



杭州市教育系统公开招聘教职工专业知识测试

(2015年5月)

小学英语学科试卷

考生须知:

1. 本试卷分试卷和答卷, 满分100分, 考试时间120分钟。
2. 答题前, 请在密封区内填写姓名、身份证号、报考单位、报考岗位和座位号。
3. 所有答案必须写在答卷上, 写在试卷上无效。
4. 考试结束, 上交试卷和答卷。

第一部分: 单项填空 (共15题, 每小题1分, 满分15分)

从A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳答案。

1. Last week, my brother was appointed _____ chief engineer of the project, which will be completed in _____ 18-month period.
A. a; an B. the; the C. /; an D. /; the
2. I coloured his name and the date, and then added my own _____ it.
A. within B. beneath C. through D. beyond
3. There seems to be no _____ that Mr. Smith will approve of my attending the conference.
A. acceptance B. need C. point D. possibility
4. When seeing me walking towards her, she _____ turned around to talk with another person to avoid meeting me.
A. naturally B. deliberately C. eagerly D. accidentally
5. Many _____ travellers are discouraged from travelling to Malaysia owing to Malaysia Airlines incidents.
A. potential B. temporary C. casual D. permanent
6. China has raised the basic payment of authors' _____ works to 80-300 yuan per 1,000 Chinese characters from the previous 30 to 100 yuan.
A. detailed B. specific C. popular D. original
7. For middle-aged people, fat is more likely to _____ around the hips and stomachs.
A. operate B. strengthen C. approve D. accumulate
8. ---Why are you so tired and upset?
---I've been taking a history course, but I am afraid that I won't ever _____ the reading list.
A. get through B. get away with C. get down to D. get off



9. It is in an effort to promote the Chinese language and culture around the world _____ China has established many Confucius Institutes so far.
A. in which B. where C. that D. why
10. ---The rent is a bit high, but _____ the house is satisfactory.
---I can't agree more with you, but we can afford it.
A. therefore B. otherwise C. besides D. meanwhile
11. The supermarket, _____ in the downtown center, creates numerous profits every day.
A. being located B. to locate C. located D. locates
12. The old man, over 90 years old, is said to have been sent to hospital, _____ with bird flu.
A. being infected B. having infected
C. having been infected D. to be infected
13. ---Sir, can you spare a few minutes for my question?
---Oh, _____ right now. Surely we will come back later.
A. by all means B. go ahead C. out of question D. forget it
14. ---How are you getting along these days?
---_____. I now make enough money to pay bills and keep food on the table.
A. From bad to worse B. Can't complain C. Too bad D. Good for you
15. ---It's too bad we missed the bus. When is the next one?
---_____, the next bus comes one hour from now.
A. It's hard to say B. Not to worry C. Believe it or not D. That depends

第二部分: 完形填空 (共 15 题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面短文, 从 16-30 各题中所给的四个选项 (A、B、C 和 D) 中选出最佳选项。

Anonymity is not something which was invented with the Internet. Anonymity and pseudonymity has occurred throughout history. For example, William Shakespeare is probably a pseudonym, and the real name of this 16 author is not known and will probably never be known.

Anonymity has been used for many purposes. A well-known person may use a pseudonym to write messages, where the person does not want people's 17 of the real author 18 their perception of the message. Also other people may want to 19 certain information about themselves in order to achieve a more 20 evaluation of their messages. A case in point is that in history it has been common that women used male pseudonyms, and for Jews to use pseudonyms in societies where their 21 was persecuted. Anonymity is often used to protect the 22 of people, for example when reporting results of scientific study, when describing individual cases.

Many countries even have laws which protect anonymity in certain circumstances. For instance, a person may, in many countries, consult a priest, doctor or lawyer and reveal personal information which is protected. In some 23, for example confession in catholic churches, the confession booth is specially 24 to allow people to consult a priest, without seeing him face to face.

