

2020 年小学英语教师招聘模拟题（六）

总分：100 分

一、单项选择（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 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. We will take _____ wants to go there for a sight-seeing.

- A. whoever
B. who
C. anybody
D. all that

2. I caught the last bus from town, but Harry came home _____ that night.

- A. very late
B. even later
C. the same late
D. the last one

3. —What was the party like?

—Wonderful. It is years _____ I enjoyed myself so much.

- A. that
B. since
C. when
D. before

4. Isn't it very kind _____ your parents to do that for us?

- A. for
B. to
C. about
D. of

5. There is a _____ of 1000 dollars for the return of the gold ring.

- A. reward
B. prize
C. thank
D. price

6. A man does not know the difficulty of anything _____ he does it personally.

- A. although
B. if
C. because
D. unless

7. I don't remember _____ to the airport that year.

- A. to be taken
B. being taken
C. having
D. to take

8. We liked the oil painting better _____ we looked at it.
- A. as
B. while
C. the
D. the more
9. I don't skate now, but I _____ when I was a kid.
- A. used to
B. am used to it
C. used
D. used to do
10. He didn't seem to mind _____ TV while he was trying to study.
- A. them to watch
B. that they watch
C. their watching
D. watching
11. Flight BA 123 to Vienna is now boarding at _____.
- A. Gate 21
B. 21St Gate
C. the Gate 21
D. 21 Gate
12. —Did you enjoy yourself yesterday?
—Yes. As you saw, _____ party went on in _____ most pleasant atmosphere.
- A. the; a
B. the; the
C. a; the
D. a; a
13. —He isn't particular about his food.
—Yes, he eats _____ anything.
- A. nearly
B. mostly
C. almost
D. possibly
14. You _____ this morning if you really wanted to see it yourself.
- A. ought to come
B. might have come
C. ought to have come
D. can have come
15. _____ you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty.
- A. While
B. Once
C. Though
D. Unless
16. —Whose advice do you think I should take?
—_____.
- A. You speak
B. That's it

- C. It's up to you
D. You got it
17. The less you rely on painkillers now, the better it will be for your health _____.
- A. in the long run
B. on second thought
C. at full speed
D. for various reasons
18. Price rises _____ consumer spending.
- A. arouse
B. avoid
C. preserve
D. restrain
19. The movie _____ the list of Oscar nominations.
- A. wins
B. leads
C. heads
D. beats
20. The next morning I found the shoots _____ up straight, not a bit damaged.
- A. standing
B. having stood
C. to stand
D. stood

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

How can mortals record the immortal beauty of the world? Botanist Zhong Yang, a professor at Fudan University, ___1___ (展示) his answer with his life's work.

In search of plant seeds, he traveled to places that no botanist had ever before ___2___ foot. On the northern slope of Qomolangma, ___3___ is known as Mount Everest in the West and reaches more than 6,000 meters above sea level - Zhong carried ___4___ his work as no one had done before. He traveled more than 500,000 kilometers, ___5___ more than 100 days in the most desolated places each year. Thanks to his audacity and d___6___ (奉献) to his work, he c___7___ 40 million plant seeds and surveyed the organisms on the "roof of the world" in the Tibet autonomous region.

Yet his life came to an end on Sept 25, 2017 in a car accident in Erdos, Inner Mongolia autonomous region.

Zhong once said, "All lives must end, but I am fearless ___8___ my students will continue the research."

From the northern Tibetan Plateau to the southern Tibet valley, ___9___ the dead zone to the Yarlung Zangbo River, we can see traces of the spectacular life of Zhong and gain ___10___ (一瞥) of his long pilgrimage as a collector of natural beauty.

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Zachariah Fike has an unusual hobby. He finds old military (军队的) medals for sale in antique stores and on the Internet. But unlike most collectors, Zac tracks down the medals' rightful owners, and returns them.

His effort to reunite families with lost medals began with a Christmas gift from his mother, a Purple Heart with the name Corrado A. G. Piccoli, found in an antique shop. Zac knows the meaning of a Purple Heart—he earned one himself in a war as a soldier. So when his mother gave him the medal, he knew right away what he had to do.

