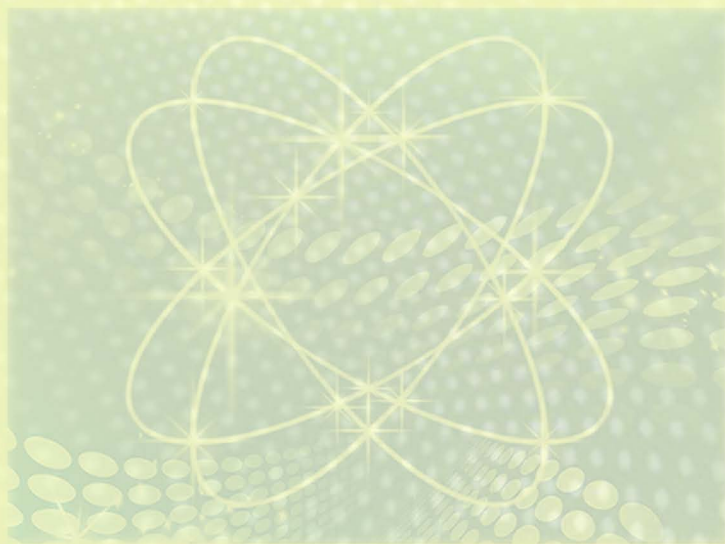


学科专业知识

小学英语模拟试卷

江西省中小学教师招聘考试命题研究小组编



江西高校出版社

学科专业知识

小学英语模拟试卷

江西省中小学教师招聘考试命题研究小组编

江西高校出版社

图书在版编目(C I P)数据

学科专业知识. 小学英语模拟试卷 / 江西省中小学教师招聘考试命题研究小组编. —南昌: 江西高校出版社, 2011. 4

江西省中小学教师招聘考试用书

ISBN 978-7-5493-0227-7

I ①学... II ①江... III ①英语课-教学法-小学教师-聘用-资格考试-习题集IV ①G451.1-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第056538号

出版发行	江西高校出版社
社 址	江西南昌市洪都北大道96号
邮政编码	330046
编室电话	(0791)8504319
销售电话	(0791)8511422
网 址	www.juacp.com
印 刷	南昌市光华印刷有限责任公司
照 排	江西太元科技有限公司照排部
经 销	各地新华书店
开 本	787mm×1092mm1/8
印 张	11.5
字 数	280千字
版 次	2011年4月第1版第1次印刷
书 号	ISBN 978-7-5493-0227-7
定 价	26.00元

赣版权登字-07-2011-56

版权所有 侵权必究

编 委

2010年3月，江西省人力资源和社会保障厅和省教育厅联合发布了《关于做好全省统一招聘中小学教师工作的通知》，决定从2010年开始，统一组织全省中小学教师公开招聘工作；明确提出“以科学发展观和科学人才观为指导，以建设一支师德高尚、业务精湛、结构合理、素质优良的教师队伍为目标，通过考试与考核相结合的办法，面向社会公开招聘热爱教育事业、有高度事业心和责任感、素质高、能力强的专业人才，为我省教育事业健康发展提供人才保证。”

因此，今后中小学教师的招聘录用都将贯彻“逢进必考”的原则。江西省中小学教师招聘要求笔试与面试相结合，先笔试后面试，笔试决定面试的资格和机会。而笔试科目的特点是内容涵盖面宽、综合性强、知识点多。无论是教育综合知识，还是学科专业知识，都包括了多门主干课程的内容。因此，复习备考的难度相对较大。为了让考生更好地系统归纳知识内容、抓住重点要点、提高应试能力，我们根据江西省教师招聘考试的相关文件精神，按照最新《考试大纲》的内容标准和要求，组织专家编写了各学科辅导书及对应的模拟试卷，旨在为广大考生提供有益的复习指导。本套试卷为模拟试卷系列中的《学科专业知识·小学英语模拟试卷》。

我们编写的模拟试卷系列，内容涵盖了各学科的重点、要点和难点。编写者均为从事多年一线教学的优秀教师，熟悉各学科知识模块，且善于把握教师招聘考试的政策导向和基本要求，因此能为考生提供权威的、有针对性的学习指导。

