

- A. What a dangerous scene
B. What dangerous a scene
C. How a dangerous scene
D. How dangerous the scene
8. It took him a long time to _____ the skills he needed to become a good dancer.
A. display
B. acquire
C. teach
D. test
9. So _____ to Coca-Cola that he can hardly go without it.
A. addicted is he
B. is he addicted
C. addicted he is
D. he is addicted
10. Human behaviour is mostly a product of learning, _____ the behavior of an animal depends mainly on instinct.
A. otherwise
B. whereas
C. unless
D. nevertheless
11. Susan had quitted her well-paid job and _____ as a volunteer in the neighborhood when I visited her last year.
A. is working
B. was working
C. has worked
D. had worked
12. There is a feeling in me _____ we'll never know what a UFO is-not ever.
A. that
B. which
C. of which
D. what
13. I didn't mean _____ anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn't help _____ it.
A. to eat; to try
B. eating; trying
C. eating; to try
D. to eat; trying
14. Every means _____ tried out but never with success, as far as my knowledge goes.
A. is
B. are
C. has been
D. have been
15. They might have found a better hotel if they _____ a few more kilometers.
A. drove
B. would drive
C. were to drive
D. had driven

二、完形填空（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

Reading aloud and silent reading are two different types of reading practice commonly found in classrooms. Each has a function in the teaching of reading and should not be ___1___ by the other. However, we need to be aware when we use them. When we talk about teaching reading or developing reading skills, we are mostly referring to silent reading. To develop ___2___ readers in a language, silent reading must be given enough ___3___ and time in class with the proper guidance from the teacher. Reading aloud has its particular ___4___ for our students who are learning English as a foreign language. ___5___ can help them acquire good pronunciation and intonation, familiarize them with new words and the stress patterns of English, help ___6___ their confidence in speaking the language. Therefore, opportunities should be ___7___ for students to read aloud only after they have comprehended the text instead of before comprehension. Comprehension can be very ___8___ and it can easily destroy their self-confidence. With ___9___ reading, it sets up a poor reading model for other students as well. It is ___10___ that we first help students learn the text through ___11___ reading activities and deal with comprehension we give our students practice by using an audio tape to provide a good model for practicing reading aloud. With adequate ___12___, we may ask the students to read aloud to the whole class to ___13___ their motivation and confidence. By asking the students to read aloud, it is also a good chance for the teacher to get ___14___ on the students' comprehension as we can notice ___15___ there are wrong pauses or mispronounced words which indicate possible difficulties or misunderstandings of the text.

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. described | B. provided | C. explained | D. replaced |
| 2. A. proficient | B. enjoyable | | |
| C. considerate | D. straightforward | | |
| 3. A. money | B. attention | C. sacrifice | D. burden |
| 4. A. quality | B. conclusion | C. value | D. frustration |
| 5. A. It | B. One | C. We | D. They |
| 6. A. go through | B. build up | C. show off | D. wipe out |
| 7. A. available | B. particular | C. attractive | D. dependable |
| 8. A. impressive | B. systematic | C. dominant | D. difficult |
| 9. A. complete | B. broken | C. careful | D. disgusting |
| 10. A. better | B. worse | C. negative | D. unfair |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| 11. A. simplified | B. overwhelming | C. silent | D. desperate |
| 12. A. practice | B. material | C. knowledge | D. amount |
| 13. A. respect | B. check | C. boost | D. desert |
| 14. A. suggestion | B. feedback | C. promotion | D. inspiration |
| 15. A. where | B. why | C. how | D. whether |

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Researchers found that compared with young people who spent much of their free time in front of TV sets, those who were physically active often had higher self-respect, better grades and were less likely to have risky behavior like taking drugs, smoking, or drinking. The findings, based on a national survey of nearly 12, 000 middle and high school students, were published in a journal.

“Across the board, children who engaged in any kind of activity were better off than kids who watched a lot of TV,” said study co-author professor Penny Gordon Larsen of the University of North Carolina.

Other studies have linked certain content of television programs, such as violence and sex, to children’s behavior. But beyond this issue, Gordon Larsen said that kids who spend hours watching TV “miss opportunities” to develop skills, learn teamwork and have other experiences that their more active peers benefit from.

