

- C. It's up to you
D. You got it
17. The less you rely on painkillers now, the better it will be for your health _____.
- A. in the long run
B. on second thought
C. at full speed
D. for various reasons
18. Price rises _____ consumer spending.
- A. arouse
B. avoid
C. preserve
D. restrain
19. The movie _____ the list of Oscar nominations.
- A. wins
B. leads
C. heads
D. beats
20. The next morning I found the shoots _____ up straight, not a bit damaged.
- A. standing
B. having stood
C. to stand
D. stood

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

How can mortals record the immortal beauty of the world? Botanist Zhong Yang, a professor at Fudan University, ___1___ (展示) his answer with his life's work.

In search of plant seeds, he traveled to places that no botanist had ever before ___2___ foot. On the northern slope of Qomolangma, ___3___ is known as Mount Everest in the West and reaches more than 6,000 meters above sea level - Zhong carried ___4___ his work as no one had done before. He traveled more than 500,000 kilometers, ___5___ more than 100 days in the most desolated places each year. Thanks to his audacity and d___6___ (奉献) to his work, he c___7___ 40 million plant seeds and surveyed the organisms on the "roof of the world" in the Tibet autonomous region.

Yet his life came to an end on Sept 25, 2017 in a car accident in Erdos, Inner Mongolia autonomous region.

Zhong once said, "All lives must end, but I am fearless ___8___ my students will continue the research."

From the northern Tibetan Plateau to the southern Tibet valley, ___9___ the dead zone to the

Yarlung Zangbo River, we can see traces of the spectacular life of Zhong and gain ___10___ (一瞥) of his long pilgrimage as a collector of natural beauty.

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Would you BET on the future of this man? He is 53 years old. Most of his adult life has been a losing struggle against debt and misfortune. A war injury has made his left hand stop functioning, and he has often been in prison. Driven by heaven-knows-what motives, he determines to write a book.

The book turns out to be one that has appealed to the world for more than 350 years. That former prisoner was Cervantes, and the book was Don Quixote (《堂吉珂德》). And the story poses an interesting question: why do some people discover new vitality and creativity to the end of their days, while others go to seed long before?

We've all known people who **run out of steam** before they reach life's halfway mark. I'm not talking about those who fail to get to the top. We can't all get there. I'm talking about people who have stopped learning on growing because they have adopted the fixed attitudes and opinions that all too often come with passing years.

Most of us, in fact, progressively narrow the variety of our lives. We succeed in our field of specialization and then become trapped in it. Nothing surprises us. We lose our sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to lean, the opportunities are everywhere.

The things we learn in maturity seldom involve information and skills. We learn to bear with the things we can't change. We learn to avoid self-pity. We learn that however much we try to please, some people are never going to love us—an idea that troubles at first but is eventually relaxing.

With high motivation and enthusiasm, we can keep on learning. Then we will know how important it is to have meaning in our life. However, we can achieve meaning only if we have made a commitment to something larger than our own little egos (自我), whether to loved ones, to fellow humans, to work, or to some moral concept.

Many of us equate "commitment" with such "caring" occupations as teaching and nursing.

But doing any ordinary job as well as one can is in itself an admirable commitment. People who work toward such excellence whether they are driving a truck, or running a store-make the world better just by being the kind of people they are. They've learned life's most valuable lesson.

1. The passage starts with the story of Cervantes to show that _____.

- A. loss of freedom stimulates one's creativity
- B. age is not a barrier to achieving one's goal
- C. misery inspires a man to fight against his fate
- D. disability cannot stop a man's pursuit of success

2. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. End one's struggle for liberty.
- B. Waste one's energy taking risks.
- C. Miss the opportunity to succeed.
- D. Lose the interest to continue learning.

3. What could be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- A. Those who dare to try often get themselves trapped.
- B. Those who tend to think back can hardly go ahead.
- C. Opportunity favors those with a curious mind.
- D. Opportunity awaits those with a cautious mind.

4. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To provide guidance on leading a meaningful adult life.
- B. To stress the need of shouldering responsibilities at work.
- C. To state the importance of generating motivation for learning.
- D. To suggest a way of pursuing excellence in our lifelong career.

B

Everyone agrees that innovation is key to solving many challenges we face as a country, from health care to education to the environment, and is fundamental to restoring economic growth and prosperity. But I would put it a slightly different way. We must find a way to rebuild the "innovation infrastructure" in this country.

The problem is not that Americans aren't as inherently innovative as ever-we are. And the

level of interest among Americans in the process of innovation—determining the best recipes to make it happen—has been skyrocketing over the past few years. For example, the number of times the word “innovation” appeared in Google news stores has increased by approximately five from Obama’s inauguration to today. Google the term “innovation” and you’ll get 342 million hits, approximately half the 676 million hits that “Obama” generates. And according to hash tags.org, Innovate is trending about the same rate as deficit.

Our problem is that the system is failing our citizens. The “seed corn” of innovation—creative ideas fundamental rate it was before. Viable “seed corn” requires an innovation infrastructure in which bright minds are provided the resources and freedom to create and invent according to their passions and curiosities, to take bold risks, and even to fail. Such an innovation infrastructure thrived in the U.S. In the late 20th century as a collaboration that put Americans on the moon, and to the personal computer, the Internet, and the era of genomic medicine.

Americans are ready and willing to embrace the goal of once again leading the world in innovation. This could be the moon shot for the next decade that unifies our country. However, we are at a tremendous disadvantage unless the innovation infrastructure of this country is rebuilt. This requires a new collaboration among government, industry and academia—one that is suited to the challenges and opportunities of the digital age, and that restores the bold risk taking and action orientation of earlier times.

1. According to the author, innovation in American has _____.
 - A. gone completely lost nowadays
 - B. been weakened gradually
 - C. been taken back in Obama’s day
 - D. come to a turning point
2. What can we get from hash tags.org’s finding?
 - A. Innovation will finally drag the development of economy
 - B. People show the same concern in innovation as that in deficit
 - C. Innovation can arouse more interest in people than Obama can
 - D. Obama has to focus on rebuilding Americans’ tradition in innovation
3. Today’s structures of innovation need to be rebuilt because _____

- A. Americans have lost interest in innovation during the past years
- B. Too many risky ideas have destroyed people's confidence in innovation
- C. Institutions, government and business cannot cooperate effectively as before
- D. The essential elements of innovation have lost its energy for development.

C

Dating apps can be tricky to navigate, particularly when you're trying to suss out someone's credibility. How do you know that Ben from London is really 25-year-old? Is his profile picture recent? Does he really have a puppy? Is his name even Ben? One thing you can't cheat is your genetics, which is why a new dating app is using DNA compatibility as a basis for its matchmaking algorithm. Pheramor requires all users to submit a cheek swab using a specially-created kit from which a team of in-house scientists can sequence the specific genes associated with attraction and identify which users might be sexually compatible.

The process works by isolating the 11 genes that link to our pheromones, the chemical signals that are believed to trigger sexual attraction. Combining this data with the personal information stated on users' profiles allows the app to make very specific matches.

"Pheramor uses both your biology and your social technology; we collect your genetic data through a q-tip-like cheek swab and acquire your likes, dislikes, and interests from your social media profiles like Facebook, Twitter, etc," the app's website explains. "All of this information will be used in our proprietary algorithm, which is designed to learn your preferences." The Houston-based app is already up and running but hopes to officially launch in February with 3,000 members.

"When we smell pheromones, what we're actually smelling is how diverse someone's immune system is compared to our own," explains co-founder Brittany Barreto, who has a PhD in genetics. "Evolution is very strong. So we're smelling each other, trying to figure out who is the best person to mate with," she told the Houston Chronicle.

She added that Pheramor's advanced technology digs deeper than traditional dating apps by moving past the basic info listed on most profiles, making it almost impossible for people to cheat their way to a date. Imposters might have trouble catfishing their way out of this one.

