

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题（八）

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. It is believed that _____ knowledge of English is important for people who deal with foreign trade.

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

2. Sales director is a position _____ communication ability is just as important as sale skills.

- A. which
C. when
B. that
D. where

3. Parents in China spend _____ it takes to give their kids an edge, but sometimes they just blindly follow a trend and over-schedule their children.

- A. whatever
C. however
B. whichever
D. whenever

4. _____ he once felt like giving up, he now has the determination to push further and keep on going.

- A. Where
C. In case
B. As
D. Now that

5. Thinking of his cousin, who was killed in the traffic accident, _____.

- A. his heart sank
C. tears came to his eyes
B. he was in deep sorrow
D. we found him in tears

6. —How was the televised debate last night?

—Super! Seldom _____ so much media attention.

- A. a debate attracted
C. a debate did attract
B. did a debate attract
D. attracted a debate

7. Jack is a great talker. It's high time that he _____ something instead of just talking.
- A. does
B. did
C. has done
D. was doing
8. Yesterday the firemen _____ the ground carefully, but were not able to find any _____ glass.
- A. examined; breaking
B. cared; broken
C. examined; broken
D. cared; breaking
9. The little child stared at the _____ snake, letting out a _____ scream.
- A. frightening; frightened
B. frightened; frightening
C. frightened; frightened
D. frightening; frightening
10. Kate heard a man's voice in the background, but she couldn't _____ what he was saying.
- A. set aside
B. take back
C. make out
D. keep off
11. The musician along with his band members _____ ten performances in the last three months.
- A. gives
B. has given
C. have given
D. give
12. Nowadays the _____ for travelling is shifted from shopping to food and scenery.
- A. priority
B. potential
C. proportion
D. pension
13. Fortunately, Tony jumped back _____ to prevent himself from being hit by the taxi, which was running at a great speed.
- A. in turn
B. in return
C. in time
D. in relief
14. —David, it is Frank. Do you have a few minutes? I need to see you.
—_____. But I hope "a few minutes" doesn't turn into an hour.
- A. I'm afraid not
B. It doesn't matter
C. I don't think so
D. I guess so

15. Which of the following activities may be more appropriate to help students practice a new structure immediately after the presentation in class?

- A. Role play
B. Group discussion
C. Pattern drill
D. Written homework

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

You might hear people speak of languages as living or as dead. While we can't think of language as plants or ___1___ that possess life apart from the people who speak it, we can observe in speech the process of change that characterizes the life of living things. When a language ___2___ changing, we call it a dead language. Take Classical Latin ___3___ an example. It has not changed for almost two thousand years. T___4___, it is a dead language. On the other hand, English, like other languages, is in constant growth and ___5___ (衰退). Vocabulary of a language is the best example to demonstrate the process of constant changes.

For example, m___6___ of the vocabulary of Old English has been lost, ___7___ new words have been developed and added. Even existing words may change in the meaning. Changes can also o___8___ in the pronunciation and the ___9___ (语法的) form of a language. Thus, the language used one thousand years ago can be unintelligible to those who are ___10___ its modern form.

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Pre-school children who spend time together take on one another's personalities, a new research has found. The study shows that environment plays a key role in shaping people's personalities. While genetics still forms the central part of the human psyche, the research finds that personality traits are "contagious" among children. "Our finding flies in the face of common assumptions that personality can't be changed," said Dr. Jennifer Neal co-author of the study.

The researchers studied the personalities and social networks of two pre-school classes for a full school year. One of the classes was a set of three-year-olds, and the other a set of four-year-olds. Children whose friends were hard-working or outgoing gradually took on these personality traits over time. Psychology expert Dr. Emily Dublin said kids are having a far bigger

effect on each other than people may realize.

The new study is not the first to explore the contagious effects of personality traits. A 2015 psychology study found that rudeness at work can be contagious as it travels from person to person “like a disease”. The study found that seeing a boss being rude to an employee was enough to cause people to be rude to those around them.

