

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.

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Three years ago I listened to a lecture on cognition (认知) that changed the way I think about intelligence. There are two types of cognition, the first is normal cognition: the ability to regain knowledge from memory. The second type of cognition is metacognition: the ability to know whether or not you know.

Does this affect intelligence? In traditional education, intelligence is measured by cognitive ability. Some people can easily produce everything they know on a test. But others are awarded with poor grades and considered inferior. But does this inability make them any less intelligent? If the question came up on a task, they could refer to a book or a quick Google search. In reality they're just as effective as the people that ace a test. They just can't prove it as easily.

Metacognition is more important to success than cognition. A person with poor cognitive ability, but great metacognitive ability might do poorly in school, but when faced with a challenge, they understand their abilities and take the best course of action. For example, when faced with a question, a person with strong metacognitive ability will deal with it like this. If he knows the answer, but can't come up with it, he can always do a bit of research. If he knows for sure that he doesn't know, then he can start educating himself. Because he's aware of his ignorance, he doesn't act with foolish confidence. These people might not seem intelligent at first glance, but because they know what they know, they make better decisions and learn the most important things.

However, people with great cognitive ability but poor metacognitive ability may be considered excellent at a young age for acing every test and getting great SAT scores. Unfortunately, they've been ruined by poor metacognition: they think they know everything but they really don't. They are arrogant (overconfident), fail to learn from mistakes, and don't understand the slight differences of personal relationships, showing disregard for persons with lower cognitive ability. They may make the worst decisions.

The most important mental power is the ability to know what you don't know. The recognition of a fault is the first step to improvement. Don't try to hide a lack of knowledge. For intelligent people this is the toughest lesson to learn.

1. People with great cognitive ability tend to _____.

- A. do well in tests
B. be considered inferior
C. be more effective than others
D. do research when faced with a task
2. The underlined phrase “take the best course of action,” probably means _____.
- A. starting educating himself
B. taking action during the course
C. making the right decision
D. coming up with many ideas
3. People with poor metacognition may not succeed because they _____.
- A. lack basic moral values
B. have improper self-evaluation
C. fail to communicate with others
D. show little respect for others
4. The author probably supports the idea that _____.
- A. intelligence is measured by cognitive ability
B. cognition is the most important mental power
C. the toughest lesson is to distinguish the two types of cognition
D. the awareness of one’s ignorance contributes to one’s improvement
5. Which is TRUE according to the passage?
- A. The people with great cognitive ability are hard to learn from mistake
B. The people with great cognitive ability usually do poorly in school
C. The people with great cognitive ability always get great scores at a young age
D. The people with great cognitive ability but poor metacognitive ability might make the worst decision

B

Have your parents ever inspected your room to see if you cleaned it properly? Imagine having your entire houses, garage, and yard inspected at any time — with no warning. Inspections were a regular part of lighthouse (灯塔) living, and a keeper’s reputation depended on results. A few times each year, an inspector arrived to look over the entire light station. The inspections were supposed to be a surprise, but keeper sometimes had advance notice.

Once lighthouses had telephones, keepers would call each other to warn that the inspector was approaching. After boats began flying special flags noting the inspector aboard, the keeper’s family made it a game to see who could notice the boat first. As soon as someone spotted the boat,

everyone would do last-minute tidying and change into fancy clothes. The keeper then scurried to put on his dress uniform and cap. Children of keepers remember inspectors wearing white gloves to run their fingers over door frames and windowsills looking for dust.

Despite the serious nature of inspections, they resulted in some funny moments. Betty Byrnes remembered when her mother did not have time to wash all the dishes before an inspection. At the time, people did not have dishwashers in their homes. In an effort to clean up quickly, Mrs. Byrnes tossed all the dishes into a big bread pan, covered them with a cloth and stuck them in the oven. If the inspector opened the oven door, it would look like bread was baking, he never did. One day, Glenn Furst's mother put oil on the kitchen floor just before the inspector entered their house. Like floor wax, the oil made the floors shiny and helped protect the wood. This time, though, she used a little too much oil. When the inspector extended his hand to greet Glenn's mother, he slipped on the freshly oiled surface. "He came across that floor waving his arms like a young bird attempting its first flight," Glenn later wrote. After he steadied himself, he shook Glenn's mother's hand, and the inspection continued as though nothing had happened.

1. What does Paragraph 1 tell us about the inspection at the light station?

- A. It was carried out once a year. B. It was often announced in advance.
C. It was important for the keeper's fame. D. It was focused on the garage and yard.

2. The family began making preparations immediately after _____.

- A. one of the members saw the boat
B. a warning call reached the lighthouse
C. the keeper put on the dress uniform and cap
D. the inspector flew special flags in the distance

3. Mrs. Byrnes put the dishes in the oven because this would _____.

- A. result in some fun B. speed up washing them
C. make her home look tidy D. be a demand from the inspector

4. If the inspector had opened the oven door, he would have seen _____.

- A. an empty pan B. many clean dishes
C. pieces of baked bread D. a cloth covering something

5. The inspector waved his arms _____.

- A. to try his best to keep steady
- B. to show his satisfaction with the floor
- C. to extend a warm greeting to Glenn's mother
- D. to express his intention to continue the inspection

四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. It seems that the greatest obstacle on one's way forward may not be a high mountain or a deep valley but a grain of sand that is hardly visible. To avoid blame on a minor fault one may tell a lie. That adds a burden to a heavy heart and weighs it down.

2. Don't give up when you still have something to give. Nothing is really over until the moment you stop trying. Don't be afraid to admit that you are less than perfect. It is this fragile thread that binds us to each other. Don't be afraid to encounter risks. It is by taking chances that we learn how to be brave. Don't shut love out of your life by saying it's impossible to find. The quickest way to receive love is to give it; the fastest way to lose love is to hold it too tightly; and the best way to keep love is to give it wings.

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）

请根据人教版四年级下册 unit3 My friends Part A let's talk 部分内容, 按要求完成下列教学设计任务。



【问题】

1. 请写出教学内容。
2. 请写出本课教学目标。
3. 请设计两个练习活动并说明设计意图。
4. 请设计一个活动来巩固和锻炼语言运用能力并说明设计意图。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【活动目标】1. 学习单词及词组：a sandwich, a hamburger, a packet of fries, a bowl of noodle, a piece of cake, a glass of juice 等。

2. 学习句型：Do you like sandwiches? What would you like? I'd like some hamburgers. 等。

【活动过程】

Step 1: Warm-up and Revision

1. Daily English

2. 教师出示图片（都是学生爱吃的食物，爱喝的饮料）导入新单词。

Step 2: Presentation and Practice

1. 教师出示图片，学生根据图片学习本节课的单词。学生学完单词以后每个单词都以个人-小组-全班的方式进行操练。

2. 教师将各种食物图片贴在黑板上并且学习 What would you like? I'd like sth.的句型。

3. 教师做动作，说英语，并且用食物图片提示引导学生用接龙的形式进行句型操练

T: I am hungry.

S: What would you like?

T: I'd like some What would you like?

S2: I'd like some—.

4. chant: What would you like for dinner?

Hamburgers and sandwiches, hamburgers and sandwiches

I'd like hamburgers and sandwiches.

5. Act out the dialogue out.全班同学共分六组:

第一组的同学在快餐厅吃饭

第二组的同学在西餐厅吃饭

第三组的同学和家长.亲戚在酒店吃饭

第四组的同学扮演小动物，参加小白兔的生日派对。

第五组的同学正在商场购物，准备参加学校的春游活动。

第六组的同学正在 KFC 参加一个同学的生日派对。

表演结束后，教师对学生的表演及时进行评价，对他们的进步加以肯定。对于他们的一些大胆的尝试也要给予鼓励。

Step 3: Extension and Consolidation

单词滚雪球活动，如：

What would you like for dinner?

I'd like some rice.

I'd like some rice and chicken.

I'd like some rich, chicken and vegetables.

(1) 指出本节课的 Step 2 与 Step 3 中出现的问题。(3 分)

(2) 针对课堂活动中教师对学生的评价进行评析。(4 分)

(3) 说说本案例的活动设计符合英语课程标准中的哪些基本理念？(3 分)

教师招聘考试小学英语学科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】本文为记叙文。讲述了作者跟一位销售员的电话通话，作者的行为令这位销售员非常感动。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。句意：我当时在上班，虽然我通常不喜欢花时间在那些谈话上，但我为自己暂时不能说话找了个借口，并建议他一小时后给我回电话，时间是下午 6 点。forget 意为“忘记”；pretend 意为“假装”；like 意为“喜欢”；dare 意为“敢”。根据这里 while 虽然，以及后面给自己找的借口，表示作者不喜欢将时间花在这些谈话上，故选 C。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。句意：我当时在上班，虽然我通常不喜欢花时间在那些谈话上，但我为自己暂时不能说话找了个借口，并建议他一小时后给我回电话，时间是下午 6 点。comfort 意为“安慰”；excuse 意为“找借口”；remind 意为“提醒”；convince 意为“相信”。根据上文，作者虽然不喜欢这类谈话，但还是给自己找了个借口。故选 B。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。句意：所以我们谈了15分钟。talk意为“谈话”；argue意为“争论”；wait意为“等待”；rest意为“休息”。当销售员“依约”下午6点打电话来的时候，我跟他应该是谈话15分钟。故选A。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词。句意：他向我解释了他的不同的电话计划，他说比我现在的更好。previous意为“以前的”；useless意为“没用的”；favorite意为“最喜爱的”；current意为“目前的，现在的”。对方是想向我推销，希望我购买，所以他是希望替换掉我目前所用的（电话套餐）。故选D。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。句意：我给了几个“嗯嗯”，作为认可的标志，向他确认我还在。sign意为“标志”；result意为“结果”；reward“报酬”；rule意为“规则”。我虽然不一定在认真听，但（可能出于礼貌）我依然以“嗯嗯”回应，作为一种赞同，也是向他确认我在（听）。a sign of...固定短语，“……的标志”，故选A。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。句意：我给了几个“嗯嗯”，作为认可的标志，向他确认我还在。whisper“低声说”；lie“撒谎”；explain“解释”；confirm意为“确认，证实”。我“嗯嗯”的回应就是想让他知道我在听，向他证实我有在听他说。故选D。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词。句意：有时，我感到有点不耐烦，尤其是他在正确用法语表述方面有点困难时。guilty意为“内疚的”；impatient意为“不耐烦的”；nervous意为“紧张的”；moved意为“感动的”。根据上文，作者并没有认真听，只是在敷衍，所以当对方表述困难时，作者会有点不耐烦。故选B。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。句意：但我一直保持冷静和礼貌，直到讨论结束。silent意为“沉默的”；patient意为“耐心的”；polite意为“礼貌的”；concentrated意为“专注的”。根据上文的描述，作者的行为可以算一位有礼貌的绅士行为。文章最后销售员对作者的感谢，也体现了作者的涵养。由此可以判断，作者是一直保持冷静和礼貌。故选C。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。句意：谈话结束时，他向我透露了以下情况：“谢谢你，Olivier。你是我这么长时间以来第一个和我愉快交谈的人。”reveal意为“透露，揭露”；recommend意为“推荐”；promise意为“承诺”；introduce意为“介绍”。根据下文“I thanked him for this revelation”这里是谈话结束时，销售员将自己的其他谈话遭遇透露给作者。故选A。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词。句意：谈话结束时，他向我透露了以下情况：“谢谢你，Olivier。你是我这么长时间以来第一个和我愉快交谈的人。”awkward意为“尴尬的”；enjoyable意为“愉快的”；usual意为“平常的”；brief意为“简短的”。根据下文销售员的遭遇，跟作者谈话时他接受到的是尊重。所以销售向作者表示感激，认为跟作者聊天很愉快。故选B。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。句意：通常，人们对我们大喊大叫，侮辱我们，把我们当作小偷。wave意为“招手”；signal意为“发信号”；point意为“指向”；shout意为“喊”。根据下文的侮辱我们，将我们当小偷，可见平常销售员们遭遇的都是非善意回应。shout at...固定短语，“朝……嚷”，故选D。

12. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词。句意：今天，从上午10点开始，我没有哪一次谈话没受到冒犯。interview意为“采访”；order意为“命令，订单”；conversation意为“交谈”；quarrel意为“争吵”。销售员是通过电话跟人交谈，实现向他人销售的目的。所以他是在谈话中受到语言冒犯。故选C。

13. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。句意：我知道你工作了一整天，你本可以在电视机前放松一下，或者做点别的事情。work意为“工作”；relax意为“放松”；complain意为“抱怨”；sleep意为“睡觉”。工作了一天，在电视前看看电视是放松的一种方式。故选B。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词。句意：我很感动，我真诚地感谢你。disturb意为“扰乱的”；embarrass意为“尴尬的”；exhaust意为“筋疲力尽的”；touch意为“感动的”。对比之前的遭遇，作者的认真倾听，让销售员很感动。故选D。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。句意：我意识到，在他工作的日子里，他可能一直是言语暴力的对象。violence意为“暴力”；communication意为“交流”；agreement意为“同意”；explanation意为“解释”。根据上文销售员最后的话可知，在他整个工作期间，他很大程度上成为了语言暴力的对象。故选A。

