

## 浙江省 2020 年教师招聘考试密卷（一）

## 英语（中学）

第一节：单项选择题（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. Math is compulsory for all students, while art and music are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. apparent                      B. abundant                      C. optimistic                      D. optional
2. —My liquid soap is nowhere to be found. Who \_\_\_\_\_ have taken it?  
—I don't know. But keep looking and you will find it.
- A. should                      B. could                      C. need                      D. shall
3. It was nearly a week \_\_\_\_\_ the rescues team located the crashed plane.
- A. since                      B. until                      C. before                      D. after
4. I'm glad that my parents have \_\_\_\_\_ of me buying a new car.
- A. agreed                      B. promised                      C. allowed                      D. approved
- 5.—If I were him, I would have left earlier.  
—You \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Sunday school truth                      B. Friday night feeling  
C. Sunday night massacre                      D. Monday morning quarterback
6. When the people I help write letters of thanks to me, I found my work \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. puts off                      B. gives off                      C. pays off                      D. takes off
7. Is this village \_\_\_\_\_ you used to live?
- A. the one that                      B. the one where                      C. which                      D. where
8. \_\_\_\_\_ a record-breaking seven Golden Globes, the musical Lala Land surprisingly does not appeal to Chinese viewers.
- A. Winning                      B. Won                      C. Having won                      D. To win
9. As far as I'm concerned, I don't like \_\_\_\_\_ in that way.
- A. to be treated                      B. to treat                      C. treated                      D. treating
10. Charles Dickens wrote all of the following except \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Oliver Twist                      B. David Copperfield



Mom clearly explained her \_\_\_11\_\_\_ for this lesson. I was going to be \_\_\_12\_\_\_ and needed to learn this vital skill. Also, I would be meeting new people, and properly ironed clothes would help me make a good \_\_\_13\_\_\_.

“Learn to iron a shirt,” Mom said, “and you can iron anything.” But ironing shirts was not \_\_\_14\_\_\_ work. It didn’t make use of long muscles we used to throw a baseball, and it wasn’t a \_\_\_15\_\_\_ operation like ice-skating. Ironing was like driving a car on a street that has a stop sign every 10 feet. Moreover, an iron produced steam and it carried an element of \_\_\_16\_\_\_. If you touched the wrong part of it, you’d get burnt. If you forgot to turn it off when you \_\_\_17\_\_\_, you might bum down the house.

As for technique, Mom \_\_\_18\_\_\_ me to begin with the flat spaces outward, always pushing the iron forward into wrinkled (有褶皱的) parts. Collars had to be done right. Mom said they were close to your face, where everyone would \_\_\_19\_\_\_ them.

Over the years, I’ve learned to iron shirts skillfully, which gives me a sense of \_\_\_20\_\_\_. Whatever failures I suffer in my life, an ironed shirt tells me I am good at something. Besides, through ironing I’ve learned the method for solving even the most troublesome problems. Deal with wrinkles one at a time,” as Mom might have said, “and before long everything will get ironed out.”

- |                  |               |               |                |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. reasons    | B. rules      | C. emotions   | D. methods     |
| 2. A. helpful    | B. confident  | C. powerful   | D. independent |
| 3. A. conclusion | B. suggestion | C. impression | D. observation |
| 4. A. useful     | B. easy       | C. special    | D. suitable    |
| 5. A. direct     | B. single     | C. smooth     | D. strange     |
| 6. A. doubt      | B. pressure   | C. surprise   | D. danger      |
| 7. A. went away  | B. fell down  | C. jumped off | D. looked up   |
| 8. A. taught     | B. chose      | C. forced     | D. sent        |
| 9. A. touch      | B. design     | C. see        | D. admire      |
| 10. A. honesty   | B. freedom    | C. justice    | D. pride       |

### 第三节：阅读理解（共10题，每小题2分）

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项（A、B、C和D）中，选出最佳选项。

## A

Molly Boylan is one of the most successful business women in Canada after setting up her cosmetic company Blazes in 1992. Though she is very successful, she says that she finds it harder every year in balance her business with her family life. She sometimes feels that her two children know more about their baby—sitter than they do about her.

Molly employs around eighty people in her factory and warehouse, and ten others in her two new fashion stores, but her newest employee is the most important one for her. After years of worrying about her business more than her family, she has decided to make Sally Pamonte new general manager in her company. Molly will still be involved in decision-making, and she is going to stay in touch with the people who work for her, but Sally is going to look after day-to-day running of the business so that Molly can spend more time with the kids.

