

教师公开招聘考试模拟试卷

中学英语

(满分: 120 分)

第一卷 客观题

I. Vocabulary and structure (20 分)

1. You are a team star! Working with _____ is really your cup of tea.
A. both B. either C. others D. the other
2. —How did you like Nick's performance last night?
—To be honest, his singing didn't _____ to me much.
A. appeal B. belong
C. refer D. occur
3. I won't pass the exam _____ I work hard.
A. whenever B. because
C. if D. unless
4. How dangerous! She is driving the car with one hand and holding an ice cream with _____.
A. the other B. another
C. others D. other
5. Many children, _____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.
A. their B. whose
C. of them D. with whom
6. Would you please keep silent? The weather report _____ and I want to listen.
A. is broadcast B. is being broadcast
C. has been broadcast D. had been broadcast
7. I _____ my son _____ a doctor, but he wasn't good enough at science.

- A. will be; can stay
 B. would be; could stay
 C. would have been; could have stayed
 D. be; stay
17. He _____ when the UFO arrived. He didn't wake until the UFO disappeared.
 A. slept
 B. was sleeping
 C. was doing homework
 D. was singing
18. —I feel a bit hungry now.
 —Why not _____ for dinner with us?
 A. go
 B. did you go
 C. to go
 D. do you go
19. —Have you seen _____ pen? I left one here this morning.
 —Is it _____ black one? I think I saw it somewhere.
 A. the; the B. a; a C. the; a D. a; the
20. _____ they are very tired, they feel happy because they _____ ve finally finished their project.
 A. So
 B. Although
 C. If
 D. But

II. Cloze (20 分)

It was the night of the full moon, a time which always drives Java's young people mad with excitement. Fireworks were lit long before the moon 1. The big noise brought people out 2 the warm night to enjoy the interesting scene. Everywhere, there were the paper remains of 3 fireworks lying on the ground. Little boys 4 more and covered their ears as they waited 5 for the explosions. The moon appeared above the horizon(地平线): huge, 6 ball high above the city, and the 7 filled with people, as Java began to enjoy one of the year's greatest 8: 'the Night of the Full Moon', a festival(节日) that is especially popular 9 young people. More and more young Javanese 10 together and walked slowly through the 11 joking and chatting, they moved towards the mountain

____12____ the city. They continued to climb ____13____ they reached the old temple(寺
 庙) at the ____14____ of the mountain. After they were ____15____ the temple, they drank
 their water and ate their moon-cakes—delicious home-made ones, ____16____ of dried
 fruit and nuts. Outside, on the mountain, young people ____17____ cross legged in
 circles, chatting and telling each other jokes. And ____18____, in their hundreds,
 more young people continued to make their way up the mountain to ____19____ the brightly
 shining moon. By midnight, the fireworks had stopped shooting up from the ____20____
 city in the valley below them. But during the night, the sound continued to be heard
 from the distance.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. let out | B. gave out | C. came out | D. set out |
| 2. A. into | B. at | C. of | D. from |
| 3. A. burning | B. used | C. exploding | D. broken |
| 4. A. lit | B. bought | C. piled | D. removed |
| 5. A. patiently | B. calmly | C. worriedly | D. excitedly |
| 6. A. silver | B. new | C. colorful | D. gold |
| 7. A. mountains | B. valleys | C. streets | D. shops |
| 8. A. games | B. meetings | C. sports | D. events |
| 9. A. for | B. to | C. with | D. in |
| 10. A. danced | B. gathered | C. drank | D. shouted |
| 11. A. village | B. scene | C. night | D. ground |
| 12. A. on the edge of | B. on the way to | C. in the center of | D. in the direction of |
| 13. A. while | B. until | C. unless | D. though |
| 14. A. tip | B. back | C. top | D. bottom |
| 15. A. inside | B. near | C. off | D. across |
| 16. A. fond | B. little | C. full | D. free |
| 17. A. jumped | B. sat | C. stood | D. bent |
| 18. A. so | B. even | C. yet | D. still |
| 19. A. follow | B. show | C. notice | D. admire |
| 20. A. clean | B. gray | C. peaceful | D. empty |

