

2019年湖北省义务教育学校教师公开招聘考试-初中英语

一、单项选择题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的,请将其选出,并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

1. In the following four words. the underlined letters have the same sound EXCEPT

A. Paper B. safer C. flatter D race

2. These figures are not consistent___ the results obtained in previous experiments

A in B. to C.for D with

3. To our surprise, he speaks as if he ___on the sport.

A.were b.have been c.is d.was

4. A lot of friends advise him not to drink more wine_____ is good for his health

A. That B. than c.as d. but

5. Steven_____so much work that he couldn't really do it efficiently

D、 took on A. turned on B. brought on C. put on D. took on

6. All the desks and seats can be_____to the height of different children

A.suited B. fitted C. adjusted D. adapted

7. Which of the following writers does NOT belong to the Age of Enlightenment in England?

A. William Shakespeare B. Daniel Defoe C. William Blake D. Robert Burns

8. The rhetorical device employed in"Unhappiness always hits you when you are unprepared IS _____

A. Metaphor B. synecdoche C. personification D.iron

9. Which of the following pair of words are homophones?

A. knife; fork B. lily; flower C. uncle, nephew D. meat: meet

10. work in pairs and look at the two pictures very carefully. Student A should not look at Student B's picture and vice versa. Each one of you should describe your own picture to the other so that you can find out the differences between the two pictures. This activity is called

A. accuracy-focused activity

B. information-gap activity

C. decision-making activity

D. word-bingo activity

二、完形填空题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的,请将其选出

China has been drinking tea since 5,000 years ago. Britain,'s relationship with tea is much shorter, ___11___ tea enjoys pride of place as the UK's national drink. According to the UK Tea Council, British people drink a(n)___ 12___of three cups a day or a national total of 165 million cups every day.

With figures like ___13___it is no surprise that time spent taking tea affects the working day in Britain. A recent survey ___14___ that 24 minutes a day are lost in making, buying and drinking tea and coffee. That is, £400 a year is lost in working hours per employee, or 190 days over a lifetime. So ___15___employers be worried about this lost working time, or does the tea break make ___16___ in other ways?

One argument is that caffeine___17___ mental state: a drink of tea or coffee can make you active and focus on work.

Professor Rogers of the University of Bristol ___18___ After years of studying caffeine he sees nothing can prove that. "Workers would perform equally well if not drinking it at all," he says. "But if they're often drinking it and then go without, they'll feel___19___ and won't work well." Psychologist Cooper instead emphasizes the role tea breaks play in office life, and in ___20___ social relationships. "We need to make people more active and see other people. The tea break is one way of doing this," says Cooper. And Professor Rogers also points out the comfort effect of a hot drink: "We warm our hands on them on a cold day; they're comforting and play a big role in our everyday life. Whatever the caffeine's doing, I'd say these 24 minutes aren't wasted."

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------|--------------|
| 11. A and | B. but | C. or | D. therefore |
| 12. A. amount | B. average | C sum | D. kind |
| 13. A. this | B. that | C. these | D. those |
| 14. A. showed | B.illustrated | C. presumed | D. told |
| 15. A. can | B. may | C. should | D.would |
| 16. A. off | B.out | C.over | D. C. up |
| 17. A. improves | B. generates | C.dominates | D.worsens |
| 18. A. agrees | B.disagrees | C. relieved | D.excited |
| 19. A. tired | B.determining | C.governing | D.building. |

三 .阅读理解题 (一) 本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 2 分, 共 16 分

在每小题给出得四个备选项中只有一项符合题目要求的, 请将其选出, 并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂, 错涂, 多涂, 或不规范均不得分。

Passage 1

As is known to all ,Medicine comes in lots of different packages some in a tablet can make your headache go away. Others from a tube can prevent your cuts from becoming infected. But can medicine come packaged in chicken eggs?

A team of scientists from Scotland say "yes". They've engineered special chickens that lay eggs with disease-treating drugs inside. These eggs come from chickens that have been

engineered to produce certain drugs inside their egg whites.

