

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题（四）

总分：100 分

一、单项选择题（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

Moscow city authorities have begun using comics with characters from Russian fairytales to explain to migrants how they should behave. They say a 100-page guide is needed to “maintain a positive image” of the city and could help reduce “tensions” between natives and migrants. But some people have pointed out that foreign immigrants and natives may be viewed as antagonists in the manual. They think immigrants and natives should live together in harmony.

Russians and immigrants have repeatedly clashed in Moscow recently. Many immigrants from ex-Soviet republics in Central Asia, the Caucasus and North Caucasus, arrive in Moscow every year, attracted by the capital's job opportunities and relatively high salaries. A significant number of them work in the Russian capital illegally.

The new guide in Russian seeks to explain the “dos” and “don'ts” to immigrants. They are urged not to cause trouble, by staring at women, or eating or talking loudly on the streets. They are also warned that the police may routinely stop them to check their documents.

In the manual, Russia's famous “Three warriors” are meant to represent the city's law enforcement agencies, while Prince Yuri Dolgoruky (a historical character) is used for tours around Moscow. Meanwhile, Vasilisa the Wise and The Snow Maiden test the reader on Russia's language and history. A special section of the book explains the importance of following Moscow's strict residency and employment rules, stressing that immigrants could otherwise be

deported or banned from entry.

The manual was written primarily for illegal immigrants, Alexander Kalinin, who heads the group Support for Working Migrants in Moscow, told BBC Russian.

“We want to raise their level of law awareness,” he added.

In the beginning immigrants had been identified as representatives of different nationalities, but the book’s authors later decided to drop this idea so as “not to offend anyone”, said Mr. Kalinin.

“The old conflict between Russian heroes and non-Slavic invaders appears again,”

Yevgeny Varshaver, a migration expert told BBC Russian. He also suggested that the language used in the book would be “difficult” to understand for some immigrants who were not native Russian speakers.

1. The underlined word in Paragraph 1 can probably be replaced by _____.

- A. strangers
- B. opponents
- C. friends
- D. acquaintances

2. People from other countries come to Moscow _____.

- A. to enjoy the fine climate
- B. to have a new lifestyle
- C. to find occupations with good income
- D. to experience a new culture

3. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. The book will make it easy for foreign immigrants to read.
- B. Foreign immigrants may find the manual interesting to read.
- C. The Russian language is hard for foreign immigrants to learn.
- D. Foreign immigrants may have difficulty reading the manual.

4. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?

- A. Ways to help foreign immigrants to settle in Russia.
- B. More and more foreign immigrants work in Moscow.
- C. Moscow fairy tale comics to help immigrants behave.
- D. Characters from Russian fairy tales attract public attention.

B

We spent a day in the country, picking wild flowers. With the car full of flowers we were going home. On our way back my wife noticed a cupboard outside a furniture shop. It was tall and narrow. "Buy it," my wife said at once. "We'll carry it home on the roof rack. I've always wanted one like that."

What could I do? Ten minutes later I was \$ 20 poorer, and the cupboard was tied on the roof rack. It was six feet long and eighteen inches square, quite heavy too.

In the gathering darkness I drove slowly. Other drivers seemed unusually polite that evening. The police even stopped traffic to let us through. Carrying furniture was a good idea. After a time my wife said, "There's a long line of cars behind. Why don't they overtake, I wonder?" In fact a police car did overtake. The two officers inside looked at us seriously as they passed. But then, with great kindness, they led us through the rush-hour traffic. The police car stopped at our village church. One of the officers came to me.

"Right, sir," he said. "Do you need any more help?"

I was a bit puzzled. "Thanks, officer," I said. "You have been very kind. I live just on the road."

He was staring at our car, first at the flowers, then at the cupboard. "Well, well," he said, laughing. "It's a cupboard you've got there! We thought it was something else." My wife began to laugh. The truth hit me like a stone between the eyes. I smiled at the officer. "Yes, it's a cupboard, but thanks again." I drove home as fast as I could.

1. In fact the husband _____ the cupboard.

- A. would like very much to buy
- B. badly wanted
- C. was glad to have bought
- D. would rather not buy

2. Other drivers thought they were _____.

- A. carrying a cupboard to the church
- B. sending flowers to the church
- C. carrying nothing but a piece of furniture
- D. going to attend a funeral at the church

3. The police will be more polite to those who are _____.

- A. driving in gathering darkness
- B. in great sorrow

- C. driving with wild glowers in the car D. carrying furniture

C

An 80-year-old man was sitting on the sofa in his house along with his 45-year-old son. Suddenly a crow landed on their window. The father asked his son, "What is that?" The son replied, "That's a crow."

