

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题（一）

总分：100 分

一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 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. Four and _____ half hours of discussion took us up to midnight, and _____ break for cheese, chocolate and tea with sugar.

- A. a; a
- B. the; the
- C. /; the
- D. a; /

2. I did not choose any of the three offerings, because I found _____ satisfactory.

- A. neither of them
- B. none of it
- C. either of them
- D. none of them

3. It's said that the power plant is now _____ large as what it was.

- A. twice as
- B. as twice
- C. twice much
- D. much twice

4. I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan _____ in the past two years.

- A. had been carried out
- B. would be carried out
- C. is being carried out
- D. has been carried out

5. —You know what? I've got a New Year concert ticket.

—Oh, _____ You're kidding.

- A. so what?
- B. go ahead
- C. come on
- D. what for?

6. At times he has to stay up late for the homework, _____ he doesn't like.

- A. and which
- B. as
- C. this
- D. which

7. _____ a strange plant! I've never seen it before.

- A. Which B. What
C. How D. Whether
8. The _____ that there is life on other planets in the universe has always inspired scientists to explore the outer space.
A. advice B. order
C. possibility D. invitation
9. I had a strong desire to reach in and play with the toy, but _____ thankfully by the shop window.
A. am held back B. held back
C. hold back D. was held back
10. A panda's primary activity is sleep, _____ its waking hours looking for food.
A. that it spends B. for spending
C. and it spends D. will spend
11. We _____ very early so we packed the night before.
A. leave B. had left
C. were leaving D. have left
12. _____ students are required to take part in the boat race.
A. Ten strong young Chinese B. Ten Chinese strong young
C. Chinese ten young strong D. Young strong ten Chinese
13. I need a new passport so I will have to have my photograph _____.
A. taking B. taken
C. being taken D. take
14. Variables such as individual and corporate behaviour _____ nearly impossible for economists to forecast economic trend with precision.
A. make B. make it
C. making D. makes it
15. There is a good social life in the village, and I wish I _____ a second chance to become more involved.
A. had B. will have

C. would have had D. have had

二、完形填空（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

Some classes may also have a wide range of ages, so all classes are mixed ability, ___1___ the challenges are bigger in a larger class. For example, ___2___ students may stop learning because they do not understand. The strong students sometimes dominate by gaining most of the teacher's attention and by giving all the answers. Sometimes the stronger ones stop learning because they find the work too ___3___ and get bored. It is a big ___4___ to the teacher of a large class to help the weaker students and to keep the stronger students motivated so that all students succeed.

One way is to ___5___ move students around. You can do this by asking students to move around, ___6___, to move forward one row each month. This means that they all get a regular chance of sitting in the front row, which gives students the best ___7___ of feeling involved and of receiving maximum attention and help from the teacher.

If you have a wide range of ages in your class, this may be less ___8___ because the older students may be taller than the younger students, and so the shorter students will need to be ___9___ the taller students. But whatever your classroom situation is, you can ___10___ a way of moving students so that different students have the chance of working with each other during the term.

Moving students around has other ___11___ too: it helps classroom discipline by preventing small groups, which may become disruptive, from forming. It also means that students of different abilities work together, ___12___ always having the stronger students in one row or group, and the weak ones in another.

The teacher's attitude towards a large class of ___13___ ability, students can also have a good or bad effect on their attitudes to and success in learning. If you use ___14___ words like "lazy" or "stupid" to students who may not ___15___ to be the fastest or best students in your class, you may have the long-term problems with motivation and discipline.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. but | B. and | C. or | D. otherwise |
| 2. A. stronger | B. wise | C. weaker | D. prettier |
| 3. A. instructive | B. easy | C. enjoyable | D. impressive |
| 4. A. comfort | B. benefit | C. reaction | D. challenge |
| 5. A. calmly | B. politely | C. wildly | D. regularly |
| 6. A. therefore | B. in addition | C. for example | D. nevertheless |
| 7. A. evolution | B. chance | C. secret | D. level |
| 8. A. suitable | B. outstanding | C. straightforward | D. convincing |
| 9. A. in the middle of | B. in front of | C. at the back of | D. next to |
| 10. A. save up | B. give up | C. clear out | D. work out |
| 11. A. shortcomings | B. features | C. advantages | D. courses |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 12. A. apart from | B. in spite of | C. regardless of | D. rather than |
| 13. A. similar | B. specialized | C. extraordinary | D. mixed |
| 14. A. negative | B. positive | C. subjective | D. objective |
| 15. A. pretend | B. promise | C. appear | D. fail |

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Surveys of American teenagers find that about half of them do not get enough sleep on school nights. They get an average of sixty to ninety minutes less than experts say they need.