These drugs are made of molecules called proteins. Animals make thousands of proteins — they're the main element in skin, hair, milk and meat. Since animals can make proteins easily, they're good candidates for making protein drugs. Researchers have already made cows, sheep and goats produce protein drugs in their milk. But chickens are cheaper to take care of, need less room, and grow faster than these other animals. A team of researchers changed chickens' DNA — the code that tells cells how to make proteins — so that the birds' cells made two protein drugs. One drug can treat skin cancer, and the other treats a nerve disease

The scientists changed the chickens' DNA so that the birds made these drugs only in their egg whites. This protects the chickens' bodies from the drugs' possible harmful effects and makes it easy for scientists to collect the drugs. The special chickens before they settle in drug companies' labs the birds don't make enough drugs to treat people yet. but one day it will come into our daily life.

21. Scientists choose chickens to make protein drugs for the following reasons EXCEPT

- A. chickens grow faster than other animals
- B. it's easier to change chickens' DNA
- C. it costs less to care for chickens
- D. chickens need less room

22. Why do scientists change chickens' DNA?

- A. Because drugs can not be collected.
- B. Because chickens can not make proteins
- C. Because drugs may bring harmful effects to chickens
- D. Because chickens can only make drugs in their egg whites

23. This passage is a piece of

- A. exposition
- B. description
- C. narration
- D. argumentation

24. What is the main topic discussed in this passage?

- A. Different packages of medicine.
- B. Drugs packaged in chicken eggs.
- C. Recent advances in medical technology.
- D. The benefits of changing chickens' DNA.

Passage2

A circle of close friends and strong family ties can increase a person's health more than exercise, losing weight or quitting cigarettes and alcohol, psychologists say. Sociable (好交际的) people seem to reap extra rewards from their relationships by feeling less stressed, taking better care of themselves and having less risky lifestyles than those who are more isolated. A review of studies into the impact of relationships on health found that people had a 50% better survival rate if they belonged to a wider social group, be it friends, neighbors, relatives or a mix of these. The striking impact of social connections on welfare has led researchers to call on GPs (社区全科医生) and health officials to take loneliness as seriously as other health risks, such as alcoholism (酗酒) and smoking.

"We take relationships for granted as humans," said Julianne Holt-Lunstad, a psychologist at Brigham Young University in Utah. "That constant interaction is not only beneficial psychologically but directly to our physical health." Holt-Lunstad's team reviewed 148 studies that tracked the social interactions and health of 308 849 people over an average of 7.5 years. From these they worked out how death rates varied depending on how sociable a person was. Being lonely and isolated was as bad for a person's health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day or being an alcoholic. It was as harmful as not exercising and twice as bad for the health as being fat. The study is reported in the journal Plos Medicine.

Holt-Lunstad said friends and family can improve health in numerous ways, from help in tough times to finding meaning in life. "When someone is connected to a

group and feels responsibility to other people, that sense of purpose and meaning translates to taking better care of themselves and taking fewer risks."

Holt-Lunstad said there was no clear figure on how many relationships are enough to boost a person's health, but people fared better when they rarely felt lonely and were close to a group of friends, had good family contact and had someone they could rely on and trust.

25. From the studies, people probably have a 50% better survival rate if they
- A. do a lot of exercises
 - B. manage to lose weight
 - C. abandon bad habits like smoking
 - D. communicate with a wider social group

26.27.28.空缺

四. 阅读理解 (二) (共 4 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 8 分)

第五页阅读文章空缺,

29. Give a very brief answer to the following question:
What is the writer's implication of the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4?
30. Give a very brief answer to the following question
What does the writer intend to argue about portfolios?
31. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 into Chinese
32. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 into Chinese.

五. 综合题 (本大题共 3 小题, 第 33 小题 10 分, 34 小题 10 分, 35 小题 21 分, 共 41 分)

(注: 本大题除有特殊要求的小题外, 其他题目请用中文作答)

33. 作文英语教师, 掌握恰当的教学方法和技巧非常重要, 其中, 课堂导入是课堂教学的主要环节之一, 导入的成败直接影响着整堂课的教学效果。请问课堂导入的作用是什么? (2 分) 请简要介绍四种常见的新课导入方法。 (8 分)

34. 英语教学中经常用到课堂提问的方法, 请根据所学知识回答以下问题。

(1) 按照布鲁姆(Bloom)的分类, 课堂提问可以分为 “ knowledge questions, comprehension questions, application questions, analysis questions, synthesis questions, evaluation

questions” 等六种。下面有两个不同方式的提问, 请按照布鲁姆的分类法分别判断每

个问题的类别。(2分)

(a) What is the topic sentence of the first paragraph?