The researchers questioned 6, 000 people on the social “climate” in their workplaces, which included offices, hotels and restaurants. They found 75 percent of those who took part said they had been treated rudely at least once in the past year.

And the study also suggests that merely seeing other people being subjected to rudeness made it more likely that a person would treat their colleagues in the same way. Rudeness could include leaving someone off an invite to a company event, sending unkind emails, finding fault with others or failing to give praise.

Dr. Torkelson believes companies need to be more aware of the harm that rudeness in the workplace can do as it can damage the working environment. She said better training could help to fight against the problem.

1. What does the underlined part “flies in the face of” in Paragraph 1 mean _____?

- A. Leads to.
- B. Results from.
- C. Goes against.
- D. Agrees with.

2. Which of the following is considered rude at the workplace?

- A. Ignoring the faults of co-workers.
- B. Not sending emails to workmates.
- C. Seeking praise from colleagues and bosses.
- D. Not inviting a colleague to a company party.

3. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. One’s personality is hard to change.
- B. One’s personality is shaped by genes.
- C. One’s personality traits can spread to others.
- D. One’s personality traits can change overnight.

B

Peek-a-boo is a game played over the world, crossing language and cultural barriers. Why is it so universal? Babies don't learn by reading books, and they don't know that many people, so the surprising durability and cultural universality of Peek-a-boo is perhaps a clue that it taps into something fundamental in their minds. Then game can help show us the foundations on which adult human thought is built.

Peek-a-boo uses the fundamental structure of all good jokes — surprise, balanced with expectation. Researchers showed this in tests involving a group of six-, seven- and eight-month-olds. Most of the time, the Peek-a-boo game proceeded normally. But sometimes the adult hid and reappeared as a different adult, or hid and reappear in a different location. On these “trick trials”, the babies smiled and laughed less, even though the outcome was more surprising. What's more, the difference between their enjoyment of normal Peek-a-boo and trick Peek-a-boo increased with age (with the eight-month-olds enjoying the trick trials least). The researchers interpret that the game relies on being able to predict the outcome. As the babies get older, their prediction gets stronger, so the gap with what actually happens get larger — they find it less and less funny.

The secret to the enduring popularity of Peek-a-boo is that it isn't actually a single game. As the baby gets older, their parents adapt the game to the babies' new abilities, allowing both adult and infant to enjoy a similar game but done in different ways. The earliest version of Peek-a-boo is simple looming, where the parents announce they are coming with their voice before bringing their face into close focus for the baby. As the baby gets older, they can enjoy the adult hiding and appearing, but after a year or so they can graduate to take control by hiding and reappear themselves.

In this way Peek-a-boo can keep giving, allowing a perfect balance of what a developing baby knows about the world, what they are able to control and what they are still surprised by. Thankfully, we adults enjoy their laughter so much that the repetition does nothing to stop us enjoying endless rounds of the game ourselves.

1. Based on the experiments involving babies, if an adult hides and reappears as a different adult, eight-month-olds babies may _____.

- A. hide and reappear themselves
- B. enjoy the game more
- C. become more surprising
- D. smile and laugh less
2. This passage is written in the way of _____.
- A. introduction and narration
- B. comparison and contrast
- C. introduction and analysis
- D. cause and effect
3. It can be inferred from the passage that peek-a-boo is so universal because _____.
- A. it is actually a single game
- B. it's a powerful learning tool
- C. adults enjoy babies' laughter
- D. it's beyond babies' expectation

C

Preparing Cities for Robot Cars

The possibility of self-driving robot cars has often seemed like a futurist's dream, years away from materializing in the real world. Well, the future is apparently now. The California Department of Motor Vehicles began giving permits in April for companies to test truly self-driving cars on public roads. The state also cleared the way for companies to sell or rent out self-driving cars, and for companies to operate driver-less taxi services. California, it should be noted, isn't leading the way here. Companies have been testing their vehicles in cities across the country. It's hard to predict when driver-less cars will be everywhere on our roads. But however long it takes, the technology has the potential to change our transportation systems and our cities, for better or for worse, depending on how the transformation is regulated.