我们希望本套模拟试卷能够给力各位考生实现自己的教师梦。由于时间短促和我们的水平所限，其中难免存在缺点和错误，不足之处，恳请读者批评指正！

编者

2011年3月5日目录

目 录

小学英语模拟试卷(一).....	2
小学英语模拟试卷(一)参考答案及解析	13
小学英语模拟试卷(二).....	21
小学英语模拟试卷(二)参考答案及解析	32
小学英语模拟试卷(三).....	40
小学英语模拟试卷(三)参考答案及解析	51
小学英语模拟试卷(四).....	59
小学英语模拟试卷(四)参考答案及解析	70
小学英语模拟试卷(五).....	77
小学英语模拟试卷(五)参考答案及解析	87
小学英语模拟试卷(六).....	95
小学英语模拟试卷(六)参考答案及解析	106
小学英语模拟试卷(七).....	114
小学英语模拟试卷(七)参考答案及解析	124
小学英语模拟试卷(八).....	132
小学英语模拟试卷(八)参考答案及解析	142
江西省 2010 年中小学教师招聘笔试试卷小学英语.....	150
江西省 2010 年中小学教师招聘笔试试卷·小学英语参考答案及解析.....	161

小学英语模拟试卷(一)

第一部分客观题

Vocabulary and Structure (Questions 1 to 30)

Directions: In this part, there are 30 incomplete sentences. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence.

1. The officer was from the service for neglecting of duty.
A. resigned B. retired C. dismissed D. assigned
2. He spoke with a thick German .
A. accent B. tone C. dialect D. pronunciation
3. Her skin was dry after to the wind.
A. display B. explosion C. exposure D. expression
4. The smell of the new paint will in about a week.
A. wipe out B. wear off C. use up D. run out
5. I'll now Mr. Webster to drink the health of the happy pair.
A. call on B. call up C. call for D. call off
6. Many Chinese universities provide scholarships for students financial aid.
A. in favour of B. in honour of
C. in face of D. in need of
7. —The film yesterday was wonderful. Were you surprised by the ending of the film?
—No, I the book, so I already knew the story?
A. was reading B. had read C. am reading D. have read
8. The shy girl felt and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions.
A. amazed B. awkward C. curious D. amused
9. We have arranged to go to the cinema on Friday, but we can be and go another day.
A. reliable B. probable C. feasible D. flexible
10. The regular teacher is ill, so a(n) is teaching us today.
A. candidate B. applicant C. sponsor D. substitute
11. The number of people present at the conference was than expected. There were many tickets left.
A. much smaller B. much more C. much larger D. many more
12. —Has he decided to come tomorrow?
—He said he but it depended on the weather.
A. could B. might C. would D. should
13. I don't think anyone will volunteer, ?
A. do I B. don't I C. will they D. won't they
14. help if you can, and our country will improve more quickly and better.

- A. Giving B. Give C. Given D. To give
15. —I will not take an umbrella with me today.
— it rains later on in the day?
- A. How B. What C. How about D. What if
16. Sunday, the students are at home.
- A. Being B. To be C. It is D. It being
17. He hurried to the station, the 9: 30 train had already left.
- A. to find B. found C. only to find D. only finding
18. He looked as if he the news.
- A. hears B. heard C. had heard D. has heard
19. is known to everybody, the moon travels around the earth.
- A. It B. As C. That D. What
20. —The research on the new bird flu virus vaccine is challenging
and demanding. Who do you think can do the job?
— my students have a try?
- A. Shall B. Will C. Could D. Should
21. The plants are watered .
- A. every of two days B. each other day
C. every other day D. each of two days
22. of them wants to go the Summer Palace.
- A. Both B. All C. Everyone D. Every one
23. number of books is large, but number of them were badly printed.
- A. The; a B. A; a C. The; the D. The; a
24. Hardly had I reached home it began to rain.
- A. while B. than C. when D. since
25. —I'll be away on a business trip. Would you mind looking after
my house?
—Not at all..
- A. I'd prefer B. I've got no time
C. I'd like it D. I'll be glad to
26. —Is David in, please?
— This is 6851142.
- A. Yes, he is B. You dialed wrong
C. You are wrong D. There's no David here
27. Not only I but also Lily and Sally tired of working.
- A. am B. is C. are D. be
28. One of us will have a business trip. you I can go.
- A. Both; and B. Neither; nor C. Either; or D. Between; and
29. was in 2002 I graduated from Beijing Fashion Institute.
- A. That; that B. It; when C. That; when D. It; that
30. No matter frequently performed, the works of Chopin always
attract large audiences.
- A. what B. how C. which D. where

