

二、完形填空（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

It was a Sunday morning. Lori was busy writing in her book. Marilyn was drinking coffee and I was reading a newspaper.

Suddenly, Lori looked up and asked, “Why are there more pictures of Lisa than there are of ___1___?” Lisa is our older daughter.

I stared back, not understanding the ___2___. Lori left the room. I looked at Marilyn, “Are there more pictures of Lisa than of Lori?”

“I’ve never ___3___ them. I don’t know,” replied Marilyn.

“But ___4___ would Lori ask such a question?” I asked. After a few minutes of thought Marilyn said, “When Lisa was born, you were taking photos. You hardly went ___5___ without a camera. When Lori was born videos became ___6___. You used a video camera to record nearly everything in our life. There must be hundreds of videos of Lori in the computer that Lori has ___7___ seen or doesn’t remember.” I turned on the computer and found the ___8___ about Lori.

“What are you going to do?” Marilyn asked.

“Her birthday is coming,” I said, “Let’s make an album for her as a gift. I don’t know if the album will answer her question, but at least she’ll know that we ___9___ enough to find her an answer.”

Over the next few days, we secretly ___10___ all the videos. We watched and selected until we were ___11___. Marilyn had them made into photos. When the photos were returned, we placed them into an album. When we looked at the album, all the sweet memories came ___12___. We hoped it showed how ___13___ she was to us.

On June 7, when passing Lori’s room to leave for work, I opened the door and slipped the album inside. Attached to it was a birthday card with a note ___14___ why her mother and I had put the album together.

It was about eight o’clock when my office telephone rang. I picked up the receiver. A tiny voice spoke, “I love you, daddy,” she said and disconnected. I knew our ___15___ had been received.

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|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. him | B. her | C. me | D. them |
| 2. A. question | B. book | C. newspaper | D. answer |
| 3. A. seen | B. counted | C. taken | D. bought |
| 4. A. where | B. how | C. when | D. why |
| 5. A. anywhere | B. everywhere | C. somewhere | D. nowhere |
| 6. A. popular | B. effective | C. expensive | D. obvious |
| 7. A. ever | B. never | C. already | D. just |
| 8. A. emails | B. pictures | C. news | D. videos |
| 9. A. respect | B. benefit | C. care | D. regret |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 10. A. took up | B. pointed out | C. went through | D. handed in |
| 11. A. relaxed | B. satisfied | C. active | D. lucky |
| 12. A. back | B. down | C. off | D. on |
| 13. A. kind | B. helpful | C. proud | D. important |
| 14. A. discussing | B. comparing | C. explaining | D. importing |
| 15. A. message | B. prize | C. memory | D. view |

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Every man wants his son to be somewhat of a clone, not in features but in footsteps. As he grows you also age, and your ambitions become more unachievable. You begin to realize that your boy, in your footsteps, could probably accomplish what you hoped for. But footsteps can be muddied and they can go off in different directions.

My son Jody has hated school since day one in kindergarten. Science projects waited until the last moment. Book reports weren't written until the final threat.

I've been a newspaperman all my adult life. My daughter is a university graduate working toward her master's degree in English. But Jody? When he entered the tenth grade he became a "vo-tech" student. They're called "motorheads" by the rest of the student body.

When a secretary in my office first called him "motorhead", I was shocked. "Hey, he's a good kid," I wanted to say. "And smart, really."

I learned later that motorheads are, indeed, different. They usually have dirty hands and wear dirty work clothes. And they don't often make school honor rolls.

But being the parent of a motorhead is itself an experience in education. We who labor in clean shirts in offices don't have the abilities that motorheads have. I began to learn this when I had my car crashed. The cost to repair it was estimated at \$800. "Hey, I can fix it," said Jody. I doubted it, but let him go ahead, for I had nothing to lose.

My son, with other motorheads, fixed the car. They got parts from a junkyard, and ability from vo-tech classes. The cost was \$25 instead of \$800.

Since that first repair job, a broken air-conditioner, a non-functioning washer and a non-toasting toaster have been fixed. Neighbors and co-workers trust their car repairs to him.