While much of the debate so far has been focused on the safety of driver-less cars (and rightfully so), policymakers also should be talking about how self-driving vehicles can help reduce traffic jams, cut emissions and offer more convenient, affordable mobility options. The arrival of

driver-less vehicles is a chance to make sure that those vehicles are environmentally friendly and more shared.

Do we want to copy—or even worsen—the traffic of today with driver-less cars? Imagine a future where most adults own individual self-driving vehicles. They tolerate long, slow journeys to and from work on packed highways because they can work, entertain themselves or sleep on the ride, which encourages urban spread. They take their driver-less car to an appointment and set the empty vehicle to circle the building to avoid paying for parking. Instead of walking a few blocks to pick up a child or the dry cleaning, they send the self-driving minibus. The convenience even leads fewer people to take public transport—an unwelcome side effect researchers have already found in ride-hailing services.

A study from the University of California at Davis suggested that replacing petrol-powered private cars worldwide with electric, self-driving and shared systems could reduce carbon emissions from transportation 80% and cut the cost of transportation infrastructure and operations 40% by 2050. Fewer emissions and cheaper travel sound pretty appealing. The first commercially available driver-less cars will almost certainly be **fielded** by ride-hailing services, considering the cost of self-driving technology as well as liability and maintenance issues. But driver-less car ownership could increase as the prices drop and more people become comfortable with the technology.

Policymakers should start thinking now about how to make sure the appearance of driver-less vehicles doesn't extend the worst aspects of the car-controlled transportation system we have today. The coming technological advancement presents a chance for cities and states to develop transportation systems designed to move more people, and more afford-ably. The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it.

1. According to the author, attention should be paid to how driver-less cars can _____.
 - A. help deal with transportation-related problems
 - B. provide better services to customers
 - C. cause damage to our environment
 - D. make some people lose jobs
2. As for driver-less cars, what is the author's major concern?

- A. Safety. B. Side effects. C. Affordability. D. Management.

3. What does the underlined word “fielded” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

- A. Employed. B. Replaced. C. Shared. D. Reduced.

4. What is the author’s attitude to the future of self-driving cars?

- A. Doubtful. B. Positive. C. Disapproving. D. Sympathetic.

四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

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(∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1) 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2) 只允许修改 10 处，多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

On Sunday we woke up early and had a nice breakfast. We then headed to a church which I also met with some of my other relative. I tried to catch up what was going on in their lives and work out how we could spend more time together. My father take us to a nice restaurant for a wonderful lunch. Spend time with my family is very important to me and also to themselves. My father spends a plenty of time working outside. Whenever he is at holiday, we make it much special and we play happily. I am really gratefully to my family.

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

当好一名教师不容易，面对当下学生不断涌现的新问题如学生斗殴轻生，甚至弑师事件。教师既要教书又要育人，请以“*How to help students grow up healthily*”为主题谈谈你的观点。

要求：观点清晰，立意深刻，内容充实，行文连贯。词数 120 左右。

How to help students grow up healthily?

Recently, there are increasing serious problems in our students, such as fighting committing suicide or even killing teachers.

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：

Have you ever watched a Cantonese Opera?

This is a very old kind of entertainment. It came from Foshan more than 700 years ago. The musicians perform with both traditional and western instruments. The actors wear special costumes, hairstyles and make-up. They use a kind of singing instead of speaking. And all their actions have a meaning. For example, when an actor swings his ponytail, it means that he is sad. You can watch Cantonese opera in many places in Hong Kong.

【问题】

1. 请针对教学内容确定教学内容。
2. 请针对教学内容确定教学目标。
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. 写出至少 5 条鼓励学生传播和学习传统文化的建议。（可用中文）

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

教学材料：

Anne's best friend

Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feeling and thoughts? Or are you afraid of your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are going through? Anne Frank wanted the first kind. She made her diary her best friend.