Through the Internet, Zac tracked down Corrado's sister Adeline Rockko. But when he finally reached her, the woman flooded him with questions: 'Who are you? What antique shop?' However, when she hung up, she regretted the way she had handled the call. So she called Zac back and apologized. Soon she drove to meet Zac in Watertown, N.Y. "At that point, I knew she meant business," Zac says. "To drive eight hours to come to see me."

The Piccolis grew up the children of Italian immigrants in Watertown. Corrado, a translator for the Army during WWII, was killed in action in Europe.

Before hearing from Zac, Adeline hadn't realized the medal was missing. Like many military medals, the one Zac's mother had found was a family treasure. "This medal was very precious to my parents. Only on special occasions (场合) would they take it out and let us hold it in our hands," Adeline says.

As a child, Adeline couldn't understand why the medal was so significant. "But as I grew older," Adeline says, "and missed my brother more and more, I realized that was the only thing we had left." Corrado Piccoli's Purple Heart medal now hangs at the Italian American Civic Association in Watertown.

Zac recently returned another lost medal to a family in Alabama. Since he first reunited

Corrado's medal, Zac says his record is now 5 for 5.

1. Where did Zac get a Purple Heart medal for himself?

- A. In the army.
- B. In an antique shop.
- C. From his mother.
- D. From Adeline Rockko.

2. What did Zac realize when Adeline drove to meet him?

- A. She was very impolite.
- B. She was serious about the medal.
- C. She suspected his honesty.
- D. She came from a wealthy family.

3. What made Adeline treasure the Purple Heart?

- A. Her parents' advice.
- B. Her knowledge of antiques.
- C. Her childhood dream.
- D. Her memory of her brother.

B

Alice Moore is a teenager entrepreneur (创业者), who in May 2015 set up her business AilieCandy. By the time she was 13, her company was worth millions of dollars with the invention of a super-sweet treat that could save kids' teeth, instead of destroying them.

It all began when Moore visited a bank with her dad. On the outing, she was offered a candy bar. However, her dad reminded her that sugary treats were bad for her teeth. But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, "Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?" With that in mind, Moore asked her dad if she could start her own candy company. He recommended that she do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

With her dad's permission, she spent the next two years researching online and conducting trials to get a recipe that was both tasty and tooth-friendly. She also approached dentists to learn

more about teeth cleaning. Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.

Moore then used her savings to get her business off the ground. Afterwards, she and her father secured their first business meeting with a supermarket owner, who finally agreed to sell Moore's product—CanCandy.

As CanCandy's success grows, so does Moore's credibility as a young entrepreneur. Moore is enthusiastic about the candy she created, and she's also positive about what the future might bring. She hopes that every kid can have a clean mouth and a broad smile.

Meanwhile, with her parents' help, Moore is generally able to live a normal teenage life. Although she founded her company early on in life, she wasn't driven primarily by profit. Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles. She donates 10% of CanCandy's profits to Big Smiles. With her talent and determination, it appears that the sky could be the limit for Alice Moore.

1. How did Moore react to her dad's warning?

- A. She argued with him.
- B. She tried to find a way out.
- C. She paid no attention.
- D. She chose to consult dentists.

2. What is special about CanCandy?

- A. It is beneficial to dental health.
- B. It is free of sweeteners.
- C. It is sweeter than other candies.
- D. It is produced to a dentist's recipe.

3. What does Moore expect from her business?

- A. To earn more money.
- B. To help others find smiles.
- C. To make herself stand out.
- D. To beat other candy companies.

4. What can we learn from Alice Moore's story?

- A. Fame is a great thirst of the young.
- B. A youth is to be regarded with respect.
- C. Positive thinking and action result in success.
- D. Success means getting personal desires satisfied.

C

Who cares if people think wrongly that the Internet has had more important influences than the washing machine? Why does it matter that people are more impressed by the most recent changes?

It would not matter if these misjudgments were just a matter of people's opinions. However, they have real impacts, as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.