Experts say teens are biologically programmed to go to sleep later and wake up later than other age groups. Yet many schools start classes as early as seven in the morning.

As a result, many students go to class feeling like sixteen-year-old Danny. He is an active teen except in the morning.

Danny says, "Getting up in the morning is pretty terrible. I'm just very out of it and tired. And through first period I can barely stay awake."

Michael Breus is a clinical psychologist with a specialty in sleep disorders. Teens, he says, need to sleep eight to nine hours or even nine to ten hours a night. He says sleepy teens can experience a form of depression that could have big effects on their general well-being. It can affect not just their ability in the classroom but also on the sports field and on the road.

So what can schools do about sleepy students? The psychologist says one thing they can do is start classes later in the morning.

Eric Peterson is the head of St. George's School in the northeastern state of Rhode Island. He wanted to see if a thirty-minute delay would make a difference. It did. He says visits to the health center by tired students decreased by half. Late arrivals to first period fell by a third. And students reported that they were less sleepy during the day.

Eric Peterson knows that changing start times is easier at a small private boarding school like his. But he is hopeful that other schools will find a way.

Patricia Moss, an assistant dean at St. George's School, says students were not the only ones reporting better results.

Patricia Moss says, “I can say that, almost all the teachers immediately noticed much more alertness in class and definitely more positive mood. Kids were happier to be there at eight-thirty than they were at eight.”

1. Danny is mentioned in the passage to _____.
 - A. describe teenagers’ hard time in school
 - B. tell us about teenagers’ heavy schoolwork
 - C. show us teenagers’ life in school
 - D. prove that teenagers are sleepy in class because of lack of sleep
2. According to the passage, St. George’s School may be a _____.
 - A. small-sized public school
 - B. large-sized public school
 - C. small-sized private school
 - D. mid-sized private school
3. Which of the following may be the most suitable time for schools to start classes in the morning?
 - A. 7:00
 - B. 7:30
 - C. 8:00
 - D. 8:30
4. Which of the following words is a synonym for “alertness”?
 - A. loneliness
 - B. agility
 - C. sadness
 - D. unrest
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
 - A. Many teenagers lack sleep because of the early classes.
 - B. Many teenagers are active except in the morning.
 - C. Nowadays teenagers are lazy and hate going to school early.
 - D. Measures must be taken to stop students from sleeping in class.

B

Mr. Peter Johnson, aged twenty-three, battled for half an hour to escape from his trapped car yesterday when it landed upside down in three feet of water. Mr. Johnson took the only escape route—through the boot (行李箱).

Mr. Johnson's car had finished up in a ditch (沟渠) at Romney Marsin, Kent after skidding on ice and hitting a bank. "Fortunately, the water began to come in only slowly," Mr. Johnson said. "I couldn't force the doors because they were jammed against the walls of the ditch and dared not open the windows because I knew water would come flooding in."

Mr. Johnson, a sweet salesman of Sitting Home, Kent, first tried to attract the attention of other motorists by sounding the horn and hammering on the roof and boot. Then he began his struggle to escape.

Later he said, "It was really a half penny that saved my life. It was the only coin I had in my pocket and I used it to unscrew the back seat to get into the boot. I hammered desperately with a hammer trying to make someone hear, but no help came."

It took ten minutes to unscrew the seat, and a further five minutes to clear the sweet samples from the boot. Then Mr. Johnson found a wrench and began to work on the boot lock. Fifteen minutes passed by. "It was the only chance I had. Finally it gave, but as soon as I moved the boot lid, the water and mud poured in. I forced the lid down into the mud and scrambled clear as the car filled up."

His hands and arms cut and bruised, Mr. Johnson got to Beckett Farm nearby, where he was looked after by the farmer's wife, Mrs. Lucy Bates. Huddled in a blanket, he said, "That thirty minutes seemed like hours." Only the tips of the car wheels were visible, police said last night. The vehicle had sunk into two feet of mud at the bottom of the ditch.