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the Netherlands during World War II. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by German Nazis. They hid away for twenty-five months before they were discovered. During that time the only true friends was her diary. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts as most people do. But I want this diary itself to be my best friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty. Now read how she felt after being in the hiding place since July 1942.

Thursday 15th June 1944

Dear Kitty,

I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. I can well remember that there was a time when a

deep blue sky, the songs of the bird, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That's changed since I came here.

...for example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open the window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs when at dusk when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face....

...Sadly...I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains hanging before very dusty windows. It's no pleasure looking at nature through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

Yours,

Anne

教学过程:

Step 1 Pre-reading

Show students four pictures and let students guess the topic of the passage.

T: Look at these pictures, who are they?

S: ...

T: What is the topic of the passage?

S: ...

T: Yes, friendship! Let's learn the "non-diary part" first.

【设计意图】通过图片启发学生预测本节课的主题，激发学生的学习兴趣。

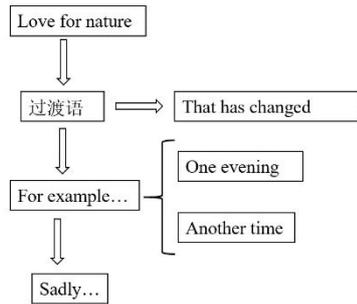
Step 2 While-reading

1. Skimming

Activity 1

...

Activity 2 Read the diary part and get the main idea



【设计意图】学生通过结构图的形式了解文章大意。

2. Scanning (diary part)

Activity 1 Read the first paragraph and answer the question

T: Please read the first paragraph and answer the question.

S: ...

T: How did Anne feel about nature before she and her family away?

【设计意图】阅读第一段了解安妮之前的心情。

Activity 2 Read the second paragraph and draw pictures

T: Please read the second paragraph and you may form two pictures in your idea.

So please draw two pictures in the process of reading.

S: ...

【设计意图】阅读第二段将脑海中形成的画面画下来，进一步理解主人公的心情。

Activity 3

...

3. Intensive reading

List the words about Anne's feelings.

List the words about nature.

【设计意图】列举文中重点词汇，将语言知识的学习与语篇学习结合起来。

Step 3 Post-reading

Activity 1 Watch the video

Students watch a video clip of Schindler's List, and they can talk about their feelings.

【设计意图】通过电影片段了解二战时间集中营的悲惨，激发学生爱好和平的情感。

Activity 2

...

Step 4 Summary (略)

Step 5 Homework

Write an essay about weather using the words we have learned today.

以下各题可用英语或汉语作答，答案均完整地写在答题卡上。

- (1) 请指出该教师在教学资源使用方面的优点。(3分)
- (2) 请写出 Step 2 While-reading Activity 2 环节的优点(至少2个)。(4分)
- (3) 请写出 Step 5 Homework 环节的优缺点(至少各1个)。(3分)

2020 年中学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（八）

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：人们相信掌握英语知识对从事对外贸易的人来说是很重要的。have a good knowledge 是固定搭配，knowledge 前要加 a。故选 A。

2. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：销售经理是一个交流能力和销售技巧同样重要的职位。这是一个限制性定语从句，先行词是 a position，后面的定语从句 communication ability is just as important as sales skills 句子结构很完整，故使用关系副词来引导。When 的先行词通常都是指时间的名词。本句中的 where 是指抽象地点。故选 D。

3. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查宾语从句。句意：中国的父母花尽一切努力给孩子增加优势，但有时候他们只是盲目的追随这种趋势过度安排。Spend 后缺少宾语从句，从句中 takes 后面缺少宾语，用 whatever 引导，相当于 anything that, whichever 无论哪个，表示在一定范围中选择，however 无论怎样；whenever 无论何时，不能引导宾语从句。故选 A。

4. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查状语从句。曾经让他感到想放弃的地方，现在他决心继续前进，A 那里：B 尽管，当，因为，随着；C 以防；D 既然。where 表示地点，引导地点状语从句，as 因为，当……时候，和……一样，尽管；in case 以防；万一，now that 既然，表原因，这里指让他感到想放弃的地方，故选 A。

5. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：想起在交通事故中死去的表亲，他处于深深的悲伤之中。分词做状语时，分词的逻辑主语必须是句子的主语。本题的 thinking 说明后面的主语是人，故选 B。

6. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：——昨晚的电视辩论怎么样？——超级！很少有媒体如此关注。因为 rarely 是具有否定意义的副词放在句首后面的成分要作倒装。

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：杰克是个很健谈的人。该是他做点什么而不是光说不做的时候了。it is high time that 后加从句，从句谓语动词用 should+动词原形或者过去式，故选 B。

8. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查时态和非谓语动词。句意：昨天消防队员仔细检查了地面，但是没有发现任何碎玻璃。第一个空用 examine 表示检查；第二个空是分词作定语，强调完成，应选择 broken。故选 C。

9. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：小孩盯着那条可怕的蛇，发出一声惊恐的尖叫。第一空修饰 snake，应使用现在分词做表语，意为“令人害怕的蛇”；第二空修饰 scream，scream 是小孩发出来的，应使用过去分词做表语，意为“惊恐的尖叫”。故选 A。

10. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：凯特听到背景中有一个男人的声音，但她听不清他在说什么。A. set aside 存储，留出；B. take back 收回，拿回；C. make out 辨认出，理解，了解；D. keep off (使) 避开。根据 but 可推知，凯特应该是听不清。故选 C。

11. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查主谓一致。句意：在过去的三个月里，这名音乐家与他的乐队成员已经完成了十场演出。由“in the last three months”可知，这句话的时态为现在完成时，故排除 AD 选项。本句主语为 the musician，为第三人称单数形式，句中的“along with his band members”是附加成分，故谓语动词要用第三人称单数形式。故选 B。

12. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：当今，旅行的重点从购物转变成了品尝美食和欣赏风景。A. priority 优先；优先权；B. potential 潜在的，可能的；C. proportion 比例，占比；D. pension 退休金，抚恤金。故选 A。

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：幸运的是，Tony 及时跳回来避免了被高速运行的出租车撞倒。in time 及时；in turn 依次，轮流地；in return 作为报答反过来；in relief 显著地，如释重负；故选 C。

14. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：David，我是 Frank，你有几分钟的时间吗？我需要见你。我想可以吧。但是我希望几分钟不要变成一个小时。I'm afraid not 恐怕不行；It doesn't matter 没关系，不要紧；I don't think so 我不这样认为；I guess so 我想可以吧。故选 D。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】考查语法教学。题干：下列哪个活动更适合帮助学生在学后立即练习新的语法结构。A 项“角色扮演”；B 项“小组讨论”；C 项“句型练习”；D 项“书写作业”。由此可以看出，句型练习更适合新知识呈现后的语法教学模块的练习部分，A、B 两项可以放在语言运用部分。故选 C。

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文为说明文。文章主要通过古典拉丁语、古英语等示例来说明，语言可分为死语言和活语言。

1. 【参考答案】animals

【解析】考查名词及上下文语境。句意：虽然我们不能把语言看作是植物或者拥有生命的_____，但我们可以在语言中观察到生命的电荷过程。该空与前文的 plants 构成平行结构，前面是 plants，后文是 animals。故填入 animals。

2. 【参考答案】stops/ceases

【解析】考查动词及上下文语境。句意：当一种语言_____发生变化时，我们称之为死语言。根据后文的 a dead language，可知这里应该是停止发生变化，注意第三人称单数。故填入 stops/ceases。

3. 【参考答案】as

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：“以古典拉丁语为例。”take...as an example 是固定短语，意为“以……为例”。故填入 as。