The fascination with the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) revolution, represented by the Internet, has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so "yesterday" that they should try to live on ideas. This belief in "post-industrial society" has led those countries to neglect their manufacturing sector (制造业) with negative consequences for their economies.

Even more worryingly, the fascination with the Internet by people in rich countries has moved the international community to worry about the "digital divide" between the rich countries and the poor countries. This has led companies and individuals to donate money to developing countries to buy computer equipment and Internet facilities. The question, however, is whether this is what the developing countries need the most. Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells, extending electricity networks and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people's lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up Internet centers in rural villages, I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important, but many donators have rushed into fancy programs without carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money.

In yet another example, a fascination with the new has led people to believe that the recent changes in the technologies of communications and transportation are so revolutionary that now we live in a "border-less world". As a result, in the last twenty years or so, many people have

come to believe that whatever change is happening today is the result of great technological progress, going against which will be like trying to turn the clock back. Believing in such a world, many governments have put an end to some of the very necessary regulations on cross-border flows of capital, labour and goods, with poor results.

Understanding technological trends is very important for correctly designing economic policies, both at the national and the international levels, and for making the right career choices at the individual level. However, our fascination with the latest, and our under valuation of what has already become common, can, and has, led us in all sorts of wrong directions.

1. Misjudgments on the influences of new technology can lead to _____.

- A. a lack of confidence in technology
- B. a slow progress in technology
- C. a conflict of public opinions
- D. a waste of limited resources

2. The example in Paragraph 4 suggests that donators should _____.

- A. take people's essential needs into account
- B. make their programs attractive to people
- C. ensure that each child gets financial support
- D. provide more affordable internet facilities

3. What has led many governments to remove necessary regulations?

- A. Neglecting the impacts of technological advances.
- B. Believing that the world has become border-less.
- C. Ignoring the power of economic development.
- D. Over-emphasizing the role of international communication.

4. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. People should be encouraged to make more donations.
- B. Traditional technology still has a place nowadays.
- C. Making right career choices is crucial to personal success.
- D. Economic policies should follow technological trends.

四、简述题（共 5 分）

英语课堂上，学生在学习英语时经常会产生错误，请分析产生错误的原因有哪些？

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

网络时代，人们常常不辨别真假就在社交媒体上疯狂点赞（give the thumbs-up）或转发（forward），这种行为有实际意义吗？请就此现象谈谈你的看法，并结合生活中的实例加以说明。字数在 120 字左右。

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版五年级上册 Unit 5 There is a big bed Part B Let's learn 部分内容，按照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：



【问题】

1. 请根据教学内容确定本课时的教学内容。
2. 请根据教学内容确定本课时的知识与能力目标。
3. 请设计出 presentation 环节的教学步骤以及设计意图。
4. 请设计本课时的一个词汇操练活动及一个句型操练活动，并写出设计意图。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

以下是针对人民教育出版社义务教育教科书《英语（三年级起点）》的两个教学案例

【案例 1】Step 2 Presentation

- (1) Teaching “What’s the matter? I’m tired”.

T: What's the matter? What's the matter? (教师做睡觉状, 并用低缓语调说: "I'm tired."
出示卡片 What's the matter?)

Ss: What's the matter? (理解其含义)

T: I'm tired. (教师做睡觉状要求学生 read "tired" one by one, and spell it, 并注意 tired 的正确发音。教师用同样的方法教学 "ill") 接下来, 教师拿出一把扇子, 做出很热的样子, 并出示卡片 "hot"。出示食物, 教师闻了闻, 说 How delicious! 手摸肚子, 做出饿的样子 (hungry) 等, 最后带着学生一起朗读这些单词。

【案例 2】

学习了介词之后进行巩固练习介词 in, on, under, behind, beside, between, 教师利用书上的游戏 Hide and seek (捉迷藏), 练习主要句型 Where's...?/ He's/ She's under/behind..., 在讲解完游戏规则后, 教师就让学生四人一组, 可以在教室里任意走动, 一人藏, 一人说 "开始", 两人猜, 在教室里玩捉迷藏游戏。学生们个个兴致很高, 在教室里快乐地走着、跑着、笑着、说着……

