



2016年安徽省中小学新任教师公开招聘考试真题

小学英语

姓名: _____

I单项选择题(一共15题, 每题1分, 共计15分)

- 1.—There are a lot of of bike riding.
—I agree. It's good for the environment and it saves money.
A. Instructions B. instruments C. advantages D. products
- 2.We have the four applicants, for none of them is fit for the job.
A. turned against B. turned into C. turned down D. turned on
- 3.Our teacher thinks good to learn English with enough practice .
A. one B. it C. them D. that
- 4.—Tom didn't stop looking for a job he got an offer from an American company.
—Lucky him. It's not easy for university graduates to get a good job now.
A. as B. if C. since D. until
- 5.—The song "Where did the time go ?" the old days and the love of my family .
—Sure . It's also my favorite song .
A. helps me out B. cheers me up
C. regards me as D. reminds me of
- 6.—Which do you prefer, reading online or reading on paper?
—— . Sometimes I read online, and sometimes I read on paper.
A. Both B. None C. Nothing D. Neither
- 7.—Where are the magazines?
—You see, someone them to the window .
A. moves B. had moved C. has moved D. would move
- 8.—We failed in the English competition.
— . Everyone wants to win, but the most important thing is to learn something new.
A .Good job B. Take is easy C. Well done D. Congratulations
- 9.Sally goes traveling during holidays. She likes staying at home with her family.
A .often B. always C. seldom D. usually
- 10.Leave the reference books behind, you won't be able to think independently.
A. or B. and C. so D. but
- 11.—Dad, it's a long way from our home to the amusement park!
—You mean it's to take a taxi ?
A. important B. popular C. necessary D. valuable
- 12.—How do you feel about the new concert?
— , I don't like the end.
A .To be honest B. All of a sudden C. After all D. In this way
- 13.A new rule office love is forbidden at work has been set up in the company.
A .which B. when C. what D. that
- 14.Which of the following infinitives expresses REASON?



- A.Would you like something to eat?
B.He came here to get his computer repaired
C.I'm glad to receive the present from my uncle.
D.Dad told me to finish the task on time.

15.Which one of the following works is written by Charles Dickens ? _____

- A.Paradise Lost B.Oliver Twist
C. Captain Singleton D.Tess of the D'Urbervilles

II、完形填空(共15小题, 每小题1分, 满分15分)

阅读下面短文, 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。

Was the London Olympics a success? Many people hold different opinions. However one thing is 16: London could win a gold medal for hosting the “greenest” Games ever.

Previous Olympic hosts have been 17 for the environmental damage they have caused through construction, waste and transport. 18 things had to be different in London because seven years ago it bid for the Olympics through the 19 of “One Planet Olympics.”

The most impressive is that London took the construction of the Olympic Park as an opportunity to 20 polluted areas---2 million tons of polluted soil were removed. But that's not all. 99 percent of the torn—down materials were 21 to build the Olympic park. Beside, all venues (体育场馆) were built with green building 22. The Olympic Stadium is the lightest one ever built. Also, the handball field has lighting pipes on the roof that reduce electricity use 23 forty percent.

The effort that London made to deal with waste also deserves 24. Water used for drinking and watering plants was from collected rainwater or recycled wastewater. Water food packages were 25 recycled or processed and turned into 26 energy.

As one of the best connected places in Europe, London tried to solve traffic jams by 27 the use of public transport. For example, it had trains, instead of cars, deliver half of the building materials, which greatly 28 carbon emissions.

The clean anti-doping (反兴奋剂) result also 29 the greenness of the Games: only one athlete tested positive for a banned drug—that is 30 the IOC president has praised anti-doping efforts at the London Games.

