

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题（七）

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. France is a main destination for U.S. travelers, \_\_\_\_\_ second only to the United Kingdom, according to \_\_\_\_\_ Commerce Department report.

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

2. — I saw no more than one motor-car in that shop. Will you go and buy \_\_\_\_\_?

— No, I'd rather find \_\_\_\_\_ in other shops.

- A. one, one
- B. it; it
- C. one; it
- D. it; one

3. I was very surprised at \_\_\_\_\_ he spoke at the meeting.

- A. the way which
- B. the way on which
- C. the way
- D. in the way that

4. \_\_\_\_\_ makes the book so extraordinary is the creative imagination of the writer.

- A. That
- B. What
- C. who
- D. Which

5. I'm determined to get a seat for the concert \_\_\_\_\_ it means standing in a queue all night.

- A. as though
- B. in case
- C. even if
- D. now that

6. A new survey shows that 54% of Americans do not take prescription medicines \_\_\_\_\_ though they are important to their health.

- A. as they instruct
- B. as were instructed
- C. as to be instructed
- D. as instructed

7. Only at that time \_\_\_\_\_ that all those things are fake.

- A. he realized  
B. did he realize  
C. he did realize  
D. realized he
8. The teacher commanded that all the students \_\_\_\_\_ the classroom before he returned.  
A. mustn't leave  
B. didn't leave  
C. not leave  
D. wouldn't leave
9. He \_\_\_\_\_ with English grammar every night over the last three months.  
A. struggles  
B. struggled  
C. has been struggling  
D. had been struggling
10. —Long time no see. What have you been up to these days?  
—I've been working on a research report, which was \_\_\_\_\_ easy. Which of the following can't be put in the blank?  
A. anything but  
B. little more than  
C. far from  
D. nowhere near
11. Forty percent of the land in the village \_\_\_\_\_ been flooded and the majority of the villagers \_\_\_\_\_ moved to safe places.  
A. has; has  
B. have; has  
C. has; have  
D. have; have
12. We can observe that artificial intelligence has already made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ on our lives in many ways.  
A. statement  
B. impact  
C. impression  
D. judgment
13. Mrs. Smith finds it hard to clear up the mess, as her children are always \_\_\_\_\_ whenever she tries to.  
A. in the way  
B. on watch  
C. in sight  
D. on the line
14. Which of the following poets does not belong to the school of romantic poets?  
A. William Wordsworth  
B. Percy Bysshe Shelley  
C. George Gordon Byron

D. John Donne

15. \_\_\_\_\_ tells where a person comes from, whereas \_\_\_\_\_ tells what he does.

A. Dialect, register

B. Style, genre

C. Dialect, style

D. Register, genre

二、完型填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

No one is born a winner. People make themselves into winners by their own \_\_\_\_\_ 1 \_\_\_\_\_.

I learned this lesson from a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_ many years ago. I took the head \_\_\_\_\_ 3 \_\_\_\_\_ job at a school in Baxley, Georgia. It was a small school with a weak football program.

It was a tradition for the school's old team to play against the \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_ team at the end of spring practice. The old team had no coach, and they didn't even practice to \_\_\_\_\_ 5 \_\_\_\_\_ the game. Being the coach of the new team, I was excited because I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment, we were defeated. I couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_ I had got into such a situation. Thinking hard about it, I came to \_\_\_\_\_ 7 \_\_\_\_\_ that my team might not be the number one team in Georgia, but they were \_\_\_\_\_ 8 \_\_\_\_\_ me. I had to change my \_\_\_\_\_ 9 \_\_\_\_\_ about their ability and potential.

I started doing anything I could to help them build a little \_\_\_\_\_ 10 \_\_\_\_\_. Most important, I began to treat them like \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_. That summer, When the other teams enjoyed their \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_, we met every day and \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ passing and kicking the football.

Six months after suffering our \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ on the spring practice field, we won our first game and our second, and continued to \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_. Finally, we faced the number one team in the state. I felt that it would be a \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ for us even if we lost the game. But that wasn't what happened. My boys beat the best team in Georgia, giving me one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ of my life!

From the experience I learned a lot about how the attitude of the leader can \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ the members of a team. Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed and \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ them. I helped them to see themselves \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_, and they built themselves into winners.

Winners are made, but born.