These kids are happiest when doing repairs. They joke and laugh and are living in their own relaxed world. And their minds are bright despite their dirty hands and clothes.

I have learned a lot from my motorhead: publishers need printers, engineers need mechanics, and architects need builders. Most important, I have learned that fathers don't need clones in footsteps or anywhere else.

My son may never make the school honor roll. But he made mine.

1. What used to be the author's hope for his son?

- A. To avoid becoming his clone.
- B. To resemble him in appearance.
- C. To develop in a different direction.
- D. To reach the author's unachieved goals.

2. What can we learn about the author's children?

- A. His daughter does better in school.
- B. His daughter has got a master's degree.
- C. His son tried hard to finish homework.
- D. His son couldn't write his book reports.

3. The author let his son repair the car because he believed that _____.

- A. his son had the ability to fix it
- B. it would save him much time
- C. it wouldn't cause him any more loss
- D. other motorheads would come to help

4. In the author's eyes, motorheads are _____.

- A. tidy and hardworking
- B. cheerful and smart
- C. lazy but bright
- D. relaxed but rude

5. What did the author realize in the end?

- A. It is unwise to expect your child to follow your path.
- B. It is important for one to make the honor roll.
- C. Architects play a more important role than builders.
- D. Motorheads have greater ability than office workers.

B

A Book Review—*The Snake-Stone* by Berlie Doherty

The setting: Urban England (the cities), but also rural England (the countryside) including remote English villages.

The theme: The main theme is a teenage search of self-discovery, in this case the search for a mother from whom the hero was separated at an early age. Its other concerns are love, getting on with others, being persistent and courageous and trying to deal with doubts, troubles and worries. As the book moves to a close, James' swimming coach says to him: "You are not like a kid obeying instructions any more. You are diving like a young man who knows where he is going."

The characters: James is the hero of the story. He is a championship diver, and has a comfortable life with his foster parents (养父母). Yet he also has the qualities to take him on a long journey to find his birth mother. The other characters in *The Snake-Stone*, James' parents, his diving instructor, best friend, the villagers, people he meets on his journey, are pictured realistically.

The turning point: The turning point in the story comes while James' foster parents are away in London, and he wonders about the identity of his birth mother. The only clue he has is a fossil, "the snake stone" which she left behind along with a note on which she had written: "Take good care of Sammie. It was written on a torn envelope with parts of an address still there.

The journey: Instead of going to London, James decides to find his birth mother. With help from his geography teacher, James sets out for the remote country village where his mother might be found. James has painful, challenging, but also humorous and happy travels. The mother he finally meets, Anne, has a minor yet powerful voice in the novel. He comes to understand why she left him at a stranger's door fifteen years before. Although the meeting is not long, it leaves him with a feeling of completeness. As a journey of self-discovery, *The Snake-Stone* also provides its readers with a happy ending. Its hero says, on returning to his foster parents, "I was home."

1. What is the main theme of the novel?

A. Life with foster parents

B. Life in the world of diving

C. A journey of self-discovery

D. A travel around the country

2. What do the coach's words in Paragraph 2 suggest?
- A. James is a successful diver B. James is a hopeful swimmer
- C. James is an outgoing young man D. James is an independent young man
3. The snake stone in the novel is _____.
- A. a stone with an address on it B. a clue left by the birth mother
- C. a gift from the swimming coach D. a fossil left by the foster parents
4. Which of the following is true about the novel?
- A. The story has a sad ending
- B. The story takes place in the city of London
- C. The characters are vividly described
- D. The turning point comes after the hero meets his birth mother
5. It can be concluded that James' journey is _____.
- A. worthwhile B. boring
- C. comfortable D. disappointing

四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. I am likened to a grain of wheat with one difference. The wheat cannot choose whether it be fed to swine, ground for bread, or planted to multiply. I have a choice and I will not let my life be fed to swine nor will I let it be ground under the rocks of failure and despair to be broken open and devoured by the will of others.