- () 16 .A .simple B.direct C. difficult D .certain
() 17. A. criticized B.applauded C.ignored D. discussed
() 18.A.So B.And C.But D.Or
() 19. A. concept B. method C.importance D. suggestion
() 20.A.put up B.make up C.take up D.clean up
() 21.A.remarked B .repaired C. reused D. rejected
() 22.A.program B .project C. strategies D. techniques
() 23 .A. with B.in C.by D.for
() 24. A. determination B.praise C. doubt D. consideration
() 25 .A. either B.too C.neither D.both

- () 26. A. safe B. secure C. renewable D. new
() 27. A. stopping B. encouraging C. recognizing D. limiting
() 28. A. reduced B. promoted C. increased D. guaranteed
() 29. A. called for B. added to C. left out D. put off
() 30. A. when B. where C. how D. why

III 阅读理解(一共12题, 每题2分, 共计24分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

In 1894 Maria Montessori became the first woman in Italy to receive a medical degree. However, she is remembered for her ideas about education, not for being a doctor. Her work with children began because she was a doctor. As director of hospital, she became interested in children with mental retardation(迟钝). These children were slow learners, not very intelligent. She believed that these children could learn. She gave these children ideas to think about, activities to do with their hands, and ways to feel good about themselves. And the children began to learn! Some children were in her hospital because their parents couldn't care of them, because the children couldn't learn. But Montessori showed that they could learn! Soon her slow children passed the Italian public school test for sixth-grade students. Soon everyone in Italy knew about Dr. Maria Montessori's ideas about education.

Montessori believed that her methods would work well with children of normal intelligence, too. In 1907 she opened the first Montessori school, the Children's House, in a poor part of Rome. Observers came to see the children at this school. Before the age of five, the children had learned to read and write. They liked working more than playing. And they could focus on an activity and not get tired.

For Montessori, the adults in a school were not just teachers. They were classroom leaders and directors. Their job was to direct the interests of children, to help them develop. A director observes a child. When the child shows signs of being ready to learn something new, the director helps the child begin.

Soon many people in other places heard about the Montessori school in Rome. And her ideas spread. However, by 1934, Maria Montessori left Italy. The government there was not friendly to her ideas. She went to Spain for two years and then to the Netherlands. In Amsterdam, she established a special school for "Montessori" teachers. Later she lived in both India and Sri Lanka. Everywhere she went, she started more children's Houses, and her ideas of teaching children spread all over the world.

31. Which of the following statements about Maria Montessori is not true?

- A. She was famous for her ideas about education.
B. Her ideas about education spread worldwide.
C. It didn't take long for people in Italy to know about her.
D. Children with mental retardation could learn better than normal ones.

32. Maria Montessori left Italy because .

- A. her ideas were not welcomed by the government.

- B.Her ideas about education couldn't be accepted by people.
C.she wanted to set up a special school for "Montessori" teachers.
D. the children only passed the sixth-grade test of the public school.
33 .When she left Italy, Montessori first went to .
A. Sri Lanka B. Spain C .The Netherlands D. India
34.This passage is probably taken from .
A. an official document B. a book review
C.a culture magazine D. an advertisement

B

Is there anything as trendy as names? Sociologists sometimes study which names are common and why. From generation to generation, some names lose their place quickly. New names take their place. Other names are old standards. These names remain popular for centuries. The name John is one such name. John is the strongest of names. For centuries nearly every family has at least one John. For women, the names Susan and Elizabeth have the same kind of popularity. These names never seem to go out of style.

In every generation, some names become popular quickly. Sometimes the name belongs first to a famous person, like a singer or a movie star. Unusual names like Demi for a girl or Conan for a boy obviously come from heroes on the big screen. Other times the names simply multiply. There are hundreds of thousands of Jennifers and Joshuas who are adults today. No one knows why. Each mother thought she was picking a nice name, and not one that was so popular that it was almost too common!

Parents sometimes worry their child might have the wrong name. Studies prove that a person's name can affect others' opinions of him or her. A person with a "loser" name, a name that is out of fashion, has a hard time in school. Other children make fun of the name, so the child tends to be unhappy at school. Furthermore, teachers actually expect less of the child with an unusual name. They give less attention to the child, and they don't talk as much to the child. A name can be a dangerous thing.

There are some interesting trends in new names. Many babies are being named surnames (last names). Furthermore, such names are usually unisex (the same for boys and girls). Examples include Bailey, Campbell, Chandler, Chase, Tanner, Cole, Murphy, Hayden, and Emerson.