(b) Can you draw a map of the town according to the description of the text

(2) 请在布鲁姆的分类中任选两种, 然后用中文分别进行简要解释。(4分)

(3) 下面是一段初一课堂师生问答, T 代表教师, S 代表学生。请问: 教师的提问

什么问题?(2分) 教师对学生回答的反馈存在什么问题?(2分)

T: What is the story about? What can we learn from it? Why?

(Silence)

T: It is EASY! You should know the answer!

以下是初中某教材某单元第一页的学习内容, 请仔细阅读, 并回答后面五个问题

UNIT 8

Section A

How do you make a banana milk shake?

Language Goals:
Describe a process;
Follow instructions

1a Write these words in the blanks in the picture above.

turn on cut up drink peel pour put

1b Listen and put the instructions in order.

___ Turn on the blender.
___ Cut up the bananas.
___ Drink the milk shake.
___ Pour the milk into the blender.
___ Put the bananas and ice-cream in the blender.
1 ___ Peel three bananas.

1c Cover the instructions above. Tell your partner how to make a banana milk shake.

A: How do you make a banana milk shake?
B: First, peel the bananas ...

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1a: Write these words in the blanks in the picture above.

Turn on	cup up	drink	peel	pour	put
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1b: Listen and put the instruction in order.

___ Turn on the blender

___ Cut up bananas.

___ Drink the milk shake.

____ Pour the milk into the blender.

____ Put the bananas and ice-cream in the blender.

__1__ Peel three bananas.

(1) 本单元的标题是 “How do you make a banana milk shake?” ,话题是 “食物制作”, 请问本单元所学语言的交际功能是什么? (1分)? 要完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是什么? (1分)?

(2) 本页中的主要内容包括一幅图, 任务或练习 1a, 1b 和 1c。图片在本页的教学中起什么作用? (2分) 1a, 1b, 1c 各自的教学内容是什么 (3分)?

(3) 假定 “blender” 是一个生词, 你想结合实物用英语向学生解释该词, 你会怎么说? (本题用英语作答) (3分)

(4) 假定 1a 中的 ‘peel’ 也是一个学生不熟悉的词语, 你认为使用什么方式呈现它的意义最好? 为什么? (3分)

(5) 假定你要为本页的教学内容设计教案, 请写出有关教学目标的设计方案。 (8分)

六. 写作题 (本大题共 1 小题, 15 分)

36. some people tend to change their jobs quite often. Then what is your viewpoint on job-hopping? Write an essay in no less than 150 words, using specific reasons and examples to support your idea. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

2019年湖北省义务教育学校教师公开招聘考试-初中英语解析

第一部分 选择题（本大题分为三个部分：单项选择、完形填空和阅读理解）

一、单项选择题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的,请将其选出,并用 2B 铅笔

把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查语音。要求选出划线部分读音不同的一项，A 选项发音为[ˈpeɪpər]，B 选项发音为[ˈseɪfər]，C 选项发音为[ˈflætər]，D 选项发音为[reɪs]，只有 C 选项中 a 字母发[æ]，故选 C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查介词搭配。句意：这些数据和之前实验所得的结果不一致。“与……一致；符合……”的表达为 be consistent with。Be consistent in 意为在某方面保持一致，如 We need to be consistent in our approach. 我们必须在方法上保持一致。本题要表达“与……一致”，故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查状语从句中的虚拟语气。句意：让我们惊讶的是，他说得像他在场一样。As if 引导方式状语从句，意为“好像……似的”，如果描述与事实相反的情况用虚拟语气。根据题意可知他并不在场，因此需要使用虚拟语气。A 选项表示对现在或将来的虚拟，其他均为真实语境，故选 A。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：许多朋友劝他不要喝太多的酒，对身体不好。此处根据 more 可以选择搭配 than，than 在定语从句中做准关系代词，若前面有名词，则 than=than the+前面的名词+that，即 than=than the wine that (is good for his health)。故选 B。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】考查词义辨析。句意：史蒂芬做了太多工作以至于他无法真正高效地完成。A 选项为“打开、发动；攻击”，B 选项为“引起、导致”，C 选项为“打开（设备）；穿衣服”，D 选项为“承担、接受（艰巨任务等）”，根据句意，故选 D。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】考查词义辨析。句意：所有桌椅都能调节至不同孩子（所需）的高度。A 选项为“满足需求，适合”，一般用主动语态；B 选项表示“合适、合身”时一般用主动语态，被动语态表示“安装、安置”；C 选项为“调节、使……合适”；D 选项为“适应（环境）；改编、改写”。根据句意，故选 C。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查英国文学。要求选出不属于英国启蒙运动时期（17 世纪-18 世纪）的作家，笛福、威廉·布莱克和罗伯特·彭斯均属于启蒙运动时期的作家，只有莎士比亚属于文艺复兴时期（14 世纪-16 世纪），故选 A。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查语言学中的修辞。题意为：“不幸总在你毫无防备时打击你”这句话中使用的修辞手法是_____。A 选项为隐喻，即常见表达为“A 是 B”；B 选项为提喻（借代），常用部分代替整体；C 选项为拟人，指事物做出人的动作；D 选项为反语，指用意义相反的词表达意思。本句中“不幸”实施了“打击”的行为，为明显的拟人手法，根据故选 C。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】考查语义学。题意：以下哪组是同音异形异义词？A 属于并列关系（coordinating relation），B 选项为上下以关系（hyponymy），C 选项为互逆反义词（relational opposites），D 选项为同音异形异义词，故选 D。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】考查教学活动。活动内容为两人一组，一人一张图片，不能给对方看，只能通过描述找出图片中的不同之处，A 选项为注重准确性的活动；B 选项为信息沟活动，指为了获取参加活动的合作伙伴的信息，或为了传递自己的思想需要而设计的有趣的课堂活动；C 选项为决策制定；D 选项为单词宾果游戏。本题中的活动要求在相互不知道对方的图片的情况下描述图片找不同，属于信息沟活动，故选 D。

