

2018年郴州市桂阳县教师招聘考试

数学学科笔试模拟题

考试时间 120 分，满分 100 分

一、阅读理解（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，总分 40 分）

TEXT ONE

Having visited museums and churches, visitors will be delighted to try these things which can be done and seen in London. They are well worth visiting.

London Eye

Make a reservation for London Eye before you leave the United States. The Eye is a huge wheel that takes you up into the sky. It was built to celebrate the millennium, and has drawn millions of tourists ever since. Fun for the entire family, the Eye is a great way to see all the spectacular sites, including the River Thames, Parliament, Leicester Square, and Big Ben.

Speaker's Corner

Speaker's Corner never fails to draw a crowd. Near Marble Arch in Hyde Park, a group gathers every Sunday to speak their mind. You'll hear everything from political activists to religious zealots, and all who live between these extremes. Go shopping on Oxford Street afterward, and walk over to Trafalgar Square to see where people have toured for ages.

Kew Gardens

If you garden, or appreciate beautiful surroundings, then you will be in heaven wandering the paths of the Royal Botanic Kew Gardens, simply known as Kew Gardens. Featuring the world's largest collection of living plants, the collections in the greenhouses and beautiful displays of foliage throughout the garden will take your breath away. Walk around on your own, or take a guide and learn about the garden's secrets.

Camden Town

Camden Town is well known for its pop culture ways and extensive street markets. Home to many punk performers and artists, Camden Town also hosts amazing markets on the weekends, selling goods of all types including fashion, food, books and even some rather bizarre items.

Portobello Market

Nestled in the middle of Notting Hill, Portobello Market is one of London's most popular spots. The market actually has several distinct sections and they are dedicated to antiques, fruits and vegetables, fashion, and secondhand "finds". Top off a visit to Portobello with a pub lunch, a couple of pints and some lively conversation with the locals.

1. The passage is intended for().
A.the natives
B.French visitors
C.foreign tourists
D.American travelers
2. According to the passage, we can know that London Eye().

- A. was completed to welcome the new century
 - B. is designed mainly for visitors from abroad
 - C. is not necessary to book a seat in advance
 - D. allow you to see all tourist attractions in London
3. Speaker's Corner is famous for ().
- A. free admission
 - B. its favorable location
 - C. freedom of speech
 - D. the number of speakers
4. One remarkable feature of Kew Gardens is that ().
- A. it is for the royal family only
 - B. it helps fight against greenhouse effect
 - C. it is home to the largest number of living plants
 - D. its scenery is the most beautiful in Britain
5. If you want to pick up a used bargain, you should go to().
- A. Portobello Market
 - B. Oxford Street
 - C. Camden Town
 - D. Leicester Square

TEXT TWO

Can you believe everything that you read? It seems as if every day, some new articles come out about a new discovery about this or that. For example, water is bad for you, or good for you. The answer depends on which scientific study has just come out. People cannot decide which food items are healthy, how pyramids were constructed, and why dinosaurs disappeared. When we look for answers we sometimes can believe persuasive researches and scientists. But how trustworthy are they really? Here are two examples of scientific hoaxes.

As far back as 1726, Johann Beringer was fooled by his fellow scientists into thinking he had made an amazing discovery. The fossils of spiders, lizards, and even birds with the name of God written on them in Hebrew were unlike anything that had been found before. He wrote several papers on them and was famous for those only to have it revealed that they were planted by jealous colleagues to ruin his reputation.

When an early human being was discovered in 1912, scientists at this time were wild with excitement over the meaning it had for the theory of evolution. There were hundreds of papers about this Piltdown man over the next fifty years until it was finally discovered to be a complex hoax. The skull of a man had been mixed with the jawbone of an orangutan to make the ape man.

The next time you read the exciting new findings of a study of the best scientist, do not automatically assume that it is true. Even qualified people can get it wrong. While we certainly should not ignore scientific research, we do need to take it with a grain of salt. Just because it is accepted as the truth today does not mean it will still be trustworthy tomorrow.

6. What can we learn from Paragraph 1?
- A. Something that we read may not be true.
 - B. Researchers and scientists are not perfect.
 - C. Researchers and scientists know everything.
 - D. People don't know whether water is good or bad.

7. Johann Beringer was fooled because().
- A. his workmates are eager to become famous too
 - B. his fellow scientists wanted to make fun of him
 - C. his colleagues envied him and did so to destroy his fame
 - D. these scientists made a mistake because of carelessness
8. The excited scientists thought that this Piltdown man ().
- A. was in fact a complex hoax
 - B. was a great scientific invention
 - C. had the skull like that of an ape
 - D. contributed to the theory of evolution
9. The underlined phrase “with a grain of salt” in Paragraph 4 means().
- A. generally
 - B. doubtfully
 - C. happily
 - D. completely
10. Which of the following statement is true according to the passage?()
- A. Truths of science will never be out of time.
 - B. Hebrew is probably a kind of language.
 - C. We are advised to believe famous scientists.
 - D. People believe scientists because they are persuasive.

