

2018年安徽省教师公开招聘考试《英语》真题及答案

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一、单项选择题：本大题共 50 个小题，每小题 1 分。共 50 分。下列每题给出的四个选项中只有一个选项是最符合题目要求的。请在“答题卡”上将所选项的字母涂黑。

1

The man in the corner confessed to _____ a lie to the manager of the company.

- A、 have told
- B、 be told
- C、 being told
- D、 having told

2

Although Anne is happy with her success, she wonders _____ will happen to her private life.

- A、 that
- B、 this
- C、 it
- D、 what

3

I have heard both teachers and students _____ well of him.

- A、 to speak
- B、 spoken
- C、 to have spoken
- D、 speak

4

I'll never forget _____ you for the first time.

- A、 to meet
- B、 meeting
- C、 to have met
- D、 having to be meeting

5

As early as 1647 Ohio made a decision that free, tax-supported schools must be established in every town _____ 50 households to go to school.

- A、 having
- B、 to have
- C、 to have hold
- D、 having hold

6

The house was very quiet, _____ as it was on the side of a mountain.

- A、 isolated

- B、isolating
- C、being isolated
- D、having been isolated

7

A person's calorie requirements vary _____ his life.

- A、across
- B、throughout
- C、over
- D、within

8

The committee is totally opposed _____ any changes being made in the plans.

- A、of
- B、on
- C、to
- D、against

9

This programme will examine the writer's books in detail, _____ an introduction to her life.

- A、following
- B、having followed
- C、being followed
- D、to be followed

10

This kind of glasses manufactured by experienced craftsmen _____ comfortably.

- A、is worn
- B、wears
- C、wearing
- D、are worn

11

The mere fact _____ most people believe nuclear war would be mad does not mean that it will not occur.

- A、that
- B、which
- C、what
- D、whose

12

Careful surveys have indicated that as many as 50 percent of patients do not take drugs directed _____.

- A、like
- B、so
- C、which
- D、as

13

Your hair wants _____. You'd better have it done tomorrow.

- A、cut

- B、 to cut
- C、 cutting
- D、 being cut

14

People appreciate _____ with him because he has a good sense of humor.

- A、 to work
- B、 to have worked
- C、 working
- D、 having worked

15

Sometimes children have trouble _____ fact from fiction and may believe that such things actually exist.

- A、 to separate
- B、 separating
- C、 for separating
- D、 of separating

16

The old man had three sons, all of _____ served in the army during the war.

- A、 them
- B、 that
- C、 which
- D、 whom

17

_____ that my head had cleared, my brain was also beginning to work much better.

- A、 For
- B、 Now
- C、 Since
- D、 Despite

18

Not that John doesn't want to help you, _____ it's beyond his power.

- A、 but that
- B、 for that
- C、 and that
- D、 in that

19

My train arrives in New York at eight o'clock tonight. The plane I would like to take from there _____ by then.

- A、 would leave
- B、 will have left
- C、 has left
- D、 had left

20

I don't mind _____ the decision as long as it is not too late.

- A、 you to delay making

- B、 your delaying making
- C、 your delaying to make
- D、 you delay to make

21

_____ before we depart the day aftertomorrow, we should have a wonderful dinner party.

- A、 Had they arrived
- B、 Were they arriving
- C、 Would they arrive
- D、 Were they to arrive

22

A thief who broke into a church was caught because traces of wax, found on his clothes, _____ from the sort of candles used only in churches.

- A、 had come
- B、 coming
- C、 come
- D、 that come

23

Until then, his family _____ from him for six months.

- A、 didn't hear
- B、 hasn't been hearing
- C、 hasn't heard
- D、 hadn't heard

24

_____ is known to the world, Mark Twain is a great American writer.

- A、 That
- B、 Which
- C、 As
- D、 It

25

_____ difficulties we may come across, we' ll help one another to overcome them.

- A、 Wherever
- B、 Whatever
- C、 However
- D、 Whenever

26

In some countries, _____ is called equality does not really mean equal rights for all people.

- A、 which
- B、 what
- C、 that
- D、 one

27

Her uncle's health has greatly improved _____ he stopped smoking.

- A、 before
- B、 since

C、 when

D、 while

28

They decided to chase the cow away _____ it did more damage.

A、 although

B、 before

C、 until

D、 unless

29

_____ he does get annoyed with hersometimes.

A、 As he likes her much

B、 Although much he likes her

C、 Much as he likes her

D、 Much although he likes her

30

Although he knew little about the largeamount of work done in the field, he succeeded

_____ other morewell-informed experimenters failed.

A、 which

B、 that

C、 what

D、 where

31

You will see this product _____ wherever you go.

A、 advertised

B、 advertising

C、 advertise

D、 to be advertised

32

This crop has similar quantities to theprevious one, _____ both wind-resistant and adapted to the same type of soil.

A、 being

B、 been

C、 to be

D、 having been

33

We regret to inform you that thematerials you ordered are _____.

A、 out of work

B、 out of reach

C、 out of stock

D、 out of practice

34

Children are very curious _____.

A、 at heart

B、 on purpose

C、 in person

D、 by nature

35

In recent years much more emphasis has been put _____ developing the students' productive skills.

A、 onto

B、 over

C、 in

D、 on

36

The older New England villages have changed relatively little _____ a gas station or two in recent decades.

A、 except for

B、 except

C、 in addition to

D、 besides

37

Finding a job in such a big company has always been _____ his wildest dreams.

A、 under

B、 above

C、 over

D、 beyond

38

We take our skin for granted until it is burned _____ repair.

A、 beyond

B、 for

C、 without

D、 under

39

Anne couldn't concentrate _____ what she was doing while her family were watching TV.

A、 to

B、 on

C、 for

D、 in

40

We love peace, yet we are not the kind of people to yield _____ any military threat.

A、 up

B、 to

C、 in

D、 at

41

When I _____, the party started.