2. A mulberry leaf touched with the genius of man becomes silk. A field of clay touched with the genius of man becomes a castle. A cyprus tree touched with the genius of man becomes a shrine. A cut of sheep's hair touched with the genius of man becomes raiment for a king. If it is possible for leaves and clay and wood and hair to have their value multiplied a hundred, yea a thousand fold by man, cannot I do the same with the clay which bears my name?

五、书面表达（共 15 分）

Directions: Now we have more chances to communicate with foreigners. But how can we achieve a successful cross-cultural communication? Write a composition of about 150 words on the following topic:

The Most Important Thing in Cross-Cultural Communication

You are to write in three parts:

In the first part, state specifically what your idea is.

In the second part, provide two or more reasons to support your idea.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版五年级下册 unit6 work quietly Part A let's talk 部分内容，按要求完成下列教学设计任务。

Chen Jie: Look at the pandas.

Mike: What are they doing?

Chen Jie: Haha. They're eating lunch! They're so cute.

Mike: Oh, yes! They like bamboo.

Chen Jie: What's the little monkey doing?

Mike: It's playing with its mother!

Chen Jie: Do you see any elephants?

Mike: yes! Look there! The elephant is drinking water.

【问题】

- 1.请设置一个情景，让学生理解 sb. is/are doing sth.的含义，要求设置情景与学生生活相关。（中英文皆可）
2. 请用英文设置两个问题，帮助学生理解对话主要内容。
- 3.请设计一个活动或游戏，培养锻炼学生的综合语言运用能力，活动中至少含有 2 处对学生的鼓励表达方式。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

以下是一位老师在教授《牛津小学英语》3A Unit8 Let's go to the park.的课堂操练游戏。该课的知识目标是单词:park, zoo, cinema, supermarket, the Great wall 及句型: Let's go to the park by bus.

该游戏为转盘游戏。教师设计了两个转盘,一个转盘上画上不同的地点,另一个转盘上则画上不同的交通工具,每个转盘的中间都有一个方向朝上的指针,通过转动转盘后指针指的位置来决定所说的语言。

如: (指针指向 park)Let's go to the park. ok!

But how? (指针指向 bus) By bus.

T: Do you want to play a game?

ss: Yes.

T: Good. I'll ask two students to come to the front and Play the game. Who want to try?

(请两个学生上前,同时教师给出示范,说明游戏的方法。学生转动转盘,根据转动情况进行对话)

s1: Let's go to the zoo.

s2: Great! But how?

s1: By car.

s2: OK.

T: Very good! Who wants to try again?

用同样的方法,教师又请了四对学生上前进行游戏。转盘因为需要转动,无法固定在黑板上,教师只好将转盘挂在两张椅背上,因此位置较低,后面的同学需要站起来才能看见转盘上的内容。更重要的是,教师一次只能请两个同学上前进行游戏,其他同学只能坐在座位上观看,因此,游戏在进行的过程中,课堂上的气氛也慢慢冷了下来。

请根据以上案例,回答下列问题:

1. 在小学英语课堂进行游戏操练的必要性。(5分)
2. 请问分析以上案例中存在的主要问题。(5分)