1. Which of the following is NOT concluded in Pheramor's working process?

- A. 11 genes related to pheromones should be separated first.
 - B. Individual info are to be collected visa social media tools.
 - C. Genetic samples are usually collected by medical operation.
 - D. Special method of calculation is used to guarantee the accuracy.
2. According to Brittany Barreto, we can conclude that _____.
- A. pheromone is actually something behind different immune systems.
 - B. smelling is the best way for people to find companions.
 - C. Pheramor's advanced technology is just based on the basic info of people.
 - D. some traditional data apps also put an end to cheaters online.
3. The real purpose of writing this passage is to _____.
- A. crack down on cybercrime
 - B. introduce a scientific research
 - C. promote a new app
 - D. conduct a genetic experiment

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）》，_____ 指对中外文化的理解和对优秀文化的认同，是学生在全球化背景下表现出的跨文化认知、态度和行为取向。
2. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，发展学生的_____是普通高中英语课程的具体目标，这是以人为本教育理念在学科层面的重要体现。
3. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，_____是英语课程的重要组成部分，其目的是促进英语学习，改善英语教学，完善课程设计，监控学业质量。
4. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，命题要遵循教育测量的基本原理，保证试题的_____，以使考题设计有利于实现考查的目的，使考试结果尽可能准确地反映学生的实际水平。
5. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，高中英语教材的编写应以本课程标准为依据，教材内容要与_____和要求保持一致，确保学生语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力的同步提升。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

网络时代，人们常常不辨别真假就在社交媒体上疯狂点赞（give the thumbs-up）或转发（forward），这种行为有实际意义吗？请就此现象谈谈你的看法，并结合生活中的实例加以

说明。字数在 120 字左右。

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版九年级全一册 Unit 10 You are supposed to shake hands 阅读部分的内容，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：

Different Customs in Different Countries

I'm from Colombia; we're pretty relaxed about time. If you tell a friend you're going to their house for dinner, it's okay if you arrive a bit late. Spending time with family and friends is very important to us. We often just drop by our friends' homes. We don't usually have to make plans to meet our friends. Often we just walk around the town center, seeing as many of our friends as we can!

In Switzerland, it's very important to be on time. We're the land of watches, after all! If someone invites you to meet them at 4:00, you have to be there at 4:00. If you're even fifteen minutes late, your friend may get angry. Also, we never visit a friend's house without calling first.

We usually make plan to see friends. We usually plan to do something interesting, or go somewhere together.

【问题】

1. 请针对教学内容确定教学目标。
2. 请设计一个 Pre-reading 的活动为接下来学生阅读活动做准备，并表明设计意图。
3. 请设计 While-reading 的活动以培养学生的阅读技巧，并表明设计意图。
4. 请设计一个 Post-reading 的活动以培养学生的综合语言运用能力，并表明设计意图。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

请针对以下案例，结合问题进行分析，可用中文。

【案例 1】有关 Hobby 的话题

为了引入本课话题，教师在导入阶段和学生展开了如下对话。

T: What do you like doing in your free time?

S: I very like to watch TV.

T: You mean you like watching TV very much? (教师很自然纠正学生错误的 S:Yes, I like

watching TV in my free time. I also like collecting stamps very much.(学生认识到了错误并重复使用正确形式)

T: So your hobby is collecting stamps.

S: Right.

【问题】请分析该教师的做法是否合理，并说明理由。(5分)

【案例2】学习 the life of Shakespeare 时

1. T: Who wrote Hamlet and King Lear?

Ss: William Shakespeare.

T Let's learn about the life of William Shakespeare. Read the passage and answer the questions: Who was William Shakespeare? When was he born? Where was he born?

(学生阅读课文，而后回答问题)

2. T: Put the sentences in the correct order.

a. Shakespeare moved to London.

b. Shakespeare's company opened the Globe Theatre.

c. Shakespeare married.

d. Shakespeare liked watching plays.

e. Shakespeare died at the age of fifty-two.

f. Shakespeare decided to be an actor.

