

## 华图名师预测试卷五

### 注意事项:

1. 本试卷满分 150 分, 考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 本试卷分为两部分: 第一部分为选择题, 第二部分为非选择题。
3. 请把所有答案涂、写在答题卡上。不要错位、越界答题。

### 第一部分 选择题

#### 一、选择题(本大题分为两个部分: 单项选择和阅读理解, 满分 55 分)

##### (一) 单项选择(共 20 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 40 分)

1. —Are you sure you won't play basketball with us this afternoon?  
—\_\_\_\_\_, if you insist.  
A. Not at all  
B. I don't care  
C. It depends  
D. All right then
2. You'd better write down the phone number of that hotel for future \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. reference  
B. purpose  
C. progress  
D. memory
3. A myth is an account of the deeds of a god or supernatural beings, usually expressed in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ thought.  
A. primary  
B. capital  
C. initial  
D. primitive
4. It's \_\_\_\_\_ best to make \_\_\_\_\_ friends with those who are honest.  
A. the; 不填  
B. 不填; 不填  
C. 不填; the  
D. the; the

5. Mr. Wilson is a man of patience and kindness, and his good temper never \_\_\_\_\_ him.  
A. fails  
B. disappoints  
C. controls  
D. worries
6. Most colleges now offer first-year students a course specially \_\_\_\_\_ to help them succeed academically and personally.  
A. designed  
B. designing  
C. to design  
D. being designed
7. —Do you have Betty's phone number?  
—Yes. Otherwise, I \_\_\_\_\_ able to reach her yesterday.  
A. hadn't been  
B. wouldn't have been  
C. weren't  
D. wouldn't be
8. —Can I pay the bill by check?  
—Sorry, sir. But it is the management rule of our hotel that payment \_\_\_\_\_ be made in cash.  
A. shall  
B. need  
C. will  
D. can
9. The people in Syria have been looking forward to the day \_\_\_\_\_ the conflict will end.  
A. when  
B. which  
C. where  
D. that
10. People crowd into \_\_\_\_\_ cherry trees are blooming, appreciating the fresh spring sight.  
A. what  
B. when  
C. which  
D. where
11. \_\_\_\_\_ caught in the rain unexpectedly, we still enjoyed the journey very much.  
A. When  
B. As  
C. Unless  
D. Although
12. Up till now, there has been no scientific evidence about \_\_\_\_\_ caused the death of dinosaurs.  
A. what is it that  
B. what it was that  
C. it was what  
D. what is it
13. A rescue worker risked his life saving two tourists who \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains for two days.  
A. are trapping  
B. have been trapped  
C. were trapping  
D. had been trapped





37. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》,文化知识的教学涉及几个步骤的演进和融合:感知中外文化知识——分析与比较;认同优秀文化——赏析与汲取;加深文化理解——\_\_\_\_\_ ;形成文明素养——行为与表征。
38. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》,语言技能包括听、说、读、看、写等方面的技能。学生应通过大量的专项和综合性语言实践活动,发展语言技能,为\_\_\_\_\_ 打基础。
39. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》,\_\_\_\_\_ 指学生为了提高英语学习效率,计划、监控、评价、反思和调整学习过程或学习结果的策略。
40. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》,必修课程中,教师应积极创造条件、鼓励和指导学生开展好课外学习活动,确保每周的课外视听活动不少于30分钟;每周的课外阅读量不少于1500词,总量不少于\_\_\_\_\_ 万词。

### 三、翻译题(共1小题,满分5分)

41. 北京有无数的胡同(hutong),平民百姓在胡同里的生活给古都北京带来了无穷的美丽。北京的胡同不仅是平民百姓的生活环境,而且还是一门建筑艺术。通常,胡同内有一个大杂院,房间够4到10个家庭的差不多20口人住。所以,胡同里的生活充满了友善和人情味。如今,随着社会和经济的飞速发展,很多胡同被新的高楼大厦所取代。但愿胡同能够保留下来。

### 四、书面表达(满分20分)

42. Writing

Nowadays, more and more parents send their children to study abroad. Suppose you are asked to give advice on whether to attend college at home or abroad, write an essay to state your

opinion.

Write in English within 180 words, no less than 150 words.

### 五、案例分析与教学设计(43题16分,44题24分,满分40分)

【教学材料 北师大版高中英语(必修2):Unit 5 Lesson 4 Let's dance】

#### Ballet

Ballet began in Italy and France during the 15<sup>th</sup> century and is still an important art form in Western culture. Ballet tells a story with music and actions but no words ... (1) ... Another famous Russian ballet is called "Sleeping Beauty". Many countries have produced ballets, including China. One well-known Chinese ballet is called "The White-haired Girl".

#### Folk Dance

Folk dances are traditional styles of dancing that come from ordinary people. They are usually group dances that are taught one from one generation to another. China is famous for many different types of folk dances, including the dragon dance and the lion dance, which are performed during the Spring festival.... (2) ...

Another well-known folk dance is the Yangge, which is often performed on special occasions. In many parts of the country, you can see people of all ages dancing in the street during festivals. They are dressed in beautiful costumes skipping back and forth to the rhythm of loud drums. People like to watch performances of this unique folk dance.

...