III. Reading comprehension (40 分)

A

Federal regulators Wednesday approved a plan to create a nationwide emergence alert (警报) system using text messages delivered to cell phones. Text messages have exploded in popularity in recent years, particularly among young people. The wireless industry's trade association, CTIA, estimates (估计) more than 48 billion text messages are sent each month. The plan comes from the Warning Alert and Response Network Act, a 2006 federal law that requires improvement to the nation's emergency alert system. The act tasked the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) with coming up with new ways to alert the public about emergencies. "The ability to deliver accurate and timely warnings and alerts through cell phones and other mobile services is an important next step in our efforts to help ensure that the American public has the information they need to take action to protect themselves and their families before, and during, disasters and other emergencies," FCC Chairman Kevin Martin said following approval of the plan. Participation in the alert system by carriers telecommunications companies is voluntary, but it has received solid support from the wireless industry. The program would be optional for cell phone users. They also may not be charged for receiving alerts. There would be three different types of messages, according to the rules. The first would be a national alert from the president, likely involving a terrorist attack or natural disaster. The second would involve "approaching threats," which could include natural disasters like hurricanes or storms or even university shootings. The third would be reserved for child abduction (绑架) emergencies, or so-called Amber Alerts. The service could be in place by 2010.

1. What is the purpose of the approved plan?
 - A. To warn people of emergencies via messages.
 - B. To popularize the use of cell phones.
 - C. To estimate the monthly number of messages.
 - D. To promote the wireless industry.
2. The improvement to the present system is in the charge of_____.

- A. CTIA
 - B. the Warning Alert and Response Network
 - C. FCC
 - D. federal regulators
3. The carriers participation in the system is determined by_____.
- A. the US federal government
 - B. mobile phone users
 - C. the carriers themselves
 - D. the law of the United States
4. Which of the following is TRUE of cell phone users?
- A. They must accept the alert service.
 - B. They may enjoy the alert service for free.
 - C. They must send the alerts to others.
 - D. They may choose the types of messages.

B

The elephant was lying heavily on its side, fast asleep. A few dogs started barking at it. The elephant woke up in a terrible anger: it chased the dogs into the village where they ran for safety. That didn't stop the elephant. It destroyed a dozen houses and injured several people. The villagers were scared and angry. Then someone suggested calling Parbati, the elephant princess. Parbati Barua's father was a hunter of tigers and an elephant tamer. He taught Parbati to ride an elephant before she could even walk. He also taught her the dangerous art of the elephant round up—how to catch wild elephants. Parbati hasn't always lived in the jungle. After a happy childhood hunting with her father, she was sent to boarding school in the city. But Parbati never got used to being there and many years later she went back to her old life. "Life in the city is too dull. Catching elephants is an adventure and the excitement lasts for days after the chase," she says.

But Parbati doesn't catch elephants just for fun. "My work," she says, "is to rescue man from elephants, and to keep elephants safe from man." And this is exactly what Parbati has been doing for many years. Increasingly, the Indian elephant

is angry: for many years, illegal hunters have attacked it and its home in the jungle has been reduced to small pieces of land. It is now fighting back. Whenever wild elephants enter a tea garden or a village, Parbati is called to guide the animals back to the jungle before they can kill.

The work of an elephant tamer also involves love and devotion. A good elephant tamer will spend hours a day singing love songs to a newly captured elephant.

“Eventually they grow to love their tamers and never forget them. They are also more loyal than humans.” She said, as she climbed up one of her elephants and sat on the giant, happy animal. An elephant princess indeed!

5. For Parbati, catching elephants is mainly to _____.
 - A. get long lasting excitement
 - B. keep both man and elephants safe
 - C. send them back to the jungle
 - D. make the angry elephants tame
6. Before Parbati studied in a boarding school, _____.
 - A. she spent her time hunting with her father
 - B. she learned how to sing love songs
 - C. she had already been called an elephant princess
 - D. she was taught how to hunt tigers
7. Indian elephants are getting increasingly angry and they revenge because _____.
 - A. they are caught and sent for heavy work
 - B. illegal hunters capture them and kill them
 - C. they are attacked and their land gets limited
 - D. dogs often bark at them and chase them
8. The passage starts with an elephant story in order to explain that in India _____.
 - A. people easily fall victim to elephants attacks
 - B. the man-elephant relationship is getting worse
 - C. elephant tamers are in short supply
 - D. dogs are as powerful as elephants

