

2009 年山西省特岗教师招聘考试小学英语试卷

(满分: 120 分)

第一部分 专业基础知识

I. 完形填空/Close (20 分)

I went to a group activity, "Sensitivity Sunday" which was to make us more 1 the problem faced by disabled people. We were asked to " 2 a disability" for several hours one Sunday. Some members, 3 , chose the wheelchairs. Others wore sound-blocking earplugs or blindfolds .

Just sitting in the wheelchair was a 4 experience. I had never considered before how 5 it would be to use one. As soon as I sat down my 6 made the chair begin to roll. Its wheels were not 7 . Then I wondered where to put my 8 . It took me quite a while to get the metal footrest into 10 . I took my first uneasy look at what was to be my only means of 11 for several hours. For disabled people, "adopting a wheelchair" is not a temporary (临时的) 12

I tried to find a 13 position and thought it might be restful, 14 kind of nice, to be 49 around for a while. Looking around, I 15 I would have to handle the thing myself! My hands started to ache as I 16 the heavy metal wheels. I came to know that controlling the 17 of the wheelchair is not going to be a(n) 18 task. My wheelchair experiment was soon 19 . It made a deep impression on me. A few hours of "disability" gave me only a taste of the 20 , both physical and mental, that disabled people must overcome.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. A. curious about | B. interested in | C. aware of | D. careful with |
| 2. A. cure | B. prevent | C. adopt | D. analyze |
| 3. A. instead | B. strangely | C. as usual | D. like me |
| 4. A. learning | B. working | C. satisfying | D. relaxing |
| 5. A. convenient | B. awkward | C. boring | D. exciting |
| 6. A. height | B. force | C. skill | D. weight |
| 7. A. locked | B. repaired | C. powered | D. grasped |
| 8. A. hands | B. feet | C. keys | D. handles |
| 9. A. place | B. action | C. play | D. effect |
| 10. A. operation | B. communication | C. transportation | D. production |
| 11. A. exploration | B. education | C. experiment | D. entertainment |
| 12. A. flexible | B. safe | C. starting | D. comfortable |
| 13. A. yet | B. just | C. still | D. even |
| 14. A. shown | B. pushed | C. driven | D. guided |
| 15. A. realized | B. suggested | C. agreed | D. admitted |
| 16. A. lifted | B. turned | C. pressed | D. seized |
| 17. A. path | B. position | C. Direction | D. way |
| 18. A. easy | B. heavy | C. major | D. extra |
| 19. A. forgotten | B. repeated | C. conducted | D. finished |

20. A. weaknesses B. challenges C. anxieties D. illnesses

II. 选词填空/Choose the right words to fill in the blanks (10分)

A.contents	B.taking	C.carefully	D.plastic	E.packaging
F.declined	G.similar	H.typical	I.contracts	J.registered

Justin Gignac, 26, has sold almost 900 21 presented plastic boxes of rubbish from the street of the Big Apple at between \$ 50 and \$ 100 each. Buyers from 19 countries have paid for the souvenirs(纪念品). The idea has been so successful that he is thinking of promoting it around the world.

It all began when Mr. Gignac was at a summer workshop. "We had a discussion about his importance of 22 ," he recalls. "Someone said packaging was unimportant. I disagreed. The only way to prove it was by selling something nobody would ever want."

He searches the streets of Manhattan and typical 23 include broken glass, subway tickets, Starbucks cups and used 24 forks. "Special editions" are offered at a high price. He charged \$ 100 for rubbish from the opening day of the New York Yankees stadium.

Mr. Gignac denies 25 his customers for fools: "They know what they're getting. They appreciate the fact that they're taking something nobody would want and finding beauty in it."

Some 26 customers include people who used to live in the city and want a down to earth souvenir. He claims he has even sold to art collectors.

Realizing that the concept appears to be a real moneymaker, Mr. Gignac has 27 a company and is employing his girlfriend as vice president. He 28 to discuss his profit margins: "It's actually quite a lot of effort putting them together-but yet, garbage is free."

Mr. Gignac is considering more varieties of souvenirs. He maintains that he has signed 29 with people interested in 30 projects from as far as Berlin and London.

III. 单项选择/Single choice (15分)

31. Two lawyers have donated \$50,000 to _____ our school's campaign "Help the Needy", which was started by our former headmaster three years ago.

A. sponsor B. launch C. organize D. plan

32. Finally, my thanks go to my tutor, who has offered a lot of suggestions and comments on my paper and _____ every page of my draft.