1. What is the best title for this newspaper article?
 - A. The Story of Mr. Johnson, A Sweet Salesman
 - B. Car Boot Can Serve As the Best Escape Route
 - C. Driver Escapes Through Car Boot
 - D. The Driver Survived A Terrible Car Accident
2. Which of the following objects is the most important to Mr. Johnson?
 - A. The hammer.
 - B. The coin.
 - C. The screw.
 - D. The horn.
3. Which statement is true according to the passage?
 - A. Mr. Johnson's car stood on its boot as it fell down.

- B. Mr. Johnson could not escape from the door because it was full of sweet jam.
- C. Mr. Johnson's car accident was partly due to the slippery road.
- D. Mr. Johnson struggled in the pouring mud as he unscrewed the back seat.
4. "Finally it gave" (Paragraph 5) means that _____.
- A. Luckily the door was torn away in the end
- B. At last the wrench went broken
- C. The lock came open after all his efforts
- D. The chance was lost at the last minute
5. It may be inferred from the passage that _____.
- A. the ditch was along a quiet country road
- B. the accident happened on a clear warm day
- C. the police helped Mr. Johnson get out of the ditch
- D. Mr. Johnson had a tender wife and was well attended

四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. Don't undermine your worth by comparing yourself with others. It is because we are different that each of us is special. Don't set your goals by what other people deem important. Only you know what is best. Don't take for granted the things closest to your heart. Cling to them as they would be your life, for without them, life is meaningless. Don't let your life slip through your fingers by living in the past or for the future. By living your life one day at a time, you live all the days of your life.

2. Don't be afraid to learn. Knowledge is weightless, a treasure you can always carry easily. Don't use time or words carelessly. Neither can be retrieved. Life is not a race, but a journey to be savored each step of the way. Yesterday is history, tomorrow is a mystery, and today is a gift. That's why we call it the present.

五、书面表达（共 15 分）

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of "Due Attention Should be Given to the Study of Chinese". You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

- ①近年来学生中出现了忽视中文学习的现象；

②出现这种现象的原因和后果;

③针对这种现象, 我认为……

六、教学设计(共15分)

请根据以下教学材料的内容, 完成以下教学设计:

教学材料:

Maybe You Should Learn to Relax!

These days, Chinese children are sometimes busier on weekends than weekdays because they have to take so many after-school classes. Many of them are learning exam skills so that they can get into a good high school and later a good university. Others are practicing sports so that they can compete and win. However, this doesn't only happen in China.

The Taylors are a typical American family. Life for Cathy Taylor's three children is very busy. "On most days after school," Cathy says, "I take one of my two boys to basketball practice and my daughter to football training. Then I have to take my other son to piano lessons. Maybe I could cut out a few of their activities, but I believe these activities are important for my children's future. I really want them to be successful." However, the tired children don't get home until after 7:00 p.m. They have a quick dinner, and then it's time for homework.

Linda Miller, a mother of three, knows all about such stress. "In some families, competition starts very young and continues until the kids get older," she says. "Mothers send their small kids to all kinds of classes. And they are always comparing them with other children. It's crazy. I don't think that's fair. Why don't they just let their kids be kids? People shouldn't push their kids so hard."

Doctors say too much pressure is not good for a child's development. Dr. Alice Green says all these activities can cause a lot of stress for children. "Kids should have time to relax and think for themselves, too. Although it's normal to want successful children, it's even more important to have happy children."

问题:

1. 从 what, why, how 三方面进行文本分析, 可用中文;
2. 确定本节课思维品质目标;
3. 请设计两个文本表层信息提取和两个深层含义理解的问题。
4. 请设计一个读后活动, 写出活动的主要内容及设计意图, 设计意图可用中文。

七、案例分析(共10分)

下面是一篇阅读材料 The loss of Titanic 及其读前、读中、读后的教学设计, 请从教师角色、教材处理进行简要评述(可用英语或汉语作答)。

教学内容: The loss of Titanic

What would have happened if only two of the sixteen water-tight compartments had been

flooded?

The great ship, Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She was carrying 1,316 passengers and crew of 891. Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic was a colossal ship. At the time, however, she was not only the largest ship that had ever been built, but was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen watertight compartments. Even if two of these were flooded, she would still be able to float. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy water of the North Atlantic, huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision. The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her. Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below, and the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of her sixteen watertight compartments had already been flooded! The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged into the icy water. As there were not enough lifeboats for everybody, 1,500 lives were lost.

