

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题（五）

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. —Mr. Johnson has been chosen as the manager of the sales department.

—_____ he was so excited this morning.

- A. No chance
- B. No way
- C. Not possible
- D. No wonder

2. He has written two articles for the journal, one to be published in this issue, the other to _____ in the next.

- A. turn out
- B. come out
- C. bring out
- D. leave out

3. —Let's walk to that village together.

—_____. How can we two girls do that in the dark?

- A. I agree with you.
- B. That's a good point.
- C. You must be joking!
- D. That's not your opinion!

4. The steamboat was fully furnished with life preservers. The passengers might be saved _____ accidents.

- A. in spite of
- B. instead of
- C. in case of
- D. in place of

5. —Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?

—I'm afraid _____ day is possible.

- A. either
- B. neither
- C. some
- D. any

6. _____ to the party, Nancy was very upset.

- A. Having not been invited
- B. Not having invited

- C. Having not invited
D. Not having been invited
7. Although he did not do it _____, he definitely had some responsibility.
A. instantly
B. deliberately
C. accidentally
D. casually
8. Father made a promise _____ I did well in the entrance exam, he would take me to Hong Kong in the summer vacation.
A. if that
B. if
C. that if
D. that
9. She did not feel a bit nervous though it was the first time she _____ in public.
A. spoke
B. have spoken
C. had spoken
D. were speaking
10. It was only after a family related conversation _____ I found out she was actually my distant cousin.
A. when
B. that
C. which
D. who
11. Working hard is not a _____ of great success, but it is among the essential requirements.
A. sign
B. signal
C. guarantee
D. mark
12. We should organize useful activities, which will _____ the relationship of the students.
A. appoint
B. employ
C. promote
D. commit
13. —He was satisfied with the result, wasn't he?
—No. It was so difficult that he _____ have passed it.
A. shouldn't
B. mustn't
C. couldn't
D. wouldn't
14. The mother goes mad every time she washes the T-shirt _____ her son wipes his dirty hands.
A. that
B. where
C. which
D. when

15. But for your help I _____ the work on time. I really do not know how I can thank you enough.

- A. wouldn't finish
- B. hadn't finished
- C. wouldn't have finished
- D. won't have finished

16. In order to attract American students to the _____ Chinese arts, Zhao and her team have turned to master musicians, magicians and martial artists.

- A. authentic
- B. confidential
- C. tentative
- D. artificial

17. The government has decreed that the gasoline tax _____.

- A. is to be abolished
- B. should abolish
- C. were abolished
- D. be abolished

18. Mike used to be a top student, but he has fallen behind _____ he lost himself in playing computer games.

- A. after
- B. since
- C. when
- D. until

19. I don't doubt _____ he's a brilliant scientist, but can he teach?

- A. why
- B. that
- C. whether
- D. if

20. It was reported that only one passenger was fortunate enough to escape _____ in the plane crash.

- A. killing
- B. being killed
- C. to be killed
- D. having killed

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

Jin Yong (10 March 1924-30 October 2018) was a Chinese wuxia novelist, ___1___ co-founded the Hong Kong daily newspaper *Ming Bao* in 1959 and served as ___2___ first editor-in-chief. He was one of the most famous writers in China.

His wuxia has a widespread following in Chinese communities worldwide. His 15 works ___3___ (produce) between 1955 and 1972 earned him a reputation as one of the greatest and

most popular wuxia writers ever. Over 100 million ___4___ (copy) of his works have been sold worldwide. According to *The Oxford Guide to Contemporary World Literature*, Jin Yong's novels are ___5___ (high) evaluated and are able to appeal to both highbrow and lowbrow tastes. His works have the unusual ability ___6___ (go) beyond geographical and ideological barriers separating Chinese communities of the world, achieving ___7___ (great) success than any other contemporary writer.

His works ___8___ (translate) into many languages so far. There ___9___ (be) many fans outside of Chinese-speaking areas, as a result of the numerous adaptations of his works into films, television series, comics and video games.

Jin Yong is named along with Gu Long and Liang Yusheng as the “Three Legs of the Tripod of wuxia” and the asteroid (小行星) 10930Jinyong (1998 CR2) is named ___10___ him.

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Does Fame Drive You Crazy?