A. approved B. quoted C. polished D. folded

33. Walking alone in the dark, the boy whistled to _____ his courage.

A. hold up B. keep up C. set up D. take up

-
34. I'm so glad you've come here to _____ this matter in person.
- A. lead to B. see to C. turn to D. refer to
35. The furniture, with its modern style and bright colors, suits modern houses and their gardens, but looks _____ in the garden of a traditional home.
- A. out of question B. out of order C. out of sight D. out of place
36. "Perhaps we need to send for Dr. Smith to see what we can do about it," Father suggested _____ to his neighbor who had come to discuss the problem.
- A. tentatively B. thoughtlessly C. definitely D. rudely
37. Can you tell the _____ difference between the words "require" and "request"? I sometimes get puzzled by their meanings.
- A. dramatic B. regional C. apparent D. subtle
38. Whether the buildings in this area should be pulled down has remained _____; people are still looking for other possible solutions.
- A. unchallenged B. relevant C. controversial D. contradictory
39. It is important to have your eyes examined regularly to check for any sign of eye disease that may not have any _____.
- A. symptom B. similarity C. sample D. shadow
40. The officer insisted that Michael did not follow the correct _____ in applying for a visa.
- A. pattern B. procedure C. program D. Perspective
41. The young man made a _____ to his parents that he would try to earn his own living after graduation.
- A. prediction B. promise C. plan D. contribution
42. The top leaders of the two countries are holding talks in a friendly _____.
- A. atmosphere B. state C. situation D. phenomenon

43. Though having lived abroad for years, many Chinese still _____ the traditional customs.

A. perform B. possess C. observe D. support

44. As nobody here knows what is wrong with the machine, we must send for an engineer to _____ the problem.

A. handle B. raise C. face D. present

45. The teacher stressed again that the students should not _____ any important details while retelling the story.

A. bring out B. let out C. leave out D. make out

IV. 阅读理解/Reading comprehension (40 分)

A

You've just come home, after living abroad for a few years. Since you've been away, has this country changed for the better—or for the worse?

If you've just arrived back in the UK after a fortnight's holiday, small changes have probably surprised you—anything from a local greengrocer suddenly being replaced by a mobile-phone shop to someone in your street moving house.

So how have things changed to people coming back to Britain after seven, ten or even 15 years living abroad? What changes in society can they see that the rest of us have hardly noticed—or now take for granted? To find out, we asked some people who recently returned.

Debi: When we left, Cheltenham, my home town, was a town of white, middle-class families—all very conservative (保守的). The town is now home to many eastern Europeans and lots of Australians, who come here mainly to work in hotels and tourism. There are even several shops only for foreigners.

Having been an immigrant (移民) myself, I admire people who go overseas to find a job. Maybe if I lived in an inner city where unemployment was high, I'd think differently, but I believe foreign settlers have improved this country because they're more open-minded and often work harder than the natives.

Christine: As we flew home over Britain, both of us remarked how green everything looked. But the differences between the place we'd left behind and the one we returned to were brought sharply into focus as soon as we landed.

To see policemen with guns in the airport for the first time was frightening—in Cyprus, they're very relaxed—and I got pulled over by customs officers just for taking a woolen sweater with some metal-made buttons out of my case in the arrivals hall. Everyone seemed to be on guard. Even the airport car-hire firm wanted a credit card rather than cash because they said their vehicles had been used by bank robbers.

But anyway, this is still a green, beautiful country. I just wish more people would appreciate what they've got.

46. After a short overseas holiday, people tend to _____.
- A. notice small changes
 - B. expect small changes
 - C. welcome small changes
 - D. exaggerate small changes
47. How does Debi look at the foreign settlers?
- A. Cautiously.
 - B. Positively.
 - C. Sceptically.
 - D. Critically.
48. When arriving at the airport in Britain, Christine was shocked by _____.
- A. the relaxed policemen
 - B. the messy arrivals hall
 - C. the tight security
 - D. the bank robbers
49. Which might be the best title for the passage?
- A. Life in Britain.
 - B. Back in Britain.
 - C. Britain in Future.
 - D. Britain in Memory.

B

When my brother and I were young, my mom would take us on Transportation Days. It goes like this: You can't take any means of transportation more than once. We would start from home, walking two blocks to the rail station. We'd take the train into the city center, then a bus, switching to the tram, then maybe a taxi. We always considered taking a horse carriage in the historic district, but we didn't like the way the horses were treated, so we never did. At the end of the day, we took the subway to our closest station, where Mom's friend was waiting to give us a ride home—our first car ride of the day.

The good thing about Transportation Days is not only that Mom taught us how to get around. She was born to be multimodal (多方式的). She understood that depending on cars only was a failure of imagination and, above all, a failure of confidence—the product of a childhood not spent exploring subway tunnels.

