

浙江省 2020 年教师招聘考试密卷（二）

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. _____ really makes “Gangnam Style” popular is not the lyrics, but the part of “Horse Riding Dance”.

- A. What B. That C. Where D. When

2. —Can I help you with it?

—I appreciate your _____, but I can manage it myself.

- A. advice B. question C. offer D. idea

3. I was caught in a traffic jam for over an hour, otherwise I _____ you waiting for such a long time.

- A. will not keep B. have not kept
C. had not kept D. would not have kept

4. —You mustn't leave your car unlocked while you are away.

—No, I _____. Please don't worry too much.

- A. can't B. mustn't C. won't D. needn't

5. Having decided to take the trip, he _____ preparing for it.

- A. set up B. set about C. set out D. set aside

6. _____ economic, political and cultural differences, it is difficult for China and America to fully understand each other .

- A. Apart from B. Regardless of C. On account of D. In terms of

7. —We'd better go downstairs right now for lunch.

—_____ They serve food 24 hours a day.

- A. Take your time. B. No way!
C. Hurry up! D. It doesn't matter.

8. The flag of the United Kingdom, known as the Union Jack, is made up of _____ crosses.

- A. one B. two C. three D. four
9. Which war had little effect on ordinary people but gave a death blow to feudalism?
- A. The Wars of the Roses B. The Hundred Years' War
- C. The English Civil War D. World War I
10. Which of the following poets does not belong to the school of romantic poets?
- A. William Wordsworth B. Percy Bysshe Shelley
- C. George Gordon Byron D. John Donne
11. Which of the following activities can help develop the skill of listening for gist?
- A. Listen and find out where Jim lives.
- B. Listen and decide on the best title of the passage.
- C. Listen and underline the words the speaker stresses.
- D. Listen to pairs of words and tell if they are the same.
12. 教材编写原则包括趣味性原则、灵活性原则和开放性原则、发展性和拓展性原则、科学原则以及 _____。
- A. 实际性原则 B. 能效性原则
- C. 有效性原则 D. 思想性原则
13. According to Hu Zhuanglin, which of the following does not belong to seven functions of language?
- A. Informative function B. Interpersonal function
- C. Performative function D. Ideational function
14. It is believed that the inductive method is more effective than the deductive method, because students _____ while engaged in language use.
- A. are told the grammar rules by the teacher
- B. learn the grammar rules without any difficulty
- C. discover the grammar rules themselves
- D. never learn the grammar rules
15. When we are teaching pronunciation, _____ and intonation should be taught from the very beginning.
- A. knowledge about sounds

- B. phonetic rules
- C. phonetic transcripts
- D. stress

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）

We all have times when someone does something to support you. You are grateful to their ___1___ gesture. And then you move on.

A couple of days ago, I was on a stage, connecting the laptop I'm typing on to a ___2___ at the conference. It was the first time I was going to ___3___ a session at the Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP) International Conference. So needless to say, I felt very ___4___, some sweaty palms. You get it.

For some reasons, my laptop and the projector were having trouble ___5___. The image ___6___ completely. This went on for about fifteen minutes. Watching from her seat was a young woman who had arrived nearly forty-five minutes before the session was to start. She quietly and ___7___ said, "Lori, would you like to use my laptop?" I looked up at this woman and ___8___ come to my eyes. I didn't know her. But she ___9___ offered to give up her note-taking.

After switching on the computer and making sure things worked. I was ___10___ to give my speech to more than 300 people.