A、 seated

B、 was seating

C、 was seated

D、 had seated

42

This experiment ought to _____ lastweek.

A、 be done

B、 have been done

C、 have done

D、 do

43

Hamlet is just an _____ characterin the novel.

A、 imaginative

B、 imagined

C、 imaginary

D、 imaginable

44

The teacher _____ his lesson withpictures.

A、 illustrated

B、 explained

C、 illustration

D、 illuminated

45

_____ we shall bend this material intoa ring is not yet decided.

A、 Which

B、 Where

C、 Why

D、 Who

46

We can assign the work _____ isreliable.

A、 to whoever

B、 to who

C、 to whom

D、 who

47

When it was time for our ticket to be _____, I couldn't find mine.

A、 controlled

B、 bought

C、 checked

D、 overlooked

48

Some states have an income tax _____ tothat of the federal government.

A、 same

B、 similar

C、 alike

D、 likely

49

A similar wrong idea is that fish and ice cream when _____ at the same time form a poisonous combination.

- A、 eating
- B、 being eaten
- C、 eaten
- D、 to be eaten

50

All things _____, the planned trip will have to be called off.

- A、 considered
- B、 be considered
- C、 considering
- D、 having considered

二、完形填空(共 20 小题, 每小题 0.5 分, 满分 10 分)阅读以下短文, 从短文后每小
题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中。选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

51

根据以下材料, 回答{TSE}题

In a telephone survey of more than 2,000 adults, 21% said they believed the sun revolved (旋转) around the earth. An 51 7% did not know which revolved around 52. I have no doubt that 53 all of these people were 54 in school that the earth revolves around the sun: 55 may even have written it 56 a test. But they never 57 their incorrect mental models of planetary (行星的) 58 because their everyday observations didn't support 59 their teachers told them: People see the sun "moving" 60 the sky as morning turns to night, and the earth seems stationary (静止的) 61 that is happening.

Students can learn the right answers 62 heart in class, and yet never combined them 63 their working models of the world. The objectively correct answer the professor accepts and the 64 personal understanding of the world can 65 side by side, each unaffected by the other.

Outside of class, the students like to see the 66 model because it has always worked well 67 that circumstance. Unless professors address 68 errors in students' personal models of the world, students are not 69 to replace them with 70 one.

{TS}

- A、 excessive
- B、 extra
- C、 additional
- D、 added

52

- A、 what
- B、 which
- C、 that
- D、 other

53

- A、 virtually
- B、 remarkably

- C、ideally
- D、preferably

54

- A、learned
- B、suggested
- C、taught
- D、advised

55

- A、those
- B、these
- C、who
- D、they

56

- A、on
- B、with
- C、under
- D、for

57

- A、formed
- B、altered
- C、believed
- D、thought

58

- A、operation
- B、position
- C、motion
- D、location

59

- A、how
- B、which
- C、that
- D、what

60

- A、around
- B、across
- C、on
- D、above

61

- A、since
- B、so
- C、while
- D、for

62

- A、to

- B、by
- C、in
- D、with

63

- A、with
- B、into
- C、to
- D、along

64

- A、adult's
- B、teacher's
- C、scientist's
- D、student's

65

- A、exist
- B、occur
- C、survive
- D、maintain

66

- A、private
- B、individual
- C、personal
- D、own

67

- A、in
- B、with
- C、on
- D、for

68

- A、general
- B、natural
- C、similar
- D、specific

69

- A、obliged
- B、likely
- C、probable
- D、partial

70

- A、perfect
- B、better
- C、reasonable
- D、correct

三、阅读理解题：本大题共 20 个小题。每小题 0.5 分，共 10 分。下列每题给出的四个选项中只有一个选项是最符合题目要求的，请在“答题卡”上将所选项的字母涂黑。

71

根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

The Chinese have used a method called acupuncture(针灸) to perform operations for about 4,000 years without putting the patient to sleep. This involves placing flexible needles (针) into certain parts of the body. The needles used are available in a number of stores in China and everyone may buy them.

To learn how to use needle takes about one month of training. But to be skillful requires greater time. The person who performs the acupuncture knows how to put in the needles so the needles themselves are not painful. This person also knows where to place the needles so the patient feels no pain in the area where the operation is to be performed. The needles are not necessarily inserted near the place where the pain is to be prevented. In the past, a particular operation might require 25 or more needles placed in various parts of the body. But now this operation requires only 3 or 4 needles.

Today the Chinese doctors are trying to learn more about acupuncture. They are trying to develop a convincing theory to explain how the needles work in preventing pain, or why a needle in the wrist, for example, would prevent the pain in the area of the mouth.

A patient who needs an operation is given a choice between having acupuncture or having one of the chemicals used for putting him to sleep. It has been estimated that over half of the patients choose acupuncture because there is no sickness after the operation whereas (然而, 反之) the chemical may make the patient sick for a few hours or a day.

{TS} Acupuncture is _____.

- A、 a medical operation
- B、 a medical needle
- C、 a medical technique
- D、 a medical machine

72

Which statement is not true of the performer of acupuncture?

- A、 He knows where to place the needles without pain.
- B、 He knows where the operation is to be performed.
- C、 He knows how to perform the operation to cure the patient.
- D、 He knows how to use the needles in an operation.

73

To learn how to use the needles, it takes a person _____

- A、 several months
- B、 a couple of weeks
- C、 a life time
- D、 almost one month

74

It can be learned from the passage that _____

- A、 the person performing the acupuncture knows a lot about the making of needles
- B、 an operation now needs fewer needles than in the past

- C. acupuncture has existed in China for as long as 2,000 years
- D. few patients prefer acupuncture to chemicals

75

Which is implied but NOT stated in the passage?

- A. The Chinese mainly use acupuncture to cure strange disease.
- B. The Chinese are learning to be more skillful and efficient in acupuncture.
- C. The Chinese have spread acupuncture all over the world.
- D. Most Chinese patients prefer acupuncture to chemicals in curing diseases.

