

2020年小学英语教师招聘模拟题（十）

总分：100分

一、单项选择（本题共15小题，每题1分，共15分）

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡的相应位置上涂黑。

1. According to _____ announcement by Guangzhou Prices Bureau, _____ new measures which have been taken recently are expected to cut the price of consumer durables.

- A. the; /
- B. an; the
- C. /; the
- D. an; /

2. It is a truly delightful place, _____ looks the same as it must have done 100 years ago with its winding streets and pretty cottages.

- A. as
- B. where
- C. that
- D. which

3. Sometimes the message you intend to convey through words may be the exact opposite of others _____ actually understand.

- A. what
- B. why
- C. how
- D. which

4. _____ you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty.

- A. While
- B. Once
- C. Though
- D. Unless

5. It was not until I came here _____ I realized this place was famous for not only its beauty but also its weather.

- A. who
- B. that
- C. where
- D. before

6.—What happened to the young trees we planted last week?

—The trees _____ well, but I didn't water them.

- A. might grow
- B. needn't have grown

- C. would have grown D. would grow

7.— The boy has never listened to what teachers say in class or done his homework, but in this exam he got such a good mark again.

— _____.

— What he learnt from Bad Genius is wrong.

- A. He cheated in the exam. B. He has cheated in the exam.
 C. He is always cheating in the exam. D. He cheats in the exam.

8. Only under special circumstances _____ to take make-up tests.

- A. are freshmen permitted B. permitted are freshmen
 C. freshmen are permitted D. are permitted freshmen

9. A woman who did not marry was thought to be _____ others and abnormal, which is a social prejudice actually.

- A. inferior to B. superior to
 C. next to D. only to

10. _____, you'll have a greater chance of finding a suitable job if you have ever done some part-time jobs.

- A. In particular B. In general
 C. In secret D. In sight

11. These young school students know little about the world, so they are easily _____.

- A. taken in B. taken on
 C. taken up D. taken off

12. Claire went into the city and bought curtains, _____, a carpet and bedding.

- A. cushions B. carriages
 C. cupboards D. conflicts

13. Many of the things we now benefit from would not be around _____ Thomas Edison.

- A. thanks to B. regardless of
 C. aside from D. but for

14. The first American president to be elected from the Republican Party was _____.

- A. Thomas Jefferson B. James Monroe

C. James Madison

D. Abraham Lincoln

15. When the teacher attempts to elicit more information from the students by saying “And...?”, “Good. Anything else?”, etc., he/she is playing the role of a _____.

A. promoter

B. participant

C. manager

D. consultant

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A 90-year-old has been awarded “Woman Of The Year” for ___1___ (be) Britain’s oldest full-time employee—still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9 am to 5 pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, ___2___ she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have ___3___ (final) been acknowledged after a customer nominated (提名) her to be Cheshire’s Woman Of The Year.

Picking up her “Lifetime Achievement” award, proud Irene ___4___ (declare) she had no plans ___5___ (retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said, “I don’t see any reason to give up work. I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I ___6___ (make) over the years. I work not because I have to, ___7___ because I want to.”

Granddaughter Gayle Parks, 31—who works alongside her in the family business—said it remained unknown as to who nominated Irene for the award. She said, “We don’t have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a call ___8___ (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was ___9___ joke. But then we got an official letter and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It’s ___10___ (wonder).”

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

In the 1760s, Mathurin Roze opened a series of shops that boasted (享有) a special meat soup called consomme. Although the main attraction was the soup, Roze’s chain shops also set a new standard for dining out, which helped to establish Roze as the inventor of the modern restaurant.

Today, scholars have generated large amounts of instructive research about restaurants. Take visual hints that influence what we eat: diners served themselves about 20 percent more pasta when their plates matched their food. When a dark-colored cake was served on a black plate rather

than a white one, customers recognized it as sweeter and more tasty.

Lighting matters, too. When Berlin restaurant customers ate in darkness, they couldn't tell how much they'd had: those given extra-large shares ate more than everyone else, but were **none the wiser**—they didn't feel fuller, and they were just as ready for dessert.