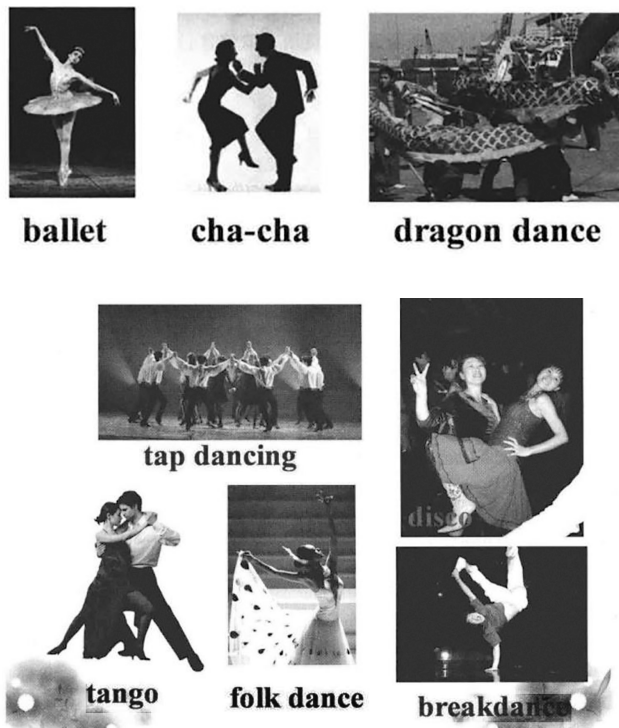
教学过程:

**Step 1 Warming-up and Leading-in (4 mins)**

1. Teacher plays several video about dance, then shows some pictures about different kinds of dance.

T: Do you like dancing? OK! Let's enjoy some music extracts and then tell me what kinds of dance they are.

T: Now, look at some pictures about different kinds of dances. Can you name them?



2. T: Well, we know there are many kinds of dance in the world. But do you know that dancing is a kind of body language that can reflect the cultures of different countries. Today we are going to read a passage that deals with three kinds of dance forms (ballet, folk dance and popular dance). At the end of this lesson, I hope you will be able to describe their origins and features.

[设计意图] 教师通过舞蹈音乐和图片导入主题,在课堂开始时营造轻松的氛围,激发学生的学习兴趣,激活背景知识,熟悉话题,让学生愉快地进入学习状态,为阅读做好准备。同时,提出本课教学目标,关注阅读目的,让学生一开始就知道本课要掌握的内容。

**Step 2 Reading (25 mins)**

**1. Skimming**

Students read the passage and tell the main idea of each paragraph, then try to find out the source of the passage.

Para 1 ...

Para 2 ...

Para 3 ...

T: I think the text is from a CD ROM encyclopedia.

**2. Scanning**

(1) Finish the reading tasks.

T: All right, class, we've got a general idea of the content. Now, look at the missing sentences and gaps, think about the sentence topics and paragraph topics and then match them. For example, Paragraph 1 and Sentence (d) are both about ballet. You should also focus on time references (e.g. 1960s), linking words and pronouns, for example "they" refers to "popular or social dances".

T: Now you have a few minutes to finish the task. Put the sentences below in the correct gaps in the text. You can discuss with your partner and compare your answers in pairs.

- ① In the mid-1980s, breakdancing became popular.
- ② They are easy to learn and are usually danced in couples.
- ③ Other kinds of folk dances are the sword dance and the colorful peacock dance.
- ④ One of the most famous ballets is called Swan Lake.
- ⑤ In the 1960s, people danced without touching their partner.

Answers: 1—d; 2—c; 3—b; 4—e; 5

(2) Read again and answer the following questions.

T: Well done! Now please read the text again and answer these questions.

- ① Who started folk dance? (Ordinary people.)
- ② What is the main difference between folk and popular dances? (Popular dances are usually

popular for only a short time.)

③What is a ballroom dance that came from folk dance? (Waltz.)

④Why did a lot of new dances come from the United States? (The mixing of immigrant cultures produced new forms of dance.)

⑤What type of dancing became popular in the mid-1980s? (Breakdancing.)

### 3. Careful reading

...

(3) Fill in the blanks and extract the key information.

T: Now read the passage more carefully and find more information about the three kinds of dances. Then fill in the blanks. Try to have a further understanding of the text, including the understanding of some words and sentences.

[设计意图] 本环节中任务一选句填空就是结合本课阅读技巧 making contextual connections 进行实例训练,做到理论与实践相结合,并强化使用学习策略的意识。任务二回答问题重点在于训练学生使用阅读策略从文中提取信息,熟悉文章内容,内化信息。

#### Step 3 Summary (5 mins)

Students retell the passage briefly with the guidance of teacher.

T: After reading, I think you have a better understanding of ballet, folk dance and popular dance. Now, please make a brief introduction about the three kinds of dances. Who will have a try?

[设计意图] 本环节帮助学生归纳总结课文内容,对课文信息进行组织和加工,能进一步巩固学习成果,培养学生用英语思维和表达的能力。

#### Step 4 Speaking (10 mins)

...

#### Step 5 Homework (1 min)

Make a list of dances you have learned about. Add extra information you have already known.

### 43. 案例分析(满分 16 分)

以下各题可用英语或汉语作答,答案均完整地写在答题卡上。

(1) 写出该教学案例的教学目标。

(2) 写出 Step 1 Warming-up 教学环节中的 1 个优点,并说明理由。

(3) 对 Step 2 Reading 和 Step 5 Summary 教学环节进行评析。

### 44. 教学设计(满分 24 分)

教学设计须用英语作答,设计意图用汉语或英语作答。答案均完整地写在答题卡上。

(1) 就 Step 2 Reading 中 Careful reading 活动作教学设计,并说明设计意图。

(2) 就 Step 4 Speaking 作教学设计,教师指导语用英文,并说明设计意图。







22. According to Paragraph 2, some organizations check their systems to find out \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. whether there is any weak point  
B. what sort of data has been stolen  
C. who is responsible for the leakage  
D. how the potential spies can be located
23. In bringing up the concept of GASP the author is making the point that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. shareholders' interest should be properly attended to  
B. information protection should be given due attention  
C. businesses should enhance their level of accounting security  
D. the market value of customer data should be emphasized
24. According to Paragraph 4, what puzzles the author is that some bosses fail to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. see the link between trust and data protection  
B. perceive the sensitivity of personal data  
C. realize the high cost of data restoration  
D. appreciate the economic value of trust
25. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. data leakage is more severe in Europe  
B. FTC's decision is essential to data security  
C. California takes the lead in security legislation  
D. legal penalty is a major solution to data leakage

## 第二部分 非选择题

二、填空题(本大题分为两部分:短文填空和课程与教学论知识填空,满分30分)

(一)短文填空(共10小题,每小题2分,满分20分)

Today would have been the 65th birthday of Teresa Teng, or Deng Lijun in Mandarin. Google celebrated the occasion, (26) \_\_\_\_\_ (纪念) the Chinese queen of songs, known for her folk and romantic ballads.

