

2018 年湖南娄底市娄星区教师招聘英语考试模拟卷

一、单选（共 10 题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

1. Under the Dome, _____ 103-minute documentary released by Chai Jing, has pushed public awareness about air pollution and encouraged people to join in efforts to make _____ difference.
A. the; a B. a; a C. the; 不填 D. a; 不填
2. The young man used to _____ to work, but he is used to _____ to work now.
A. drive, walking B. drove, walked C. drive, walks D. driving, walk
3. _____ do you know is the population of Germany?
A. How much B. How many C. What D. Which
4. Jack likes watching TV _____ to the cinema.
A. more than going B. than going C. more than to go D. rather than
5. --- Remember to return the book to the library in time, _____ you will be fined.
--- Yeah, I know.
A. or B. and C. but D. then
6. In Britain, the best season of the year is probably _____ spring.
A. later B. last C. latter D. late
7. Our school is no longer _____ it was 10 years ago, _____ it was not well equipped.
A. what, which B. that, which C. what, when D. that, where
8. --- Where did you see the movie Life of Pi directed by Ang Lee?
---- It was in the cinema _____ I regularly go.
A. which B. that C. where D. what
9. _____ this crazy world changes us, nothing will ever change so much to the point _____ we are no longer friends.
A. However; where B. Whatever; where C. However; that D. Whatever; that
10. _____ into a college or university in the UK, we must prove ourselves to have a strong ability in spoken and written English.
A. Having been admitted B. To be admitted
C. Being admitted D. Admitted

二、完形填空（共 15 题，每题 2 分，共 30 分）

Teenage years can be confusing for both teenagers and parents. At about 15, many teens start thinking about how they feel about themselves and __11__ out how this matches or mismatches what others think of them. Most teens work through this __12__ by the age of 16 or 17.

Often teenagers are treated like __13__ bigger children, but they will never become __14__ and responsible if they are not allowed to make some decisions for themselves. If parents forbid their children from

doing something, chances are that they will do it __15__ without permission anyway. The role of a parent must, therefore, change from that of protector and keeper to that of friend and __16__.

Yet even the most caring parents misunderstand their children sometimes, and some think of teenagers as insecure, stubborn and __17__. As a result, teenagers always keep their __18__ from their parents. Teens often __19__ that their parents repeat the same things over and over again and never listen to them. Parents must understand that teens need to be allowed to __20__ their side of any problem and express their point of view.

Thus, more private and level-headed communication is needed for the parents. Every parent should try to schedule time to be __21__ with their child, like taking a short trip together. This time allows parents to talk and listen without __22__ from work or other family members. It might also be good to encourage teens to __23__ important issues at dinner. Discussion time shows teens that parents are interested in them and their lives.

A person's teenage years are a key time for them to identify their own __24__, like distinguishing good from evil. Handling and improving communication with teenagers is not easy, but success will be __25__ for parents and teens alike.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 11. A. pointing | B. figuring | C. turning | D. standing |
| 12. A. stage | B. difficulty | C. routine | D. procedure |
| 13. A. obviously | B. lightly | C. extremely | D. slightly |
| 14. A. tall | B. healthy | C. strong | D. independent |
| 15. A. bravely | B. individually | C. secretly | D. willingly |
| 16. A. guide | B. relative | C. volunteer | D. judge |
| 17. A. mature | B. polite | C. disrespectful | D. dangerous |
| 18. A. relation | B. distance | C. balance | D. attitude |
| 19. A. appreciate | B. complain | C. condemn | D. approve |
| 20. A. hide | B. solve | C. tolerate | D. present |
| 21. A. angry | B. pleased | C. alone | D. strict |
| 22. A. suffer | B. delay | C. interruption | D. escape |
| 23. A. discuss | B. manage | C. quarrel | D. improve |
| 24. A. opinions | B. interests | C. determinations | D. values |
| 25. A. rewarding | B. challenging | C. difficult | D. impossible |

三、阅读（共 15 题，每题 2 分，共 30 分）

A

Four Simple Keys to Transform Your Life

The Power of Choice. Every one of us makes countless choices every day. Every choice we make has an impact on our lives. Even insignificant choices can affect what we experience and how we feel. When hunger strikes, we can reach for a healthy, nutritious snack, or we can choose the sugar high of junk food. The more important the decision, the greater its effect. For instance, how do I act towards that person who treated me

badly? Do I generally choose to be passive, or do I actively set clear intentions and create what I want in my life? Every choice we make, however big or small, affects us in some way.

How Do You Make Choices? If you are interested in living a richer, fuller life, there is a foundation upon which you can base all of your decisions which can make life better not only for you, but also for those around you. This foundation is to choose based on what's best for all. Imagine a world where every parent, spouse (配偶), friend, teacher, businessperson, and politician truly did their best to choose what's best for all involved in every decision they made. We would certainly live in a more caring, supportive world.