1. A. luck

B. tests

C. efforts

D. nature

2. A. experiment

B. experience

C. visit

D. show

3. A. operating

B. editing

C. consulting

D. coaching

- |                   |                 |                 |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. successful  | B. excellent    | C. strong       | D. new          |
| 5. A. cheer for   | B. prepare for  | C. help with    | D. finish with  |
| 6. A. believe     | B. agree        | C. describe     | D. regret       |
| 7. A. realize     | B. claim        | C. permit       | D. demand       |
| 8. A. reacting to | B. looking for  | C. depending on | D. caring about |
| 9. A. decision    | B. attitude     | C. conclusion   | D. intention    |
| 10. A. pride      | B. culture      | C. fortune      | D. relationship |
| 11. A. leaders    | B. partners     | C. winners      | D. learners     |
| 12. A. rewards    | B. vacations    | C. health       | D. honor        |
| 13. A. risked     | B. missed       | C. considered   | D. practiced    |
| 14. A. defeat     | B. decline      | C. accident     | D. mistake      |
| 15. A. relax      | B. improve      | C. expand       | D. defend       |
| 16. A. shame      | B. burden       | C. victory      | D. favor        |
| 17. A. chances    | B. thrills      | C. concerns     | D. offers       |
| 18. A. surprise   | B. serve        | C. interest     | D. affect       |
| 19. A. encouraged | B. observed     | C. protected    | D. impressed    |
| 20. A. honestly   | B. individually | C. calmly       | D. differently  |

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

#### A

In between running one of the world's largest charitable agencies and acting as Microsoft's technology advisor, Bill Gates manages to find time to read books, both long and short. Now Gates — who has been labeled a “greedy” reader — has released a list of his favorite books. All of the books are standout reads, according to the billionaire, most of which are focused on business and economy. Here are Bill's top four picks (with parts of his full review of each book).

Business Adventures, by John Brooks

Brooks' collection was published in 1969 and remains one of Gates' favorites. He re-read it again this year, labeling it the best business book he has ever read.

“Shortly after we met, Warren Buffett lent me this collection of business articles from The

New Yorker from the 1950s and 1960s. I loved them as much as he did. Brooks' insights (洞察力) into business have aged beautifully, and they are as true today as ever.”

Capital in the Twenty-First Century, by Thomas Piketty

Piketty's novel hit the shelves in August 2013 and sparked much discussion concerning income inequality throughout this year. Gates also got to sit down with Piketty himself after reading the non-fiction work to discuss the topic.

“As I told him, although I have concerns about some of his secondary points and policy prescriptions, I agree with his most important conclusions: inequality is a growing problem and governments should play a role in reducing it.”

How Asia Works, by Joe Studwell

Studwell's work, which was published in May 2014, addresses how countries such as Japan, South Korea and China have continued to achieve high growth, and why other countries have failed to do the same.

“The agriculture section of the book was particularly insightful. It provided ample food for thought for me as well as the whole Agriculture team at our foundation. And it left us thinking about whether parts of the Asian model can apply in Africa.”

Making the Modern World: Materials and Dematerialization, by Vaclav Smil

Smil's books are a constant favorite of the Microsoft's founder — one of his books makes Gates' list almost every year. Making the Modern World came out late in 2013 and explores the global use of materials, from silicon to wood and plastic.

“If anyone tries to tell you we're using fewer materials, send him this book. With his usual skepticism and his love of data, Smil shows how our ability to make things with fewer materials — say, soda cans that need less aluminum—makes them cheaper, which actually encourages more production.”

1. The books mentioned in the text are mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. charity in the world
- B. business and economy
- C. poverty in the world
- D. Bill Gates' life experience

2. Of the books, \_\_\_\_\_ is best praised by Bill Gates.
- A. How Asia Works
  - B. Capital in the Twenty-First Century
  - C. Business Adventures
  - D. Making the Modern World: Materials and Dematerialization
3. Gates once had a personal discussion with the author of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Capital in the Twenty-First Century
  - B. Business Adventures
  - C. How Asia Works
  - D. Making the Modern World: Materials and Dematerialization
4. In How Asia Works, the author analyses \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. why African agriculture cannot develop fast
  - B. how they can apply Asian economic model in African countries
  - C. why Asia is slow in agricultural development
  - D. how some Asian countries have rapidly grown in economy

B

Like common people, the ancient emperors would wear special clothes and arrange a special dinner for the big occasion.

On the Chinese New Year's Eve, the final day of the 12th month in the Lunar Calendar, the emperor would solemnly wear a bright yellow dragon robe stitched with gold and colored thread, and embroidered with dragon patterns and 12 ornaments. The emperor would also wear a fur coat, a crown on the head and court beads on chest. The whole garment in bright colors symbolizes auspiciousness and a prosperous nation.

