

2020 年小学英语教师招聘模拟题（四）

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.—Are you sure you're ready for the best?

—_____ . I'm well prepared for it.

- A. I'm afraid not
B. No problem
C. Hard to say
D. Not really

2. _____ prize for the winner of the competition is _____ two-week holiday in Paris.

- A. The; 不填
B. A; 不填
C. A; the
D. The; a

3. In many ways, the education system in the US is not very different from _____ in the UK.

- A. that
B. this
C. one
D. it

4. It is important to pay your electricity bill on time, as late payments may affect your _____.

- A. condition
B. income
C. credit
D. status

5. _____ online shopping has changed our life, not all of its effects have been positive.

- A. Since
B. After
C. While
D. Unless

6. That young man is honest, cooperative, always there when you need his help. _____, he's reliable.

- A. Or else
B. In short
C. By the way
D. For one thing

7. The study suggests that the cultures we grow up _____ influence the basic processes by which we see world around us.
- A. on
B. in
C. at
D. about
8. We can achieve a lot when we learn to let our differences unite, rather than _____ us.
- A. divide
B. reject
C. control
D. abandon
9. Silk _____ one of the primary goods traded along the Silk Road by about 100 BC.
- A. had become
B. was becoming
C. has become
D. is becoming
10. To return to the problem of water pollution, I'd like you to look at a study _____ in Australia in 2012.
- A. having conducted
B. to be conducted
C. conducting
D. conducted
11. Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears, none of _____ has been proved.
- A. whom
B. which
C. what
D. that
12. When their children lived far away from them, these old people felt _____ from the world.
- A. carried away
B. broken down
C. cut off
D. brought up
13. A sudden stop can be a very frightening experience, _____ if you are travelling at high speed.
- A. eventually
B. strangely
C. merely
D. especially
14. When the time came to make the final decision for a course, I decided to apply for the one that _____ my interest.
- A. limited
B. reserved

C. reflected D. spoiled

15. Had the governments and scientists not worked together, AIDS-related deaths _____ since their highest in 2005.

A. had not fallen B. would not fall
C. did not fall D. would not have fallen

16. In this article, you need to back up general statements with _____ examples.

A. specific B. permanent
C. abstract D. universal

17. George _____ too far. His coffee is still warm.

A. must have gone B. might have gone
C. can't have gone D. needn't have gone

18. I have always enjoyed all the events you organized and I hope to attend _____ in the coming years

A. little more B. no more
C. much more D. many more

19. I had as much fun sailing the seas as I now do _____ with students.

A. working B. work
C. to work D. worked

20. —The movie start at 8:30, and we can have a quick bite before we go.

—_____. See you at 8:10.

A. So long B. Sounds great
C. Good luck D. Have a good time

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

I won't call myself the most accomplished person when it comes to ___1___ (hold) chopsticks. In fact, I'm pretty sure that my technique looks clumsy at times. I tend to hold ___2___ (I) in the middle, more beginner than expert.

Still, since I eat almost every meal with the eating utensil (器皿) of choice in China it's not uncommon for a new friend or acquaintance to come to a simple ___3___ (conclude) after

observing me that my Chinese husband, Jun, must ___4___ (show) me how to use them.

They are wrong. I've used chopsticks ever since I was a teenager, a time when my sister and mother were both fond of Chinese cuisine and introduced me ___5___ many new dishes, along with the ___6___ (prefer) utensils in China. We always kept bamboo chopsticks along with our ___7___ (knife), forks and spoons, ready for whenever we happened to have Chinese food for dinner. It was my closest family ___8___ observed my first mistakes I made in using chopsticks.

Plus, I lived over two years in China before Jun and I started dating and I ___9___ (expect) to use chopsticks in almost every restaurant, stand and bar. Trust me, when you're hungry you figure out pretty fast what it takes to down (咽下) ___10___ meal with these utensils.

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

A build-it-yourself solar still is one of the best ways to obtain drinking water in areas where the liquid is not readily available. Developed by two doctors in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it's an excellent water collector. Unfortunately, you must carry the necessary equipment with you, since it's all but impossible to find natural substitutes. The only components required, though, are a 5*5 sheet of clear or slightly milky plastic, six feet of plastic tube, and a container — perhaps just a drinking cup — to catch the water. These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt.