Time is money, but that principle means different things for different types of restaurants. Unlike fast-food places, fine dining shops prefer customers to stay longer and spend. One way to encourage customers to stay and order that extra round: put on some Mozart. When classical, rather than pop, music was playing, diners spent more. Fast music hurried diners out. Particular scents also have an effect: diners who got the scent of lavender (薰衣草) stayed longer and spent more than those who smelled lemon, or no scent.

Meanwhile, things that you might expect to discourage spending—"bad" tables, crowding, high prices—don't necessarily. Diners at bad tables—next to the kitchen door, say—spent nearly as much as others but soon fled. It can be concluded that restaurant keepers need not "be overly concerned about 'bad' tables," given that they're profitable. As for crowds, a Hong Kong study found that they increased a restaurant's reputation, suggesting great food at fair prices. And doubling a buffet's price led customers to say that its pizza was 11 percent tastier.

1. The underlined phrase "none the wiser" in paragraph 3 most probably implies that the customers were _____.

- A. not aware of eating more than usual
- B. not willing to share food with others
- C. not conscious of the food quality
- D. not fond of the food provided

2. How could a fine dining shop make more profit?

- A. playing classical music.
- B. Introducing lemon scent.
- C. Making the light brighter,
- D. Using plates of larger size.

3. What does the last paragraph talk about?

- A. Tips to attract more customers.

- B. Problems restaurants are faced with.
- C. Ways to improve restaurants' reputation.
- D. Common misunderstandings about restaurants.

B

Plastic-Eating Worms

Humans produce more than 300 million tons of plastic every year. Almost half of that winds up in landfills (垃圾填埋场), and up to 12 million tons pollute the oceans. So far there is no effective way to get rid of it, but a new study suggests an answer may lie in the stomachs of some hungry worms.

Researchers in Spain and England recently found that the worms of the greater wax moth can break down polyethylene, which accounts for 40% of plastics. The team left 100 wax worms on a commercial polyethylene shopping bag for 12 hours, and the worms consumed and broke down about 92 milligrams, or almost 3% of it. To confirm that the worms' chewing alone was not responsible for the polyethylene breakdown, the researchers made some worms into paste (糊状物) and applied it to plastic films. 14 hours later the films had lost 13% of their mass—apparently broken down by enzymes (酶) from the worms' stomachs. Their findings were published in *Current Biology* in 2017.

Federica Bertocchini, co-author of the study, says the worms' ability to break down their everyday food—beeswax—also allows them to break down plastic. “Wax is a complex mixture, but the basic bond in polyethylene, the carbon-carbon bond, is there as well,” she explains, “The wax worm evolved a method or system to break this bond.”

Jennifer DeBruyn, a microbiologist at the University of Tennessee, who was not involved in the study, says it is not surprising that such worms can break down polyethylene. But compared with previous studies, she finds the speed of breaking down in this one exciting. The next step, DeBruyn says, will be to identify the cause of the breakdown. Is it an enzyme produced by the worm itself or by its gut microbes (肠道微生物)?

Bertocchini agrees and hopes her team's findings might one day help employ the enzyme to break down plastics in landfills. But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial

process—not simply “millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic.”

1. What can we learn about the worms in the study?
 - A. They take plastics as their everyday food.
 - B. They are newly evolved creatures.
 - C. They can consume plastics.
 - D. They wind up in landfills.
2. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the chemical might _____.
 - A. help to raise worms
 - B. help make plastic bags
 - C. be used to clean the oceans
 - D. be produced in factories in future
3. What is the main purpose of the passage?
 - A. To explain a study method on worms.
 - B. To introduce the diet of a special worm.
 - C. To present a way to break down plastics.
 - D. To propose new means to keep eco-balance.

C

Give yourself a test. Which way is the wind blowing? How many kinds of wildflowers can be seen from your front door? If your awareness is as sharp as it could be, you'll have no trouble answering these questions.