Once you learn the route map and step with certainty over the gap between the train and the platform, nothing is frightening anymore. New cities are just light-rail lines to be explored. And your personal car, if you have one, becomes just one more tool in the toolbox—and often an inadequate one, limiting both your mobility and your wallet.

On Transportation Days, we might stop for lunch on Chestnut Street or buy a new book or toy, but the transportation was the point. First, it was exciting enough to watch the world speed by from the train window. As I got older, my mom helped

me unlock the mysteries that would otherwise have paralyzed my first attempts to do it myself: How do I know where to get off? How do I know how much it costs? How do I know when I need tickets, and where to get them? What track, what line, which direction, where's the stop, and will I get wet when we go under the river?

I'm writing this right now on an airplane, a means we didn't try on our Transportation Days and, we now know, the dirtiest and most polluting of them all. My flight routed me through Philadelphia. My multimodal mom met me for dinner in the airport. She took a train to meet me.

50. Which was forbidden by Mom on Transportation Days?

- A. Having a car ride.
- B. Taking the train twice.
- C. Buying more than one toy.
- D. Touring the historic district.

51. According to the writer, what was the greatest benefit of her Transportation Days?

- A. Building confidence in herself.
- B. Reducing her use of private cars.
- C. Developing her sense of direction.
- D. Giving her knowledge about vehicles.

52. The underlined word "paralyzed" (in Para. 5) is closest in meaning to "_____".

- A. displayed
- B. justified
- C. ignored
- D. ruined

54. Which means of transportation does the writer probably disapprove of?

- A. Airplane.
- B. Subway.
- C. Tram.
- D. Car.

C

It was a simple letter asking for a place to study at Scotland's oldest university which helped start a revolution in higher education. A 140-year-old letter written by a lady calling for her to be allowed to study medicine at St Andrews University has been discovered by researchers. Written by Sophia Jex-Blake in 1873, the seven-page document, which urged the university to allow women to study medicine at the institution, was released yesterday on International Women's Day.

The document was discovered buried in the university archives (档案) by part-time history student Lis Smith, who is completing her PhD at St Andrews Institute of Scottish Historical Research. She said: "We knew that Sophia Jex-Blake and her supporters, in their effort to open up university medical education for women, had written to the Senatus Academicus (校评议委员会) at St Andrews in an attempt to gain permission to attend classes there, but we didn't know documentary evidence

existed. While searching the archives for information about the university's higher certificate for women, I was astonished to come across what must be the very letter Jex-Blake wrote."

In the letter, Sophia and her supporters offered to hire teachers or build suitable buildings for a medical school and to arrange for lectures to be delivered in the subjects not already covered at St Andrews. Although her letter was not successful, it eventually led to the establishment of the Ladies Literate in Arts at St Andrews, a distance-learning degree for women. The qualification, which ran from 1877 until the 1930s, gave women access to university education in the days before they were admitted as students. It was so popular that it survived long after women were admitted as full students to St Andrews in 1892.

Ms Jex-Blake went on to help establish the London School of Medicine for Women in 1874. She was accepted by the University of Berne, where she was awarded a medical degree in January 1877. Eventually, she moved back to Edinburgh and opened her own practice.

54. Sophia wrote a letter to St Andrews University because she wanted _____.
- A. to carry out a research project there
 - B. to set up a medical institute there
 - C. to study medicine there
 - D. to deliver lectures there
55. Lis Smith found Sophia's letter to St Andrews University _____.
- A. by pure chance
 - B. in the school office
 - C. with her supporters' help
 - D. while reading history books
56. Sophia's letter resulted in the establishment of _____.
- A. the London School of Medicine for Women
 - B. a degree programme for women
 - C. a system of medical education
 - D. the University of Berne
57. When did St Andrews University begin to take full-time women students?
- A. In 1873.
 - B. In 1874.
 - C. In 1877.
 - D. In 1892.

D

How is it that siblings (兄弟姐妹) can turn out so differently? One answer is that in fact each sibling grows up in a different family. The firstborn is, for a while, an only child, and therefore has a completely different experience of the parents than those born later. The next child is, for a while, the youngest, until the situation is changed by a new arrival. The mother and father themselves are changing and growing up too. One sibling might live in a stable and close family in the first few years; another might be raised in a family crisis, with a

disappointed mother or an angry father.

Sibling competition was identified as an important shaping force as early as in 1918. But more recently, researchers have found many ways in which brothers and sisters are a lasting force in each others' lives. Dr. Annette Henderson says firstborn children pick up vocabulary more quickly than their siblings. The reason for this might be that the later children aren't getting the same one-on-one time with parents. But that doesn't mean that the younger children have problems with language development. Later-borns don't enjoy that much talking time with parents, but instead they harvest lessons from bigger brothers and sisters, learning entire phrases and getting an understanding of social concepts such as the difference between "I" and "me".