The first dinner in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) royal court was dumplings, just like common families. During the early Qing Dynasty, the emperor would eat dumplings with vegetable filling in Zhaoren Hall after the worship ceremony on New Year's Eve. Until the late Qing Dynasty, the Guangxu Emperor changed the dumpling eating location to the Hall of Mental Cultivation (Yangxin Dian) and the stuffing became various kinds of meat.



In addition, family feasts were also indispensable. The emperor would host family feasts with the queen, concubines and princes respectively. The feasts were held strictly in accordance with etiquette, such as the number of dishes, the color and quality of the tableware as well as the order of seats. Though called a family feast, the form and etiquette are more important than appetite.

The royal court also obeyed the traditional custom of staying up all night on New Year's Eve, so a midnight snack would be prepared for the emperor, which always included fresh and dried fruit displayed in auspicious patterns. At the end of the New Year's Eve, also the start of the Chinese New Year, the emperor would wear formal dress and walk to the Dongnuan Pavilion in the Yangxin Dian, lighting a jade candle, pouring wine into the Cup of Solid Gold and then write auspicious words for the new year such as "Peace reigns over the country" or "Propitious weather for the crops". Then the emperor would drink Tusu wine, specially made for the Spring Festival, meant to get rid of plague and strengthen the body for the new year. From the second day of the first lunar month to the 10th day, an auspicious day would be chosen to hold a tea party, in which the emperor would invite dukes and ministers to create poetry under his rule and well-performed officials would be rewarded.

During the ancient times when there was no television, a major recreation in the royal court was watching Chinese operas, which had to be lively and auspicious. Several emperors in the Qing Dynasty would act in operas themselves, such as the Qianlong Emperor, Daoguang Emperor and Tongzhi Emperor. The Guangxu Emperor could even beat drums.

Hanging spring couplets and pasting door gods is a major custom during the Spring Festival. But in the Forbidden City, with its many palaces and doors, that would require a great deal of labor. The spring couplets in the royal court were mainly written by members of the Imperial Academy who were scholars of calligraphy. Unlike folk families, the spring couplets in the royal palace were written on white silk using ink, then framed and hung on the bright red pillars of the palaces.

1. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. Chinese ancient royal celebration of the Spring Festival.
- B. The different ways of celebrating the Spring Festival between the royal family and common people.
- C. The ways of blessing for a better year.

- D. Some major customs during the Spring Festival.
2. Why did the ancient emperors wear the colorful clothes during the Spring Festival?
- A. Because it is an important custom during the Spring Festival.
- B. Because it stands for the taste of the emperor.
- C. Because it stands for the prosperity of the country.
- D. Because it is on behalf of the supremacy of power.
3. Which of the following statements is UNTRUE according to the passage?
- A. In the Qing Dynasty, the ancient emperors ate dumplings in Zhaoren Hall.
- B. Royal family dinners were held strictly following the etiquette.
- C. In the ancient times, emperors ate some snacks in the midnight on New Year's Eve.
- D. Emperors would drink Tusu wine in order to improve their health in the New Year.

C

Dogs make puppy dog eyes for the benefit of humans and rarely use the imploring facial expression when on their own, a new study has shown.

It has long been assumed that animal facial expressions are involuntary and dependent on emotional state rather than a way to communicate.

But scientists at the University's Dog Cognition Centre at Portsmouth University have found that dogs mostly use facial expressions when humans are present, as a direct response to attention. Puppy dog eyes, in which the eyebrow is raised to make the eyes appear wider and sadder, was found to be the most commonly used expression in the study. Researchers do not know whether the dogs are aware they look sadder, or have just learned that widening their eyes invites sympathy and affection in humans.

Dog cognition expert Dr. Juliane Kaminski, "We can now be confident that the production of facial expressions made by dogs are dependent on the attention state of their audience and are not just a result of dogs being excited."

"In our study, they produced far more expressions when someone was watching, but seeing food treats did not have the same effect."

"The findings appear to support evidence dogs are sensitive to humans' attention and that



expressions are potentially active attempts to communicate, not simple emotional displays.”

The researchers studied 24 dogs of various breeds, aged 1 to 12. All were family pets. Each dog was tied by a lead a meter away from a person, and the dogs' faces were filmed throughout a range of exchanges, from the person being oriented towards the dog, to being distracted and with her body turned away from the dog. They found that when a human was not watching the animal, they dropped expressions. Dr. Kaminski said it is possible that dogs' expressions have evolved as they were domesticated.