Some of the old names are coming back. Therefore, boys' names such as Zachary, Matthew, and Jacob are common again. Michael has been popular for years. Girls' names like Hannah, Mary, Ann, Samantha, Sarah, and Emily have been around for many years.

- 35.The possible reason why a name like Conan becomes popular is that .
A.it can be a safe thing
B.it comes from a hero on the big screen
C.it is an important family name
D.it never seems to go out of style
36.What does the third paragraph mainly talk about ?
A.Some of the old names coming back .

- B. Some names lost their place quickly.
C. Person's names can affect others' opinions of them.
D. There are some interesting trends in new names .
37. According to the passage, the name can be unisex .
A. Murphy B. Susan C. John D. Matthew
38. Which of these titles would work for this article ?
A. Sarah and Her Friend B. A New Baby in Town
C. Names out of Fashion D. Popularity in Names for Babies

C

I like to think that I'm bringing my kids up to care about the world around them. They know that resources are scarce: that they shouldn't waste water and that they should turn lights off to save electricity when they're not in a room. I thought my family was environmentally friendly, so I invited Tom Harper from Pollution Prevention Ltd. to come and see if I was doing everything right.

Tom arrived. The first thing he asked was "How old is your fridge?" "I told him it was about fifteen years old." "well, by the look of it, you ought to think about getting a new one." "A new one?" I said, "I thought we were supposed to use products for as long as possible before buying new ones. It still works quite well."

"Well", said Tom, "They're old, so they're leaking cold air. That means your fridge has to work harder to stay cold, so that uses more electricity. A new one would be much more efficient and cost-effective."

We moved to the living room. It was November, so the heating was on "It's nice and warm in here," said Tom, "but to be frank, there's a problem with your windows. Those aluminium window frames let a lot more hot air out of the house than wooden or plastic frames do. And you don't have double glazing. Double-glazed windows keep in almost twice as much heat as single pane windows." This wasn't like what I wanted to hear. A new fridge and double-glazing were expensive.

"There are some things you can do," said Tom, "like checking your car, that won't cost you much money, and they'll save you money in the long run. But you have to be aware that your windows and your fridge at the moment are costing you more than they should in terms of heating bills and electricity use. Nobody benefits from that."

39. The writer invited Tom Harper to her house to .
A. show how difficult it was to be environmentally friendly.
B. see whether her family was environmentally friendly.
C. teach her children to be environmentally friendly .
D. explain to him how to be environmentally friendly.
40. The writer was surprised by what Tom said about the fridge because .
A. she bought it many years ago.
B. it was only about fifteen years old.
C. the fridge didn't work at all.
D. Tom advised her to buy a new fridge.
41. Why is the writer using too much electricity in the living room?



- A .Because a lot of the heat is escaping through the windows.
- B .Because the writer has the heating on in November.
- C .Because the children have the TV on too much.
- D .Because the window frames are not the right size.

42.Tom points out to the writer that buying a new fridge .

- A.wouldn't really benefit her.
- B.may save her money in other ways.
- C.may not be as expensive as she thinks.
- D.is more important than checking the car.

IV翻译(共5小题, 每小题2分, 满分10分)

将下列短文译成中文。

(43)Communicative Approach is an approach to foreign or second language teaching which emphasizes that the goal of language learning is communicative competence.(44)It seeks to make meaningful communication and language use a focus of all classroom activities.(45)Learners use a language through using it to communicate.(46)Communication involves the integration of different language skills. (47) Communicative language teaching has had a major impact on changes in language teaching worldwide.

43.

44.

45.

46.

47.