That doesn’t mean, however, that kids have to be on the football team. The study found that some activities like skating and skateboard—which adults sometimes frown upon—were also related to better self-respect and less risk-taking.

That skaters were better behaved than TV-watchers might come as a surprise to some adults who consider these teens to be bad, according to Gordon Larsen. Skateboarding is forbidden in many public areas, and some communities disagree to build skating parks. But if kids who like to skate have nowhere to do it, “it’s a shame,” said Gordon Larsen.

Not only should parents encourage their kids to engage in the physical activities they enjoy, she said, but schools and communities should also do more to create opportunities for children to be active.

1. From the passage we know that _____?
 - A. physically active kids get into less trouble
 - B. more skating parks are being built
 - C. kids who spend hours watching TV benefit a lot
 - D. kids who have nowhere to skate tend to take drugs
2. If your kid is a football player, he is more likely to _____.
 - A. get into the habit of smoking or drinking
 - B. develop teamwork spirit
 - C. have risky behaviors
 - D. fail in the schoolwork
3. This passage is mainly written to _____.
 - A. offer some information to teachers and parents
 - B. persuade kids not to watch a lot of TV
 - C. urge the public to help children be active
 - D. show the author's concern about children's growth
4. What the underlined sentence "which adults sometimes frown upon?" in the 4th paragraph mean?
 - A. Some adults don't understand the sports.
 - B. Some adults are impatient with kids.
 - C. Adults consider it dangerous to go skating or skateboarding
 - D. Some adults think them related to bad behaviors.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that _____?
 - A. kids are not expected to be active by some parents
 - B. professor Penny is a famous writer and journalist.
 - C. Skateboarding is popular in schools and communities.
 - D. kids are not encouraged to join the football team.

B

It was the summer of 2014 when I was asked whether I wanted to go to Malibu (an island in

Canada) with my church to serve the military families. At first, I heard this and thought, “You are asking an eleven-year-old in his last weeks of summer if he wants to go on a trip with his mom to Canada to serve other people?” Of course, I responded with a kind refusal, but my mom found a way to convince me to go.

When we were on the ferry to the island, a thousand thoughts were running through my head, such as “What am I going to do here?” “Am I even going to be useful?” and “Why am I even here?” When we got to the island, I was assigned to the child care. I was actually somewhat excited because my friend said he would help me. The first time I met the kids, I got to know them pretty well. They were all between the ages of four and six. Some of them stayed behaved and a few of them started acting crazy and would even hit and push the other kids.

With those kids, I was very strict, but I still tried to be positive and maintain a smile. After all, they were just innocent kids. In most of the time, I needed to help them with things like laundry and setting tables. Even though it sounded dull, I enjoyed every second of it. One of the things I did in my free time was to play pool. I befriended a few kids there. They were really easy to talk to. Some of the things we talked about were sports, food, video games, and most of all pool.

Even though I was only at Malibu, Canada for one week, I feel like I made spiritual changes in some people’s life. You don’t have to go above and beyond to make a difference in someone’s life. In the end, it all comes down to what way you changed them. It could have been in a spiritual way or a mental way as long as you had a positive effect. So go out and try to make a difference in this world.

1. How did the author react when asked if he liked to serve the military families?

- A. He hardly believed it.
- B. He was very confused about the decision.
- C. He rejected the offer.
- D. He was hesitant about the trip.

2. How did the author feel when he was on the way to Malibu?

- A. He was eager for the coming challenge.
- B. He enjoyed every second.
- C. He felt somewhat excited.

- D. He was actually unwilling.
3. As a volunteer, the author's main task on the island was.
- A. to attend to kids there
- B. to educate kids there
- C. to befriend kids there
- D. to share his experiences with kids there
4. What can we know about the author's stay in Malibu?
- A. He found the kids very hard to deal with.
- B. He didn't quite like the badly-behaved kids.
- C. He managed to get along with most kids.
- D. He shared common hobbies with some kids.
5. What does the author mainly tell us in the last paragraph?
- A. The benefits of taking the trip.
- B. His spiritual changes in Malibu.
- C. What he has learnt from the experience.
- D. What to do to make a greater difference.

四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. Just as the rain must fall before the wheat will crack its shell and sprout, so must I have objectives before my life will crystallize. In setting my goals I will consider my best performance of the past and multiply it a hundredfold. This will be the standard by which I will live in the future. Never will I be of concern that my goals are too high for is it not better to aim my spear at the moon and strike only an eagle than to aim my spear at the eagle and strike only a rock?