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。本文介绍了两种认知类型，即正常认知和元认知，并着重介绍了元认知的作用以及元认知能力低可能带来的问题。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段前两句，可知认知能力强的人考试考得好。故选 A。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段最后一句，可知元认知能力强的人能够意识到自己的弱点并会做出正确的细节。故选 C。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 “Unfortunately, they’ve been ruined by poor metacognition: they think they know everything but they really don’t.” 可以确定 B 选项为正确选项。故选 B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段前两句话，可知作者认为意识到自己的无知会有助于提高。故选 D。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段的整段内容，可知认知能力强但元认知不好的人可能会考试考得好，但可能会做出最差的决定。故选 D。

B

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。文章讲述了灯塔例行巡查时，大家为了能够通过检查，会提前通风报信的事，并介绍了在巡查过程中发生的趣事。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第三句 “and a keeper’s reputation depended on results” 可知，看守人的名声取决于结果的好坏。故选 C。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第三句 “As soon as someone spotted the boat, everyone would do last-minute tidying and change into fancy clothes” 可知，在建庭成员中一旦有人发现船的到来，全家人就开始快速准备。故选 A。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第二句 “Betty Byrnes remembered when her mother did not have time to wash all the dishes before an inspection” 可知，没有时间在检查之前去洗所有的碗，所以 Mrs. Byrnes 将所有的碗都丢进了烤箱避免被 inspection 发现。故选 C。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第四句“Mrs. Byrnes tossed all the dishes into a big bread pan, covered them with a cloth and stuck them in the oven”可知，当 inspection 打开烤箱的时候他只会看到一块盖着布的某物。故选 D。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】细节推理题。根据第三段倒数第二句，inspection 挥动着他的双手保持平衡。故选 A。

四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. 【参考答案】看来，有时阻挠我们前进的不是高山或深渊，而是一粒极不起眼的沙子。为了避免因一次轻微的过失遭受指责，我们可能会编出谎言来掩盖。而这样做让我们有了沉重的心理负担并且与日俱增。

2. 【参考答案】在你还没有输得一无所有之前不要轻言放弃。只要你不停止努力，就永远有成功的可能。不要害怕承认你不完美。正因如此，我们才互相帮助，紧密相连。不要害怕面对风险。正是从一次又一次的冒险中，我们才学会了如何勇敢。不要借口真爱难寻而紧闭你的心扉。获得爱的最快办法就是付出你的爱；紧守着爱不放只会让你更快地失去爱；而维持爱的最好方式就是给爱插上一双翅膀。

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 Chines 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）

【试题分析】

1. 本题为会话课教学内容；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生语言能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包含教学内容、教学目标、练习活动、巩固活动等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching contents: This is a short dialogue of John and his mother. They are talking about friends. The main teaching content is to understand the dialogue and learn the sentence patterns: What's his name? He is... Students will understand the meaning of "friendly" and "strong".

2. Teaching objectives:

① Knowledge objective: Students will understand the dialogue about friends and learn some sentence patterns "What's his name?" "He is..." to ask about others' friends and describe others' characteristics.

② Ability objective: students will be able to listen for specific information and use the sentence patterns "What's his name?" "He is..." to describe others' appearance in real situations.

③ Emotional objective: Students will learn to appreciate others and don't judge others by the appearance.

3. Practice

① I point and you say

The teacher shows different photos of the classmates on the screen, and students work in pairs to play the game. One students points one of the photos and asks with "What's his name?", the other answers and describes with "He is ..."

T: You can work in pairs to play the game. The sentence patterns on the blackboard will give you some reference.

Intention: Through the game students will enhance the usage of the key sentence patterns and arouse students' learning interests.

② Read in different roles

Students can wear different head-wear, then each reads in the role. The students will read the dialogue in pairs and learn to dub the video without the subtitles.

T: You can first read the dialogue in different roles and then dub the video.

Intention: Through reading in different roles, students practice the dialogue and learn to dub; in this way students will learn more about the dialogue.

4. Production

The teacher creates a scene that we are lost in a world of magic, and students will not leave there unless they try to find out at least 2 best friends in the real world. Students work in a group of 6, they can communicate with group members about the short play, then invites some of the groups to give a performance in front of the class. Others and the teacher choose the best play.

T: In the process, please remind to use the key sentences in this class. Then give a performance.

Intention: The teacher adopting the task-based language teaching approach, students will learn to apply what have learned in the class to the communication, improving their comprehensive language using abilities.

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案要点】

- (1) ①Step2中活动一单词新授内容较少，且操练形式过于单一，可用变换练习方式；
②Step2中活动3和活动4顺序不符合学生学习特点，step2中活动5和step3顺序也不符合学习习惯，都应遵循由易到难，循序渐进；Chant 活动是学生对单词的读音的认识。活动三考查的是学生对单词音、形、义的认识。活动5是巩固练习环节，而step3是机械操练，应先进进行练习，单个练习、chant、接龙、滚雪球活动，再进行巩固拓展完成表演活动；
- (2) 新课标指出评价要以激励学生学习为主，且要评价主体多元化、评价形式多样化，评价目标多维化。该案例中教师在活动5中对学生表演活动后的评价以激励性评价为主。但是在课堂上评价较缺乏，形成性评价应该贯穿整个教学活动，不仅有教师评价，还应该有学生自评和互评，达到评价主体多元化。
- (3) 本案例突出体现新课程标准下的素质教育理念，具体体现在：
a.以学生为主体，面向全体学生。该案例以学生为中心，采用活动引导学生进行学习；操练方式分为个人、小组、全班，鼓励学生全体参与，倡导体验和参与；

b.强调学习过程，重视语言学习的实践性和应用性。案例中设计到餐厅吃饭、评价任务，贴近学生的生活，给学生提供在真实的语言环境中运用语言的能力。

c.优化评价方式，着重评价学生的综合语言运用能力。该案例教师对学生的表演及时评价，起到了一定的激励作用；

d.丰富课程资源，丰富和拓展英语学习的渠道。案例中教师充分利用各种图片、chant等，大大提高了学生的学习兴趣。



- A. What a dangerous scene
B. What dangerous a scene
C. How a dangerous scene
D. How dangerous the scene
8. It took him a long time to _____ the skills he needed to become a good dancer.
A. display
B. acquire
C. teach
D. test
9. So _____ to Coca-Cola that he can hardly go without it.
A. addicted is he
B. is he addicted
C. addicted he is
D. he is addicted
10. Human behaviour is mostly a product of learning, _____ the behavior of an animal depends mainly on instinct.
A. otherwise
B. whereas
C. unless
D. nevertheless
11. Susan had quitted her well-paid job and _____ as a volunteer in the neighborhood when I visited her last year.
A. is working
B. was working
C. has worked
D. had worked
12. There is a feeling in me _____ we'll never know what a UFO is-not ever.
A. that
B. which
C. of which
D. what
13. I didn't mean _____ anything but the ice cream looked so good that I couldn't help _____ it.
A. to eat; to try
B. eating; trying
C. eating; to try
D. to eat; trying
14. Every means _____ tried out but never with success, as far as my knowledge goes.
A. is
B. are
C. has been
D. have been
15. They might have found a better hotel if they _____ a few more kilometers.
A. drove
B. would drive
C. were to drive
D. had driven

二、完形填空（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

It was a Sunday morning. Lori was busy writing in her book. Marilyn was drinking coffee and I was reading a newspaper.

Suddenly, Lori looked up and asked, “Why are there more pictures of Lisa than there are of ___1___?” Lisa is our older daughter.

I stared back, not understanding the ___2___. Lori left the room. I looked at Marilyn, “Are there more pictures of Lisa than of Lori?”

“I’ve never ___3___ them. I don’t know,” replied Marilyn.

“But ___4___ would Lori ask such a question?” I asked. After a few minutes of thought Marilyn said, “When Lisa was born, you were taking photos. You hardly went ___5___ without a camera. When Lori was born videos became ___6___. You used a video camera to record nearly everything in our life. There must be hundreds of videos of Lori in the computer that Lori has ___7___ seen or doesn’t remember.” I turned on the computer and found the ___8___ about Lori.

“What are you going to do?” Marilyn asked.

“Her birthday is coming,” I said, “Let’s make an album for her as a gift. I don’t know if the album will answer her question, but at least she’ll know that we ___9___ enough to find her an answer.”

Over the next few days, we secretly ___10___ all the videos. We watched and selected until we were ___11___. Marilyn had them made into photos. When the photos were returned, we placed them into an album. When we looked at the album, all the sweet memories came ___12___. We hoped it showed how ___13___ she was to us.

On June 7, when passing Lori’s room to leave for work, I opened the door and slipped the album inside. Attached to it was a birthday card with a note ___14___ why her mother and I had put the album together.

It was about eight o’clock when my office telephone rang. I picked up the receiver. A tiny voice spoke, “I love you, daddy,” she said and disconnected. I knew our ___15___ had been received.

- | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. A. him | B. her | C. me | D. them |
| 2. A. question | B. book | C. newspaper | D. answer |
| 3. A. seen | B. counted | C. taken | D. bought |
| 4. A. where | B. how | C. when | D. why |
| 5. A. anywhere | B. everywhere | C. somewhere | D. nowhere |
| 6. A. popular | B. effective | C. expensive | D. obvious |
| 7. A. ever | B. never | C. already | D. just |
| 8. A. emails | B. pictures | C. news | D. videos |
| 9. A. respect | B. benefit | C. care | D. regret |

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 10. A. took up | B. pointed out | C. went through | D. handed in |
| 11. A. relaxed | B. satisfied | C. active | D. lucky |
| 12. A. back | B. down | C. off | D. on |
| 13. A. kind | B. helpful | C. proud | D. important |
| 14. A. discussing | B. comparing | C. explaining | D. importing |
| 15. A. message | B. prize | C. memory | D. view |

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Every man wants his son to be somewhat of a clone, not in features but in footsteps. As he grows you also age, and your ambitions become more unachievable. You begin to realize that your boy, in your footsteps, could probably accomplish what you hoped for. But footsteps can be muddied and they can go off in different directions.

My son Jody has hated school since day one in kindergarten. Science projects waited until the last moment. Book reports weren't written until the final threat.

I've been a newspaperman all my adult life. My daughter is a university graduate working toward her master's degree in English. But Jody? When he entered the tenth grade he became a "vo-tech" student. They're called "motorheads" by the rest of the student body.

When a secretary in my office first called him "motorhead", I was shocked. "Hey, he's a good kid," I wanted to say. "And smart, really."

I learned later that motorheads are, indeed, different. They usually have dirty hands and wear dirty work clothes. And they don't often make school honor rolls.

But being the parent of a motorhead is itself an experience in education. We who labor in clean shirts in offices don't have the abilities that motorheads have. I began to learn this when I had my car crashed. The cost to repair it was estimated at \$800. "Hey, I can fix it," said Jody. I doubted it, but let him go ahead, for I had nothing to lose.

My son, with other motorheads, fixed the car. They got parts from a junkyard, and ability from vo-tech classes. The cost was \$25 instead of \$800.

Since that first repair job, a broken air-conditioner, a non-functioning washer and a non-toasting toaster have been fixed. Neighbors and co-workers trust their car repairs to him.

These kids are happiest when doing repairs. They joke and laugh and are living in their own

relaxed world. And their minds are bright despite their dirty hands and clothes.

I have learned a lot from my motorhead: publishers need printers, engineers need mechanics, and architects need builders. Most important, I have learned that fathers don't need clones in footsteps or anywhere else.

My son may never make the school honor roll. But he made mine.

1. What used to be the author's hope for his son?

- A. To avoid becoming his clone.
- B. To resemble him in appearance.
- C. To develop in a different direction.
- D. To reach the author's unachieved goals.

2. What can we learn about the author's children?

- A. His daughter does better in school.
- B. His daughter has got a master's degree.
- C. His son tried hard to finish homework.
- D. His son couldn't write his book reports.

3. The author let his son repair the car because he believed that _____.

- A. his son had the ability to fix it
- B. it would save him much time
- C. it wouldn't cause him any more loss
- D. other motorheads would come to help

4. In the author's eyes, motorheads are _____.

- A. tidy and hardworking
- B. cheerful and smart
- C. lazy but bright
- D. relaxed but rude

5. What did the author realize in the end?

- A. It is unwise to expect your child to follow your path.
- B. It is important for one to make the honor roll.
- C. Architects play a more important role than builders.

D. Motorheads have greater ability than office workers.

B

A Book Review—*The Snake-Stone* by Berlie Doherty

The setting: Urban England (the cities), but also rural England (the countryside) including remote English villages.

The theme: The main theme is a teenage search of self-discovery, in this case the search for a mother from whom the hero was separated at an early age. Its other concerns are love, getting on with others, being persistent and courageous and trying to deal with doubts, troubles and worries. As the book moves to a close, James' swimming coach says to him: "You are not like a kid obeying instructions any more. You are diving like a young man who knows where he is going."

The characters: James is the hero of the story. He is a championship diver, and has a comfortable life with his foster parents (养父母). Yet he also has the qualities to take him on a long journey to find his birth mother. The other characters in *The Snake-Stone*, James' parents, his diving instructor, best friend, the villagers, people he meets on his journey, are pictured realistically.