二、完型填空（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 1 分，共 10 分）

试题分析：本文为议论文，主要介绍了茶在英国的地位以及英国人对茶的看法。喝茶是英国人一项重要的日常活动，研究认为虽然喝茶花费一些时间，但绝不是浪费时间。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】考查逻辑词。句意：英国的茶历史要短得多，但是作为英国的国饮，茶的地位

颇高。根据上下文可知此处是转折关系，关系词用 **but**，故选 **B**。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。句意：根据英国茶委会，英国人平均每天喝三杯茶，全国总量达 1.65 亿杯。**amount** 总量，数量；**average** 平均；**sum** 总额，金额；**kind** 种类。根据文意可知，每天三杯是一个平均量，故选 **B**。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及指示代词。句意：根据这些数据，难怪在英国喝茶的时间会影响上班时间。根据上文可知，数字有多个，在这里是近指，因此用 **these**，故选 **C**。

14. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。句意：最近一项调查表明，（英国人）每天有 24 分钟用于泡茶、买茶或喝茶（咖啡）。**show** 表明，显示，常与“调查”搭配；**illustrate** 说明，阐释，多指用实例或插图、图表加以说明；**presume** 推测，假定；**tell** 告诉，区分。故选 **A**。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及情态动词辨析。句意：因此人们应该为这浪费的 24 分钟感到担忧吗？**A** 选项为能够，**B** 选项为可能，**D** 选项为将会，根据文意可知，人们是否应该在意这 24 分钟，故选 **C**。

16. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及介词搭配。句意：或者喝茶时间会以其他方式补上吗？**make off** 离开，逃走；**make out** 说明，辨别；**make over** 转让，移交；**make up** 补偿，化妆。根据文意可知此处是指浪费的时间能否弥补上，故选 **D**。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。句意：一个观点是咖啡因改善人的精神状态：一杯茶或咖啡能让人充满活力，集中精力工作。**Improve** 改善，改良；**generate** 产生，使形成；**dominate** 支配，控制，占优势；**worsen** 变得更糟，恶化。根据语境咖啡因是让人精神状态更好，故选 **A**。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。此处根据空格后面一句：他研究咖啡因多年，并没有发现这一现象。因此他的观点与上文观点相反，**agree** 同意；**disagree** 不同意；**relieve** 减轻，解除；**excite** 刺激，激动。根据上下文他表示不同意，故选 **B**。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及词义辨析。句意：但是如果他们经常喝茶然后上班时不喝，他们就会感到疲倦，无法好好工作。tired 疲倦的；determine 确定；govern 治理的，管理的；building 建筑。根据文意可知，不喝茶会让人感到疲惫，故选 A。