4. 【参考答案】Therefore/Thus

【解析】考查上下文语境及副词。句意：_____，它是一种死语言。前文的 it has not changed for almost two thousand years 与后文的 it is a dead language 是因果关系。故填入 Therefore/Thus。

5. 【参考答案】decline/decay

【解析】考查名词及上下文语境。句意：另一方面，英语和其他语言一样，也在不断地

增长和衰退。与“衰退”相对应的名词为 decline 或 decay。故填入 decline/decay。

6. 【参考答案】 most

【解析】考查固定搭配及上下文语境。句意：例如，旧英语的大部分词汇已经丢失了。根据上文的 Vocabulary of a language is the best example to demonstrate the process of constant changes 和 For example 不难推测此处应该是大部分的古英语词汇。most of 为固定短语，意为“大多数”。故填入 most。

7. 【参考答案】 but

【解析】考查连词及上下文语境。句意：但新词已经发展和增加。甚至现存的词也可能在意义上发生变化。根据上文的 most of the vocabulary of Old English has been lost 与下文的新词 new words have been developed and added 可知，前后表达的相反的意义，因此前后表转折关系。故填入 but。

8. 【参考答案】 occur

【解析】考查动词及上下文语境。句意：语言的发音和语法形式也会发生变化。此处表示“发生”，且首字母为“o”，可推测出该空为 occur。故填入 occur。

9. 【参考答案】 grammatical

【解析】考查形容词及上下文语境。句意：语言的发音和语法形式也会发生变化。“语法的”相应的形容词为 grammatical。故填入 grammatical。

10. 【参考答案】 taking/in

【解析】考查上下文语境。句意：因此，一千年前使用的语言对于那些现代人来说是无法理解的。因此此处意为“采用……的方式”，应填 taking/in，另外注意进行时的使用。故填入 taking/in。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文为说明文。主要讲述了性格的形成，提出虽然基因形成性格的核心部分，但是环境影响作用很大。

1. 【答案】 C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段的实验，验证了孩子的性格是可以被影响的，这与大众普遍认为的性格不可改变相悖，故选 C。

2. 【答案】 D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句 Rudeness could include leaving someone off an invite to a company event, sending unkind emails, finding fault with others or failing to give praise.可知 D 为不礼貌的行为，故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。文章第一段最后一句 Our finding flies in the face of common assumptions that personality can't be changed 提到性格可以改变，且第二段通过实验验证这一说法，故 A 错误；第一段 The study shows that environment plays a key role in shaping people's personalities. While genetics still forms the central part of the human psyche (心理), the research finds that personality traits (特征) are "contagious" (传染的) among children.提到尽管基因形成了人类心理的中心部分，但是环境影响也很大，人与人之间的性格是可以相互传染的，故 B 错误、C 正确；文章提到性格是相互影响的，但不是一夜改变的，D 错误。故选 C。

B

【试题分析】本文为说明文。主要介绍了 peek-a-boo 这样一款游戏，它的基本结构以及它经久不衰的秘密。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。在题干中找到关键词 eight-month-old babies 定位到原文第二段第二句话 Researchers showed this in tests involving a group of six-, seven- and eight-month-olds.以及后面的 the babies smiled and laughed less, even though the outcome was more surprising. 故选 D。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。本题考查文章的逻辑顺序写作风格。A 为“介绍和陈述”，B 为“比较与对比”，C 为“介绍与分析”，D 为“因果”。本文最开始提出 Why is it so universal?，直到下文对游戏的介绍以及倒数第二段第一句话 The secret to the enduring popularity of Peek-a-boo is that it isn't actually a single game.和最后一段都是在回答为何 Peek-a-boo 如此广受欢迎，因此可判定本文为因果关系，故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章内容判定为何 Peek-a-boo 这么流行，回到原文最后一段最后一句 Thankfully, we adults enjoy their laughter so much that the repetition does nothing to