Although being famous might sound like a dream come true, today's star, feeling like zoo animals, face pressures that few of us can imagine. They are at the center of much of the world's attention. Paparazzi (狗仔队) camp outside their homes, cameras ready. Tabloids (小报) publish thrilling stories about their personal lives. Just imagine not being able to do anything without being photographed or interrupted for a signature!

According to psychologist Christina Villareal, celebrities—famous people—worry constantly about their public appearance. Eventually, they start to lose track of who they really are, seeing themselves the way their fans imagine them, not as the people they were before everyone knew their names. “Over time,” Villareal says, “they feel separated and alone.”

The phenomenon of tracking celebrities has been around for ages. In the 4th century B.C., painters followed Alexander the Great into battle, hoping to picture his victories for his admirers. When Charles Dickens visited America in the 19th century, his sold-out readings attracted thousands of fans, leading him to complain about his lack of privacy. Tabloids of the 1920s and 1930s ran articles about film-stars in much the same way that modern tabloids and websites do.

Being a public figure today, however, is a lot more difficult than it used to be. Superstars cannot move about without worrying about photographers with modern cameras. When they say something silly or do something ridiculous, there is always the Internet to spread the news in minutes and keep their “story” alive forever.

If fame is so troublesome, why aren't all celebrities running away from it? The answer is there are still ways to deal with it. Some stars stay calm by surrounding themselves with trusted friends and family or by escaping to remote places away from big cities. They focus not on how famous they are but on what they love to do or whatever made them famous in the first place.

Sometimes a few celebrities can get a little justice. Still, even stars who enjoy full justice often complain about how hard their lives are. They are tired of being famous already.

1. It can be learned from the passage that stars today _____.

- A. are often misunderstood by the public
- B. can no longer have their privacy protected
- C. spend too much on their public appearance
- D. care little about how they have come into fame

2. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. Great heroes of the past were generally admired.
- B. The problem faced by celebrities has a long history.
- C. Well-known actors are usually targets of tabloids.
- D. Works of popular writers often have a lot of readers.

3. What makes it much harder to be a celebrity today?

- A. Availability of modern media.
- B. Inadequate social recognition.
- C. Lack of favorable chances.
- D. Huge population of fans.

4. What is the author's attitude toward modern celebrity?

- A. Sincere.
- B. Skeptical.
- C. Disapproving.
- D. Sympathetic.

B

Before birth, babies can tell the difference between loud sounds and voices. They can even distinguish their mother's voice from that of a female stranger. But when it comes to embryonic learning (胎教), birds could rule the roost. As recently reported in *The Auk: Ornithological Advances*, some mother birds may teach their young to sing even before they hatch (孵化). New-born chicks can then imitate their mom's call within a few days of entering the world.

This educational method was first observed in 2012 by Sonia Kleindorfer, a biologist at Flinders University in South Australia, and her colleagues. Female Australian superb fairy wrens were found to repeat one sound over and over again while hatching their eggs. When the eggs were hatched, the baby birds made the similar chirp to their mothers—a sound that served as their regular “feed me!” call.

To find out if the special quality was more widespread in birds, the researchers sought the red-backed fairy wren, another species of Australian songbird. First they collected sound data from 67 nests in four sites in Queensland before and after hatching, then they identified begging calls by analyzing the order and number of notes. A computer analysis blindly compared calls produced by mothers and chicks, ranking them by similarity.

It turns out that baby red-backed fairy wrens also emerge chirping like their moms. And the more frequently mothers had called to their eggs, the more similar were the babies' begging calls. In addition, the team set up a separate experiment that suggested that the baby birds that most closely imitated their mom's voice were rewarded with the most food.

This observation hints that effective embryonic learning could signal neurological (神经系统的) strengths of children to parents. An evolutionary inference can then be drawn. “As a parent, do you invest in quality children, or do you invest in children that are in need?” Kleindorfer asks. “Our results suggest that they might be going for quality.”

1. The underlined phrase “rule the roost” in Paragraph 1 means _____.
A. be the worst B. be the best C. be just as bad D. be just as good
2. What are Kleindorfer's findings based on?
A. Similarities between the calls moms and chicks.
B. The observation of fairy wrens across Australia.
C. The data collected from Queensland's locals.
D. Controlled experiments on wrens and other birds.
3. Embryonic learning helps mother birds to identify the baby birds which _____.
A. can receive quality signals B. are in need of training
C. fit the environment better D. make the loudest call

C

On one of her trips to New York several years ago, Eudora Welty decided to take a couple of New York friends out to dinner. They settled in at a comfortable East Side cafe and within minutes, another customer was approaching their table.