3. T: Read again and draw the timeline for Shakespeare.

【问题】请分析该教师在教学过程中存在的问题，并提出建议。(5分)

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（六）

一、单项选择（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：我们会带任何想去的人去那观光。whoever 具备两个意思，其一是 no matter who，引导让步状语从句；其二是 anyone who，引导名词性从句，在本题中，whoever 引导的是一个宾语从句，whoever 在这个宾语从句中用作主语。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查副词。句意：我坐末班车从城里回来的，但是哈利那晚回来的更晚。形容词或副词的比较级有时可以使用在暗示比较句中。暗示比较现象往往出现在带有 but 的并列句里，或带有让步状语从句的主句里。第一分句交代的是暗示某种程度的被比对象，在第二分句里以比较级的形式出现。故选 B。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：“宴会怎么样？”“很棒。我已经很多年没有如此的开心了。”“It is+一段时间+since...”表示“自从……以来已有……（时间）”，引导时间状语从句，从句用一般过去时，主句用一般现在时；before 常用在“it was+一段时间 before...”句型中，主从句一般都为过去式；或用在“it will be+一段时间 before...”中，主句是一般将来时，从句也是一般将来时。根据句意，故选 B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查固定句型。句意：你的父母为我们做的难道不好吗？It is+形容词+of / for + sb. + to do 是固定的句型。但两个句型用法不同，如果形容词表示人的性质，如 kind, nice 等必须用 of。故选 D。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：酬金是 1000 美元。只要理解 the return of the gold ring, 就能知道 1000 dollars 是作为答谢，故用 reward。故选 A。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：除非亲力亲为，否则就不会知道个中艰辛。连词 unless 本身具有否定意义；although 意为“虽然”；if 意为“如果”；because 意为“因为”；根据句意，故选 D。

7.【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我不记得我那年被带到过机场。remember 后可接动词不定式或动词-ing 形式，但含义不同。不定式表示“记得要做还没做”，动词-ing 形式表示“记得做了某事”。故选 B。

8.【答案】D。

【解析】考查形容词。句意：我们越看那幅油画，我们就越喜欢。根据句意，故选 D。

9.【答案】A

【解析】考查短语辨析。句意：我现在不滑冰了，但是我小时候经常滑。used to 表示“过去常常”，后面常接动词原形；be used to 后接动词-ing 形式，名词或代词，表示“习惯于……”。根据句意，表示“过去常常”，故选 A。

10.【答案】C

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他看起来并不介意他们在他努力学习的时候看电视。mind 的后面必须接动词的 ing 形式。故选 C。

11.【答案】A

【解析】考查数词。句意：BA123 次飞往维也纳的航班在 21 号登机口值机。数词放在名词前用序数词，且序数词前用定冠词；数词放在名词后面用基数词。故选 A。

12.【答案】A

【解析】考查冠词。句意：“你昨天玩得开心吗？”“开心，正如你所见，宴会的氛围非常好。”party 是两个人都知道的，用定冠词；后一个空的关键是理解 most 的含义，在句子中指“非常”，相当于 very。故选 A。

13.【答案】C

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：“他不挑食。”“是的，他几乎什么都吃。”nearly 意为“几乎，差不多”，通常用于含有 not 的否定句中；mostly 意为“主要地，一般地”；almost 意为“几乎”；possibly 意为“可能”。根据句意“他几乎吃所有的东西”可知答案。故选 C。

14.【答案】C

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：如果你想亲眼看看的话，你今天早上应该来的。ought to have done 表示“本来应该做但实际上没有做”，相当于 should have done。故选 C。

15.【答案】B

【解析】考查连词辨析。句意：一旦你理解了规则，就不再有困难了。while 意为“当……”

时”; once 意为“一旦”; though 意为“尽管”; unless 意为“除非”。根据句意, 故选 B。

16. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意: “你认为我应该听取谁的建议?” “那得由你自己决定。” You speak 意为“你说”; That’s it 意为“对, 就是这样”; It’s up to you 意为“你来决定”; You got it 意为“你说对了, 你明白了”。根据句意, 故选 C。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】考查介词短语辨析。句意: 你现在对止痛药的依赖越少, 从长远来看, 对你的身体健康越有益。in the long run 意为“从长远的观点来看”; on second thought 意为“进一步考虑后”; at full speed 意为“以全速”; for various reasons 意为“以各种不同的原因”。根据句意, 故选 A。

18. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意: 价格上涨抑制了消费者消费。arouse 意为“引起, 激起”, 用于此处, 则语义不通。avoid 意为“避免, 躲避”; preserve 意为“保护、维护”; restrain 意为“抑制、制止”。根据题意, 故选 D。

19. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意: 这部影片列奥斯卡奖提名首位。heads 意为“位于……前头”。head the list 意为“位居名单的首位”。wins 意为“赢得……”, 用于此处与原句表达意义不符。lead 意为“指挥, 引导”; beats 意为“打击, 战胜”; 均与 list 搭配不当。故选 C。

20. 【答案】A

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意: 第二天早上, 我发现这些嫩芽竖直向上, 没有受到一点儿损伤。standing up 意为“竖立, 向上直立”。“find+动词现在分词形式”表示发现正在进行或发生的动作, 与题意相符。find 一般不接 to do 或 having done 作宾补。“find + done”则含有被动意味。故选 A。

二、短文填词 (本题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

【试题分析】本文介绍了复旦大学教授、植物学家钟阳作为自然美景收藏家的漫漫征途, 他通过自己的行动, 记录了世界的不朽之美。

1. 【参考答案】demonstrated

【解析】考查动词。句意: 凡人如何记录世界的不朽之美? 复旦大学教授、植物学家钟

阳用毕生的工作证明了他的答案。demonstrated 意为“阐述，说明”，注意用一般过去时。故填入 demonstrated。

2.【参考答案】set

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了寻找植物种子，他去了植物学家从未踏足过的地方。set foot 为固定短语，意为“踏足”。故填入 set。

3.【参考答案】which

【解析】考查关系代词。句意：珠穆朗玛峰位于珠穆朗玛峰的北坡，西起珠穆朗玛峰，海拔 6000 多米。此处 which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。故填入 which。

4.【参考答案】out

【解析】考查副词。句意：钟继承了前人没做过的事业。carry out 为固定短语，意为“实施，进行”。故填入 out。

5.【参考答案】spending

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他旅行了 50 多万公里，每年在最荒凉的地方停留 100 多天。spend some time doing 为固定短语。spend 与逻辑主语 he 之间为主动关系，故用现在分词形式。故填入 spending。

6.【参考答案】dedication/devotion

【解析】考查名词。句意：由于他对工作的无畏和奉献精神……。根据前面的“audacity”可知此处需要名词，且表示“奉献”的意思。故填入 dedication/devotion。

7.【参考答案】collected

【解析】考查动词。句意：他收集了 4000 万颗植物种子，并对西藏自治区“世界屋脊”上的生物进行了调查。由句意可知，此处应为“收集种子”。故填入 collected。

8.【参考答案】because

【解析】考查连词。句意：所有的生命都必须结束，但我无所畏惧，因为我的学生将继续研究。此处“无所畏惧”与“我的学生将继续研究”之间为因果关系，故填入 because。

9.【参考答案】from

【解析】考查介词。句意：从青藏高原北部到藏南河谷，从死亡区到雅鲁藏布江，我们可以看到钟氏壮烈一生的痕迹。与前面部分 From the northern 保持一致。故填入 from。