Cloze (Questions 31 to 60)

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage has 15 blanks. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage.

A

Some people like to live in houses of the past .They may 31 to live in a log house. They say these houses are easy to 32 and warm in winter . Others like to live in houses of the 33. They may live in a solar house. A solar house gets its energy from the sun.

A few 34 people like to live in houses combining the past and the future. These people may live in a house under the ground.

Many people think underground houses are cold and 35, but that is not 36. These houses have special windows in the 37 or large windows 38 one side. These windows give the houses a lot of 39.

The idea of underground houses is very 40. People in the past lived in underground houses and underground cities in the world. Some countries 41 build underground factories and storehouses to store things.

In the underground, more people are beginning to build houses. It saves open land. When houses are underground, there is 42 land, parks, tennis courts and gardens. Underground houses also save energy. They use only 43 energy to 44 warm or 45.

31. A. refer B. return C. choose D. pay
32. A. build B. make C. find D. move
33. A. future B. past C. present D. nowadays
34. A. rich B. old C. clever D. other
35. A. poor B. dark C. wet D. low
36. A. true B. bright C. comfortable D. pleasant
37. A. wall B. bedroom C. roof D. opening
38. A. at B. on C. to D. by
39. A. sun B. beauty C. light D. warmth
40. A. new B. common C. old D. past
41. A. also B. will C. as well D. always
42. A. less B. more C. much D. little
43. A. a little B. less C. solar D. natural
44. A. make B. become C. feel D. keep
45. A. bright B. cold C. cool D. hot

B

Charley was born with cystic fibrosis(囊性纤维症), a serious disease of the muscles. 46 properly functioning muscles, 47 you are unable to breathe. 48 ,Charley was fortunate to have many caregivers, 49 his wife , who helped him a lot. He became an engineer and helped plan structures that would 50 streets and buildings to give better 51 to the disabled. Charley could not live without a wheelchair. His speech was also difficult to understand. However, Charley had a 52 mind, and that was enough to allow him to make an important 53 to his city. He made those around him more 54

of their physical health.

In the movie Jack and Jill VS. the World, Jill is a 25-year-old girl who has just 55 in New York City. She has cystic fibrosis, but she doesn't let it 56 her life. She's happy, in fact! She meets a young man, Jack, and changes his life 57. One day she has to tell him about her illness. He's angry and 58, but later realizes that it's their relationship that matters. They decide to be together, and live happily.

Charley's story is true. Jack and Jill's story is 59. How do you want to live your life? What would you do 60 you were born with an illness like that? Use your imagination, and enjoy you life and all its wonders. Create your picture of a happy life.

46. A. Beyond B. Beneath C. With D. Without
47. A. eventually B. basically C. particularly D. adequately
48. A. Otherwise B. However C. Instead D. Therefore
49. A. containing B. concerning C. including D. considering
50. A. allow B. aim C. advise D. inform
51. A. arrangement B. communication C. promotion D. access
52. A. dull B. sharp C. common D. particular
53. A. alternative B. choice C. devotion D. contribution
54. A. aware B. positive C. confident D. sure
55. A. arranged B. reached C. rested D. arrived
56. A. require B. control C. function D. accumulate
57. A. therefore B. occasionally C. permanently D. independently
58. A. disappointed B. relaxed C. concerned D. interrupted
59. A. built up B. filled up C. put up D. made up
60. A. if B. though C. until D. whether

Reading Comprehension (Questions 61 to 80)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A, B, C, D. You should choose the best answer.