V书面表达(满分20分)

随着时代发展和科技进步,人们的生活节奏越来越快,总觉得时间不够用。一些人认为,我们应该做好每天的计划,充分利用时间;另一些认为,生活不必太刻意,可以随性安排时间,减轻压力,放松心情。

请用英语简要介绍这两种观点,并谈谈自己的看法,题目自拟。

注意:

- (1)词数不少于150;
- (2)文中不得出现与本人相关的信息。

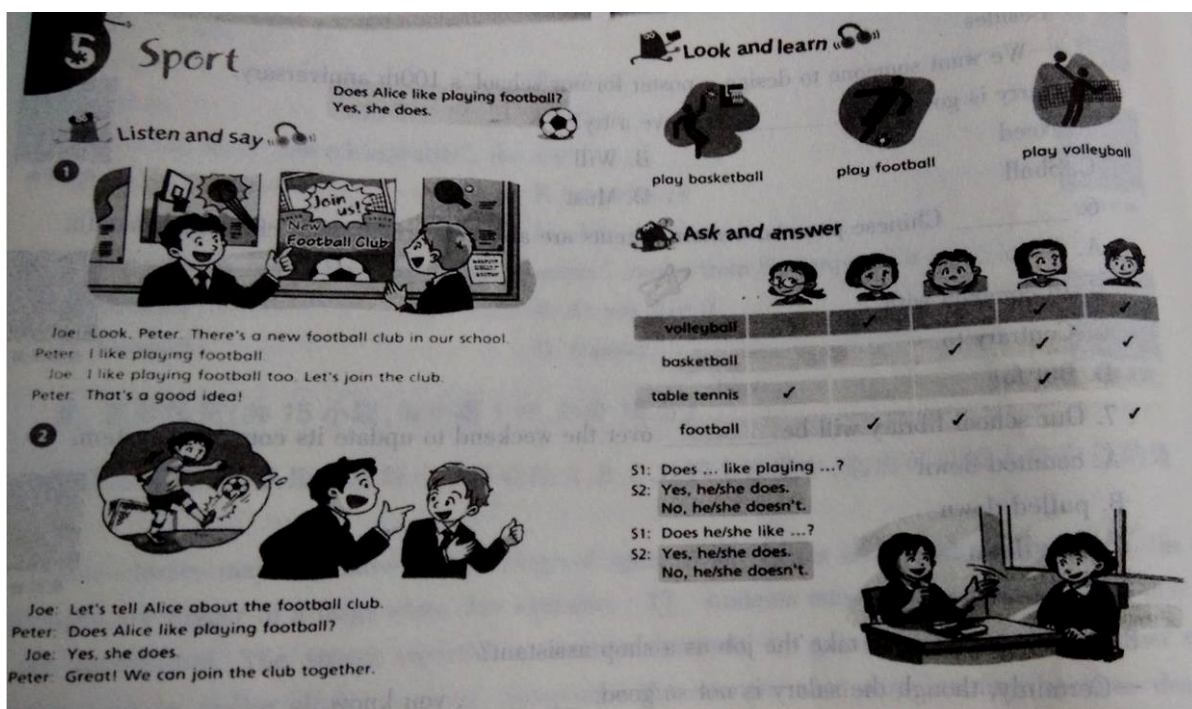


VI教学设计(20分)

请就下面提供的教学材料,根据PPP (Presentation,Practice,Production)教学模式,用英语完成以下教学设计(设计意图可用中文表述)

- (1)确立本节课的知识目标和能力目标;
- (2)依据所设定的知识目标,设计Presentation环节的教学活动,并对设计意图加以说明;
- (3)依据所设定能力目标,设计Practice环节的教学活动(活动不能少于两个),并对设计意图加以说明;
- (4)依据所设定的知识目标和能力目标,设计Production环节的教学活动,并从合作学习的角度对设计意图加以说明;

(5)板书设计。



教学材料：



VII教学案例分析(16分)

下面是一节小学四年级英语课的新课导入和新知呈现环节的教学片段。

请用中文从以下两个方面进行简要评析。

1.活动设计;2.多媒体运用。

话题: At the beach 新授词汇: beach, sea, at the beach

教学片段:

Step1: Greeting and Lead-in

(欣赏一段有关大海和沙滩景色的视频)

T: Look at the beach, so beautiful! The sky is blue. The clouds are white, and the sea is clean and blue. Boys and girls, do you like the sea? It's a sunny day. Let's go to the beach, OK?