Most of us observed much more as children than we do as adults. A child's day is filled with fascination, newness and wonder. Curiosity gave us all a natural awareness. But distinctions that were sharp to us as children become unclear; we are numb to new stimulation, new ideas. Relearning the art of seeing the world around us is quite simple, although it takes practice and requires breaking some bad habits.

The first step in awakening senses is to stop predicting what we are going to see and feel before it occurs. This blocks awareness. One chilly night when I was hiking in the Rocky Mountains with some students, I mentioned that we were going to cross a mountain stream. The

students began complaining about how cold it would be. We reached the stream, and they unwillingly walked ahead. They were almost knee-deep when they realized it was a hot spring. Later they all admitted they'd felt cold water at first.

Another block to awareness is the obsession (痴迷) many of us have with naming things. I saw bird watchers who spotted a bird, immediately looked it up in field guides, and said, a "ruby-crowned kinglet" and checked it off. They no longer paid attention to the bird and never learned what it was doing.

The pressures of "time" and "destination" are further blocks to awareness. I encountered many hikers who were headed to a distant camp-ground with just enough time to get there before dark. It seldom occurred to them to wander a bit, to take a moment to see what's around them. I asked them what they'd seen. "Oh, a few birds," they said. They seemed bent on their destinations.

Nature seems to unfold to people who watch and wait. Next time you take a walk, no matter where it is, take in all the sights, sounds and sensations. Wander in this frame of mind and you will open a new dimension to your life.

1. According to Paragraph 2, compared with adults, children are more _____.

- A. anxious to do wonders
- B. sensitive to others' feelings
- C. likely to develop unpleasant habits
- D. eager to explore the world around them

2. What idea does the author convey in Paragraph 3?

- A. To avoid jumping to conclusions.
- B. To stop complaining all the time.
- C. To follow the teacher's advice.
- D. To admit mistakes honestly.

3. The bird watchers' behavior shows that they _____.

- A. are very patient in their observation
- B. are really fascinated by nature
- C. care only about the names of birds

- D. question the accuracy of the field guides
4. Why do the hikers take no notice of the surroundings during the journey?
- A. The natural beauty isn't attractive to them.
- B. They focus on arriving at the camp in time.
- C. The forest in the dark is dangerous for them.
- D. They are keen to see rare birds at the destination.

四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

My sister found a bird on the roadside. We named him
Jack and keep him for about three years. He would greet us
in a tree outside our bedroom, calling "Hello" as we lay in
bed in a morning. He also passed "Hello" to the cats when
they came into the room. We often played a trick on himself.
We'd throw a coin as far as possibly. Jack would fly away
and bring it back for us throw again. He would also catch
the food throwing to him from the other side of the room and
sing happily. But for the most wonderful thing about Jack
were his musical ability. Leaving him at home all day, we
would return at night to hear that he'd picked up from the
radio in the day.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

最近学校举行了关于高中新生军训是否有必要的辩论，大家莫衷一是，你对此持何观点，请根据下面题目写一篇英语短文，字数 120 左右，题目已给。

Is Military Training Necessary for Freshmen?

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版六年级下册 Unit 3 Where did you go? Read and write 部分内容，按要求完成下列教学设计任务。（设计意图可用中文表达）

教学材料:

 **Read and write** 

Discuss with your partner. How did Wu Yifan meet Max? What will happen next?



Friday, April 23rd

Today was a sunny day. In the morning, we rode a bike for three people. Max sat in a basket on the front of the bike. That was fun! We took pictures of the beautiful countryside. We bought some gifts and ate some delicious food.

In the afternoon, Mum ate some bad fruit and didn't feel well. So we stayed in the hotel. Dad and I wanted to make her happy. We dressed up and made a funny play. Robin played the part of a dog. He was so cute. Max liked him so much. He jumped on him and licked him. Of course, Robin didn't like it. We laughed and laughed.

It was a bad day but also a good day!