As the most popular singer in the 1980s and 1990s, Teng was (27) \_\_\_\_\_ known by the Chinese-speaking world and her sweet (28) \_\_\_\_\_ has captured a whole generation.

Born in Taiwan in 1953, Teng's singing talent came to light at the young age of ten. Her rendition of *Cai Hong Ling* (*Picking Red Water Chestnuts*) won the first prize at a singing contest (29) o \_\_\_\_\_ by the Gold Horse Record Company.

Teng's voice (30) \_\_\_\_\_ (感动) audiences in Mandarin, Cantonese, Japanese, French and Malay, (31) \_\_\_\_\_ the singer was a polyglot.

Teng's sweet image and voice soon thrust her to stardom. She was a superstar in the Chinese mainland, Hong Kong and Taiwan, and (32) \_\_\_\_\_ the Chinese territories. She won widespread acclaim in Japan, Singapore and other Southeast Asian countries.

During her career peak from 1981 to 1987, her songs (33) \_\_\_\_\_ (占领) the Chinese market and could be heard playing virtually everywhere.

Nearly everyone at the time had a tape of her songs, playing hits like *Tian Mi Mi* (*Very sweet*) and *Yue Liang Dai Biao Wo De Xin* (*The moon represents my heart*) on loop. Teng's presence in the lives of Chinese people was concretized by the saying—"Wherever there are Chinese people, there will be Teng's songs."

But all beautiful things must end: Teng died (34) \_\_\_\_\_ asthma in Thailand on May 8, 1995, and the tragic news fell like a bombshell on her fans and music lovers. But while Teng was gone, her heritage lived on: even today, 23 years after her death, programs about Teng are still running on television.

A museum to commemorate her was (35) e \_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan, and she also inspired a theme restaurant in the Chinese capital Beijing.

People seem to keep Teng's memory alive in a multitude of ways, and she will always be one of the shining stars in Chinese culture.

(二)课程与教学论知识填空(共5小题,每小题2分,满分10分)

36. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》,教师可以通过\_\_\_\_\_,师生互动、问答环节、经验积累、随堂检测等渠道获得信息反馈,并适时有效地评价课堂教学的进程和学生学习的成效。

37. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》,命题要遵循教育测量的基本原理,保证试题的\_\_\_\_\_和效度,以使考题设计有利于实现考查的目的,使考试结果尽可能准确地反映学生的实际水平。

38. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》,教材编写应该遵循语言学习的客观规律,满足学生的\_\_\_\_\_学习需要。
39. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》英语课程内容是发展学生英语学科核心素养的基础,包含六个要素:主题语境、语篇类型、语言知识、文化知识、语言技能和学习策略。语言知识涵盖语音知识、词汇知识、语法知识、语篇知识和\_\_\_\_\_,是构成语言能力的重要基础。
40. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准(2017年版)》英语课程内容是发展学生英语学科核心素养的基础,语言技能分理解性技能和表达性技能,具体包括听、说、读、\_\_\_\_\_,写等,学生基于语篇所开展的学习活动即是基于这些语言技能,理解语篇和对语篇作出回应的活动。

### 三、翻译题(共1小题,满分5分)

41. 自信是成功的第一要诀。因此,要相信自己!勇敢地抵抗你的障碍,并努力战胜它们。你会发现,它的难度不及你想象的一半。当你给予别人快乐时,你的快乐也会增加,当你只想到自己的快乐时,你的快乐就会减少。给予快乐,可以收获到更多意想不到的快乐。你怎样看问题比问题本身更重要,所以请保持阳光思维。全心全意地、倾情为生活付出。生活也将它的全部回报给你。

### 四、书面表达(满分20分)

42. Writing

Nowadays, buying a house is a hot topic among people. The price of houses is very high, which is not easy for youngsters. Different people have different opinions about it. What do you think about it?

Write in English within 180 words, no less than 150 words.

### 五、案例分析与教学设计(43题16分,44题24分,满分40分)

【教学材料 牛津译林版8上 Unit 4 Reading】

#### My cousin and DIY

My cousin Andrew is crazy about DIY. He loves to repair things and decorate his house. But when he finishes, the house always looks terrible.

He once tried to put in a brighter light in his bedroom, but he made a mistake. Then his whole house had a power cut. Another time, he wanted to put up a picture on his bedroom wall, but he hit a pipe and filled the room with water.

Last month, he thought the living room in his house was boring, so he painted it blue. His mum said, "Stop it." But he kept on painting. Now the living room has not only blue walls but also a blue ceiling and floor. Even his cat is blue now!

When I wanted a shelf above my bed, he said, "No problem!" He then spent five hours putting up her shelf on the wall. Then I put my books on the shelf. Whoops! They couldn't stay there because one end of the shelf was much higher than the other!

I bought some books about DIY for him and I also advised him to take a course in DIY. But this just made him angry—he says he already knows everything about it. So instead, I am reading all the books myself and attending lessons every Saturday. Now I know much more about DIY than my cousin.