C

Lying in the sun on a rock, the cougar(美洲狮)saw Jeb and his son, Tom, before they saw it. Jeb put his bag down quickly and pulled his jacket open with both hands, making himself look big to the cougar. It worked. The cougar hesitated, ready to attack Jeb, but ready to forget the whole thing, too. Jeb took off his jacket, grasped Tom and held him across his body, making a cross. Now the cougar's enemy looked even bigger, and it rose up, ready to move away, but unfortunately Tom got scared and struggled free of Jeb. "Tom, No!" shouted his father. But Tom broke and ran and that's the last thing you do with a cougar. The second Tom broke free, Jeb threw himself on the cougar, just as it jumped from the rock. They hit each other in mid-air and both fell. The cougar was on Jeb in a flash, forgetting about Tom, which was what Jeb wanted. Cougars are not as big as most people think and a determined man stands a chance, even with just his fists. As the cougar's claws got into his left shoulder, Jeb swung his fist at its eyes and hit hard. The animal howled (吼叫) and put its head back. Jeb followed up with his other fist. Then out of the corner of his eye, Jeb saw Tom. The boy was running back to help his father. "Knife, Tom," shouted Jeb. The boy ran to his father's bag, while Jeb started shouting as well as hitting, to keep the cougar's attention away from Tom. Tom got the knife and ran over to Jeb. The cougar was moving its head in and out, trying to find a way through the wall. Jeb was making out of his arms. Tom swung with the knife, into the cougar's back. It howled horribly and ran off into the mountains.

9. Why did Jeb pull his jacket open when he saw the cougar?

- A. To get ready to fight.
- B. To frighten it away.
- C. To protect the boy.
- D. To cool down.

10. What do we know about cougars?

- A. They are afraid of noises.
- B. They hesitate before they hit.
- C. They are bigger than we think.

- D. They like to attack running people.
11. How did Jeb try to hold the cougar's attention?
- A. By keeping shouting and hitting.
 - B. By making a wall out of his arms.
 - C. By throwing himself on the cougar.
 - D. By swinging his fists at the cougar's eyes.
12. Which of the following happened first?
- A. The cougar jumped from the rock.
 - B. Tom struggled free of his father.
 - C. Jeb asked Tom to get the knife.
 - D. Jeb held Tom across his body.

D

Have you ever wondered?

1. Why do airplanes take longer to fly west than east?

It can take five hours to go west-east from New York(NY) to London but seven hours to travel east-west from London to NY. The reason for the difference is an atmospheric phenomenon known as the jet(喷射) stream. The jet stream is a very high altitude wind which always blows from the west to the east across the Atlantic. The planes moving at a constant air speed thus go faster in the west-east direction when they are moving with the wind than in the opposite direction.

2. What would happen if the gravity on Earth was suddenly turned off?

Supposing we could magically turn off gravity. Would buildings and other structures(建筑物) float away? What happened would depend on how strongly the things were attached to the Earth. The Earth is moving at quite a speed, moving at over a thousand miles per hours. If you turn something around your head on a string(细绳), it goes around in a circle until you let go of the string. Then it flies off in a straight line. 'Switching off' gravity would be like letting go of the string. Things not attached to the Earth would fly off in a straight line. People in buildings would suddenly shoot upwards at a great speed until they hit the ceiling. Most things outside would fly off into space.

13. What information can we get from the first passage?
- A. It is the jet stream that affects how fast airplanes fly
 - B. Planes go slower when they are moving with the wind
 - C. It takes more time to fly from NY to London than from London to NY
 - D. The jet stream always blows from the east to the west across the Atlantic
14. The underlined word “shoot” in the 2nd passage probably means “_____” .
- A. send for
 - B. move quickly
 - C. come out
 - D. grow quickly
15. It can be inferred that without gravity _____.
- A. buildings and other structures would float away
 - B. trees and buildings would not easily fly off
 - C. something around your head would not fly away
 - D. everything outside buildings would fly off into space
16. Where can we most probably read this text?
- A. In a research paper.
 - B. In a short story.
 - C. In a travel magazine.
 - D. In a student's book.

E

When you are little, the whole world feels like a big playground. I was living in Conyers, Georgia, the summer it all happened. I was a second grader, but my best friend Stephanie was only in the first grade. Both of our parents were at work and most of the time they let us go our own way.

