

2019 年湖南娄底教师招聘考试英语模拟卷

一、阅读理解（共 20 题，每题 2 分，共 40 分）

A

Robots make me nervous-especially the ones which seem to think for themselves. I was embarrassed to admit this till I heard that Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft, felt the same way. Gates said in an interview with the website Reddit: "I am in the camp that is concerned about super intelligence. First the machines will do a lot of jobs for us and not be super intelligent. That should be positive if we manage well. A few decades after that though the intelligence is strong enough to be a concern."

Well, maybe I don't have to worry about my laptop and kitchen appliances yet. After I use them I can always pull the plug. But in the future, machines might find a way to prevent us from switching them off. There's a scary thought!

Professor Stephen Hawking warned a few months ago about the possibility that artificial intelligence could evolve and end up beyond human control. He suggested that machines could "spell the end of the human race".

Maybe the problem with computers too clever for us is not that they are evil or rebellious. What could put us in danger is that they might be too efficient. That's what philosopher Nick Bostrom from the Future of Humanity Institute at Oxford University believes. He says that machines are indifferent to humans and in pursuit of their own goals, the destruction of people might be just collateral(附带的) damage. A machine would not take pity on you.

I'm glad my machines at home are "dumb". All my vacuum cleaner wants to take over is the carpet in my living room. Let's hope they don't create an appliance which wants to take over the world!

1. We can conclude from Gates' statements that ____.

- A. he is embarrassed that he is afraid of robots
- B. he doesn't think machines are intelligent
- C. machines should be fully employed
- D. machines' super intelligence should be a concern

2. The underlined word "spell" in Paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to ____.

- A. record
- B. cause
- C. explain
- D. develop

3. Why are computers dangerous according to Nick Bostrom?

- A. They are too evil and rebellious.
- B. They are indifferent to humans.
- C. They show pity on humans.
- D. They are too clever and efficient.

B

Our plan was to drive into Cambridge, catch the 7:34 train to Liverpool Street Station, then to separate and meet again for lunch. We should have arrived at Liverpool at 9:19, but due to a typical London fog, the train had to move along so slowly that it was not until 10:30 that it got there. In spite of our late arrival, Joan, my wife's sister, decided that she would go to see the Crown Jewels in the Tower of London while we went

shopping. It was only after her sister had disappeared into the fog that my wife realized that we hadn't decided where we should meet for lunch. Since I had our three tickets for the concert in my pocket, this was indeed a problem. There seemed to be nothing we could do except taking a taxi to the Tower of London, and try to find her there. Needless to say, we didn't find her.

It was now one o'clock, and the concert began at 2:30. "Perhaps she will think of waiting outside the concert hall," suggested my wife hopefully. By this time the fog was so thick that road traffic had to stop, and the only way to get there was by underground railway. Hand in hand we felt our way along the road to where we thought the nearest station should be. An hour later we were still trying to find it. Just as I was about to lose my temper completely when we met a blind man tapping his way confidently through the fog. With his help we found Tower Hill tube station just fifty yards down the road.

By now it was far too late even to try to get to the concert hall before the performance began at 2:30, so we decided to return to Cambridge. It took seven long hours instead of the usual two to make that journey. Nor were we able to get any food and drink on the train. Tired and hungry we finally reached home at ten, opening the door to the sound of the telephone bell. It was Joan; she had seen the Crown Jewels, had managed to get another ticket for concert, and had had a wonderful dinner at a restaurant near the hotel where she decided to stay for the night. Now she was ringing to discover whether we had had an equally successful day.

4. Why was Joan separated from her sister and her brother-in-law?

- A. they could not see each other because of the fog.
- B. Joan had not seen Crown Jewels.
- C. They planned to do different things until lunch time.
- D. The writer didn't want to go to the concert.

5. What did the writer plan to do in the afternoon?

- A. Go to the concert.
- B. See the Crown Jewels.
- C. Return to Cambridge.
- D. Go shopping.