2020 年小学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（二）

一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. 【答案】A

【解析】考查冠词。句意：动物很明显是比人类更低级的一种生命形式。form 可数名词，在这里泛指为一种生命形式，故用不定冠词。man 用来泛指人类时，前面通常不加冠词。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：虽然发生在发达国家的事情听起来像科幻小说，但也可能发生在世界上其它地区。what 引导的从句作为主语，同时 what 又是从句的主语。故选 B。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查数词。句意：一个女人如果想走男人的一半距离的话，那么她的体力必须是男人的二倍。表示“有……几倍好”用“倍数+as + adj. +as”结构。故选 A。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：到 2025 年，我们很有希望不再相互发送电子邮件，因为那时我们将会更有便利的电子交流工具。根据句末的时间状语 by then 可知，这里指的是 by 2025，截止到将来的某个时间为止，所以用将来完成时态。故选 C。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“琼现在不应该在这儿吗？”“别担心，她大约二十分钟后到这里。”All right 意为“还可以”；Don't worry 意为“别担心”，用于安慰对方不要担心；No wonder 意为“难怪，怪不得”；Enjoy yourself 意为“玩得开心，请自便”。根据句意，故选 B。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：自动驾驶是一个中国和世界上其它国家在同样起点的领域。本题先行词为 area，后面句子完整，故选用关系副词 where（此处 area 为抽象地点概念）。故选 B。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查感叹句。句意：那个小男孩在机动车道骑着单车全速赶来。感叹句的用法是 What a dangerous scene it was!=How dangerous a scene was! 故选 A。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：他花了很长时间才掌握了成为一名优秀舞蹈演员所需要的技能。display 意为“展示，展览，陈列”；acquire 意为“学到，获得，取得”；teach 意为“教育，教导，使学会”；test 意为“测验，考验”。故选 B。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：他对可口可乐如此上瘾，以至于他几乎离不开它。分析句子可知，so 后接形容词或副词位于句首时，其后用部分倒装。本句为：so+形容词+be+主语。故选 A。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查连词。句意：人类的行为大多是学习的产物，而动物的行为则主要依靠本能。whereas 意为“然而，却”，引导对立的从句；otherwise 意为“否则”；unless 意为“除非”；nevertheless 意为“然而”，不引导从句。根据句意，故选 B。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：当我去年去看 Susan 的时候，她已经辞去了她的高薪工作在当地做起了志愿者工作。根据句意，去年我去拜访 Susan 的时候她已经辞去了高薪职业，正在附近社区从事着志愿者工作，使用过去进行时。故选 B。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：我有一个这样的感觉，我们不会知道什么是 UFO——永远不会。同位语从句 that we'll never know what a UFO is-not ever 作 a feeling 的同位语，解释 a feeling 的具体内容。that 连接同位语从句时，只起连接作用不作从句的任何成分。故选 A。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我并不打算吃什么，但冰淇淋看起来那么好以致我禁不住想要吃它。第一空：mean to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”；第二空：can't help doing sth. 意为“禁不住做某事”。故选 D。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】考查主谓一致。句意：就我所知，每种方法都试过了，但都没有成功。means 虽以 s 结尾却是单数形式，因此谓语动词应选用第三人称单数。故选 C。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：如果他们再多开几公里，他们可能会找到一家更好的旅馆。本题中主句中使用了 might have done，因此从句中应该使用过去完成时。故选 D。

二、完形填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。这个小故事始于女儿 Lori 的疑问，疑问自己的照片怎么比姐姐的少那么多。后来爸爸和妈妈进行了搜寻，利用过去的视频做成相册送给 Lori 表达了自己的爱意，消除了这个小误会。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及代词辨析。句意：为什么 Lisa 的照片比我的多？此处指的 Lori 自己，从第三段“我”的问题“Are there more pictures of Lisa than of Lori?”也能看得出“我”也在问是不是 Lisa 的照片相比更多。故选 C。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及名词辨析。句意：我瞪大了眼睛看回去，没有理解这个问题。question 意为“问题”；book 意为“书”；newspaper 意为“报纸”；answer 意为“回答”。前面是 Lori 问了一个问题，这里是说我没懂那个问题。故选 A。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。句意：我从来没数过它们。seen 意为“看见”；counted 意为“数”；taken 意为“拿”；bought 意为“买”。这里的 them 指的是“照片”，是说 Marilyn 从来没数过照片的数量。故选 B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查特殊疑问词。句意：为什么 Lori 会问那样一个问题呢？where 意为“哪里”；how 意为“如何”；when 意为“什么时候”；why 意为“为什么”。这里表示的是我的疑问，对 Lori 的问题的不解，选择疑问词 why 提问原因。故选 D。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及不定代词辨析。句意：不带照相机你几乎不会去任何地方。anywhere 意为“任何地方”；everywhere 意为“每个地方”；somewhere 意为“某处”；nowhere 意为“无处”。这里是说“我”去哪都带着照相机，“hardly”表示“几乎不”，我“几乎不会去任何地方（anywhere）”，如果不带相机的话。故选 A。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。句意：Lori 出生的时候，录像变得很流行。popular