The turning point: The turning point in the story comes while James' foster parents are away in London, and he wonders about the identity of his birth mother. The only clue he has is a fossil, "the snake stone" which she left behind along with a note on which she had written: "Take good care of Sammie. It was written on a torn envelope with parts of an address still there."

The journey: Instead of going to London, James decides to find his birth mother. With help from his geography teacher, James sets out for the remote country village where his mother might be found. James has painful, challenging, but also humorous and happy travels. The mother he finally meets, Anne, has a minor yet powerful voice in the novel. He comes to understand why she left him at a stranger's door fifteen years before. Although the meeting is not long, it leaves him with a feeling of completeness. As a journey of self-discovery, *The Snake-Stone* also provides its readers with a happy ending. Its hero says, on returning to his foster parents, "I was home."

1. What is the main theme of the novel?

A. Life with foster parents

B. Life in the world of diving

- C. A journey of self-discovery D. A travel around the country
2. What do the coach's words in Paragraph 2 suggest?
- A. James is a successful diver B. James is a hopeful swimmer
- C. James is an outgoing young man D. James is an independent young man
3. The snake stone in the novel is _____.
- A. a stone with an address on it B. a clue left by the birth mother
- C. a gift from the swimming coach D. a fossil left by the foster parents
4. Which of the following is true about the novel?
- A. The story has a sad ending
- B. The story takes place in the city of London
- C. The characters are vividly described
- D. The turning point comes after the hero meets his birth mother
5. It can be concluded that James' journey is _____.
- A. worthwhile B. boring
- C. comfortable D. disappointing

四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. I am likened to a grain of wheat with one difference. The wheat cannot choose whether it be fed to swine, ground for bread, or planted to multiply. I have a choice and I will not let my life be fed to swine nor will I let it be ground under the rocks of failure and despair to be broken open and devoured by the will of others.

2. A mulberry leaf touched with the genius of man becomes silk. A field of clay touched with the genius of man becomes a castle. A cyprus tree touched with the genius of man becomes a shrine. A cut of sheep's hair touched with the genius of man becomes raiment for a king. If it is possible for leaves and clay and wood and hair to have their value multiplied a hundred, yea a thousand fold by man, cannot I do the same with the clay which bears my name?

五、书面表达（共 15 分）

Directions: Now we have more chances to communicate with foreigners. But how can we achieve a successful cross-cultural communication? Write a composition of about 150 words on

the following topic:

The Most Important Thing in Cross-Cultural Communication

You are to write in three parts:

In the first part, state specifically what your idea is.

In the second part, provide two or more reasons to support your idea.

In the last part, bring what you have written to a natural conclusion.

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版五年级下册 unit6 work quietly Part A let's talk 部分内容，按要求完成下列教学设计任务。

Chen Jie: Look at the pandas.

Mike: What are they doing?

Chen Jie: Haha. They're eating lunch! They're so cute.

Mike: Oh, yes! They like bamboo.

Chen Jie: What's the little monkey doing?

Mike: It's playing with its mother!

Chen Jie: Do you see any elephants?

Mike: yes! Look there! The elephant is drinking water.

【问题】

- 1.请设置一个情景，让学生理解 sb. is/are doing sth.的含义，要求设置情景与学生生活相关。（中英文皆可）
2. 请用英文设置两个问题，帮助学生理解对话主要内容。
- 3.请设计一个活动或游戏，培养锻炼学生的综合语言运用能力，活动中至少含有 2 处对学生的鼓励表达方式。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

以下是一位老师在教授《牛津小学英语》3A Unit8 Let's go to the park.的课堂操练游戏。该课的知识目标是单词:park, zoo, cinema, supermarket, the Great wall 及句型: Let's go to the park by bus.

该游戏为转盘游戏。教师设计了两个转盘,一个转盘上画上不同的地点,另一个转盘上则画上不同的交通工具,每个转盘的中间都有一个方向朝上的指针,通过转动转盘后指针指的位置来决定所说的语言。

如: (指针指向 park)Let's go to the park. ok!

But how? (指针指向 bus) By bus.

T: Do you want to play a game?

ss: Yes.

T: Good. I'll ask two students to come to the front and Play the game. Who want to try?

(请两个学生上前, 同时教师给出示范, 说明游戏的方法。学生转动转盘, 根据转动情况进行对话)

s1: Let's go to the zoo.

s2: Great! But how?

s1: By car.

s2: OK.

T: Very good! Who wants to try again?

用同样的方法, 教师又请了四对学生上前进行游戏。转盘因为需要转动, 无法固定在黑板上, 教师只好将转盘挂在两张椅背上, 因此位置较低, 后面的同学需要站起来才能看见转盘上的内容。更重要的是, 教师一次只能请两个同学上前进行游戏, 其他同学只能坐在座位上观看, 因此, 游戏在进行的过程中, 课堂上的气氛也慢慢冷了下来。

请根据以上案例, 回答下列问题:

1. 在小学英语课堂进行游戏操练的必要性。(5分)
2. 请问分析以上案例中存在的主要问题。(5分)

教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（二）

一、单项选择题（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：动物很明显是比人类更低级的一种生命形式。form 可数名词，在这里泛指为一种生命形式，故用不定冠词。man 用来泛指人类时，前面通常不加冠词。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：虽然发生在发达国家的事情听起来像科幻小说，但也可能发生在世界上其它地区。what 引导的从句作为主语，同时 what 又是从句的主语。故选 B。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查数词。句意：一个女人如果想走男人的一半距离的话，那么她的体力必须是男人的二倍。表示“有……几倍好”用“倍数+as + adj. +as”结构。故选 A。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：到 2025 年，我们很有希望不再相互发送电子邮件，因为那时我们将会有更便利的电子交流工具。根据句末的时间状语 by then 可知，这里指的是 by 2025，截止到将来的某个时间为止，所以用将来完成时态。故选 C。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“琼现在不应该在这儿吗？”“别担心，她大约二十分钟后到这里。”All right 意为“还可以”；Don't worry 意为“别担心”，用于安慰对方不要担心；No wonder 意为“难怪，怪不得”；Enjoy yourself 意为“玩得开心，请自便”。根据句意，故选 B。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：自动驾驶是一个中国和世界上其它国家在同样起点的领域。本题先行词为 area，后面句子完整，故选用关系副词 where（此处 area 为抽象地点概念）。故选 B。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查感叹句。句意：那个小男孩在机动车道骑着单车全速赶来。感叹句的用法是 What a dangerous scene it was!=How dangerous a scene was! 故选 A。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：他花了很长时间才掌握了成为一名优秀舞蹈演员所需要的技能。display 意为“展示，展览，陈列”；acquire 意为“学到，获得，取得”；teach 意为“教育，教导，使学会”；test 意为“测验，考验”。故选 B。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：他对可口可乐如此上瘾，以至于他几乎离不开它。分析句子可知，so 后接形容词或副词位于句首时，其后用部分倒装。本句为：so+形容词+be+主语。故选 A。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查连词。句意：人类的行为大多是学习的产物，而动物的行为则主要依靠本能。whereas 意为“然而，却”，引导对立的从句；otherwise 意为“否则”；unless 意为“除非”；nevertheless 意为“然而”，不引导从句。根据句意，故选 B。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：当我去年去看 Susan 的时候，她已经辞去了她的高薪工作在当地做起了志愿者工作。根据句意，去年我去拜访 Susan 的时候她已经辞去了高薪职业，正在附近社区从事着志愿者工作，使用过去进行时。故选 B。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：我有一个这样的感觉，我们不会知道什么是 UFO——永远不会。同位语从句 that we'll never know what a UFO is-not ever 作 a feeling 的同位语，解释 a feeling 的具体内容。that 连接同位语从句时，只起连接作用不作从句的任何成分。故选 A。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我并不打算吃什么，但冰淇淋看起来那么好以致我禁不住想要吃它。第一空：mean to do sth. 意为“打算做某事”；第二空：can't help doing sth. 意为“禁不住做某事”。故选 D。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】考查主谓一致。句意：就我所知，每种方法都试过了，但都没有成功。means 虽以 s 结尾却是单数形式，因此谓语动词应选用第三人称单数。故选 C。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：如果他们再多开几公里，他们可能会找到一家更好的旅馆。本题中主句中使用了 might have done，因此从句中应该使用过去完成时。故选 D。

二、完形填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。这个小故事始于女儿 Lori 的疑问，疑问自己的照片怎么比姐姐的少那么多。后来爸爸和妈妈进行了搜寻，利用过去的视频做成相册送给 Lori 表达了自己的爱意，消除了这个小误会。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及代词辨析。句意：为什么 Lisa 的照片比我的多？此处指的 Lori 自己，从第三段“我”的问题“Are there more pictures of Lisa than of Lori?”也能看得出“我”也在问是不是 Lisa 的照片相比更多。故选 C。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及名词辨析。句意：我瞪大了眼睛看回去，没有理解这个问题。question 意为“问题”；book 意为“书”；newspaper 意为“报纸”；answer 意为“回答”。前面是 Lori 问了一个问题，这里是说我没懂那个问题。故选 A。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。句意：我从来没数过它们。seen 意为“看见”；counted 意为“数”；taken 意为“拿”；bought 意为“买”。这里的 them 指的是“照片”，是说 Marilyn 从来没数过照片的数量。故选 B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查特殊疑问词。句意：为什么 Lori 会问那样一个问题呢？where 意为“哪里”；how 意为“如何”；when 意为“什么时候”；why 意为“为什么”。这里表示的是我的疑问，对 Lori 的问题的不解，选择疑问词 why 提问原因。故选 D。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及不定代词辨析。句意：不带照相机你几乎不会去任何地方。anywhere 意为“任何地方”；everywhere 意为“每个地方”；somewhere 意为“某处”；nowhere 意为“无处”。这里是说“我”去哪都带着照相机，“hardly”表示“几乎不”，我“几乎不会去任何地方（anywhere）”，如果不带相机的话。故选 A。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。句意：Lori 出生的时候，录像变得很流行。popular 意为“流行的”；effective 意为“有效的”；expensive 意为“昂贵的”；obvious 意为“明显的”。从后面的“几乎使用录像机拍下任何东西”说明“录像是很流行的”。故选 A。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及副词辨析。句意：电脑中一定有数百个 Lori 从未看过或看过后不记得的视频。ever 意为“永远”；never 意为“从未”；already 意为“已经”；just 意为“只是”。这里是说“我”拍了太多的视频，所以电脑里视频很多，很多 Lori 没看过或者以前看过现在不记得了。故选 B。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及名词辨析。句意：我打开电脑，发现了关于 Lori 的视频。emails 意为“电子邮件”；pictures 意为“图片”；news 意为“新闻”；videos 意为“视频”。前面说电脑里一定有很多关于 Lori 的视频，所以这里就是指我打开电脑看视频。故选 D。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。句意：我不知道这本相册是否会回答她的问题，但至少她会知道我们很在意为她找到答案。respect 意为“尊重”；benefit 意为“受益”；care 意为“关心”；regret 意为“遗憾”。对于“回答 Lori 的问题”这件事“我”很看重，想做一个相册让她知道“我们”其实还是很在乎（care）的。故选 C。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词短语辨析。句意：在接下来的几天里，我们秘密地回顾了所有的视频。took up 意为“拿起”；pointed out 意为“指出”；went through 意为“经历，回顾”；handed in 意为“递交”。这里是说我们在为制作相册/专辑做准备，视频很多，所以我需要“过”一遍，这里使用“go through”来表达这个意思。故选 C。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及非谓语动词。句意：我们观看并选择，直到我们都满意。relaxed 意为“放松的”；satisfied 意为“满意的”；active 意为“积极的”；lucky 意为“幸运的”。这里是说我们一直在挑选，肯定要做到我们都满意为止。故选 B。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及介词辨析。句意：当我们看着这张专辑时，所有甜蜜的回忆都回来了。back 意为“返回”；down 意为“向下”；off 意为“离开”；on 意为“在……上”。“come back”指的是“回来了”，这里是说看到专辑，我们会回忆起以前那些往事，那些回忆自然就“回来了”。故选 A。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。句意：我们希望它展示出她对我们是多么的重

要。kind 意为“善良的”；helpful 意为“有帮助的”；proud 意为“骄傲的”；important 意为“重要的”。it 在这里指“相册”，she 指的是 Lori，我们想通过相册表达我们心中 Lori 的重要性。故选 D。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及非谓语动词。句意：一个生日卡片附在上面，卡片上面解释了为什么她的妈妈和我会做这部相册。discussing 意为“讨论”；comparing 意为“比较”；explaining 意为“解释”；importing 意为“进口”。这里是用动词-ing 形式来做 note 的定语，描述这个卡片的功能，上面解释了我们做相册的原因。故选 C。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及名词辨析。句意：我知道我们的信息已经被传达过去了。message 意为“消息”；prize 意为“奖”；memory 意为“记忆”；view 意为“观点”。最后 Lori 打电话过来表达了她对爸爸的爱，说明“我”的目的达到了，精心制作的相册被收到了，所以想要传达的爱信息也被收到了。故选 A。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文是一篇夹叙夹议类的文章。作者的儿子在学校里不是优秀学生，最后成了一名修车工，这并不是作者希望他走的路。但是作者通过让儿子给自己修车的经历意识到：在学校里是优秀学生并不是那么重要，让孩子追随父亲的足迹也是不明智的。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段第三句“You begin to realize that your boy, in your footsteps, could probably accomplish what you hoped for.”可知，作者原先希望儿子实现自己未能实现的目标，故 D 项正确。根据文章第一段第一句 Every man wants his son to be somewhat of a clone...可知，A 项不正确；文章未提及作者希望儿子跟自己在外表上相像，排除 B 项；根据第一段最后一句 But footsteps can be muddied and they can go off in different directions.可知，作者不希望儿子跟自己的人生方向不一样，排除 C 项。故选 D。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段中的“My daughter is a university graduate working toward her master’s degree in English.”可知，作者的女儿已经大学毕业，正在努力攻读英语硕士学位，所以，作者的女儿在学校里表现好，故选 A 项；她还没拿到硕士学位，排除 B