A Cambridge University study of 140 children found that siblings created a rich world of play that helped them grow socially. Love-hate relationships were common among the children. Even those siblings who fought the most had just as much positive communication as the other sibling pairs.

One way children seek more attention from parents is by making themselves different from their siblings, particularly if they are close in age. Researchers have found that the first two children in a family are typically more different from each other than the second and third. Girls with brothers show their differences to a maximum degree by being more feminine than girls with sisters. A 2003 research paper studied adolescents from 185 families over two years, finding that those who changed to make themselves different from their siblings were successful in increasing the amount of warmth they gained from their parents.

58. The underlined part "in a different family" (in Para. 1) means "_____".

- A. in a different family environment
- B. in a different family tradition
- C. in different family crises
- D. in different families

59. In terms of language development, later-borns _____.

- A. get their parents' individual guidance
- B. learn a lot from their elder siblings
- C. experience a lot of difficulties
- D. pick up words more quickly

60. What was found about fights among siblings?

- A. Siblings hated fighting and loved playing.
- B. Siblings in some families fought frequently.
- C. Sibling fights led to bad sibling relationships.
- D. Siblings learned to get on together from fights.

61. The word "feminine" (in Para. 4) means "_____".

- A. having qualities of parents
- B. having qualities of women
- C. having defensive qualities
- D. having extraordinary qualities

E

Brrriinnng. The alarm clock announces the start of another busy weekday in the morning. You jump out of bed, rush into the shower, into your clothes and out the door with hardly a moment to think. A stressful journey to work gets your blood pressure climbing. Once at the office, you glance through the newspaper with depressing stories or reports of disasters. In that sort of mood, who can get down to work, particularly some creative, original problem-solving work?

The way most of us spend our mornings is exactly opposite to the conditions that promote flexible, open-minded thinking. Imaginative ideas are most likely to come to us when we're unfocused. If you are one of those energetic morning people, your most inventive time comes in the early evening when you are relaxed. Sleepy people's lack of focus leads to an increase in creative problem solving. By not giving yourself time to tune into your wandering mind, you're missing out on the surprising solutions it may offer.

The trip you take to work doesn't help, either. The stress slows down the speed with which signals travel between neurons (神经细胞), making inspirations less likely to occur. And while we all should read a lot about what's going on in the world, it would not make you feel good for sure, so put that news website or newspaper aside until after the day's work is done.

So what would our mornings look like if we wanted to start them with a full capacity for creative problem solving? We'd set the alarm a few minutes early and lie awake in bed, following our thoughts where they lead. We'd stand a little longer under the warm water of the shower, stopping thinking about tasks in favor of a few more minutes of relaxation. We'd take some deep breaths on our way to work, instead of complaining about heavy traffic. And once in the office—after we get a cup of coffee—we'd click on links not to the news of the day but to the funniest videos the web has to offer.

62. According to the author, we are more creative when we are _____.
- A. focused
 - B. relaxed
 - C. awake
 - D. busy
63. What does the author imply about newspapers?
- A. They are solution providers.
 - B. They are a source of inspiration.
 - C. They are normally full of bad news.
 - D. They are more educational than websites.
64. By "tune into your wandering mind" (in Para. 2), the author means "_____".
- A. wander into the wild
 - B. listen to a beautiful tune
 - C. switch to the traffic channel
 - D. stop concentrating on anything
65. The author writes the last paragraph in order to _____.
- A. offer practical suggestions

- B. summarize past experiences
- C. advocate diverse ways of life
- D. establish a routine for the future

V. 阅读填空/Read this article and fill in the blanks (10分)

Want to find a job? Now read the following advertisements.

FAIREMONT HOTEL

Five Waiters and Ten Waitresses:

Aged under 25. At least high school graduates. Good-looking men at least 1.72 meters tall and women at least 1.65. Those knowing foreign languages favored. Paid 1600-2200 dollars per month.

One secretary:

Aged under 30. University graduate. Females favored. Good at writing and skilled at computers. Salary is to be identified. If interested, call 4654768 or write to: Mr. Jack Hundris. Room 0825 Fairmont Hotel. 567 Wood Street. San Marers, 78003. Fax: 6954828

WILSON BOOKSTORE

Accountant(会计): Aged between 25 and 40. With an experience of at least two years. With a degree and an accountant certificate. Paid 3000-4000 dollars monthly. With a practical knowledge of computer.