Domestic dogs have a unique history. They have lived alongside humans for 30,000 years and during that time selection pressures seem to have acted on dogs' ability to communicate with us, she said.

1. What is the key information the author wants to say in Para.2?
  - A. Animals make involuntary facial expressions at times.
  - B. Animals rely on emotions to make facial expressions.
  - C. Dogs rarely use facial expressions when on their own.
  - D. Dogs make facial expressions when paid attention to.
2. The underlined word “dropped” (Line5, Para7) means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. give up
  - B. perk up
  - C. deprived
  - D. exploited
3. What can be learned from Dr. Kaminski?
  - A. Dogs are able to change and improve their facial expressions.
  - B. Dogs make more facial expressions when humans are present.
  - C. Dogs stole food more often when humans were paying attention.
  - D. Dog may not satisfy human's needs as it seems.

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

请改正下面短文中的错误。文中共有 10 处语言错误，每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，并在正下方写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在单词下方写出修改后的词。

That was seven years ago that I began to learn English, so English has been my friend for a long time. Initially, I learnt English with the intention of being admitted to key university. But now I was eager to learn about the world better and spread Chinese culture through English because of it is the most wide spoken language in the world. I used to thinking English was difficult because I couldn't remember the English words. Unfortunately, I found a way out. By reading English novels, I have made great progresses ever since. As the old saying go, learning is the lifelong journey. There is no doubt whether I will continue to learn English after graduation.

### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

假如你是李夏。你看到美国留学生 Sharon 在网上发帖，希望有人能帮助她提高普通话（Mandarin）水平，她可以教英语作为回报。请根据以下提示用英语给她写一封电子邮件。表达给她提供帮助的意愿；说明你能胜任辅导的理由；给出讲好普通话的两点建议；提出你学习英语的具体需求。词数 120 左右，开头语已为你写好。

Hi Sharon,

This is Li Xia. I learned from your post that you want to improve your Mandarin.

Your sincerely

Li Xia

### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请就下面提供的教学材料，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：

#### The Louvre

From the earliest times, man has been interested in art. People have often worked together to collect and save the world's art treasure. Fine art treasures from many countries are kept in an art museum called the Louvre in Paris, France. The works of art have been collected by the people of France over many centuries.

The Louvre has not always been a museum. The first building was a fort. In 1190, it was the

kings' castle with high walls and a round tower. It had a moat to keep out his enemies. Over the years, the number of buildings around the castle grew. By 1350, the castle was no longer needed as a fort. The Louvre became a palace home for French kings and queens.

When Francis I became king of France in 1515, he brought in artists from many countries. One of the artists was Leonardo da Vinci from Italy. Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" is the best known painting in the museum today. In 1973, the Louvre became a public museum, just as it is now. It is a place where art treasures have been saved for everyone to enjoy.

**【问题】**

1. 请针对教学内容确定教学目标。
2. 请设计听前活动为接下来学生的听力活动做准备，并写出设计意图。
3. 请设计听中活动以培养学生的听力技能，并写出设计意图。
4. 请设计听后活动以培养学生的综合语言运用能力，并写出设计意图。

**七、案例分析（共 10 分）**

以下为中学英语的教学案例：

**【案例 1】**学习了“发明”为题材的词汇后

1. 真实运用。正如我们的杂志要由印刷品变为网上读物一样，高科技发明让我们的生活发生了许多的变化，如：手机的普及、手提电脑及摄像机等。请学生谈论这些发明的优势。

T...Among all these inventions, I like mobile phone most. It is widely used in our daily life...

2. 针对这些发明的优势，让学生小组合作，为我们的杂志做一个调查，调查在学生心中对生活影响最大的几个发明是什么，并谈论其给生活带来的变化。

**【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】**

本课教学功能是 describe feelings and impressions, 自标之一是词汇的学习. 环节设计如下: 教师拿出一个苹果, 创设了如下的对话。

T: What does it taste?

S: It tastes sweet.

T: Anyone else?

S: Delicious.

S: Nice and sweet..

学生没有将 sour 这个词说出，教师补充道：Maybe it tastes sour, do you think so?