项；根据文章第二段的 Science projects waited until the last moment. Book reports weren't written until the final threat.可知，作者的儿子在学校里表现不好，作业不到最后一刻不写，排除 C 项；读书报告也是到最后不得不完成，而不是 D 项中的“不会写”。故选 A。

3. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段最后一句“but let him go ahead, for I had nothing to lose.”可知，让儿子修车不会给自己带来任何损失，故 C 项正确。根据第六段的 I doubted it...可知，作者怀疑儿子修车的能力，排除 A 项；文章没有提到让儿子修车会节省时间以及别的技工工会来帮他，故排除 B、D 两项。故选 C。

4. 【答案】 B

【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第三段第一句“These kids are happiest when doing repairs.”可知，这些孩子是快乐的；由第二句“They joke and laugh and are living in their own relaxed world.”可知，这些孩子在他们自己的世界里是放松的；由第三句“And their minds are bright despite their dirty hands and clothes.”可知，尽管他们的手和衣服很脏，但是他们的头脑是聪明的。由此可知，在作者看来，这些孩子 hardworking, cheerful, smart(bright) 和 relaxed, 故选 B。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】推理判断题。由倒数第二段最后一句“Most important, I have learned that fathers don't need clones in footsteps or anywhere else.”可知，作者最后意识到，让你的孩子追随你的足迹是不明智的，故选 A 项；根据最后一段“My son may never make the school honor roll. But he made mine.”可知，作者现在认为在学校里是优秀学生不重要了，排除 B 项；由倒数第二段的“publishers need printers, engineers need mechanics, and architects need builders”可知，并不是说谁比谁重要而是各行各业都需要专业人才，排除 C、D 两项。故选 A。

B

【试题分析】本文是一篇应用文。文章从背景、主题、角色、主要情节以及“发现之旅”等方面介绍了名著 *The Snake-Stone*。

1. 【答案】 C

【解析】概括归纳题。根据第二段第一句“the main theme is a teenage search of self-discovery, in this case the search for a mother from whom the hero was separated at an early

age.”以及最后一段最后一句“*Its hero says, on returning to his foster parents, ‘I was home.’*”可知,该书主题体现在 James 寻找生身母亲的征途也就是战胜自我获得人生真谛的发现之旅。故选 C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后两行教练所说“*You are not like a kid obeying instructions any more. You are diving like a young man who knows where he is going.*”你不能再像小孩一样,就知道循规蹈矩。你应该探索,像找定方向的年轻潜水员。言外之意要 James 做一个独立的有个性的年轻人。故选 D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“*The turning point in the story comes while James’ foster parents are away in London, and he wonders about the identity of his birth mother. The only clue he has is a fossil, “the snake stone” which she left behind along with a note on which she had written*”可知, the snake stone 是 James 生身母亲离开留下的识别身份见证物(The only clue he has is a fossil, “the snake stone” which she left behind...)。故选 B。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“*Its hero says, on returning to his foster parents, ‘I was home.’*”可知 A 选项错误;根据最后一段第一句“*Instead of going to London, James decides to find his birth mother.*”可知 B 选项错误;根据第四段可知故事转折点是在 James 养父母离开他的时间,那时候还没找到他的生身母亲。故 D 选项错误;根据第三段第四句“*The other characters in *The Snake-Stone*, James’ parents, his diving instructor, best friend, the villagers, people he meets on his journey, are pictured realistically.*”故选 C。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段第二句“*James has painful, challenging, but also humorous and happy travels.*”以及第四句“*He comes to understand why she left him at a stranger’s door fifteen years before.*”可知 James 的寻母征途是快乐而又有成就感的。自己发现了人生真谛从此开始成长起来了(I was home.) 故选 A。

四、翻译(共 10 分)

1. 【参考答案】我和一颗麦粒唯一的不同在于:麦粒无法选择是变得腐烂还是做成面

包，或者种植生长。而我有选择的自由，我不会让生命腐烂，也不会让它在失败绝望的岩石下磨碎，任人摆布。

2. 【参考答案】桑叶在天才的手中变成了丝绸。粘土在天才的手中变成了堡垒。柏树在天才的手中变成了圣殿。羊毛在天才的手中变成了王袍。如果桑叶、黏土、柏树、羊毛经过人的改造，可以成百上千地提高自身的价值，那么我们为什么不能适合有自己名字的黏土也身价百倍呢？

五、书面表达（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

解题思路：

1. 写作内容为跨文化交流中最重要的事情，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。
4. 写作要点包含 3 个部分。

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】

The Most Important Thing in Cross-Cultural Communication

After China's entry into WTO, Chinese people have more and more chances to communicate with people from other nations. In cross-cultural communication, much embarrassment may occur. In my eyes, the most important thing is to show respect for others cultures.

Language itself does not mean the sheer symbol with sound and referential meaning; it embodies culture, too. However smart one person may be in speaking foreign language, he may arouse defensive behaviors by offending foreigners' cultural habits. A clear fact is that it is impolite to ask English-speaking people such questions as age and salary. If we fail to show our respect for such a value of privacy, it may lead to communication failure.

Based on the above reasoning, it's not hard to understand the significance of the virtue of respect. And I want to suggest foreign language learners: learn a language as it is used in a culture.

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

1. 本题为会话课教学内容。
2. 教学设计包含情景创设、理解对话内容和巩固活动，注重对学生综合语言能力的培养。

【参考答案】

1. The teacher plays a video clip in which some boys and girls are in the shopping mall. The teacher invites some students to describe their activities. The teacher points and the students say. Students can speak out the activities, and the teacher writes down the sentences in the blackboard to help students like “He is trying on the coat.” “She is dancing.” “They are eating hamburgers.”

2. questions:

①How many kinds of animals are mentioned in the dialogue?

②What are the pandas doing?

3. the best story-teller

The teacher shows some pictures on the screen, students work in a group of 4 to make a story with some of the pictures. They can firstly ask and describe the pictures and then tell a story according to the discussion. The teacher gives some comments while walking around, then invites some groups to tell their story in the class. The teacher and others choose the best story-teller.

T: Some students' ideas are creative when I hear the story... And your intonation and pronunciation are impressive.

Intention: through the discussion and the story, students will apply what they have learnt this class into real situations. Their comprehensive language using abilities will be enhanced.

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

1. (1) 游戏可以让学生从语言课堂中的常规中稍作解脱；
(2) 游戏可以激发学生的动机，而且具有挑战性；
(3) 游戏给学生提供了一个操练学生综合语言能力的机会；
(4) 游戏可以鼓励学生之间的合作与交流；
(5) 游戏创造了一个真实使用语言的语境；
(6) 游戏可以激发学生学习英语的兴趣。
2. (1) 新课标提倡要面向全体学生。该案例中游戏环节没有关注大部分学生，让游戏成为了少部分人的活动，仅请两位同学展示，其他学生只能处在观望的状态，因此失去了参

与的兴趣，学生参与游戏的机会太少，尤其在低年级的教学中，更要考虑到儿童的心理和生理特点。

(2) 活动设计应该多样化，循序渐进。该案例中游戏的操练方式相对单一。该转盘游戏的可操作性不强，属于常规游戏的生搬硬套，游戏效果较为不理想，课堂气氛慢慢冷了下来。教师应当按照学生的学情和课堂实际，将游戏进行改编。



教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题（三）

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. Having battled with their _____ over whether to offer help to an aged man or woman who has fallen over, most people choose to help.

- A. compromise
B. contradiction
C. conscience
D. competence

2. Dave was a _____. Because of his misconduct in class, the whole class had to stay after school.

- A. wet blanket
B. leading light
C. black sheep
D. dark horse

3. If you see things in a negative light, you will find faults everywhere and problems where there are really _____.

- A. none
B. some
C. many
D. nothing

4. —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

5. _____ it rain tomorrow, the meeting would be put off.

- A. Should
B. Would
C. Could
D. Must

6. I failed in the final exam last term and only then _____ the importance of study.

- A. I realized
B. I realize

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 6. A. visiting | B. discussing | C. exploring | D. progressing |
| 7. A. reasonable | B. flexible | C. usual | D. common |
| 8. A. debt | B. trouble | C. honor | D. change |
| 9. A. confidence | B. pleasure | C. pride | D. money |
| 10. A. know | B. hope | C. admit | D. remember |
| 11. A. responded | B. exploded | C. attacked | D. comforted |
| 12. A. express | B. inform | C. accuse | D. warn |
| 13. A. question | B. incident | C. trip | D. shopkeeper |
| 14. A. absence | B. sadness | C. anger | D. silence |
| 15. A. put up with | B. kept away from | C. dealt with | D. lived through |
| 16. A. unspoken | B. proper | C. meaningful | D. enjoyable |
| 17. A. discovering | B. losing | C. defending | D. exhibiting |
| 18. A. concerned | B. powerful | C. annoying | D. frightening |
| 19. A. communication | B. friendship | C. blame | D. forgiveness |
| 20. A. grasped | B. benefited | C. expressed | D. surprised |

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Big Brothers Big Sisters is based on the simplicity and power of friendship. It is a program which provides friendship and fun by matching vulnerable young people (ages 7-17) with a volunteer adult who can be both a role model and a supportive friend.

Volunteer tutors come from all walks of life—married, single, with or without children. Big Brothers and Big Sisters are not replacement parents or social workers. They are tutors: someone to trust, to have fun with, to talk and go to when needed.

A Big Sister and Little Sister will generally spend between one and four hours together three or four times each month for at least twelve months. They enjoy simple activities such as a picnic at a park, cooking, playing sport or going to a football match. These activities improve the friendship and help the young person develop positive self-respect, confidence and life direction.

Big Brothers Big Sisters organizations exist throughout the world. It is the largest and most well-known provider of tutor services internationally and has been operating for 25 years.

Emily and Sarah have been matched since 2008. Emily is a 10-year-old girl who has experienced some difficulties being accepted by her schoolmates at school. “I was pretty sure

there was something wrong with me.”

Emily’s mum came across Big Brothers Big Sisters and thought it would be of benefit to Emily by “providing different feedback (反馈) about herself other than just relying on schoolmates to measure her self-worth.

Sarah wanted to get involved in a volunteer program. “I googled it and found out how to be a part of it. I thought it would be fun for me to get involved in making time to do something because sometimes it is all work and no play.”

Big Brothers Big Sisters has been of great benefit and enjoyment to both Emily and Sarah. They love and look forward to their time together and the partnership has certainly helped Emily be more comfortable in being the wonderful, happy and unique girl she is!

1. What is the aim of Big Brothers Big Sisters?
 - A. To offer students public services
 - B. To help students improve their grades
 - C. To organize sport activities for young people
 - D. To provide partnership and fun for young people
2. A volunteer is usually expected to work within a year for at least _____.
 - A. 24 hours
 - B. 36 hours
 - C. 48 hours
 - D. 72 hours
3. According to Emily’s mother, this program may provide Emily with _____.
 - A. advice from her teachers
 - B. a new way to assess herself
 - C. a new way to judge her schoolmates
 - D. more comments from her schoolmates
4. Why did Sarah want to get involved in the program?
 - A. She used to be a volunteer
 - B. She needed a part-time job
 - C. She felt a bit bored with her life
 - D. She wanted to get a challenging job
5. According to the passage, “vulnerable young people” are probably those who are _____.
 - A. popular at school
 - B. rather weak physically
 - C. easily hurt emotionally
 - D. confident in themselves

B

- C. complementary D. practicable
2. The writer advises you to familiarize yourself with the laws concerning job discrimination so that _____.
- A. you can show your prospective employer you have a wide range of knowledge
B. you stand on equal chance of being hired with other applicants to the job
C. you will refuse to give answers to any questions against the current laws
D. you know how to behave within the limit of laws at the interview
3. At which stage should you emphasize your qualifications for the job?
- A. The before stage. B. The greeting stage.
C. The consultation stage. D. The departure stage.
4. If you are given a second interview, it is most important for you to _____.
- A. write a thank-you letter to each person who interviewed you last time
B. find out exactly what the company wants of you
C. learn from the last interview and improve yourself
D. consider all the elements that are important for the job
5. The passage is mainly concerned with _____.
- A. how to manage an interview
B. how to apply for a job vacancy
C. how an applicant should behave during an interview
D. how to make your private goal compatible with those of an organization

四、翻译（共 5 分）

If you're introverted, then you'd probably prefer anything else to chatting with neighbors. But make an effort to be friendly, if only for safety's sake. In one way or another, your neighbors may be your best asset in times of trouble and they'll be more willing to lend a hand to a friend than they are to help out a stranger.