6. The reason why they didn't all meet for lunch was that _____.

- A. They lost their way in the fog
- B. they forgot to make necessary arrangement
- C. they waited at different places and didn't meet each other
- D. the couple couldn't find the underground station

7. It's quite clear that for Joan the trip to London had been _____.

- A. spoilt by the fog
- B. quite tiring
- C. rather disappointing
- D. very enjoyable

C

Conflict is on the menu tonight at the café La Chope. This evening, as on every Thursday night, psychologist Maud Lehanne is leading two of France's favorite pastimes, coffee drinking and the "talking cure". Here they are learning to get in touch with their true feelings. It isn't always easy. They customers-some thirty

Parisians who pay just under \$2 (plus drinks) per session-care quick to intellectualize (高谈阔论), slow to open up and connect. “You are forbidden to say ‘one feels,’ or ‘people think,’” Lehane told them. “Say ‘I think,’ ‘Think me’.”

A café society where no intellectualizing is allowed? It couldn’t seem more un-French. But Lehanne’s psychology café is about more than knowing oneself: It’s trying to help the city’s troubled neighborhood cafes. Over the years, Parisian cafes have fallen victim to changes in the French lifestyle-longer working hours, a fast food boom and a younger generation’s desire to spend more time at home. Dozens of new theme cafes appear to change the situation. Cafes focused around psychology, history, and engineering are catching on, filling tables well into the evening.

The city’s psychology cafes, which offer great comfort, are among the most popular places. Middle-aged homemakers, retirees, and the unemployed come to such cafes to talk about love, anger, and dreams with a psychologist. And they come to Lehanne’s group just to learn to say what they feel. There’s a strong need in Paris for communication, says Maurice Frisch, a café La Chope regular who works as religious instructor in a nearby church. “People have few real friends. And they need to open up” Lehanne says she’d like to see psychology cafes all over France. “If people had normal lives, these cafes wouldn’t exist”, she says, “If life weren’t a battle, people wouldn’t need a special place just to speak.” But then, it wouldn’t be France.

8. What are people encouraged to do at the café La Chope?

- A. Learn a new subject
- B. Keep in touch with friends.
- C. Show off their knowledge.
- D. Express their true feelings.

9. How are cafes affected by French lifestyle changes?

- A. They are less frequently visited.
- B. They stay open for longer hours.
- C. They have bigger night crowds.
- D. They start to serve fast food.

10. What are theme cafes expected to do?

- A. Create more jobs.
- B. Supply better drinks.
- C. Save the café business.
- D. Serve the neighborhood.

11. Why are psychology cafes becoming popular in Paris?

- A. They bring people true friendship.
- B. They give people spiritual support.
- C. They help people realize their dreams.
- D. They offer a platform for business links.

D

Corky was a brave young man and he dreamed of becoming the best fighter in the world.

To become stronger and get better fighting skills, he went to many schools. One day, he went to the best school in the world. Before entering the gate, he was made to hand in all his weapons (武器).

“You won’t need those any more. Here you’ll get better ones,” said the guard. Corky handed his weapons to him. A serious old teacher took Corky to his room. Before he left, he said to Corky, “In a hundred days the training will start.” A hundred days! At first Corky thought that was a joke, but he soon realized the old teacher had been serious. Corky felt nervous during the first days and he tried many ways to try to get the teacher to start the training. However, it didn’t work. At last Corky waited patiently and enjoyed each day in the school.

“You’ve already learned how to use your main weapon – patience,” said the old teacher. Corky could hardly believe it, but he really understood that the teacher was right. Finally, the lesson began. “Now it’s time to learn how to win every fight,” said the old teacher. That sounded good to Corky until he found himself tied hand and foot. Many villagers tried to hit him because they were told that Corky was a dangerous man. The same thing was repeated for days, and Corky knew he had to do something. He realized that the only way would be to deal with the villagers’ anger (怒气). In the following days, Corky kept talking to them until he managed to make them believe that he was not an enemy. In the end, the villagers made friends with Corky.