一、读前活动:

由电影 Titanic 导入; 探讨 Titanic 含义; 展示讨论船身设计图, 构建背景图示, 带出相关生词如 water-tight compartment, colossal 等; 提出相关问题, 听课文录音, 回答问题;

二、读中活动:

分段细读, 细节问题, 听音乐完成理解题;

What happened to Titanic? When? How? What was the weight of Titanic? Was it a cargo ship or liner? What was the sailing route of Titanic? How many lives were lost on Titanic?

三、读后活动:

主题讨论 1: Why did the Titanic suffer such heavy loss?

(教师展示当年的新闻报纸; 学生讨论; 学生代表回答; 教师展示参考回答, 原因较学生的更全面, 用词也更准确)。

主题讨论 2: Could anything be done to avoid such a tragedy?

(教师指出事故重在防范；教师联系生活中的常见灾难以及美国的 911 事件，对比不同的事后态度与防范意识。学生讨论如何防止 Titanic 悲剧发生的可能措施，教师总结)。

角色扮演：News report for CCTV/CNN/BBC about the Loss of Titanic between Newcaster and journalist.

(教师明确活动；同桌之间相互模拟练习；选择三组上台表演；师生对表演的评价包括内容、语言、形态等)。

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（一）

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：四个半小时的讨论一直持续到半夜，我们休息了一下，吃了点奶酪、巧克力和含糖的茶。four and a half hours 表示“四个半小时”；后面 a break 表示“休息一下”。故选 A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查代词。句意：这三样东西我都没有选，因为我发现没有一个令人满意。相对于两件事物来说，用 either 或 neither。none 是用在有三件或以上事物的情况中的。主句中出现 three offerings，故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查数词。句意：据说这个电厂是以前的两倍大。一般表达倍数有以下几种：（1）“A+倍数+形容词或副词的比较级+than+B”，表示“A比B大（长、高、宽等）多少倍”。（2）“A+倍数+as+形容词或副词的原级+as+B”，表示“A正好是B的多少倍”。（3）“A+倍数+the size/height/length/width,+of+B”，表示“A正好是B的多少倍”。故选 A。

4. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我被派往那里去看看这个发展计划在过去的两年里实施的怎么样。根据前面的句子 I was sent to the village last month 可知，这是说明是过去的事实，而计划的事实是在派送我之前的两年里的事实，所以用过去完成时，而 the development plan 和动词 carry out 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，所以用被动语态。故选 A。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“你知道吗？我有一张新年音乐会票。”“哦，得了吧，你在开玩笑吧。”so what 意为“那又怎么样”，表达的是对之前的话语的不以为然，感觉那并不重要的一种态度；go ahead 意为“说吧，做吧，开始吧，进行吧”，表示同意或允许，表示同意对方的请求；come on 意为“得了吧，算了吧，（表示鼓励）来吧”，要视不同语言环境来理解它的具体意思；what for 意为“为何”。根据横线后面的 You're kidding 可知说话人不大相信另外一个人所说的话。故选 C。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：有时他不得不熬夜做作业，他不喜欢这样。从句为非限制性定语从句，修饰整个主句的事件，且从句是否定句或表示否定，只能用 which，不可用 as。故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查感叹句。句意：多么奇怪的植物啊！我以前从没见过。此处为 What + a/an + adj. + n. + it is/was 的省略结构，省略了 it is。故选 B。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：宇宙中其他行星上存在生命的可能性一直激励科学家去探索外层空间。分析可知 that there is life on other planets in the universe 是同位语从句，其先行词就是横线处所填的名词。Advice 意为“建议，劝告，忠告”；order 意为“指示，命令”；possibility 意为“可能，可能性”；invitation 意为“招待，邀请；请柬，请帖”。根据句意，故选 C。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。句意：我极其渴望进到商店去玩那个玩具，但是幸亏被橱窗挡住了。根据主句中的 had 可知时态是一般过去时；hold 与主语构成逻辑上的被动关系，因此用一般过去时的被动语态。故选 D。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】考查连词。句意：熊猫的基本活动是睡眠，睡醒的时候寻找食物。and 连接两个并列分句。故选 C。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我们将很早就动身，所以我们前一天晚上就收拾好了行李。根据后面句子的时间状语 the night before 可知是前一天晚上，准备第二天的事情，属于过去将来时，这里使用过去进行时表示过去将来时。故选 C。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词。多个形容词作定语修饰名词的顺序为：序数词+基数词+描述性形容词+大小+形状+新旧+颜色+国家+材质+用途。所以本题应为：ten(基数词)，strong(描绘性形容词)，young(年龄)，Chinese(国籍)。故选 A。