It was a hot afternoon and we decided to have an adventure in Stephanie's basement. As I opened the basement door, before us lay the biggest room, full of amazing things like guns, dolls, and old clothes. I ran downstairs, and spotted a red steel can. It was paint. I looked beyond it and there lay even more paint in bright colors like purple, orange, blue and green.

“Stephanie, I just found us a project for the day. Get some paint brushes. We are fixing to paint.” She screamed with excitement as I told her of my secret plans and immediately we got to work. We gathered all the brushes we could find and moved all of our materials to my yard. There on the road in front of my house, we painted

bit stripes (条纹) of colors across the pavement (人行道). Stripe by stripe, our colors turned into a beautiful rainbow. It was fantastic!

The sun was starting to sink. I saw a car in the distance and jumped up as I recognized the car. It was my mother. I couldn't wait to show her my masterpiece. The car pulled slowly into the driveway and from the look on my mother's face, I could tell that I was in deep trouble.

My mother shut the car door and walked towards me. Her eyes glaring, she shouted, "What in the world were you thinking? I understood when you made castles out of leaves, and climbed the neighbors' trees, but this! Come inside right now!" I stood there glaring back at her for a minute, angry because she had insulted (侮辱) my art.

"Now go clean it up!" Mother and I began cleaning the road. Tears ran down my cheeks as I saw my beautiful rainbow turn into black cement.

Though years have now passed, I still wonder where my rainbow has gone. I wonder if, maybe when I get older, I can find my rainbow and never have to brush it away. I guess we all need sort of rainbow to brighten our lives from time to time and to keep our hopes and dreams colorful.

17. What did the writer want to do when his mother came home?

- A. To introduce Stephanie to her.
- B. To prevent her from seeing his painting.
- C. To put the materials back in the yard.
- D. To show his artwork to her.

18. In his mother's eyes, the writer_____.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A. was a born artist | B. always caused trouble |
| C. was a problem solver | D. worked very hard |

19. The underlined word "rainbow" in the sixth paragraph refers to _____.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| A. the rainbow in the sky | B. the stripes on the pavement |
| C. something imaginative and fun | D. important lessons learned in childhood |

20. It can be learned from the passage that parents should _____.

- A. encourage children to paint

- B. value friendship among children
- C. discover the hidden talent in children
- D. protect rather than destroy children's dreams

第二卷 主观题

I. Proofreading and error correction (10 分)

The other day my brother Tom was beginning his 1. _____
motorbike then our neighbor, Mary came out and asked 2. _____
him if he was going near the station. So he offered her a lift.
She got at the back of the motorbike and 3. _____
they drove away. Just before they reached to the station 4. _____
a policeman waved to them to stop. "Excuse me, sir," he said,
"You are not sitting on that motorbike properly."
"What's matter with the way I'm sitting?" my brother 5. _____
asked in surprise. "Not you, sir. It's a young lady," said 6. _____
the policeman, "In this country side-saddle (偏座) is not 7. _____
permitted when one ride a motorbike." Mary made an excuse 8. _____
that she was from Italy, where it isn't considering to 9. _____
break the law when people take the side-saddle.
The policeman shook head and drove away. 10. _____

II. Writing (15 分)

最近, 某中学生英文报开设了 "After-class Activities" 的栏目, 请你根据以下提示, 为该栏目写一篇英文稿件, 并鼓励同学们积极参加课外活动。

1. 你校开展课外活动的情况;
2. 你参加过的课外活动及给你带来的益处;
3. 为同学选择课外活动提出建议;
4. 为学校开展课外活动提出建议。

注意: 1. 词数 100 词左右; 2. 文中不得提及人名、校名及地名; 3. 稿件的开头已为你写好 (不

计入总词数)。

After-class Activities
Nowadays, after-class activities are becoming more and more popular in high schools.