20. 题目缺失

三、阅读理解（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 2 分，共 16 分）

试题分析：本文为说明文。介绍了科学家通过改编鸡的基因提取蛋白质来制药。

21. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中间 “But chickens are cheaper to take care of, need less room, and grow faster than these other animals” 可知鸡的成本更低，占地更少，成长周期更短；文章没有提到过鸡的 DNA 更好改变，所以 A、C、D 均是原因，故选 B。

22. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中 “This protects the chickens’ bodies from the drugs’ possible harmful effects and makes it easy for scientists to collect the drugs” 可知科学家是为了避免药物对鸡的身体造成伤害，并且便于提取药物，因此 A 选项错误；根据第三段 “A team of researchers changed chickens’ DNA — the code that tells cells how to make proteins” 可知 B 选项错误，并且这也是属于与事实不符的错误，可以通过常识排除；D 选项是科学家改编基因的结果，不是原因，通过第三段 “so that the birds’ cells made two protein drugs” 可知，因此 D 选项错误。故选 C。

23. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。考察本文的文体，本文通过大量事实解释说明了科学家如何通过改变鸡的基因培养蛋白质药物，属于说明文的特点。exposition 说明文，以说明为主，通过对事物科学地解说或对客观事实、抽象事理的阐释，使人们获取知识；description 描述文，以描绘人物、时间、景物为主，表现手法主要有描写和记叙；narration 记叙文，以时间、空间或人物线索叙述一件事的起因、经过和结果；argumentation 议论文，通过论证观点，达到阐明某个想法或说服读者的目的。这四种文体是英文中最常见的文体。根据故选 A。

24. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了科学家改变鸡的 DNA 从而从鸡蛋清中提取蛋白质制药。A 药品的不同包装；B 鸡蛋里的药；C 医疗技术最新进展；D 改变鸡的 DNA 的好

处。根据文章内容，故选 B。

试题分析：本文为议论文。良好的人际关系能改善一个人的身体和精神状况。

25. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中间“A review of studies into the impact of relationships on health found that people had a 50% better survival rate if they belonged to a wider social group, be it friends, neighbors, relatives or a mix of these”可知拥有更广的社交圈的人生存率会提高 50%，A 多做运动；B 成功减肥；C 戒掉抽烟等坏习惯；D 和更广的社交圈交流。故选 D。

26、27、28 题目缺失

第二部分 非选择题

四、阅读回答（共 4 小题，每题 2 分，共 8 分）（第五页阅读文章空缺）

29. Give a very brief answer to the following question:

What is the writer's implication of the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4?

30. Give a very brief answer to the following question

What does the writer intend to argue about portfolios?

31. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph 1 into Chinese

32. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 into Chinese.

五、综合题（本大题共 3 小题，第 33 小题 10 分，34 小题 10 分，35 小题 21 分，共 41 分）

（注：本大题除有特殊要求的小题外，其他题目请用中文作答）

33. 【参考答案】

（1）导入的作用：建立新旧知识之间的连接，巩固已学知识，引出新知识；营造轻松有趣的学习氛围，激发学生学习兴趣，便于之后的教学活动开展。

（2）常见的新课导入方法：

图片导入：展示教学内容相关图片，让学生观察，吸引学生注意力

视频导入：播放教学相关视频或动画，让学生观看，带动学生的学习积极性

歌曲导入：播放歌曲或 chant，引导学生一起唱，营造轻松的学习范围

游戏导入：通过小游戏如猜谜，抢答或其他游戏，带动全班同学参与。

34. 【参考答案】

（1）(a) knowledge question; (b) application question

（2）Knowledge questions: 是指通过识别或回忆，记住某些内容，它包括具体的知识

及术语的知识和具体事实的知识等,其所要求的心理过程主要是记忆,是一种最简单的提问,如“四大发明包括哪些”,学生不需要进行深刻思考,秩序回忆已学过的知识即可。

Comprehension questions: 是用于检查学生对已学知识及技能的理解和掌握情况,多用于概念、原理讲解之后。一般是让学生用自己的语言描述、解释或通过目前的知识去推测未来的状况,如“地震时如何发生的”。

Application questions: 是指检查学生把所学概念、规则和原理等知识应用于新的问题情境中解决问题的能力水平的提问,要求学生用获得的知识来解决问题,这里只要求初步的直接应用,如“发生火灾时你如何自救”。