Finally, Corky knew what the most powerful weapon was. He said thanks to the teacher and left.

12. Why did the old teacher tell Corky that the training would start in a hundred days?

- A. Because he didn’t feel well.
- B. Because he wanted Corky to leave.
- C. Because he wanted Corky to be patient.
- D. Because he thought Corky needed a good rest.

13. Which of the following is the RIGHT order according to the story?

- ①Corky was hit by the villagers.
- ②Corky handed his weapons to the guard.
- ③Corky tried to get the teacher to start the training.

- A. ③①②
- B. ②③①
- C. ③②①
- D. ②①③

14. What can we infer(推断) from the story?

- A. Corky went to the school to kill his enemy.
- B. Corky stayed at the school for over 100 days.
- C. Corky was tied hand and foot because he was dangerous.
- D. In the end, Corky killed the villagers.

15. According to the passage, what was the most powerful weapon?

- A. Strength.
- B. Fighting skills.
- C. Patience.
- D. Words.

E

Before going outside in the morning, many of us check a window thermometer(温度计) for the temperature. This helps us decide what to wear. ____16____ We want our food to be a certain coldness in the

refrigerator. We want it a certain hotness in the oven(烤箱). If we don't feel well, we use a thermometer to see if we have a fever. We keep our rooms a certain warmth in the winter and a certain coolness in the summer.

Not all the thermometers use the same system to measure temperature. We use a system called the Fahrenheit (华氏) scale. But most other countries use the Centigrade (摄氏) scale. Both systems use the freezing and boiling points of water as their guide. ____17____

The most common kind of thermometer is made with mercury(水银) inside a clear glass tube. As mercury (or any other liquid) becomes hot, it expands. As it gets colder, it contracts(收缩). That is why on hot days the mercury line is high in the glass tube. ____18____

First, take a clear glass juice bottle that has a cap; fill the bottle with colored water. Tap a hole in the center of the cap using a hammer and thick nail. Put the cap on the jar. Then stick a plastic straw(吸管) through the nail hole.

____19____

Finally, place a white card on the outside of the bottle and behind the straw. Now you can see the water level easily.

____20____

As the temperature goes down, the water will contract, and the level in the straw will come down. Perhaps you will want to keep a record of the water level in the straw each morning for a week.

A. We use and depend on thermometers to measure the temperature of many other things in our daily lives.

B. Thermometers measure temperature by using materials that change in the same way when they are heated or cooled.

C. Now that you know this rule you can make a thermometer of your own that will work.

D. The water will rise in the straw. As the temperature of the air goes up, the water will expand and rise even higher.

E. They label these in different ways. On the Fahrenheit scale water freezes at 32 degrees and boils at 212 degrees. On the Celsius scale water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees.

F. Next, take wax(石蜡) (you may use an old candle if you have one) and melt some of it right where the straw is stuck into the cap to seal (把.....粘住) them together.

G. People use thermometers which are made by themselves when travelling around the world.

二、完形填空 (共 20 题, 每题 1 分, 共 20 分)

John's parents acquired the washer when he was a small boy. It happened during World War II. His family never __21__ a washing machine and, since gasoline was expensive, they could not __22__ trips to the laundry several miles away. Keeping clothes __23__ became a problem for young John's household.

A family friend joined the army, and his wife __24__ to go with him. John's family __25__ to store their furniture while they were away. To the family's __26__, the friend suggested they use their Bendix. So this is how they __27__ the washer.

Young John helped with the washing, and across the years he __28__ a love for the old, green Bendix. But __29__ the war ended. When the friends came to take it back, John grew terribly __30__. His mother __31__ him and said. "You must remember, that machine __32__ belonged to us in the first place. That we ever got to use it at all was a gift. So, instead of being mad at it being taken __33__, let's use this __34__ to be grateful that we had it at all."