It's the Intention. "But how do I know what is really best?" you might ask. The answer is simple. It doesn't matter. What matters is not the choice you make, but rather the intention behind your choice. What matters is that whatever decision you make, you are clear in your intention of choosing based on what's best for all. If it later turns out that you made what appears to have been a bad choice, there's no need for guilt. Knowing that you did your best to choose with a sincere desire for what's best for all, your conscience stays clear and open. This then allows you to more easily learn from your mistakes, and to live with a clear heart and mind.

What's Best for Me, Too! Choosing what's best does not mean you have to always sacrifice yourself for others. An overly(过度的) exhausted mother can lose her temper easily. Some time off for this mother might seem selfish, yet in the long run, it can help her to be a better mother to her children. So as we move through each day of our lives, let us remember to include ourselves as we do our best to choose what's best for all.

26. Which of the following is FALSE?

- A. Whenever hunger strikes, we will reach for a junk snack
- B. Every choice, however big or small, has an influence on us.
- C. Even small choices affect how we feel.
- D. We make choices every day.

27. How should we make choices?

- A. To be interested in a richer, fuller life.
- B. To make life better for ourselves.
- C. To imagine a world where everyone did their best.
- D. To choose based on what's best for all.

28. Why does the author say, "What matters is not the choice you make, but rather the intention behind your choice"?

- A. Because the choice you make is not important.
- B. Because you may have made a bad choice.
- C. Because this allows you to stay clear and improve.
- D. Because there is no need for guilt.

29. How to choose what is best for us?

- A. We need to devote all our life to others.
- B. We need to put away some time for ourselves.

C. We need to sacrifice ourselves for others.

D. We need to be selfless every minute.

B

Parents who help their children with homework may actually be bringing down their school grades. Other forms of parental involvement, including volunteering at school and observing a child's class, also fail to help, according to the most recent study on the topic.

The findings challenge a key principle of modern parenting(养育子女) where schools expect them to act as partners in their children's education. Previous generations concentrated on getting children to school on time, fed, dressed and ready to learn.

Kaith Robinson, the author of the study, said, "I really don't know if the public is ready for this but there are some ways parents can be involved in their kids' education that leads to declines in their academic performance. One of the things that was consistently negative was parents' help with homework." Robinson suggested that may be because parents themselves struggle to understand the task. "They may either not remember the material their kids are studying now, or in some cases never learnt it themselves, but they're still offering advice."

Robinson assessed parental involvement performance and found one of the most damaging things a parent could do was to punish their children for poor marks. In general, about 20% of parental involvement was positive, about 45% negative and the rest statistically insignificant.

Common sense suggests it was a good thing for parents to get involved because "children with good academic success do have involved parents", admitted Robinson. But he argued that this did not prove parental involvement was the root cause of that success. "A big surprise was that Asian-American parents whose kids are doing so well in school hardly involved. They took a more reasonable approach, conveying to their children how success at school could improve their lives."

30. The underlined expression "parental involvement" in Paragraph 1 probably means _____.

- A. parents' expectation on children's health
- B. parents' participation in children's education
- C. parents' control over children's life
- D. parents' plan for children's future

31. What is the major finding of Robinson's study?

- A. Modern parents raise children in a more scientific way.
- B. Punishing kids for bad marks is mentally damaging.
- C. Parental involvement is not so beneficial as expected.
- D. Parents are not able to help with children's homework.

32. The example of Asian-American parents implies that parents should _____.

- A. help children realize the importance of schooling
- B. set a specific life goal for their children
- C. spend more time improving their own lives

D. take a more active part in school management

C

“Selfie” (自拍) joins ranks of dictionary words.

In 2002, an Australian man went to his friend’s 21st birthday party. He got drunk, tripped on some steps and cut his lip. He took a picture of his injuries and shared it with his friends on an online forum. “And sorry about the focus,” he wrote, “it was a selfie.” That was the first recorded use of the word “selfie”, according to linguistic experts at Oxford Dictionaries.

On Nov. 19, Oxford Dictionaries declared “selfie” Word of the Year for 2013, in honor of the term having taken over the world thanks to millions of smart phone self-portraits and the resulting shares on social media.

So what does the choice of the word say about our culture? Mary Elizabeth Williams, writing in Salon magazine, says the word reminds us that contemporary culture is defined by our narcissism(自恋). Megan Jackson from a local newspaper points out a selfie may only focus on appearance.

Selfies invite judgment based on appearance alone. What kind of cultural influence does this have on women? Erin Gloria Ryan on Jezebel says selfies teach young woman to obsess over their appearance and judge themselves on the basis of beauty rather than accomplishments. “They’re a reflection of the warped way we teach girls to see themselves as decorative,” said Ryan.

In Slate magazine, Rachel Simmons has the opposite view. She argues that selfies are an example of young women promoting themselves and taking control of their own self-presentation. Think of each one, she says, as “a tiny pulse of girl pride—a shout-out to the self”.