2. It is only when a seed grows that it can produce more seeds. It is only when you express joy and satisfaction in your own life that you can help others to know joy and satisfaction in their lives. It's no use making yourself miserable for the sake of helping others. The best way to help others is from a position of strength and fulfillment rather than from a position of weakness and despair.

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）

请根据以下语言素材完成以下教学设计，设计意图可用中文。

语言素材：

Daming: Hi, Tony. What are you up to?

Tony: Hi, Daming. I've just made a model spaceship for our school project.

Daming: I haven't started yet because I'm not sure how to make it. Can you help me?

Tony: Sure, no problem. Have you heard the latest news? Scientists have sent a spaceship to Mars. The journey has taken several months.

Daming: Has it arrived yet?

Tony: Yes, it has arrived already. That's why it's on the news.

Daming: So have they discovered life on Mars?

Tony: No, they haven't yet.

Daming: Are there any astronauts in the spaceship?

Tony: No, there aren't.

Daming: Are there any astronauts in the spaceship?

Tony: No, there aren't.

Daming: Why not? Astronauts have already been to the moon.

Tony: Yes, but no one has been to Mars yet, because Mars is very far away, much farther than the moon. Lots of scientists are working hard in order to send astronauts to Mars one day.

Daming: That's interesting! How can I get information on space travel?

Tony: You can go online to search for information.

Daming: I will. Thank you, Tony!

问题：

1. 请写出教学内容。
2. 请用英文设置两个问题，帮助学生理解对话主旨大意。

- 3. 请设计一个听力活动，写出主要教学过程及设计意图。
- 4. 请设计一个口语活动，写出主要教学过程及设计意图。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

下面是一篇初中听说课的教学材料及某位老师教学设计，请从学习策略角度对该位老师 Listening 中 While-listening 和 Post-listening 的优点进行分析。（可用英语或汉语作答）。

教学材料：Unit 11 What time do you go to school? (Section A 2a-2b)

Part 2a: listen to the conversation. Complete these sentences with words in the box.

Rick has _____ brothers and _____ sisters. Rick's family has _____.

P 2b: Listen again, complete this shower schedule for Rick's family.

Time	Names
5:00	Bob
	Mary
	Jerry
	Rick

教学设计：

Step 1: Warming up: Sing a song “Ten little Indians”

Step 2: Pre-task

- 1. Let's learn the time!
- 2. Do you know the activities?
- 3. Let's match the words with the pictures!
- 4. Listening.

Pre-listening

- (1) Brainstorming vocabulary about morning activities.
- (2) Predicting and leading students with the following questions.

How many people are there in the picture?

Who are they?

Who wrote the passage?

While-listening

(1) Listen to the whole text for main idea, telling Ss to make use of his own grasp of language and background knowledge to guess the meaning of new words and predict the context.

(2) Listen to the paragraph for detailed information, showing Ss how to take notes and turn complicated sentences into simple ones.

(3) Listen to the whole context for discourse markers, instructing Ss with skills of using tree diagrams, abbreviation and abbreviation markers.

Post-listening

(1) Teacher shows sample notes on the screen for Ss to compare, analyse and correct their own.

(2) Teacher guides Ss to reflect upon the strategies he used in listening and taking notes.

(3) Teacher guides Ss to summarize the main idea according to their notes.

Step 3: While-task

Task 1: Make an interview and find out what activities your classmates do in the morning and what time they do these activities. At the same time finish the chart.

Name	Get up	Wash face	Run	Eat breakfast	Go to school

Task 2: Write a short passage about your friend's morning according to the result of your interview.

Step 4: Post-task and self-check

Invite some students to report their passages to the class. The others listen and have a check about their own passages.

Step 5: Homework

Ask about your family members' daily routine and make a schedule for them.