76

根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Laziness is a sin, everyone knows that. We have probably all had lectures pointing out that laziness is immoral, that it is wasteful, and that lazy people will never amount to anything in life. But laziness can be more harmful than that, and it is often caused by more complex reasons than simple wish to avoid work. Some people who appear to be lazy are suffering from much more serious problems. They may be so distrustful of their fellow workers that they are unable to join in any group task for fear of ridicule or fear of having their ideas stolen. These people who seem lazy may be paralyzed by a fear of failure that prevents fruitful work. Or other sorts of fantasies (幻想) may prevent work; some people are so busy planning, sometimes planning great deals or fantastic achievements that they are unable to deal with whatever "lesser" work is on hand. Still other people are not avoiding work; strictly speaking, they are merely procrastinating--rescheduling their day.

Laziness can actually be helpful. Like procrastinators (拖延者), some people may look lazy when they are really thinking, planning, contemplating (沉思), researching. We should all remember that great scientific discoveries occurred by chance. Newton wasn't working in the orchard when the apple hit him and he devised the theory of gravity. All of us would like to have someone "lazy" were caused by the worker's taking time to check each step of his work and to do his job right. And sometimes, being lazy that is, taking time off for a rest is good for the overworked students or executive.

Taking a rest can be particularly helpful to the athlete who is trying too hard or the doctor who's simply working himself overtime too many evenings at the clinic. So be careful when you are tempted to call someone lazy. That person may be thinking, resting, and planning his or her next book.

{TS} The main idea of this passage is that _____.

- A. laziness is a moral sin
- B. there are advantages and disadvantages in being lazy
- C. laziness is the sign of deep-seated emotional problems
- D. lazy people do more careful work

77

We can learn from the passage that _____.

- A. laziness is a disease
- B. laziness is more beneficial than harmful
- C. a good definition of laziness is emotional illness
- D. some people appear lazy because they are insecure

78

Which of the following conclusions does the passage support?

- A、 Most of the time laziness is a virtue.
- B、 Most assembly workers are lazy.
- C、 The word "laziness" is sometimes applied incorrectly.
- D、 Most insecure people are lazy.

79

The author's tone of writing the last paragraph is _____.

- A、 factual
- B、 serious
- C、 satirical
- D、 humorous

80

As used in the passage, the word "devised" (Sentence 4, Para 2) means

- A、 understood
- B、 wrote
- C、 formulated
- D、 Proved

81

根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

Every day 25 million U.S. children ride school buses. The safety record for these buses is much better than for passenger cars; but nevertheless, about 10 children are killed each year riding on large school buses, and nearly four times that number are killed outside buses in the loading zones. By and large, however, the nation's school children are transported to and from school safely.

Even though the number of school bus casualties (伤亡事故) is not large, the safety of children is always of intense public concern. While everyone wants to see children transported safely, people are divided about what needs to be done particularly whether seat belts should be mandatory (强制).

Proponents of seat belts on school buses--many of them parents and medical organizations argue that seat belts are necessary not only to reduce fatality and injury, but also to teach children lessons about the importance of using them routinely in any moving vehicle. A side benefit, they point out, is that seat belts help keep children in their seats, away from the bus driver.

Opponents of seat belt installation suggest that children are already well protected by the school buses that adhere to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) safety requirements set in 1977. They also believe that many children won't wear seat belts anyway and that may damage the belts or use them as weapons to hurt other children.

A new Research Council report on school bus safety suggests that there are alternate safety devices and procedures that may be more effective and less expensive. For example, the study committee suggested that raising seat backs four inches may have the same safety effectiveness as seat belts.

The report sponsored by the Department of Transportation at the request of Congress, reviews seat belts extensively while taking a broader look at safety in and around school buses.

{TS} Each year, children killed outside buses in the loading zones, are about _____.

- A、 10
- B、 40
- C、 30
- D、 50

82

According to the passage, the "school bus" is _____.

- A、 the bus offered by the school
- B、 the bus that has no difference from the public bus
- C、 the bus that is driven by the students
- D、 the bus that is not safe

83

According to the passage, who has the greatest degree of control of the school buses "safety"?

- A、 A new Research Council.
- B、 The Department of Transportation.
- C、 The Medical Organization.
- D、 National Highway Traffic Safety Administration

84

It may be inferred from this passage that _____.

- A、 many of the opponents (反对者) of seat belt installation are parents and officials of the Department of Transportation
- B、 proposals of seat belts on school buses would be seriously considered
- C、 an alternate safety device raising seat backs four inches may be taken into consideration
- D、 The Department of Transportation may either take the idea of seat belts or other measures when it reviews the whole situation

85

The title below which best expresses the idea of the passage is _____.

- A、 Making School Buses Even Safer for Children
- B、 Seat Belts Needed on School Buses
- C、 Alternate Safety Devices and Procedures
- D、 Safety in and around School Buses

86

根据以下材料，回答{TSE}题

I had always known that the Chinese New Year was different from our own but otherwise assumed that the way we Europeans divided up the year was something in common. Quite recently, though, I found out that there used to be some pretty dramatic differences. During the Middle Ages, the official start of the year varied enormously within Europe. In Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Germany it began on Christmas Day, whereas it started on the 1st March in Venice and the 21st in England. In Rome, it was at one time the 25th January but then changed to the 25th March. In Russia the new year coincided with the spring equinox (春分).

If this isn't complicated enough the French used to start their official year from Easter day. Easter, as I am sure you all know, is a moveable feast whose complicated calculation is quite a mystery to me. However, this French style of working out the beginning of the year led to some years being as short as three hundred days while others could stretch to four hundred with two spring times with one at each end!