“Hey, aren’t you from Mississippi?” the elegant, white-haired writer remembered being asked by the stranger. “I’m from Mississippi too.”

Without a second thought, the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair

“They began telling me all the news of Mississippi,” Welty said. “I didn’t know what my New York friends were thinking.”

Taxis on a rainy New York night are rarer than sunshine. By the time the group got up to leave, it was pouring outside. Welty’s new friends immediately sent a waiter to find a cab. Heading back downtown toward her hotel, her big-city friends were amazed at the turn of events that had changed their Big Apple dinner into a Mississippi.

“My friends said: ‘Now we believe your stories,’” Welty added. “And I said, ‘Now you know. These are the people that make me write them.’”

Sitting on a sofa in her room, Welty, a slim figure in a simple gray dress, looked pleased with this explanation.

“I don’t make them up,” she said of the characters in her fiction these last 50 or so years. “I don’t have to.”

Beauticians, bartenders, piano players and people with purple hats, Welty’s people come from afternoons spent visiting with old friends, from walks through the streets of her native Jackson, Miss., from conversations overheard on a bus. It annoys Welty that, at 78, her left ear has now given out. Sometimes, sitting on a bus or a train, she hears only a fragment (片段) of a particularly interesting story.

1. What happened when Welty was with her friends at the cafe?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Two strangers joined her. | B. Her childhood friends came in. |
| C. A heavy rain ruined the dinner. | D. Some people held a party there. |

2. The underlined word “them” in Paragraph 6 refers to Welty’s _____.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| A. readers | B. parties | C. friends | D. stories |
|------------|------------|------------|------------|

3. What can we learn about the characters in Welty’s fiction?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A. They live in big cities. | B. They are mostly women. |
| C. They come from real life. | D. They are pleasure seekers. |

四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 学校应当树立_____的评价观念，调整评价机制，采取有效的评价措施，支持和激励学生的学习，促进学生全面发展。

2. 课程标准在设置分级课程目标上借鉴了国际上通用的分级方式，力求体现不同年龄段学生的学习需求和认知特点，使英语课程具有_____、灵活性和开放性。

3. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017版）》，普通高中英语课程具有重要的_____，旨在发展学生的语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力等英语学科核心素养，落实立德树人根本任务。

4. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017版）》，普通高中英语课程应遵循多样性和_____原则，根据高中学生的心理特征、认知水平、学习特点以及未来发展的不同需求，开设丰富的选修课程。

5. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017版）》，_____指在社会情境中，以听、说、读、看、写等方式理解和表达意义的能力，以及在学习和使用语言的过程中形成的语言意识和语感。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

假定你是李华，你所在的城市正在举办首届书法（Calligraphy）展，不仅包括了古今名作，还有一些业余爱好者的优秀作品。请你给外教 Mr. Green 写封信，邀请他去参观。书法展举办的时间：本周早九点到晚九点；地点：the City Exhibition Center。字数不少于 120 词。

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版七年级上册 Unit 8 When is your birthday? 写作部分的内容，按要求完成下列教学设计任务。（设计意图可用中文表达）

教学材料：

3a Complete the note with the words in the box. 选词补全便条。

my school game September like basketball

Dear Alan,
 Do you _____ sports? Do you have a _____? Please come to _____ next week. We have a basketball _____. It is on _____ 28th. See you there!
 Guo Peng

3b Write your own note to a friend. Invite him/her to an activity in your school. Use the questions to help you. 给朋友写一个便条，邀请对方参加学校的某项活动。右边的问题对你有帮助。

- What is your friend's name?
- What does your friend like to do?
- What activity do you have in your school?
- When is the activity?

Dear _____,

【问题】

1. 请确定本节课教学目标。
2. 请确定本节课教学重难点。
3. 请设计一个写前活动以培养学生的拓展性思维，并写出设计意图。
4. 请设计一个写中活动以培养学生的写作能力，并写出设计意图。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

以下针对义务教育英语中学的教学案例：

【案例 1】

本课话题是 Save our world。知识目标是理解掌握词汇 reduce, reuse, necessary, plastic, china, fashion, instead, cloth, sort, harm, difference; 短语 instead of, do harm to, make a difference, care about, it's necessary to do

Warming up

1. Students read the words in the box after the teacher and then talk about some pictures with the words in the box.

“It’s better to recycle paper than to burn it.”..