TEXT THREE

Boys need friends, suffer when they don't believe they have any, and worry over the ups and downs of relationships. Many adults believe that somehow boys need friends less than girls do, in truth, though, no boy is an island; boys value their friends throughout childhood and adolescence and are happier and healthier when they have solid relationships with peers.

Despite the common belief that girls are better at relationships, most boys consider their friends a very important part of their lives, and boys may actually be better at keeping friendships than girls are. A recent study of 10 to 15-year-old boys and girls found that girls' friendships are actually more fragile. Girls tend to say and do hurtful things to each other more frequently than boys, and girls are more hurt by the end of a friendship.

Boys are the living definition of the phrase “peer group”; they love games with rules, competition, and doing things together. Boys seem to enjoy, even need the opportunity to test themselves against others, and many lasting friendships begin in karate class or on the basketball court. Competence and skill are widely respected; being picked last for a team or left out altogether is an experience that can haunt a boy for years.

As boys mature, the friendship becomes even more important, and it frequently widens to include girls. During the teen years, friends can become the most important part of a boy's life—and a part in which his parents are not included. The confusion of being a teenager leads boys to form close bonds with friends. There is the sense for many boys that a friend is someone who is “always there for me”, someone he can trust. They may be partners in crime or partners in study, but the friendship of adolescent boys can run surprisingly deep.

11. The common belief of adults is that boys().
- A. have the same friendship as girls
 - B. have healthier friendship than girls
 - C. don't value friendships as girls
 - D. don't care about others as much as girls
12. According to the passage, we could know that().
- A. boys like to have small groups of friends
 - B. boys' friendships can hardly end in failure
 - C. boys' friendships seldom result in anyone being hurt
 - D. boys usually build friendships by playing competitive games
13. The author mentions the study in paragraph 2 to prove().
- A. boys may be more active in a friendship
 - B. girls value relationships more than boys
 - C. most boys consider their friends very important
 - D. boys may be better at keeping friendships than girls
14. As a boy gets older, he tends to().
- A. leave his parents out of his friends
 - B. be confused about what a friendship is
 - C. shift his focus from his friends to himself
 - D. widen his circle of friends to include his parents
15. The best title of the passage is().
- A. Boys and Their Friendship
 - B. Tips on Making Friends with Boys
 - C. Friendships between Boys and Girls
 - D. Childhood and Adolescent Friendship

TEXT FOUR

Did you ever wonder why leaves change colors in autumn, or how it happens? Here's a quick explanation.

First of all, you've probably noticed that not all trees lose their leaves. There are two major types of trees: deciduous trees and evergreens. Evergreens keep their leaves and stay green all year long. The deciduous trees are the ones that lose their leaves each year.

In autumn, the days begin to get shorter. The sun is also lower in the sky at noon, which causes temperatures to be cooler. The combination of less sunshine and lower temperatures is what causes the deciduous trees to drop their leaves. In winter, deciduous trees "go to sleep", sort of like a bear goes into hibernation.

Leaves are the food factories for a plant. Unlike animals, plants make their own food by taking energy directly from the sun. Plants do this by using a chemical in their leaves called chlorophyll.

Chlorophyll is green. During the spring and summer the leaves of a deciduous tree look green

because there is a lot of chlorophyll there. In autumn, however, the sunshine becomes more scarce and the leaves on the trees stop making new chlorophyll. As the old chlorophyll starts to break down, the green color of the leaf begins to go away.

You've probably also noticed that the leaves of different kinds of trees change different colors. The leaves of some trees turn yellow or orange, while the leaves of other trees turn bright red or purple. The different colors are caused by the different chemical reactions that are happening in the leaves.

For example, the leaves of some trees turn yellow when the chlorophyll breaks down. When the green chlorophyll goes away, a yellow pigment in the leaf becomes visible. The yellow pigment, called carotenoid, was already there during the summer, but it was not easily seen because there was too much green chlorophyll.

In other trees where the leaves turn red or purple a different chemical reaction takes place. In those leaves the chlorophyll also breaks down, but another chemical reaction takes place at the same time. Chemicals in the leaves, called starches, begin to change into chemicals called anthocyanins, which give the leaves their red and purple colors.

So next time you see the beautiful colors of autumn you will also know the science behind that beauty.

16. The correct term for trees that lose their leaves in the autumn is ().
A. anthocyanins B. carotenoids C. deciduous D. evergreens
17. The following are mentioned as a cause of trees dropping their leaves except ().
A. extra chlorophyll B. a change in temperature
C. chemical changes in the leaves D. the amount of daylight available
18. If there are 50 evergreens and 10 deciduous trees in a forest in autumn, most of the leaves in the forest are likely to be ().
A. yellow B. green C. red and purple D. yellow or orange
19. According to the passage, () is only present in leaves during the autumn.
A. starch B. carotenoids C. anthocyanins D. chlorophyll
20. The passage would most likely be published in a ().
A. literary book B. baby educational book
C. primary school science text book D. magazine for young people

二、完形填空（本大题共 20 道小题，每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

I was in the ninth year at St Joseph's High School, when I began to suffer depression. My parents noticed, but felt that since I'd always been a responsible girl and a good student, this was just a 21 stage.