意为“流行的”；effective 意为“有效的”；expensive 意为“昂贵的”；obvious 意为“明显的”。从后面的“几乎使用录像机拍下任何东西”说明“录像是很流行的”。故选 A。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及副词辨析。句意：电脑中一定有数百个 Lori 从未看过或看过后不记得的视频。ever 意为“永远”；never 意为“从未”；already 意为“已经”；just 意为“只是”。这里是说“我”拍了太多的视频，所以电脑里视频很多，很多 Lori 没看过或者以前看过现在不记得了。故选 B。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及名词辨析。句意：我打开电脑，发现了关于 Lori 的视频。emails 意为“电子邮件”；pictures 意为“图片”；news 意为“新闻”；videos 意为“视频”。前面说电脑里一定有很多关于 Lori 的视频，所以这里就是指我打开电脑看视频。故选 D。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。句意：我不知道这本相册是否会回答她的问题，但至少她会知道我们很在意为她找到答案。respect 意为“尊重”；benefit 意为“受益”；care 意为“关心”；regret 意为“遗憾”。对于“回答 Lori 的问题”这件事“我”很看重，想做一个相册让她知道“我们”其实还是很在乎（care）的。故选 C。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词短语辨析。句意：在接下来的几天里，我们秘密地回顾了所有的视频。took up 意为“拿起”；pointed out 意为“指出”；went through 意为“经历，回顾”；handed in 意为“递交”。这里是说我们在为制作相册/专辑做准备，视频很多，所以我需要“过”一遍，这里使用“go through”来表达这个意思。故选 C。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及非谓语动词。句意：我们观看并选择，直到我们都满意。relaxed 意为“放松的”；satisfied 意为“满意的”；active 意为“积极的”；lucky 意为“幸运的”。这里是说我们一直在挑选，肯定要做到我们都满意为止。故选 B。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及介词辨析。句意：当我们看着这张专辑时，所有甜蜜的回忆都回来了。back 意为“返回”；down 意为“向下”；off 意为“离开”；on 意为“在……上”。“come back”指的是“回来了”，这里是说看到专辑，我们就会回忆起以前那些往事，那些回忆自然就“回来了”。故选 A。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。句意：我们希望它展示出她对我们是多么的重要。kind 意为“善良的”；helpful 意为“有帮助的”；proud 意为“骄傲的”；important 意为“重要的”。it 在这里指“相册”，she 指的是 Lori，我们想通过相册表达我们心中 Lori 的重要性。故

选 D。

14. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查上下文语境及非谓语动词。句意：一个生日卡片附在上面，卡片上面解释了为什么她的妈妈和我会做这部相册。discussing 意为“讨论”；comparing 意为“比较”；explaining 意为“解释”；importing 意为“进口”。这里是用动词-ing 形式来做 note 的定语，描述这个卡片的功能，上面解释了我们做相册的原因。故选 C。

15. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查上下文语境及名词辨析。句意：我知道我们的信息已经被传达过去了。message 意为“消息”；prize 意为“奖”；memory 意为“记忆”；view 意为“观点”。最后 Lori 打电话过来表达了她对爸爸的爱，说明“我”的目的达到了，精心制作的相册被收到了，所以想要传达的爱的信息也被收到了。故选 A。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文是一篇夹叙夹议类的文章。作者的儿子在学校里不是优秀学生，最后成了一名修车工，这并不是作者希望他走的路。但是作者通过让儿子给自己修车的经历意识到：在学校里是优秀学生并不是那么重要，让孩子追随父亲的足迹也是不明智的。