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【问题】

1. 请针对教学内容写出本课教学目标。
2. 请针对教学内容设计 Pre-reading 环节，并写出设计意图。
3. 请针对教学内容 homework 环节，并写出设计意图。
4. 请针对教学内容设计板书。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【语言素材】

A: Look at the kites!

B: Wow, so beautiful!

A: How many kites do you see?

B: 1, 2, ... I see 12!

A: No! The black one is a bird!

B: Oh!

【教案设计】

Step 1. Warm-up & Revision

1. Free talk:

T: Hello, boys and girls! Welcome to my English class. I'm Ricky! What's your name? / How old are you? / Do you like...?

2. Introduce Zhang Peng to Ss.

T: Who is he? Yes! He is our friend. Zhang Peng. Say "Hello" to Zhang Peng.

Ss say and wave hands to Zhang Peng. Then listen to Zhang Peng. (PPT 播放 Zhang Peng 介绍自己并告诉大家今天是他的生日。)

3. (1) T: Today is Zhang Peng's birthday. Let's sing a song for him, OK?

(T& Ss sing "Ten little candles" together.)

【设计意图】以给 Zhang Peng 唱生日祝福歌为契机，在歌曲中复习数字 1-10 及单词 candles。

(2) T: Do you like the song? What can you see in the song(视频版)?

Ss: Yes! We can see many candles.

(出示本课评价方式：奖励物品“蜡烛卡片”。)

T: Look! Do you want to get the candle cards? Then, you should be active and great, OK?

【设计意图】用生日蜡烛卡片作为奖励，既贴合本节课创设的情境，同时也为板书简笔画“蛋糕”做补充。

4. 出示图片，请学生看一看、说一说 Zhang Peng 收到了哪些礼物。

T: Today is Zhang Peng's birthday. Is he happy? Because he got many presents. What can you see on the table?

5. 请学生注意其中的一张“生日卡片”。

T: What's this? Is that one a birthday card? (边看 PPT 边圈出那个“卡片”，引起学生的注意)

6. T: Let's get it closer and closer. Is it a birthday card? (慢慢将图片放大)

Ss: No, it's a photo (picture) .

Step2. Presentation & Learning the dialogs

1. 师生谈论这张照片。

T: Oh, it's a photo of Zhang Peng. What do you see in the photo?

2. 引导学生注意照片中的天空部分（被马赛克遮住）。

T: What's that in the sky?

预设一：学生因看不清楚，不知道答案。

预设二：学生大胆猜测，如 birds, cloud, kites。

【设计意图】照片中天空的部分被加上马赛克，成功地引起了学生的好奇和猜疑，学生在听课文录音时目的性会更明确，注意力会更集中。

3. 建议学生去问 Zhang Peng。

T: Let's listen to Zhang Peng. What does he see in the sky?

4. 听课文录音，回答问题。

Q: What do they see in the sky?

A. Birds (鸟图片) B. Kites (风筝图片) 学生听录音，回答问题：

B. Kites (kites 的发音需要教师带读，学生跟读 kites。)

5. 出示文本 Zhang Peng 和 Amy 看风筝的场景图。

(1) T: Wow, they see many kites. Do you like flying kites? Are the kites beautiful? (学生看场景图，并和教师进行 Free talk。)

(PPT 出示 beautiful，并通过图片对比加深学生对其含义的理解，教师带读，请读得好的学生示范朗读并带读。)

【设计意图】利用文本场景图和学生交流，自然引发学生对风筝的称赞：Beautiful! 通过带读、学生示范朗读、学生跟读来加强该词发音的准确度。

(2) T: How many (kites) do you see?(出示句型卡并贴到黑板上)Can you count and say like this?(PPT 同时出示句型：1, 2... I see...!)

结果一：学生数 11 只。

结果二：学生数 12 只。

【设计意图】通过数一数场景图中风筝数量的方式，让学生体会句型“1, 2... I see...!”的使用。

(3) T: (假装数 12 个) But I see 12. How about Zhang Peng? Does he see 11 or 12? Please watch a video of him.