2020 年中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 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

【试题分析】本文为说明文。主要介绍了课堂上常见的两种阅读模式：朗读和默读，并对两种模式的实际操作做了解释说明。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。根据后文 the other 的提示及“However, we need to be aware when we use them”可知, reading aloud and silent reading 不会被另一方代替。described 意为“描述”; provided 意为“提供”; explained 意为“解释”; replaced 意为“代替”。故选 D。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据句意：要用语言培养熟练的读者，默读需要给与足够的时间和关注，并要有老师的恰当的指导。proficient 意为“精通的，熟练的”; enjoyable 意为“愉快的，快乐的”; considerate 意为“体贴的”; straightforward 意为“直白的”。故选 A。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及名词辨析。根据下文“and time in class with the proper guidance”可知应该对无声阅读者更加关注。money 意为“金钱”; attention 意为“注意”; sacrifice 意为“牺牲”; burden 意为“负担”。故选 B。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据下文“help them acquire good pronunciation and intonation”可知大声阅读对学生们学习有帮助。quality 意为“品质”; conclusion 意为“结论”; value 意为“价值”; frustration 意为“挫折”。故选 C。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据文意可知此处指的是 reading aloud，用 it 指代。故选 A。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词短语辨析。根据前文可知这里在列举大声阅读的好处，此处表示的是建立自信心。go through 意为“经历，经受，仔细检查”；build up 意为“建立”；show off 意为“炫耀，充电”；wipe out 意为“清除”。故选 B。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。根据句意：因此，学生只有在理解了课文之后才有机会大声朗读，而不是在理解课文之前。available 意为“可获得的，完成”；particular 意为“特殊的”；attractive 意为“有吸引力的”；dependable 意为“可信赖的”。故选 A。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。根据后文 and it can easily destroy their self-confidence 可知理解对于学生来说应该是很困难的，impressive 意为“印象深刻的”；systematic 意为“有系统的”；dominant 意为“占优势的，统治的”；difficult 意为“困难的”。故选 D。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。根据后文 it sets up a poor reading model for other students as well 可知此处应该是与 poor reading model 相反的含义，complete 意为“完整的”；broken 意为“破碎的”；careful 意为“仔细的”；disgusting 意为“令人厌恶的”。故选 C。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据前文我们得知为其它学生建立了 a poor reading model，这里是在说明这个模式的优点。better 意为“更好的”；worse 意为“更差的”；negative 意为“消极的”；unfair 意为“不公平的”。故选 A。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据文章第一段可知全文主要在说 reading aloud and silent reading 这两种阅读形式，并且根据后文 by using an audio tape 可知是通过录音带听，所以这里指的是 silent reading。故选 C。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。此处表示足够的训练。practice 意为“练习”；material 意为“材料”；knowledge 意为“知识”；amount 意为“数量”。故选 A。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据句意：在足够的练习下，我们可以让学生大声朗读给全班同学以提高他们的积极性和信心。respect 意为“尊重”；check 意为“检查”；boost 意为“促进，提高”；desert 意为“抛弃，沙漠”。故选 C。

14. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据后文 we can notice ... there are wrong pauses or mispronounced words which indicate possible difficulties or misunderstandings of the text 可知这里是老师能够通过这个方式得到反馈。suggestion 意为“建议”；feedback 意为“反馈”；promotion 意为“促进”；inspiration 意为“鼓舞人心的事”。故选 B。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及宾语从句。此处考查宾语从句，从句中不缺任何成分，且根据句意：我们可以注意到是否有错误的停顿或发音错误的单词。这里用 whether 更合适。故选 D。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】这是一篇说明文。本文讲述与那些在电视机前度过大部分空闲时间的年轻人相比，那些积极参加体育活动的人往往具有更高的自尊、更好的成绩、更具有团队合作精神，并且不太可能有吸毒、吸烟或饮酒等危险行为。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。从第一段“those who were physically active often had higher self-respect ... or drinking”可知积极的孩子问题会更少。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。从第三段的最后一句话和第四段的第一句话，可知足球队的孩子更有可能培养团队精神。故选 B。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。从最后一段“schools and communities should also do more to create opportunities for children to be active”可知，这篇文章讲的是要鼓励孩子积极些。故选 C。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。从后面的句子“were also related to better self-respect and less risk taking”可知这些活动也有好处，说明父母不这么认为，认为是和不好的行为有关联。故选

D。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】推理判断题：从最后一段“Not only should parents encourage their kids to engage in the physical activities they enjoy”可知父母不希望孩子积极。故选 A。