教学过程:

#### Step 1 Warm-up and Lead-in

Show my DIY.

T: What's this? (展示一个手工发卡) Is it beautiful? It's special for me. Can you guess why?

Free talk.

T: What do you often do in your spare time? Guess what I often do in my spare time? Do you know DIY? Give us some examples.

[设计意图] 通过老师的 DIY 展示和简单的对话,学生熟悉英语语言环境,引起学生对 DIY 的学习兴趣,调动学习积极性。

#### Step 2 Pre-reading

Predictions about the passage.

T: Do you want to know more about DIY? Suzy's cousin Andrew is also crazy about DIY. Is he

good at DIY?

[设计意图] 阅读之前启发学生对文章有一个大概的预测,提高之后阅读的准确性。

### Step 3 While-reading

Activity 1 Read the passage and get the main idea of each paragraph.

Para.1 Introduction of Andrew

Paras.2—4 Andrew's DIY

Para.5 Advice from Suzy

Activity 2 Read Para.1 and answer questions.

What does he love doing?

How is the house when he finishes?

Activity 3 Read Paras.2—4 and find out problems Andrew caused.

...

Activity 4 Match the jobs with the problems and make a brief conversation.

Activity 5 Further thinking

...

### Step 4 Post-reading

...

### Step 5 Summary and Homework

Students summarize the lesson briefly and the teacher lead the students to be aware of leaning modestly and get the trick of what you are interested.

After class, try to write something about your own DIY stories.

### 43. 案例分析(满分 16 分)

以下各题可用英语或汉语作答,答案均完整地写在答题卡上。

(1)写出该教学案例的教学目标。

(2)指出 Step 1 Warm-up and Lead-in 教学环节 1 个优点,并说明理由。

(3)对 Step 2 Pre-reading 和 Step 3 While-reading Activity 1 教学活动进行评析。

### 44. 教学设计(满分 24 分)

教学设计须用英语作答,设计意图用汉语或英语作答。答案均完整地写在答题卡上。

## 参考答案及解析

### 华图名师预测试卷五

#### 第一部分 选择题

##### 一、选择题

##### (一) 单项选择

1. D [解析] 考查交际用语。句意:“你确定下午不来和我们一起打篮球吗?”“那么好吧,如果你坚持的话。”A“一点也不,根本不”;B“我不在乎”;C“看情况而定”;D“那么好吧”,因此本题选 D。
2. A [解析] 考查名词辨析。句意:你最好记下那家旅馆的电话号码以便以后查阅。reference“提到,查阅,参考书目”;purpose“目的,意图,用途,效果”;progress“前进,进步,进展”;memory“记忆,回忆,纪念”。因此本题选 A。
3. D [解析] 考查形容词辨析。句意:神话是对神或超自然生物的行为的描述,通常是用原始的想法表达。primary“主要的,最重要的”;capital“大写的”;initial“最初的,开始的”;primitive“原始的,远古的”。因此本题选 D。
4. B [解析] 考查冠词。句意:最好和诚实的人交朋友。形容词最高级作表语前面省略定冠词 the; make friends with sb. 固定短语“与某人交朋友”。因此本题选 B。
5. A [解析] 考查动词词义辨析。句意:Wilson 先生是个耐心又和蔼的人,并且一直是个脾气很好的人。fail, 失败,有负于; disappoint, 使失望; control, 控制; worry, 担心。表示 Wilson 先生的脾气从没有辜负他,即脾气一直很好,因此本题选 A。
6. A [解析] 考查非谓语动词。句意:现在大部分大学给一年级学生提供一种课程,专门设计去帮助他们在学术上和个人方面取得成功。design 的逻辑主语是 a course, 是被动关系,排除 B 和 C; 非谓语动词发生在谓语动词之前,已经被设计好了,应该使用 designed。因此本题选 A。
7. B [解析] 考查虚拟语气。根据 yesterday 可知答句为与过去事实相反的虚拟语气,主句为 would/could (not)+ have done, 故选 wouldn't have been。因此本题选 B。
8. A [解析] 考查情态动词。shall 表示“必须”和“将”; need 表示“需要”; will 表示“意愿”; can 表示“能

力”和“可能”。shall 用于法律、法规、公文、条约、规章中,表示义务、规定等;在第二和第三人称的陈述句中,可以表示“警告;许诺;命令;威胁;规定”等语气,本题的“the management rule of our hotel”是一种“规定”,即“按规定”应该怎样。因此本题选 A。

9. A [解析] 考查定语从句。句意:叙利亚人民一直期待着冲突结束的那一天。先行词为 day, 在从句中充当时间状语,应该使用 when。因此本题选 A。

10. D [解析] 考查名词性从句。句意:人们涌向樱花盛开的地方,欣赏清新的春光。从句作介词 into 的宾语,且从句缺少地点状语。what“什么”; when“什么时候”; which“哪一个”; where“哪儿”。因此本题选 D。

11. D [解析] 考查状语从句。句意:尽管意外地淋雨了,我们仍然享受这次旅行。when“当……时”; as“因为”; unless“除非”; although“尽管”。根据“we still enjoyed the journey very much”可知此处表示“尽管”,因此本题选 D。

12. B [解析] 考查强调句。句意:到目前为止,还没有科学证据证明到底是什么导致了恐龙的死亡。这里强调了恐龙灭绝的原因,即 what, 因此这是特殊疑问句的强调句型,强调句式后面要跟关系代词 that; 另外,由于这个强调句是作介词 about 的宾语从句,要用陈述语序,因此本题选 B。