stop us enjoying endless rounds of the game ourselves., 由此句可以推断, 故选 C。

C

【试题分析】这一篇科普类议论文, 主要谈论在城市里推广无人驾驶汽车会面临哪些问题以及该作何准备。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。题干中的 attention should be paid to 可被定位到第二段第一句 much of the debate so far has been focused on the safety of driver-less cars 中, 可知人们关注的是无人汽车的安全问题, 另外在下文中提到的减少交通拥堵、减少尾气排放以及提供更加便捷的经济的选择都是“与交通相关的问题”, 故选 A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段 But however long it takes, the technology has the potential to change our transportation systems and our cities, for better or for worse, depending on how the transformation is regulated 可知, 技术对于交通系统和城市的改变是更好还是更差取决于这种转换如何被管理。regulate 管理, 是 manage 的同义词, 故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。employ 使用; replace 代替; share 分享; reduce 减少。本词所在句子的后一句的 but 说明前后是转折关系, 通过理解后一句来倒推前一句的意思。“随着价格的降低, 无人驾驶汽车的个人占有率会越来越高。”所以可以推断前一句的意思是“第一批商用的无人驾驶汽车将会首先被叫车服务公司所使用。”故选 A。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】观点态度题。doubtful 怀疑的; positive 积极的; disapproving 不赞成的; sympathetic 同情的。文章最后一句话 The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it (未来的汽车即将到来, 我们得为之做好计划) 说明未来无人驾驶汽车是不可阻挡的趋势, 所以作者是积极的态度, 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。讲述了作者一家在周末时的欢聚时光。

1. 【参考答案】which → where

【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子可知, church 为先行词, 表地点, 定语从句 I also met with some of my other relative. 句子主谓宾成分齐全, 所以应该由关系副词引导定语从句。故 which 改为 where

2. 【参考答案】relative →relatives

【解析】考查名词。other 必须修饰可数名词的复数形式。故 relative 改为 relatives。

3. 【参考答案】在 up 后加 with

【解析】考查介词。catch up with 固定短语，“了解，赶上”，所以必须加上 with。故在 up 后加 with。

4. 【参考答案】take →took

【解析】考查时态。分析文章可知，作者描述的是上周末的事情，所以应该用一般过去时。故 take 改为 took。

5. 【参考答案】Spend →Spending

【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知，is 为句子谓语动词，Spend time with my family 是句子的主语，但动词 Spend 不能做主语，所以应该用 Spending 动名词形式做主语。故 Spend 改为 Spending。

6. 【参考答案】themselves →them

【解析】考查代词。分析句子可知，to me 表示“对我”，所以“对他们”应该用 to them。故 themselves 改为 them。

7. 【参考答案】去掉 plenty of 前的 a

【解析】考查冠词。plenty of, 固定短语，“很大，大量”。故去掉 plenty of 前的 a。

8. 【参考答案】at →on

【解析】考查介词。on holiday 固定短语，“休假”，故 at 改为 on。

9. 【参考答案】much →more

【解析】考查形容词。根据上文可知，父亲常年在外工作，很少回家。所以他回家休假，我们就想把假期过得更加特别一点；这里是省略了被比较的部分“than usual”。故 much 改为 more。

10. 【参考答案】gratefully →grateful

【解析】考查形容词。am 为系动词，这里应该用形容词做表语。故 gratefully 改为 grateful。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

(1) 文章要针对当下学生不断涌现的新问题，谈谈作为教师应该怎么帮助学生健康成长，文体为议论文；

(2) 文章第一段表明自己针对目前涌现出的问题的立场和基本观点，即教师应更多的关注学生的心理发展和道德教育；第二段和第三段分层阐述教师具体可以怎么做；

(3) 本文需用到第三人称，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】

How to help students grow up healthily?

Recently, there are increasing serious problems in students, such as fighting, committing suicide or even killing teachers. I hold that teachers should pay more attention to students' psychological and moral education instead of only being aware of their academic performance.