III. Teaching plan (15 分)

请设计一节课的教案，达到以下目的：

1. 学生能够正确搭配否定前缀 dis-, im-, un-, non-;
2. 培养学生区分两种定语从句的能力。

参考答案及解析

第一卷 客观题

I. Vocabulary and structure

1. C [解析] 考查代词。both 表示两个都; either 表示二者之一; the other 表示两个中的另一个; others 其他人。句意为: “你是个善于合作的人, 与他人共事, 对你来说没有一点问题。”

2. A [解析] 考查动词短语。“你认为昨晚尼克的表演如何?” “说实话, 他的演唱并不太吸引我”。belong to 属于; refer to 涉及, 参考; occur to 想到; appeal to 意为“对……有吸引力”, 符合句意。

3. D [解析] 根据句意: 只有努力学习, 我才会通过考试。whenever 无论何时, because 因为, if 如果, unless 除非。故选 D。

4. A [解析] 考查固定词组的用法。固定词组 one...the other, 意为一个……另一个……, 这里指这位司机一只手驾车而另一只手拿着冰淇淋。

5. B [解析] 这句话中间有一个非限定性定语从句, 先行词是 children, 定语从句中关系代词后是 parents, 因此关系代词只能是代词的所有格, 表示“某人的”, 故选 B。

6. B [解析] 本题考查被动语态的时态, 由题意可知应该用现在进行时, 后一句的意思是: 天气预报正在播报, 我想听。

7. C [解析] 此处 had hoped 表示“原本希望”, 指事与愿违。

8. D [解析] whoever 等同于 anyone who, 故只有 D 能引导宾语从句; whomever 只能做宾语, 不能做主语, 而从句缺少主语; no matter who 只能引导让步状语从句; to 后面不能接 who。

9. C [解析] as much as you can 意为“尽量”, 相当于 as much as possible。

10. B [解析] 一般在比较级前加定冠词指两个中的一个, 谓语一般是第三人称单数形式。

11. B [解析] 表示劝说成功要用 persuade, “劝说”的动作发生在“高兴”之前, 时态只能是过去完成时。

12. A [解析] 做哪方面的报告用介词 on, have a talk 听报告。

13. A [解析] break up 表示“破裂, 结束”; finish up 表示“结束, 告终”; divide up 表示“分割, 把……分开”; close up 表示“愈合, 关闭”。由对话可知第一句意思是我对苏和保罗关系破裂感到很惊讶。故选 A。