The anonymity in 25 situation is however not always 100%. If a person tells a lawyer



that he plans a 26 crime, some countries allow or even require that the lawyer tell the 27. The decision to do so is not easy, since people who tell a priest or a psychologist that they plan a crime, may often do this to 28 their feeling more than their real intention.

Many countries have laws protecting the anonymity of tip-offs to newspapers. It is regarded as 29 that people can give tips to newspapers about abuse, even though they are dependent on the organization they are criticizing and do not dare reveal their real name. Advertisement in personal sections in newspapers are also always signed by a pseudonym for 30 reasons.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 16. A. strange | B. ordinary | C. ridiculous | D. famous |
| 17. A. preconception | B. worship | C. admiration | D. discrimination |
| 18. A. color | B. destroy | C. distinguish | D. prefer |
| 19. A. show | B. conceal | C. cancel | D. distain |
| 20. A. funny | B. unbiased | C. fresh | D. straight |
| 21. A. religion | B. belief | C. idea | D. synagogue |
| 22. A. possession | B. honor | C. privacy | D. reputation |
| 23. A. countries | B. files | C. regions | D. cases |
| 24. A. cleaned | B. put | C. designed | D. automated |
| 25. A. confessional | B. church | C. other | D. private |
| 26. A. casual | B. serious | C. medium | D. temporary |
| 27. A. police | B. confessor | C. boss | D. priest |
| 28. A. keep | B. leak | C. intensify | D. express |
| 29. A. insulting | B. important | C. forgivable | D. proud |
| 30. A. unknown | B. striking | C. obvious | D. intimate |

第三部分: 阅读理解 (共 15 题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 30 分)

A

阅读短文, 从每题所给的 A、B、C 和四个选项中选出最佳选择。

The UNESCO World Heritage property includes the city of Venice and its lagoon situated in the Veneto Region of Northeast Italy. Founded in the 5th century and spread over 118 small islands, Venice became a major maritime power in the 10th century. The whole city is an extraordinary architectural masterpiece in which even the smallest building contains works by some of the world's greatest artists such as Giorgione, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese and others.

In this lagoon covering 50,000km, nature and history have been closely linked since the 5th century when Venetian populations, to escape barbarian attacks, founded refuges on the sandy islands of Torcello, Jesolo and Malamocco. These temporary settlements gradually became permanent and the initial refuges of the land-dwelling peasants and fishermen became a maritime power. Over the centuries, during the entire period of the expansion of Venice, when it was obliged to defend its trading markets against the commercial undertakings of the Arabs, the Genoese and the Ottoman Turks, Venice never stopped consolidating its position in the lagoon.



In this island sea that has continuously been under threat, rises amid a tiny archipelago at the very edge of the waves one of the most extraordinary built-up areas of the Middle Ages. From Torcello to the north to Chioggia to the south, almost every small island had its own settlement, town, fishing village and artisan village. However, at the heart of the lagoon, Venice itself stood as one of the greatest capitals in the medieval world.

Venice and its lagoon landscape are the result of a dynamic process which illustrates the interaction between people and the ecosystem of their natural environment over time. Human interventions show high technical and creative skills in the realization of the architectural works in the lagoon area. The unique cultural heritage accumulated in the lagoon area over the centuries is confirmed by the discovery of important archaeological settlements in the Altino area and other sites on the mainland, which were important communication and trade hubs.

31. Which of the following is true about Venice?
- A. It is built on over 100 island.
 - B. It is to the northeast of the lagoon.
 - C. It is home to many world-famous artists.
 - D. It remained a maritime power until the 10th century..
32. How long did it take Venice to become a maritime power?.
- A. One century.
 - B. Two centuries.
 - C. Three centuries.
 - D. Five centuries.
33. Why did Venetian people escape to some islands of the lagoon from the 5th century?
- A. To go fishing off the islands.
 - B. To expand Venice.
 - C. To avoid barbarian attacks.
 - D. To compete against the Arabs.
34. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____ .
- A. the people of Venice once damaged the ecosystem
 - B. the lagoon area served important purposes in history
 - C. the ecosystem in the lagoon area remains unchanged
 - D. the architectural works in the lagoon area were easy to make
35. What is the passage mainly about?
- A. The geography of Venice.
 - B. The architecture in Venice.
 - C. The lagoon in Venice.
 - D. Venice and its lagoon.