- | | | | |
|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 1. A. bold | B. polite | C. silent | D. kind |
| 2. A. charger | B. computer | C. projector | D. loudspeaker |
| 3. A. address | B. schedule | C. postpone | D. cancel |
| 4. A. curious | B. nervous | C. excited | D. embarrassed |
| 5. A. approving | B. negotiating | C. communicating | D. comparing |
| 6. A. came | B. disappeared | C. rolled | D. developed |
| 7. A. calm | B. proudly | C. urgently | D. hesitantly |
| 8. A. eyes | B. tears | C. nerves | D. admiration |
| 9. A. cautiously | B. greatly | C. reluctantly | D. generously |
| 10. A. free | B. afraid | C. willing | D. able |

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

Many years ago, when I was fresh out of school and working in Denver, I was driving to my parents' home in Missouri for Christmas. I stopped at a gas station about 50 miles from Oklahoma City, where I was planning to stop and visit a friend. While I was standing in line at the cash register, I said hello to an older couple who were also paying for gas.

I took off, but had gone only a few miles when black smoke poured from the back of my car. I stopped and wondered what I should do. A car pulled up behind me. It was the couple I had spoken to at the gas station. They said they would take me to my friend's. We chatted on the way into the city, and when I got out of the car, the husband gave me his business card.

I wrote him and his wife a thank-you note for helping me. Soon afterward, I received a Christmas present from them. Their note that came with it said that helping me had made their holidays meaningful.

Years later, I drove to a meeting in a nearby town in the morning. In late afternoon I returned to my car and found that I'd left the lights on all day, and the battery was dead. Then I noticed that the Friendly Ford dealership - a shop selling cars - was right next door. I walked over and found two salesmen in the showroom.

"Just how friendly is Friendly Ford?" I asked and explained my trouble. They quickly drove a pickup truck to my car and started it. They would accept no payment, so when I got home, I wrote them a note to say thanks. I received a letter back from one of the salesmen. No one had ever taken the time to write him and say thank you, and it meant a lot, he said.

"Thank you" - two powerful words. They're easy to say and mean so much.

1. The author planned to stop at Oklahoma City _____.

- A. to visit a friend
- B. to see his parents
- C. to pay at the cash register
- D. to have more gas for his car

2. The words "took off" underlined in Paragraph 2 mean "_____".

- A. turned off B. moved off C. put up D. set up

3. What happened when the author found smoke coming out of his car?

- A. He had it pulled back to the gas station.
B. The couple sent him a business card.
C. The couple offered to help him.
D. He called his friend for help.

4. The battery of the author's car was dead because _____.

- A. something went wrong with the lights
B. the meeting lasted a whole day
C. he forgot to turn off the lights
D. he drove too long a distance

5. By telling his own experiences, the author tries to show _____.

- A. how to write a thank-you letter
B. how to deal with car problems
C. the kind-heartedness of older people
D. the importance of expressing thanks

B

Few laws are so effective that you can see results just days after they take effect. But in the nine days since the federal cigarette tax more than doubled—to \$1.01 per pack—smokers have jammed telephone “quit lines” across the country seeking to kick the habit.

This is not a surprise to public health advocates. They've studied the effect of state tax increases for years, finding that smokers, especially teens, are price sensitive. Nor is it a shock to the industry, which fiercely fights every tax increase.

The only wonder is that so many states insist on closing their ears to the message. Tobacco taxes improve public health, health, they raise money and most particularly, they deter people from taking up the habit as teens, which is when nearly all smokers are addicted. Yet the rate of taxation varies widely.

In Manhattan, for instance, which has the highest tax in the nation, a pack of Marlboro Light Kings cost \$ 10.06 at one drugstore Wednesday. Charleston, S. C., where the 7-cent-a-pack tax is

the lowest in the nation. The price was \$4.78.

The influence is obvious.

In New York, high school smoking hit a new low in the latest surveys—13.8%, far below the national average. By comparison, 26% of high school students smoke in Kentucky. Other low-tax states have similarly depressing teen-smoking records.

Hal Rogers, Representative from Kentucky, like those who are against high tobacco taxes, argues that the burden of the tax falls on low-income Americans “who choose to smoke.”

That’s true, But there is more reason in keeping future generations of low-income workers from getting hooked in the first place, As for today’s adults, if the new tax drives them to quit, they will have more to spend on their families, cut their risk of cancer and heart disease and feel better.