14. D [解析] catch sb. by the arm 为常见用法, 意为“抓住某人的手臂”。

15. C [解析] 由 next month 可知定语从句用将来时, 不定式可以表示将来发生的动作, 从句中的动词 produce 和先行词 the play 是动宾关系, 所以应该填入被动式的不定式。

16. B [解析] 考查与现在事实相反的虚拟语气。

17. B [解析] 由下文句意“当 UFO 消失时他才醒来”可知前句意为“当 UFO 到达时他正在睡觉”。过去某一时刻正在做某事, 用过去进行时。故选 B。

18. A [解析] 考查情景对话和固定搭配。提建议的句式: Why not do sth.? Why not 后接动词原形。

19. B [解析] 考查冠词用法。两个空缺处均是泛指, 且都是以辅音因素开头的单词, 故答案选 B。

20. B [解析] 考查句子的逻辑关系。分析句意可知, 他们虽然很累, 但很快乐, 前半句是让步状语从句, 用 Although。

II. Cloze

1. C [解析] come out 出来, 出现, 符合语境; let out 放掉, 泄露; give out 分发, 发出(气味、热等); set out 出发, 开始。

2. A [解析] 句子的意思是: 巨大的声音把人们从家里唤出来, 带领人们进入温暖的夜晚。故 A 项符合题意。

3. B [解析] 人们在夜晚放烟花, 地上当然是燃烧之后的遗留物, 即“用过的”烟花。

4. A [解析] light 有“点燃”的意思, 根据下文描述的孩子们捂着耳朵等烟花爆炸可知孩子们之前的动作是点燃烟花。lit 是 light 的过去式形式。

5. D [解析] 孩子们在等待烟花爆炸时应该是“兴奋地”。

6. A [解析] 此处要填入描述月亮的形容词, 月亮是银白色的, 故选 A。

7. C [解析] 从该句的信息词“the city”可知是“街道”上站满了人。

8. D [解析] “the Night of the Full Moon”是节日, 一年中最盛大的“事件”, 其他选项不合题意。

9. C [解析] be popular with sb. 是固定搭配, 表示受……欢迎。本句是说“the Night of the Full Moon”特别受年轻人的欢迎。

10. B [解析] 根据上下文可知越来越多的年轻人“聚集”到一起，朝山上走去。
11. C [解析] 人们在夜间庆祝节日，当然是在“夜里”行走。其他选项明显不合语境。
12. A [解析] 本题要填入山在城市的某个方位，故排除 B 和 D，而山一般不会在城市的中心，所以 A 是最佳答案。
13. B [解析] until 表示“到……为止”，最符合题意，句子意思是：他们继续爬山，直到到达那座古庙。
14. C [解析] 从该句中的信息词 climb 可知古庙不在山脚，应该是在山头上。
15. A [解析] 从下句的信息词 outside 可知他们来到庙内。
16. C [解析] 这是修饰“moon-cake”的定语，月饼里面的馅儿是干果和果仁，full of 表示充满、填满，故只有 C 符合题意。
17. B [解析] 由下文的“cross-legged”可知他们是盘腿坐着，因为站着，跳着，弯着腰一般都不会盘腿。故选 B。
18. D [解析] 在远处有更多的年轻人“仍然”朝山上走来。其他选项不合语境。
19. D [解析] admire the moon 是赏月的意思，故选 D。
20. B [解析] 月光下，城市应该是“灰色的”，从最后部分“继续听到声音”可知 C 项错误；A、D 两项不合语境。

III. Reading comprehension

1. A [解析] 由第一段“Federal regulators Wednesday approved a plan to create a nationwide emergency alert (警报) system using text messages delivered to cell phones”可知，批准通过的一个新计划的内容就是研发一种通过手机短信形式发送警报的新系统。
2. C [解析] 由第三段最后一句话“The act tasked the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) with coming up with new ways to alert the public about emergencies”可知，FCC 就是用来负责找到新的方法来提醒人们注意警报。
3. C [解析] 由第五段“Participation in the alert system by carriers telecommunications companies is voluntary”，特别是其中的关键词“voluntary”（自愿的，自发的），可知手机使用者自愿决定是否参加这个新系统的实验。
4. B [解析] 由第六段的内容描述，特别是关键句“They also may not be charged for receiving alerts”可判断出，参与者可以免费获得警报信息服务。
5. B [解析] 根据第四段中 Parbati 的话可知，她的工作是保护人不受大象伤害，同

时也保护大象不受人伤害。故选 B。

6. A [解析] 根据第三段中的第二句可知, 她被送往城市寄宿学校学习之前, 她的快乐童年是在和爸爸一起打猎中度过的。故选 A。

7. C [解析] 第四段中的倒数第三句指出了印度象生气的原因: 多年以来, 非法打猎者一直攻击它们和它们的家园, 它们生活的丛林也越来越少, 只剩下一小片土地。故 C 是正确答案。

8. B [解析] 第一段主要讲大象的生活受到了影响, 从而引起大象的报复, 倒数第二段也提到大象越来越生气, 经常进行报复, 原因是它们受到攻击, 生活环境减少, 综合来看就是人象的关系恶化。故答案为 B 项。

9. B [解析] 根据文章内容知道, 他敞开夹克是为了让自己看起来更大, 用来吓走美洲狮。所以答案选 B。

10. D [解析] 文章中说逃跑是对付美洲狮的最后一招, 而且因为 Jeb 的儿子跑开会吸引美洲狮的注意, Jeb 才用各种办法把美洲狮的注意力吸引过来。A、B、C 选项文中都没有表达其意, 所以答案选 D。

11. A [解析] 最后一段 “Jeb started shouting as well as hitting” 是他吸引美洲狮注意力的方法。所以答案选 A。

12. D [解析] 四个选项发生的顺序是 DBAC, 所以答案选 D。

13. A [解析] 由第一段最后两句可知喷射汽车穿过大西洋时总是从西吹向东, 因此飞机顺风飞行比逆风飞行速度快, 故推出喷射气流影响飞行速度, 故选 A。B 和第一段最后一句矛盾, 句中的 slower 应该写成 faster; C 和第一段第一句意思相反, 句中的 more 应该是 less; D 中的 from the east to the west 应该是 from the west to the east, 故排除。

14. B [解析] A 项表示 “派人去请”; B 项表示 “快速移动”; C 项表示 “出现, 显露, 结果是”; D 项表示 “快速生长”。由本句中的 “upwards at a great speed” 可知 “shoot” 的意思应该是 “快速移动”。故选 B。

