

教师本体知识试题卷

初中英语

考生须知：

1. 本试卷满分 100 分，考试时间 120 分钟。
2. 本卷由试题卷和答题卡两部分组成，其中试题卷共 8 页，答题卡共 2 页。要求在答题卡上答题，在试题卷上答题无效。
3. 答题前，请先在答题卡上认真填写姓名、准考证号和座位号。要求字体工整、笔迹清楚。
4. 请按照题号顺序在各题目的答题区域内作答，超出答题区域书写答案无效；在草稿纸、试题卷上答题无效。

I. 完型填空(每小题 1 分，共 15 分)

根据短文内容，从 A、B、C 三个选项中选出一个正确选项。

In my childhood, I was once asked to buy something for the family from a shop. 1 I left the shop, the shopkeeper gave me ten cents more in change than he should have.

At that time, ten cents was enough to tempt (引诱) a child. The money could let me 2 a mountain of colorful candies. I chose to keep the 3 money rather than return it to the shopkeeper. 4, I hid it under my shoe-pad(鞋垫). As time 5, my foot became painful. When my father learned of this, he took the coins out of my 6 and returned them to the shopkeeper. Instead of punishing me, he 7 said, "Don't let a few coins make your foot hurt."

Though my father went out 8 in the morning and came back late at night, he always wore a bright smile on his face. No matter 9 hard life was, he never did wrong things. He always 10 us to follow the rules and be honest people no matter what situations we were in.

We were taught to 11 well from a young age, so we all actually know what the right thing to do is when we have to make a 12. However, sometimes it's 13 to make wrong choices. In such 14, we get used to making excuses for ourselves and choosing convenience over honesty. This is wrong! True integrity (正直) means doing the 15 things at all times, especially during hard times and when no one is watching

- | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. A. But | B. Before | C. Though |
| 2. A. produce | B. sell | C. buy |
| 3. A. lost | B. unexpected | C. useless |
| 4. A. However | B. Also | C. Therefore |
| 5. A. went by | B. went down | C. went up |
| 6. A. pocket | B. schoolbag | C. shoe |
| 7. A. exactly | B. mainly | C. simply |
| 8. A. early | B. easily | C. heavily |
| 9. A. what | B. when | C. how |
| 10. A. allowed | B. educated | C. warned |
| 11. A. study | B. behave | C. score |
| 12. A. choice | B. discovery | C. wish |
| 13. A. easier | B. slower | C. harder |
| 14. A. levels | B. cases | C. chances |
| 15. A. interesting | B. wrong | C. right |

II. 阅读理解(每小题 2 分，共 46 分)

第一节 阅读并从所给选项中选出最佳答案 (四篇阅读，共 18 小题，每小题 2

分，满分 36 分，其中有一篇为 T/F 判断选择题)。

根据短文内容，判断下面各小题的正 (T) 误 (F)

A

Li Shizhen, a well-known medical scientist of the Ming Dynasty, is famous as a great master of medicine in China. Li was born in 1518 in Hubei. Both his grandfather and father were doctors. Li's grandfather was a country doctor who travelled from place to place with a bag of herbs(药草). Such doctors were called Lingyi(bell doctors), because they could let others know they were coming by ringing a bell. Li's father was also a famous doctor in their local area.

From childhood, Li went to the mountains with his father to pick herbs, getting wide knowledge about animals, plants and medicine. Although Li's father hoped his son could get a government job, Li failed the exam three times. He then turned his attention fully to medicine.

At the age of 33, Li became famous and a few years later he was invited to work at the Imperial Academy of Medicine(太医院) in Beijing. During that time, he read many ancient medical texts, and noticed a mess in the naming and categorization(分类) of herbs. To deal with it, he decided to leave his job and write a book about herbs. After that, Li travelled to many places and got much first-hand experience. After 27 years of efforts, he finished his book Ben Cao Gang Mu in 1578. The book is highly detailed and well-organized and is considered as one of the greatest scientific achievements of the Ming Dynasty.

16. Li's grandfather and father were both farmers.
17. Li turned his attention fully to medicine after failing the exam three times.
18. Li worked at the Imperial Academy of Medicine in Beijing in 1551.
19. Li decided to leave his job to write a book about herbs.
20. Ben Cao Gang Mu is highly detailed and well-organized.

B

根据表格内容，从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中选择一正确答案。

Here is a timetable of courses in Children's Palace.