6. The text is mainly about _____.

- A. the price of cigarettes
B. the rate of teen smoking
C. the effect of tobacco tax increase
D. the differences in tobacco tax rate

7. What does the author think is a surprise?

- A. Teen smokers are price sensitive.
B. Some states still keep the tobacco tax low.
C. Tobacco taxes improve public health.
D. Tobacco industry fiercely fights the tax rise.

8. The underlined word “deter” in Paragraph 3 most probably means _____.

- A. discarding
B. remove
C. benefit
D. free

9. Rogers’ attitude towards the low-income smokers might be that of _____.

- A. tolerance
B. unconcern
C. doubt
D. sympathy

10. What can we learn from the last paragraph?

- A. The new tax will be beneficial in the long run.
B. Low-income Americans are more likely to fall ill.
C. Future generations will be hooked on smoking.
D. Adults will depend more on their families.

第四节：填空题（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

1.根据《义务教育英语课程标准（2011 年版）》，_____ 是语言运用能力的重要组成部分，是发展语言技能的重要基础。

2._____ 是一个不断发现问题、分析问题和解决问题的过程，是教师发展的重要途径。

3._____ 是指兴趣、动机、自信、意志和合作精神等影响学生学习过程和学习效果的相关因素以及在学习过程中逐渐形成的祖国意识和国际视野。

4.在外语教学中，_____ 是指所学语言国家的历史地理、风土人情、传统习俗、生活方式、行为规范、文学艺术、价值观念等。

5.在教学过程中，教师应不断激发并强化学生的学习兴趣，引导他们将兴趣转化为稳定的_____。

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）

把下面的句子翻译成为英文。

1.参赛者答对的题目数量越多，他所赢得的奖项越高。

2.因为现今的情况而指责政府没有任何意义，除非能够立刻采取行动阻止环境进一步被污染。

3.据估计，这次地震所造成的损害远远超过人们的想象。

4.遵照标签上的说明，你就会知道怎样服这药了。

5. 爱因斯坦被认为是 20 世纪最伟大的思想家之一。

6. The art of living is to know when to hold fast and when to let go. We remember a beauty that faded, a love that waned(消逝).But we remember with far greater pain that we did not see that beauty when it flowered, that we failed to respond with love when it was tendered. Ultimately, we must confront the inevitability of our own demise, losing ourselves as it were, all that we were or

dreamed to be. In order to resolve this paradox, we must seek a wider perspective(视角),viewing our lives as through windows that open on eternally(永恒).

第六节：简答题（本大题共 2 小题，每小题 5 分，共 10 分）

1. 什么是“PPP”教学模式？

2. 课堂提问的作用是什么？封闭性问题与开放性问题各自有何特点？

第七节：写作（本大题共 2 小题，每小题 10 分，共 20 分）

1.学会自我保护是青少年需要具备的一种意识和能力。请以“How Can We Protect Ourselves?”为题，用英文谈谈在生活中青少年应该怎样自我保护。