五、书面表达（共 15 分）

当今社会生活节奏快，竞争激烈，许多人产生了不同程度的心理健康问题。请结合生活实际分析人们产生心理健康的原因并谈谈该如何保持心理健康。

要求：

1. 分析产生心理健康问题的原因不少于 3 点；
2. 行文流畅，逻辑严密；
3. 150 字左右

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据以下人教版五年级下册 Unit3 My school calendar part A let's learn 部分内容，完成以下教学设计：



【问题】

1. 请写出教学内容。
2. 请写出一个 lead in 活动并说明设计意图。
3. 请创设情景教授单词 March。
4. 请设计一个练习活动并说明设计意图。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

请看以下教学案例片段，并回答问题

T: There is much pollution all over the world now. Can you tell me what it is?

(学生很快地回答)

Ss: Water pollution; Air pollution; Noise pollution; soil pollution ...etc.

T: Do you know what causes water pollution?

Ss: Factories pour waste water into rivers and lakes.

T: All the factories?

Ss: No.

T: What factories?

Ss: Paper factories, printing and dyeing mills, plastic factories...ect.

(学生不会用英语说“印染厂及塑料厂”，他们说中文，我说英文。)

T: What else can cause water pollution, too?

Ss: Some people throw rubbish into rivers and lakes.

T: How can we help to solve this problem?

(学生们分组讨论解决办法。)

Ss: We can advise the directors of these factories to stop pouring waste water into rivers and lakes.

T: If they don't accept your advice, what else can we do?

(学生们讨论更热烈了，过了一会儿，他们七嘴八舌地说：)

Ss:1. We can write a letter to Green China about it.

2. We can also ask newspaper reporters and TV station reporters to report these factories.

.....

T: There is a paper factory in my hometown. It pours waste water into the river every day . The people in the town drink the water of the river every day. They have advise the leader to stop pouring waste water into the river many times. But he never accepts it. Can you write a letter about it to the Green China?

(学生异口同声说“ Yes”)将该内容布置为课后作业。

请回答以下问题:

(1) 该教师在上课过程中应用何种教学方法? 学生们应用了哪种学习方法? (5分)

(2) 结合本节课的内容与课标的基本理念, 对该教师的教学进行评价。(5分)

教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（三）

一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。compromise 意为“妥协”；contradiction 意为“否认”；conscience 意为“良知”；competence 意为“胜任”。句意：在与自己的良知作斗争之后，大多数人选择了帮助跌倒的老人或妇女。根据“over whether to offer help to an aged man or woman who has fallen over”可知，此处表示“与良知做斗争”，故选 C。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词短语辨析。句意：Dave 是害群之马，由于他上课表现不好，下课后全班都不得不下课。wet blanket 意为“扫兴的人”；leading light 意为“重要人物”；black sheep 意为“害群之马”；dark horse 意为“黑马”。根据句意，此处指害群之马，故选 C。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查代词辨析。句意：如果你用消极的眼光看待事物，你会发现到处都是错误，到处都是问题。none 意为“没有任何东西”；some 意为“一些”；many 意为“许多”；nothing 意为“无事，无物”。此处指没有问题的地方也有问题，故选 A。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查短语辨析。句意：“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 都比较符合语境，利用排除法，故选 B。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查虚拟语气，句意：要是明天下雨的话，会议将被推迟。句子表示与将来的事实相反，故从句用 should + v 原形。此处是 if 引导的非真实条件句，如果把 if 省略，则将情态动词 should 提到主语的前面。故选 A。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：我上学期期末考试不及格，直到那时我才意识到学习的重

要性。首先由时间状语 **then** 确定时态为一般过去时，而时间状语由 **only** 引出放于句首，句子产生部分倒装，即助动词提前到主语之前，其他成分保持位置不变。故选 D。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查介词。句意：这个男孩在发烧。你最好把毛巾弄湿，铺在他的额头上。**across** 意为“从表面上穿过”；**within** 意为“在……里面”；**through** 意为“从里面穿过”；**beyond** 意为“超过”。根据句意可知在额头上，故用 **across**，故选 A。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：《红楼梦》被认为是一部半自传性质的小说，它反映了曹雪芹自己家族的命运。**Dream of the Red Chamber is believed to be semi-autobiographical** 是主句，**_____ the fortunes of Cao's own family** 是定语，修饰 **Dream of the Red Chamber**，**Dream of the Red Chamber** 和 **mirror** 之间是主动关系，故用现在分词做定语，故选 C。

9. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我已经决定了在研讨会上要说什么，但是，研讨会被取消了。“**make up one's mind**”这个行为发生在研讨会被取消之前，根据“**it was cancelled**”可知，研讨会被取消是过去的事情，那么，**make up one's mind** 是发生在过去某个动作之前的行为，故该空应用过去完成时态。故选 B。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查连词。句意：我出去的时候，妈妈总是警告我：“不要在车正要停的时候下车。”这里 **stopping** 表示车正在停止的动作，也就是车还没完全停下来，**while** 意为“当……的时候”，故选 B。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】考查特殊句式。句意：我不知道是什么让她与众不同。**what it is that makes her different from others** 是 **know** 的宾语从句，因此要用陈述语序。从句是一个强调句，被强调部分是主语 **what**。故选 D。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查定语从句。句意是：可能人们在城市里能呼吸新鲜空气的日子就快到了。**when** 引导定语从句修饰 **the day**，因为在定语从句中缺少时间状语，所以用 **when**。故选 A。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：“Patrick，我们要尝试些新的方法去促销新产品。”“好

的，但不管你选择哪个方法，一定要确保适合顾客的需要。”此处需要使用让步状语从句表示“无论……”，并且依据前一句提到的“new methods”可知，是有一定范畴的，故选 D。

14. 【答案】B

【解析】考查主语从句。句意：“所以你还没有阅读信息表格？”“更糟糕的是我没有副本。”由句子结构知，该处连接主语从句且从句中缺少主语，表示“事情”要用 what 来引导主语从句且充当主语。故选 B。

15. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词短语辨析和定语从句。句意：回想我和 Jane 在农场度过的那段时间，我仍然搞不明白哪里出问题了。look forward to 意为“期待”；look back on 意为“回顾，回想”；look into 意为“调查”。根据句意可知，第一空用 look back on 的现在分词的结构做状语；第二空构造了定语从句，先行词 the days，定语从句要用关系代词 that 或者 which 在定语从句中作宾语；故选 B。

二、完形填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。作者用客观叙事的方式描述了一位父亲勤劳工作，刻苦学习，给孩子们留下很多影响。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词。nervously 意为“紧张不安地”；deliberately 意为“故意地”；sensitively 意为“敏感地”；humorously 意为“幽默地”。当我问他是否愿意加入 Virgin Airlines 时，我记得他幽默地回答：为什么不呢？这是我离天堂最近的地方了。故选 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。calm 意为“使冷静”；laugh 意为“大笑”；benefit 意为“有利于”；reflect 意为“反射”。他总是能让我们笑，他也安静，体贴，充满了奇妙的建议，我们可以做得更好。故选 B。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。advice 意为“建议”；patience 意为“耐心”；expectation 意为“期待”；appreciation 意为“欣赏，感激”。他总是能让我们笑，他也安静，体贴，充满了奇妙的建议，我们可以做得更好。故选 A。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。lead 意为“领导”；send 意为“寄派”；help 意为“帮助”；attract 意为“吸引”。当我还是个孩子的时候，我自己动手在爸爸那只松脱的抽屉里找零钱——我不认为这是偷窃，而认为这只是借来的，没有打算还回去——然后从我们当地的街角小店买了巧克力。故选 C。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。dream 意为“梦想”；receipt 意为“收据”；way 意为“方法”；plan 意为“计划”。当我还是个孩子的时候，我自己动手在爸爸那只松脱的抽屉里找零钱——我不认为这是偷窃，而认为这只是借来的，没有打算还回去——然后从我们当地的街角小店买了巧克力。故选 D。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。visiting 意为“访问”；discussing 意为“讨论”；exploring 意为“探索”；progressing 意为“取得进步”。一天，当我和父亲一起去商店时，店主对我平常的消费习惯提出了质疑。故选 A。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。reasonable 意为“合情合理的”；flexible 意为“灵活的”；usual 意为“通常的”；common 意为“共同的，普通的”。一天，当我和父亲一起去商店时，店主对我平常的消费习惯提出了质疑。故选 C。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词。debt 意为“债务”；trouble 意为“烦恼”；honor 意为“荣誉”；change 意为“改变”。布兰森先生，现在我不想给他带来任何麻烦，但我不知道年轻的理查德所有的钱是从哪儿来的。故选 B。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。confidence 意为“自信”；pleasure 意为“快乐”；pride 意为“自豪”；money 意为“金钱”。一天，当我和父亲一起去商店时，店主对我平常的消费习惯提出了质疑：“布兰森先生，现在我不想给他带来任何麻烦，但我不知道年轻的理查德所有的钱是从哪儿来的”。故选 D。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。know 意为“知道”；hope 意为“希望”；admit 意为“承认”；remember

意为“记得”。他正在成为我最好的顾客——我希望他没有偷我的东西。故选 B。

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查动词。respond 意为“回应”；explode 意为“爆炸”；attack 意为“攻击”；comfort 意为“使舒适”。爸爸直视着她的眼睛，大声说：夫人，你怎么敢指责我儿子偷东西？故选 A。

12. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查动词。express 意为“表达”；inform 意为“告知”；accuse 意为“控告”；warn 意为“警告”。爸爸直视着她的眼睛，大声说：夫人，你怎么敢指责我儿子偷东西？故选 C。

13. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查名词。question 意为“问题”；incident 意为“事件”；trip 意为“旅行”；shopkeeper 意为“店主”。我们离开商店后，父亲对这件事只字未提。故选 B。

14. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查名词。absence 意为“缺席”；sadness 意为“伤心”；anger 意为“生气”；silence 意为“沉默”。然而，他那天余下的时间里故意保持沉默，说明了一切。故选 D。

15. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查动词短语。put up with 意为“忍受”；keep away from 意为“远离”；deal with 意为“处理”；live through 意为“度过”。他处理这种情况的方式给我上了非常有效的一课。故选 C。

16. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查形容词。unspoken 意为“无言的”；proper 意为“合适的”；meaningful 意为“有意义的”；enjoyable 意为“快乐的”。我明白了，无言的力量可能会产生可怕的影响。故选 A。

17. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查动词。discovering 意为“发现”；losing 意为“丢失”；defending 意为“防护”；exhibiting 意为“展览”。他为我的诚实辩护比责骂我更有力。故选 C。

18. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查形容词。concerned 意为“关心的”；powerful 意为“强大的”；annoying 意为“恼人的”；frightening 意为“令人害怕的”。他为我的诚实辩护比责骂我更有力。故选

B。

19. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。communication 意为“交际”；friendship 意为“友谊”；blame 意为“责备”；forgiveness 意为“宽恕”。我也学会了宽恕和第二次机会的力量。故选 D。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。grasp 意为“抓住”；benefit 意为“有利于”；express 意为“表达”；surprise 意为“使惊讶”。这些经验对我的生活和工作都有很大的帮助。故选 B。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。文章主要讲述了公益项目 Bigger Brothers Bigger Sisters，其宗旨是通过老少联谊活动，加强友谊，从而帮助脆弱的 7—17 岁未成年人增强自信，把握人生方向。Emily 就是其中的一个受益者。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“*It is a program which provides friendship and fun by matching vulnerable young people (7—17) with a volunteer adult...*”可知，该项目宗旨是通过老少联谊活动，加强友谊获得乐趣。故选 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“*A Big Sister and Little Sister will generally spend between one and four hours together three or four times each month for at least twelve months.*”可知，该项目的志愿者与未成年人相处的时间，一年中每月 3—4 次，每次 1—4 小时。故选 B。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段可知，母亲认为 Emily 参与这一项目可以让 Emily 获得不同的自我价值反馈途径，而不仅仅是一种方式（从同学中获得）。故选 B。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第七段最后一句“*because sometimes it's all work and no play.*”可知，Sarah 想要通过参加这个项目来找些事儿做，因为有时候生活充满了工作而没有放松，故选 C。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段第三句“*These activities improve the friendship and help*

the young person develop positive self-respect, confidence and life direction.”可知，该项目举办一些活动来培养 vulnerable young people 的自尊心，自信感以及积极人生心态；根据第五段得知 Emily（vulnerable young people 的例子）在学校难以得到同学的认同；根据最后一段中的 “They love and look forward to their time together and the partnership has certainly helped Emily be more comfortable in being the wonderful, happy and unique girl she is!”可知，Emily 参加该项目以后受益匪浅，从此变成一个快乐而富有个性的好女孩。故选 C。

B

【试题分析】本文为议论文。主要讲述了如何应对面试，面试前，面试中以及面试后应该如何做。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第一段第三句 “Based on these goals, place yourself in the role of the interviewer and develop anticipated questions and answers to three categories”可看出，你的表现要根据 goals of the interview 来展示。故二者的目标是一致的，故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段可知笔者建议你熟悉与工作歧视有关的法律，来确保你与其他申请者具有同等被雇佣的机会。故选 B。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第四句，The consultation stage includes responsiveness and enthusiasm, knowing when to interject key points, showing sincerity, highlighting your strengths, and listening intently. 商洽阶段包括反应能力、热情，知道什么时候陈述关键信息，要表现得诚恳，强调自己的优点，注意倾听。故选 C。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段第二句 When invited for a second interview, go prepared by using your notes and feedback from the interview to zero in on what the company wants. 如果获得第二次面试的机会，你应该利用第一次面试时的笔记和反馈信息，集中找出公司需要什么（即：需要什么样的人）。故选 B。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。文章的前三段提到了如何准备面试，第四、五段提到了面试期间应该如何做，最后几段提到了面试后（以及被录用后）应该怎么办。全文主要是对参加面试的人提出建议。故选 A。

四、翻译（共 5 分）

【参考答案】如果你很内向，你可能会尽量不跟邻居打交道。但是最好还是表现得友好一点，就当是为了安全考虑。某种程度上来说，邻居会在你身陷麻烦的时候帮上大忙。比起帮一个陌生人，他们肯定更愿意帮朋友。

五、书面表达（共 15 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

1. 本文写作内容为分析产生心理健康问题的原因及措施，字数为 150 字左右，可分析 3-4 点原因；

2. 本文需用到第二、三人称；

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】

There is no denying that mental health is of great importance to people. Nowadays, many people suffer from mental illness, which severely affects their life.