13. D [解析] 考查语态和时态。句意:一个救援人员冒着生命危险挽救了两个被困在山里两天的旅游者。who \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains for two days 是定语从句,修饰 two tourists, two tourists 和 trap 之间是被动关系,该空应用被动语态。由 risked 可知,营救人员救游客是过去的事情,被困两天发生在营救人员救了他们之前,即“过去的过去”,该空应用过去完成时。因此本题选 D。

14. D [解析] 考查虚拟语气。由前半句可知,事情发生在过去,应该用 might+现在完成时表示过去。因此本题选 D。

15. A [解析] 考查英国文学。Beowulf 是 Anglo-Saxon 时代留下的重要的古英语文学作品,它被认为是英国的民族史诗。Sir Gawain and the green knight, King Arthur and his knights of the round table 是中古英语时期的浪漫传奇。the Canterbury tale 是英国大诗人乔叟的一部诗体短篇小说集。因此本题选 A。

16. C [解析] 考查美国概况。首都命名为华盛顿是为了纪念美国的第一任总统乔治·华盛顿,而联邦直辖区命名为哥伦比亚特区是为了纪念第一位从欧洲横渡大西洋到达西半球的探险家克里斯托弗·哥伦布。因此本题选 C。

17. C [解析] 考查英国概况。英格兰位于英国的南边。因此本题选 C。

18. A [解析] 考查形态学。复合词是由两个或更多的词干相结合而构成的新词。A 项属于派生法; B 项、C 项和 D 项均为复合法。因此本题选 A。

19. B [解析] 考查教学活动类型。教学活动类型有调查和采访活动、探究活动、合作学习活动、即兴发言与讨论、反思活动、思维训练活动。因此本题选 B。

20. C [解析] 考查交际教学法。句意:以下哪一个活动属于交际型游戏? A、B、D 均为机械练习活动,只有 C 项为交际练习活动。因此本题选 C。

##### (二) 阅读理解

21. C [解析] 写作意图题。文章第一段提到检查足球运动员的出生证明时指出,你最可能发现一种引人

注意的巧合——优秀足球运动员更可能出生于每年的前几个月而不是后几个月,第二段接着指出,什么可以解释这种奇怪的现象呢?随后介绍了几种猜测。这说明,提到生日现象是为了引出本文的主题。第一段中没有提到专业训练,所以 A 属于无中生有;本文是通过检查世界杯上的足球运动员而得出“生日”现象的,所以 B 属于本末倒置;文中并没有提到某些足球队比其他足球队表现更好,所以 D 与文意不符。因此本题选 C。

22. B [解析] 词义猜测题。文章第二段首先指出,什么可以解释这种奇怪的现象呢?接着提到了一些猜测,其中 c) 指出,热爱足球的父母更可能在春季怀孕,随后提到了该词所在的句子。这说明,该词可能与“soccer mad”的意思相近。B 是对该词的同义替换;A 和 C 误解了该词的意思;D 不准确。因此本题选 B。

23. A [解析] 细节理解题。文章第三段提到了有关记忆的试验,第四段介绍了埃里克森有关记忆的结论——记忆过程是一种认知练习,不是一种本能练习;了解如何有目的地解读信息的最佳方法就是一个为人所知的有意练习过程,而有意练习需要的不只是简单地重复一个任务,它涉及到确定明确的目标、获得即时反馈以及注重方法与结果。这说明,他认为,好的记忆力依赖于人们对信息的有目的的应用。B 和 C 明显与文意不符,不准确,有关的信息是第一段第四句话,而这个假设被一项研究证实是错误的,所以 B 不对;D 是在解释有意练习,与题目的要求不符。因此本题选 A。

24. D [解析] 观点态度题。文章最后一段介绍了埃里克森和他的同事有关成就优秀者的研究,指出,他们的研究得出了一个非常令人惊奇的结论——成就优秀者几乎总是培养的,不是天生的。A 和 C 与文意相反;B 与最后一段第二句话的意思不符。因此本题选 D。

25. C [解析] 主旨大意题。文章通过足球运动员的出生证明引出了本文的主题,随后的段落解释了这种现象,得出的结论是,成就优秀者几乎都是后天培养的,而不是天生的。这说明,本文主要讲的是,优异成就是后天习得的,不是天生的。A、B 和 D 都是误解了文意。因此本题选 C。

## 第二部分 非选择题

### 二、填空题

#### (一) 短文填空

26. in [解析] 考查介词短语。句意:在某种程度上,这些“宅男宅女”被现代科技的舒适所吸引,尤其是智能手机的便利性。in particular 相当于 particularly,意为“尤其,特别”。

27. themselves [解析] 考查代词。句意:但据中国国际电视台报道,喜欢宅在家里的人完全有能力独处。by themselves 意为“独立地”。

28. who [解析] 考查关系代词。句意:在我的同事中,我们称大多数独居的中国年轻人为“空巢青年”。most young people living alone 后有“,”,引导的是非限制性定语从句,且先行词表人,因此用关系代词 who。

29. admit [解析] 考查动词。句意:一项在线调查显示,近一半的 90 后(在中国,这意味着 90 后)承认他们喜欢宅在家里。此处表示承认,且为动词原形。

30. instead [解析] 考查副词。句意:徐是那些宁愿独处也不愿交朋友的人之一。根据上下文语境,to stay

alone 与 making friends 是两种截然相反的生活模式,故用 instead of,意为“而不是”,表转折关系。

31. though [解析] 考查连词。句意:虽然她和大部分朋友都住在同一个城市,但彼此住得很远。根据上下文逻辑关系,此处表示让步关系,故用 though。

32. decisions [解析] 考查名词。句意:徐说,她每天需要处理的问题之一就是决定吃什么。make decisions on sth. 为固定短语,意为“对……做出决定”。