To construct a working still, use a sharp stick or rock to dig a hole four feet across and three feet deep. Try to make the hole in a damp area to increase the water catcher's productivity. Place your cup in the deepest part of the hole. Then lay the tube in place so that one end rests all the way in the cup and the rest of the line runs up — and out — the side of the hole.

Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet's center down with a rock. The plastic should now form a cone with 45-degree-angled sides. The low point of the sheet must be centered directly over, and no more than three inches above, the cup.

The solar still works by creating a greenhouse under the plastic. Ground water evaporates and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the

cup. When the container is full, you can suck the refreshment out through the tube, and won't have to break down the still every time you need a drink.

1. What do we know about the solar still equipment from the first paragraph?
 - A. It's delicate.
 - B. It's expensive.
 - C. It's complex.
 - D. It's portable
2. What does the underlined phrase "the water catcher" in paragraph 2 refer to?
 - A. The tube
 - B. The still
 - C. The hole
 - D. The cup
3. What's the last step of constructing a working solar still?
 - A. Dig a hole of a certain size
 - B. Put the cup in place
 - C. Weight the sheet's center down
 - D. Cover the hole with the plastic sheet
4. When a solar still works, drops of water come into the cup from _____.
 - A. the plastic tube
 - B. outside the hole
 - C. the open air
 - D. beneath the sheet

B

I realized something this morning. I have been writing now for 34 years. It all started when I was just 18 years old. As a boy I had read literally hundreds of books. I had a thirst for knowledge that seemingly could never fade. Then suddenly I found I had something I wanted to share. I tried to ignore it, but as any writer will tell you once the ideas awaken inside of you they won't leave you alone until you write them down. I didn't have a computer, word processor, or even a typewriter. Still, I grabbed a pen and lined notebook paper and wrote everything that was burning inside of me.

When I was done I didn't know how to share it. There was no internet back then, no smart phones, and no social media. I sought out the editor of my local county newspaper and asked him to print what I had written. He was a good man full of both wisdom and kindness. He not only printed my first story but agreed to publish anything else I was willing to write. I continued to write new articles each week and shared them first with other local papers and later online as well. Years later at the urging of my readers I even self-published two collections of my stories in book form.

Through my writing I slowly became more than I was. In my writings I encountered my highest self. In my writings I discovered the goodness and light that lies in us all. In my writings I found great love and joy and encouraged others to choose love and joy as well. I also found that

we all are writers whether we put pen to paper or not. With every choice we make, with every thought we hold, and with everything we do we are writing our own life story.

Lance Wubbels once wrote: “I hope you realize your life is truly your life. It belongs to you. It is your story to write with love. Day by day, line by line, write it well.”

1. What can we infer according to the first paragraph?
 - A. The author regrets ignoring some details in life.
 - B. When the author was young he wrote many books.
 - C. Other famous writers have given him inspiration.
 - D. The author is likely to be in his early fifties now.
2. How did the author begin his writing career?
 - A. He self-published two books.
 - B. He put his stories online by himself.
 - C. He was hired as a newspaper editor.
 - D. He received help from a local newspaper editor.
3. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
 - A. A Way to be a Writer
 - B. Living is Writing
 - C. A Way to Share Ideas
 - D. Writing is the Source of Love

C

Bowhead whales (弓头鲸) can live 200 years or longer. How they do it is no longer among the secrets of the deep. Scientists have mapped the genetic code of this long-lived whale species. The international effort found unusual features in the Arctic whale’s genes. Those features likely protect the species against cancer and other problems related to old age.

“We hope to learn what is the secret for living longer, healthier lives,” says João Pedro de Magalhães. He is a gerontologist (a scientist who studies old age) at the University of Liverpool in England. He also is co-author of the study that appeared January 6 in Cell Reports. His team hopes, he says, that its new findings might one day be used “to improve human health and preserve human life.”

No other mammal is known to live as long as the bowhead. Scientists have shown that some of these whales have lived well beyond 100—including one that survived to 211. For perspective, if he were still alive, Abraham Lincoln would be turning just 206 this year. De Magalhães’ team wanted to understand how the bowhead can live so long. To study this, the experts analyzed the animal’s complete set of genetic instructions, called its genome. Those instructions are coded in the animal’s DNA. The team also compared the whale’s genome to those of people, mice and cows.