A

Four years ago scientists invented a handy new "tool" in the world of medicine. Researchers found that by pasting a small, sticky pad containing "sea sickness" medicine against the skin, it is possible to control motion sickness. Called a transdermal patch, this new device has since become valuable—when used with other medications—in treating heart disease and high blood pressure. Researchers are hopeful that it will have even more uses in the future. How does it work?

Patients stick the medicated transdermal patches onto their necks or chests. There, a steady supply of medicine is released through a thin plastic layer and is absorbed through the skin and into the bloodstream. In some cases the "patchwork medicine" works better than pills or needles. Why?

Stomach acids often weaken some medicines that have been swallowed.

As a result, doctors must prescribe larger than necessary doses and patients are more likely to end up with unwanted side effects. But transdermal drugs by-pass the stomach completely and deliver an even amount of medicine continuously with no unpleasant side effects.

Scientists at the Veterans Administration Medical Center and the University of California recently found that nicotine (the main chemical compound found in cigarettes) absorbed through the skin under a plastic patch may help smokers “kick the habit.” They said the 10 smokers they studied lessened their craving for cigarettes when wearing the nicotine skin patch. Plus, the “transdermal nicotine” doesn’t seem to cause the side effects many people suffer when chewing nicotine gum (nausea, heartburn, hiccups, dental problems, and taste).

61. A transdermal patch is .

A. a new medicine injected through the skin into human bodies

B. a small, sticky medicated pad pasted against the skin to treat a particular sickness

C. a new device developed to cure heart disease and high blood pressure

D. a piece of plaster put over a skin cut or wound

62. What does the author mean by “sea sickness medicine” ?

A. A medicine used to control motion sickness.

B. A medicine which should be taken regularly on board a ship.

C. A medicine to prevent patients from unwanted side effects.

D. A drug absorbed through the skin under a plastic patch.

63. According to this passage, in some cases the “patch-work medicine” works better than pills or needles because .

A. it is a new medicine, invented only four years ago

B. patients can easily stick it onto their necks or chests

C. it delivers a uniform amount of medicine continuously with better results

D. it has no unpleasant odour and gives no pain

64. The nicotine skin patch is used to .

A. control the number of cigarettes being smoked

B. help smokers give up the bad habit

C. lessen the harmful effects of cigarettes on smokers

D. reduce the amount of nicotine in cigarettes

65. The reason why doctors must prescribe larger than necessary doses is that .

A. patients can be cured far more quickly

B. no unpleasant side effects are caused

C. stomach acids often weaken some medicines that patients have taken

D. they strongly believe what scientists recently found seems true

B

Meeting people from another culture can be difficult. From the beginning, people may send the wrong signal. Or they may pay no attention

to signals from another person who is trying to develop a relationship.

Different cultures emphasize the importance of relationship building to a greater or lesser degree. For example, business in some countries is not possible until there is a relationship of trust. Even with people at work, it is necessary to spend a lot of time in “small talk”, usually over a glass of tea, before they do any job. In many European countries—like the UK or France—people find it easier to build up a lasting working relationship at restaurants or cafes rather than at the office.

Talk and silence may also be different in some cultures. I once made a speech in Thailand. I had expected my speech to be a success and start a lively discussion; instead there was an uncomfortable silence. The people present just stared at me and smiled. After getting to know their ways better, I realized that they thought I was talking too much. In my own culture, we express meaning mainly through words, but people there sometimes feel too many words are unnecessary.

Even within Northern Europe, cultural differences can cause serious problems. Certainly, English and German cultures share similar values; however, Germans prefer to get down to business more quickly. We think that they are rude. In fact, this is just because one culture starts discussions and makes decisions more quickly.

People from different parts of the world have different values, and sometimes these values are quite against each other. However, if we can understand them better, a multicultural environment will offer a wonderful chance for us to learn from each other.

66. In some countries, eating together at restaurants may make it easier for people to .

- A. develop closer relations
- B. share the same culture
- C. get to know each other
- D. keep each other company

67. The author mentions his experience in Thailand to show that .

- A. the English prefer to make long speeches
- B. too many words are of no use
- C. people from Thailand are quiet and shy by nature
- D. even talk and silence can be culturally different

68. What does the phrase “get down to business” mean?

- A. begin doing business.
- B. quit business if necessary.
- C. establish the relationship with other company.
- D. break off relations with a company.