1. 【答案】 D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段第三句 “You begin to realize that your boy, in your footsteps, could probably accomplish what you hoped for.” 可知，作者原先希望儿子实现自己未能实现的目标，故 D 项正确。根据文章第一段第一句 Every man wants his son to be somewhat of a clone...可知，A 项不正确；文章未提及作者希望儿子跟自己在外表上相像，排除 B 项；根据第一段最后一句 But footsteps can be muddied and they can go off in different directions.可知，作者不希望儿子跟自己的人生方向不一样，排除 C 项。故选 D。

2. 【答案】 A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的 “My daughter is a university graduate working toward her master’s degree in English.” 可知，作者的女儿已经大学毕业，正在努力攻读英语硕士学位，所以，作者的女儿在学校里表现好，故选 A 项；她还没拿到硕士学位，排除 B 项；根据文章第二段的 Science projects waited until the last moment. Book reports weren’t written until the final threat.可知，作者的儿子在学校里表现不好，作业不到最后一刻不写，排除 C 项；读书报告也是到最后不得不完成，而不是 D 项中的 “不会写”。故选 A。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段最后一句“but let him go ahead, for I had nothing to lose.”可知，让儿子修车不会给自己带来任何损失，故C项正确。根据第六段的I doubted it...可知，作者怀疑儿子修车的能力，排除A项；文章没有提到让儿子修车会节省时间以及别的技工会来帮他，故排除B、D两项。故选C。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第三段第一句“These kids are happiest when doing repairs.”可知，这些孩子是快乐的；由第二句“They joke and laugh and are living in their own relaxed world.”可知，这些孩子在他们自己的世界里是放松的；由第三句“And their minds are bright despite their dirty hands and clothes.”可知，尽管他们的手和衣服很脏，但是他们的头脑是聪明的。由此可知，在作者看来，这些孩子hardworking, cheerful, smart(bright)和relaxed，故选B。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。由倒数第二段最后一句“Most important, I have learned that fathers don't need clones in footsteps or anywhere else.”可知，作者最后意识到，让你的孩子追随你的足迹是不明智的，故选A项；根据最后一段“My son may never make the school honor roll. But he made mine.”可知，作者现在认为在学校里是优秀学生不重要了，排除B项；由倒数第二段的“publishers need printers, engineers need mechanics, and architects need builders”可知，并不是说谁比谁重要而是各行各业都需要专业人才，排除C、D两项。故选A。

B

【试题分析】本文是一篇应用文。文章从背景、主题、角色、主要情节以及“发现之旅”等方面介绍了名著*The Snake-Stone*。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】概括归纳题。根据第二段第一句“the main theme is a teenage search of self-discovery, in this case the search for a mother from whom the hero was separated at an early age.”以及最后一段最后一句“His hero says, on returning to his foster parents, ‘I was home.’”可知，该书主题体现在James寻找生身母亲的征途也就是战胜自我获得人生真谛的发现之旅。故选C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后两行教练所说 “You are not like a kid obeying instructions any more. You are diving like a young man who knows where he is going.” 你不能再像小孩一样，就知道循规蹈矩。你应该探索，像找定方向的年轻潜水员。言外之意要 James 做一个独立的有个性的年轻人。故选 D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第一句 “The turning point in the story comes while James’ foster parents are away in London, and he wonders about the identity of his birth mother. The only clue he has is a fossil, “the snake stone” which she left behind along with a note on which she had written” 可知，the snake stone 是 James 生身母亲离开留下的识别身份见证物（The only clue he has is a fossil, “the snake stone” which she left behind...）。故选 B。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句 “Its hero says, on returning to his foster parents, ‘I was home.’” 可知 A 选项错误；根据最后一段第一句 “Instead of going to London, James decides to find his birth mother.” 可知 B 选项错误；根据第四段可知故事转折点是在 James 养父母离开他的时间，那时候还没找到他的生身母亲。故 D 选项错误；根据第三段第四句 “The other characters in *The Snake-Stone*, James’ parents, his diving instructor, best friend, the villagers, people he meets on his journey, are pictured realistically.” 故选 C。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段第二句 “James has painful, challenging, but also humorous and happy travels.” 以及第四句 “He comes to understand why she left him at a stranger’s door fifteen years before.” 可知 James 的寻母征途是快乐而又有成就感的。自己发现了人生真谛从此开始成长起来了（I was home.）故选 A。