After a few minutes, the father asked his son for the second time. The son said, "Father, I told you just now. It is a crow." After a little while, the father asked his son the same question for the third time, "What is that?" This time, the son said to his father in a low and cold tone, "It's a crow, a crow."

After a moment, the father yet again asked his son for the fourth time, "What is that?" This time his son shouted at the father, "Why do you keep asking me the same question again and again? I have told you already, 'IT IS A CROW'. Are you not able to understand this?"

A minute later the father went to his room and came back with a diary, which he had kept since his son was born. On opening a page, he asked his son to read that page.

"Today my little son aged 3 was sitting with me on the sofa when a crow suddenly landed on the window edge. My son asked me 23 times what it was, and I replied him 23 times that it was a crow. I hugged him lovingly each time he asked me the same question. I did not at all feel angry, but instead felt affection for my son."

If your parents reach old age, do not look at them as a burden, but speak to them gently, and be kind to them. From today say this aloud, "I want to see my parents happy forever. They have cared for me ever since I was a little child. They have always showered me with love. I will take care of my old parents in the BEST way no matter how they behave."

1. The writer mainly intends to _____.

- A. call on us to love our parents
- B. tell us the function of a diary
- C. teach us what a crow is
- D. introduce a pair of son and father

2 The underlined word "affection" probably means _____.

- A. puzzle
- B. hatred
- C. worry
- D. love

3. Why did the father ask his son questions about the crow?

- A. He wanted to test his son's patience.
- B. He had trouble in hearing.
- C. He tried to remind his son of what he did in the past.
- D. He didn't want to be treated as a burden.

四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，实施普通高中英语课程应以德育为魂、能力为重、基础为先、创新为上，注重在发展学生英语_____的过程。

2. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，基于课程的总目标，普通高中英语课程的具体目标是培养和发展学生在接受高中英语教育后应具备的语言能力、文化意识、_____、学习能力等学科核心素养。

3. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，普通高中英语课程由必修、_____、选修三类课程构成。

4. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，通常情况下，多数学生在一高一年级一个半学期（即 3/4 学年）的时间内完成必修课程 6 个学分，可达到学业质量水平一，即满足高中毕业的英语学业要求。完成必修课程后，有升学需求的学生通过修习选择性必修课程，完成_____个学分，可达到学业质量水平二，即高考要求。

5. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，英语课程内容是发展学生英语学科核心素养的基础，包含六个要素：_____、语篇类型、语言知识、文化知识、语言技能和学习策略。

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）

请根据以下教学材料，用英文完成以下教学设计，文本分析和设计意图可用中文。

MOVING FROM GENERAL TO SPECIFIC

A general introduction of the topic is usually followed by specific details and examples.

Beauty in Common Things

Each different part of China has its own special forms of traditional art.

These usually try to show the things that are important in life, such as love, beauty and family. The most common things, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned into objects of beauty.



According to Chinese history, sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming. He sent them out to ask for help when in trouble. Today, sky lanterns are used at festivals and other celebrations. They are made of bamboo and covered with paper. When the lanterns are lit, they slowly rise into the air like small hot-air balloons for all to see. They are seen as bright symbols of happiness and good wishes.

Paper cutting has been around for over 1,500 years. Paper cutting sounds very easy but it can be difficult to do. The paper, usually red, is folded before it is cut with scissors. The most common pictures are flowers, animals, and things about Chinese history. During the Spring Festival, they are put on windows, doors and walls as symbols of wishes for good luck and a happy new year.



Chinese clay art is famous because the clay pieces are so small but they look very real. The pieces are usually cute children or lively characters from a Chinese fairy tale or historical story. The pieces are carefully shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. After drying, they are fired at a very high heat. They are then polished and painted. It takes several weeks to complete everything. These small pieces of clay art show the love that all Chinese people have for life and beauty.

问题:

1. 请从 What、Why、How 三个方面进行文本分析。
2. 请写出本课学习策略目标。
3. 请用英文设置两个启发性问题引导学生理解文章内容。
4. 请设计一个读后活动，写出活动的主要内容及设计意图。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

教学材料:

An adventure in Africa

30 June

Dear Aihua

How are you? Sorry I haven't written for so long. I've been quite busy arranging my holiday with my older brother, Colin. Colin and I plan to spend a few weeks travelling before he goes to university. We're going to visit so many exciting places and do lots of extraordinary things. We will go to Africa first. I can't wait! Have you ever been there?