The scientists discovered differences, including mutations (突变), in the whale’s genes. Those changes are linked to cancer, aging and cell growth. The results suggest that the whales are better than humans at repairing their DNA. That’s important because damaged or flawed DNA can

lead to diseases, including some cancers.

Bowheads also are better at keeping abnormally dividing cells in check. Together, the changes appear to allow bowhead whales to live longer without developing age-related diseases such as cancer, says de Magalhães.

1. Why did scientists map the genetic code of bowhead whales?

- A. To discover the secret of long life. B. To find out a cure for cancer.
C. To prevent age-related diseases. D. To lengthen human life.

2. Why does the author mention Abraham Lincoln?

- A. To remind us of the time he lived. B. To show the long life of the bowhead.
C. To compare him with the bowhead. D. To express people's respect for him.

3. What allows the bowhead to live a longer and healthier life?

- A. Good DNA repair system. B. Gene mutation.
C. Cell division. D. Perfect living environment.

四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据以下内容，在每个空格内填空所缺部分，并将答案完整地写在答题卡上。

1. 根据《义务教育英语课程标准（2011 版）》，综合语言运用能力的形成建立在语言技能、语言知识、_____、学习策略和文化意识等方面整体发展的基础之上。

2. 根据《义务教育英语课程标准（2011 版）》，义务教育阶段的英语课程具有工具性和_____双重性质。

3. 根据《义务教育英语课程标准（2011 版）》，英语学习策略包括认知策略、_____、交际策略和资源策略等。

4. 小明在生活中能够注意生活中和媒体上所使用的英语，并且通过音像资料丰富自己的学习，这属于学习策略中的_____。

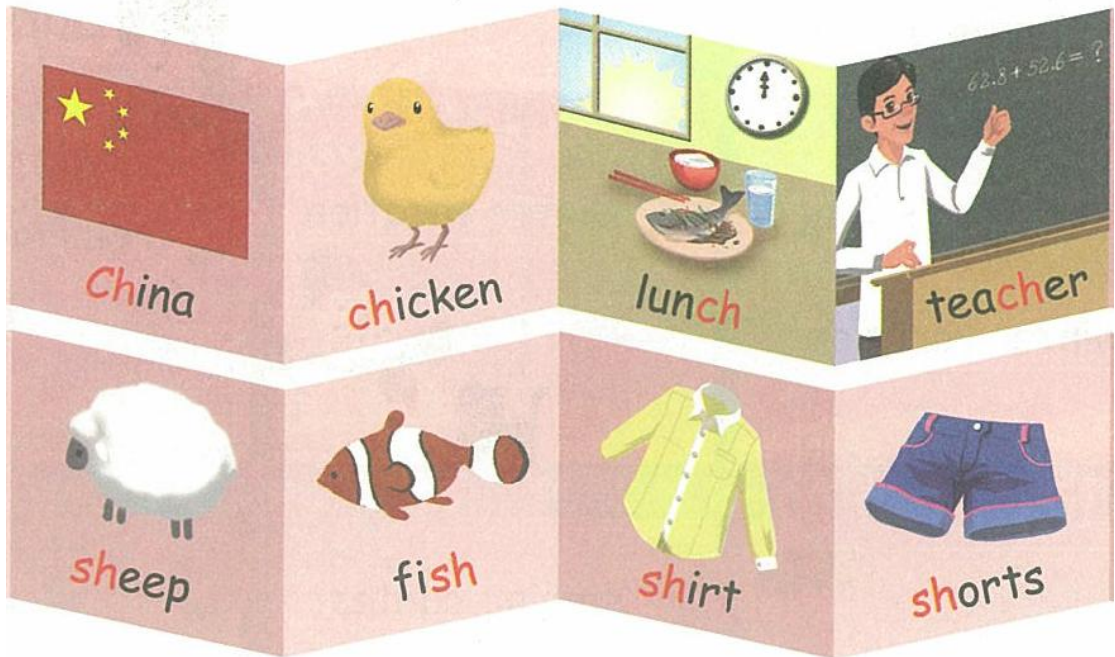
5. 教师应合理安排教学内容和步骤，组织多种形式的课堂互动，鼓励学生通过观察、模仿、体验、探究、展示等方式学习和运用英语，尽可能多地为他们创造_____，引导他们学会自主学习和合作学习。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