Monday	Thursday
Space Course	Chinese Clay Art Course
19:00—20:00 (once a week for two months)	19:00—21:00 (once a week for three months)
Dr. Li Hua (the teacher from Red Star School)	Chinese Clay Art. Join us to learn it.
More knowledge about the outer space.	Call Ms. Huang Li at 8820231.
Place: Room 105	Place: Room 109

Tuesday	Saturday
Photography Course 18:30—19:30 (once a week for two months) Mr.Chen Yi, from Evening Paper, will show you how to take good pictures. Bring your own camera. Place: Room 218	Cooking Course 14:00—16:00 (once a week for two months) Ms. Qian Hong (a famous cook) Learn some common dishes,like scrambled eggs with tomato (番茄炒蛋). Place: Room 305
Wednesday	Sunday
Biology Course 18:00—19:00 (once a week for one month) Learn about earthworms (蚯蚓) in a field. Place: In the yard of Children's Palace	Chinese Shadow Puppetry(皮影戏) Course 15:00—17:30(once a week for three months) Tell the story of Journey to the West by Mr. Liang. Place: Room 308

21. When can you learn more about the outer space in Children's Palace?
A. On Sunday. B. On Saturday. C. On Tuesday. D. On Monday.
22. Who can you learn from if you want to know more about the Chinese Clay Art?
A. From Dr. Li Hua. B. From Ms. Huang Li. C. From Mr. Chen Yi. D. From Mr. Liang.
23. Where can we have the Biology Course?
A In Room 109. B. In Room 305.
C. In the yard of Children's Palace. D. In Room 218.
24. What can you learn in the Cooking Course?
A. How to cook. B. How to tell a story. C. How to take photos. D. How to make clay pieces.
25. Which course will last for the longest time?
A Photography Course. B. Chinese Shadow Puppetry Course.
C. Cooking Course. D. Biology Course.

C

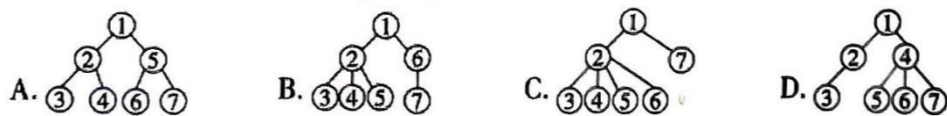
阅读短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出正确选项。

- ①Small talk refers to an informal, polite conversation that often focuses on unimportant topics between people who don't know each other well. You should know what topics to talk about and what to avoid.
- ②If you are looking for some good conversation topics, here are a few suggestions.
- ③The weather is a good topic that everyone can discuss. Practice making small talk about the weather the next time you find yourself in the middle of a silence. It may open up other topics.
- ④People like to talk about their hobbies. Not only will you have something to talk about, but

- having a hobby will give you a chance to meet others with similar interests.
- ⑤Of course, it's also helpful to recognize what topics you'd better avoid.
- ⑥Death is a heavy topic that should be avoided during small talk.

⑦In addition, avoid questions related to appearance(外貌). Do not ask anyone if they have lost weight. You never know the reason for weight gain or loss. As a result, you could be left in an uncomfortable situation.

26. Which is a proper word to describe small talk?
A. Serious. B. Formal. C. Important. D. Polite.
27. Which is a bad question to start small talk?
A. What music do you love? B. Have you lose weight recently?
C. Lovely day, don't you think? D. What will you do in your spare time?
28. What is the structure of the passage?



29. What's the best title for the passage?
A. Topics of Small Talk B. The Purpose of Small Talk.
C. Ways to Start Small Talk D. Skills Needed in Small Talk.

D

阅读短文，从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中选出正确选项。

Pi Day is celebrated by math lovers on March 14 every year. It is a day to honor the number pi (π). Pi is a value that never changes. The first 10 digits (数) of pi are 3.141592653 and the numbers go on forever.

In 1706, the letter pi was first used for the number 3.14. ... And Pi Day was first celebrated in 1988. In 2009, March 14 was announced to be Pi Day to bring more interest in math and science.

On Pi Day, scientists and math lovers around the world celebrate it by memorizing its numbers. What's more, they join in math games, make and eat pies. Jason, a math lover, said, "Pi Day provides us with a way to celebrate math. And we have fun and recognize how important math is in our life!" If you still wonder why Pi Day is such an important day, here are two more reasons. Albert Einstein was born on March 14, 1879. And Stephen Hawking died on March 14, 2018.

Pi Day is a chance to celebrate the power of math and the wonder of numbers. It encourages people to enjoy the beauty of math.

30. When was March 14 announced to be Pi Day?
A. In 1706. B. In 1988. C. In 2009. D. In 2018.
31. What does the underlined word "recognize" in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
A. Realize. B. Guess. C. Compare. D. Examine.
32. Math lovers and scientists can do many activities to celebrate Pi Day except_____,
A. memorizing the numbers B. joining in math games
C. changing the numbers D. making pies
33. What can be the best title for the passage?
A. The History of Pi Day. B. The Changes of Pi Day.
C. The Rules of Pi Day. D. The Importance of Pi Day.