13. 【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我需要一张新护照，所以我得照张相。have + sth（宾语）+过去分词（宾语补足语）意为“让/叫/使/请别人做某事”，宾语 sth 后面用过去分词作宾语补足语，说明 sth 与过去分词表示的动作之间是被动关系 photograph 与动词 take 之间是被动关系。故选 B。

14. 【答案】B

【解析】考查主谓一致。句意：个人和集体行为的变化使得经济学家几乎不可能精确地预测经济发展趋势。with, together with, along with, as well as, like, such as 后的谓语动词，应与该连词前的主语保持一致，故本题谓语动词与复数名词 variables 保持一致，同时加上 it 作其形式宾语。故选 B。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：村里有一个很好的社交生活，我希望我有第二次机会更多地参与其中。虚拟语气通常用于 wish 后的宾语从句中，表示与事实相反或不大可能实现的愿望 通常有三种形式：①对将来发生的事情表示祝愿或愿望：主语+wish+ 从句主语+would (could, might)+动词原形 ②表示与现在事实相反的愿望：主语+wish (that)+从句主语+动词一般过去式 ③对过去发生的事情表示遗憾或后悔时：主语+wish (that)+从句主语+had+过去分词，前一句中使用了一般现在时，可知 wish 从句中表示与现在事实相反的愿望，故从句应该使用一般过去时。故选 A。

二、完形填空（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

【试题分析】本文为议论文。主要探讨的是课堂中学生年龄相差较大的问题。这种现象可能会引起一些问题，同时也给老师提了一条关于如何调动学生的建议，即让学生们每个月向前移动一行。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】考查连词和上下文情境。前半句说某些班里的年龄跨度比较大，因此在一个班级里挑战就更大。这里是一种顺承关系。故选 B。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词和上下文情境。根据后面“because they don't understand”可判断是成绩差些的。Wise 意为“明智的”；prettier 意为“可爱的”，均不符合。故选 C。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及词义辨析。根据后文“get bored”可知成绩好的学生偶尔会

因老师讲的内容简单，而感到无聊。用 easy、instructive 意为“增长知识的”；enjoyable 意为“有趣的”；impressive 意为“令人印象深刻的”，均不符合句意。故选 B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词和上下文情境。根据上文所述，可知大班老师既要照顾到成绩好的也要照顾成绩差的，面对的是一个挑战。首句提到了“challenge”，comfort 意为“安慰”；benefit 意为“益处”；reaction 意为“反应”；均不符合句意。故选 D。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词。根据本段后面的“a regular chance”可知本处应填入 regularly，意为“定期地给学生调整座位”。calmly 意为“平静地”；politely 意为“彬彬有礼地”；wildly 意为“疯狂地”；故选 D。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】考查副词辨析。上文提到“move around”，后文又提到“to move forward one row each month”，可知此处为举例，for example 意为“例如”，符合句意。therefore 意为“因此”；in addition 意为“此外”；nevertheless 意为“然而”；均不符合。故选 C。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词和上下文语境。根据前面的 a regular chance 可知该处也是 chance。evolution 意为“演变”；chance 意为“机会”；secret 意为“秘密”；level 意为“水平”；故选 B。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词和上下文语境。根据本句的描述“因为年龄较大的孩子个子比年龄小的高……”，所以上文描述的办法可能不是太适合。suitable 意为“合适的”；outstanding 意为“杰出的”；straightforward 意为“坦率的”；convincing 意为“令人信服的”。故选 A。

9. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。根据常理，矮个子的学生需要坐到高个子的学生之前。in the middle of 意为“在……中间”；in front of 意为“在……前面”；at the back of 意为“在……后面”；next to 意为“在……近旁”。故选 B。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。根据句意“不管你的班级情况是什么样子的，你都能制定出一个方案，通过调整学生的座位，让他们获得和他人合作的机会”。save up 意为“节省”；

give up 意为“放弃”；clear out 意为“清空”；work out 意为“算出，解决”。故选 D。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词和上下文语境。shortcomings 意为“缺点”；features 意为“特点”；advantages 意为“优点”；courses 意为“过程”；后文提到的是不断调整座位的好处，用 advantages。本段描述的都是不断调整座位的好处。故选 C。

12. 【答案】D

【解析】考查介词和上下文语境。apart from 意为“除……之外”；in spite of 意为“尽管”；regardless of 意为“无论”；rather than 意为“而不是”。根据句意“这使得具有不同能力的学生能够相互学习，而并不总是让成绩差的或者成绩好的分在一组”，可知否定后面。故选 D。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词和词汇复现。similar 意为“相似的”；specialized 意为“专用的，专业的”；extraordinary 意为“非凡的，奇怪的”；mixed 意为“混合的”。上文提到了“mixed ability”，综合全文此处仍旧表示学生能力不一的大班级，用 mixed。故选 D。

14. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词和上下文语境。negative 意为“消极的”；positive 意为“积极地”；subjective 意为“主观的”；objective 意为“客观的；通过”。“lazy or stupid”可知是消极负面语言，用 negative。故选 A。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析和上下文语境。pretend 意为“假装”；promise 意为“承诺”；appear 意为“出现”；fail 意为“失败”。句意：如果你对那些看上去不是学的最快或者最聪明的学生使用“懒惰”或者“愚蠢”词汇的话，你将很难调动他们的积极性和自制力。appear to be 表示“看上去像，貌似”，符合句意。故选 C。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文分析了青少年缺少睡眠的原因，并指出学校应该早上晚一点开始上课，以缓解学生的睡眠状态，保证学生的课堂学习效率。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“He is an active teen except in the morning.”和第四段第三句“*And through first period I can barely stay awake.*”可看出，学生早起上学不好，会在课堂上睡着。故选 D。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第七段第一句“Eric Peterson is the head of St. George’s School”和第八段第一句“Eric Peterson knows that changing start times is easier at a small private boarding school like his.”；可知，圣乔治学校的校长认为，修改上课时间对他们这种规模不大的私立寄宿学校来说比较容易。所以可以知道圣乔治学校属于小规模的私立学校。故选 C。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一句“Kids were happier to be there at eight-thirty than they were at eight.”可知，最佳时间为 8 点半。该题混淆项为 B 项，第二段中说很多学校早上 7 点开始上课，第 6 段说延迟半小时上课的确有不一样的改变，但这并不能说明 7 点半是最佳时间，最后一段说 8 点半上课学生和老师的感受和感受都不一样了。故选 D。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】词义猜测题。alertness 后的 and 表示并列，后面的 positive mood 和 happier 都说明所猜测词汇应为积极一面的词汇。再结合选项，loneliness 意为“孤单”，agility 意为“灵活，活泼”，sadness 意为“难过”，unrest 意为“不安”，可知 B 项符合题意。故选 B。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。A 项说很多青少年因为早上上课太早而缺觉，该项正确，B 项在原文中可找到原句，但不是文章的主旨。C 项说现在的青少年懒，不喜欢起早上学，该项属于无中生有，D 项说必须要采取措施阻止学生在课堂上睡觉，该项太过绝对。故选 A。

B

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。本文记述了 Mr. Peter Johnson 由于车祸被困于水下车内半个小时，最后死里逃生的故事。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段“Mr. Peter Johnson ...escape from his trapped car ...through the boot”可知本文主要讲述了 Mr. Peter Johnson 靠行李箱逃生的故事。故选 C。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中 Mr. Peter Johnson 所说的话及他后面所做的事情可

推知最重要的物品是 coin。故选 B。

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“...skidding on ice and hitting a bank”可推知车祸原因是道路泥泞。故选 C。

4. 【答案】 C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据其上文“...work on the boot lock”及下文“but as soon as I moved the boot lid, the water and mud poured in”可知锁打开了。故选 C。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句“but no help came...”及最后一段的第一句“Mr. Johnson got to Beckett Farm nearby...”可推知地点是在寂静的农村。故选 A。