With all these different dating systems in operation you can imagine the enormous potential for confusion. This can create headaches for students engaged in studying the period from original documents as they can actually find somebody's death being recorded months before they are married and battles still being fought weeks after a peace agreement had been signed! It would all depend on where the events had been recorded. As an actual example the student could easily get muddled (糊涂的) over the date of the famous trial of the Knights Templar in Paris. According to records this long and complex trial ended in 1313 as the New Year didn't officially start until the 7th April. Fortunately for all of us these differences were eventually solved. In December 1564 the French decided to start the New Year from the 1st January. The Russians adopted this new style of dating in 1725 and the English a further twenty-seven years later.

{TS} The writer _____.

- A、 had always known about the dating systems
- B、 knew Europeans varied in their dating systems
- C、 had just found out about the Chinese New Year
- D、 had been forced to revise his opinion

87

What used to be the most common start of the official year?

- A、 Christmas Day.
- B、 The Spring equinox.
- C、 1st January.
- D、 25th March,

88

What was a feature of the French official year?

- A、 It could have two Easters.
- B、 It could vary in length.
- C、 It could be shorter than three hundred days.
- D、 It often had two summers.

89

Why do students sometimes get confused?

- A、 Documents are inaccurate.
- B、 Trials used to be long and complicated.
- C、 Events appear illogical.
- D、 Because the New Year started on April 7th.

90

The system for the new year starting on January 1st _____

- A、 was immediately adopted by the English
- B、 was adopted by the Russians a century before the French
- C、 was accepted by the French
- D、 was adopted by the English in 1750

答案解析

1、D	2、D	3、D	4、B	5、A
6、A	7、B	8、C	9、A	10、B
11、A	12、D	13、C	14、C	15、B
16、D	17、B	18、A	19、B	20、B
21、D	22、A	23、D	24、C	25、B
26、B	27、B	28、B	29、C	30、D
31、A	32、A	33、C	34、D	35、D
36、A	37、D	38、A	39、B	40、B
41、C	42、B	43、C	44、A	45、B
46、A	47、C	48、B	49、C	50、A
51、C	52、B	53、A	54、C	55、D
56、A	57、B	58、C	59、D	60、B
61、C	62、B	63、A	64、D	65、A
66、C	67、A	68、D	69、B	70、D
71、C	72、C	73、D	74、B	75、B
76、B	77、C	78、C	79、D	80、C
81、B	82、A	83、D	84、B	85、A
86、D	87、A	88、B	89、C	90、C

1

考查非谓语动词。句意为“角落里的那个男人承认他对公司的经理撒了谎”。Confess to 中的 to 是介词而不是不定式符号，后面必须接动名词(短语)作宾语；且 the man 与 tell 之间为主动关系，故选 D。

2

考查宾语从句。句意为“虽然安妮对她的成功感到开心，但她想知道她的私生活中会发生什么事”。that 引导宾语从句时不能充当句子成分，故排除 A。this 和 it 都不可用作连接词，故排除 B、C。what 引导宾语从句，作 wonder 的宾语，what 在宾语从句中作主语。故选 D。

3

考查习惯用法。在动词 feel, hear, see, watch, notice, observe, let, have, make 等后常接不带 to 的不定式作宾语补足语。hear sb. do sth. 意为“听到某人做某事”，跟动词原形表示主动。句意为“我听到老师和同学们都夸他”。故选 D。

4

考查固定搭配。forget to do sth. “忘记去做某事”，forget doing sth. “忘记做过某事”。结合句意“我永远不会忘记第一次和你见面的情形”可知，B 项正确。

5

考查非谓语动词。句意为“早在 1647 年，俄亥俄州就做出决定，在拥有 50 户以上居民的每一个城镇都必须建立免费的由税收维持的学校”。句中的 every town having 50 households or more 为现在分词短语作后置定语，修饰 every town，相当于定语从句 every town which has 50 households or more。

6

考查非谓语动词。当连词 as 引导状语从句时，从句经常采用倒装语序，将表语、动词原形或状语提到 as 前面。可实现倒装的状语从句包括让步、原因、方式和比较等四种类型。本题中 as 引导的是原因状语从句，句意为“这座房子很安静，因为它被孤立在山边”。后半句中的主语 it 指代主句中的 house。分析它和 isolate 的关系，应用过去分词形式。该题中表语 isolated 被前置，可还原为“as it was isolated on the side of a mountain”。

7

考查介词辨析。**across**“穿过，横穿”，**throughout**“贯穿，遍及”，**over**“在.....的上方，越过”，**within**“在.....之内，在.....里面”。句意为“人一生中卡路里的需求是不同的”。**Throughoutone's life** 意为“在某人一生中，终生”，符合题意，故答案为 B。

8

考查习惯搭配。**be opposed to** 表示“反对”。句意为“委员会全体反对该计划有任何改变”。故选 C。

9

考查非谓语动词。分析句子成分可知，后半句作伴随状语，**follow** 的逻辑主语是句子的主语 **programme**，其宾语是 **an introduction**，所以用现在分词(短语)形式表示主动，C、D 项应排除；这里表示的是伴随，不表示时间的先后，不用完成式，故选 A。

10

考查主动语态表示被动含义。当不及物动词与副词连用表示主语的特征的时候。使用主动语态表示被动含义。本句中的动词 **wear** 与副词 **comfortably** 连用表示这种眼镜的特点。句意为“这种由经验丰富的制造商生产的眼镜带起来很舒服”。故 B 正确。

11

考查同位语从句。句意为“大多数人认为核战争是疯狂的，但这并不意味着核战争就不会爆发”。本题“**most people believe nuclear war wouldbe mad**”部分是同位语从句，对 **fact** 的内容进行阐释说明：从句意义完整，连接词在从句中不充当任何成分，所以用 **that** 引导。**which** 不可引导同位语从句；**what** 和 **whose** 在引导从句时在句子充当成分。选项 B、C、D 均可排除。正确答案为 A。

12

考查 **as** 引导方式状语从句。在 **as** 引导的方式状语从句中，尤其含有 **be** 时，常常会省略一部分，而保留其主要成分，如分词或形容词。句中“**take drugsas directed**”为“**take drugs as they are directed**”的省略形式。句意为“详细调查表明，多达百分之五十的病人没有按照医嘱服药”。