The new arrangement is going to start on Monday, and both of them are already excited about it. Sally says, “I’m very nervous, actually, but I’m sure Molly will help me a lot in the early days, even though I hope she feels she can trust me not to make too many mistakes.”

Molly, on the other hand, seems quite relaxed about the whole thing. “I know that Sally’s going to be a very nice manager.” she says, “She’s only been here a couple of days and she’s already shown me how to work out a few problems we were having. The best thing though is that I feel a hundred times happier than I’ve been in years. I mean, I honestly can’t remember the last time I felt as relaxed as this, and my kids are really excited about my being at home more. To be honest, I wish I had made this decision years ago.”

1. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Molly and her children
- B. Molly finding a new manager
- C. the baby-sitter and the kids
- D. Molly making a change about her business

2. The underlined phrase “be involved in” in the passage probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. be interested in
- B. take part in
- C. be nervous about
- D. learn about

3. Sally seems to be a good manager because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. she has set up a new Blazes

- B. she keeps in close touch with the workers
- C. she has been able to solve a few problems
- D. she has been working for the company since 1992
4. According to the passage, Molly \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. will not run her business any more
- B. seems satisfied with the new arrangement
- C. was not pleased with the baby-sitter
- D. was successful both in her business and her family
5. The best thing for Molly now is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. she has more than eighty people working for her
- B. her kids know more about the baby-sitter
- C. she can have more time to be with her kids
- D. she has got a new general manager in her company

**B**

This is a tale of two friends—one is blind, the other has no arms. On their own, the two are “disabled”. But together, they are a powerful team that has changed part of their village in North China’s Hebei Province into a rich, green forest. Meet 53-year-old Jia Haixia and Jia Wenqi!

Their story began in 2000, when Haixia, who was already blind in his right eye, lost his left one after an illness. Wenqi lost his arms in an accident when he was just three. Neither could find a job, so the two decided to team up. They rented some poor land and began to plant trees. In return, the local officials paid them a small fee.

Haixia and Wenqi never imagined that they would end up creating an environmental paradise. Their forest now has over 10,000 trees, hundreds of birds and many other wild animals. In addition, it saves the village from river flooding during the rainy season.

When the friends work together, they focus on their strengths not their disabilities. Their day begins at 7 A.m. when the sightless Haixia carries Wenqi across the river to get to their worksite. Since they cannot afford to buy young trees to plant, the two use branches from existing trees. Haixia climbs to the tree-top and with Wenqi’s direction, selects the perfect branch. He then digs a hole and carefully plants it. Finally, Wenqi waters them.

Though hard-working, the men don’t make much money. But as Wenqi puts it, “We stand on

our own feet, so the fruits of our work taste sweeter.”

Neither Haixia nor Wenqi cares about money. Together, they already have everything they need — a perfect pair of eyes, two strong hands, and the best friendship in the world!

6. Why did Haixia and Wenqi start working together?

- A. Haixia needed someone to help him.
- B. They both needed a way to make money.
- C. They wanted to improve the environment.
- D. They were required to do so by local officials.

7. Haixia and Wenqi’s forest has helped the village by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stopping floods in the rainy season
- B. increasing the number of tourists
- C. making the villagers richer
- D. providing more farmland

8. Why do Haixia and Wenqi plant tree branches?

- A. They are easy to get.
- B. They do not cost money.
- C. They can grow very quickly.
- D. They are preferred by animals.

9. In paragraph 5, when Wenqi says “We stand on our own feet, so the fruits of our work taste sweeter”, he means that “\_\_\_\_\_”.

- A. they hope to make the forest even better
- B. the fruits from their trees are very sweet
- C. they are proud not to depend on others
- D. they are able to do any difficult work

10. What can we learn from this story?

- A. Never give up and you will succeed.
- B. We should help the disabled to work.
- C. Try your best when facing difficulties.
- D. We can achieve more with teamwork.