B

阅读下文, 给文中所缺部分选择最适合的句子, 注意所给的选项(A、B、C、D、E、F和G)有两个是多余的。

We have a problem—and the odd thing is we not only know about it, we're celebrating it. Just today, someone boasted to me that she was so busy she's averaged four hours of sleep a night for the last two weeks. She wasn't complaining; she was proud of the fact. She is not alone.

Why are typically rational people so irrational in their behavior? The answer, I believe, is that



we're in the midst of a bubble; one so vast that to be alive today in the developed world is to be affected, or infected, by it. _____ 36 _____

The nature of bubbles is that some asset is absurdly overvalued until--eventually--the bubble bursts, and we're left scratching our heads wondering why we were so irrationally exuberant in the first place. The asset we're overvaluing now is the notion of doing it all, having it all, achieving it all; what Jim Collins calls "the undisciplined pursuit of more."

This bubble is being enabled by an unholy alliance between three powerful trends: smart phones, social media, and extreme consumerism. _____ 37 _____ In the process, we have been sold a bill of goods: that success means being supermen and superwomen who can get it all done. Of course, we back-door-brag about being busy: it's code for being successful and important.

Not only are we addicted to the drug of more, we are pushers too. _____ 38 _____ And with them, busyness, sleep deprivation and stress.

Luckily, there is an antidote to the undisciplined pursuit of more: the disciplined pursuit of less, but better. A growing number of people are making this shift. I call these people Essentialists. These people are designing their lives around what is essential and eliminating everything else. _____ 39 _____ They trade off time on Facebook and call those few friends who really matter to them. Instead of running to back-to-back in meetings, they put space on their calendars to get important work done.

A hundred years from now, when people look back at this period, they will marvel at the stupidity of it all: the stress, the motion sickness, and the self-neglect we put ourselves through.

So we have two choices. _____ 40 _____

[A] On one hand, our children are given more free time to dominate and on the other hand they are usually immersed in what we regards invaluable.

[B] The result is not just information overload, but opinion overload. We are more aware than at anytime in history of what everyone else is doing and, therefore, what we "should" be doing.

[C] In the race to get our children into "a good college" we have added absurd amounts of homework, sports, clubs, dance performances and ad infinitum extra curricular activities.

[D] It's the bubble of bubbles: it not only mirrors the previous bubbles (whether of the Tulip, Silicon Valley or Real Estate variety), it undergirds them all. I call it "The More Bubble."

[E] We can be among the last people caught up in the "more bubble" when it bursts, or we can see the madness for what it is and join the growing community of Essentialists and get more of what matters in our one precious life.

[F] The bubble makes people live in a self-thinking world, considering whether they should be proud of or hate their busy work. This paradoxical feeling worries most people.

[G] These people take walks in the morning to think and ponder, they negotiate to have actual weekends (i.e. during which they are not working), they turn technology off for set periods every night and create technology-free zones in their homes.

C

下面短文的段落排列有误, 阅读后将其重新排列成一篇完整的文章, 将段落对应字母填入文章后的方框内。注意段落 A 和 G 已经给出了重新排列后的正确位置。

[A] Most of us know what it's like to stay in a job after it's stopped being satisfying, or to take on



a project that's too big and be reluctant to admit it. CEOs have been known to allocate manpower and money to projects long after it becomes clear that they are failing. The costs to a person who does not know when to quit can be enormous. In economics it's known as sunk cost fallacy. When we recognize the fallacy almost immediately in others, it's harder to see in ourselves. Why?