13

考查主动形式表示被动含义。在 **want, need, require, deserve, bear** 等词后面，动名词用主动形式表被动含义，其含义相当于动词不定式的被动形式。本句中的 **want cutting** 相当于 **want to be cut**。意思是“你的头发需要剪了”。故 C 项正确。

14

考查 **appreciate** 的用法。**appreciate** 后面用动名词作宾语。句意为“因为他很幽默，人们都喜欢和他一起工作”。本句说的现在的客观状态，不用完成时，D 项排除，故选 C。

15

考查固定搭配。**Have trouble in doing sth.** 表示“做某事有困难”，其中的介词 **in** 可以省略。句意为“有时候孩子们很难把现实与虚构区别开来，可能认为那样的事真的存在”。故选 B。

16

考查“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句。首先，两个分句之间没有连词，所以该句是非限制性定语从句，排除 A、B 选项。**of whom** 只能指人，**of which** 只能指物。本句先行词是 **three sons**，所以用 **of whom** 引导。句意为“这位老人有三个儿子，他们都在战争期间当了兵”。

17

考查连词。句意为“既然我头脑清醒了，我的大脑也开始能更好地工作了”。**now that**“既然”，引导原因状语从句，相当于 **since**。如选 **since**，要去掉后面的 **mat**。**for** 表示原因时为并列连词，引导的不是从句。**despite**“尽管”，与句意不符。故答案为 B。

18

考查固定句型。not that..., but that...是用 not..., but...连接两个 that 从句, 可以看作是 It is not that..., but that...的省略, 意思是“不是……, 而是……”。句意为“不是约翰不想帮你, 而是这已经超出了他的能力范围”。

19

考查时态。本题的关键词是 by, 该词常常与完成时连用, 如果后接过去的时间, 就用过去完成时; 如果后接现在的时间, 就用现在完成时; 如果后接将来的时间, 就用将来完成时。本句意为“我乘坐的火车在今晚八点到达纽约。那时。我要乘坐的飞机将已经起飞离开了”。第二句的 then 指的就是今晚八点, 这是一个将来的时间, 所以与将来完成时连用。故选 B。

20

考查动名词作宾语。句意为“只要不是太晚, 我不介意你延期做决定”。mind 和 delay 两个词后面跟动名词作宾语。mind sb. / sb. 's doingsth. “介意某人做某事”, delay doing sth. “延迟做某事”。故选 B。

21

考查虚拟语气。句意为“如果后天他们在我们离开前到了的话, 我们就举行一个盛大的派对”。根据时间状语 the day after tomorrow 可知这是与将来事实相反的虚拟语气, 并且省略了 if。主句谓语用 would / should / could / might + 动词原形。从句谓语用动词过去式或 should+动词原形或 were+动词不定式。若省略 if, 则要将从句谓语中的 were 或 should 移至主语之前, 构成省略倒装。此处从句完整形式为“if they were to arrive before we depart the day after tomorrow”。故选 D。

22

考查时态。句意为“一个闯入教堂的小偷被抓了, 因为在他衣服上发现的蜡迹来自只有教堂使用的一种蜡烛”。该句是由 because 引导的原因状语从句。主语中包含定语从句“who broke into a church”, 从句中的“found on his clothes”为插入语, 只起到修饰 traces of wax 的作用。为了使 because 所引导的句子成分完整, 要选择谓语动词。主句为一般过去时, 从句动作发生在主句之前, 用过去完成时。故选 A。

23

考查时态。句意为“直到那时, 他的家人已经有六个月没有收到他的信了”。then 是过去的时间, until then 表示没有收到信这个动作是在 then 之前, 应该使用过去完成时, 答案为 D。

24

考查非限制性定语从句。as 作关系代词置于句首引导非限制性定语从句, 修饰后面的主句, 表示“(正)如……, 像……”。句意为“众所周知, 马克·吐温是一位伟大的美国作家”。that 不能引导非限制性定语从句; which 引导非限制性定语从句时一般用于句中; 若用 it 作形式主语的话后面则要加 that, 即 It is known to the world that...。故选 C。

25

考查从属连词。wherever“无论哪里”, whatever“无论什么”, however“无论如何”, whenever“无论何时”。结合句意“无论我们遇到什么困难, 我们都会互相帮助克服这些困难”, 选 B。

26

考查主语从句。句意为“在某些国家, 所谓的平等并不真正意味着所有人都拥有平等的权利”。由题干可知句子“_____ is called equality”是整个句子的主语, 且此句本身也缺少主语, 因此空格处的词既要引导主语从句还要充当从句的主语, 只能是选项中的 what。which 不能在从句中充当主语; that 在主语从句中不充当任何成分; one 不能起连接的作用。故选 B。

27

考查连词辨析。**before**“在……之前”，**since**“自从”，**when**“当……时”，**while**“当……的时候；虽然；然而”。根据句意“自从戒烟以来，她叔叔的健康已经有了很大的改善”可知，只有 **since** 符合题意。故选 B。

28

考查连词辨析。**although**“尽管，虽然”，**before**“在……之前，趁着……”，**until**“在……以前；直到……时”，**unless**“除非，如果不”。根据句意“趁这头奶牛还没来得及对此造成更大的损害，他们决定将它赶走”可知，只有 **before** 符合题意。故选 B。

29

考查让步状语从句。句意为“虽然他很喜欢她，但有时候也会对她生气”。**as** 表示“虽然，尽管”，引导让步状语从句时一般用倒装，要将表语或状语提前，结构是：名词 / 形容词 / 副词 / 分词 / 动词 + **as** + 主语 + 谓语。这类倒装的让步状语从句也可以用 **though** 来引导，但不能用 **although** 来引导。

30

考查地点状语从句。句意为“尽管他对此领域的大量工作还不太了解，但他在那些更为熟练的实验者失败的领域取得了胜利”。**succeed** 是不及物动词，不可接宾语，后接 **where** 引导的地点状语从句，故选 D。