Unfortunately, that was not to be. I didn't have many friends. I could never share my 22. A deep insecurity destroyed my self-confidence. Soon I 23 to attend classes for many days. I

would shut myself in my room for hours.

The examinations were 24, but I simply didn't care. My parents and teachers were surprised at my bad performance.

One morning, after a particularly 25 lecture from Dad, I stood depressed, in the school assembly. 26, as the other students marched to their classroom, our principal 27 me. I made my way to Sister Sylvia's office.

The next 45 minutes were the most 28 moments of my life. Sister Sylvia said she'd noticed a big 29 in me. She wanted to know why I was lagging in studies, so frequently 30 and unhappy. She took my hand in hers and 31 patiently as I spilled out my worries. She then 32 me as I sobbed my pent-up emotions out. Months of frustration and loneliness 33 in her motherly hug.

No one had tried to 34 what the real problem was, but my principal had done it with her simple act of just listening to me with such 35 and caring.

As the examinations approached again, I studied 36. When the results were 37, everybody was pleased, but happiest of all was my principal.

I soon made new friends and was happy 38. But whenever I had a problem, I could always slip into Sister Sylvia's office for an 39.

Today I'm a 40 young woman doing my MA and hoping to become a writer. I've become an inspiration to several of my friends and cousins, thanks to a kind nun who cared.

- ()21. A. temporary B. extended C. inevitable D. exceptional
- ()22. A. dreams B. problems C. experiences D. viewpoints
- ()23. A. regretted B. forgot C. skipped D. refused
- ()24. A. emerged B. approached C. emerging D. approaching
- ()25. A. public B. severe C. formal D. popular
- ()26. A. Then B. Therefore C. Still D. Also
- ()27. A. called B. instructed C. attracted D. accompanied
- ()28. A. curious B. serious C. precious D. anxious
- ()29. A. mistake B. quality C. change D. faith
- ()30. A. aggressive B. absent C. calm D. dishonest
- ()31. A. waited B. looked C. worked D. listened
- ()32. A. acknowledge B. educated C. hugged D. observed
- ()33. A. rode away B. melted away C. drove away D. passed away
- ()34. A. understand B. reveal C. doubt D. realize
- ()35. A. satisfaction B. courage C. attention D. dignity
- ()36. A. alone B. closely C. abroad D. hard
- ()37. A. applied B. compared C. declared D. obtained
- ()38. A. anyhow B. forever C. instead D. again
- ()39. A. effect B. chat C. reason D. request
- ()40. A. happy B. smart C. quiet D. mature

三、语法填空（本大题共 10 道小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

People around the world may feel that the climate 41. (get) steadily warmer and warmer

in recent years. Places _42_ used to be abundant in snowfall have frequently experienced snow-free (无雪的) winters. Droughts last _43_ (long) in some dry areas. People find that _44_ air conditioners they could hardly work or fall asleep in hot summer days.

The side effects of global warming are alarming. _45_ warming global climate melts the ice caps, _46_ (raise) sea levels. What is more, _47_ disturbs weather patterns, causing droughts, severe storms and hurricanes. People suffer a lot from disasters relevant to global warming. _48_ (stop) global warming we should make immediate and _49_ (continue) efforts. We hope the situation will soon change. Global warming catches and holds our concern, _50_ it affects us and will affect our later generations. We cannot wait any longer. Do it right. Do it right now.

四、改错（本大题共 10 道小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

文中共有 10 处错误，每句最多两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或者修改。

注意：

(1) 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词，

(2) 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

We were driving in the right lane while, all of sudden, a black car jumped out of a parking space right in front of us. My taxi driver slammed on my brakes, skidded, and missed the other car's back end through just inches! The driver of the other car, the guy who almost caused a big accident, turned his head angrily and started yelling bad word at us. My taxi driver just smiled and waved at the guy. I mean, he was friendly. So, I said, "Why do you just do that? This guy almost ruined your car and sent us to hospital!" And this was that my taxi driver told me, which I call "The Law of the Garbage Truck".

Many people are as garbage trucks and they run around full of garbage, full of frustration, full of anger, and full of disappointment. Their garbage piles up, they need a place to dump it. And if you let them, they'll dump it on you. When someone wants to dump on you, don't take it personal. You just smile, wave, wish them well, and move on. You'll be happy at what you do.

五、写作（本大题共 1 道小题，共 20 分）

61. 假如你叫 David，你校将于 9 月 17 日接待来自美国的某中学访问团，你受学校委托，负责安排其在湖南的活动。请给美国的领队 Allen 先生写一封电子邮件，介绍活动安排并简要说明理由，最后征求对方的意见。

要求：词数：120 左右

可根据内容要点适当增加细节，以使行文连贯。



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