We leave London on 15 July, and we'll be taking a flight to Morocco, in northern Africa. We're going to ride camels through the Sahara Desert. It's the biggest desert in the world--about the size of the US! I expect it will be very hot, dry and dusty there. We'll be travelling by camel with local guides, camping in tents and sleeping on the ground. I've heard that, in the Sahara, there is no shade during the day, and the stars seem especially brilliant on clear nights. I'll bring a flashlight with me so that I'll be able to see in the dark. Altogether, the trip will take six days. That means I'll have to sit on a camel for almost a week--how uncomfortable! I hope my camel likes me!

After the trip by camel, we're going to travel down the River Nile. We'll start at Lake Victoria. A little way down the river from Lake Victoria, the water gets quite rough. So, we'll go white-water rafting. It's quite dangerous but very exciting! You have to wear a helmet and a life jacket for protection, just in case you fall into the water.

Then, we're going on a trip to see wild animals in Kenya. We'll live with the local people in their villages, and eat and drink whatever they do, including cow's blood! Do you think I should drink it?

Since we'll be walking for almost two weeks, I'll need to buy a large backpack in advance to carry my supplies of food and water. During the day, we'll walk across the land, following the tracks of wildlife such as elephants, lions and giraffes. We'll try to get as close as possible to the animals, even though they're dangerous, so that we can take some really good photographs. But don't worry about me. Our guides will have guns with them for defence--they can use the guns to scare the animals away if they come too near. I really want to see an elephant up close, and Colin wants to see a giraffe.

After that, we'll be moving on to Tanzania, where we're going to climb Mount Kilimanjaro.

Mount climbing can be very tiring, and many people feel sick as the atmosphere gets thinner, so Colin and I will make sure that we get plenty of rest. The African part of our trip will take about four weeks. Afterwards, we're going to the Himalayas.

I'll send you postcards from all the different places we visit!

Love

Toby

教学过程:

Teaching objectives:

① Students can recognize and use these words: backpack, adventure, desert, Shade, ride a camel, travel by camel, go white-water rafting, rough helmet, life jacket, African, defence, scare away

② Students can get to know the meaning and pronunciation of these words: Toby, London, Morocco, the Sahara Desert, the River Nile, Lake Victoria, Kenya, Tanzania, Mount Kilimanjaro.

③ Students can use word-guessing strategies to get the meaning of these words: extraordinary, brilliant, flashlight, protection, tiring, atmosphere, wildlife.

④ Students can get brothers' travel plan by using reading strategies, and they can describe Toby and his brother's travelling route according to the map.

⑤ Students can get the feature of an informal letter.

Step 1 Pre-reading

T: Who are they?

S: ...

T: Yes, we can call them tourists, travelers, visitors, backpackers...

S: ...

T: Look here. A backpacker is a traveler with a backpack. Why are there so many backpackers at present? Why are so many people crazy about travelling? (教师与学生互动)

T: The saying goes, "Read ten thousand books and travel ten thousand miles". Travelling has lots of benefits. Through travelling, we can enjoy the beautiful scenery, see amazing people as well as things, build character and have adventures which are both challenging and exciting. Can

you understand the meaning of adventures? Do you have any adventures?

Ss: ...

T: OK, now let's follow the tracks/ steps of some backpackers and enjoy their adventures.

Look at this picture. What can you see?

S1: 沙漠。

T: It's a desert. It's the Gobi Desert. You see, there are no trees in a desert, so there is no shade. We feel very hot in the day if there is no shade, don't we?

Ss: Yes.

T: What is the way to travel in a desert?

S2: Camel.

T: We can travel by camel. Do you feel like riding a camel?

Ss: ...

T: Now let's enjoy another picture. What are they doing?

T/Ss: They're going white-water rafting.

T: White-water rafting is exciting. Where can we go white-water rafting?

Ss: ...

T: We can go white-water rafting in rough water. White-water rafting is dangerous. What should we wear to protect ourselves?

T/Ss: We should wear a helmet and a life jacket to protect ourselves.

T: Good. Now, look at the third picture, please. We can see many interesting animals and people. Can you guess where they are from?

Ss: ...

T: Excellent. The animals are from Africa and the people are African. The animals are interesting but some of them are dangerous, so you need to take a gun to defend yourself. Will you use the gun to kill animals to defend yourselves?

Ss: ...