**第四节：填空题（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）**

1.义务教育阶段英语课程的总目标是：通过英语学习使学生形成初步的 \_\_\_\_\_ 促进心智发育，提高综合 \_\_\_\_\_。

2.义务教育阶段的英语课具有 \_\_\_\_\_ 和 \_\_\_\_\_ 双重性质。

3.《英语课程标准》借鉴国际上通用的分级方式，将英语课程按照 \_\_\_\_\_ 设为九个级别，第 \_\_\_\_\_ 级为九年级结束时应达到的基本要求。

4.英语课程的评价应反映以人为本的教育理念，发挥学生在评价过程中的积极作用，评价应采用 \_\_\_\_\_ 评价和终结性评价相结合的方式，既关注过程又关注结果，使学生学习过程和学习结果的评价达到和学习结果的评价达到和谐统一。

5.此阶段的课程总目标以语言技能，语言知识，情感态度，学习策略和 \_\_\_\_\_ 等五个方面共同构成。

**第五节：翻译题（本大题共 6 小题，第 1-5 小题每小题 1 分，第 6 小题 5 分，共 10 分）**

1.我们刚到电影院，天就开始下起来雨（hardly.....when.....）

2.公司的老板努力营造一种轻松的氛围，其中员工们可以享受他们的工作。(atmosphere)

3.如果你不愿意和他们去野营，我也不去了。(nor)

4.为了赶上早班的飞机，我们提前叫了出租车并且起了个大早（in advance）

5.我们正在讨论是否让学生加入我们的俱乐部（admit）

把下面短文的划线句翻译成为中文。

6. As we know, water is very important to man. (1) we can't live without water. (2) The amount of water which is suitable to drink is less and less. But some people don't care about it. They waste a lot pf water in their daily life. (3) Even worse, they pour dirty water into rivers. They throw rubbish everywhere, too. Many rivers and lakes have been seriously polluted. (4) Something must be done to stop the pollution. Only in this way can live happily.

(5) If I don't save water, the last drop of water will be a tear-drop of us.

- (1)
- (2)
- (3)
- (4)
- (5)

**第六节：简答题（本大题共 2 小题，每小题 5 分，共 10 分）**

1. 英语教学过程一般包括哪几个环节？

2. 什么是教学反思？教学反思的注意事项有哪些？

**第七节：写作（本大题共 2 小题，每小题 10 分，共 20 分）**

1. 请用英语简单地介绍一下网络好的一面和不好的一面。要点如下：

- (1) 可以帮助我们更好地了解外面的世界，开阔我们的视野；
- (2) 课后可以和老师在线交流，及时解决课堂上不明白的问题。
- (3) 网络上有很多不良信息，给学生造成不好的影响；
- (4) 很多学生沉迷网络，影响了学习；
- (5) 长时间上网影响视力和健康。

注意：



- (1) 短文必须包括所有的内容要点，但不得逐句翻译；
- (2) 词数：120 左右。

2. 根据报道，不少中学生尤其是男生英语成绩低是因为缺乏兴趣，由此得出，兴趣对英语学习非常重要。请你以 *How to develop students' English learning interest?* 为题，写一篇 150 词左右的短文，谈谈你对此的认识以及在教学中如何提高中学生学习英语的兴趣。

要求：

1. 不要逐条翻译，可适当发挥，注意行文连贯
2. 文中不得出现与考生有关的任何信息。

**第八节：教学设计（共 20 分）**

教学内容:请对八年级上册 How do you get to school?单元中的内容设计一节听说课。

内容包括以下要点:

- (1) 包括教学目标、教学重点、教学难点、教学过程、作业布置
- (2) 设计意图可用中文书写。

教学材料:

**UNIT 3**

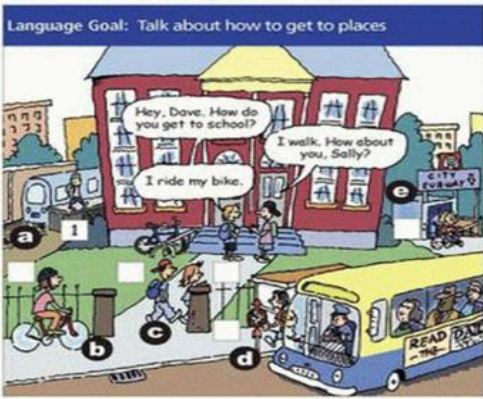
**Section  
A**

## How do you get to school?

**1a** Match the words with the pictures.

1. take the train \_\_\_\_\_
2. take the bus \_\_\_\_\_
3. take the subway \_\_\_\_\_
4. ride a bike \_\_\_\_\_
5. walk \_\_\_\_\_

Language Goal: Talk about how to get to places



**1b** Listen and write the numbers next to the correct students in the picture above.

1. Bob	3. John	5. Yang Lan
2. Mary	4. Paul	6. Jim

**1c** Look at the picture in 1a. How do the students get to school? Make conversations with your partner.

A: How does Mary get to school?  
B: She takes the subway.