四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. 【参考答案】我和一颗麦粒唯一的不同在于：麦粒无法选择是变得腐烂还是做成面包，或者种植生长。而我有选择的自由，我不会让生命腐烂，也不会让它在失败绝望的岩石下磨碎，任人摆布。

2. 【参考答案】桑叶在天才的手中变成了丝绸。粘土在天才的手中变成了堡垒。柏树在天才的手中变成了圣殿。羊毛在天才的手中变成了王袍。如果桑叶、黏土、柏树、羊毛经过人的改造，可以成百上千地提高自身的价值，那么我们为什么不能适合有自己名字的黏土也身价百倍呢？

五、书面表达（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

解题思路：

1. 写作内容为跨文化交流中最重要的事情，字数 150 字左右；
2. 本文需用到第一人称；
3. 主要时态为一般现在时。
4. 写作要点包含 3 个部分。

答案要求：

1. 文体格式规范；
2. 合理分段；
3. 标点使用规范。

【参考范文】

The Most Important Thing in Cross-Cultural Communication

After China's entry into WTO, Chinese people have more and more chances to communicate with people from other nations. In cross-cultural communication, much embarrassment may occur. In my eyes, the most important thing is to show respect for others cultures.

Language itself does not mean the sheer symbol with sound and referential meaning; it embodies culture, too. However smart one person may be in speaking foreign language, he may arouse defensive behaviors by offending foreigners' cultural habits. A clear fact is that it is impolite to ask English-speaking people such questions as age and salary. If we fail to show our respect for such a value of privacy, it may lead to communication failure.

Based on the above reasoning, it's not hard to understand the significance of the virtue of respect. And I want to suggest foreign language learners: learn a language as it is used in a culture.

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

1. 本题为会话课教学内容。
2. 教学设计包含情景创设、理解对话内容和巩固活动，注重对学生综合语言能力的培养。

养。

【参考答案】

1. The teacher plays a video clip in which some boys and girls are in the shopping mall. The teacher invites some students to describe their activities. The teacher points and the students say. Students can speak out the activities, and the teacher writes down the sentences in the blackboard to help students like “He is trying on the coat.” “She is dancing.” “They are eating hamburgers.”

2. questions:

①How many kinds of animals are mentioned in the dialogue?

②What are the pandas doing?

3. the best story-teller

The teacher shows some pictures on the screen, students work in a group of 4 to make a story with some of the pictures. They can firstly ask and describe the pictures and then tell a story according to the discussion. The teacher gives some comments while walking around, then invites some groups to tell their story in the class. The teacher and others choose the best story-teller.

T: Some students' ideas are creative when I hear the story... And your intonation and pronunciation are impressive.

Intention: through the discussion and the story, students will apply what they have learnt this class into real situations. Their comprehensive language using abilities will be enhanced.

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

1. (1) 游戏可以让学生从语言课堂中的常规中稍作解脱；
(2) 游戏可以激发学生的动机，而且具有挑战性；
(3) 游戏给学生提供了一个操练学生综合语言能力的机会；
(4) 游戏可以鼓励学生之间的合作与交流；
(5) 游戏创造了一个真实使用语言的语境；
(6) 游戏可以激发学生学习英语的兴趣。

2. (1) 新课标提倡要面向全体学生。该案例中游戏环节没有关注大部分学生，让游戏成为了少部分人的活动，仅请两位同学展示，其他学生只能处在观望的状态，因此失去了参与的兴趣，学生参与游戏的机会太少，尤其在低年级的教学中，更要考虑到儿童的心理和生理特点。

(2) 活动设计应该多样化，循序渐进。该案例中游戏的操练方式相对单一。该转盘游戏的可操作性不强，属于常规游戏的生搬硬套，游戏效果较为不理想，课堂气氛慢慢冷了下了

来。教师应当按照学生的学情和课堂实际，将游戏进行改编。