Computer Salesclerk:

Aged 25 or less. Basic education of 12 years or more. Good at computer. Paid 1800- 2200 dollars monthly. Tel: 4474398 Fax: 3485269

66. _____	Age	67. _____	Salary per month	68. _____	Contacting methods
Waiters and waitresses	under 25	high school education	69. _____	good-looking men at least 1.72 meters tall and women 1.65	Tel:4654768 Fax:6954828
Secretary	70. _____	university graduation	to be identified	females/good at writing and skilled at computers	71. _____ Fax:6954828
72. _____	between 25 and 40	with a degree and an accountant certificate	3000—4000 dollars	73. _____	Tel: 4474398 Fax: 3485269
Computer salesclerk	74. _____ 25 years old	basic education of 12 years or more	1800 - 2200	75. _____	Tel: 4474398 Fax: 3485269

VI. 翻译/Translation (15分)

76. 我认为读书和旅行的意义一样重要。(as ... as)

77. 为了工作, 我通常只能靠咖啡让自己整夜清醒。(keep)

78. 这部电影是为了纪念那些英雄们而制作的。(memory)

79. 她并没有忘记过自己的职责。(remember)

80. 尽管山高林密, 医护人员还是迅速地赶到出事地点, 实施援救。(despite)

VII. 教学设计/Teaching plan (10分)

请设计一个教案, 达到以下目的:

- (1) 能听懂、会说、会读单词 rabbit, elephant, bird;
- (2) 能听懂、会说、会读和会写句型 be+doing;
- (3) 引导学生在探究过程中不仅获得动物的英语表达方法, 而且获得有关动物的知识;
- (4) 培养学生热爱动物、保护动物的情感。

答案

1. C 【解析】本题考查词组辨析。curious about "对.....感到好奇"; interested in "对.....有兴趣"; aware of "知道, 意识到, 关心"; careful with "小心....."; 根据上下文可知, 这个小集团活动的目的是让我们对残疾人面对的问题更加的了解和关心。选项 C 符合题意。
2. C 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。cure "治愈"; prevent "防止, 预防"; adopt "采用, 挑选"; analyze "分析"; disability 前面有不定冠词 a 修饰, 表示"某一方面的残疾", 结合上下文可知本句在具体解释前面提到的小集团活动的内容, 即"让我们挑选一个残疾方面, 在周日体验几个小时"。
3. D 【解析】本题考查上下文语义。instead "反而, 却"; strangely "奇怪地"; as usual "像平常一样"; like me "像我一样"; 前面提到每个人都需要选择一个项目, 有些人选择了轮椅, 有些人选择了耳塞或眼罩。从下文可知, 我也是选择了轮椅, 所以答案选 D。
4. A 【解析】本题考查 learning "学习, 了解"; working "工作上的, 起作用的"; satisfying "令人满意的"; relaxing "使人放松的"; 仅仅是坐在轮椅中都是一个学习了解的过程。
5. B 【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。convenient "方便的"; awkward "笨拙的, 难操纵的"; boring "枯燥的"; exciting "令人激动的, 使人兴奋的"; 从下文可以知道, 作者在操作轮椅时频频出错, 所以轮椅对他来说应是很难操纵, 所以, 答案选 B。
6. D 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。height "高度"; force "力; 权力; 暴力"; skill "技巧"; weight "重量, 体重"; force 一般强调用个人意志发出的力量, 而 weight 指客观重量。本句意为"我一坐上去, 我身体的重量就使轮椅开始转起来。"
7. A 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。lock "锁, 上锁"; repair "修理"; power "充电"; grasp "抓紧, 抓牢"; 前面提到一坐上去, 轮椅就转了起来, 由此可知轮子是没有上锁的。
8. B 【解析】本题考查上下文语义。从下文的 footrest 可知, 这里作者应该是不知道把脚搁在哪里。