问题: 请根据以上两条案例的描述, 分别判断两个教学案例活动是否合理, 并进行分析, 如果有不合理之处请给出建议。

2020 年小学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（六）

一、单项选择（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：我们会带任何想去的人去那观光。whoever 具备两个意思，其一是 no matter who，引导让步状语从句；其二是 anyone who，引导名词性从句，在本题中，whoever 引导的是一个宾语从句，whoever 在这个宾语从句中用作主语。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查副词。句意：我坐末班车从城里回来的，但是哈利那晚回来的更晚。形容词或副词的比较级有时可以使用在暗示比较句中。暗示比较现象往往出现在带有 but 的并列句里，或带有让步状语从句的主句里。第一分句交代的是暗示某种程度的被比对象，在第二分句里以比较级的形式出现。故选 B。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：“宴会怎么样？”“很棒。我已经很多年没有如此的开心了。”“It is+一段时间+since...”表示“自从……以来已有……（时间）”，引导时间状语从句，从句用一般过去时，主句用一般现在时；before 常用在“It was+一段时间 before...”句型中，主从句一般都为过去式；或用在“It will be+一段时间 before...”中，主句是一般将来时，从句也是一般将来时。根据句意，故选 B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查固定句型。句意：你的父母为我们做的难道不好吗？It is+形容词+of / for+sb.+to do 是固定的句型。但两个句型用法不同，如果形容词表示人的性质，如 kind, nice 等必须用 of。故选 D。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：酬金是 1000 美元。只要理解 the return of the gold ring, 就能知道 1000 dollars 是作为答谢，故用 reward。故选 A。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：除非亲力亲为，否则就不会知道个中艰辛。连词 unless 本身具有否定意义；although 意为“虽然”；if 意为“如果”；because 意为“因为”；根据句意，

故选 D。

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我不记得我那年被带到过机场。remember 后可接动词不定式或动词-ing 形式，但含义不同。不定式表示“记得要做还没做”，动词-ing 形式表示“记得做了某事”。故选 B。

8. 【答案】 D。

【解析】考查形容词。句意：我们越看那幅油画，我们就越喜欢。根据句意，故选 D。

9. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查短语辨析。句意：我现在不滑冰了，但是我小时候经常滑。used to 表示“过去常常”，后面常接动词原形；be used to 后接动词-ing 形式，名词或代词，表示“习惯于……”。根据句意，表示“过去常常”，故选 A。

10. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他看起来并不介意他们在他努力学习的时候看电视。mind 的后面必须接动词的 ing 形式。故选 C。

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查数词。句意：BA123 次飞往维也纳的航班在 21 号登机口值机。数词放在名词前用序数词，且序数词前用定冠词；数词放在名词后面用基数词。故选 A。

12. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查冠词。句意：“你昨天玩得开心吗？”“开心，正如你所见，宴会的氛围非常好。”party 是两个人都知道的，用定冠词；后一个空的关键是理解 most 的含义，在句子中指“非常”，相当于 very。故选 A。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：“他不挑食。”“是的，他几乎什么都吃。”nearly 意为“几乎，差不多”，通常用于含有 not 的否定句中；mostly 意为“主要地，一般地”；almost 意为“几乎”；possibly 意为“可能”。根据句意“他几乎吃所有的东西”可知答案。故选 C。

14. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：如果你想亲眼看看的话，你今天早上应该来的。ought to have done 表示“本来应该做但实际上没有做”，相当于 should have done。故选 C。

15. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查连词辨析。句意：一旦你理解了规则，就不再有困难了。while 意为“当……时”；once 意为“一旦”；though 意为“尽管”；unless 意为“除非”。根据句意，故选 B。

16. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“你认为我应该听取谁的建议？”“那得由你自己决定。”You speak 意为“你说”；That's it 意为“对，就是这样”；It's up to you 意为“你来决定”；You got it 意为“你说对了，你明白了”。根据句意，故选 C。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】考查介词短语辨析。句意：你现在对止痛药的依赖越少，从长远来看，对你的身体健康越有益。in the long run 意为“从长远的观点来看”；on second thought 意为“进一步考虑后”；at full speed 意为“以全速”；for various reasons 意为“以各种不同的原因”。根据句意，故选 A。

18. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：价格上涨抑制了消费者消费。arouse 意为“引起，激起”，用于此处，则语义不通。avoid 意为“避免，躲避”；preserve 意为“保护、维护”；restrain 意为“抑制、制止”。根据题意，故选 D。

19. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：这部影片列奥斯卡奖提名首位。heads 意为“位于……前头”。head the list 意为“位居名单的首位”。wins 意为“赢得……”，用于此处与原句表达意义不符。lead 意为“指挥，引导”；beats 意为“打击，战胜”；均与 list 搭配不当。故选 C。

20. 【答案】A

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：第二天早上，我发现这些嫩芽竖直向上，没有受到一点儿损伤。standing up 意为“竖立，向上直立”。“find+动词现在分词形式”表示发现正在进行或发生的动作，与题意相符。find 一般不接 to do 或 having done 作宾补。“find+done”则含有被动意味。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】本文介绍了复旦大学教授、植物学家钟阳作为自然美景收藏家的漫漫征途，他通过自己的行动，记录了世界的不朽之美。

1. 【参考答案】demonstrated

【解析】考查动词。句意：凡人如何记录世界的不朽之美？复旦大学教授、植物学家钟阳用毕生的工作证明了他的答案。demonstrated 意为“阐述，说明”，注意用一般过去时。故填入 demonstrated。

2. 【参考答案】set

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了寻找植物种子，他去了植物学家从未踏足过的地方。set foot 为固定短语，意为“踏足”。故填入 set。

3. 【参考答案】which

【解析】考查关系代词。句意：珠穆朗玛峰位于珠穆朗玛峰的北坡，西起珠穆朗玛峰，海拔 6000 多米。此处 which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。故填入 which。

4. 【参考答案】out

【解析】考查副词。句意：钟继承了前人没做过的事业。carry out 为固定短语，意为“实施，进行”。故填入 out。

5. 【参考答案】spending

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他旅行了 50 多万公里，每年在最荒凉的地方停留 100 多天。spend some time doing 为固定短语。spend 与逻辑主语 he 之间为主动关系，故用现在分词形式。故填入 spending。

6. 【参考答案】dedication/devotion

【解析】考查名词。句意：由于他对工作的无畏和奉献精神……。根据前面的“audacity”可知此处需要名词，且表示“奉献”的意思。故填入 dedication/devotion。

7. 【参考答案】collected

【解析】考查动词。句意：他收集了 4000 万颗植物种子，并对西藏自治区“世界屋脊”上的生物进行了调查。由句意可知，此处应为“收集种子”。故填入 collected。

8. 【参考答案】because

【解析】考查连词。句意：所有的生命都必须结束，但我无所畏惧，因为我的学生将继续研究。此处“无所畏惧”与“我的学生将继续研究”之间为因果关系，故填入 because。

9. 【参考答案】from

【解析】考查介词。句意：从青藏高原北部到藏南河谷，从死亡区到雅鲁藏布江，我们可以看到钟氏壮烈一生的痕迹。与前面部分 From the northern 保持一致。故填入 from。

10. 【参考答案】glimpses

【解析】考查名词。句意：我们可以看到钟壮丽人生的痕迹，也可以窥见他作为自然美景收藏家的漫漫征途，并窥见了作为自然美景收藏家的漫长朝圣之旅。gain glimpses of 为固定短语，意为“瞥见”。故填入 glimpses。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】这是一篇记叙文。讲述 Zachariah Fike 从古董店以及网络上弄到旧的军功章并将其归还给它们的主人的故事。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。将题干中的 Zac get a Purple Heart medal for himself 定位在第二段，根据第二句的 he earned one himself in a war as a soldier 可知他在当兵的时候自己在战争中得过一枚。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。题干中的 Adeline drove to meet him 定位在第三段，由“*At that point, I knew she meant business, To drive eight hours to come to see me.*”可知“她开车 8 个小时过来看我，不是开玩笑的”。mean business 认真的，与 be serious 同义，故选 B。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四、五、六段对奖章的描写可知，Adeline 的哥哥在二战中牺牲了，这枚奖章是她们的传家宝，是她哥哥的唯一的纪念品。故选 D。