教师将 sour 一词写到黑板上，说明汉语意思并教学生朗读。

【问题】请分析该教师的做法是否合理，并说明理由。（5分）

## 2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（七）

### 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：一份根据商业部门的报告可知法国是美国旅游者的一个主要目的地，仅次于英国。second to 意为“仅次于”时，second 前不加冠词；第二空是泛指，中心词为 report。故选 A。

#### 2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查代词。句意：我在那家商店只看到一辆汽车。你要去买它吗”“不，我宁愿到其他商店买一辆。第一个空用 it，替代刚提到的仅有的那一辆；第二个空用 one，泛指一辆汽车，故选 D。

#### 3. 【答案】C

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：我对他在会议上讲话的方式感到很吃惊。the way 作先行词时，是比较特殊的定语从句，一般不用分析定从成分，直接用 that/in which/省略，故选项中 C. the way 符合，它省略了关系词。故选 C。

#### 4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查主语从句。句意：使这本书如此与众不同的是作者创造性的想象力。that 引导主语从句时，在从句中不充当成分；who 引导从句时通常指人；which 引导主语从句时，意为“哪个”；what 引导名词性从句时，可以充当主语、宾语等成分，本句中 what 引导主语从句并在从句中充当主语。故选 B。

#### 5. 【答案】C

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：我决定买一张音乐会的票，即使这意味着要排一整晚的队。as though 意为“仿佛,好像”；in case 意为“万一，假使”；even if 意为“即使”；now that 意为“既然”。根据后半句句意可知是让步，即使排一整晚的队也要找到一个位子，故选 C。

#### 6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：一个最新调查显示,百分之五十四的美国人不会照被嘱咐的那样去吃处方药,即使那些药对他们的健康有好处。as 后面主语 they were 被省略了,补进去就是 as they were instructed...这里 as 表示按照...的方式,而且这里表示的是一般情况,根据前后都用的现在时可以看出。故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：只有在那个时候，他才会认为那些东西都是假的。Only 修饰状语置于句首时，主句需要进行倒装，将助动词置于主语之前，故选 B。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：他命令在他回来之前，所有的学生不得离开教室。谓语动词是 command，command 作“命令”之意时，后面的宾语从句要用 should (not) + 动词原形，补充完整为 should not leave，通常 should 省略。故选 C。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词时态，现在完成进行时。句意：在过去的三个月里他每天晚上都在努力学习英语语法。根据 over the last three months 可知强调在过去时间段，一直从事某件事，优先选择现在完成进行时，故选 C。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：一好长时间没见了。这些天在忙什么？——我一直在进行一个研究报告，它非常的难。anything but 意为“根本不”；little more than 意为“仅仅是”；far from 意为“完全不，远离，远非”；nowhere near 意为“绝不，差得远，远不及”。由所给语境可知，这个研究报告不容易，故 A，C，D 选项都比较符合语境，利用排除法，故选 B。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查主谓一致。句意：整个村庄 40% 的土地被洪水淹没，大部分村民已经转移到安全的地方。“分数，百分数+名词”作主语时，谓语动词的数与短语中 of 后的名词的数保持一致，第一空的主语是 the land 是不可数名词，故谓语动词用单数形式；the majority of the villagers 表达复数意义，故谓语动词用复数形式。故选 C。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：我们可以观察到人工智能已经在许多方面已经对我们的生活产生了影响。statement 意为“陈述说明”；impact 意为“影响，效果”；impression 意为“印象”；judgment 意为“判断”。故选 B。

13. 【答案】A

【解析】考查介词短语辨析。句意：Mrs. Smith 发现很难把弄乱的东西整理好，因为他的孩子总是妨碍她。in the way 意为“妨碍，挡道”；on watch 意为“值班，监视”；in sight



意为“在视线内，看得到”；on the line 意为“在线，处在危险中”。故选 A。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】考查英国文学。William Wordsworth, Percy Bysshe Shelley, George Gordon Byron 都是 19 世纪浪漫派诗人的代表人物，John Donne 则是 17 世纪玄学派诗人的代表。故选 D。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】考查社会语言学。句意：方言可以听出一个人从哪里来，而语域能够判断出他是做什么的。dialect 意为“方言”，是某一地区的人使用的语言；register 意为“语域”，即语言使用的场合和领域的总称，像律师、医生、集邮者等这些有特定职业或爱好的人群会使用特定的语域。genre 意为“语体、体裁”，是文化语境下的产物；style 意为“文体”，文体可以指一个人在某一特定时期说话或书写时特有的言语使用方式。故选 A。