四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. 【参考答案】不要拿自己和别人比较，这只会降低了你原有的价值。因为我们都是独一无二的，我们每一个人都很特别。不要根据别人的标准设定你的目标。只有你才知道什么最适合自己的。不要将身边习以为常的关怀和重视看作理所当然。你应该将它们视为你的生命一般紧紧地抓牢。因为如果没有了它们，生命将失去意义。不要总是在对过去恋恋不舍或对未来的空想中让生命悄悄从你指尖溜走。只有好好把握住今天，你才能尽享生命中的每一天。

2. 【参考答案】不要害怕学习。知识没有重量，它是可以随身携带的珍宝。不要蹉跎光阴，也不要口无遮拦。因为时间一去不复返，言语一出口就收不回来了。生命不是一场赛跑，而是每迈进一步都需要我们去认真领会的旅程。昨天已是历史，明天还是未知，而今天则是上天赐给每个人的礼物：那就是我们为什么称它为“现在”的原因。

五、书面表达（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

解题思路：

1. 写作内容为学生忽视中文学习的现象，分析原因和后果，并提出建议，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。

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】

Due attention should be given to the study of Chinese

Along with the step of globalization, most students' attention has shifted from Chinese to foreign cultures. Such a shift brought about great worries among people because it is not good for the development of Chinese culture.

There may be several reasons accounting for this phenomenon. Firstly, the globalization greatly stimulated the spread of foreign cults; secondly, college students are forced to study certain foreign languages to pass exams; lastly, schools have no strict demand on students' Chinese standard. No doubt, neglecting the study of Chineses will ultimately hold back the development of Chinese culture.

In order to change the situation, due attention should be paid to Chinese. Firstly, it's an instructive way for universities to take Chinese culture into part of examination; Then, schools can also make it a compulsory curriculum. Through these efforts, I believe Chinese culture will go hand in hand with western culture in a harmonious way.

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【题目分析】

1. 本题是阅读课教学设计；
2. 本题设计中体现了新课标的变化；
3. 教学设计包含：文本分析、思维品质目标、提问问题、读后活动及设计意图等环节。

【参考答案】

1. 【What】本文讨论了目前孩子面临的来自课堂、课后辅导班的压力，并介绍了不同人的不同观点。

【Why】文章通过阐述现象和介绍不同人对各种辅导班的不同看法及医生的建议，以此来表达对该现象的担忧及希望孩子们能够学会放松自己。

【How】本文为记叙文，分为 4 段展开。第一段阐述目前中国孩子在周末比平时更加忙碌的现象，引出美国也一样；第二段介绍了 Taylors 和孩子们忙碌的周末生活；第三段介绍了 Miller 不同的看法；第四段介绍 Dr. Green 对于孩子应该适当放松的建议。

2. Thinking quality objective: Students will think and talk critically about the phenomenon that students' pressure is heavy on the weekends' activities.

3. 浅层问题：What's the common problem for Chinese and American families?

What are the opinions according to the text?

深层问题：Why do the students face the pressure? / What's the author's attitude towards the problem?

4. post-reading

Students hold a debate in the class. The topic is whether students should attend so many classes after class. They will be divided into 2 groups with opposite ideas. Then group members discuss and write down their arguments and their proof. 5 minutes later, the two groups will hold a debate about it. Then the students and the teacher choose the best debater.

Intention: Through such a debate, students will learn to express their own opinions about the topic, developing their logical and critical thinking.

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

教师角色：

（1）学生在教师的引导下自主猜测探索，参与活动，体现了教师的引导作用及学生的主体性。

（2）教师是课堂活动的组织者，学生学习的合作者和促进者。案例中的教师不是机械地将文本内容满堂灌给学生，而是通过精心设计各种循序渐进的活动，如主题讨论、角色扮演与学生合作完成活动，继而促进他们的学习。

教材处理：

该文为阅读课，案例中的教师遵循了阅读课的读前、读中、读后教学模式，教学步骤紧扣教材，环环相扣，充分发挥了教材的引导作用。值得一提的是，在文本的处理上，教师并没有被教材局限，就教材讲教材，也没有只停留在信息获得上，而是灵活地整合了类似信息如延伸到9.11和生活中常见的灾难，读后的深化与升华尤其到位，有效地促进学生的思维和人格全面发展。另外，教师阅读问题的设置紧扣教材，重难点突出。