B

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了 Alice Moore，一个年轻有为的创业者的故事，故事告诉我们：积极的思考和行动会带来成功。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中的“*But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, ‘Why can’t I make a healthy candy that’s good for my teeth so that my parents can’t say no to it?’*”及下文她想方设法最终制作出了叫 CanCandy 的糖果可知，她对父亲的警告的反应是：她试图找到一条出路解决问题。故选 B。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.”可知，这种糖只使用天然甜味剂，可以减少口腔细菌，因此它对牙齿有利。故选 A。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles.”可知，Moor 想用她独特的才能帮助别人找到他们的笑容。故选 B。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。文章主要讲述了 Moor 的创业故事，她之所以能成功，源于面对问题和困难时，她乐观地看待问题，积极地想方设法去解决问题。因此，通过她的故事让我们懂得积极的思考和行动会带来成功。故选 C。

C

【试题分析】本文是一篇议论文，介绍了对信息技术的过分迷恋对国家，对个人，对慈善事业都会有不利的影响。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“However, they have real impacts, as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.”可知，对信息技术的错误判断会导致有限资源的错误使用，也就是资源的浪费，故选 D。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段中的“Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells, extending electricity networks and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people’s lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up Internet centers in rural villages, I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important, but many donators have rushed into fancy programs without carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money.”可知，与其给那些贫困地区孩子笔记本电脑或者建网络中心，还不如给钱打井，铺电网或者生产他们买得起的洗衣机，这些东西更能改善他们的生活。作者不是说这些东西一定更重要，但是很多捐赠者没有仔细考虑捐赠的东西的长期成本，因此作者建议捐赠者要考虑接受捐赠的人的实际情况，而不是一味地追求信息化，故选 A。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段 “In yet another example, a fascination with the new has led people to believe that the recent changes in the technologies of communications and transportation are so revolutionary that now we live in a “borderless world” 以及 Believing in such a world, many governments have put an end to some of the very necessary regulations on cross-border flows of capital, labour and goods, with poor results.” 可知，对新东西的迷恋让人们认为如今通讯技术和交通的变革让我们生活在一个无国界的世界。正是认为我们生活在这样一个世界，很多政府取消了关于跨国界的资本、劳动力以及商品流动的法律法规，故选 B。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段 “The fascination with the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) revolution, represented by the Internet, has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so “yesterday” that they should try to live on ideas. This belief in “post-industrial society” has led those countries to neglect their manufacturing sector (制造业) with negative consequences for their economies.” 可知，对互联网呈现的通讯技术变革的迷恋让很多富裕国家做出一个错误的结论，制造产品已经过时了，他们应该靠创意生活，因而忽略了制造业，从而对经济造成不利影响，故可知，传统的技术依然有它的地位，不能被新兴的信息技术取代，故选 B。

四、简述题（共 5 分）

【参考答案】

英语学习中产生错误的原因有：

- (1) 教学中教材、教师、教学方法诸方面造成的错误。
- (2) 交际策略 (communication strategies) 在交际中由于词汇量匮乏、无法用英语说清楚、不知如何表达，性格等导致不善交际而产生的错误。
- (3) 文化干扰 (cultural interference) 即由文化因素的干扰引起语言错误和虽然语言形式没有错误，但由于文化习俗不同而引起的错误。
- (4) 语间干扰 (interlingual interference) 指学生母语对正在进行的英语学习的影响。
- (5) 语内干扰 (intralingual interference) 指学生根据已获得的、有限的、不完整的英语知识和经验，类推出偏离规则的错误语言形式。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