【设计意图】利用与学生数风筝不同的结果——到底是 11 只还是 12 只，再次引起学生有目的地观看文本视频。

6. 播放课文视频，回答问题：

How many kites do they see? 学生看视频，尝试回答：eleven (11) 。

7. 利用 PPT 呈现小黑鸟飞近天空中的风筝的动态效果。

T: Is that black one a kite?

Ss: No, it's a bird.

带领学生理解，并用夸张的语气示范读：No, the black one is a bird.

Ss 模仿教师夸张的语气再读一遍。男、女生读；请读得好的学生带读。

8. 播放课文录音，学生跟读。

9. 同桌分角色朗读课文并表演。

【设计意图】“跳一跳，够得着”，通过逐步练习，强化学生对对话的理解和掌握。

Step 3 Consolidation

...

Step 4 Homework

...

问题：(1) 请从教学方法、教学情境创设、教学评价等方面简要分析本课教案设计的优缺点。(各 2 条)(4 分)

(2) 结合新课标要求以及本案例，谈谈课堂教学评价的方式及注意事项。(6 分)

2020 年小学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（十）

一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. 【答案】B

【解析】考查冠词。句意：根据广州物价局的公告，近期已采取新措施有望减少耐用消费品的价格。名词后带有限制性定语来修饰这个名词，表明这个名词是特定的某一个。这两个名词都有限制性后置定语，故选 B。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：这真是一个令人愉快的地方，这里的蜿蜒的小路和美丽的小村庄一定和 100 年前看起来是一模一样的。此句为非限制性定语从句，先行词是 place，在定语从句中是做主语的，所以用关系代词引导，排除 B；as 引导非限定性定语从句有“正如……”的意思，故排除 A；that 不能引导非限制性定语从句，故排除 C。故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查宾语从句，关系代词 what 引导的宾语从句。句意：你想通过话语传达的信息也许正与其他人实际理解的相反。介词 of 后的宾语从句中的 understand 后缺少宾语且表示物，故选 A。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：一旦你理解规则，你将不会有任何困难。once 指的是“一旦”。故选 B。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查强调句。句意：直到来到这儿我才意识到，这个地方不仅以它的美而且还以它的天气而有名。去掉 it was 和空格，句子依然成立，由此可知该句是强调句。强调句型的基本结构为“*It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...*”，这里强调的是时间状语，而非人，因此使用 that。故选 B。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：——我们上周种的小树怎么了？——这些树本来会长得很好，但我没有给它们浇水。would have done 表示对过去已发生的事情的推测，表示“可能……”，故选 C。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词时态，进行时态与副词 *always* 连用，表示感情色彩。句意：这个男孩从来在课堂上不听课，也不做作业，但在这次考试中他又得了一个好分数。他总是在考试中作弊。他从《天才枪手》中学到的是错误的。进行时态与副词 *always* 连用，表示感情色彩，故选 C。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：只有在特殊的条件下，一年级新生才被允许参加补考。*only* 修饰状语位于句首，句子用倒装结构，故选 A。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意一个不结婚的女人会被视为不正常或低人一等，这其实是一种社会偏见。*be inferior to* 不如…的；*be superior to* 优于…的；*be next to* 仅次于…的；*be only to* 仅次于…，根据句意，故选 A。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。*In particular* 特别；*In general* 大体上；*In secret* 秘密地；*In sight* 看得见。句意：通常，如果你曾做过一些兼职，就更有可能找到一份合适的工作。*in general* 相当于 *generally speaking*，意为“大体上，总的来说”。故选 B。

11. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：这些学生们还不太了解这个世界，那就是他们这么容易受骗的原因。动词短语 *take in* 意为“欺骗；吸收”；*take on* 意为“呈现；承担；从事”；*take up* 意为“拿起；开始从事；占据(时间，地方)”；*take off* 意为“起飞；成功。故选 A。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：克莱尔进城去买了窗帘、坐垫、地毯和床上用品。A. *cushions* 坐垫；B. *carriages* 客车厢；C. *cupboards* 壁橱，衣柜；D. *conflicts* 冲突，干扰。根据语境可知，克莱尔去买的东西包括坐垫，故选 A。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查介词短语辨析。句意：要不是爱迪生的发明，今天我们身边享用的很多东西都将不复存在。*thanks to*“多亏”，如将题干改成“_____ Thomas Edison, now we can benefit from many of the things around us.”则选 A 项；*regardless of*“不管，不顾”；*aside from*“除了”；*but for*“要不是”，常用于隐藏式（含蓄式）虚拟条件句；故选 D。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】考查美国概况。美国历史上的第一位共和党总统是亚伯拉罕·林肯。故选 D。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】考查教师角色。句意：当教师尝试通过说“还有吗？”“好，还有其他的吗？”等来启发学生得出更多信息，他/她在扮演着一个的角色。在新课程理念下，教师是学生自主学习的“促进者”角色。在以学生为中心的教学活动中，教师把对课堂的控制权基本上移交给学生，让学生自主学习、自由发挥，以学生为学习的主体，教师“引导”“鼓励”和“促进”学生学习。题干中教师希望学生给出更多回答，并用语言给予提示，教师在这里起到引导促进的作用，因此体现了教师在扮演促进者角色。B、C、D 三项不符合，排除。故选 A。

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

试题分析：本文为记叙文。主要介绍了英国一位全职雇员，她因年龄最大而被授予“年度女性”，并且介绍了一些她的想法。

1. 【参考答案】being

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：一位 90 岁的老人因是英国最年长的全职雇员而被授予“年度女性”——每周仍工作 40 小时。根据其前介词 for 可知，此处用动名词形式作宾语。故填入 being。

2. 【参考答案】which

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：……她和已故丈夫一起开的宠物店。分析句子结构可知，先行词为 the pet shop，在非限制性定语从句中作 opened 的宾语，用 which。故填入 which。

3. 【参考答案】finally

【解析】考查副词。句意：在一位顾客提名她为柴郡年度最佳女性之后，她多年的努力终于得到了认可。根据空格所处位置可知，此处应用副词形式作状语，修饰谓语动词 have been acknowledged。故填入 finally。

4. 【参考答案】declared

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：拿着“终身成就”奖，自豪的艾琳说她没有退休计划。根据上下文可知，该句主语为 Irene，此处为谓语成分，根据后文 had 以及 said 可知用一般过去时态。故填入 declared。

5. 【参考答案】to retire

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：拿着“终身成就”奖，自豪的艾琳说她没有退打算从她 36 年的事业中退休。此处用 to do sth 做后置定语，用来修饰前面的名词 plan。故填入 to retire。

6. 【参考答案】 have made

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我喜欢到这里来看看我的家人和我这些年来结交的朋友们。根据该定于从句中的时间状语 over the years 可知，此处用现在完成时态。故填入 have made。

7. 【参考答案】 but

【解析】考查连词。句意：我工作不是因为我不得不做，而是因为我想做。根据句意逻辑可知，此处为转折关系，此处用 but 与前文 not 呼应，构成“不是……而是……”之意。故填入 but。

8. 【参考答案】 saying

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：当我们接到电话说她入围了。根据其后所接的宾语从句可知，此处用现在分词形式 saying 作后置定语，解释名词 call 的内容，call 与 say 是主动关系。故填入 saying。

9. 【参考答案】 a

【解析】考查冠词。句意：我们还以为这是一个玩笑，此处 joke 为泛指，意为“一个笑话”。故填入 a。

10. 【参考答案】 wonderful

【解析】考查形容词。句意：我们真的很为她感到骄傲，真的很棒。根据句子结构可知，在系动词 is 之后用形容词形式作表语。故填入 wonderful。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文是说明文。介绍影响顾客就餐和消费的多种因素。通过对比，现代餐饮业可以通过餐具与食物的颜色搭配、就餐环境的味道、灯光的明暗以及音乐的种类等方式来增加顾客的消费，从而获取更大的收益。