2.To discuss the six questions in the passage to see if you are a green man.

【案例 2】

T: Recently I bought a new camera. Here is the picture of it. Do you think it is an ordinary camera?

S: No, it’s a digital camera.

T: What’s this? (教师指向大屏幕上的电池图片)

S: It’s a battery.

T: Look, what is it used to do? (教师指向大屏幕上的充电器图片)

S: It’s used to charge the camera.

T: Do you know why I bought a digital camera, not an ordinary one?

S1: It can be taken easily.....

S2: We can see the pictures quickly..

T: Yes! Because of these advantages, a digital camera has been bought to replace the ordinary one. (适当解释 advantage 与 replace)

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

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（五）

一、单项选择（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. 【答案】D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“约翰逊先生被选为销售部经理。”“难怪他今天早上这么兴奋。”No chance 意为“不可能”；No way 意为“没门”；Not possible 意为“不可能”；No wonder 意为“难怪”。上下两句照应，因为升职而兴奋，用“No wonder”表示意料之中，故选 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：他为这家杂志写了两篇文章，一篇在这一期发表，另一篇在下一期出版。turn out 意为“结果是，证明是”；come out 意为“出现，出版，结果是”；bring out 意为“生产，说出”；leave out 意为“遗漏，不考虑”。根据前半句 publish 可知，另一篇也将“发表，出版”，故选 B。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意“我们一起步行走到那个村子去吧。”“你一定是在开玩笑！天那么黑，而且我们是两个女孩子？”I agree with you. 意为“我同意你的观点”；That's a good point. 意为“说得好”；You must be joking! 意为“你一定是在开玩笑！”That's not your opinion! 意为“那不是你的建议！”根据后半句 how can we, 表示难以置信，怎么可能，故选 C。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查短语辨析。句意：这艘汽船配备了全套救生设备。万一发生事故，乘客可能会得救。in spite of 意为“尽管”；instead of 意为“代替”；in case of 意为“万一”；in place of 意为“代替”。结合句意，故选 C。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查不定代词。句意：“周一到周二你能来吗？”“恐怕两天都不可能。”此处 either 意为“两者之见任何一个”；neither 意为“两者都不”。根据 I'm afraid 可知，是两天都不行。故选 B。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：没有被邀请参加晚会，Nancy 很不高兴。谓语动词的动作 was 明显先于 invite，用完成式，且句子主语 Nancy 和 invite 之间是被动关系，所以要用现在分词完成式的被动语态或过去分词，另外，非谓语动词的否定式是在非谓语动词前加 not，故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：虽然他不是故意这样做的，但他确实负有一定的责任。instantly 意为“立即地”；deliberately 意为“故意地”；accidentally 意为“意外地，偶然地”；casually 意为“随便地”。根据句意，故选 B。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：爸爸答应我，如果我考得好，他会在暑假带我去香港。此处 promise 后面是 that 引导的同位语从句，说明 promise 的具体内容；在同位语从句中含有 if 引导的条件状语从句。故选 C。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定句式。句意：虽然这是她第一次在公共场合讲话，但她一点也不紧张。固定句式：it was the first (second...) time that 主语+过去完成时态。故选 C。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查强调句。句意：只是在一次与家庭有关的谈话后，我才发现她实际上是我的远房表妹。此处是一个强调句型，句子强调时间状语，故答案为 that。故选 B。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：努力工作不是取得巨大成功的保证，但它是必不可少的条件之一。sign 意为“标志，迹象”；signal 意为“信号”；guarantee 意为“保证”；mark 意为“符号”。根据句意，故选 C。

12. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：我们应该组织有益的活动，这将促进学生之间的关系。appoint 意为“任命”；employ 意为“雇佣”；promote 意为“推动，促进”；commit 意为“犯罪，使……承担义务”。根据句意，故选 C。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：“他对结果很满意，是吗？”“不。考试太难了，他不可能通过。”shouldn't 意为“不应该”；mustn't 意为“禁止，不允许”；couldn't 意为“不可能”；

wouldn't 意为“不会”。固定结构: couldn't have done 意为“不可能做过某事”, 此处是对过去事情有把握的否定推测。故选 C。

14. 【答案】B

【解析】考查定语从句。句意: 母亲每次洗儿子擦脏手的 T-shirt 时都会发疯。此处 the T-shirt 是先行词, 指物, 在后面的定语从句作地点状语, 故选 B。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意: 要不是你的帮助, 我就不会按时完成这项工作了。我真不知道该怎么感谢你才好。此处 But for 意为“要不是”, 相当于 if 引导的虚拟语气, 与过去的事实相反, 所以主语部分应该是 would/might/could+ have done 结构。故选 C。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意: 为了吸引美国学生学习真正的中国艺术, 赵和她的团队已经向音乐大师、魔术师和武术家寻求帮助。authentic 意为“真正的”; confidential 意为“秘密的”; tentative 意为“暂时的”; artificial 意为“人造的”。根据句意, 故选 A。

17. 【答案】D

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意: 政府已下令废除燃油税。decree 后边由 that 引导的宾语从句用虚拟语气。虚拟语气由“(should)+动词原型”形式构成。宾语从句中主语“gasoline tax”和“废除”应是被动关系, 故应用动词的被动语态。故选 D。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】考查连词辨析。句意: 迈克曾经是一名优等生, 但自从沉迷于电脑游戏后, 他就落后了。after 意为“在……之后”; since 意为“自从……”; when 意为“当……时”; until 意为“直到……时”。根据题意, 故选 B。

19. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意: 我不怀疑他是个卓越的科学家, 但是他教书行吗? 在 have (there is) no doubt 后常跟 that 引导的从句。在肯定句中, doubt 后面有时可跟 whether 引起的从句。e.g There is some doubt whether John will come on time. 但在否定句中, 不能用 whether 引导的从句。故选 B。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意: 据报道只有一名旅客在那次飞机失事中幸免遇难。escape 后跟动名词作宾语不能跟动词不定式。据此 C 项被排除。kill 应用被动语态, 因为旅

客与 kill 的关系是被动的，这样只有 B 项 (being killed 动名词的被动语态) 符合要求，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】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了著名的武侠小说作家金庸的相关情况。

1. 【参考答案】who

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：金庸 (1924 年 3 月 10 日—2018 年 10 月 30 日) 是中国武侠小说家，1959 年他与人共同创办了香港日报《明报》，并任第一任主编。who 在此引导非限制性定语从句，先行词指人。故填入 who。

2. 【参考答案】the/its

【解析】考查冠词或形容词性物主代词。序数词前用定冠词 the 表示特指；也可用形容词性物主代词 its。故填入 the/its。

3. 【参考答案】produced

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他的武侠小说在世界各地的华人群体有着广泛的追随者。1955 年至 1972 年间创作的 15 部 (武侠) 作品为他赢得了史上最伟大、最受欢迎的武侠作家之一的美誉。过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 works，produce 与 works 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系。故填入 produced。

4. 【参考答案】copies

【解析】考查名词。句意：他的作品在全世界售出了 1 亿多册。由前面的“Over 100 million”可知，此处用复数形式。故填入 copies。

5. 【参考答案】highly

【解析】考查副词。句意：根据《牛津当代世界文学指南》，金庸的小说获得高度评价并能够雅俗共赏。此处应用副词 highly 作状语修饰谓语。故填入 highly。

6. 【参考答案】to go

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他的作品有不同寻常的超越分隔全世界华人群体的地理和意识形态障碍的能力，取得了比其他任何当代作家更大的成功。动词不定式短语作后置定语修饰 ability。故填入 to go。

7. 【参考答案】greater

【解析】考查形容词。根据句中的 than 可知此处应用比较级。故填入 greater。

8. 【参考答案】 have been translated

【解析】考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：迄今为止，他的作品已被译成多种语言。由时间状语 so far 可知应用现在完成时；主语 His works 与 translate 为被动关系，故用现在完成时的被动语态；又主语为复数，故填入 have been translated。

9. 【参考答案】 are

【解析】考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意：由于他的作品被多次改编成电影、电视剧、漫画和视频游戏，有许多华语地区以外的粉丝。此处是 There be 句型，根据就近原则及 many fans 可知用复数形式；描述客观事实用一般现在时，故填 are。故填入 are。