(1) 文章要围绕人们当下常常不辨别真假就在社交媒体上疯狂点赞或转发的现象表明自己的观点;

(2) 文章第一段表明目前存在的现象, 表明自己的立场; 第二段分层次阐述自己不支持这样做的原因; 第三段进行小结, 重申自己的观点;

(3) 本文需要用到第三人称, 主要使用一般现在时。

答案要求:

(1) 内容完整, 结构清晰;

(2) 观点准确, 论据充分;

(3) 无语言使用的错误;

(4) 标点符号使用规范。

【参考范文】

Nowadays, whether they are true or false, more and more people are used to continuously giving the thumbs-up or forwarding some messages from the social medium whenever picking up their phones. In fact, it is not wise to do it.

First of all, unconscious of harm to the society, many people unconsciously become the tool of spreading a great deal of unhealthy news. For example, some violent, anti-social, and rumor news are hidden and forwarded, cheating others, threatening people around them after they forward messages randomly without inspecting their contents. Besides, by giving the thumbs-up carelessly, people are considered to be the ones who support a certain idea. The next day, they find that their friends and classmates keep them at a distance. They say to themselves “what happened? My God”.

So people should take an objective attitude towards so much information.

六、教学设计 (共 15 分)

【试题分析】

1. 本题为听说课教学设计;
2. 教学设计中要注重学生听说能力的培养;
3. 教学设计包括教材分析、教学目标、教学过程等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching contents

The main content of this lesson is five words and phrases that represent the position, as well as a sentence structure about the position. Students will learn the five words and phrases, and learn how to ask and answer the position. To develop students' ability to speak, this class also has some

activities.

2. Knowledge objectives:

(1) Students can recognize and read these new words: in front of, besides, between, behind and above.

(2) Students can read and use the key sentence patterns “Where is the ball?” “It’s in front of the dog.”

Ability objective:

Students can learn to use prepositions and improve their speaking and listening skills.

3. Presentation

(1) Shows a ball and creates a situation where the teacher is playing the ball. Puts the ball in front of the desk and asks students where the ball is. The teacher teaches “in front of”. Students read after the teacher. In this way the teacher presents the other new words.

(2) Students listen to the tape and the teacher teaches the new sentence structure “Where is the ball?” “It’s in front of the dog.”

(3) Then the teacher puts the ball beside the desk and asks students “Where is the ball?”. The teacher guides students to answer “It’s beside the desk”.

【设计意图】借助于物体不同的位置教授相应介词，能够有效帮助学生直观理解介词的含义，结合听、问答活动等锻炼学生的理解能力，提高学生课堂参与度。

4. Practice

Activity 1. Who’s quicker?

The teacher says instructions, such as beside the desk, behind the pencil box, and students do actions with their textbooks. Then the teacher does actions and the students say instructions.

Activity 2. Where are you

Students describe classmates’ positions by using preposition words and new sentence structures. One student asks “Where are you”, then the other says his position by using the sentence “I am in front of/beside...”

【设计意图】学生在游戏中练习词汇，这有助于学生将发音和含义结合记忆；同时，通过描述物体位置练习介词和相应句型，提高学生的交流能力。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

案例 1 合理；案例 2 不合理。

案例 1 中教师充分利用体态语、实物手段帮助学生理解和模仿运用语言项目，单词教学中，教师能够做到词不离句、句不离景，重视学生的语言使用能力，教学方法灵活，能营造良好的学习氛围。

案例 2 中玩游戏时学生都能参与其中，玩得开心，但是该游戏存在一些问题。首先不能完全实现教学目标，整个游戏过程中，由于场地限制，学生最多巩固了 under 和 behind, on, 而其他介词很难用得上；其次，一些学生急于表达很可能用汉语来说，没能实现“用英语做事情”，进而失去了英语课的特征；此外，该游戏没有难度，缺乏挑战性和启发性，加上场面较为混乱，教师不能给予及时指导和学习效果管理。可以改为四人一组，在座位上玩猜一猜玩具在哪里的游戏，让英语课堂真正发挥寓教于乐的作用。