31

考查非谓语动词。句意为“无论你走到哪里，都可看到为这个产品所做的广告”。**see** 为感官动词，后面用过去分词形式 **advertised** 作宾语补足语，表示已经完成的被动意义。

32

考查非谓语动词。句意为“这种农作物和先前的那种农作物特性相似，既抗倒伏，又适于同一种土壤”。根据语境判断此处使用非谓语动词作伴随状语。不定式作状语时表示目的，分词作状语时表示时间、原因、方式、结果、条件和伴随情况等。**be** 动词和其逻辑主语 **this crop** 是主动关系，所以用现在分词作伴随状语。

33

考查介词短语辨析。**out of work**“失业”，**out of reach**“够不到”，**out of stock**“缺货”，**out of practice**“久不练习；荒疏”。根据句意“很遗憾地通知您，您预订的材料缺货了”，选 C。

34

考查介词短语辨析。**at heart**“内心里，本质上”，**on purpose**“故意地”，**in person**“亲自”，**by nature**“天生地”。根据句意“孩子天生好奇”，选 D。

35

考查固定搭配。**put emphasis on** 表示“把重点放在；着重于；强调”。句意为“近年来更注重对学生的技能培养”。

36

考查词义辨析。句意为“除了近几十年修建了一两个加油站以外，古老的新英格兰村庄几乎没有什么变化”。**except for** 和 **except** 都可表示“除……以外”，但前者指从整体中除去一个细节、一个方面，用于不同类事物之间的关系；后者着重“排除在外”“除去，不包括”，指在同类的整体中除去一个部分。常同 **nothing**, **all**, **none**, **nobody**, **any** 等不定代词以及 **every** 连用，如 **You Call have any of the cakes except this one.**。**in addition to** 和 **besides** 都表示“除……之外(还)”，着重“另外还有”。A 项最符合题意。

37

考查介词辨析。**under**“在……之下”，**above**“在……上面”，**over**“超过，大于”，**beyond**“超出”。句意为“在这么大的公司找工作一直是他无法想象的”。**Beyond one's wildest dreams**“做梦都没想到，大大超出希望”。故选 D。

38

考查介词辨析。beyond“超出”，for“因为，为了”，without“没有，无”，under“在……之下”。句意为“直到皮肤被烧伤至无法修复，我们才予以重视”。beyond repair“无法修复”。故选 A。

39

考查固定搭配。Concentrate on 意为“集中注意力于，专心致志于”。句意为“她家人正在看电视，安妮不能集中注意力在自己正在做的事情上”。

40

考查习惯搭配。句意“虽然我们热爱和平，但是我们不会屈服于任何军事威胁”。yield 当“屈服，让步，投降”讲时是不及物动词，与介词 to 连用，意为“屈服于，投降”，B 项为正确答案。yield 与 up 连用时，意为“放弃(让渡)”；yield 当动词讲时没有与介词 in 或 at 的搭配。

41

考查 seat 的用法。seat 作动词讲时，意思是“使……就座”，只用作及物动词，所以它的后面必须要用宾语，或用其过去分词形式，其结构有两种：seat oneself / be seated。句意为“我一坐下，宴会就开始了”。故选 C。

42

考查 ought to 的用法。根据时间状语 lastweek 可知，此处是在谈论过去的情况。“ought to+have+过去分词”表示过去应做某事而实际未做。此处应该是实验“被做”，所以用 have been done。句意为“这个实验本应在上周做(实际上未做)”。“ought to+动词原形”用于谈论现在或将来的情况。

43

考查形近词辨析。imaginative“富有想象力的”，imagined 为动词 imagine 的过去式，imaginary“想象的；虚构的”，imaginable“可想象的；可能的”。句意为“哈姆雷特只是小说中虚构的一个人物”。故 C 项正确。

44

考查词义辨析。illustrate“(用图、实例等)说明；图解”，explain“说明，解释”，illustration 为名词。illuminate“阐明，说明”。句意为“这位教师用图片来讲解课文”。故 A 项正确。

45

考查主语从句。句意为“我们将在何处把这种材料弯成环形，还未决定”。由题干可知句子“we shall bend this material into aring”是整个句子的主语，且此句本身缺少地点状语，所以空格处用连接副词引导主语从句，只能是选项中的 where。which 和 who 是连接代词，why 是连接副词，但表示原因，与句意不符。故选 B。

46

考查宾语从句。assign 的基本意思是“分配，交给”，指把房屋、土地、工作任务等分配给某人，是及物动词，一般后接双宾语，其间接宾语可转化为介词 to 的宾语，即 assign sth. to sb.。这里要用连接词充当介词 to 的宾语，同时在从句中充当主语，结合句意“我们可以把这项任务交给任何靠得住的人”，所以用 whoever，相当于 anyone who。

47

考查动词辨析。control“控制”，buy“买”，check“检查”，overlook“忽视”。根据句意“当轮到我们检票时，我找不到我的票了”可知，C 项正确。

48

考查形容词辨析。句意为“一些州有与联邦政府类似的所得税”。代词 that 指 an income tax。Similar to“与……类似的”，形容词短语作后置定语，相当于定语从句 which is similar to that of the federal government。same 意为“同样，一样”，likely to 意为“可能的”，均与句意不符。alike 为表语形容词，只作表语。故选 B。

49

考查非谓语动词。句意为“还有一种类似的错误观点是，同时吃鱼和冰淇淋会形成一种有毒的化合物”。该句是由 **that** 引导的表语从句，从句中又包括状语从句“**when_____at the same time**”。不定式作状语表示目的，过去分词和 **-ing** 分词作状语可以表示时间、原因、条件、让步、方式或伴随情况等，相当于一个状语从句，有时过去分词前可加连词用来强调。**eat** 与主语 **fish and ice cream** 之间是被动关系，所以用过去分词作状语。排除 **A、D**；**being eaten** 强调这个动作正在发生，而本句不表示动作正在进行，故排除。正确答案为 **C**。