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## 浙江省 2020 年教师招聘英语考试中学英语密卷（一）

## 答案解析

## 第一节：单项选择题（本大题共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

## 1. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：数学是所有学生的必修科目，而艺术和音乐是选修。A. apparent 显而易见；明白易懂；B. abundant 多余的，充足的；C. optimistic 积极的；D. optional 有选择的。根据句意选择 D。

## 2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查情态动词辨析 A. should“应该、竟然”；B. could“能够、可能” C. need 用在情态动词，只用在否定句和疑问句中，“必要”； D. shall 在疑问句中用于征求对方意见；在陈述句表示说话者的告诫、威胁、命令、规定、必然性。题干中的说话人书丢了，应该是猜测可能是谁拿走了，故选 B。

## 3. 【答案】C

【解析】考查从属连词。A. since 自从；B. until 直到；C. before 在...之前；D. after 在...之后。句意：救援队花了将近一周的时间才找到坠毁的飞机。It is/was+一段时间+before 表示“距离发生.....的时间”，故选 C。

## 4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词搭配。句意：我很开心我的父母都赞同我买新车。能与后面 of 进行搭配表示赞同的只有 approve, approve of 表示赞同；赞成。

## 5. 【答案】D

【解析】考查俚语。A. Sunday school truth 老生常谈，尽人皆知的事实 B. Friday night feeling 周五夜晚的感受；C. Sunday night massacre 周日晚大屠杀；D. Monday morning quarterback 惯于事后提意见者（“事后诸葛亮”或“放马后炮者”）。句意：——如果我是他的话，我本已经.....——你事后诸葛亮。根据句意选 D。

## 6. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词词组辨析。句意：当我帮助过的人们给我写感谢信时，我发现我的工作有了回报。A. puts off 推迟；延迟；B. gives off 散发；散发出；C. pays off 偿还；回报；D. takes off 脱掉；起飞。根据句意选择 C。

## 7. 【答案】D

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：这个村庄是你之前住过的么？先行词为 village，在从句中做地点状语成分，故选 D。

## 8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查非谓语。本题中 win 和主语 the musical Lala Land 之间是主动关系，用现在分词，答案在 A 和 C 中选择；现在分词一般式，表示分词的动作与谓语动词同时进行；现在分词完成式，表示分词的动作在谓语动词之前已经发生或完成；根据语境，“赢得金球奖”在“对中国观众没有吸引力”前，故用现在分词完成式，答案是 C。

## 9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查非谓语动词。动词 like 后一般接动词不定式，而本句又是被动含义，故选 A。

## 10. 【答案】D

【解析】Charles Dickens(查尔斯·狄更斯)是 19 世纪英国著名的现实主义小说家，代表作有 Oliver Twist 《(雾都孤儿)》，David Copperfield 《(大卫·科波菲尔)》，A Tale of Two Cities 《(双城记)》，Great Expectations 《(远大前程)》等。Heart of Darkness 《(黑暗心灵)》为 Joseph Conrad 的小说。

## 11. 【答案】D

【解析】英国内战也叫“清教徒革命”，这是因为反对国王的人大部分是那些清教徒。英国内战不仅推翻了英国的封建制度，也动摇了欧洲封建统治的基础。所以，从这个角度讲，英国内战通常被看作现代世界史的开端。

## 12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查交际教学法。交际语言教学没有取代之前的教学方法。它只是将语言内容与功能结合起来，将学习过程理解为认知风格和信息加工过程，将语言产出分为不同的语言技能。故选 A。

## 13. 【答案】A

【解析】考查交际教学法。Hymes 的交际能力理论强调，语言教学的目的是培养学习者的语言交际能力。英语的交际能力包括语法能力、社会文化意识、语篇能力和策略能力。故选 A。

## 14. 【答案】D

【解析】考查情景教学法。当教师教学语法时，引导学生说“假如你在这个城市是一个陌生人，一个警察正在问你一些问题”，这时教师就是在创设教学情景。故选 D。

15. 【答案】C。

【解析】考查任务型教学法。任务型教学法中，任务包括四个部分，即目的、语境、过程和输出(或结果)。因此本题选 C。

第二节：完型填空 阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从各题所给的四个选项中，选出最佳选项。(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

1. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。A. reasons 原因；B. rules 规则；C. emotions 情感；D. methods 方法  
reason for, 固定短语表示“……的原因”。句意：妈妈清楚地解释了这一课（指学会烫衣服）  
的原因。故选 A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词。A. helpful 有帮助的；B. confident 自信的；C. powerful 强有力的；  
D. independent 独立的。这里指作者母亲认为作者将要独立并且需要学会这个至关重要的技  
能。故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词。A. conclusion 结论； B. suggestion 建议； C. impression 印象； D.  
observation 观察。make a good impression 固定短语，表示“留下好印象”。这里指正确的烫  
好的衣服将会帮助作者留下好的印象。故选 C。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文串联。根据后文的种种描述可以得知：烫衬衫不是一件很容易的工  
作。故选 B。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。A. direct 直接的；B. single 单身的；C. smooth 光滑的，流畅的；  
D. strange 奇怪的。句意：就像溜冰那样，它（指烫衬衫）并非顺畅的操作。故选 C。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。A. doubt 怀疑；B. pressure 压力；C. surprise 惊讶；D. danger 危险。  
句意：而且，熨斗产生蒸汽并带来危险。故选 D。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词短语。A. went away 离开；B. fell down 跌倒；C. jumped off 跳下来；  
D. looked up 查询。句意：如果当你离开的时候你忘记把它关掉，你也许会把房子烧光。故

选 A。

8. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查动词。A. taught 教会；B. chose 选择；C. forced 强迫；D. sent 送。句意：关于技术，妈妈教我开始平面空间向外，一直将熨斗向前推到有褶皱的部分。故选 A。

9. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查动词。A. touch 接触；B. design 设计；C. see 看到；D. admire 羡慕。从语境可知，妈妈说它们靠近你的脸，那里每个人都能看到它们。故选 C。

10. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查名词。A. honesty 诚实；B. freedom 自由；C. justice 公正；D. pride 自豪。a sense of pride 自豪感。句意：多年来，我已经熟练的学会了熨衬衫，这给我一种自豪感。故选 D。

第三节：阅读理解（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

(A)

试题分析：本文为记叙文。本文主要介绍了 Molly 为平衡家庭与工作，任命萨利作为自己公司总经理的故事。文章介绍了萨利成为总经理后作者前后生活的变化，作者非常满意自己的决定与安排。

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】主旨大意题。这篇文章主要介绍了 Molly 找到新经理之后前后生活的变化，她对新经理很满意，并希望自己早几年就已经做了这个决定。故选 B。

2. 【答案】 B

【解析】词义猜测题。根据前文她决定任命萨莉·帕蒙特为公司的新总经理，茉莉仍然会参与决策，她会与那些为她工作的人保持联系，但是萨莉会负责公司的日常运作……；通过前后细节可知，Molly 仍会参与公司决策。Take part in 有“参加，参与”之意，故选 B。

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第二句“*She’s only been here a couple of days and she’s already shown me how to work out a few problems we were having*”可知萨利来这里才几天，她已经教了作者如何解决遇到的几个问题，所以作者认为她是一个好经理。故选 C。

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段最后一句“*To be honest, I wish I had made this decision years ago.*”可知 Molly 多希望早就做了这个决定，可以推断出她对自己的决定很满意。故选

B。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段最后一句“Molly can spend more time with the kids.”以及最后一段倒数第二句“and my kids are really excited about my being at home more.”可知 Molly 最希望能有更多的时间陪孩子，而聘任新经理萨利后这个愿望就实现了，故对于 Molly 来说最好的事情就可以多陪孩子。故选 C。

(B)