10.【参考答案】glimpses

【解析】考查名词。句意：我们可以看到钟壮丽人生的痕迹，也可以窥见他作为自然美

景收藏家的漫漫征途，并窥见了作为自然美景收藏家的漫长朝圣之旅。gain glimpses of 为固定短语，意为“瞥见”。故填入 glimpses。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文是一篇议论文，讲述要成功，就需要不断的学习，这样的生活才会有意义。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。第一段讲述塞万提斯一生不幸，负债累累，因为战争受伤左手残疾，同时还身陷囹圄，在 53 岁的时候决定写书，最终写出成名作《唐吉柯德》，根据后文可知，所有的困境都没有阻挡他的成功，年龄也是如此，故选 B。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“I'm talking about people who have stopped learning on growing because they have adopted the fixed attitudes and opinions that all too often come with passing years.”可知，作者谈论的不是那些没有到达巅峰的人，而是谈论那些不再学习成长的人，故可知 run out of steam 可知，停止学习，故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段中的“we lose the sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to learn, the opportunities are everywhere.”可知，我们失去了好奇心，但是如果愿意学习，机会无处不在，故可知，机会总是留给那些好奇心的人，故选 C。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。本文讲述要成功，就需要不断的学习，这样的生活才会有意义，故本文作者的目的是为了指导我们过一个有意义的成年人生活，故选 A。

B

【试题分析】本文为说明文。讨论了创新存在的主要问题，并提出了相应的解决方法。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段“The problem is not that Americans aren't as inherently innovative as we are. And the level of interest among Americans the past few years”及

第三段 “Our problem is that the system is failing our citizens”, 排除 A、B、C 项, 故选 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第二段最后一句 “And according to hash tags, innovation is trending about the same rate as deficit.” 表明关于创新的趋势人们表现出对赤字同样的忧虑。故选 B。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段第二句可知 A 项错误, B 项内容文章没有提到。关于 C 项, 文章只是说政府机构、工业界和学术界需要合作迎接数字时代的挑战和机遇, 并不能推出 C 项内容。故选 D。

C

【试题分析】本文为说明文。文章主要介绍了一款基于 DNA 兼容性来计算配对成功率的交友软件。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段 “The process works by isolating the 11 genes that link to our pheromones” 可知, 这个过程通过将 11 个基因与我们的信息素联系起来, A 正确; 根据第三段 “Pheramor uses both your biology and your social technology, we collect your genetic data through a q-tip-like cheek swab and acquire your likes, dislikes, and interests from your social media profiles like Facebook, Twitter, etc.” 可知, 通过专门的技术采集个人信息, B 正确; 根据第三段 “All of this information will be used in our proprietary algorithm” 可知, 有专门的计算方法, D 正确; 根据第一段 “submit a cheek swab using a specially-created kit from...” 可知, 样本采集很简单, 不需要医疗手术, C 项错误。故选 C。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 “When we smell pheromones, what we’re actually smelling is how diverse someone’s immune system is compared to our own,” explains cofounder Brittany Barreto” 可知, 当我们闻到 pheromones(信息素)时, 我们实际上闻到的是其他人的免疫系统与我们自己相比有多么不同, 故 pheromones 实际上是不同的免疫系统背后的东西。故选 A。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了一款比以往软件更真实可靠的交友软件。开头叙述以往交友软件的种种缺点，下文介绍这种软件的安全性，严密性，科学性和实用性，目的是推广这种软件。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】文化意识

【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。文化意识指对中外文化的理解和对优秀文化的认同，是学生在全球化背景下表现出的跨文化认知、态度和行为取向。

2. 【答案】英语学科核心素养

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）教学建议的知识。本课程标准提出，发展学生的英语学科核心素养是普通高中英语课程的具体目标，这是以人为本教育理念在学科层面的重要体现。

3. 【答案】教学评价

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）评价建议的知识。教学评价是英语课程的重要组成部分，其目的是促进英语学习，改善英语教学，完善课程设计，监控学业质量。

4. 【答案】信度和效度

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）学业水平考试与高考命题建议的知识。命题要遵循教育测量的基本原理，保证试题的信度和效度，以使考题设计有利于实现考查的目的，使考试结果尽可能准确地反映学生的实际水平。

5. 【答案】课程目标

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）教材编写建议的知识。高中英语教材的编写应以本课程标准为依据，教材内容要与课程目标和要求保持一致，确保学生语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力的同步提升。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

（1）文章要围绕人们当下常常不辨别真假就在社交媒体上疯狂点赞或转发的现象表明自己的观点；

（2）文章第一段表明目前存在的现象，表明自己的立场；第二段分层次阐述自己不支持这样做的原因；第三段进行小结，重申自己的观点；

（3）本文需要用到第三人称，主要使用一般现在时。

答案要求：

- (1) 内容完整，结构清晰；
- (2) 观点准确，论据充分；
- (3) 无语言使用的错误；
- (4) 标点符号使用规范。

【参考范文】

Nowadays, whether they are true or false, more and more people are used to continuously giving the thumbs-up or forwarding some messages from the social medium whenever picking up their phones. In fact, it is not wise to do it.