9. A 【解析】本题考查词组搭配。get sth. into place 意为“使……就位，准备就绪”。
10. C 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。operation“操作”；communication“交流，通讯”；transportation“交通工具”；production“生产”；文章第一段提到作者会在轮椅中体验好几个小时，从空格后面的 for several hours 可知，这里作者看的是轮椅，而轮椅是一种交通工具，所以答案选 C。
11. C 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。exploration“探险，探索”；education“教育”；experiment“尝试，试验”；entertainment“娱乐”；显然，对于残疾人来说，坐轮椅不是一次临时的尝试。
12. D 【解析】本题考查形容词辨析。flexible“灵活的”；safe“安全的”；starting“开始的”；comfortable“舒服的”；此处意为“我试着去找一个比较舒服的姿势”。
13. B
14. B
15. A 【解析】13、14、15 可以连起来判断答案。从下文“环顾四周，我才意识到我要自己推这个轮椅！”从作者的感叹语气可以推断，作者一开始还以为会有人来带着他到处走走，所以觉得这样很不错。13 题选 B，此处 just 意为“真正地，实在的，的确”，后面常接形容词，用于口语中。这是一道比较难的题目。14 题选 B，be pushed around 表示“被别人推着到处转转”。16 题选 A，realize“意识到”。
16. B 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。lift“举起来”；turn“转动”；press“按压”；seize“抓住”，作者是坐在轮椅上，所以这里应该是转动轮椅，答案选 B。
17. C 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。path“小路”；position“位置”；direction“方向”；way“路，路线”；这里应该是控制轮椅的方向，答案选 C。
18. A 【解析】本题考查上下文语义。前面提到“在转动轮椅的时候，我的手开始痛起来”，由此可知，控制轮椅的方向并不是一件轻松活，答案选 A。
19. D 【解析】本题考查动词辨析。forget“遗忘，忘记”；repeat“重复”；conduct“管理，引导，指挥”；finish“结束”。首先可以排除 B、C 选项，从后面一句“它给我留下来深刻的印象”可知，作者并没有很快就忘记这次坐轮椅之旅，所以可以排除 A 项。
20. B 【解析】本题考查名词辨析。weakness“弱点，缺点”；challenge“挑战”；anxiety“焦虑，担心”；illness“病，疾病”；从最后的 overcome 可知，这里应该是克服“挑战”。
- 21-25 C E A D B
- 26-30 H J F I G
31. A 【解析】该句意为：两位律师捐赠了 5,0000 美元赞助我校“帮助贫困生”活动……A 项意为“赞助”，符合句意；B 项意为“发射，开办”，C 项意为“组织”，D 项意为“计划”，都与句意不同。故 A 项正确。
32. C 【解析】句意为：最后，我要感谢我的辅导老师，他给我的论文提出了很多批评和建议，并对每张稿件作了推敲。C 项意为“推敲”，符合句意，故 C 项正确。A 项意为“通过”，B 项意为“引用”，D 项意为“折叠”，都与句意不符。
33. B 【解析】句意为：独自在黑暗中行走，男孩吹口哨保持勇气。B 项意为“维持，不使低落”，符合句意。A 项意为“举起”，C 项意为“建立”，D 项意为“拿起”，都与句意不符。
34. B 【解析】句意为：很高兴你能来亲自负责这起事件。B 项意为“负责”，符合句意；A 项意为“导致”，C 项意为“向……求助”，D 项意为“参考”，都与语意不符。
35. D 【解析】句意为：这套家具款式新潮，色泽明丽，与新式房屋和花园配套，但看起来与传统的房子和花园不相称。D 项意为“与……不相称”，符合句意。A 项意为“毫无疑问”，B 项意为“次序颠倒”，C 项意为“看不见”，都与句意不符。
36. A 【解析】句意为：“看来我们要请史密斯先生来看看我们对此如何处理”，父亲对到此讨论此问题的邻居试探性地说。A 项“试探性地”，符合语境。B 项意为“欠考虑地”，C 项意为“明确地”，D 项意为“粗鲁地”，都与语境不符。