(新授单词 beach, sea)

Step2: Presentation

T: I think the beach is so beautiful. Sally is enjoying the sunshine. She is swimming. Can you swim? Let's swim into the sea together. Let's travel in the sea. Ok?

(带领孩子作游泳状, 指着屏幕上的小鱼, 作简单介绍)

T: Look, here are some sea animals in the sea. They are so strange. Let's have a look. Who are they? (介绍几种海洋动物) (海滩图片为背景, 切换图片, 新授短语 at the beach)

T: Some people are collecting shells. They are all having a good time.

(全班观看对话视频)

2016年安徽省中小学新任教师公开招聘考试

小学英语参考答案及解析

I. 单项填空

1. 【答案】C。解析:考查名词辨析。instruction“指示,说明”, instrument“乐器”, advantage“优势,好处”, product“产品”。根据语境,骑自行车既环保又省钱,所以是有很多好处。故选C。
2. 【答案】C。解析:考查动词短语辨析。句意为“我们已经拒绝了那四位应聘者,因为他们都不适合这个工作”。turn against“背叛,反对”, turn into“变成”, turn down“拒绝”, turn on“打开”。C项符合句意。
3. 【答案】B。解析:考查代词。句意为“我们老师认为足够的练习对英语学习是有利的”。这里it是形式宾语,真正的宾语是后面的动词不定式。
4. 【答案】D。解析:考查连词。句意为“——Tom没有停止找工作,直到他得到一家美国公司提供的职位。——他真幸运。现在大学毕业生要找到好工作不容易。”as“因为,随着”, if“如果,是否”, since“因为,自从”, until“直到,在……之前”, not ... until ...是一个固定结构,表示“直到……才”, 故选D。
5. 【答案】D。解析:考查动词短语辨析。Help sb. out“帮助某人摆脱困境”, cheer sb. up“使某人振作起来”, regard as“把……看作……”, remind sb. of“使某人想起某事”。根据语境,《时间都去哪儿了》这首歌让我们想起了过去的日子和家人的爱,可知选D。
6. 【答案】A。解析:考查不定代词。句意为“——你更喜欢哪种方式, 网上阅读还是读报纸? ——”。有时候我在网上阅读, 有时候看报纸。”both“两者都”; none“一个也没有”, 表示三个或三个以上; nothing“没什么”; neither“两者都不”。根据句意可知, 说话人这两种方式都喜欢。故选A。