试题分析：本文为记叙文。本文主要介绍了两位残疾人贾海霞和贾文琪一起合作创造了一片树的天堂的故事。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第三句“Neither could find a job, so the two decided to team up”可知他们各自都无法找到工作，他们需要彼此的帮助，于是他们决定一起合作。故选 B。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句“In addition, it saves the village from river flooding during the rainy season.”可知他们种的树还可以保护村庄免遭雨季的河水泛滥。故选 A。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第四句“Since they cannot afford to buy young trees to plant, the two use branches from existing trees.”可知由于他们买不起幼树来栽种，所以这两棵树都用现存的树枝。故选 B。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。通过我们站在自己的脚上可以推断他们虽然残疾，却自力更生完成了许多看似不可能的事。他们没有依赖别人的帮助，自食其力，创造了自己的人生价值。他们自己引以为豪的也是自己的独立，故选 C。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。这篇文章主要介绍了两个男人虽然各自残疾，却通过一起合作实现了人生价值。根据第一段第一句“This is a tale of two friends --- one is blind, the other has no arms. On their own, the two are ‘disabled’. But together, they are a powerful team”以及最后一段最后一句“Together, they already have everything they need —a perfect pair of eyes, two strong

hands, and the best friendship in the world!”可知这篇文章通篇在开头结尾处点题，强调合作的重要性。故选 D。

#### 第四节：填空题（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 【答案】综合语言运用能力；人文素养；【解析】考查义务教育英语课程标准的总目标。义务教育阶段英语课程的总体目标是：通过英语学习使学生形成初步的综合语言运用能力，促进心智发展，提高综合人文素养。

2. 【答案】工具性；人文性

【解析】考查义务教育英语课程标准的课程性质。义务教育英语课程标准的前言部分提到，义务教育阶段的英语课程具有工具性和人文性双重性质。

3. 【答案】能力水平；五

【解析】考查义务教育英语课程标准的课程设计思路。根据义务教育英语课程标准前言部分的课程设计提到，整个基础教育阶段的英语课程（含义务教育和高中两个阶段）按照能力水平设为九个级别，一级为起始级别，二级为 6 年级结束时应达到的基本要求，五级为 9 年级结束时应达到的基本要求。

4. 【答案】形成性

【解析】考查义务教育英语课程标准实施建议的评价建议。根据义务教育英语课程标准实施建议中的评价建议可知，评价应反映以人为本的教育理念，突出学生的主体地位，发挥学生在评价过程中的积极作用。应采用形成性评价与终结性评价相结合的方式，既关注过程，又关注结果，使学习过程和学习结果的评价达到和谐统一。

5. 【答案】文化意识

【解析】综合语言运用能力的形成建立在语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等诸方面整体发展的基础之上。

#### 第五节：翻译题（本大题共 6 小题，第 1-5 小题每小题 1 分，第 6 小题 5 分，共 10 分）

【参考答案】

1. Hardly had we got to the cinema, when it began to rain.

2. The boss is trying to create an easy atmosphere in the company where his employees can enjoy their work.

3. If you are not willing to go camping with them, nor am I.

4. To catch the early flight, we ordered a taxi in advance and got up very early.



5. We are talking about whether students should be admitted in our club.

6. 【参考答案】

- (1) 没有水我们就不能生存。
- (2) 但是可供人类饮用的水水是越来越少了。
- (3) 更糟糕的是, 人们排放污水到河流里, 还到处乱扔垃圾。
- (4) 人类必须采取一些措施来制止污染。
- (5) 如果我们不节约水, 那么最后一滴水也许是我们人类的眼泪。

**第六节: 简答题(本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 5 分, 共 10 分)**

1. 【参考答案】英语教学过程是按照英语课型来分的, 小学英语课型包括听说课, 阅读课, 语音课, 写作课和语法课, 前两者为主要课型, 其中听说课, 语音课, 语法课的教学过程均为导入, 新授, 练习, 巩固, 总结和布置作业, 阅读课和写作课的教学过程为导入, 读(写)前, 读(写)中, 读(写)后, 总结和布置作业。

2. 【参考答案】教学反思是指教师在一定的教育理论指导下, 对过去的教育教学经验的一种回忆、思索、评价的过程。教学反思应包括教学成功之处, 即已达到的教学目标; 教学不足之处, 即未达到的教学目标; 教学机智, 即师生课堂上的交流, 摩擦出的火花或课堂突发状况的处理等; 学生创新, 即教学课堂中学生提出的创新点; 再教设计, 即摸索出了哪些教学规律, 教法上有哪些创新, 知识点上有什么发现, 组织教学方面有何新招, 解题的诸多误区有无突破等等。

**第七节: 写作(本大题共 2 小题, 每小题 10 分, 共 20 分)**

1. 解题思路:

1. 写作内容为网络的优缺点展开的一篇议论文, 字数为 120 字, 要包含题干所给出的内容并适当拓展;

2. 主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求:

1. 文体格式规范
2. 合理分段
3. 标点使用规范

【参考范文】

**The Advantage of Internet**

The Internet can help us know the world better. We can broaden our horizons through the Internet. Chatting on line with the teachers after class can help us solve the problems that we have not really understood in class. However, on the other hand, there is too much information that might do harm to us on the Internet, like violence, porn and so on. Many students get addicted to the Internet. They spend too much time on it so that they are unable to concentrate on their studies. What's more, spending too much time on the Internet can make us short-sighted and do harm to our health too.