二、完型填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文。多年前作者担任过一个学校足球队的教练，在一次比赛中输给了学校的新队。作者开始反思，不停的训练和鼓励队员，最终不可思议地赢得州里最强的对手。从这里经历中，作者感悟到：没有人天生就是赢家，只有依靠自己的努力才能成为赢家。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。luck 意为“幸运”；tests 意为“测试”；efforts 意为“努力”；nature 意为“自然”。根据前一句“No one is born a winner.”和常识可知，只有依靠自己的努力才能成为赢家。故选 C。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。experiment 意为“实验”；experience 意为“经历”；visit 意为“参观”；show 意为“展示。”根据下文可知，作者是从一次经历中得出这样的教训的。故选 B。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。operating 意为“操作”；editing 意为“编辑”；consulting 意为“咨询”；coaching 意为“指导。”根据后文 Being the coach of the new team, I was excited because I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment we were defeated 可知，作者在一所学校担任总教练工作。故选 D。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词辨析及上下文语境。successful 意为“成功的”；excellent 意为“杰出的”；strong 意为“强壮的”；new 意为“新的。”根据前半句 It was a tradition for the school's old team 中的 old team 提示可知，春季训练结束时，学校新老队伍对抗是一个传统。故选 D。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。cheer for 意为“为……欢呼”；prepare for 意为“为……准备”；help with 意为“帮助某人做……”；finish with 意为“结束于”；和……断绝关系。”老队没有教练，他们甚至不练习来准备比赛。故选 B。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。believe 意为“相信”；agree 意为“同意”；describe 意为“描述”；regret 意为“后悔。”根据前句 but to my disappointment we were defeated 可知，作者不能相信会遇到这样的情况。故选 A。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：我开始意识到我的队也许不是佐治亚州头号队伍。realize 意为“意识到”；claim 意为“宣称”；permit 意为“允许”；demand 意为“要求。”短语 come to realize 意为“开始意识到”。故选 A。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：但他们都在依靠我。reacting to 意为“对……起反应”；looking for 意为“寻找”；depending on 意为“依靠”；caring about 意为“关心。”故选 C。

9. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词辨析。decision 意为“决定”；attitude 意为“态度”；conclusion 意为“结论”；intention 意为“意图。”句意：我不得不改变我对他们能力和潜力的态度。故选 B。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。pride 意为“自豪；骄傲；自尊心”；culture 意为“文化”；fortune 意为“幸运”；relationship 意为“关系”。句意：我开始做任何我能做的事情来帮助他们建立一点自豪感。故选 A。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。leaders 意为“领导”；partners 意为“伙伴”；winners 意为“获胜者”；learners 意为“学习者。”根据后文 Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed

\_\_\_\_\_ them 以及文中最后一句提示可知，作者开始像获胜者对待他们。故选 C。

12. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。rewards 意为“报酬”；vacations 意为“假期”；health 意为“健康”；honor 意为“荣誉。”根据 That summer 可知，当其它队队员享受着他们假期的时候。故选 B。

13. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。risked 意为“冒险”；missed 意为“错过”；considered 意为“考虑”；practiced 意为“练习”。根据上文 The old team had no coach, and they didn't even the game.提示可得出答案。这里 practice to 指练习传球和踢球。故选 D。

14. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。defeat 意为“打败”；decline 意为“跌落”；accident 意为“事故”；mistake 意为“错误”。根据上文 but to my disappointment we were defeated 提示可得出答案。在春季训练赛场遭受失败之后。故选 A。

15. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。relax 意为“放松”；improve 意为“提高，改善”；expand 意为“扩大”；defend 意为“防御”。根据前句 we won our first game and our second 可知，我们继续在提高。故选 B。

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查名词辨析。shame 意为“羞愧”；burden 意为“负担”；victory 意为“胜利”；favor 意为“赞成”。该句句意：即使我们输掉比赛，我们感觉它会是一场胜利。故选 C。

17. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。chances 意为“机会”；thrills 意为“激动”；concerns 意为“关心”；offers 意为“提供”。根据前句 My boys beat the best team in Georgia 可知，是作者一生中最激动人心的一次！故选 B。

18. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查动词辨析。surprise 意为“惊讶”；serve 意为“服务”；interest 意为“兴趣”；affect 意为“影响”。从这次经历，我意识到领袖的态度如何能够呈现给队里的每个成员。故选 D。

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。encouraged 意为“鼓励”；observed 意为“观察”；protected 意为“保护”；impressed 意为“印象”。根据 I pushed 可知，作者在推动和鼓励他们。故选 A。