The cause of mental health problems often varies a lot from one case to another. In today's society, a good number of people are suffering from heavy pressure. Others lack communication skills. In addition, a lot of people are ignorant of psychological knowledge about how to keep mentally fit.

Obviously, it is necessary that effective actions should be taken to prevent problems. Firstly, you can find the real cause of your mental health problem and see whether you can do something about it. Secondly, it's better to learn to relax yourself and take exercises to release the pressure. Lastly, you may find it helpful to talk to your partner or friend about your problem, or seek support and advice from a psychological consultant.

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

1. 本题为词汇课教学设计。

2. 教学设计关注教学情景创设。

3. 教学设计包含：lead in, presentation, practice 等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching content: The class is the new words about months: January, February, March, April, May, June. They can learn how to discuss about the activities in the first six months.

2. lead in

The teacher plays some dynamic pictures about the activities that students are familiar with, then asks “What special days can you see in the picture?”, leading students to review the familiar festivals. Then elicit to the new lesson from the different festivals.

Intention: Through reviewing the festivals, students will be more involved in the new lesson and prepare enough for the lesson.

3. The teacher has a free talk with students “Do you like trees?” then the teacher continues with “And this week, we will plant some trees on the tree planting day. When is the tree planting day?” while the teacher leads students to answer with the month. “Which month is it now?” then teaches the new word “March”.

4. I point you say

Students work in pairs to practice. Each pair has some word cards, then one points at the word cards at random, the other reads loudly and correctly and makes a sentence with it. For example, “It’s May. I can take part in the singing contest.”

Intention: Through the pair work students will practice the new words and extend their speaking ability.

七、案例分析（共 10 分）**【参考答案】**

(1) 该案例中教师主要使用了交际法、任务型教学法。主要通过学生所学习的英语知识, 讨论现实社会中存在的环境污染问题, 让他们说出一些解决的办法。学生采用的学习方式为小组合作学习, 通过小组合作学习, 自主探究, 不仅能激发他们学习英语的兴趣, 还能够培养他们的合作意识以及保护环境的主人翁意识。

(2) ①该教师在教学过程中, 让学生学习英语知识的同时, 还让学生拥有一定的环保意识和主人翁感, 这是新课程中注重素质教育的理念的要求。

②教师在教学设计中, 让全体学生分组讨论, 体现了面向全体学生的原则, 能够让所有学生参与到课堂活动中, 同时在教学中以学生为主体, 教师起引导和启发的作用。

③教学过程比较注重学生对英语知识的应用。因此体现了新课程中强调学习过程, 体现英语学习的实践性和应用性。

④同时教师将课堂知识延伸到课堂之外, 让学生为家乡的水污染问题写一封信给 Green

China, 符合任务型教学活动中的任务不仅在课堂内, 还要延伸到课堂外的原则。



教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题（四）

总分：100分

一、单项选择（本题共20小题，每题1分，共20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.—Are you sure you're ready for the best?

—_____ . I'm well prepared for it.

A. I'm afraid not

B. No problem

C. Hard to say

D. Not really

2. _____ prize for the winner of the competition is _____ two-week holiday in Paris.

A. The; 不填

B. A; 不填

C. A; the

D. The; a

3. In many ways, the education system in the US is not very different from _____ in the UK.

A. that

B. this

C. one

D. it

4. It is important to pay your electricity bill on time, as late payments may affect your _____.

A. condition

B. income

C. credit

D. status

5. _____ online shopping has changed our life, not all of its effects have been positive.

A. Since

B. After

C. While

D. Unless

6. That young man is honest, cooperative, always there when you need his help. _____, he's reliable.

A. Or else

B. In short

C. By the way

D. For one thing

7. The study suggests that the cultures we grow up _____ influence the basic processes by which we see world around us.
- A. on
B. in
C. at
D. about
8. We can achieve a lot when we learn to let our differences unite, rather than _____ us.
- A. divide
B. reject
C. control
D. abandon
9. Silk _____ one of the primary goods traded along the Silk Road by about 100 BC.
- A. had become
B. was becoming
C. has become
D. is becoming
10. To return to the problem of water pollution, I'd like you to look at a study _____ in Australia in 2012.
- A. having conducted
B. to be conducted
C. conducting
D. conducted
11. Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears, none of _____ has been proved.
- A. whom
B. which
C. what
D. that
12. When their children lived far away from them, these old people felt _____ from the world.
- A. carried away
B. broken down
C. cut off
D. brought up
13. A sudden stop can be a very frightening experience, _____ if you are travelling at high speed.
- A. eventually
B. strangely
C. merely
D. especially
14. When the time came to make the final decision for a course, I decided to apply for the one that _____ my interest.
- A. limited
B. reserved

C. reflected D. spoiled

15. Had the governments and scientists not worked together, AIDS-related deaths _____ since their highest in 2005.

A. had not fallen B. would not fall
C. did not fall D. would not have fallen

16. In this article, you need to back up general statements with _____ examples.

A. specific B. permanent
C. abstract D. universal

17. George _____ too far. His coffee is still warm.

A. must have gone B. might have gone
C. can't have gone D. needn't have gone

18. I have always enjoyed all the events you organized and I hope to attend _____ in the coming years

A. little more B. no more
C. much more D. many more

19. I had as much fun sailing the seas as I now do _____ with students.

A. working B. work
C. to work D. worked

20. —The movie start at 8:30, and we can have a quick bite before we go.

—_____. See you at 8:10.

A. So long B. Sounds great
C. Good luck D. Have a good time

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

I won't call myself the most accomplished person when it comes to ___1___ (hold) chopsticks. In fact, I'm pretty sure that my technique looks clumsy at times. I tend to hold ___2___ (I) in the middle, more beginner than expert.

Still, since I eat almost every meal with the eating utensil (器皿) of choice in China it's not uncommon for a new friend or acquaintance to come to a simple ___3___ (conclude) after

observing me that my Chinese husband, Jun, must ___4___ (show) me how to use them.

They are wrong. I've used chopsticks ever since I was a teenager, a time when my sister and mother were both fond of Chinese cuisine and introduced me ___5___ many new dishes, along with the ___6___ (prefer) utensils in China. We always kept bamboo chopsticks along with our ___7___ (knife), forks and spoons, ready for whenever we happened to have Chinese food for dinner. It was my closest family ___8___ observed my first mistakes I made in using chopsticks.

Plus, I lived over two years in China before Jun and I started dating and I ___9___ (expect) to use chopsticks in almost every restaurant, stand and bar. Trust me, when you're hungry you figure out pretty fast what it takes to down (咽下) ___10___ meal with these utensils.

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

A build-it-yourself solar still is one of the best ways to obtain drinking water in areas where the liquid is not readily available. Developed by two doctors in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, it's an excellent water collector. Unfortunately, you must carry the necessary equipment with you, since it's all but impossible to find natural substitutes. The only components required, though, are a 5*5 sheet of clear or slightly milky plastic, six feet of plastic tube, and a container — perhaps just a drinking cup — to catch the water. These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt.

To construct a working still, use a sharp stick or rock to dig a hole four feet across and three feet deep. Try to make the hole in a damp area to increase the water catcher's productivity. Place your cup in the deepest part of the hole. Then lay the tube in place so that one end rests all the way in the cup and the rest of the line runs up — and out — the side of the hole.

Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet's center down with a rock. The plastic should now form a cone with 45-degree-angled sides. The low point of the sheet must be centered directly over, and no more than three inches above, the cup.

The solar still works by creating a greenhouse under the plastic. Ground water evaporates and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the

cup. When the container is full, you can suck the refreshment out through the tube, and won't have to break down the still every time you need a drink.

1. What do we know about the solar still equipment from the first paragraph?
 - A. It's delicate.
 - B. It's expensive.
 - C. It's complex.
 - D. It's portable
2. What does the underlined phrase "the water catcher" in paragraph 2 refer to?
 - A. The tube
 - B. The still
 - C. The hole
 - D. The cup
3. What's the last step of constructing a working solar still?
 - A. Dig a hole of a certain size
 - B. Put the cup in place
 - C. Weight the sheet's center down
 - D. Cover the hole with the plastic sheet
4. When a solar still works, drops of water come into the cup from _____.
 - A. the plastic tube
 - B. outside the hole
 - C. the open air
 - D. beneath the sheet

B

I realized something this morning. I have been writing now for 34 years. It all started when I was just 18 years old. As a boy I had read literally hundreds of books. I had a thirst for knowledge that seemingly could never fade. Then suddenly I found I had something I wanted to share. I tried to ignore it, but as any writer will tell you once the ideas awaken inside of you they won't leave you alone until you write them down. I didn't have a computer, word processor, or even a typewriter. Still, I grabbed a pen and lined notebook paper and wrote everything that was burning inside of me.

When I was done I didn't know how to share it. There was no internet back then, no smart phones, and no social media. I sought out the editor of my local county newspaper and asked him to print what I had written. He was a good man full of both wisdom and kindness. He not only printed my first story but agreed to publish anything else I was willing to write. I continued to write new articles each week and shared them first with other local papers and later online as well. Years later at the urging of my readers I even self-published two collections of my stories in book form.

Through my writing I slowly became more than I was. In my writings I encountered my highest self. In my writings I discovered the goodness and light that lies in us all. In my writings I found great love and joy and encouraged others to choose love and joy as well. I also found that

we all are writers whether we put pen to paper or not. With every choice we make, with every thought we hold, and with everything we do we are writing our own life story.

Lance Wubbels once wrote: “I hope you realize your life is truly your life. It belongs to you. It is your story to write with love. Day by day, line by line, write it well.”

1. What can we infer according to the first paragraph?
 - A. The author regrets ignoring some details in life.
 - B. When the author was young he wrote many books.
 - C. Other famous writers have given him inspiration.
 - D. The author is likely to be in his early fifties now.
 2. How did the author begin his writing career?
 - A. He self-published two books.
 - B. He put his stories online by himself.
 - C. He was hired as a newspaper editor.
 - D. He received help from a local newspaper editor.
 3. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?
 - A. A Way to be a Writer
 - B. Living is Writing
 - C. A Way to Share Ideas
 - D. Writing is the Source of Love
- C

Bowhead whales (弓头鲸) can live 200 years or longer. How they do it is no longer among the secrets of the deep. Scientists have mapped the genetic code of this long-lived whale species. The international effort found unusual features in the Arctic whale’s genes. Those features likely protect the species against cancer and other problems related to old age.

“We hope to learn what is the secret for living longer, healthier lives,” says João Pedro de Magalhães. He is a gerontologist (a scientist who studies old age) at the University of Liverpool in England. He also is co-author of the study that appeared January 6 in Cell Reports. His team hopes, he says, that its new findings might one day be used “to improve human health and preserve human life.”

No other mammal is known to live as long as the bowhead. Scientists have shown that some of these whales have lived well beyond 100—including one that survived to 211. For perspective, if he were still alive, Abraham Lincoln would be turning just 206 this year. De Magalhães’ team wanted to understand how the bowhead can live so long. To study this, the experts analyzed the animal’s complete set of genetic instructions, called its genome. Those instructions are coded in the animal’s DNA. The team also compared the whale’s genome to those of people, mice and cows.

The scientists discovered differences, including mutations (突变), in the whale’s genes. Those changes are linked to cancer, aging and cell growth. The results suggest that the whales are

better than humans at repairing their DNA. That's important because damaged or flawed DNA can lead to diseases, including some cancers.

Bowheads also are better at keeping abnormally dividing cells in check. Together, the changes appear to allow bowhead whales to live longer without developing age-related diseases such as cancer, says de Magalhães.

1. Why did scientists map the genetic code of bowhead whales?

- A. To discover the secret of long life. B. To find out a cure for cancer.
C. To prevent age-related diseases. D. To lengthen human life.

2. Why does the author mention Abraham Lincoln?

- A. To remind us of the time he lived. B. To show the long life of the bowhead.
C. To compare him with the bowhead. D. To express people's respect for him.