1. 【答案】 A

【解析】词义猜测题。A.没有意识到比平时吃的多；B.不愿意与人共享；C.对食物的品质没有知觉；D.不喜欢所提供的食物。通过表达符合的功能判断答案。none the wiser 后的破

折号是对前文的解释，所以通过理解 they didn't feel fuller, and they were just as ready for dessert 可知，在较暗的光线环境中就餐，人们就变得不那么聪明了——他们没有了饱腹感，而且还要再吃甜点。故选 A。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中 When classical, rather than pop, music was playing, diners spent more 可知古典音乐比流行音乐更能吸引人消费，所以 A 正确；选项 B 定位在第四段最后一句 diners who got the scent of lavender (薰衣草) stayed longer and spent more than those who smelled lemon, or no scent 中，所以柠檬的香味不如薰衣草的香味吸引顾客消费；C 项在第三段，与文章描述的恰恰相反；D 项提到的盘子涉及的是与食物颜色的搭配。故选 A。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】概括归纳题。最后一段是“总—分”结构，第一句话是主题句：你认为会阻止消费的事情不一定会阻止消费。下文就 bad tables、crowding 和 high prices 三个方面举出例子来论证这个观点，推翻了人们对于餐厅的一些误解。故选 D。

B

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍吃塑料的虫子的工作原理及应用设想。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。将题干中的 worms in the study 定位在第二段第二句，the worms consumed and broke down about 92 milligrams 可知这些虫子吃塑料，故选 C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。确定题干中 chemical 最后一段的最后一句 But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial process—not simply “millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic.”，可知，她期望把化学物质用于某种工业生产中，而不是仅仅把虫子扔到塑料上，故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。通过文章标题 Plastic-Eating Worms 以及首尾段落的理解，可知全文在介绍虫子与塑料的降解之间的关系，所以 C 项：介绍一种分解塑料的方法，即“吃塑料的虫子”是本文的中心，故选 C。

C

【试题分析】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文，通过此文作者要告诉我们：放慢脚步，用我们所有的感官从不同的角度来感受周围世界的奇妙和美好。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Most of us observed much more as children than we do as adults. A child’s day is filled with fascination, newness and wonder.”可知，与成人相比较，孩子观察得更多，孩子的一天充满了魔力、新奇和惊奇。从而可以推断出孩子更急于探索他们周围的世界。故选D。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段中作者叙述在一个寒冷的夜晚，作者和学生徒步旅行穿过一条小溪的时候，学生们抱怨水太冷而不愿往前走，结果事实上那是一个温泉。作者举这样一个事例是为了向读者传递这样的观念：避免过早下结论。故选A。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段全段及“Another block to awareness is the obsession (痴迷) many of us have with naming things.”可知，鸟观察者发现鸟后只关心鸟的名字，并不关心它在做什么。故选C。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段中的“I encountered many hikers who were headed to a distant camp-ground with just enough time to get there before dark. It seldom occurred to them to wander a bit, to take a moment to see what’s around them.”可知，徒步旅行者只关心能够及时到达目的地，而很少关心周围的事物。故选B。

四、短文改错（本题共10小题，每题1分，共10分）

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。主要讲述了我、妹妹和一只捡到的鸟儿杰克之间的故事。

1. 【参考答案】keep→ kept

【解析】考查动词的时态。根据短文内容可判断出要用一般过去时。故将keep改为kept。

2. 【参考答案】√

3. 【参考答案】a→ the

【解析】考查冠词。in the morning 在早上。故将a改为the。

4. 【参考答案】himself→ him (Jack)