要求：

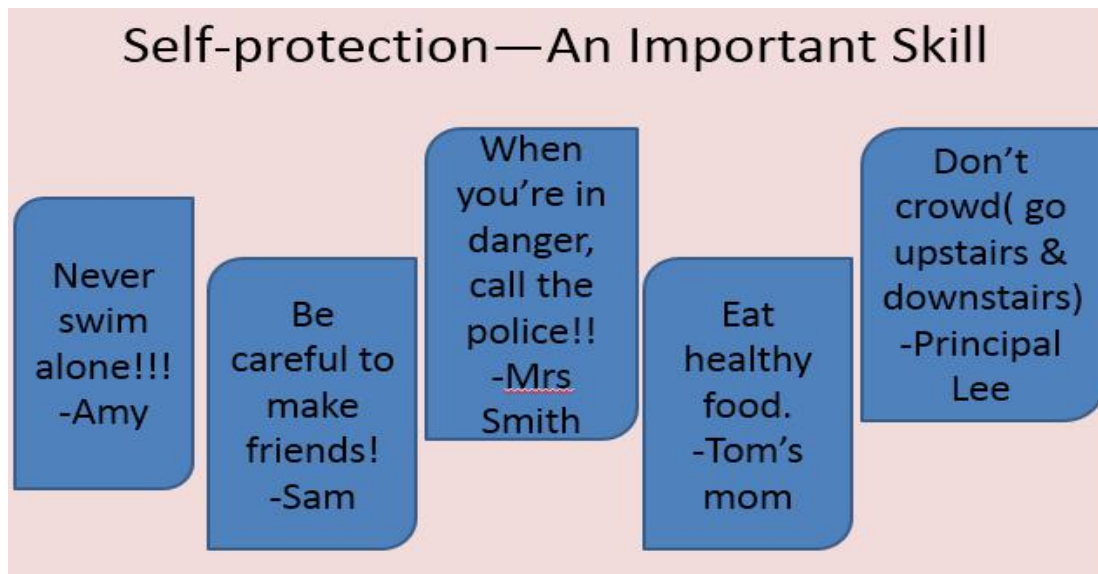
(1) 内容包括

① 下图所展示的学校安全教育周收集的自我保护小贴士的内容。

② 作为一名教师，你将如何培养青少年自我保护意识和能力。

(2) 字数：120 -150。

(3) 短文开头已给出。



How Can We Protect Ourselves?

Self-protection is one of the most important skills for teenagers.

2. 以“Why does blog become so popular in such a short time?”为题，写一篇 150 以上字数 的文章。

第八节：教学设计（共 20 分）

教学设计:请根据下列所给教学素材设计一节课阅读课。包括教学目标、教学重点、 教学难点、教
学过程、作业布置和板书设计。用全英文书写。

教学素材:

Have you ever watched a Cantonese Opera?

This is a very old kind of entertainment. It came from Foshan more than 700 years ago. The

musicians perform with both traditional and western instruments. The actors wear special costumes, hairstyles and make-up. They use a kind of singing instead of speaking. And all their actions have a meaning. For example, when an actor swings his ponytail, it means that he is sad. You can watch Cantonese opera in many places in Hong Kong.

浙江省 2020 年教师招聘英语考试中学英语密卷（二）

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】A

【解析】从句的考查；这里是 what 引导的主语从句，它在从句中作主语，that 在主语从句中不作成分，where 和 when 不能做主语。真正让“江南”流行的不是歌词，而是“骑马舞”。故选 A。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】词义辨析句意为：——我可以帮你吗？——我感激你主动提供帮助，但我自己能完成。offer 出价，(主动提供)帮助，符合题意。Advice 建议，劝告；question 问题；idea 想法，主意。故选 C。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】虚拟语气 otherwise 引导含蓄虚拟语气；前面的 was 表明是过去的事实；would not have done 表示对过去的虚拟，根据句意用否定。故选 D。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】情态动词 Will 表示说话者或主语的意思、决心。句意：你不在的时候不能让你的车不上锁是的，我不会不锁的，请不要太担心。其他三项均无此用法。mustn't 在英语中不能用于表示推测,但是可以表示“禁止/不允许”之意.如：You mustn't smoke here.在这里你不许抽烟。故选 C。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】固定短语 set about 开始着手做 set out 出发 set up 建立 set aside 储存。故选 B。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】考查短语辨析。Apart from 除了…… Regardless of 不管，不顾 on account of 因为 in terms of 就……而言，在……方面。句意为因为经济，政治和文化差异，中国和美国很难完全理解对方。故选 C。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查交际用语 Take your time 不着急；慢慢来。故选 A。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】英国国旗为红白蓝三色的米字旗(也叫“UnionJack”)，是由三个十字组成。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】尽管玫瑰战争持续了 30 年，但对老百姓的生活几乎没什么影响，反倒使英国的封建主义受到致命打击，贵族阶层受到了削弱。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】William Wordsworth, Percy Bysshe Shelley, George Gordon Byron 都是 19 世纪浪漫派诗人的代表人物，John Donne 则是 17 世纪玄学派诗人的代表。