假如你是李华，你的父母最近计划生二胎。给你校的外籍老师 Lucy 写信谈谈你的看法。要求 120 字左右。

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据以下人教版五年级下册 Unit3 My school calendar part A let's spell 部分内容，完成以下教学设计：



【问题】

1. 请写出本课教学内容。
2. 请确定本节课教学重难点。
3. 请在呈现环节创设情景进行教学并说明设计意图。
4. 请设计 2 个练习活动，强化学生对发音的记忆。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

下面是两位老师针对同一课组织的课堂教学：

这节课所用的教材是《牛津小学英语》3A Unit2:主要教学内容是 red, yellow, blue, green, orange, black, brown, white 等词汇及 “What color is it?/ It’s...”等句型。

教师 A 课前准备了各种颜色的实物，在使用实物进行单词和句型操练后让学生给一些图片着色。该环节花了大量的时间，使后半节课几乎成了美术课，也使得通过给图片着色活动引导学生巩固所学语言知识成了一句空话。

教师 B 先以 “This is red/ yellow/ blue.”句型向学生介绍色彩的三种原色；然后引导学生发现色彩调配规律: orange= red + yellow, green= yellow + blue, black = red + yellow + blue, brown = red + black,让学生在调配色彩的学习活动中学习单词 orange, green, black, brown 及句型 “What color is it? It’s ...”;接下来,教师又让学生谈论日常用品和教室里各种物品的颜色,充分利用了生活中的有效资源,培养了学生用英语交流的能力。

1. 请简要评析以上两位老师的做法。

2. 以上两位老师的案例给我们的课堂活动组织以什么启示？



2020 年小学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（四）

一、单项选择（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. 【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“你确定你准备好考试了吗？”“没问题。我已经做好准备。” I'm afraid not 意为“恐怕没有”；No problem 意为“没问题”；Hard to say 意为“很难说”；Not really 意为“不是真的”。根据语境和句意，故选 B。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查冠词。句意：这个比赛获胜者的奖品是一个巴黎的两个星期的假期。第一空填 the，是特指“获胜者的奖品”，用定冠词，第二空是泛指“一个两周的假期”，用不定冠词 a。故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查代词。句意：在很多方面，美国教育体系和英国的教育体系很不相同。指代上文的名词 education system，用 that，而且后面有介词短语作后置定语。this 表示“近指”，one 是泛指可数名词单数，it 是特指上文提到的名词。故选 A。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：准时付电费很重要，因为付晚了会影响你的信用。condition 意为“条件”；income 意为“收入”；credit 意为“学分，信用（卡）”；status 意为“身份，地位”。根据句意，故选 C。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】考查连词。句意：尽管网上购物已经改变了我们的生活，但是不是所有的影响都是积极的。while 引导让步状语从句，意为“尽管，虽然”；since 意为“既然，自从”；after 意为“在……之后”；unless 意为“除非”。故选 C。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词短语。句意：这个年轻人是诚实的，有合作精神的，当你需要他的帮助的时候，总是在那里。简言之，他是可靠的。or else 意为“否则”；in short 意为“简言之”；by the way 意为“顺便说一下”；for one thing 意为“一方面”。根据句意，reliable 是对前边的表述的总结，所以用 in short，表示“简单来说，简而言之”。故选 B。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词。句意：研究表明我们成长的文化影响我们看周围世界的基本过程。the cultures 后面是定语从句，省略 that，定语从句中 cultures 作宾语，那么还缺少一个介词，和 cultures 搭配用介词 in，故选 B。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：当我们学会让我们的差异联合起来而不是将我们分离的时候，我们就获得很多。divide 意为“将……分开”；reject 意为“拒绝，拒收”；control 意为“控制”；abandon 意为“放弃”。根据句子前半部分出现的 unite 和转折连词 rather than 可知，前后语义相反，故选 A。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：到公元前 100 年为止，丝绸已经成为丝绸之路上交易的主要商品之一。时间状语是 by+过去时间，谓语用过去完成时。故选 A。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了回到水污染的问题，我想要你看一下 2012 年澳大利亚进行的研究。使用非谓语动词作定语，study 和 conduct 是动宾关系，用过去分词作定语。B 项也表示被动，但不定式的被动，表示将要发生的事情。故选 D。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：关于人类为什么哭的时候会流泪，科学家已经提出了很多理论，没有一个被证明了。使用定语从句，先行词是 theories，指物，定语从句中用代词+介词+关系代词 which 引导。故选 B。

12. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：当孩子远离他们生活的时候，这些老人感觉和世界隔绝了。carry away 意为“带走，夺走”；break down 意为“崩溃，破坏，抛锚，分解”；cut off 意为“切断”；bring up 意为“养育，培养”。根据句意，故选 C。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：突然停止可能是一个可怕的经历，尤其是如果你以高速运行的时候。eventually 意为“最终”；strangely 意为“奇怪地”；merely 意为“仅仅”；especially 意为“尤其”。根据句意，故选 D。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：当最后决定课程的时候到了，我决定申请能反映我兴趣

的课程。limit 意为“限制”；reserve 意为“保留”；reflect 意为“反映，反射”；spoil 意为“宠坏”。根据句意，故选 C。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：如果政府和科学家不共同努力，艾滋病相关的死亡就不会从 2005 年的最高点下降。使用虚拟语气，if 条件句用的 had done，而且省略 it，将 had 提前，主句用 would have done 表示对过去情况的虚拟。故选 D。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：在文章中，你需要用具体的例子来支持总论点。specific 意为“具体，明确的”；permanent 意为“永久的”；abstract 意为“抽象的”；universal 意为“全球的，共通的”。空格处所填词汇与 general 相对应，表示“具体的”例子。故选 A。

17. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：乔治不可能走远，他的咖啡仍然是温的。can't have done 是对过去的否定推测；must have done 表示“过去一定做了某事”；might have done 表示“过去可能做了某事”；needn't have done 表示“过去本不必做某事”。故选 C。

18. 【答案】D

【解析】考查短语辨析。句意：我一直很喜欢你组织的所有的活动，并且希望在未来的几年里参加更多的活动。A 项无此搭配；no more 意为“不再”；much more 意为“多得多（修饰不可数名词）”；many more 以为你“更多（修饰可数名词）”。这里修饰的是上文的 events。故选 D。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我在海上航行和现在与学生一起一样快乐。使用非谓语动词作状语，I 和 work 是主谓关系，用现在分词作时间状语。故选 A。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“电影在八点半开始，我们走之前可以迅速吃点东西。”“听起来很棒。8 点十分见”。So long 意为“再见”；Sounds good 意为“听起来很好”；Good luck 意为“祝好运”；Have a good time 意为“玩的愉快”。根据句意，故选 B。

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章作者讲述了自己作为外国人，与中国的筷子结下的不解之缘。

1. 【参考答案】 holding

【解析】考查非谓语动词。when it comes to 当提到，该句型是固定句型，其中 to 是介词，后面接 v+ing 形式，故填入 holding。

2. 【参考答案】 mine

【解析】考查代词基本用法。句意：我常常握着我的筷子的中间部分。该空之后没有名词，所以用名词性物主代词，故填入 mine。

3. 【参考答案】 conclusion

【解析】考查固定搭配。come to a conclusion 得出结论，该短语是固定短语，故填入 conclusion。

4. 【参考答案】 have shown

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我的中国丈夫一定向我说明了如何使用它们。must have done sth. 意为“一定做某事”，表示对过去事情的较有把握的推测，这时只能用在肯定句中，“肯定/想必已经做过……”，故填入 have shown。

5. 【参考答案】 to

【解析】考查固定搭配。introduce sb. to sth. 意为“把某事介绍给某人”，该句型是固定句型，故填入 to。

6. 【参考答案】 preferred

【解析】考查形容词。utensils 是名词，需要用形容词来修饰，故填入 preferred。

7. 【参考答案】 knives

【解析】考查名词单复数。句意：我们经常保持着竹筷子和我们的刀、叉和勺在一起。题干中“我们的刀”是复数，用名词复数，故填入 knives。

8. 【参考答案】 who/that

【解析】考查强调句。把 It was 和该空去掉，这个句子结构仍然完整，所以这是一个强调句。强调句的基本结构是 it is / was + 被强调部分 + that + 句子的其他成分，被强调的部分 my closest family 是人，既可以用 who，也可以用 that，故填入 who/that。

9. 【参考答案】 was expected

【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。“我”与“期待”之间是被动关系，用被动语态；作者在回忆往事，用一般过去时，故填入 was expected。