10. 【参考答案】 after

【解析】考查介词。句意：金庸与古龙、梁羽生并称为“武侠小说三大宗师”，并且 10930Jinyong (1998CR2) 这颗小行星是以他的名字命名的。name after 是固定短语，意为“以……命名”，句中用了其被动形式。故填入 after。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文为议论文。文章讲述的是成名给人们的生活带来的影响，以及处理这些问题的方法，并以此引发读者思考。

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段第二句“*They are at the center of much...their personal lives*”他们是全世界关注的焦点，狗仔队在他们家外面扎营，小报上到处都是关于他们私人生活的惊悚故事。可知他们的生活完全被媒体多报道，生活中的隐私已经处于了没有任何保护的状态了。故选 B。

2. 【答案】 B

【解析】概括归纳题。根据第三段的中心句“*The phenomenon of tracking celebrities has been around for ages*”可知，该段落主要讲的是追踪名人已经有了很久的历史了。故选 B。

3. 【答案】 A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第二句“*Superstars cannot move about without worrying about photographers ... alive forever*”可知，他们做任何事情都会被现代照相机、英特网等当代媒体捕捉到，因此，这些现代媒体让今天的人成为名人不容易。故选 A。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】观点态度题。通读全文可知，作者介绍了很多名人受成名所累，失去了生活的隐私，失去了自我，变得孤独、变得被世界隔离，因此可以推断出作者对他们抱有同情的态度。故选 D。

B

【试题分析】本文为说明文。主要介绍了鸟在繁衍过程中通过胎教培育出优质的后代。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】词义猜测题。由 but 可知上下句是转折关系。虽然婴儿能辨别妈妈的声音，但是谈到胎教，鸟儿是……。根据第二段 When the eggs were hatched, the baby birds made the similar chirp to their mothers 可知鸟儿在孵化小鸟时的鸣叫对未出生的小鸟有很大影响，以至于被孵化出来后就能发出类似的声音。说明鸟儿在胎教方面比人类更强，故选 B。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知，研究发现是对澳大利亚两种会鸟鸣的鸟儿进行了记录，根据第三段“the researchers sought the red-backed fairy wren, another species of Australian songbird.”可知，研究人员并未在全澳洲范围展开调查；未对其它鸟类进行记录研究，排除 D 项。根据倒数第三段“A computer analysis blindly compared calls produced by mothers and chicks, ranking them by similarity.”可知，A 项正确。故选 A。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“the baby birds that most closely imitated their mom’s voice were rewarded with the most food”和最后一段“Our results suggest that they might be going for quality.”可知，模仿母鸟模仿得最好的雏鸟得到最多的食物，研究结果表明，母亲会选择质量好的雏鸟，即最会模仿它们的声音的雏鸟，质量优良，无需过多的帮助就能更好适应环境。故选 C。

C

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。文章介绍了一位女作家请纽约的朋友吃饭时发生的故事。Welty 是一位年纪比较大的作家，她来自密西西比。Welty 的作品都是来自现实的生活。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段“another customer was approaching their table”和第三段“the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair”可知，先后有两个陌生人（一位女士及其同伴）加入了 Welty 他们的聚会，故选 A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。划线的 them 指代前面提到的人或物，根据“Now we believe your stories”可知，them 指代的是 Welty 写的小说里面的故事，听了 Welty 和两个陌生人的有关密西西比的谈话之后，Welty 的朋友相信了 Welty 小说里的故事都是来源于生活，故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据“I don’t make them up”和“Welty’s people come from afternoons spent visiting with old friends, from walks through the streets of her native Jackson, Miss., from conversations overheard on a bus.”可知，Welty 小说里的人物并非虚构的，他们都来源于现实的生活，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. 【参考答案】以学生为主体；

【解析】考查义务教育英语课程标准评价建议。教育行政部门、教研部门和学校应当树立以学生为主体的评价观念，调整评价机制，采取有效的评价措施，支持和激励学生的学习，促进学生全面发展。故填入以学生为主体。

2. 【参考答案】整体性；

【解析】考查义务教育英语课程标准课程设计思路。设置分级课程目标借鉴了国际上通用的分级方式，力求体现不同年龄段学生的学习需求和认知特点，使英语课程具有整体性、灵活性和开放性。故填入整体性。