20. 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词辨析及上下文语境。honestly 意为“诚实地”；individually 意为“个别地”；calmly 意为“镇静地”；differently 意为“不同地”。根据后句 and they built themselves into winners. 可知，我帮助他们以不同的方式看待自己。故选 D。

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文为应用文。主要介绍 Bill Gates 本年度所读过的 4 本书。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。由第一段第一句最后部分“most of which are focused on business and the economy”的可知，本文中所提到的书籍是关于经贸的。故选 B。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。由 Business Adventures 下的第一段中“labeling it the best business book he has ever read”可知他给这本书贴上了“我所读过的最好的商业小说”的标签，故他最称赞的是 Business Adventures。故选 C。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。由 Capital in the Twenty-First Century 下的第一段最后一句“Gates also got to sit down with Piketty himself after reading the non-fiction work to discuss the topic”可知盖茨是与这本书的作者 Piketty 有过探讨，故选 A。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。由 How Asia Works 下的第一段可知，本书探讨的内容是亚洲国家的经济是如何快速增长的，D 项符合。故选 D。

B

【试题分析】本文为说明文。文章介绍了中国古代皇家是如何庆祝春节的。包括穿着打扮、用餐礼节、祭祀环节、娱乐活动等。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。文章从各个方面介绍了古代皇家是如何庆祝春节的。故选 A。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“The whole garment in bright colors symbolizes auspiciousness and a prosperous nation.”可知，皇帝为了国家繁荣昌盛而穿的艳丽。故选 C。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“Until the late Qing Dynasty, the Guangxu Emperor changed the dumpling eating location to the Hall of Mental Cultivation (Yangxin Dian)”可知，晚清时更换了位置，并非整个清朝都在昭仁殿吃饺子，故 A 项错误。根据第四段第三句“The feasts were held strictly in accordance with etiquette”可知，B 项正确；根据第五段第一句“so a midnight snack would be prepared for the emperor”可知，C 项正确；根据第五段倒数第二句“Then the emperor would drink Tusu wine, specially made for the Spring Festival, meant to get rid of plague and strengthen the body for the new year.”可知，D 项正确。故选 A。

D

【试题分析】本文为一篇说明文。人们一开始认为狗的面部表情由自身的情绪来定，后来研究发现狗在有人关注的情况下面部表情更丰富，独自的时候面部表情较少。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。第二段句意：长期以来，人们一直认为动物的面部表情是不自觉的，依赖于情绪状态，而不是一种交流方式。这句话的意思是动物的面部表情跟自身的情绪有关，而不是寻求关注。故选 B。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。该题可定位到第四段“We can now be confident that the production of facial expressions made by dogs are dependent on the attention state of their audience and are not just a result of dogs being excited.”，从该句可知，狗做面部表情依赖于观众的关注状态，而不仅仅是狗兴奋的表现。所以可以推测当人类没有关注到狗的时候，狗的面部表情就没有那么多了。A 项意为“放弃”；B 项意为“振奋起来”；C 项意为“剥夺”；D 项意为“利用”。故选 A

3. 【答案】B



【解析】推理判断题。从第六段“The findings appear to support evidence dogs are sensitive to humans’ attention and that expressions are potentially active attempts to communicate, not simple emotional displays.”和第七段最后一句“Dr. Kaminski said it is possible that dogs’ expressions have evolved as they were domesticated.”可看出，Dr Kaminski 的研究结果打破了第二段中人们长久的认知，狗在家养的过程中，面部表情也在进化，变成了一种交流的方式(博关注)。故选 B。

#### 四、短文改错(本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分)

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。讲述了作者学习英语已经 7 年了，跟英语已经是朋友了，最初是为了考上好大学，而后来发现学习英语可以更好地传播中国传统文化和了解世界，所以决定一生都要学习英语。

1. 【参考答案】That → It

【解析】考查强调句。强调句的固定句型 It is/was + 被强调部分 + that + 其他。故 That 改为 It。

2. 【参考答案】在 key 前加 a

【解析】考查冠词。university 为可数名词单数形式，根据文章，这里表示一所好大学。且 key 首字母的发音为辅音音素。故在 key 前加 a。

3. 【参考答案】was → am

【解析】考查动词的时态。根据句中的时间标志词 now，所以 be 动词应该用一般现在时。故 was 改为 am。

4. 【参考答案】去掉 because of 中的 of

【解析】考查介词。because of 后面跟单个单词或者短语，而 because 后面跟句子；分析 it is the most wide spoken language in the world. 为一个句子，所以不能用 because of。故去掉 because of 中的 of。