Analysis questions: 是指将概念分解为各组成部分并能建立相互之间的联系。要求学生通过分析知识结构因素,弄清概念之间的关系或者时间的前因后果,最后得出结论的提问方式。主要是要求学生识别条件与成因,或找出条件之间、原因与结果之间的关系,如“为什么说文化自信对我们意义重大”。

Synthesis questions: 学生在理解各个要素的内在联系的基础上,将各个要素或部分结合成一个新的整体,要求学生将所学知识、规则等重组,用于解决新的问题或运用于新的条件下,如“如果物体间没有摩擦力,世界将会怎样”。

Evaluation questions: 要求学生运用准则和标准对事物作出价值判断或者比较的一种提问方式,要求理性地对事物本质的价值做出有说服力的判断,他综合内在与外在的资料信息,做出符合客观事实的推断,如“如何评价这部电影”。

(3) “What is the story about? What can we learn from it?”属于 comprehension questions, “why?”属于 analysis questions。

教师在提问后学生没有回答,老师表示答案很简单,学生应该知道答案。这个过程没有遵循启发性原则,没有体现学生的主体地位,没有引导学生独立思考,做到循循善诱。

35.【参考答案】

(1) 交际功能: 描述食物的制作步骤并会写食谱; 主要语言结构: How do you make a...? First, Second, ...

(2) 作用: 激发学生的学习兴趣 and 动机, 辅助学生理解生词, 培养学生的观察能力, 辅助教学。1a 是单词教学, 1b 是听力教学, 1c 是口语练习。

(3) Blender is an electric machine for mixing food or liquid. Look at the picture. For example, when we make milk shake, we put ingredients into it and it will mix them (make some gestures). Now can you guess what it is?

(4) TPR 或者视频教学；可以给学生直观、清晰的印象，让学生直接理解，方便记忆，还可以增加课堂趣味性，激发学习兴趣，可以不用借助母语，让学生直接学习单词，建立单词的形和意义的联系。

(5) 【Teaching Aims】

Knowledge aims: students can read and write the new words and phrases such as “drink, peel, put...” and sentence pattern “how do you make...?”

Ability aims: students can ask questions about how to do something and answer it with correct sentence pattern in order.

Emotional aims: students can feel the interest in making food and love food.

六、书面表达（本大题共 1 小题，15 分）

36. 题目分析：

解题思路：

1. 写作内容为围绕“对跳槽的看法”的议论文，字数为 150 字，可写 2-3 条论据；
2. 内容可从支持或反对任一点出发，论据可谈论跳槽的好处（坏处）和影响；
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】

What makes job-hopping unfavorable?

As is often the case, some people change their jobs quite often. They are never satisfied with their jobs and there is always a good excuse for their job hopping. Positive effects though it may have some, frequent job-changing do more harm to both individuals and companies.

To begin with, job hopping have bad effect on personal income. If one changes his jobs frequently, he will have lower income than others and this absolutely worsens everything. And once he got no savings, he will also lose basic protection for daily life. This can be the most vital influence job hopping may have.

Also, it would be a great loss to give up experience accumulation and growth in a company,

especially for young generations. Many job hoppers are young people who graduated from universities just several years ago. That is to say, experience and growth in their career are in bad need if they want to have good jobs and handsome salaries. But frequent job hopping make it impossible for them to be accumulate experience.

Last but not the least, for companies, a job hopper is not who they want. On the one hand, it is a waste of time and resources for a company to train a new worker if he stays for a short time. On the other hand, companies tend to reject employers who had many different jobs.

All in all, in spite of some benefits such as convenience and higher salary, changing jobs quite often is no good thing in the long run. Young generations should stay true to the mission and stick to the post so as to make a better life.

附：作文评定标准：（按照作文总分值平均各档次分值）

第一档	完全完成了试题规定的任务； 内容完整，条理清楚； 交际得体，表达时充分考虑了交际的需求； 体现出较强的语言运用能力 完全达到了预期的写作目的。
第二档	基本完成了试题规定的任务； 内容、条理和交际等方面基本符合要求； 所用语法和词汇满足了任务的要求； 词法或用词方面有一些错误，但不影响理解； 基本达到了预期的写作目的。
第三档	未恰当完成试题规定的任务； 内容不完整； 所用词汇有限，语法或用词方面的错误影响了对所写内容的理解； 未能清楚地传达信息
第四档	未完成试题规定的任务； 写了少量相关信息； 语法或用词方面错误较多，严重影响了对所写内容的理解。
0分	未传达任何信息；所写内容与要求无关。