For one thing, students are interested in many things or activities, and they need teachers to pay attention to their hobbies and interests of all aspects so that students can develop in a comprehensive and healthy manner. Teachers are supposed to encourage students to pursue it, and cannot curb students' hobbies, thus allowing students to develop in an all-round way.

For another thing, teachers should cultivate students' positive psychological qualities. This means teachers are encouraged to pay attention to every student as much as possible, and teach students in accordance with their aptitude. As a result, teachers help students build confidence and they can grow up healthily in a loving atmosphere.

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. 教学设计包括教材分析、教学目标、教学过程等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching contents

The topic of this unit is traditional culture, and the teacher will teach students a passage about Cantonese Opera in this class. Students will learn words about the Cantonese Opera, and learn how to describe actors' costumes, hairstyles, make-up and some actions. To develop students' ability to read, this class also has some activities.

2. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective:

- (1) Students will be able to get to know something about the Cantonese Opera.

(2) Students will be able to get the detailed information through this lesson.

Ability objective: Students can improve their reading and writing abilities after this class.

Emotional objective: Students can be interested in the Cantonese opera and traditional culture.

3. While-reading

Activity1: skimming

Students are asked to read the passage quickly to get the main idea and fill in the blank on the blackboard: It's about _____.

Activity2: scanning

Students are encouraged to do some tasks in different forms.

A. Fill in the blank

1. This is a very old kind of _____.
2. The _____ perform with both traditional and western _____.
3. When an actor swings his _____, it means that he is sad.

B. Make sentences

1. Have you ever _____ a Cantonese opera?
2. Translate a sentence: Have you ever been to Beijing?

Activity3: careful reading

Students are invited to answer some questions.

1. How many years does the Cantonese opera have and when did it come from?
2. When they perform, what do the actors wear?
3. Where can you watch the Cantonese opera?

【设计意图】通过略读、扫读、精读的活动，锻炼学生的阅读技巧，加深学生对文章主旨和具体内容的理解。

4. (1) 鼓励学生学习并初步运用英语介绍中国传统节日和中华优秀传统文化（如京剧、文学、绘画、园林、武术、饮食文化等），具有传播中华优秀传统文化的意识。

(2) 采用多种教学方式方法，展示传统文化的魅力，激发学生的学习热情和学习兴趣。

(3) 利用丰富的教学资源，如图片、视频、互联网、课外读物等，拓展学生对传统文化的了解。

(4) 组织多种课内外活动，从多渠道加深学生对传统文化的理解。

(5) 各学科教师以及家长之间保持积极沟通，从多维度渗透传统文化，丰富学生对学习传统文化重要性的认识。

(开放性试题，言之有理即可)

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

(1) ①该教师将多媒体的使用与教学过程密切结合，提高了教学效率。该教师在授课过程中使用了视频、图片等形式，既丰富了教学内容和形式，又促进了学生的课堂学习。

②该教师在多媒体辅助英语课堂教学中充分发挥了主体性原则，充分发挥了教师的主导性和学生的主动性，教师设计了符合学生认知特点的教学过程，学生听过自我探究、小组讨论等方式积极地解决问题。

③该教师在教学过程中践行了媒体选择与组合的最优化原则，选用的图片、视频等教学手段起到了很好的教学效果。

(2) ①运用结构图有利于学生清晰的把握文章结构。本文文体为散文，其主题句比较难以把握，教师引导学生关注关键词和过渡语，能够清晰地把握文章结构，为下文的学习做铺垫。

②英语课程标准提倡加强学习策略提高，学会自主学习，阅读教学中应注意阅读策略的渗透，该部分为学生提供了新的阅读策略，有助于学生阅读水平的提高。

(3) ①通过写与天气有关的小短文可以将新学知识应用到写作中，提高学生的综合语言运用能力；

②作业应尽量避免机械性，教师除了写作之外，还可以为学生设置一个选择性的作业。