33. keep [解析] 考查动词短语。句意:她说与陌生人保持距离更安全。keep sb. at a distance 为固定短语,意为“与……保持距离”。

34. but [解析] 考查连词。句意:宅在家里并不是什么新鲜事,但互联网的发展无疑帮助了那些想要宅在家里的人。根据上下文语境,此处前后为转折关系,故用 but。

35. denying [解析] 考查名词。句意:很多人说这些人很悠闲,但不可否认的是,这种生活方式帮助了许多在中国蓬勃发展的服务业工作的人。there is no denying that... 意为“不可否认的是”。

### (二) 课程与教学论知识填空

36. 模拟实景

37. 认知与内化

38. 真实语言交际

39. 元认知策略

40. 4.5

### 三、翻译题

41. In Beijing there are numerous hutongs. The life of common people in hutongs brings endless charm to the ancient capital, Beijing. The hutong in Beijing is not only the living environment of common people but also a kind of architecture. Usually, there is a courtyard complex inside hutong, with rooms shared by 4 to 10 families of about 20 people. Therefore, life in hutongs is full of friendliness and genuine humanity. Nowadays, with rapid social and economic development, many hutongs are replaced by new tall buildings. I hope hutongs can be preserved.

### 四、书面表达

42. [ 参考范文 ]

#### Attend College at Home or Abroad

Nowadays, there has been a heated discussion as to a better choice between attending college at home and abroad. Views on the topic vary greatly among people from different walks of life.

Some believe that it is a better choice to study in domestic colleges, but others consider it better to study abroad. I totally agree with the latter idea for the reasons presented below. To begin with, it harms the society in that the greater the competition is, the higher the recruitment requirements will become. Therefore, with experiences of studying abroad, graduates will become more competitive in job hunting. Furthermore, it is beneficial to the students themselves to study abroad. Without the choice to pursue overseas study, many great scholars today would never have achieved such great

success.

From my perspective, it is crucial that the government should encourage people to pursue overseas study. Also it is crucial that people should understand the meaning and value of attending college abroad.

### 五、案例分析与教学设计

43. [参考答案]

(1) Teaching objectives

- ① Students can understand the names of different kinds of dance; waltz, breakdance, tap dancing, tango...
- ② Students can learn to reasonably infer the contents.
- ③ Students can get the detailed information about the origin, features and example of different dances.
- ④ Students learn to appreciate the beauty of dance and enjoy their life.

(2) Warming-up 用音乐和图片导入,能够加深学生印象并营造英语学习氛围,运用直观形象的方式帮助学生理解,将学生已有知识与新知识建立联系。

(3) Reading 环节 Skimming, Scanning, Careful reading 环节清晰,采取 PWP 阅读教学模式,先从整体上对文章主旨进行把握,再进行细节理解,有利于训练学生的阅读策略,符合课标所提倡的加强学习策略的指导;

Summary 中学生进行总结,体现了学生为主体的地位,教师注意引导,体现了组织者、引导者的角色。

44. [参考答案]

(1) Careful reading

Fill in the blanks and extract the key information.

T: Now read the passage more carefully and find more information about the three kinds of dances. Then fill in the blanks. Try to have a further understanding of the text, including the understanding of some words and sentences.

[设计意图] 通过利用表格信息,清晰展现芭蕾舞、民族舞和流行舞蹈的起源、舞蹈特色和代表例子,各项任务都有助于学生记忆文章重点内容,完成内化过程。

(2) Step 4 Speaking

Students work in groups to share their own favorite dance and then give a speech in front of the class.

T: Now, work in groups. Share your opinions on your favorite kind of dance or the dance that you are familiar with.

You can read this questionnaire and think about your answers. Then tell your group members about yourself.

DO YOU WANNA DANCE?

- ① Do you like dancing?
- ② What kind of dance do you like?
- ③ What kind of music do you like dancing to?
- ④ How well can you dance?
- ⑤ What special dances can you do?

[设计意图] 通过这一具有很大开放性的活动任务,既调动了学生的积极性和自主性,又有利于引导学生进

行一次发散性思维,同时也培养了学生的英语表达能力,鼓励学生交流合作分享成果。

## 华图名师预测试卷六

### 第一部分 选择题

#### 一、选择题

##### (一) 单项选择题

1. A [解析] 考查情景交际。句意:“令人惊讶的是,我成功的开了自己的网店了。”“你做到了!我就跟你说的很简单的。”A 你做到了;B 信或不信;C 怎么会这样;D 你考到我了。因此本题选 A。

2. C [解析] 考查名词辨析。句意:当今,网络是人们获取信息和表达他们观点的一种很流行的渠道。track“轨道,足迹”;trend“趋势,倾向”;channel“通道,频道”;lane“航线,车道”。网络是一种渠道,通道。因此本题选 C。

3. B [解析] 考查形容词词义辨析。句意:汤姆骄傲而固执,从不承认自己错了,总是找别人的错。strict“严格的”;stubborn“顽固的”;sympathetic“同情的”;sensitive“敏感的”。根据 never admitting he is wrong,可知汤姆是固执的。因此本题选 B。

4. A [解析] 考查冠词。句意:新的法律已经生效,野生动物的数量正在增加。由谓语动词 is 可知主语是 the number of..., the number of... 固定短语“……的数量”;on the increase 固定短语“在增加”。根据语境,因此本题选 A。

5. B [解析] 考查动词短语辨析。句意:尽管 Jane 同意我的大部分观点,但仍然有一点是她不愿意退让的。give out 发散,分发;give in 让步,认输;give away 捐赠,捐出;give off 发出,放出(气体等)。根据句意,此处用 give in 来表达,因此本题选 B。