[B] In one of their studies, they put participants into either a promotion or prevention focus. Next, each participant was told to imagine that he or she was CEO of an aviation company that had committed \$10 million to developing a plane that can't be detected by radar. With the project near completion and \$9 million already spent, a rival company announces the availability of their own radar-blank plane, which is both superior in performance and lower in cost. The question put to the CEOs was simple: do you invest the remaining \$1 million and finish your company's plane, or cut your losses and move on?

[C] Sunk costs are the investments that you've put into something that you can't get back out. They are the years you spent training for a profession you hate. They are the thousands of dollars you spent on redecorating your living room, only to find that you hate living in it. Once you've realized that you probably won't succeed, or that you are unhappy with the results, it shouldn't matter how much time and effort you've already put into something.

[D] Recent research by Northwestern University psychologists Daniel Molden and Chin Ming Hui demonstrates an effective way to be sure you are making the best decisions when things go awry. Focus on what you have to gain by moving on, rather than what you have to lose. When people think about goals in terms of potential gain, that's a "promotion focus", which makes them more comfortable making mistakes and accepting losses. When people adopt a "prevention focus", they think about goals in terms of what they could lose if they don't succeed, so they become more sensitive to sunk costs. This is the focus people usually adopt, if unconsciously, when deciding whether or not to walk away. It usually tells us not to walk away, even when we should.

[E] There are several powerful, largely unconscious psychological forces at work. We may throw good money after bad or waste time in a dead-end relationship because we haven't come up with an alternative; or because we don't want to admit to our friends and family, or to ourselves, that we were wrong. But the most likely cause is this innate, overwhelming aversion to sunk costs.

[F] The two researchers found that participants with a prevention focus stayed the course and invested the remaining \$1 million roughly 80 percent of the time. The odds of making that mistake were significantly reduced by adopting a promotion focus: those people invested the remaining \$1 million less than 60 percent of the time. When we see our goals in terms of what we can gain, rather than what we might lose, we are more likely to see a doomed endeavor for what it is.

[G] As studies by behavioral economists like Daniel Kahneman and Dan Ariely show, people are generally loss-averse. Putting in a lot, only to end up with nothing to show for it, is just too awful for most of us to seriously consider. The problem is one of focus. We worry far too much about what we'll lose if we just move on, instead of focusing on the costs of not moving on: more wasted time and effort, more unhappiness, and more missed opportunities.

Order:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|
| A | 41. () | 42. () | G | 43. () | 44. () | 45. () |
|---|---------|---------|---|---------|---------|---------|

第四部分: 写作 (共 1 题, 满分 20 分)

Now more and more Chinese, especially the young, have begun to buy cars or houses on bank loan. Write a passage of at least 120 words to express your view on "Shopping on Installment". You may either agree or disagree. But whichever position you take, use specific reasons or examples to support your position.

第五部分: 教学设计 (满分 20 分)

根据所提供的小学英语五年级教学内容, 单元主题是 When is Easter. 请设计一个课时的教案。请分析教学重难点, 按照新课导入、知识呈现、联系巩固、拓展延伸等具体环节设计, 并在恰当之处辅以设计意图说明。中英文皆可。

Read and write

Two new kittens
Sarah's cat has two kittens. Read Sarah's diary.

April 15th
My cat has two new kittens. They are pink because they are very young. They still can't see.

April 21st
The kittens are six days old. They make noises when they are hungry. They have white fur now. They are cute.

April 26th
Their eyes are open. They are blue.

May 3rd
The kittens can walk now. They can play with Robin.

Read and match.

Their eyes are open.

They have white fur.

They can walk.

May 3rd

April 26th

April 21st

Now write two sentences about the kittens.

1. Their eyes are open on April 26th.
2. _____
3. _____

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2、2016年浙江省教师编制统考寒假集训营:

中小学:1月20日(一期开课),2月15日(二期开课)

学前教育:2月1日 开课

开课地点:浙江师范大学(浙江)教学中心

目前尚余部分名额,请考生安排好个人时间,提前与我校教务处预约。全省统一电话:400-097-8885