First of all, unconscious of harm to the society, many people unconsciously become the tool of spreading a great deal of unhealthy news. For example, some violent, anti-social, and rumor news are hidden and forwarded, cheating others, threatening people around them after they forward messages randomly without inspecting their contents. Besides, by giving the thumbs-up carelessly, people are considered to be the ones who support a certain idea. The next day, they find that their friends and classmates keep them at a distance. They say to themselves “what happened? My God”.

So people should take an objective attitude towards so much information.

六、教学设计（共 15 分）**【试题分析】**

1. 本题为阅读课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生阅读能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教学目标、教学过程等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching Objectives:

(1) Knowledge objective: Students can know the different customs in different countries and become more familiar with the topic of customs.

(2) Ability objectives:

(1) Through reading practice, students can develop their reading skills of skimming and scanning.

(2) Through the reading and the discussion about being on time, students can elicit their ideas about different customs in different countries.

(3) Emotional objective: Students can know the importance of being on time and have the

desire to know more about the customs in different countries.

2. Pre-reading

(1) The teacher presents several flag signs and asks students which countries they belong to.

(2) Students read the title of the passage and predict what the passage may talk about. The teacher walks around the classroom and provides help.

【设计意图】看国旗猜国家的活动可以让课堂气氛变得活跃，同时通过读标题预测文章大意的活动可以培养学生预测的能力。

3. While-reading

(1) Fast reading

Students read the two paragraphs quickly, and try to conclude the main idea of the two paragraphs. The teacher gives some feedback on their ideas. The teacher tells students that paying attention to the structure of the passage and the topic sentence of each paragraph can help them get the main idea of the passage.

(2) Careful reading

Students look through the two paragraphs again and try to complete the chart on their own. And then checks the answers with the class.

Attitude towards

ColumbiaSwitzerland

being on time

visiting a friend's house

making plans with friends

【设计意图】快读可以培养学生获取文章大意的能力，同时注意进行阅读技巧的渗透；精读则可以培养学生获取具体信息的能力。

4. Post-reading

A debate on being on time

Students work in groups and talk about their attitudes towards being on time. They can share ideas within groups and list their reasons. Then the students are divided into 2 groups, one supporting being on time, while the other disagreeing. Some will be chosen as the debater to express their opinions. Others and the teacher are the judges to choose the best debater and the winners. The students are supposed to emphasize the importance of being punctual.

【设计意图】通过组内讨论和两组辩论，学生自由表达对某一习俗的观点可以训练学生的口语能力，同时学生意识到准时是一个好习惯，进而形成正确的人生观。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

1. 案例 1 中该教师做法合理。当学生出现 I like to watch TV 时，教师采用委婉的方式，用 You mean you like watching TV very much? 这样的对话形式，引导学生意识到自己的错误，并在后面的交流中重复使用了这个正确句式。对于这类语言结构错误，教师应当纠正，该教师在纠正错误的同时，又保护了学生自尊，因此做法很合理。

2. 案例 2 中通过回答问题、排序、生平时间线等活动帮助学生理解文章内容，学生能够理解文章的细节和主旨大意；但是该过程中由于大多数学生不熟悉莎士比亚，可能导致仅知道一些文字性描述，不能够对这位文学大家有更多认识，更不用说培养学生的人文性。教师可以提前布置学生搜集莎士比亚及其剧作的背景资料，上课时教师出示图片或视频等形式，在课堂上帮助学生深入了解，不仅能够丰富教学内容，而且可以发挥学生的主动性，教学效果会更好。