The lesson turned out __35__. Years later, John watched his eight-year-old daughter die a slow and painful death of leukemia (白血病). Though he __36__ for months with her death, John could not begin getting over from the __37__ until he remembered the old Bendix.

His daughter was a __38__. When he realized the simple fact, everything changed. He could now begin recovering from the death of his daughter. He started to see her as a marvelous gift that he was fortunate enough to __39__ for a time. He felt __40__. He found strength and recovery. He knew he could get through the valley of loss.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| 21. A.required | B.repaired | C.owned | D.saw |
| 22. A.afford | B.have | C.take | D.ride |
| 23. A.good | B.clean | C.warm | D.nice |
| 24. A.refused | B.agreed | C.considered | D.prepared |
| 25. A.decided | B.offered | C.expected | D.promised |
| 26. A.regret | B.excitement | C.sadness | D.astonishment |
| 27. A.used | B.bought | C.borrowed | D.got |
| 28. A.produced | B.developed | C.achieved | D.reduced |
| 29. A.finally | B.obviously | C.peacefully | D.immediately |
| 30. A.upset | B.hopeless | C.confused | D.frightened |
| 31. A.encouraged | B.comforted | C.taught | D.explained |
| 32. A.once | B.already | C.hardly | D.never |
| 33. A.down | B.away | C.out | D.up |
| 34. A.chance | B.success | C.event | D.treasure |
| 35. A.important | B.reasonable | C.invaluable | D.necessary |
| 36. A.thought | B.missed | C.struggled | D.forgot |
| 37. A.loss | B.illness | C.difficulty | D.lesson |
| 38. A.washer | B.death | C.gift | D.loser |
| 39. A.earn | B.spend | C.share | D.live |
| 40. A.happy | B.grateful | C.relaxed | D.energetic |

三、语法填空（共 10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

Good Luck Always Comes With Hard Work

It is hard work rather than luck that brings people success. Those __41__ are considered to have made great success must have been working hard __42__ (achieve) their goal and their success can also benefit

others.

Some people argue that one can't succeed __43__ he works very hard. There are many examples to show that success __44__ (come) from hard work. One example is __45__ Madam Curie had been working all day and all night __46__ she made the great discovery of radium.

Other people think that luck and opportunity are __47__ (important) than hard work. They argue that even if one works hard, he can't succeed __48__ luck and opportunity. For example, the film star, Zhang Ziyi, could never be famous if she was not given a chance to play a role in the film.

I think that __49__ hard work and good luck are important. If one wants to be __50__ (success), he has to work hard on one hand and he has to seize the opportunity and luck on the other. These two factors are essential for one's success.

四、短文改错（共 10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

All parents wish their children, especially junior high students,	51. _____
can go to top universities and have a bright future.	52. _____
So they always expects their children to make	53. _____
fully use of their time to study. They don't allow them	54. _____
watching TV, play computer games or go out to play with their friends.	55. _____
Some students just complained that their parents are only concerned about	56. _____
their grades and not their other needs.	57. _____
To my opinion, how our parents are doing is out of nothing but the love.	58. _____
The most important thing, I think, is that they should learn to communicate	59. _____
with our parents, telling them that we'll never let them down	
and will work harder earn trust and respect from them.	60. _____

五、补全对话（共 5 题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

Linda: Did you watch TV last night, Tom?

Tom: __61__

Linda: The football game between Miami Dolphins and Chicago Bears was really wonderful, wasn't it?

Tom: __62__ I wanted to, but my wife preferred to watch the old film.

Linda: What a pity! It was quite exciting. __63__

Tom: How did it finish?

Linda: It finished in a draw. __64__

Tom: It was quite good, but I missed the beginning of it because I had to eat first.

Linda: __65__

Tom: No. After half an hour she stopped watching and started to read a book.

六、书面表达（共 1 题，共 15 分）

以“Is Stress a Bad Thing?”为题，写一篇长为 120~150 词的小作文。

[illegible]