10. 【参考答案】 a

【解析】考查冠词。题干中泛指“一顿饭”，meal 的首字母发音是辅音，用不定冠词 a，故填入 a。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文介绍一种在缺水的地方自制蒸馏器获取饮用水的制作方法。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。delicate 意为“易碎的”；expensive 意为“昂贵的”；complex 意为“复杂的”；portable 意为“轻便的”。根据第一段最后一句“*These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt*”可知，这些配件可以被折叠起来装进一个小包里系在腰带上，所以是“轻便的”。故选 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】词义猜测题。根据句意：尽量在潮湿的地方挖洞来增加接水器的工作效率。此处的接水器是指整个蒸馏器装置，而不是某个部分。句中的 productivity 意思是“生产率”，本题容易误选 D（杯子），因为用来接水的杯子不存在工作效率的变化问题。也就是说，如果在干燥的地方挖洞，杯子还是照样接水，不会随着环境的变化而变化。只有整个装置才会在潮湿的地方产生的水多，干燥的地方产生的水少，故选 B。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段 *Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet's center down with a rock* 可知，最后一步是“weighting the sheet's center down with a rock”，即“放一块石头在覆盖膜的中间，把它压下去”，故选 C。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。结合第四段中的 *Ground water evaporates and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the cup* 可知地下水蒸发，在覆盖膜上聚集起来直到形成小水滴落在杯子里。覆盖膜是在杯子上面的，水滴落入杯子里。所以水滴是凝聚在覆盖膜的下面。故选 D。

B

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。作者从小就喜欢写作，总结了 34 年的写作经验，作者认为其实生活就是写作。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段中的“I have been writing now for 34 years. It all started when I was just 18 years old.”我已经写作 34 年了。这一切都始于我 18 岁的时候。可推断出，作者现在 52 岁。故选 D。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“I sought out the editor of my local county newspaper and asked him to print what I had written. He was a good man full of both wisdom and kindness. He not only printed my first story but agreed to publish anything else I was willing to write.”我找到了当地县报的编辑，请他把我写的东西打印出来。他是一个充满智慧和善良的好人。他不仅刊登了我的第一个故事，而且还同意发表我愿意写的任何东西。可知，是在当地报纸编辑的帮助下，作者开始他的写作生涯。故选 D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨大意题。根据最后一段中的“I hope you realize your life is truly your life. It belongs to you. It is your story to write with love. Day by day, line by line, write it well.”我希望你意识到你的生活才是真正的生活。它属于你。用爱来书写你的故事。日复一日，一行一行，把它写好。可知，文章结尾得出短文的最佳标题：写作就要源于生活，生活就是写作。故选 B。

C

【试题分析】本文为说明文。科学家们研究弓头鲸为什么可以活到 200 年或者更长，科学家通过对比弓头鲸和人类以及部分动物的基因组，发现弓头鲸的基因组更擅长修复导致生病的 DNA。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Scientists have mapped the genetic code of this long-lived whale species. The international effort found unusual features in the Arctic whale’s genes. Those features likely protect the species against cancer and other problems related to old age.”科学家们已经绘制出这种长寿鲸鱼物种的遗传密码。国际社会在北极鲸的基因中发现了不寻常的特征。这些特征可能保护物种免受癌症和其他与衰老有关的问题。可知，科学家绘制遗传密码是为了寻找保护物种免受癌症和其他与衰老有关的问题。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Scientists have shown that some of these whales have lived well beyond 100—including one that survived to 211. For perspective, if he were still alive, Abraham Lincoln would be turning just 206 this year.”科学家们已经证明，有些鲸鱼的寿命已经超过了 100 岁，其中有一条活到了 211 岁。从另一个角度来看，如果亚伯拉罕·林肯

还活着的话，他今年就只有 206 岁了。由此判断出，作者举林肯的例子，就是为了显示弓头鲸的长寿。故选 B。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“The results suggest that the whales are better than humans at repairing their DNA. That’s important because damaged or flawed DNA can lead to diseases, including some cancers.”结果表明，在修复 DNA 方面，鲸鱼比人类做得更好。这很重要，因为受损或有缺陷的 DNA 会导致疾病，包括一些癌症。可知，鲸鱼之所以长寿，因为它们自身有修复会导致疾病的受损或有缺陷的 DNA。故选 A。