T: You're kind-hearted. Animals are humans' good friends, so we can't kill them. For defence, we can use a gun to scare them away.

(黑体文字为本课生词)

【设计意图】读前教师利用多媒体创设生动活泼的教学情景，采用主题词汇教学将主题知识与词汇学习共同推进，调动了学生的学习热情，并促进了学生学习主题知识与词汇。

Step 2: While-reading

1. Skimming

...

2. Scanning

Task 1 Scan the passage quickly and answer the following questions:

- (1) How will Toby and his brother travel to Morocco?
- (2) What does the author think is uncomfortable?
- (3) How long will the brothers stay in Africa?
- (4) What is the right order according to the brothers' travel route, River Nile, Kenya, Mount Kilimanjaro, Sahara Desert, Morocco, Himalayas?

【设计意图】训练学生通过寻读等策略获取主要信息，培养学生的阅读技巧。

Task 2 Detailed reading

Read the passage carefully and fill in the following table.

Para	Route	What to do
2	through the Sahara Desert	Travel by <u>camel</u> ; sleep in tents; see <u>brilliant</u> stars on clear nights
3	down the River Nile	Start at Lake Victoria and go <u>white-water</u> rafting in <u>rough</u> water
4-5	in Kenya	Follow the tracks of <u>wildlife</u> ; take good <u>photographs</u> ; take guns for <u>protection/defence</u>
6	in Tanzania	Climb <u>Mount</u> Kilimanjaro

【设计意图】以任务驱动学生复习词汇，同时有助于学生掌握文章主要内容，深化词汇学习。

3. Intensive reading

Guessing words

...

【设计意图】为学生提供语境猜测词汇，培养学生的猜词能力。

Step 3 Post-reading

Task 1 Retell the travelling plan

Please retell Toby and his brother' s travelling plan according to the map. When retelling, you're expected to report carefully what to do and how long they will stay in each place.

【设计意图】学生借助地图和其他关键词提示复述课文，能够巩固阅读文本中的文化信息和语言知识，并锻炼口语表达能力。

Task 2

...

以下各题可用英语或汉语作答，答案均完整地写在答题卡上。

- (1) 请结合 Step 2 While-reading 中 scanning 的步骤评价该教师的寻读策略。(6分)
- (2) 请写出该教师针对文本中的词汇采用的教学途径(至少4个)。(4分)

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（四）

一、单项选择题（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 意为“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】本文是一篇说明文，文章介绍了莫斯科当局用童话人物的漫画向移民解释行为规范。

1.【答案】B

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第一段第二句“*They say a 100-page guide is needed to “maintain a positive image” of the city and could help reduce “tensions” between natives and migrants.*”可知，他们说需要一份 100 页的手册来保持城市的积极形象，并有助于缓解当地人和移民之间的紧张关系，批评人士指出，手册中可能把外国移民和本国人视为敌手，由此可知画线词词义为“敌手、对手”。故选 B。

2.【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“*Many migrants from ex-soviet republics in Central Asia, the Caucasus and North Caucasus, arrive in Moscow every year attracted by the capital's job opportunities and relatively high salaries.*”可知，很多移民涌入莫斯科是因为他们被莫斯科相对较高的工作机会和薪水所吸引，故选 C。

3.【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段“*the language used in the book would be “difficult” to understand for some immigrants who were not native Russian speakers.*”可知，移民可能很难读懂这本手册。故选 D。

4.【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文，特别是根据第一段中的“*Moscow city authorities have begun using comics with characters from Russian fairy tales to explain to migrants how they should behave.*”可知，本文介绍了莫斯科当局用童话人物的漫画向移民解释行为规范，故选 C。

B

【试题分析】本文讲述了作者和妻子买了橱柜，绑在车顶上开回家的路上，由于柜子很

大，而且车上还有花，所以我们被大家误以为是去参加葬礼，甚至还有警车为我们开路的故事。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】推断理解题。根据文章第2段作者对买柜子的想法：要花钱、又长又笨重，从而推断出作者心里不愿意。故选D。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】推断理解题。根据第4段倒数第2句：警察的车停在教堂及第7段警察看车的情形：看了花草又看柜子，说：我们以为是别的什么东西。故选D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】推断理解题。根据文章中对警察关心作者的描述及警察对作者车上东西的看法可推断出警察以为作者去参加葬礼，所以对作者特别关心。故选B。