69. According to the text, how can people from different cultures understand each other better?

- A. By sharing different ways of life.
- B. By accepting different habits.
- C. By recognizing different values.
- D. By speaking each other's languages.

70. What would be the best title for the text?

- A. Multicultural Environment. B. Cross-Cultural Differences.
C. How to Understand Each Other. D. How to Build Up a Relationship.
C

It had been some time since Jack had seen the old man. College, carrier, and life itself got in the way. In fact, Jack moved clear across the country in pursuit of the dreams. There, in the rush of his busy life, Jack had little time to think about the past and often no time to spend with his wife and son. He was working on his future, and nothing could stop him.

Over the phone, his mother told him, “Mr. Belser died last night. The funeral is Wednesday.” Memories fleshed through his mind like an old newsreel as he sat quietly remembering his childhood days.

“Jack, did you hear me?”

“Oh, sorry, Mom. Yes, I heard you. It’s been so long since I thought of him. I’m sorry, but I honestly thought he died years ago,” Jack said.

“Well, he didn’t forget you. Every time I saw him he’d ask how you were doing. He’d reminisce (回忆) about the many days you spent over ‘his side of the fence’ as he put it,” Mom told him.

“I loved that old house he lived in,” Jack said.

“You know, Jack, after your father died, Mr. Belser stepped in to make sure you had a man’s influence in your life,” she said.

“He’s the one who taught me carpentry. I wouldn’t be in this business if it weren’t for him. He spent a lot of time teaching me things he thought were important. Mom, I’ll be there for the funeral.” Jack said.

Busy as he was, he kept his word. Jack caught the next flight to his hometown. Mr. Belser’s funeral was small and uneventful. He had no children of his own, and most of his relatives had passed away.

The night before he had to return home, Jack and his Mom stopped by to see the old house next door one more time, which was exactly as he remembered. Every step held memories. Every picture, every piece of furniture ... Jack stopped suddenly.

“What’s wrong, Jack?” his Mom asked.

“The box is gone,” he said.

“What box?” Mom asked.

“There was a small gold box that he kept locked on top of his desk. I must have asked him a thousand times what was inside. All he’d ever tell me was ‘the thing I value most’,” Jack said.

It was gone. Everything about the house was exactly how Jack remembered it, except for the box. He figured someone from the Belser family had taken it.

“Now I’ll never know what was so valuable to him,” Jack said sadly.

Returning to his office the next day, he found a package on his desk. The return address caught his attention.

“Mr. Harold Belser” it read.

Jack tore open the package. There inside was the gold box and an

envelope. Jack's hands shook as he read the note inside,

"Upon my death, please forward this box and its contents to Jack Bennett. It's the thing I valued most in my life." A small key was taped to the letter. His heart racing, and tears filling his eyes, Jack carefully unlocked the box. There inside he found a beautiful gold pocket watch. Running his fingers slowly over the fine cover, he opened it.

Inside he found these words carved: "Jack. Thanks for your time! Harold Belser."

"Oh. My God! This is the thing he valued most..."

Jack held the watch for a few minutes, then called his assistant and cleared his appointments for the next two days. "Why?" his assistant asked.

"I need some time to spend with my son," he said.

71. Why did Jack think Mr. Belser died years ago?
- A. College and career prevented him from remembering Mr. Belser.
 - B. Jack was too busy with his business and family to think about Mr. Belser.
 - C. Jack was too busy realizing his dreams to think about Mr. Belser.
 - D. His present busy life washed away his children memories.
72. Jack's mother told him on the phone about Mr. Belser EXCEPT that .
- A. Mr. Belser often asked how Jack was doing
 - B. Mr. Belser's funeral would take place on Wednesday
 - C. Mr. Belser had asked for Jack's mailing address
 - D. Mr. Belser had pleasant memories of their time together
73. Why did Belser send Jack his gold watch?
- A. Because he was grateful for Jack's time with him.
 - B. Because he had no children or relatives.
 - C. Because he thought he had to keep his word.
 - D. Because Jack had always wanted it during his childhood.
74. Why did Jack say he needed some time to spend with his son?
- A. He was very tired of his work and wanted to have a good rest.
 - B. He had promised to spare more time to stay with his son.
 - C. He had missed his son and his family for days.
 - D. He came to realize the importance of the time with his family.
75. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this passage?
- A. The Good Old Times
 - B. What He Valued Most
 - C. An Old Gold Watch
 - D. The Lost Childhood Days