四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 【参考答案】情感态度。

【解析】考查义务课标。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方面整体发展的基础之上。

2. 【参考答案】人文性。

【解析】考查义务课标。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. 【参考答案】调控策略。

【解析】考查义务课标。英语学习策略包括认知策略、调控策略、交际策略和资源策略等。

4. 【参考答案】资源策略。

【解析】考查义务课标。资源策略包括注意通过音像资料丰富自己的学习；使用简单工具书查找信息；注意生活中和媒体上所使用的英语；能初步利用图书馆或网络上的学习资源。

5. 【参考答案】语言实践机会。

【解析】考查义务课标。尽可能多地为他们创造语言实践机会，引导他们学会自主学习和合作学习。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

- (1) 邮件内容就父母打算生二胎向外教老师表明自己的想法；
- (2) 第一段简单寒暄，表明写作意图；第二段阐述自己对于二胎的看法，并提出自己的疑惑；第三段祝福结尾；
- (3) 本文应以第一人称为主。

答案要求:

- (1) 文体格式规范;
- (2) 标点符号使用规范。

【参考范文】

Dear Lucy,

How are you? I'm Li Hua, a student attending your class. I'm writing to share my thoughts on the possible changes that may happen in my family.

Recently, a policy has been put forward to allow couples to have a second child. Therefore, my parents have decided to take it into consideration. To be honest, I feel unsure about this puzzling situation. Undoubtedly, a new addition to our family will bring us happiness. Keeping a brother or sister company will also develop my sense of responsibility. However, what worries me is whether my parents will begin to ignore me. If so, I will be heart-broken. Would you mind sharing your opinions with me?

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

六、教学设计 (共 15 分)

【试题分析】

1. 本题是语音课教学设计。
2. 教学设计包含: 教学内容、教学重难点、新授、练习等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching content: the pronunciation rules of “-ch” and “-sh” in different words.
2. Teaching key points: students will learn the pronunciation rules of “-ch” and “-sh” and apply them in recognizing more words.

Teaching difficult points: Students will read more words with “-ch”/ “-sh” correctly in future.

3. Presentation:

The teacher creates a scene: students are in the Old Macdonald's farm and enjoy themselves here. Then shows them a video clip in which after lunch, a teacher from China is showing around the farm, and all the students are in shorts and shirts. There are many fish, sheep and chickens in the farm.

Through Q&A, the teacher elicits the words: lunch, China, teacher, chicken, shirt, fish, sheep, shorts. The teacher leads students to pay attention to the words with “-ch” and “-sh”. And students discuss and find out the pronunciation rules.

Intention: the teacher creates a scene and elicits the words with “-ch” and “-sh”, which helps to arouse students’ learning interest. and encourage students to find the rules through autonomous learning and cooperative learning.

4. practice

① Find the right homes

The teacher plays the tape with more words containing “-ch” and “-sh”. Students listen carefully and classify them and put them in right homes. Which group finishing it quickly and correctly will win.

Intention: through listening and classifying, students will learn to improve their ability of the pronunciation rules.

② Read loudly

The teacher gives more words with “-ch” and “-sh”, such as “bush/ bunch; cash/ watch” then students read them with the pronunciation rules.

Intention: Through the activity, students will strengthen their memory of pronunciation rules and use them in reading.

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

1. 在上述两个案例中，教师 A 组织的活动虽多，也充分吸引了学生的兴趣，但由于偏离了教学目标，使得辅助性的学习活动喧宾夺主，教学效果适得其反。教师 B 紧紧围绕教学目标精心设计教学活动，收到了理想的教学效果。他在教授同样的教学内容时却没有让辅助性的学习活动喧宾夺主，而是设计了与学生一起调配颜色的活动。可见，教师在设计和组织教学活动时，要以能让学生获得语言知识和语言技能为宗旨，要善于将活动和语言训练结合起来。

2. 从以上两个老师的案例中，我们可以发现英语课堂上不仅要有趣味性，同时也要注意围绕教学目标进行课堂活动组织。英语课程要从学生的学习兴趣、生活经验和认知水平出发，通过体验、实践、参与、合作与交流的学习方式培养学生的综合语言运用能力。因此，我们在教学的活动组织过程中不仅要注重课堂的趣味性，同时也要注重教学目标的实现，从而通过合理的方式培养学生的综合语言运用能力。（回答合理可酌情给分）