【解析】考查代词。根据其主语 we 可判断出不能用反身代词 himself。故将 himself 改为 him (Jack)。

5. 【参考答案】possibly→ possible

【解析】考查形容词。as far as possible 尽可能远。是固定用法。故将 possibly 改为 possible。

6. 【参考答案】∧ throw→ to

【解析】考查状语从句。to throw 作目的状语。故在 throw 前加 to。

7. 【参考答案】throwing→ thrown

【解析】考查动词的语态。“动词+ed 形式”表示被动。故将 throwing 改为 thrown。

8. 【参考答案】for→去掉

【解析】考查介词。the most wonderful thing about Jack 作主语。故将 for 去掉。

9. 【参考答案】were→ was

【解析】考查主谓一致。主语 thing 是单数。故将 were 改为 was。

10. 【参考答案】that→ what

【解析】考查宾语从句。picked up 后缺少宾语，要用 what 引导宾语从句。故将 that 改为 what。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

- (1) 文章内容为高中新生军训是否有必要，围绕这一话题，表达自己的观点；
- (2) 文章第一段表明关于军训，人们的观点存在分歧；第二段分别阐述两种对立立场的观点；第三段表达自己对于该热点话题的看法；
- (3) 本文需用到第一人称和第三人称，主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求：

- (1) 内容完整，结构清晰；
- (2) 观点准确，论据充分；
- (3) 无语法错误；
- (4) 标点使用规范。

【参考范文】

Is Military Training Necessary for Freshmen?

Opinions vary from person to person towards whether it is necessary for the freshman to have military training.

The opponents say it is a waste of time because what the students learn from it is of no use to their real life. Besides, they also worry about safety due to the increasing cases of students who

got injured or died in it. However, the supporters hold the view that the military training is very beneficial. They believe that it can nurture students' sense of unity and discipline and can foster students' patriotism as well.

I think military training is not a bad thing if effective measures are taken to avoid the potential risks involved in it. With careful consideration and preparation, it can not only have a good influence on students' characters but also help them learn how to cooperate with other people.

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

1. 本题为阅读课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生阅读能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教学目标、教学过程和板书等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective: Students can learn the format of a diary and learn to read, write and use the phrases with the past tense such as rode a bike, took pictures, ate some bad fruit, stayed in the hotel and dressed up and so on.

Ability objective: Students can develop their reading skills of skimming and scanning.

Emotional objective: Students can pay closer attention to the people around and care more about them.

2. Pre-reading

Free talk and questions

T: Now I have a very simple question for you: Do you know Wu Yifan' how to spend his Friday? What do you know about it? Do you want to know more about it? Now let's look at the pictures in the book and you can guess what happened.

【设计意图】通过简单的提问，结合课本的图片，帮助学生提高预测的能力。

3. Homework

Homework1: finish the exercise in the book

Homework2: introduce your day and share with classmates next class.

【设计意图】通过完成作业，学生能够巩固所学知识，提高学习效果。

4. Blackboard design:

Read and Write

Friday, April 23rd

rode a bike

took pictures

ate some bad fruit

stayed in the hotel

dressed up



Q: How did Wu Yifan feel the day and why?

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

(1) 优点：①本课采用了多种教学方法，如听说法，情境教学法以及视听法等，使课堂教学生动有趣，连贯性强，教学效果好。②在上课之初为学生创设张鹏过生日的情境，通过情境过渡到新授内容，并逐步递进，引导学生学习，使学生能够在具体情境中学会并应用本课对话。③教学评价和奖励方式贴近教学内容，激发学习兴趣。缺点：①导入过于冗长。②对话练习以机械操练为主，意义操练较少。

(2) 英语新课标中要求，英语课程的评价要尽可能做到评价主体的多元化，评价形式和内容的多样化，评价目标的多维化。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。评价应关注学生综合语言运用能力的发展过程以及学生在学习过程中情感态度、价值观念、学习策略等方面的发展和变化。评价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，使对学生学习过程和学习结果的评价达到和谐统一。充分发挥评价的积极导向作用，体现学生在评价中的主体地位，以形成性评价为主要课堂评价方式，注意处理教学与评价的关系，小学的评价应以激励学生学习为主。

本课的教学设计中，教师采取蜡烛卡片奖励的评价形式，体现了新课改的形成性评价，并且能够起到激励学生学习的作用，是较为合理且贴近本课情境创设的评价方式。