- 37.D【解析】句意为：你能区分“require”和“request”的细微差别吗……，D项意为“细微的”，符合句意。A项意为“戏剧性的”，B项意为“地域性的”，C项意为“显然的”，都与句意不符。
- 38.C【解析】句意为：这些建筑是否要推倒仍然有争议，人们仍然在寻找其它可能的解决方法。C项意为“有争议的”，符合句意；A项意为“不改变的”，B项意为“相关的”，D项意为“矛盾的”，都与语意不符。
- 39.A【解析】句意为：定期检查眼睛看看是否有眼疾症状很重要。A项意为“症状”，符合句意；B项意为“类似”，C项意为“样本”，D项意为“阴影”，都与语意不符。
- 40.B【解析】句意为：这位官员坚持认定 Michael 没有按照正确的程序申请签证。B项意为“程序”，符合句意；A项意为“模式”，C项意为“节目”，D项意为“远景”，都与语意不符。
- 41.B【解析】：根据提议应选“承诺”的选项，A，预测，B，承诺，C，项计划，D，贡献
- 42.A【解析】：考察名词含义
- 43.C【解析】：考察名词含义
- 44.A【解析】：考察名词含义：处理问题
- 45.C【解析】：考察动词短语，A项：生产；B项，泄露；C项：遗漏；D项：分辨出
- 46.A【解析】根据文章第二段第一句中“…small changes have probably purposed you…”可知，在短期海外度假后，人们会注意到小变化，故A项正确。
- 47.B【解析】根据第五段最后一句中“…I believe foreign settlers have improved this country …more open-minded…”可知，Debit对移民的态度是肯定的。故B项正确。A项意为“慎重的”，C项意为“怀疑的”，D项意为“批评的”，都与语境不符。
- 48.C【解析】根据倒数第二段第一句中“To see policemen with guns in the airport for the first time was frightening…”可知，当到达英国机场，Christine为紧张的安全措施所震惊。故C项正确。A项与语意相反，B、D项为提及。
- 49.B【解析】根据第三段第一句以及全文叙述可知，本文讲述了侨居国外的英国人离开英国多年后重回英国的不同感受，故B项正确；A项范围太大，C项文中未提及，D项无文章无关。
- 50.B【解析】根据第二段第一句中“You can't take any means of transportation more than once.”可知母亲禁止乘坐两次火车，故B项正确。
- 51.A【解析】根据第三段第二句中“…above all, a failure of confidence—the product of a childhood…”可知，作者认为最大的受益在于增强自信，故A项正确。
- 52.D【解析】根据语境可知，该句意为：当我长大后，我母亲帮我解密了可能使我无法作自我首次尝试的秘密。D项意为“毁灭”，符合语境，故D项正确；A项意为“陈列”，B项意为“证明……是正当的”，C项意为“不理睬”，都与语境不符。
- 53.A【解析】根据最后一段第一句中“…a means we didn't try on …the dirtiest and most polluting of them all.”可知，作者不赞同飞机，故A项正确。
- 54.C【解析】根据第一段第二句中“…to be allowed to study medicine at St Andrews University…”可知，她想学医，故C项正确。
- 55.A【解析】根据第二段第一句“The document was discovered buried in the university archives…”可知，此信的发现纯属偶然，故A项正确。
- 56.B【解析】根据第三段第二句中“…a distance-learning degree for women”，可知此信促使了妇女学位课程的创立，故B项正确。
- 57.D【解析】根据第三段最后一句中“…St Andrews in 1892.”可知，此事发生在1892年，故D项正确。

58.A【解析】根据第一段第二句中的“...different experience...”以及第一段最后一句中“...might live in a stable and close family in the first few years; another might be raised in a family crisis, with a disappointed mother and angry father.”可知，该短语意为“生活在不同的家庭环境中”，故A项正确。

59.B【解析】根据第二段最后一句话中“Later-borns don't enjoy that much talking time with parents, but instead they harvest lessons from bigger brothers and sister...”可知后出生者更倾向于向兄弟姐妹学习，故B项正确。

60.D【解析】根据第三段最后一句“Even those siblings who fought the most had just as much positive communication as the other sibling pairs.”可知，即使兄弟姐妹间争吵不断，他们也在其中学习相处之道，故D项正确。

61.B【解析】根据语境可知，有兄弟的女孩比有姐妹的女孩更具有女性品质特征，故B项正确。

62.B【解析】根据第二段第三句中“...your most inventive time comes in the early evening when you are relaxed.”以及下文对压力阻滞了神经细胞信号的传输可知，放松使我们更具有创造性，故B项正确。

63.C【解析】根据第一段倒数第二句中“...the newspaper with depressing stories or reports of disasters.”，可知报纸上总是充满了负面新闻，故C项正确。

64.D【解析】根据语境可知，若一味集中注意力而无暇放松，将错失有创造性的解决问题的方法。D项意为“不将注意力放在某事物上”，符合语境，故D项正确。

65.A【解析】通读最后一段可知，该段主要讲述对如何放松心情提出一些建议，如提早起身、洗热水澡、做深呼吸等等，故A项正确。

66. Jobs

67. Education level

68. Requirements

69. 1600~2000 dollars

70. under 30

71. Tel: 4654768

72. Accountant

73. two years' experience

74. younger than

75. good at computer

76. I think that traveling is as important as reading.

77. In order to work, I usually use coffee to keep myself awake.

78. This film is conducted in memory of the heroes.

79. She never forgets to remember her duty.

80. Despite the forest, doctors reached the scene and start rescue.

教学设计：

课型：新授课

课时：一课时

教学目标：

知识技能目标：学生能熟练掌握四会单词：flying walking running jumping swimming；学生能熟练掌握重点句型：Look at the ... The ... is ... What is it doing? It's...