Nonverbal mistakes are often more difficult to avoid than the verbal ones. For example, the amount of appropriate eye contact varies according to the country. When negotiating with the Japanese, I have learned to use intermittent eye contact across the bargaining table rather than staring directly. Southeast Asians also find an intense gaze unpleasant. During my first week on assignment in Singapore, my secretary nervously asked me,

“Boss, why do you always look at us so fiercely?” While you may learn to use an indirect gaze in East and Southeast Asia, you have to unlearn that lesson when doing business in the Mediterranean region, West Asia, and Latin America. These expressive people believe that “the eyes are the windows of the soul”. They want to look you in the eye to demonstrate interest in the discussion and to show that they are honest and sincere. If you use indirect eye contact, you may be regarded as insincere—perhaps even dishonest.

Appropriate eye contact is also important socially. In the U.S., people generally look straight ahead while walking side-by-side with a friend. But in the more expressive societies of southern Europe, such behavior may be considered cold and impersonal. In those countries, people prefer to read your eyes and facial expressions as they talk to you.

Another important consideration is being sensitive of people’s personal space, which varies according to the culture. For example, two U.S. businessmen meeting for the first time will stand about an arm’s length apart while two Arab men may stand almost face-to-face. For West Asians, being kept “at arm’s length” signals unfriendliness.

Another variable aspect of body language is touch behavior. Researchers recently videotaped couples in Paris and London cafes and counted the number of times they touched each other in one hour. They recorded an average of about 100 touches per hour in Paris—and no touching at all in London.

76. The word “intermittent” in Para.1 can be replaced by “ ” .

A. indirect B. direct C. intense D. honest

77. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a reason why people in the Mediterranean region never use indirect eye contact?

- A. They believe eyes are the windows of the soul.
- B. They want to show they are interested in your words.
- C. They want to show they are honest and sincere.
- D. They want to express their opinions more clearly.

78. According to the passage, in southern Europe, if you walk side-by-side with a friend, you should .

- A. read your friend’s eyes B. talk with him continuously
- C. avoid looking straight ahead D. try to attract his attention

79. In the last paragraph, it’s implied but not stated that .

- A. couples in Paris are more romantic than those in London
- B. couples in cafes don’t like being videotaped by researchers
- C. touch behavior differs even between two neighboring countries
- D. people never touch each other when talking in London

80. This passage is mainly about .

- A. the mystery of body language B. how to use proper eye contact
- C. how to talk with different people D. different cultures in the east and west

第二部分主观题

I. Translation (5 Points)

Directions: For this part, you are required to translate the following 5 sentences into Chinese. (1 point each)

1. We share the common goals of reducing poverty and achieving sustainable development.

2. Many people live in remote and resource-poor areas in the western and interior regions, often without access to clean water, arable land, or adequate health and education services.

3. From September 28 to October 2, 2009, 22 items were all included on the World's intangible cultural heritage list, which included the Dragon Boat Festival, Chinese calligraphy, stone carving, paper-cutting and Tibetan Opera.

4. Americans are far more race-conscious than they are class-conscious.

5. Today when there is a rapid advancement in science and technology, education becomes vital to the growth of economy. Its development, however, is determined by the number and professional expertise of teachers.

II. Writing (15 Points)

Directions: For this part, you are required to write a composition on the topic My View on Job Hopping? You should write at least 100 words based on the outline below.