11. 【答案】B。

【解析】考查听力教学。题干:下列哪项活动可以帮助提高听取中心大意的技巧。A 项“听文章找出吉姆住在哪里”;B 项“听文章选出最合适的题目”;C 项“听文章画出说话者强调的单词”;D 项“听一组词，并判断出它们是否一致”，听音辨音。选项中只有 B 项是对文章大意的把握。因此本题选 B。

12. 【答案】D。

【解析】考查教材建议。英语教材要以英语课程标准规定的课程目标和教学要求为编写指导思想。教材编写的原则应具有时代性原则、基础性与选择性相结合的原则、发展性和拓展性原则、科学性原则和思想性原则。因此本题选 D。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查语言的功能。根据胡壮麟所述，他认为语言共有七大功能，包括信息功能、人际功能、施为功能、寒暄功能、情绪功能、娱乐功能和元语言功能。故选 D。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】考查语法教学。人们普遍认为，归纳法比演绎法更有效，因为学生在语言运用中自己发现语法规则。故选 C。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】考查语音教学。在进行语音教学时，重音和语调应该从一开始就着手进行。故选 D。

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）

试题分析：本文为记叙文。作者在演讲过程中投影连接出现问题，多亏了一位女士的帮助。作者对此发表了一些自己的看法。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。bold 大胆自信的；polite 礼貌的；silent 沉默的；kind 善良的。上文提到了别人的支持，以及后文的 move on，可知此处应为别人的“善意”。故选 D。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境。charger 充电器；computer 电脑；projector 投影仪；loudspeaker 扬声器。通过后文第三段的第一句“For some reasons, my laptop and the projector were having trouble...”可知答案。故选 C。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词辨析。address 做动词时表示演讲，演说；schedule 安排；postpone 推迟；cancel 取消。句意：这是我首次在国际会议上演讲。Address 符合句意。故选 A。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词辨析。curious 好奇的；nervous 紧张的；excited 兴奋的；embarrassed 尴尬的。句意：所以不用说，我感到非常的紧张。故选 B。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境。approving 赞成的；negotiating 谈判；communicating 通信，交流；comparing 比较。句意：我的手提电脑和投影仪之间在连接上出现了一些问题。故选 C。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境。came 出现；disappeared 消失；rolled 滚压；developed 发展。根据上文连接出现了问题，此处应表示图像完全消失。故选 B。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词辨析。calm 泰然自若的；proudly 自豪地；urgently 紧急地；hesitantly 犹豫地。根据前文的“quietly”，可知此处只能选淡定自若地，此题选 A。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词辨析。eyes 眼睛；tears 眼泪；nerves 勇气；admiration 赞赏。此处表示得到了别人的帮助，四个选项中只能说眼泪要流出来了。故选 B。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词辨析。cautiously 谨慎地；greatly 大大地；reluctantly 不情愿地；generously 慷慨地。根据上下文，她慷慨地放弃了做笔记而过来向我提供帮助。故选 D。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境。free 自由的；afraid 害怕的；willing 情愿的，able 能够。通过上文可知此处表示“我能够在 300 多人面前做演讲”，be able to 表示能够。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）

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节推断题。根据“...at a gas station about 50 miles from Oklahoma City, where I was planning to stop and visit a friend”中 where 是修饰 Oklahoma City 的，可知去 Oklahoma City 是为了拜访一个朋友。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】词义猜测题。根据上一句“pay for gas”和后面的“gone only a few miles”可知 took off 是离开的意思，选项 B move off 也是离开的意思。Turn off: 关掉；put up: 拿起；set up 设立。故选 B。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节推断题。从第二段“They said they would take me to my friend’s”和“when I got out of the car”可知老夫妇把作者送到了朋友家。故选 C。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】这是一道细节推断题。从第四段“I’d left the lights on all day”可知作者忘记关掉车灯，灯开着了一天，所以电池没电了。故选 C。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】这是一道主旨题。作者讲了两个接受了他人的帮助并向帮助自己的人表示感谢的故事，接受别人的帮助后写信表示感谢对帮助自己的人是一种回馈，会使别人感到帮助别人是有意义的。特别是最后一句“They are easy to say and mean so much”点出了主旨。故选 D。

