, green= yellow + blue, black = red + yellow + blue, brown = red + black，让学生在调配色彩的学习活动中学习单词 orange, green, black, brown 及句型 “What color is it? It’ s ...”；接下来，教师又让学生谈论日常用品和教室里各种物品的颜色，充分利用了生活

中的有效资源，培养了学生用英语交流的能力。

1. 请简要评析以上两位老师的做法。
2. 以上两位老师的案例给我们的课堂活动组织什么启示？

六、教学设计

89. 教学设计：请根据下列所给教学素材设计一节阅读课。包括教学目标、教学重点、教学难点、教学过程、作业布置和板书设计。用全英文书写。

教学素材：

Different ways to go to school

Some children go to school on foot in Munich Germany. In Alaska, USA, it snows a lot. Some kids go to school by sled. It's fast. Some children in Jiangxi, China, go to school by ferry every day. In Papa Westray, Scotland, the children go to school by ferry, too. But in 2009, they went to school by plane because the ferry didn't work.