50

考查独立主格结构。句意为“考虑到所有事情，计划好的旅行不得不取消了”。分析句子成分可知，“**All things_____**”的逻辑主语是 **things**，而整个句子的主语是 **trip**，所以该成分是分词的独立主格结构。在句中作条件状语。相当于条件状语从句。**all things** 与 **consider** 之间为被动关系，故用过去分词 **considered**。“**All things considered**”相当于“**if all things are considered**”。

51

考查形容词辨析。四个选项都有“额外”的意思，但各有偏重。**excessive** 重在表达“过量、超过正常的部分”，**extra** 表示“在一类事物之外的额外部分”，**additional**“另外的”，**added**“外加的”。只有 **C** 项符合题意，句意为“另外有 7% 的人不知道是谁绕着谁转”。

52

考查关系代词。如上题所述，句中已有 **which** 指代上文中提到的 **the sun** 和 **the earth** 中的一个。故此处用 **which** 指代其中一个，表达“不知谁绕着谁转”的意思。故选 **B**。

53

考查副词辨析。句意为“——这些人在学校都被——地球绕着太阳转，对此我毫不怀疑。”**virtually**“实际上”，**remarkably**“显著地”，**ideally**“理想地”，**preferably**“更适宜地”。只有 **A** 项符合句意。

54

考查动词辨析。**learned**“被学”，**suggested**“被建议”，**taught**“被教”，**advised**“被建议”。根据句意“实际上，这些人在学校都被教过地球绕着太阳转”，可知选 **C**。

55

考查代词。承接上句，此处用 **they** 代替上句中所提到的 **all of these people**，且在句中做主语。故选 **D**。

56

考查习惯搭配。**on a test** 意为“在考试中”。句意为“他们甚至在考试中写过”。故选 **A**。

57

考查动词辨析。**form**“形成”，**alter**“更改”，**believe**“相信”，**think**“认为”。由句中“**incorrect mental models**”可获得提示，不正确的思维模式应该得到更正。故选 **B**。

58

考查名词辨析。**operation**“操作”，**position**“位置”，**motion**“运动”，**location**“位置，定位”。**A** 项明显不符合文意。**B** 项 **position** 和的 **D** 项 **location** 都是表示静止位置的词，而行星是在不断运动中的，排除 **B** 和 **D**。只有 **motion** 符合句意，代入句中，表示“他们不肯改变脑海里错误的行星运行模式”。故选 **C**。

59

考查宾语从句。句意为“因为他们每天的观察和老师教得内容不一样”。根据句子可知，引导词在从句中作主语。故选 **what**。

60

考查介词搭配。句意为“人们看到太阳越过天际，因此有了日夜更替”。能和 **sky** 搭配。并体现运动感的介词，选项中只有 **across**。故选 **B**。

61

考查连词。since“自从”，so“所以”，while“当……时”，for“因为”。根据句意“当这一切发生的时候，地球仿佛是静止的”可知，选择 while。

62

考查固定搭配。By heart“用心熟记”，in heart“兴高采烈”，其他选项一般不与 heart 搭配。故选 B。

63

考查习惯搭配。combine sth. with sth. “将某物与某物结合起来”。故选 A。

64

考查文意理解。根据上下文，教授所接受的客观正确的答案应该是和学生对于世界的个人理解并存。故 D 项正确。

65

考查文意理解和动词辨析。如上题所述，此处表示共存。exist“存在”，occur“发生”，survive“存活”，maintain“维持”。故选 A。

66

考查上下文理解和形容词辨析。根据上下文，此处句意为“在课外，学生仍使用他们自己脑中的模式”。private“私人的”；individual“个体的”；personal“个人的”；own“自己的”，前面应有形容词性的人称代词。只有 C 项可以在此表达主观的、个人的想法。且该空与最后一句中的“in students' personal models”相对应，故选 C。

67

考查介词搭配。选项中能和环境 circumstance 搭配的只有介词 in，in that circumstance 表示“在这种情况下”。故选 A。

68

考查形容词辨析。general“一般的，大体的”，natural“自然的”，similar“相似的”，specific“具体的”。句意为“除非教师指出学生世界观模式中的_____错误，否则学生是……”。由此可知，错误应是具体的。故选 D。

69

考查习惯搭配。句意为“除非教师指出学生世界观模式中的具体错误，否则学生是不可能摒弃自己的观点而认可正确观点的”。be obliged to sb. “感谢某人”；be likely to do“可能做”；be probable that“可能”，一般后接句子；be partial to sb. / sth. “钟爱，热爱”。根据句意和搭配可知选择 B 项。

70

考查文意理解。perfect“完美的”，better“较好的”，reasonable“合理的”，correct“正确的”。根据上文可知，学生不可能主动认识到正确的观点，故选 D。

71

细节题。根据第一段中的“The Chinese have used a method called acupuncture (针灸) to help perform operations for about 4,000 years without putting the patient to sleep.”可知，针灸是一种医学技术(method)，用来帮助施行手术(help perform operations)。故选 C。

72

细节题。根据第二段“The person who performs the acupuncture knows how to put in the needles so the needles themselves are not painful. This person also knows where to place the needles so the patient feels no pain in the area where the operation is to be performed.(针灸的医生知道如何扎针，病人不会感到疼；同时知道把针扎在什么位置，病人就不会感觉痛。)”可知，A、B、D 都符合文章的内容。文中并没有提到针灸的医生知道如何进行手术来治好病人。因此只有 C 是错误的。

73

细节题。根据第二段第一句“To learn how to use needles takes about one month of training.”可知学会使用针灸要花费大约一个月的时间训练。故选 D。