33. Which of the following is true about the first use of “selfie”?

- A. The Australian man created it to celebrate his friend’s 21st birthday.
- B. The Australian man created by chance when he got drunk and shared his photo online.
- C. The Oxford Dictionary used it to thank the creation of smart phone.
- D. The social media were so advanced that they made the word transmitted.

34. The underlined word “tripped” in the first paragraph probably means “_____”.

- A. traveled
- B. stepped lightly
- C. fell down
- D. made mistakes

35. Who holds a positive opinion towards selfie in the life of women?

- A. Mary Elizabeth.
- B. Megan Jackson.
- C. Erin Gloria Ryan.
- D. Rachel Simmons.

36. The text is mainly concerned with _____.

- A. the introduction of the word “selfie”
- B. the choice of the word “selfie”
- C. the history of the word “selfie”
- D. the characteristics of the word “selfie”

D

Are morning people born or made? In my case it was definitely made. In my early 20s, I hardly went to bed before midnight, and I would always get up late the next morning.

But after a while I couldn't ignore the high relationship between success and rising early. On those rare occasions where I did get up early, I noticed that my productivity (效率) was always higher. So I set out to become a habitual early riser. But whenever my alarm went off, my first thought was always to stop that noise and go back to sleep. Eventually some sleep research showed that my strategy was wrong.

The most common wrong strategy is this: supposing you're going to get up earlier, you'd better go to bed earlier. It sounds very reasonable, but will usually fail.

There are two main schools (流派) of thought on sleep patterns. One is that you should go to bed and get up at the same time every day. The second school says you should go to bed when you're tired and get up when you naturally wake up. However, I have found both are wrong if you care about productivity. If you sleep at fixed hours, you'll sometimes go to bed when you aren't sleepy enough. You're wasting time lying in bed awake.

My solution is to combine both methods. I go to bed when I'm sleepy and get up with an alarm clock at a fixed time. So I always get up at the same time (in my case 5 a.m.), but I go to bed at different times every night.

However, going to bed only when I'm sleepy, and getting up at a fixed time every morning are my ways. If you want to become an early riser, you can try your own.

37. Why did the author want to become a habitual early riser?

- A. Because he / she found that the productivity was higher.
- B. Because he / she wanted to do morning exercise.
- C. Because he / she wanted to test which school is better.
- D. Because he / she wanted to have more sleep time.

38. The author experienced all the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. going to bed after midnight
- B. asking scholars for advice on sleeping habits
- C. getting up early occasionally
- D. pressing off the alarm to go on sleeping

39. What's the author's sleep pattern?

- A. Going to bed early and getting up early.
- B. Going to bed late and getting up late.
- C. Going to bed when sleepy and getting up at a fixed early time.
- D. Going to bed early and getting up late.

40. The passage is mainly about _____.

- A. main schools of thought on sleep patterns
- B. how to have a good sleep
- C. wrong strategies for getting up early
- D. how to become an early riser

四、翻译（共 5 题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

Do you know the 16-year-old boy called Jaden Smith? If you have seen the 2010 hit movie Karate Kid 《功夫梦》, you must remember him. Yes, (41) he is the boy who plays the American kung fu kid. He has his opinion about education: “Adults should stop teaching us how to deal with the world. (42) Instead, teens should be encouraged to experience the world themselves.” He calls on teens not to overuse their cell phones “Everybody should get off your phones and do what you actually want to.” Smith pays much attention to his own schoolwork; he’s interested in all the subjects at school, especially, math and physics. His wonderful words on schoolwork are like this, (43) 如果你现在不努力学习，你将来会后悔。 This moment, you sleep, you’ll be sleepy all your life.” In Smith’s free time, he enjoys all kinds of music. (44) 他认为听音乐不会妨碍学习。 Music is good for both our health and soul. Smith’s smart words often cause discussion on the internet. People named his style Jadenism. For the reason, (45) last month he was chosen as one of the 25 most influential teens of 2014.

41. _____
42. _____
43. _____
44. _____
45. _____

五、写作（共 1 题，共 20 分）

Millie 想推荐李华做班长根据提示和要求写一篇推荐信。

内容要点如下：

- (1) 你想推荐李华当班长；他自信……
- (2) 他乐于助人，深受同学喜欢；
- (3) 精力充沛，经常做额外的工作……
- (4) 谦虚，从不炫耀；
- (5) 总共赢过 6 次科学竞赛；
- (6) 你认为……

注意：

- (1) 推荐信必须包括所有内容要点，要求语句通顺，意思连贯；
- (2) 省略号的地方必须用 1-2 句话适当发挥；
- (3) 词数 90 个左右，文章开头已经给出，不计入总词数。

Dear Mr Wu,

I’m writing to recommend Li Hua

Yours sincerely,
Millie