We need the Internet, but we should make good use of it and get rid of the information that we don't need.

## 2. 题目分析:

1. 以 How to develop student's English learning interest? 为题, 谈一下对英语学习兴趣的认识以及在教学中如果提高中学生的英语学习兴趣。词数在 150 左右。文体为议论文。

2. 本文需用到第一人称和第三人称;

3. 主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求:

1. 文体格式规范;

2. 合理分段;

3. 标点使用规范。

## 【参考范文】

### How to develop students' English learning interest?

English is of great importance for high school students and they are supposed to master it. However, as a matter of fact, not every student can do so, especially the boys who have lost interest in English when they got a low score in the examination. Interest is the best teacher. But how to develop the students' interest?

First of all, we teachers should try to make our classes lively and enjoyable. We can tell some jokes and fantastic stories to attract their attention. Furthermore, encourage students when he didn't perform well. Believe that they can do better next time. In this way can students achieve a lot as they are confident. Finally, a teacher should realize that he is not only a good teacher but also a helpful friend to the students. Teachers can focus on harmonizing their relationship.

Above all, English teaching based on interest is the most efficient approach. Teachers should pay attention to their students.

### 第八节：教学设计（共 20 分）

#### 【参考答案】

#### Teaching objectives:

##### Knowledge objectives:

Students can read, write, and use some words about transportation vehicles and use the sentence patterns to talk about how to get to places.

##### Ability objectives:

Students can improve their listening and speaking abilities.

##### Emotional objectives:

Students can care more about others.

#### Teaching key and difficult points:

Teaching key points: Students can read, write, and use some words about transportation vehicles and use the sentence patterns to talk about how to get to places.

Teaching difficult points: Students can apply what they have learned into their real life.

#### Teaching procedures:

#### Step 1: Lead-in

1. Enjoy an English song “Over The Mountains”. 2. Ask them “Do you remember what transportation vehicles are in the song?” Show the words: ride a horse, take a ship, take a car. 设计意图:通过看 flash 短片, 听英语歌曲, 来引入一些交通工具, 让学生积极主动的思考总结, 多媒体增加趣味性, 效果事半功倍。

#### Step 2: Presentation

1. Teacher presents pictures of different vehicles, guiding students to match the words in 1a with these pictures.
2. Teacher asks students to read the words in 1a together after the tape for three times.
3. Students observe the pictures above 1a and then listen to the dialogue and understand it under the guidance of the teacher.
4. Check the answer with students.

设计意图:这个环节用图片的形式呈现新单词,再将听和理解结合起来,在教师的讲解下,学生学习了本节课重点句型。

### Step 3: Practice

Look and match

Students look at the picture in the blackboard and match these pictures with their Chinese meanings.

What's missing

Teacher cover some parts of blackboard design and students say what is missing.

Role play

Students work in pairs and practice the dialogue in 1c.

设计意图:采用循序渐进的听说活动设计,不但操练了句型和词汇,也增加学生的语言熟练程度,同时浓厚了课堂的气氛。

### Step 4: Consolidation

Do a survey

Divide the whole class into groups of four and elicit them to make a survey in groups about how their group members get to school and fill in the following chart.

设计意图:通过以上学习,学生已经掌握了不同交通工具的表达方式,以及询问别人。因此,本环节准备了一个交际性的练习,让学生以小组为单位进行一个简短采访,真正将所学内容落实到生活中。

### Step 5: Summary

1. Teacher asks students to make a summary about what they have learned today and if necessary, teacher will make some supplement.

2. Teacher tells students that in their daily life, they should care more about others.

设计意图:复习巩固知识,检查学生掌握情况,巩固情感目标。

### Step 6: Homework

Write about your family members' ways to go to work.

设计意图:询问家庭成员上下班使用的交通工具,能够复习词汇,锻炼交际能力,也能对家庭成员更加了解。