6. A [解析] 考查非谓语动词。句意:我们很高兴看到很多学校采用了去帮助学生从沉重的作业压力中解放出来的建议。因为“建议”是“被解决”,所以要用过去分词作宾补。因此本题选 A。

7. D [解析] 考查虚拟语气。句意:工人们没有被好好的组织起来,否则他们本应该在一半的时间内完成任务。otherwise 引导的含蓄虚拟,主句对于过去的虚拟用 would/could/should/might +have done,因此本题选 D。

8. B [解析] 考查情态动词的用法。句意:我喜欢周末,因为我不需要在周六日早起。可知应该选择不需要。A 选项意为禁止;B 选项意为不需要;C 选项意为不会;D 选项意为不应该。因此本题选 B。

9. D [解析] 考查定语从句。句意:分手是两个相爱的人的事,其他人不应该卷入。先行词是前面一句话,“被卷入”用 be involved in, in 介词提前,关系代词要用 which,因此本题选 D。

10. D [解析] 考查名词性从句。句意:他们是怎么如此快速地把一切做完的我们还不清楚。主语从句不缺少主语、宾语和定语,因此 A、B 不选,再根据句意,that 在主语从句中无意义,因此本题选 D。

11. C [解析] 考查状语从句。句意:这是个很严重的问题,我们直到哈里斯先生回来才能做决定。while 意为“当……的时候”;since 意为“既然,由于”;after 意为“后来”;until 意为“到……为止”,not...until...是固定搭配,意为“直到……才”。故选 C。

12. D [解析] 考查祈使句。句意:如果你想秋天收获果实就要每周给植物浇一次水。祈使句用动词原形开头,表示建议。因此本题选 D。

13. B [解析] 考查过去进行时。句意:“看那个照片, Tom 看起来很高兴,他一定享受了一次很棒的假期。”“是的,他在澳大利亚玩得很开心。”根据 must have done, 表明对过去的推测,在澳大利亚度假这件事发生在过去,所以要用过去时,又强调过去某个时间段进行的动作,故用过去进行时,因此本题选 B。

14. B [解析] 考查虚拟语气。句意:我后悔没有采纳你的意见。否则,我现在不会犯这么多错误。otherwise 表示“否则”,隐含一种条件在里面,现在这“条件”是不真实的,用虚拟语气;主句中 at the moment 表示现在,对现在的虚拟用 would+动词原形,因此本题选 B。

15. C [解析] 考查英国文学。莎翁最杰出的四大悲剧为 *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*。因此本题选 C。

16. B [解析] 考查美国概况。美国的“众河之父”指的是密西西比河。因此本题选 B。

17. B [解析] 考查英国概况。英国是君主立宪制国家,国王或女王(君主)几乎没什么实质性的权力。因此本题选 B。

18. C [解析] 考查形态学。单词一般由三部分组成:词根、前缀和后缀。词根决定单词基本词义,前缀改变单词词义,后缀决定单词词性。因此本题选 C。

19. A [解析] 考查任务型教学法。句意:下列哪一项任务没有鼓励灵活使用语言? 根据任务型教学法理论,任务设计时应该注重培养学生灵活运用语言的能力,而死记硬背课文不是灵活运用语言的表现。因此本题选 A。

20. A [解析] 考查教师角色。句意:当教师尝试通过说“还有吗?”“好,还有其他的吗?”等来启发学生得出更多信息,他/她在扮演着一个\_\_\_\_\_的角色。在新课程理念下,教师是学生自主学习的“促进者”角色。在以学生为中心的教学活动中,教师把对课堂的控制权基本上移交给学生,让学生自主学习、自由发挥,以学生为学习的主体,教师“引导”“鼓励”和“促进”学生学习。题干中教师希望学生给出更多回答,并用语言给予提示,教师在这里起到引导促进的作用,因此体现了教师在扮演促进者角色。B、C、D 三项不符合,排除。因此本题选 A。

## (二) 阅读理解

21. D [解析] 写作意图题。文章第一段首先提到,这里从不下雨,但却下倾盆大雨,随后引出了人们面临的一个新问题——信息的不安全性,接着具体介绍了这个问题。这说明,这个句子被用来介绍信息不安全问题。A、B 和 C 都是误解了作者的意图。因此本题选 D。

22. A [解析] 细节理解题。根据 Several massive leakages of customer and employee data this year...hurriedly

peering into their intricate IT systems and business processes in search of potential vulnerabilities.可知这些机构检查系统的目的是为了查明系统是否有弱点。B 和 C 与文意不符,D 属于无中生有。因此本题选 A。

23. B [解析] 细节理解题。文章第三段“Data is becoming an asset which needs to be guarded as much as any other asset...”保护消费者信息的能力是市场价值的关键因素,这是董事会为了股东的利益而应该承担的责任,接着指出,正如存在公认的会计原则观念一样,现在可能是采取公认的安全措施的时候了。这说明,作者认为,现在应该采取措施保护消费者的信息。A 和 D 不准确;C 属于无中生有。因此本题选 B。

24. A [解析] 细节理解题。文章第四段指出,对于所有老板来说,这可能是一个意外,对于最怀疑的管理人员来说,诚信被轻易破坏,而要恢复诚信却代价高昂,此外,很少有什么比一个公司听任敏感的个人信息落入不妥当人之手更可能破坏诚信的了。这说明,作者感到迷惑的是,这些老板宁可让敏感的个人信息落入不妥当人之手,也要保护诚信,说明他们不了解诚信与信息保护之间的关系。D 与文意相反;B 和 C 明显与文意不符。因此本题选 A。

25. D [解析] 推理判断题。文章前面的段落介绍了信息泄露问题,第五段指出,这类事情的现状可能受到缺乏有关信息泄露的法律处罚的激励,而这种情况可能迅速改变,随后提到了可能实施的相关法律。由此可知,法律手段可能是解决信息泄露问题的关键。A 和 C 属于无中生有;B 与该段最后一句话的意思不符。因此本题选 D。