7. 【答案】C。解析:考查时态。。现在完成时表示已经发生过的事情对现在产生的影响。这里是说杂志不见了,是有人把它们移到了窗口。

8. 【答案】B。解析:考查情景交际。句意为“——我们在英语竞赛中失败了。——

_____。每个人都想赢,但是最重要的是从中学习一些新的东西。”Good

job“干得好,不错”, Take it easy“别着急,凡事看开些”, Well

done“干得好”, Congratulations“祝贺你”。根据语境,可知在安慰对方,故选B。

9. 【答案】C。解析:考查副词辨析。句意为“Sally _____ 假期里去旅行,她喜欢待在家里和家人

在一起”。often“经常”, always“总是”, seldom“很少”, usually“通常”。由“她喜欢待在家里”可以

推测出她假期喜欢宅在家里,很少去旅游。故选C。

10. 【答案】A。解析:考查连词。句意为“把参考书放到一边, _____ 你将不能独立思考”。or“

否则,不然”, and“并且”, so“所以”, but“但是”。本题是“祈使句+or+陈述句”句式,表示“……,

否则,……”。故选A。

11. 【答案】C。解析:考查形容词辨析。important“重要的”, popular“受欢迎的,流行的”, necessa

ry“有必要的”, valuable“有价值的”。根据语境,家离公园远,就意味着有必要打车。故选C。

12. 【答案】A。解析:考查短语辨析。句意为“——你觉得音乐会怎么样?——

_____, 我不喜欢结尾。”to be honest“说实话”, all of a sudden“突然”, after all“毕竟”, in this

way“以这种方式”。A项符合句意。

13. 【答案】D。解析:考查同位语从句。句意为“禁止办公室恋情这项新的规定已经在公司内实

施”。这里是that引导的同位语从句,解释说明规定的具体内容。

14. 【答案】C。解析:考查不定式。题干问的是下列哪一个句子中的不定式表示原因。只有C项

中to receive the present是“我高兴”的原因,其他几个选项中的不定式表示补充说明或目的。

15. 【答案】B。解析:考查英美文学知识。英国作家查尔斯·狄更斯的代表作是《雾都孤儿》。A项《失乐园》是英国作家约翰·弥尔顿的代表作;C项《辛格尔顿船长》是英国小说家丹尼尔·笛福的代表作;D项《德伯家的苔丝》是英国小说家托马斯·哈代的著名长篇小说之一。

II. 完形填空

16. 【答案】D。解析:考查句意理解。空格前一句说对于伦敦奥运会的成功与否,每个人都有不同的意见,根据However, 这里是说有一件事是确定的, 故用certain。

17. 【答案】A。解析:考查句意理解和动词辨析。根据空格后的environmental damage可知前几届奥运会的举办者都因为环境破坏而受到批评或批判, be criticized for意为“因……受到批评”, 故选A。

18. 【答案】C。解析:考查上下文。根据后面的to be different可知在伦敦情况已经变得不同, 这里表示转折, 故用but。

19. 【答案】A。解析:考查句意理解。One Planet Olympics是一种申奥理念。在伦敦情况变得不同是因为几年前伦敦通过“我们只有一个地球”的理念来申办奥运会。

20. 【答案】D。解析:考查动词短语辨析。这里是说伦敦将建设奥运公园视作一次治理污染区域的机会。put up“张贴”, make up“编造, 化妆”, take up“占据”, clean up“清理, 清除(污染物)”。故选D。

21. 【答案】C。解析:考查动词辨析。这里指被拆除的砖瓦被再利用, 用于建造奥运公园。remark“评论”, repair“修理”, reuse“再用, 重新利用”, reject“拒绝, 排斥”。故选C。

22. 【答案】D。解析:考查名词辨析。所有体育场馆的建造都运用了绿色建筑技术。program“项目”, project“工程”, strategy“策略”, technique“技术”。故选D。

23. 【答案】C。解析:考查习惯搭配。这里是说用电量减少了40%, reduce by后加具体的数字, 表示减少了多少。

24. 【答案】B。解析:考查上下文。根据空格后的内容,水的循环再利用,以及废弃包装的利用,可以看出这些都是环保的做法,值得赞扬,故用praise。

25. 【答案】A。解析:考查固定结构。either ... or

...为固定结构,表示“或者……或者”。此处是指废弃食物包装要么循环利用,要么被加工处理。

26. 【答案】C。解析:考查句意理解和形容词辨析。此处指废弃食物包装被加工处理变成可再生能源。renewable energy“可再生能源”。

27. 【答案】B。解析:考查句意理解。这里是说伦敦为了缓解交通拥堵,鼓励公共交通的使用。故选B。

28. 【答案】A。解析:考查句意理解。根据句意,用火车代替汽车运输建筑材料,这自然是会减少二氧化碳的排放量,故用reduce。

29. 【答案】B。解析:考查动词短语辨析。反兴奋剂的使用也为奥运比赛增添了“绿色”。call for“要求”, add to“增加,增添”, leave out“遗漏”, put off“推迟”。

30. 【答案】D。解析:考查句意理解。破折号前面的内容实际上是伦敦在反兴奋剂方面的努力结果——

只有一位运动员在检测违禁药品时显示阳性,这也是为什么国际奥委会主席在这方面赞扬伦敦奥运会。故选D。

III. 阅读理解

A

31. 【答案】D。解析:细节题。A项在文中第一段第二句有提到;B项在文章末尾出现;C项在文章第一段末尾提到;D项在文中没有提到,原文只是说这些智力反应迟钝的孩子也是有学习能力的,也是可以上学的,但是并没有提到他们比智力正常的孩子能学得更好。故选D。