6. 【答案】 C

【解析】主旨大意题，通读全文可知，本文主要是关于烟草税收增加后带来的影响。故选 C。

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】细节理解题，由文中第三段“The only wonder is that so many states insist on closing up their ears to the message.”可知，有那么多州对这种信息充耳不闻。故选 B。

8. 【答案】 A

【解析】词义猜测题，由上下文可知，they 指的是 tobacco taxes，所以这儿 deter 这个词的意思应为“阻止，制止”。故选 A。

9. 【答案】 D

【解析】细节理解题，由文章倒数第二段“.....argues that the burden of the tax falls on low-income Americans “who choose to smoke”.可知，Rogers 对低收入家庭的态度是同情。故选 D。

10. 【答案】 A

【解析】推理判断题，从文章最后一段可以看出，这种新的税收从长远来看是有好处的。故选 A。

第四节：填空题（本大题共 5 小题，每小题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 【答案】 语言知识
2. 【答案】 教学反思
3. 【答案】 情感态度
4. 【答案】 文化
5. 【答案】 学习动机

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. 【参考答案】 The more questions the contestant answer, the higher prize he will win.
2. 【参考答案】 There is no point in blaming the government for the present situation, unless immediate action can be taken to prevent the environment from further pollution.
3. 【参考答案】 It is estimated that the damage caused by the earthquake is far beyond imagination.

4.【参考答案】Follow the direction on the label, and you will know how to take this medicine.

5.【参考答案】Einstein was considered (to be/as) one of the greatest thinkers of the century.

6.【参考答案】懂得如何取舍，这便是生活的艺术。我们追忆那褪色的美，还有消逝的爱。但回忆时，我们总会深感痛苦，因为我们不曾看到美丽绽放的时刻，也未曾回应爱的呼唤。最终，我们必须面临自身的死亡，失去现实与梦想中的自我。要解决这个问题，我们必须寻找一个更广阔的视角，透过通向永恒的窗口来观看我们的一生。

第六节：简答题（本大题共 2 小题，每小题 5 分，共 10 分）

1. "3P"教学法是在 20 世纪 70 年代形成的交际语言教学（Communicative Language Teaching，即 CLT）模式下的产物。"3P"教学法把语言教学分为以下三个阶段：演示（presentation）→ 操练（practice）→ 成果（production）。在教学过程中教师通过对语言知识的呈现和操练让学生掌握，然后再让学生在控制或半控制之下进行假设交际，从而达到语言的输出，形成学习成果。在课堂教学中，这种教学模式适用于听说课，语音课，语法课以及写作课。

2. 提问是教学过程中师生之间进行相互交流的方式。是引发学生产生心智活动，并作回答反应的信号刺激，是促进学生思维发展的手段和途径。正确、恰当、适时的各种提问，可以相应地起到集中注意力、激发学习动机和兴趣、提示重点、强化记忆、检查学习效果、促进创造思维、发展语言交际能力等多方面的作用，是英语教师搞好教学的一项重要技能。

封闭性问题和开放性问题问题的两种类型，封闭性问题一般答案唯一，且提问者知道答案，考察学生识记和理解的能力，而开放性问题答案不唯一，提问者无固定答案，用来发散学生的思维，在课堂教学中应两种提问结合使用来发展学生的综合语言运用能力。

第七节：写作（本大题共 2 小题，每小题 10 分，共 20 分）

1. 【参考答案】

How Can We Protect Ourselves

Self-protection is one of the most important skills for teenagers. But how can we protect ourselves? Here are some of my suggestions.