B

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文。作者在妈妈的鼓励下不情愿地去了 Malibu。作为一名志愿者，作者在岛上的主要任务是照顾那里的孩子。这次经历作者体会到“一切都归结于你改变它们的方式。只要你有积极的影响，它可能是心灵上的，也可能是精神上的。”

1. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“Of course, I responded with a kind refusal”可知，当被问及是否愿意为军人家属服务时，作者拒绝提供服务。故选 C。

2. 【答案】 D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段第一句“When we were on the ferry to the island, a thousand thoughts were running through my head, such as “What am I going to do here?” “Am I even going to be useful?” and “Why am I even here?”可知，作者在去 Malibu 的路上感到“他实际上并不愿意去。”故选 D。

3. 【答案】 A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“When we got to the island, I was assigned to the child care.”可知，作为一名志愿者，作者在岛上的主要任务是照顾那里的孩子。故选 A。

4. 【答案】 D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段第六句“I befriended a few kids there. They were really easy to talk to. Some of the things we talked about were sports, food, video games, and most of all pool.”可知，关于作者在 Malibu 的逗留时“他和一些孩子有共同的爱好。”故选 D。

5. 【答案】 C

【解析】概括归纳题。根据最后一段第三句“In the end, it all comes down to what way you changed them. It could have been in a spiritual way or a mental way as long as you had a positive effect. So go out and try to make a difference in this world.”可知，最后一段告诉我们“他从这次经历中学到了什么。”故选 C。

四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. 【参考答案】正像种子需要雨水的滋润才能破土而出，发芽长叶，我的生命也需有目的方能结出硕果。在制订目标的时候，不妨参考过去最好的成绩，使其发扬光大。这必须成为我未来生活的标准。永远不要担心目标过高。把长矛对准月亮而击中苍鹰，岂不比把长矛对准苍鹰只击中岩石更好吗？

2. 【参考答案】种子只有在生发时，才能结出更多的种子；你只有在自己的生命中表现快乐和满足时，才能帮助他人懂得其生活中的快乐和满足。为帮助他人而使你自己痛苦是没用的，帮助他人的最佳方式是立于坚强和实现目标的意志，而不是软弱和绝望。

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）

【题目分析】

1. 本题为听说课教学设计。
2. 教学设计包括教学内容、听力活动、口语活动等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching contents: Students will understand the dialogue about the school project-spaceship, and students will be able to talk about the information about the space trip.

2. ①How does Daming feel about the school project?

②What news has Tony heard?

3. Listening task: The teacher plays the tape, and students listen carefully to finish the mind-map below.

T: Listen carefully and try to write down the key words. Then draw a mind-map.

设计意图：通过听对话记录关键词并完成思维导图，能够有效地帮助学生理解对话的主要内容。

4. Oral task:

The teacher creates a scene in which we are astronauts in future, then imagine and discuss the situations when walking in the space. Students can work in a group of 4, discuss first then make a list of possible events in the space. 5 minutes later, some of them will be invited to share their lists with the class. Then vote for the lists and choose the final vision.

T: You can explore your own imagination then think of the conditions in the space. The scenes of movies or books are available.

设计意图：通过假设模拟太空行走中可能遇见的问题，学生通过讨论列出可能出现的情况，之后列出清单。采用任务型教学法，有利于锻炼学生的综合语言运用能力。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】新课标中明确提出，学习策略包括元认知策路、认知策略、交际策略、情感策略等，有效选择和使用策略是帮助理解和表达、提高学习效率的手段，是学生形成自主学习和终身学习能力的必备条件，发展学生对英语学习积极的情感态度。

听中活动的优点：

(1) 利用推理和归纳等逻辑手段分析和解决问题；在学习中，引导学生抓住重点，做好笔记。充分体现了认知策略的应用，有助于锻炼学生独立探讨问题的思维能力。

(2) 学生运用学习策略对输入信息进行处理的过程，如边听边寻找要点，边听边进行阶

段归纳与概括，有助于培养学生积极思维的习惯，提高在语篇层次上理解说话者的能力。

听后活动的优点：

(1) 通过采用多种方法对自己的笔记进行评价，通过反思对自己所选用的学习策略进行评价，很好的运用了调控策略，有利于学生听力策略的培养。

(2) 评估活动有利于学生学会自主学习，学生发挥自己的主观能动性，制订学习计划，进行自我监督，对自己的学习进展不断自我评估。