15. B [解析] 第二段的标题的意思就是: 地心引力突然消失了, 会出现什么情况。根据本段的第三句, 可知地球引力消失对物体的影响取决于物体本身对地球的依附程度。再由本段的倒数第三句可知, 不依附于地球的物体会以直线形式飞走。由此可以推知依附地球的物体不易飞走。故 B 是正确答案。

16. D [解析] 由常识可知, 本文是一篇科普文, 介绍了一些科学知识, 所以 D (学生课本) 比较合适。而 A 中的 research paper 意为 “研究论文”; B 中的 a short story 意为

“短片故事”；C 中的 travel magazine 意为“旅游杂志”。

17. D [解析] 由第四段的第四句可知，作者等不及向妈妈展示他的作品。故选 D。

18. B [解析] 由第五段妈妈对我的呵斥可知，我以前用树叶堆城堡、爬邻居的树都是惹麻烦。第六段中提到妈妈让我清理我的杰作，可知妈妈认为我这次惹的麻烦更大。所以在妈妈的眼里，作者是一个经常惹麻烦的人。

19. C [解析] 从最后一段看，作者小时候在大街上面的“彩虹”被母亲命令擦掉了，但是“我们需要某种彩虹来时常照亮我们的生活，使我们的希望与梦想充满五彩绚烂”，从语境看，这里的 rainbow 指“我们想象出的充满乐趣的东西”，而不是“天空出现的彩虹、（作者当初创作的）人行道上的条纹、儿童时期上的重要课程”。

20. D [解析] 作者小时候在大街上画彩虹被妈妈擦掉，他很伤心，觉得自己的艺术杰作被侮辱了。作者通过这件事指出父母应该保护孩子的梦想，而不是摧毁它。最后一段的最后一句是点睛之笔。

第二卷 主观题

I. Proofreading and error correction

1. beginning→starting [解析] start 在句中表示“开动，发动（机器等）”。

2. then→when [解析] 用连词 when 表示前后两个动作同时发生。

3. at→on [解析] get on 为固定短语，意为“上（车等）”。

4. 删去 to [解析] reach 为及物动词，其后不接任何介词。

5. matter 前加 the [解析] “What's the matter with...” 是常用的口语句型，意为“……怎么了”。

6. a→the [解析] 这里的 young lady 特指上文提到的那位青年妇女，故其前应用定冠词 the。

7. ✓ [解析] 略

8. ride→rides [解析] 主语 one 为第三人称单数，谓语也应用动词的第三人称单数。

9. considering→considered [解析] 根据句意，此处应为被动语态。

10. head 前加 his [解析] head 为可数名词，其前应加限定词。

II. Writing

After-class Activities

Nowadays, after-class activities are becoming more and more popular in high schools. In our school, there are various kinds of activities, for example, arts and sports. We enjoy them very much. Playing football and reading stories are my favorites which do me lots of good. Besides after-class activities may build my body and enrich my knowledge, they also free me from the heavy work of study.

Here I have some suggestions. To students, you'd better choose the activities which interest you and suit you; to schools, they should organize more activities for students and leave students more time for activities by giving them less homework. Dear friends, please actively take part in after-class activities, which will not only make your school life colorful, but also improve your learning.

III. Teaching plan

Teaching plan (one possible version):

Step 1.

1. Explain the formation of the word and the function of prefixes.
2. Do the exercise to point out which of the following words have negative prefixes.

nonstop unfold incorrect important understand

invite unlucky impossible uniform interesting

3. Matching exercise

un smoking

non possible

dis able

im like

Answer: unable, nonsmoking, dislike, impossible

4. Blank filling with the above words(using Restrictive Attributive Clauses for example)

(1) This is a nonsmoking room. You'd better go to the smoking room, which is ten meters on your right.

(2) The boy who was unable to finish his work on time felt a bit sorry for himself.

(3) Tom and Jack are the only ones in their class who dislike football.

(4) It sounds impossible that the little boy who looks so shy in class would be so brave to catch a pickpocket on the bus yesterday.

Step 2.

Give some examples of Restrictive Attributive Clauses and Non-restrictive Attributive Clauses.

1. Let students distinguish which of the following sentences are Restrictive Attributive Clauses and Non-restrictive Attributive Clauses.

Non-restrictive:

Lijiang, where I was born, is beautiful.

John, who speaks Spanish, works there.

Restrictive:

The village where I was born is beautiful.

People who speak Spanish work there.

2. Explain the differences between the aforesaid two clauses.