First of all, we should be careful when we make friends, especially on line. What's more, if we are in danger, we must call the police for help in time so that we can keep ourselves safe. Also, we ought to eat healthily and safely. Besides, we shouldn't crowd each other when we go upstairs

or downstairs at school. Last, we must remember it's dangerous to swim alone.

As a teacher, I will try my best to enhance their self-protection awareness and ability by stressing the importance of self-protection, telling them how to protect themselves, and letting them know the negative consequences of not protecting themselves.

In short, everyone needs to learn how to protect ourselves and stay away from danger.

2. 【参考答案】

Why does blog become so popular?

In recent years, blog has become very popular. More and more people have created their own blogs and often visit others' blogs. But why does blog become so popular?

Firstly, it is the widespread of Internet that provides a platform for the appearance and popularity of blog. Secondly, anyone can create his own blog as he wishes. Blog has no fixed rules and needn't professional knowledge and skills, which enable s millions of people to have a voice and connect with others. Thirdly, blog covers all kinds of topics from daily life to political forums, from individual thoughts to world events. Among millions of blogs, you can always find something you are interested in.

However, blog has some problems. For one thing, plagiarism in blog is not unusual. The protection of blog copyright cannot be guaranteed. For another, many blog contents are in a mess and some even include unhealthy things. Therefore, blog still has a long way to run before it becomes mature.

第八节：教学设计（共 20 分）

【参考答案】

Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective: Students can read and write the words like entertainment, musician, instrument, ponytail, Cantonese opera, tomb and use the sentence pattern “ have you ever done sth...”.

Ability objective: Students can improve their reading and writing abilities after this class.

Emotion objective: Students can be interested in the Cantonese opera and traditional culture.

Teaching key and difficult points:

Teaching key points: Students can read, write and use the words and sentence patterns in the class to make conversations with partners.

Teaching difficult points: Students can apply the language points into their life.

Teaching procedures:

Step 1: Lead-in

Greeting and free talk

T: Hello, boys and girls. How are you? (fine) It's a nice day, right? Now I have a very simple for you: Where did you go for the last summer holiday? What do you know about Guangdong? (Justification: By greeting and free talk, students can talk about things they are familiar with, which can pave a way for the following class.)

Step 2: Pre-reading

T: Today we will learn a passage about another thing in Guangdong. First you can look at the two pictures on the book to predict the main content.

(Justification: This step can arouse students' interest and let them know the topic of this reading class.)

Step 3: While-reading

Activity 1: skimming

Students are asked to read the passage quickly to get the main idea and fill in the blank on the blackboard: It's about _____.

Activity 2: scanning

Students are encouraged to do some tasks in different forms. Fill in the blank

1. This is a very old kind of _____.
2. The _____ perform with both traditional and western _____.
3. When an actor swings his _____, it means that he is sad.
4. Have you ever _____ a Cantonese opera?

Activity 3: careful reading

Students are invited to answer some questions.

1. When did Cantonese opera come from?
2. When they perform, what do the actors wear?
3. Where can you watch the Cantonese opera?

(Justification: Students can develop their skimming ability in this step and different ways of exploiting the text can help students not merely to cope with one particular text in class but to develop their reading strategies and reading ability.)

Step 4: Post-reading

Students are encouraged to make conversations with partners by using the language points in this class. (Justification: Students do the task in their own way, which helps to make practical use of what they learned in this period. At the same time, students can have a better understanding of the topic.)

Step 5: Summary

Students summarize and teacher make necessary supplements. Teacher stresses the importance of Chinese traditional culture.

(Justification: This step can let students know the important language points.)

Step 6: Homework

Homework1: finish the exercise book

Homework2: write a short passage about a place where you have ever been.

(Justification: Students can consolidate the content in the class and improve their writing skill.)

Blackboard design:

<p>Have you ever watched a Cantonese Opera?</p> <p>entertainment musicians</p> <p>instruments ponytail</p> <p>It's about an introduction to the Cantonese Opera.</p>
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