## 第二部分 非选择题

### 二、填空题

#### (一) 短文填空

26. honoring [解析] 考查非谓语动词。句意:谷歌庆祝了这一时刻,向以民谣和浪漫情歌闻名的中国歌后致敬。本文主要叙述的是举办活动来纪念民间歌手邓丽君,现在分词 honoring 作伴随状语。

27. widely [解析] 考查副词。be known by 为动词短语,故缺少的是副词,由上下文语境可推测出,邓丽君被全世界说汉语的人所熟知。故用 widely。

28. voice [解析] 考查名词。句意:邓丽君是 20 世纪 80 年代和 90 年代最受欢迎的歌手,在华语世界广为人知,她的甜美的声音俘获了新一代年轻人。此处“voice”表“声音,嗓音”。

29. organized [解析] 考查非谓语动词。句意:在金马唱片公司举办的歌唱比赛中,她演唱的《采红莲》获得一等奖。根据句意,a singing contest(歌唱比赛)与 organize 之间为被动关系,故填 organized。

30. moved [解析] 考查动词。句意:邓丽君的声音打动了普通话、粤语、日语、法语和马来语的听众。由后面一句可知用 move 的过去式,意为“感动”。

31. as [解析] 考查连词。句意:因为这位歌手通晓多种语言。由前文可知,邓丽君是一名超级歌星。她的歌声打动了说多种语言的听众,因为她通晓多种语言,因此用“as”。

32. beyond [解析] 考查介词。句意:她是中国大陆、香港、台湾以及中国范围以外的超级明星。根据上下

文语境可推测此处用 beyond,意为“在……范围外”。

33. dominated [解析] 考查动词。句意:1981年至1987年,在她的事业巅峰时期,她的歌声响遍中国大江南北,几乎随处都能听到她的歌声。

34. of [解析] 考查介词。句意:但所有美好的事情都必须结束;1995年5月8日,邓丽君在泰国死于哮喘,这个噩耗对她的歌迷和音乐爱好者来说就像一颗炸弹。die of 意为“死于……”,若死因存在于人体之上或之内(主要指疾病、衰老等自身的原因),一般用介词 of。若死因主要由环境造成(主要指事故等方面的外部原因),一般用介词 from。

35. established [解析] 考查动词。句意:台湾成立了一家博物馆来纪念她,并且她还在中国首都北京开设了一家主题餐厅。根据首字母 e,可推断出此处应用 established,注意用过去分词表被动关系。

## (二)课程与教学论知识填空

36. 课堂观察

37. 信度

38. 个性化

39. 语用知识

40. 看(viewing)

## 三、翻译题

41. Self-confidence is the first secret of success. So believe yourself! Stand up to your obstacles and do something about them. You will find that they haven't half the strength you think they have. Joy increases as you give it and diminishes as you try to keep it for yourself. In giving it, you will accumulate more joy than you even believed possible. How you think about a problem is more important than the problem itself, so always think positively. Plunge head first into life; give it all you've got, and life will give all it has to you.

## 四、书面表达

42. [参考范文]

### Importance of Buying a House

There is a heated debate on the importance of buying a house with the soaring house prices. Those emphasizing the importance of buying a house maintain that living in your own house makes you feel better and more comfortable compared to that in a rented one. Besides, no investment is more rewarding than buying a house nowadays. Statistics from both home and abroad shows that owning a house guarantees an increase in assets.

Quite the contrary, many people say, buying a house is not that important. On one hand, a rented apartment can provide the same comfortable or even better life for people. This is especially true when many people have no money to decorate their houses after the big purchase. On the other hand, people can spend more money on other more profitable investment than involving in real estate, such as buying stocks or other art collections.

Personally, I think possessing a house is extremely important. At its core, a house is a shelter. After buying a house, people will become stable. What's more important is that the children will also settle and can concentrate on study, or children could get affected as they adapt themselves with the new places, teachers and creating new friends making them lag behind academically.

## 五、案例分析与教学设计

43. [参考答案]

(1) Teaching objectives:

① Students can understand the meanings of the new words about DIY and use them in life.

② Students can know the main idea and get specific information of the text.

③ Students can describe a DIY product with some words.

④ Students can form their own interests in life.

(2) Step 1 导入新课时,教师和学生分享了自己的 DIY 故事,并且展示自己的作品,吸引学生的眼球,激发学生学习阅读兴趣。同时与本课题密切相关,导入自然。

(3) Pre-reading, While-reading 两环节教学过程形式多样,内容循序渐进。先鼓励学生猜测文章的内容再通过富有挑战性的阅读任务;通过找出段落大意、问答活动、编对话等方式,坚持让所有学生充分运用语言来解决问题,引导学生感受英语的魅力,符合新课标所提倡的面向全体学生;同时,整个过程中教师充分发挥引导者、组织者作用,符合新课标所提倡的学生为主体的地位。

44. [参考答案]

(1) Activity 5 Further thinking

Students discuss with each other and think about the questions:

What should we do when we do DIY jobs?

What do you think of Andrew?

[设计意图] 学生通过讨论加深对文章内容的思考,不仅思考文本含义,而且拓展其思维,加深学生文章阅读的深度。

(2) Step 4 Post-reading

Make a love envelope.

The Teacher's Day is coming. Students work in groups to make a love envelope to their teachers with best wishes. They are supposed to talk with others about the design and more details in English. At last, each representative can introduce your procedure of this envelope and your feature. Others and the teacher try to choose the best one.

[设计意图] 采用任务型教学法,学生通过该活动练习巩固关于 DIY 制作的英文表达,加强对文本的理解和综合运用。