C

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文。全文讲了相同的事情父亲和儿子不同的反应。作者主要是想号召我们去爱我们的父母。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。根据最后一段“If your parents reach old age... BEST way no matter how they behave.”可知，作者主要是想号召我们去爱我们的父母。故选A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。根据倒数第二段中“I hugged him lovingly each time he asked me the same question. I did not at all feel angry, but instead felt affection for my son”每次他问我同样的问题，我都亲切地拥抱他。我一点也不生气，相反，我很爱我的儿子。由此推知划线词的意思是“喜爱”。故选D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段“A minute later the father went to his room and came back with a diary, which he had kept since his son was born. On opening a page, he asked his son to read that page”可知，父亲问他儿子关于乌鸦的问题是想尽力提醒儿子他过去所做的事。故选C。

四、课程与教学论填空（本题共5小题，每题1分，共5分）

1. 【答案】语言运用能力。

【解析】考查高中课标。实施普通高中英语课程应以德育为魂、能力为重、基础为先、

创新为上，注重在发展学生英语语言运用能力的过程。

2. 【答案】思维品质。

【解析】考查高中课标。基于课程的总目标，普通高中英语课程的具体目标是培养和发展学生在接受高中英语教育后应具备的语言能力、文化意识、思维品质、学习能力等学科核心素养。

3. 【答案】选择性必修。

【解析】考查高中课标。普通高中英语课程由必修、选择性必修、选修三类课程构成。

4. 【答案】8。

【解析】考查高中课标。通常情况下，多数学生在一高一年级一个半学期（即3/4学年）的时间内完成必修课程6个学分，可达到学业质量水平一，即满足高中毕业的英语学业要求。完成必修课程后，有升学需求的学生通过修习选择性必修课程，完成8个学分，可达到学业质量水平二即高考要求。

5. 【答案】主题语境。

【解析】考查高中课标。英语课程内容是发展学生英语学科核心素养的基础，包含六个要素：主题语境、语篇类型、语言知识、文化知识、语言技能和学习策略。

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）

【题目分析】

1. 【What】本文主要介绍了中国特色的传统艺术如孔明灯、剪纸、泥塑等，包括它们的制作工艺、原料和象征意义等。

【Why】文章通过介绍中国特色的传统艺术拓宽学生对中国传统文化的了解，同时提升民族自豪感，对学生跨文化交际意识和能力的培养也有潜移默化的作用。

【How】本文是典型的说明文。文章分为 4 段，第一段为总括介绍了中国特色的传统意识；第二、三、四分别介绍了孔明灯、剪纸和泥塑的制作工艺、原料和象征意义。文章主要采用先总体介绍再细节说明的方式。

2. Strategy objectives: Student will learn to get a general introduction of the topic and then get the specific details and examples in reading.

3. ①Why do Chinese people like the sky lanterns, paper cutting or Chinese clay?

②Which do you think can be the best symbol of Chinese traditional arts?

4. Post-reading

The teacher creates a scene: during the culture week, we will attend the activity with several typical Chinese traditional arts. Students work in a group of 4, discussing the most typical Chinese traditional art and listing the reasons. Group members can search and discuss, then choose one kind of Chinese traditional arts as their product to be shown in the class. Then each group gives an introduction of their product and choose the symbol of Chinese traditional arts.

T: You can give an introduction from the general to the details. And pay attention to the deeper meaning of them.

设计意图：通过组织中国传统艺术的讨论和评比，调动学生对中国传统艺术形式的了解和兴趣，在完成任务的同时培养综合语言运用能力。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

（1）寻读（Scanning）是通过快速阅读文章寻找特定信息的一种快速阅读策略，也是一种有目的的阅读，寻读要求既快又准，要有针对性地寻找问题的答案，该教师借助了回答 W+H 类信息和补全表格的形式主要起到了以下三个作用

①训练学生根据关键词（尤其是地名）寻读的能力，培养阅读技巧；②让学生通过寻读等策略获取文章的最主要信息，使问题成为促进学生思维的工具；③通过问题设置引领学生在阅读中根据语境以及师生互动学习词汇。

（2）该教师的词汇教学方式灵活，教学效果好。在这节课中词汇学习隐含于完成任务的过程中，教师采用灵活、生动的方式，通过以下几种途径为学生提供了学习与使用词汇的机会：①读前利用主题词汇法对学生进行主题知识与词汇知识的渗透；②读中利用回答问题和填写表格的任务将学生的注意力引向信息传递的同时，诱发学生对新学词汇和本节课已学词汇的关注；③读中设置猜词训练，指导学生根据语境猜测词汇；④读后设置巩固练习与拓展任务，引导学生巩固本节课已学词汇。