3. What allows the bowhead to live a longer and healthier life?

- A. Good DNA repair system. B. Gene mutation.
C. Cell division. D. Perfect living environment.

四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

根据以下内容，在每个空格内填空所缺部分，并将答案完整地写在答题卡上。

1. 根据《义务教育英语课程标准（2011 版）》，综合语言运用能力的形成建立在语言技能、语言知识、_____、学习策略和文化意识等方面整体发展的基础之上。

2. 根据《义务教育英语课程标准（2011 版）》，义务教育阶段的英语课程具有工具性和_____双重性质。

3. 根据《义务教育英语课程标准（2011 版）》，英语学习策略包括认知策略、_____、交际策略和资源策略等。

4. 小明在生活中能够注意生活中和媒体上所使用的英语，并且通过音像资料丰富自己的学习，这属于学习策略中的_____。

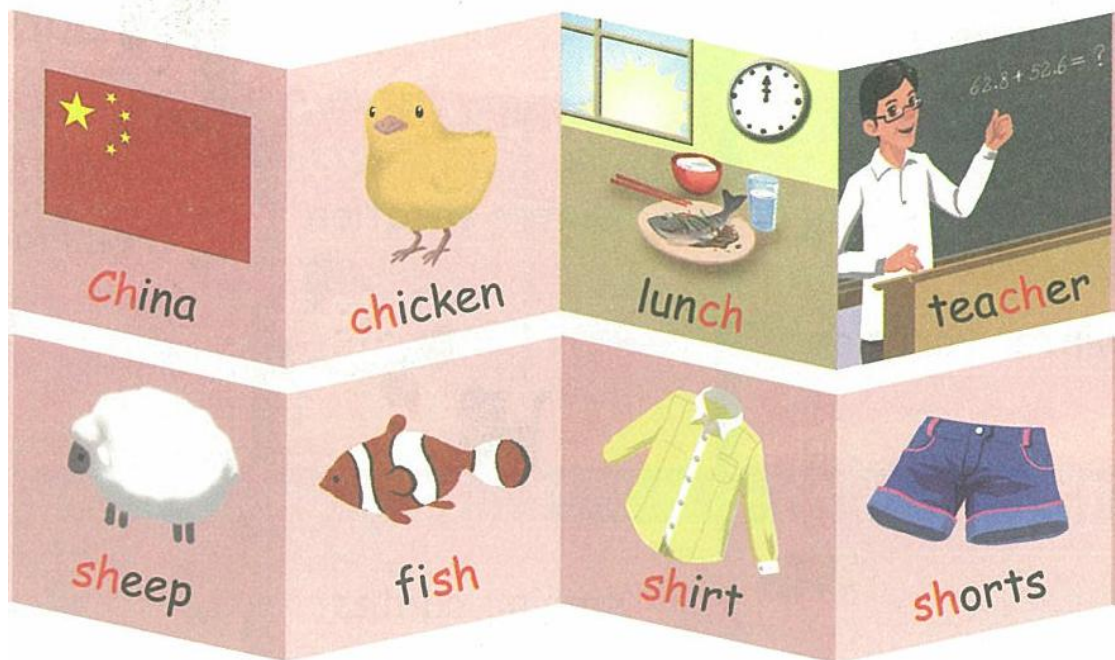
5. 教师应合理安排教学内容和步骤，组织多种形式的课堂互动，鼓励学生通过观察、模仿、体验、探究、展示等方式学习和运用英语，尽可能多地为他们创造_____，引导他们学会自主学习和合作学习。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

假如你是李华，你的父母最近计划生二胎。给你校的外籍老师 Lucy 写信谈谈你的看法。要求 120 字左右。

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据以下人教版五年级下册 Unit3 My school calendar part A let's spell 部分内容，完成以下教学设计：



【问题】

1. 请写出本课教学内容。
2. 请确定本节课教学重难点。
3. 请在呈现环节创设情景进行教学并说明设计意图。
4. 请设计 2 个练习活动，强化学生对发音的记忆。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

下面是两位老师针对同一课组织的课堂教学：

这节课所用的教材是《牛津小学英语》3A Unit2:主要教学内容是 red, yellow, blue, green, orange, black, brown, white 等词汇及 “What color is it?/ It’s...”等句型。

教师 A 课前准备了各种颜色的实物，在使用实物进行单词和句型操练后让学生给一些图片着色。该环节花了大量的时间，使后半节课几乎成了美术课，也使得通过给图片着色活动引导学生巩固所学语言知识成了一句空话。

教师 B 先以 “This is red/ yellow/ blue.”句型向学生介绍色彩的三种原色；然后引导学生发现色彩调配规律：orange= red + yellow, green= yellow + blue, black = red + yellow + blue, brown = red + black,让学生在调配色彩的学习活动中学习单词 orange, green, black, brown 及句型 “What color is it? It’s ...”;接下来,教师又让学生谈论日常用品和教室里各种物品的颜色,充分利用了生活中的有效资源,培养了学生用英语交流的能力。

1. 请简要评析以上两位老师的做法。

2. 以上两位老师的案例给我们的课堂活动组织以什么启示？



教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（四）

一、单项选择题（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. 【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“你确定你准备好考试了吗？”“没问题。我已经做好准备。” I'm afraid not 意为“恐怕没有”；No problem 意为“没问题”；Hard to say 意为“很难说”；Not really 意为“不是真的”。根据语境和句意，故选 B。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查冠词。句意：这个比赛获胜者的奖品是一个巴黎的两个星期的假期。第一空填 the，是特指“获胜者的奖品”，用定冠词，第二空是泛指“一个两周的假期”，用不定冠词 a。故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查代词。句意：在很多方面，美国教育体系和英国的教育体系很不相同。指代上文的名词 education system，用 that，而且后面有介词短语作后置定语。this 表示“近指”，one 是泛指可数名词单数，it 是特指上文提到的名词。故选 A。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：准时付电费很重要，因为付晚了会影响你的信用。condition 意为“条件”；income 意为“收入”；credit 意为“学分，信用（卡）”；status 意为“身份，地位”。根据句意，故选 C。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】考查连词。句意：尽管网上购物已经改变了我们的生活，但是不是所有的影响都是积极的。while 引导让步状语从句，意为“尽管，虽然”；since 意为“既然，自从”；after 意为“在……之后”；unless 意为“除非”。故选 C。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词短语。句意：这个年轻人是诚实的，有合作精神的，当你需要他的帮助的时候，总是在那里。简言之，他是可靠的。or else 意为“否则”；in short 意为“简言之”；by the way 意为“顺便说一下”；for one thing 意为“一方面”。根据句意，reliable 是对前边的表述的总结，所以用 in short，表示“简单来说，简而言之”。故选 B。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词。句意：研究表明我们成长的文化影响我们看周围世界的基本过程。the cultures 后面是定语从句，省略 that，定语从句中 cultures 作宾语，那么还缺少一个介词，和 cultures 搭配用介词 in，故选 B。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：当我们学会让我们的差异联合起来而不是将我们分离的时候，我们就获得很多。divide 意为“将……分开”；reject 意为“拒绝，拒收”；control 意为“控制”；abandon 意为“放弃”。根据句子前半部分出现的 unite 和转折连词 rather than 可知，前后语义相反，故选 A。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：到公元前 100 年为止，丝绸已经成为丝绸之路上交易的主要商品之一。时间状语是 by+过去时间，谓语用过去完成时。故选 A。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了回到水污染的问题，我想要你看一下 2012 年澳大利亚进行的研究。使用非谓语动词作定语，study 和 conduct 是动宾关系，用过去分词作定语。B 项也表示被动，但不定式的被动，表示将要发生的事情。故选 D。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：关于人类为什么哭的时候会流泪，科学家已经提出了很多理论，没有一个被证明了。使用定语从句，先行词是 theories，指物，定语从句中用代词+介词+关系代词 which 引导。故选 B。

12. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：当孩子远离他们生活的时候，这些老人感觉和世界隔绝了。carry away 意为“带走，夺走”；break down 意为“崩溃，破坏，抛锚，分解”；cut off 意为“切断”；bring up 意为“养育，培养”。根据句意，故选 C。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：突然停止可能是一个可怕的经历，尤其是如果你以高速运行的时候。eventually 意为“最终”；strangely 意为“奇怪地”；merely 意为“仅仅”；especially 意为“尤其”。根据句意，故选 D。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：当最后决定课程的时候到了，我决定申请能反映我兴趣

的课程。limit 意为“限制”；reserve 意为“保留”；reflect 意为“反映，反射”；spoil 意为“宠坏”。根据句意，故选 C。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：如果政府和科学家不共同努力，艾滋病相关的死亡就不会从 2005 年的最高点下降。使用虚拟语气，if 条件句用的 had done，而且省略 it，将 had 提前，主句用 would have done 表示对过去情况的虚拟。故选 D。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：在文章中，你需要用具体的例子来支持总论点。specific 意为“具体，明确的”；permanent 意为“永久的”；abstract 意为“抽象的”；universal 意为“全球的，共通的”。空格处所填词汇与 general 相对应，表示“具体的”例子。故选 A。

17. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：乔治不可能走远，他的咖啡仍然是温的。can't have done 是对过去的否定推测；must have done 表示“过去一定做了某事”；might have done 表示“过去可能做了某事”；needn't have done 表示“过去本不必做某事”。故选 C。

18. 【答案】D

【解析】考查短语辨析。句意：我一直很喜欢你组织的所有的活动，并且希望在未来的几年里参加更多的活动。A 项无此搭配；no more 意为“不再”；much more 意为“多得多（修饰不可数名词）”；many more 以为你“更多（修饰可数名词）”。这里修饰的是上文的 events。故选 D。

19. 【答案】A

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我在海上航行和现在与学生一起一样快乐。使用非谓语动词作状语，I 和 work 是主谓关系，用现在分词作时间状语。故选 A。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“电影在八点半开始，我们走之前可以迅速吃点东西。”“听起来很棒。8 点十分见”。So long 意为“再见”；Sounds good 意为“听起来很好”；Good luck 意为“祝好运”；Have a good time 意为“玩的愉快”。根据句意，故选 B。

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】这是一篇记叙文。文章作者讲述了自己作为外国人，与中国的筷子结下的不解之缘。

1. 【参考答案】 holding

【解析】考查非谓语动词。when it comes to 当提到，该句型是固定句型，其中 to 是介词，后面接 v+ing 形式，故填入 holding。

2. 【参考答案】 mine

【解析】考查代词基本用法。句意：我常常握着我的筷子的中间部分。该空之后没有名词，所以用名词性物主代词，故填入 mine。

3. 【参考答案】 conclusion

【解析】考查固定搭配。come to a conclusion 得出结论，该短语是固定短语，故填入 conclusion。

4. 【参考答案】 have shown

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我的中国丈夫一定向我说明了如何使用它们。must have done sth. 意为“一定做某事”，表示对过去事情的较有把握的推测，这时只能用在肯定句中，“肯定/想必已经做过……”，故填入 have shown。

5. 【参考答案】 to

【解析】考查固定搭配。introduce sb. to sth. 意为“把某事介绍给某人”，该句型是固定句型，故填入 to。

6. 【参考答案】 preferred

【解析】考查形容词。utensils 是名词，需要用形容词来修饰，故填入 preferred。

7. 【参考答案】 knives

【解析】考查名词单复数。句意：我们经常保持着竹筷子和我们的刀、叉和勺在一起。题干中“我们的刀”是复数，用名词复数，故填入 knives。

8. 【参考答案】 who/that

【解析】考查强调句。把 It was 和该空去掉，这个句子结构仍然完整，所以这是一个强调句。强调句的基本结构是 it is / was + 被强调部分 + that + 句子的其他成分，被强调的部分 my closest family 是人，既可以用 who，也可以用 that，故填入 who/that。

9. 【参考答案】 was expected

【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。“我”与“期待”之间是被动关系，用被动语态；作者在回忆往事，用一般过去时，故填入 was expected。

10. 【参考答案】 a

【解析】考查冠词。题干中泛指“一顿饭”，meal 的首字母发音是辅音，用不定冠词 a，故填入 a。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文介绍一种在缺水的地方自制蒸馏器获取饮用水的制作方法。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。delicate 意为“易碎的”；expensive 意为“昂贵的”；complex 意为“复杂的”；portable 意为“轻便的”。根据第一段最后一句“*These pieces can be folded into a neat little pack and fastened on your belt*”可知，这些配件可以被折叠起来装进一个小包里系在腰带上，所以是“轻便的”。故选 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】词义猜测题。根据句意：尽量在潮湿的地方挖洞来增加接水器的工作效率。此处的接水器是指整个蒸馏器装置，而不是某个部分。句中的 productivity 意思是“生产率”，本题容易误选 D（杯子），因为用来接水的杯子不存在工作效率的变化问题。也就是说，如果在干燥的地方挖洞，杯子还是照样接水，不会随着环境的变化而变化。只有整个装置才会在潮湿的地方产生的水多，干燥的地方产生的水少，故选 B。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段 *Next, cover the hole with the plastic sheet, securing the edges of the plastic with dirt and weighting the sheet's center down with a rock* 可知，最后一步是“*weighting the sheet's center down with a rock*”，即“放一块石头在覆盖膜的中间，把它压下去”，故选 C。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。结合第四段中的 *Ground water evaporates and collects on the sheet until small drops of water form, run down the material and fall off into the cup* 可知地下水蒸发，在覆盖膜上聚集起来直到形成小水滴落在杯子里。覆盖膜是在杯子上面的，水滴落入杯子里。所以水滴是凝聚在覆盖膜的下面。故选 D。