74

细节题。A 项中“the making of needles”文中没有提及。根据第二段“In the past, a particular operation might require 25 or more needles placed in various parts of the body. But now this operation requires only 3 or 4 needles.”可知 B 项正确。根据第一段第一句，可知针灸存在大约 4000 年了，所以 C 项说法错误。根据最后一段最后一句可知，超过一半的人都会选择针灸，所以 D 项说法有误。故选 B。

75

推断题。文章第二段谈到针灸时用的针比过去减少了；第三段又说医生正在学习更多的针灸知识；最后一段又谈到，据估计一半多的病人愿意选择针灸治疗，因为针灸可以除病。因此可以推断：中国人正在学习更精湛与高效的针灸技术。故选 B。A 项“中国人主要用针灸来治疗奇怪的病”、C 项“中国人把针灸推广到了全世界”，这两项在原文均没有被提及。D 项“大多数中国人在治病时更愿意选择针灸”，原文已经明确提到，不符合题目要求。

76

主旨题。根据文章可知，第一段主要讲懒惰的坏处，第二段主要讲懒惰的益处，所以综合来看，B 项正确。

77

推断题。文中提到懒惰有害处，也有可以有裨益，但并没有将其利弊进行比较，因此 B 项错误：变得没有安全感是懒惰造成的一项不利结果，而不是没有安全感造成懒惰，D 项因果关系错误。A 项和 C 项的说法相比较，懒惰更像是一种情感性的病，而不是简单的身体疾病。故选 C。

78

推断题。根据文章第二段“Like procrastinators(拖延者), some people may look lazy when they are really thinking, planning, contemplating, researching.”可知，有时候看起来懒惰的人其实并不是懒惰，故 C 项说法正确。A 项和文意不符。B 项没有文章提及。D 项属于过度推断。故选 C。

79

态度题。根据“So be careful when you're tempted to call someone lazy. That person may be thinking, resting, and planning his or her next book.”

(所以，当你准备叫某人懒虫时要小心点。那个人可能正在思考问题、休息或计划写他或她的下一部书。)可知在最后一段中，作者用轻松诙谐的(humorous)笔触，再次强调懒惰的益处，观点新颖。其笔调既不是“事实的(factual)”，也不是“严肃的(serious)”或“含讽刺意味的(satirical)”。故选 D。

80

词义题。understand“理解”，write“写”，formulate“创立(理论)，构思”，prove“证明”。根据常识可知，牛顿发现了万有引力，故选 C。

81

细节题。根据第一段“about 10 children are killed each year riding on large school buses, and nearly four times that number are killed outside buses in the loading zones.”可知每年死亡的学生中乘坐校车的有 10 人，乘坐其他开放大巴的是死亡人数是其 4 倍。故选 B。

82

推断题。从第一段“Every day 25 million U.S. children ride school buses. The safety record for

these buses is much better than for passenger cars”可知校车应该是由学校提供的接送学生的车。根据排除法也可知只有 A 项正确。

83

细节题。定位到第四段“...the Nation Highway Traffic Safety Administration's (NHTSA) safety requirements set in 1977”可知, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration 有权制定有关校车的规定, 它应该是最有权威的。故选 D。

84

推断题。根据第三段“...parents and medical organizations argue that seat belts are necessary...”可知很多家长是使用安全带的支持者, 所以排除 A 项; 第五段中提出了一种替代方法——“raising seat backs four inches”。但并未指出它会被考虑执行, 所以排除 C 项; 最后一段讲到“The report sponsored by the Department of Transportation at the request of Congress, reviews seat belts extensively while taking a broader look at safety in and around school buses。”但并未说明交通部要采取什么措施, 所以排除 D 项。通过文中提到的大家对校车安全的关心, 相关部门的研究以及交通部门的关注, 可以推知 B 项正确。

85

主旨题。这篇文章讲的是学生乘坐校车的安全问题。许多人赞成并要求采取更安全的措施, 所以答案应该选 A。文章并没有只关注安全带问题, 故 B 项说法太片面。文章围绕的是校车上的安全问题, 而 C 项中没有提及校车。D 的说法太泛太空, 不具体。

86

细节题。定位到第一段中的“I had always known that the Chinese new year was different from our own but otherwise assumed that the way we Europeans divided up the year was something we have always had in common. Quite recently, though, I found out that there used to be some pretty dramatic differences.”可知作者过去只知道中国新年和他们的不同, 但并不知道欧洲各国也有不同, 所以不得不改变观点。故选 D。

87

细节题。定位到第一段中的“During the middle ages, the official start of the year varied enormously within Europe. In Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and Germany it began on Christmas Day, whereas it started on the 1st March in Venice and the 21st in England.”可见在中世纪, 圣诞节是很多欧洲国家官方认定的新的一年的开端。故选 A。

88

细节题。定位到第二段, “some years being as short as three hundred days while others could stretch to four hundred with two springtimes, one at each end!”根据复活节划分, 法国每年的时间长短不同, 可能有两个春天, 故选 B。文中说可能有两个春天, 而不是两个复活节, 也不是两个夏天, 故 A 项和 D 项说法有误。每年的时间有时会短至 300 天(as short as three hundred days), 而不是比 300 天还少, C 项说法与文章不符。

89

推断题。定位到最后一段, 由“This can create headaches for students engaged in studying the period from original documents as they can actually find somebody's death being recorded months before they are married and battles still being fought weeks after a peace agreement had been signed!”可知事件发生的逻辑混乱让学生困惑。C 项说法符合文意。不是文件记录不准确, 而是因为各国划分每年伊始的时间不同, 文件记录就不同。A 项说法有误。B 项和 D 项说法片面。故选 C。

90

细节题。定位到最后一段，“In December 1564 the French decided to start the new year from the 1st January. The Russians adopted this new style of dating in 1725 and the English a further twenty-seven years later.”

英国并没有立即接受新的划分方法，所以 A 项说法错误；法国比俄罗斯更早接受新的划分方法，所以 B 项说法错误，C 项说法正确；英国在 1752 年接受了新的划分方法，所以 D 项说法错误。故选 C。

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