32. 【答案】A。解析:细节题。根据文章第四段中“However, by 1934, Maria Montessori left Italy. The government there was not friendly to her

ideas.”可知, 玛利亚·蒙台梭利离开意大利是因为她的教育理念并不被意大利政府所看好。故选A。

33. 【答案】B。解析: 细节题。根据文章第四段中“However, by 1934, Maria Montessori left Italy ... She went to Spain for two years and then to the Netherlands.”可知玛利亚·蒙台梭利离开意大利后先去了西班牙。故选B。

34. 【答案】C。解析: 推断题。文章主要讲了玛利亚·蒙台梭利的教育理念及其成名原因, 之后介绍了她的经历。文章并没有官方文件的正式, 所以这篇文章最有可能出现在文化类的杂志上。

B

35. 【答案】B。解析: 细节题。根据题干关键词Conan可定位至第二段。第二段第三句“Unusual names like Demi for a girl or Conan for a boy obviously come from heroes on the big screen.”不寻常的名字, 如女孩名字Demi或男孩名字Conan明显是来自大屏幕上的英雄们。由此可知, Conan这个名字流行起来的原因是大屏幕上的英雄叫这个名字。

36. 【答案】C。解析: 推断题。根据题干定位至第三段。本段第二句“Studies prove that a person's name can affect others' opinions of him or her.”是本段的主题句, 即研究证明一个人的名字能影响别人对他/她的看法。接下来的第三句到第六句是举例, 说明名字影响别人看法的情况; 最后一句总结, 说名字是一件危险的事情, 意在说明名字的重要性。由此可知, 本段主要讲的是人的名字能影响他人对自己的看法。

37. 【答案】A。解析: 细节题。根据题干关键词unisex可定位至第四段。第四段第三句“Furthermore, such names are usually unisex (the name for boys and girls).”, 接下来第四句“Examples include Bailey, Campbell, Chandler, Chase, Tanner, Cole, Murphy, Hayden, and Emerson.”就是举例说明unisex (中性) 的名字有哪些。由此可知, Murphy是一个中性的名字。

38. 【答案】D。解析: 主旨题。文章通篇讲了名字的流行, 所以D项Popularity in Names for Babies作为这篇文章的标题最恰当。

C

39. 【答案】B。解析:细节题。根据题干定位至第一段。第一段最后一句“I thought my family was environmentally friendly, so I invited Tom Harper from Pollution Prevention Ltd. to come and see if I was doing everything right.”就是本题的答案所在, to后面就是invite的目的, 即作者邀请Tom Harper去她家是为了查看她家是否是对环境友善的。

40. 【答案】D。解析:细节题。根据题干关键词fridge可定位至第二段。第二段最后一句的直接引语“I thought we were supposed to use products for as long as possible before buying new ones”意思是作者本以为东西要尽量用到不能用才买新的。接下来的第三段是Tom向作者解释购买新冰箱的原因, 那就是旧冰箱制冷功能差导致耗电更多。由此可知, 作者感到吃惊的是Tom建议她购买新冰箱。

41. 【答案】A。解析:细节题。根据题干关键词living room可定位至第四段。第三句是Tom指出卧室的窗户有问题, 接下来是解释原因, 说明铝的窗户架构比木头或塑料架构的要散热更多, 从而更费电。由此可知, 作者家中卧室耗电多的原因是有很多热量从窗户散发出去。

42. 【答案】B。解析:细节题。根据题干关键词buying a new fridge可定位至第三段。第三段中Tom解释了让作者购买新冰箱的原因, 那就是, 旧冰箱会泄露冷空气, 所以制冷系统要运转更多来保持制冷效果, 从而消耗更多电, 买新冰箱可以节省耗电。由此可知, 购买新冰箱的原因是它可以帮助作者在其他方面省钱。

IV. 翻译

43. 【参考答案】交际法是外语教学或第二语言教学的一种方法, 它强调语言学习的目标是培养交际能力。

44. 【参考答案】它寻求让有意义的交流和语言的使用成为所有课堂活动的焦点。

45. 【参考答案】学习者使用语言的方式使通过使用语言去交际。

46. 【参考答案】交际需要不同语言技能参与的综合能力。