1. 有些人喜欢始终从事一种工作;
2. 有些人喜欢经常更换工作;
3. 我对选择工作的看法。

III. Teaching (15 Points)

一、单选题

1. 教育要把握儿童学习的“关键期”，体现了个体身心发展的。
A. 阶段性 B. 差异性 C. 不均衡性 D. 顺序性
2. 以下描述是错误的。
A. 听、说、读、写既是学习的内容，又是学习的手段。
B. 听和读是理解的技能，说和写是表达的技能。
C. 基础教育阶段学生应该学习和掌握的英语知识包括语音、词汇、语法、功能和话题五个方面的内容。
D. 在英语学习的起始阶段，教师应该对学生出现的任何错误当场给予纠正，以使学生不走弯路。
3. 听、说、读、写中是第一位的。
A. 听 B. 说 C. 读 D. 写
4. 是英语测试用得最多的一种测试方法。
A. 笔试 B. 口试 C. 对话 D. 背诵
5. 要使说课内容充实、生动，是最关键的一步。
A. 明确教学目标 B. 锤炼说课内容
C. 搜集和选用材料 D. 分析重点难点

二、填空题

1. 基础教育阶段英语课程的总体目标是培养学生的。
2. 句型教学的要求是教师不要忘记、的原则。
3. 是指在一个学习阶段来对学生的表现与能力所作的评价,其主要目的是考查学生学期末的学习成绩。
4. 简笔画作为一种直观的教学手段,它的特点是、。
5. 英语教学评价围绕着听、说、读、写四个方向的技能进行,包括、、等形式。

三、撰写教案

请根据以下教学内容设计一个一课时的教案。

要求:设计要体现《英语课程标准》的基本理念,遵循语言教学的规律,符合教学对象的认知特点和心理特征;结构完整,条理清晰(中英文均可)。

教学内容:

1. 能够听、说、认、读 Aa, Bb, Cc。
2. 能够听、说、认、读以 Aa, Bb, Cc 开头的单词: apple, ant, boy, bag, coke, coffee。

3. 学说 Let's chant 部分的内容。

Let's chant: A B C, follow me.

It's as easy as 123;

1 2 3, A B C,

It's so easy as you see!

Students: Grade 3, primary school

小学英语模拟试卷(一)参考答案及解析

第一部分客观题

Vocabulary and Structure

1. 【答案】C。

【解析】题意：这个官员因渎职而被解除了职务。C 解雇，开除，dismiss sb. from (a position)解除某人(的职务)，其被动语态形式：be dismissed from。A 辞去(职务)，指某人主动辞职，一般不用被动语态。B 退休；D 分配分派。均与题意无关。

2. 【答案】A。

【解析】accent 口音，腔调；tone 音调，声调；dialect 语言，方言；pronunciation 语音。题意：他说话有着浓重的德国口音。

3. 【答案】C。

【解析】题意：她的皮肤在风吹日晒之后变得干燥。C 暴露，符合题意。A 陈列；B 爆炸；D 表达。

4. 【答案】B。

【解析】wear off 逐渐减弱，消失，符合题意。wipe out 消灭，歼灭；use up 耗尽；run out 用光。

5. 【答案】A。

【解析】请求；题意：邀请韦伯斯特先生为这对幸福夫妇的健康干杯。call on 约请，call up 大电话给，征召；call for 需要，提倡；call off 叫开，使分心。

6. 【答案】D。

【解析】in need of 需要，符合题意。in favour of 支持；in honour of 为了纪念；in face of 面对。

7. 【答案】B。

【解析】在“knew”前已看过，故用过去完成时。

8. 【答案】B。

【解析】awkward 笨拙的，尴尬的。当这个害羞的女孩回答不上来老师的提问时，她感到很窘迫和难受。

9. 【答案】D。

【解析】我们已经计划好了星期五去看电影，但是也可以灵活点改天再去的。reliable “可靠的”；probable “适当的”；feasible “可行的”；flexible “灵活的”。故选D。

10. 【答案】D。

【解析】substitute 代替的人，符合题意。candidate 候选人；applicant 申请人；sponsor 保证人。

11. 【答案】A。

【解析】本句主语的中心词是 the number, 而不是 people, 所以用 large 或 small 来修饰, 而不用 many 或 more。后面说有票剩, 所以选A。

12. 【答案】B。

【解析】might 表也许, 不确定。

13. 【答案】C。