3. 【参考答案】育人功能

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）基本理念的知识。通高中英语课程具有重要的育人功能，旨在发展学生的语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力等英语学科核心素养，落实立德树人根本任务。故填入育人功能。

4. 【参考答案】选择性

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）基本理念的知识。普通高中英语课程应遵循多样性和选择性原则，根据高中学生的心理特征、认知水平、学习特点以及未来发展的不同需求，开设丰富的选修课程。故填入选择性。

5. 【参考答案】语言能力

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）学科核心素养的知识。语言能力指在社会情境中，以听、说、读、看、写等方式理解和表达意义的能力，以及在学习和使用语言的过程中形成的语言意识和语感。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

（1）要求以李华的身份给外教 Mr. Green 写封信，邀请他去参观自己所在的城市正在举办首届书法展；

（2）信件第一段表明写信目的；第二段介绍书法展的时间、地点以及主要展品；第三段要求对方提前告知是否来参加书法展。

答案要求：

- （1）一般现在时为主；
- （2）语言力求准确、简洁；
- （3）按顺序安排好材料，适当增加细节。

【参考范文】

Dear Mr. Green,

Knowing that you are interested in Chinese culture, I am writing to invite you to participate in the first calligraphy exhibition which is being held in our city.

In order to increase people's interest in calligraphy and provide opportunities for ordinary people to display their calligraphic skills, the show is going to be held in the City Exhibition Center from 9:00 am to 9:00 p.m. this week. Apart from the works of some ancient and modern Chinese masters, the works of or diary people will also be exhibited, which I think is the most attractive part for us.

If you want to pay a visit to it, please inform me of your available time so that we can go there together.

Yours,

Li Hua

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

- 1. 本题为写作课教学设计；

2. 教学设计中要注重学生写作能力的培养;
3. 教学设计包括教学目标、教学重难点、教学过程等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective: Students will master some expressions about school activities and know how to invite others through a note.

Ability objective: Students will learn how to write a note of invitation and improve the ability of writing.

Emotional objective: Students will learn to love their school life and can be more interested in writing in English.

2. Teaching key and difficult points:

Teaching key points:

- (1) Students are able to collect information about school activity.
- (2) Students can master the methods and procedures of writing a note of invitation.

Teaching difficult point:

Students can organize the gathered information into a whole complete passage.

3. Pre-writing

- (1) Students discuss and complete the words in the box, completing the note in 3a.
- (2) Asks students to read four questions, and learn the purpose and main ideas of this writing activity. Choose a kind of school activity, and ask students to talk about the relative information to answer the four questions. Collect students' idea and give an example on the blackboard.

【设计意图】该环节的教学活动先通过选词形成便条范文，之后借助问题引导学生讨论可以培养学生的口语以及头脑风暴的能力。

4. While-writing

(1) Making an outline

Students discuss the note in 3a, finding out the main elements in a invitation note, eg. Time and topic, and remind them of the format. Then students work in groups to make an outline for

(2) Drafting

Students write down their own note of invitation (within 100 words) to their friends based on

the answers of four questions.

T: You can take the note in 3a for reference.

【设计意图】该环节通过列提纲、写初稿教学活动可以培养学生的写作能力，引导学生学会写作。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

案例 1 不合理；案例 2 合理。

案例 1 中学生朗读所列词汇，包括本课的目标词汇，然后教师用多媒体呈现一些图片，让学生所给出的词汇讨论图片。但是在词汇呈现时忽略了在语境下的意义和用法，偏离了词汇教学音、义、形统一的呈现原则。此外，教师忽视了学生学习的主动性和积极性，教学显得简单机械，建议教师在词汇教学时能借助视频或音频创设语境，帮助学生理解词汇的含义和用法，做到词不离句，句不离景。

案例 2 中教师将词汇呈现设计在购买新的数码相机下，很好地发挥了语境的解释功能和制约功能。通过多媒体图片呈现了新买的数码相机及其电池、充电器，引出 digital, battery, charge，给学生提供了真实的语境，帮助学生加深对词义的认识；然后通过讨论数码相机和普通相机的优势，引出 advantage, ordinary, replace，帮助学生在语境中充分体验词汇的意义，观察词汇的结构，加深了对新词汇的理解。