5. 【参考答案】wide → widely

【解析】考查副词。spoken“口头的”，是形容词，所以需要副词修饰。故 wide 改为 widely。

6. 【参考答案】thinking → think

【解析】考查非谓语动词。used to do sth. 固定短语，“过去常常做”可知，to 后面需要接动词原形。故将 thinking 改为 think。

7. 【参考答案】Unfortunately → Fortunately

【解析】考查副词。根据下文“I found a way out”，可知这是幸运地。故 Unfortunately 改为 Fortunately。



8. 【参考答案】 progresses → progress

【解析】考查名词。progress 为不可数名词，没有复数形式。故 progresses 改为 progress。

9. 【参考答案】 go → goes

【解析】考查主谓一致。the old saying 为句子的主语，是单数，而且时态是一般现在时，所以需要 go 的第三人称单数形式。故 go 改为 goes。

10. 【参考答案】 whether → that

【解析】考查同位语从句。由 that 引导的同位语从句，that 只起连接作用，不做任何成分，无含义，不能省略。根据句意，毫无疑问，毕业后我会继续学习英语。故 whether 改为 that。

## 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

(1) 要求以李夏的身份给美国留学生 Sharon 写信，表达自己愿意帮助她学习普通话，并给出胜任理由和学习建议；

(2) 信件第一段表明写信目的；第二段阐述自己能胜任的理由；第三段给出学习普通话的建议；第四段盼回信结尾。

答案要求：

(1) 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】

Hi Sharon,

This is Li Xia. I learned from your post that you want to improve your Mandarin. I am quite interested in it. I think I'm fit for it.

As a student, I have been learning Mandarin for many years. In addition, I am Chinese, which means Mandarin is a must for me to communicate with others in my daily life.

Learning Mandarin takes time, so if you want to learn it well, you should spend much time practicing Mandarin every day. Besides, you can also read some books in Chinese, see some Chinese films and listen to some Chinese radio program. I'm eager to improve my English. We

can contact each other by video chat every night for half an hour in English and half an hour in Chinese.

Hope for your early reply!

Your sincerely

Li Xia

## 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

### 【试题分析】

1. 本题为听力课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生听力能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教材目标、教学过程等环节。

### 【参考答案】

#### 1. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective: Students can grasp the main idea of the passage and get some specific information about the Louvre.

Ability objective: Students can use listening strategies like extensive listening and intensive listening to understand the passage.

Emotional objective: Students can be more interested in some cultural relics or art treasures and improve their cultural consciousness.

#### 2. Pre-listening

Shows a picture of an art museum and students guess where and what it is. After some guesses, the teacher announces the answer.

【设计意图】教师展示与本课主题相关的图片，能够让学生在听力活动之前知晓文章主题。

#### 3. While-listening

##### (1) Extensive listening

Students listen to the tape for the first time and find out the timeline of the revolution of the Louvre so that they can get the main idea of the listening material.

1190-1350-1515-1973

(2) Intensive listening

Students listen to the tape for the second time, then answer the following questions:

- ① What is the first building of the Louvre? When?
- ② What the function of the moat? Is it a building that the Louvre has been?
- ③ What did French kings and queens use the Louvre for?
- ④ What is the best known painting in the museum today?

After answering these questions, check the answer by listening again.

【设计意图】听中环节的精听和泛听可以培养学生获取关键信息的能力，以及分析材料的能力。

4. Post-listening

Discussion

The teacher puts forward some questions: What do you think is the most valuable thing for an art museum? An art treasure or cultural deposits? Why? Students firstly discuss within groups, then each group expresses their idea about the questions. Others and the teacher will choose the most typical ideas and present on the blackboard.

【设计意图】通过提出问题，学生进行自由表达，能够锻炼学生发散性的思维和辩证思考的能力以及口语能力。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

1. 案例 1 合理，教师在学习了词汇之后设计了讨论和调查两个活动，很好地体现了词汇教学的循序渐进原则，让学生用语言来做事情，达到学以致用用的目的，而且该任务设计贴近学生生活，保证了学生高涨的参与热情。

2. 案例 2 中略有不合理。教师在词汇教学中有意识地创设情境，展开学生联想。但是情境创设中，没有将 sour 这一重要词汇联想出来，教师只好自己补充到黑板上，原因在于情境创设中的苹果又大又红，学生很难联想到 sour，如果选择青色的苹果也许学生更容易联想到 sour，sweet 等描述感觉的形容词。