学生能够熟练询问动物正在做什么，并结合自己对常见动物习性的了解进行对话，增加语言的信息量。

过程方法目标：学生通过教师播放的动物图片，引出这节课的四会单词 flying, walking, running, jumping, swimming 并通过教师自编 chant 巩固重点单词。学生通过翻扑克牌，尝试培养学生用句型“*What is she/he/ it doing? She’s/He’s/It’s...*”提问题并回答问题，进而培养学生自主学习的能力、口语表达能力。

情感态度价值观：学生通过谈论看到的动物正在干什么，进一步熟知常见动物的习性，从而培养学生热爱动物，热爱大自然的良好品质。学生通过各种形式的操练活动，加强同学之间的合作学习与交流。

学习重、难点

本课的重点是教学目标中提出的四会单词和重点句型，并让学生能在听、说、读、写技能上有所提高，能够完成相关的检测练习。

难点是 running, swimming 的拼写，以及让学生在情景中正确运用所学对话。

教学准备：CAI, 图片

教学过程：

Step1: Warm-up

Enjoy the song “Animals animals are everywhere”

2. 学生看课件图片，教师对歌曲内容进行提问：What’s the song about? 导出本课谈论的话题 animals..

【设计意图：通过热身活动，让学生在愉快轻松的气氛中开始学习，并引出本课谈论的话题。】

Step2: Presentation

学习 let’s learn

学习单词“flying”

教师放课件，呈现一只正在飞翔的小鸟，教师用句型“*What is the bird doing?*”引导学生采用不同的句型回答“*The bird is flying. It is flying. It’s flying*”。

学习单词“jumping”

教师呈现一只静态的袋鼠图片，问学生“*Can it fly? What can the kangaroo do?*”引导学生说出“*jump*”，然后再呈现一只动态的袋鼠图片，教师问学生“*What is the kangaroo doing?*”引导学生回答 *jumping*，并采用不同的句型回答。然后再通过 *rabbit* 的图片，巩固操练单词 *jumping*。

学习单词“walking”

教师通过做动作让学生猜“What am I doing?”复习 flying, jumping 教师继续做动作模仿大象引出“walking”,再呈现大象的图片 Look at the elephant. What is it doing? 让学生回答“It’s walking.”

学习单词“jumping”

教师先做走的动作,让学生回答“walking”,然后教师越走越快“Am I walking?”引导学生说出“running”.并呈现 tiger 和 horse 的图片,来操练单词。强调学生注意 running 的拼写。

学习单词“swimming”

教师呈现老虎头,让学生猜“What is it doing now?”复习学过的单词,教师问学生“What is the tiger doing?”引导学生回答“It’s swimming.”再通过 duck 和 fish 来操练“swimming”并注意其拼写。

6.学生通过看 let’s learn 的动画跟读并模仿录音。再通过 chant 复习重点单词。

(二)学习 let’s talk

1.教师通过两个总的问题 What animals do Chen Jie and Amy see? Who are they? 引导学生观看动画,然后再通过 What are they doing?回答她们看到的动物正在干什么。

2.学生看动画并模仿其语音语调。

3.同桌分角色朗读对话,并让学生起来展示学习成果。

【设计意图:通过课件呈现动物的动态图片,给学生一种直观的视觉效果,便于学生理解单词的意思。然后又创设情境 John, Zhang Peng, Wu Yifan, Amy and Chen Jie 他们先后来到一个自然公园里,看到了很多可爱的动物,以问题引领,谈论他们在干什么。在词汇和对话的教学中,始终掌握词不离句,句不离境的教学原则,同时也为后面的学习做好充分的准备。】

Step 3:Consolidation

1.Ask and answer.针对 Let’s learn 的图片并结合本节课的重点,提出了六个问题,让学生回顾所学内容。

2.通过呈现一个自然公园,然后给出学生句子结构的框架,同桌谈论动物们正在干什么,再让同桌俩人起来展示。

3.Guessing game.学生通过教师播放的动物图片,猜他们在干什么,既操练了重点句型和词汇,也充分调动了学生学习的兴趣。

4.翻扑克牌,让学生自己到讲台选择喜欢的扑克牌,点击,出现一张图片,其他同学根据图片内容提出不同的问题,让这名学生回答,学生们都非常好奇,同时也非常富有挑战性。

【设计意图：通过层层递进的操练活动，锻炼了学生说英语的能力，同时也对本节课的教学目标，做了很好的巩固和复习。】

Step 4 .Practice

Let's try.课本 59 页。

Listen and number.

Listen again and write.

Listen and tick.

Let's enjoy some animals.

情感教育：We should love animals and protect them.

【设计意图：通过形式多样的练习，充分锻炼了学生听说读写的的能力，并强化了本课时
的重点词汇和句型，达到高效课堂的目的。同时通过观看一段精彩的动物视频，培养学生热
爱动物，保护动物的情感态度。】

Step5:Sum-up

通过板书内容，师生一起梳理本节课所学的内容。

Step6:Homework

Finish Zhang Peng's diary.

板书设计：

Unit 5 Look at the monkeys

bird

flying

Look at the ... rabbit

jumping

What is it doing? elephant

It's walking

tiger

running

fish

swimming