E

第二节 按要求并完成选择 (一篇阅读, 共5小题, 每小题2分, 满分10分)
阅读下面短文, 从文后方框内所给的A、B、C、D、E五个选项中, 选出恰当的一项还原到文中合适的位置, 使文章内容完整且符合逻辑。

Do you know anything about the polar regions(极地地区)? As a matter of fact, the polar regions are the coldest places on Earth. The polar regions cover the north and the south poles(极) of the Earth. In the northern polar regions, there is not any land. You'll only see moving ice. _____ 34 However, their land has been completely covered by ice. In some places, the ice is almost four kilometers thick.

Although the polar regions are very cold, they have two seasons. _____ 35 Each season takes up six months of the year.

In summer, the sun shines 24 hours a day. _____ 36 The polar regions are quite cold even during this season.

_____ 37 The sun doesn't rise during these months of the year. In the northern polar regions, the temperature during winter is around 30°C below zero. _____ 38 The lowest temperature ever recorded was -89.4°C.

- A. The southern polar regions have land.
B. These two seasons are summer and winter.
C. In the southern polar regions, it's even colder.
D. In winter, it's always dark in the polar regions.
E. But it never gets high enough in the sky to warm things up.

III. 补全对话(每小题2分, 共12分)

- A: Hi, Wang Ning, I'm going to work in Xinjiang after graduation. _____ 39 _____
B: Me too. I'm looking forward to doing something for my hometown, a small village in Xinjiang.
A: That's great! _____ 40 _____
B: For almost four years.
A: It's such a long time. _____ 41 _____
B: Of course. It has changed a lot. My mother tells me that many new buildings and roads have been built.
A: _____ 42 _____
B: The government set up a new primary school. I want to teach English there.
A: _____ 43 _____
B: Because I am good with kids and I want to help them achieve their dreams.
A: Sounds great. I hope your hometown will be better and better.
B: _____ 44 _____

- A. How long have you been away from your hometown?
B. Has your hometown changed a lot?
C. Thank you very much.
D. What are you going to do there?
E. Why do you want to be a teacher?
F. What about you?

IV. 读写题(本题共分两节, 共6分)

How do you spend your free time? Playing sports or seeing movies? Do you want to live a different after-school life? How about trying some interesting activities about intangible cultural heritage(非物质文化遗产)? Here are four examples for you to try.

Li Chenxi, an 11-year-old girl, is at a primary school which brings a variety of traditional Chinese

cultural courses to enrich students' lives. Li began to learn Tie-dye(扎染) in after-school activities. She can make toys and clothes after learning for more than a year. "In the past, I had too much homework to do. But now I can do what I want to do in my free time. I enjoy it." she said.

It is on Saturday afternoon. A group of children are following Zhu Wei to play Tai chi in the city park. Zhu is a traditional Chinese medicine doctor who researches Tai chi for many years. These children are very interested in Tai chi and they think it helps them keep healthy and study better.

When Antoine, a foreign student, first watched the dragon dance, he was surprised and could not wait to join in it. In 2015, Antoine built the first international student dragon dance team in his school. Now the team has about 100 students from different countries.

Chloe from Canada is a paper-cutting lover. Every Sunday, she learns paper-cutting from Mrs. Liu. The girl can easily cut butterflies, horses, flowers and so on. Last weekend, Chloe made a set of paper-cutting works of 12 Animals Signs of Chinese Zodiac(十二生肖). She felt excited to see them shown on the school wall.

第一节 阅读短文, 根据语篇内容, 在方框内的缩写文章中, 填入与短文意思最符合的单词, 每空一词(本题共6小题, 每小题0.5分, 共3分)

Four examples about _____ 45 _____ some interesting activities	
Li Chenxi, a primary student	She is interested in Tie-dye. She can make toys and clothes after learning for _____ 46 _____ a year.
Zhu Wei, a _____ 47 _____	A group of children are following him to _____ 48 _____ Tai chi in the park.
Antoine, a foreign student	He built the first international student dragon dance team in his school with members from different _____ 49 _____.
Chloe, a paper-cutting lover	Her paper-cutting works of 12 Animals Signs of Chinese Zodiac are _____ 50 _____ on the school wall.

第二节 阅读短文, 根据语篇内容, 回答问题(本题共3小题, 每小题1分, 共3分)

51. Where does Li Chenxi learn Tie-dye?

52. What do the students of Zhu Wei think of Tai chi?

53. Do people in the passage enjoy the intangible cultural heritage activities?

V. 阅读填空题(本题共分两节, 共11分)

第一节 语法填空题(本题共11小题, 每小题0.5分, 共5.5分)
阅读短文, 按照句子的语法和上下文连贯的要求, 在空白处填入适当的词或用括号中所给的词的正确形式填空。每空不超过两个词。

Wang Jibing, a food delivery(快递) rider, had a bad experience because _____ 54 _____ the wrong address left by a customer. He searched three buildings and climbed 18 floors before he managed _____ 55 _____ (pass) the food to the customer, who rudely scolded(责备) him for arriving late. Wang was sad. As _____ 56 _____ husband and father of three children, who supports his family, he didn't explain too much but say "sorry".