B

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。作者从小就喜欢写作，总结了 34 年的写作经验，作者认为其实生活就是写作。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段中的“I have been writing now for 34 years. It all started when I was just 18 years old.”我已经写作 34 年了。这一切都始于我 18 岁的时候。可推断出，作者现在 52 岁。故选 D。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“I sought out the editor of my local county newspaper and asked him to print what I had written. He was a good man full of both wisdom and kindness. He not only printed my first story but agreed to publish anything else I was willing to write.”我找到了当地县报的编辑，请他把我写的东西打印出来。他是一个充满智慧和善良的好人。他不仅刊登了我的第一个故事，而且还同意发表我愿意写的任何东西。可知，是在当地报纸编辑的帮助下，作者开始他的写作生涯。故选 D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨大意题。根据最后一段中的“I hope you realize your life is truly your life. It belongs to you. It is your story to write with love. Day by day, line by line, write it well.”我希望你意识到你的生活才是真正的生活。它属于你。用爱来书写你的故事。日复一日，一行一行，把它写好。可知，文章结尾得出短文的最佳标题：写作就要源于生活，生活就是写作。故选 B。

C

【试题分析】本文为说明文。科学家们研究弓头鲸为什么可以活到 200 年或者更长，科学家通过对比弓头鲸和人类以及部分动物的基因组，发现弓头鲸的基因组更擅长修复导致生病的 DNA。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“Scientists have mapped the genetic code of this long-lived whale species. The international effort found unusual features in the Arctic whale’s genes. Those features likely protect the species against cancer and other problems related to old age.”科学家们已经绘制出这种长寿鲸鱼物种的遗传密码。国际社会在北极鲸的基因中发现了不寻常的特征。这些特征可能保护物种免受癌症和其他与衰老有关的问题。可知，科学家绘制遗传密码是为了寻找保护物种免受癌症和其他与衰老有关的问题。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段中的“Scientists have shown that some of these whales

have lived well beyond 100—including one that survived to 211. For perspective, if he were still alive, Abraham Lincoln would be turning just 206 this year.”科学家们已经证明，有些鲸鱼的寿命已经超过了 100 岁，其中有一条活到了 211 岁。从另一个角度来看，如果亚伯拉罕·林肯还活着的话，他今年就只有 206 岁了。由此判断出，作者举林肯的例子，就是为了显示弓头鲸的长寿。故选 B。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“The results suggest that the whales are better than humans at repairing their DNA. That’s important because damaged or flawed DNA can lead to diseases, including some cancers.”结果表明，在修复 DNA 方面，鲸鱼比人类做得更好。这很重要，因为受损或有缺陷的 DNA 会导致疾病，包括一些癌症。可知，鲸鱼之所以长寿，因为它们自身有修复会导致疾病的受损或有缺陷的 DNA。故选 A。

四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 【参考答案】情感态度。

【解析】考查义务课标。综合语言运用能力的形成建立在语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等方面整体发展的基础之上。

2. 【参考答案】人文性。

【解析】考查义务课标。义务教育阶段的英语课程具有工具性和人文性双重性质。

3. 【参考答案】调控策略。

【解析】考查义务课标。英语学习策略包括认知策略、调控策略、交际策略和资源策略等。

4. 【参考答案】资源策略。

【解析】考查义务课标。资源策略包括注意通过音像资料丰富自己的学习；使用简单工具书查找信息；注意生活中和媒体上所使用的英语；能初步利用图书馆或网络上的学习资源。

5. 【参考答案】语言实践机会。

【解析】考查义务课标。尽可能多地为他们创造语言实践机会，引导他们学会自主学习和合作学习。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

(1) 邮件内容就父母打算生二胎向外教老师表明自己的想法；

(2) 第一段简单寒暄，表明写作意图；第二段阐述自己对于二胎的看法，并提出自己的疑惑；第三段祝福结尾；

(3) 本文应以第一人称为主。

答案要求：

- (1) 文体格式规范；
- (2) 标点符号使用规范。

【参考范文】

Dear Lucy,

How are you? I'm Li Hua, a student attending your class. I'm writing to share my thoughts on the possible changes that may happen in my family.

Recently, a policy has been put forward to allow couples to have a second child. Therefore, my parents have decided to take it into consideration. To be honest, I feel unsure about this puzzling situation. Undoubtedly, a new addition to our family will bring us happiness. Keeping a brother or sister company will also develop my sense of responsibility. However, what worries me is whether my parents will begin to ignore me. If so, I will be heart-broken. Would you mind sharing your opinions with me?

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

1. 本题是语音课教学设计。
2. 教学设计包含：教学内容、教学重难点、新授、练习等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching content: the pronunciation rules of “-ch” and “-sh” in different words.
2. Teaching key points: students will learn the pronunciation rules of “-ch” and “-sh” and apply them in recognizing more words.

Teaching difficult points: Students will read more words with “-ch”/ “-sh” correctly in future.

3. Presentation:

The teacher creates a scene: students are in the Old Macdonald's farm and enjoy themselves here. Then shows them a video clip in which after lunch, a teacher from China is showing around the farm, and all the students are in shorts and shirts. There are many fish, sheep and chickens in the farm.

Through Q&A, the teacher elicits the words: lunch, China, teacher, chicken, shirt, fish, sheep, shorts. The teacher leads students to pay attention to the words with "-ch" and "-sh". And students discuss and find out the pronunciation rules.

Intention: the teacher creates a scene and elicits the words with "-ch" and "-sh", which helps to arouse students' learning interest. and encourage students to find the rules through autonomous learning and cooperative learning.

4. practice

① Find the right homes

The teacher plays the tape with more words containing "-ch" and "-sh". Students listen carefully and classify them and put them in right homes. Which group finishing it quickly and correctly will win.

Intention: through listening and classifying, students will learn to improve their ability of the pronunciation rules.

② Read loudly

The teacher gives more words with "-ch" and "-sh", such as "bush/ bunch; cash/ watch" then students read them with the pronunciation rules.

Intention: Through the activity, students will strengthen their memory of pronunciation rules and use them in reading.

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

1. 在上述两个案例中，教师 A 组织的活动虽多，也充分吸引了学生的兴趣，但由于偏离了教学目标，使得辅助性的学习活动喧宾夺主，教学效果适得其反。教师 B 紧紧围绕教学目标精心设计教学活动，收到了理想的教学效果。他在教授同样的教学内容时却没有让辅助性的学习活动喧宾夺主，而是设计了与学生一起调配颜色的活动。可见，教师在设计和组织教学活动时，要以能让学生获得语言知识和语言技能为宗旨，要善于将活动和语言训练结合起来。

2. 从以上两个老师的案例中，我们可以发现英语课堂上不仅要有趣味性，同时也要注重围绕教学目标进行课堂活动组织。英语课程要从学生的学习兴趣、生活经验和认知水平出

发，通过体验、实践、参与、合作与交流的学习方式培养学生的综合语言运用能力。因此，我们在教学的活动组织过程中不仅要注重课堂的趣味性，同时也要注重教学目标的实现，从而通过合理的方式培养学生的综合语言运用能力。（回答合理可酌情给分）



- C. Having not invited
D. Not having been invited
7. Although he did not do it _____, he definitely had some responsibility.
- A. instantly
B. deliberately
C. accidentally
D. casually
8. Father made a promise _____ I did well in the entrance exam, he would take me to Hong Kong in the summer vacation.
- A. if that
B. if
C. that if
D. that
9. She did not feel a bit nervous though it was the first time she _____ in public.
- A. spoke
B. have spoken
C. had spoken
D. were speaking
10. It was only after a family related conversation _____ I found out she was actually my distant cousin.
- A. when
B. that
C. which
D. who
11. Working hard is not a _____ of great success, but it is among the essential requirements.
- A. sign
B. signal
C. guarantee
D. mark
12. We should organize useful activities, which will _____ the relationship of the students.
- A. appoint
B. employ
C. promote
D. commit
13. —He was satisfied with the result, wasn't he?
—No. It was so difficult that he _____ have passed it.
- A. shouldn't
B. mustn't
C. couldn't
D. wouldn't
14. The mother goes mad every time she washes the T-shirt _____ her son wipes his dirty hands.
- A. that
B. where
C. which
D. when

15. But for your help I _____ the work on time. I really do not know how I can thank you enough.

- A. wouldn't finish
B. hadn't finished
C. wouldn't have finished
D. won't have finished

16. In order to attract American students to the _____ Chinese arts, Zhao and her team have turned to master musicians, magicians and martial artists.

- A. authentic
B. confidential
C. tentative
D. artificial

17. The government has decreed that the gasoline tax _____.

- A. is to be abolished
B. should abolish
C. were abolished
D. be abolished

18. Mike used to be a top student, but he has fallen behind _____ he lost himself in playing computer games.

- A. after
B. since
C. when
D. until

19. I don't doubt _____ he's a brilliant scientist, but can he teach?

- A. why
B. that
C. whether
D. if

20. It was reported that only one passenger was fortunate enough to escape _____ in the plane crash.

- A. killing
B. being killed
C. to be killed
D. having killed

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

Jin Yong (10 March 1924-30 October 2018) was a Chinese wuxia novelist, ___1___ co-founded the Hong Kong daily newspaper *Ming Bao* in 1959 and served as ___2___ first editor-in-chief. He was one of the most famous writers in China.

His wuxia has a widespread following in Chinese communities worldwide. His 15 works ___3___ (produce) between 1955 and 1972 earned him a reputation as one of the greatest and

most popular wuxia writers ever. Over 100 million ___4___ (copy) of his works have been sold worldwide. According to *The Oxford Guide to Contemporary World Literature*, Jin Yong's novels are ___5___ (high) evaluated and are able to appeal to both highbrow and lowbrow tastes. His works have the unusual ability ___6___ (go) beyond geographical and ideological barriers separating Chinese communities of the world, achieving ___7___ (great) success than any other contemporary writer.

His works ___8___ (translate) into many languages so far. There ___9___ (be) many fans outside of Chinese-speaking areas, as a result of the numerous adaptations of his works into films, television series, comics and video games.

Jin Yong is named along with Gu Long and Liang Yusheng as the “Three Legs of the Tripod of wuxia” and the asteroid (小行星) 10930Jinyong (1998 CR2) is named ___10___ him.

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

In the first year or so of Web business, most of the action has revolved around efforts to tap the consumer market. More recently, as the Web proved to be more than a fashion, companies have started to buy and sell products and services with one another. Such business-to-business sales make sense because business people typically know what product they are looking for.

However, many companies still hesitate to use the Web because of doubts about its reliability. “Businesses need to feel they can trust the pathway between them and the suppliers,” says senior analyst Blane Erwin of Forrester Research. Some companies are limiting the risk by conducting online transactions only with established business partners who are given access to the company's private Internet.

Another major shift in the model for Internet commerce concerns the technology available for marketing. Until recently, Internet marketing activities have focused on strategies to “pull” customers to sites. In the past year, however, software companies have developed tools that allow companies to “push” information directly onto consumers. Companies such as Virtual Vineyards are already starting to use similar technologies to push messages to customers about special sales, product offerings, or other events. But push technology has earned the contempt of many Web

users. Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades. That's a prospect that horrifies Net purists.

But it is nearly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to past strategies to make money. A Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers. And the cost of computing power continues to free fall, which is a good sign for any enterprises setting up shop in silicon. People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.

1. All of the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____.

- A. two major shifts in Internet commerce are mentioned in this passage
- B. in some way, the Web acts as the pathway
- C. "push" technology enjoys low reputation among Web users
- D. many companies began to take the online plunge decades ago.

2. In the view of Net purist, _____.

- A. there should be no marketing messages in online culture
- B. money making should be given priority on the Web
- C. the Web should be able to function as the television set
- D. there should be no online commercial information without requests

3. The underlined term "past strategies" in Para. 4 refers to _____.

- A. interactivity, hospitality and security
- B. business-to-business sales
- C. "push technology"
- D. online marketing

4. The author's tone of writing this passage is _____.

- A. pessimistic
- B. hopeful
- C. disappointed
- D. indifferent

B

Commuters of the future could get some relief from congested roads especially the peak-hour

traffic if Uber's plans for flying taxis work out.

The battery-powered aircraft looks like a cross between a small plane and a helicopter, with fixed wings and rotors (旋转器). It was presented at an international technology conference in Lisbon, Portugal.

Catering for the need of shorter city travel time, the vehicle is intended to soar over traffic congestion. Uber hopes it will eventually become a form of convenient mass transport and cost commuters aboard less than using their own car, though initially it will be more expensive than that, Uber's Chief Product Officer Jeff Holden said.

The scheme still faces plenty of challenges, including certification of the new vehicle by authorities, pilot training and constructing urban air traffic management systems that prevent collisions.

Holden declared that Uber is joining NASA's project to expand air traffic systems, which scores of other companies already belong to.

He told The Associated Press in an interview that he has no dollar figure for the total investment. He said Uber is putting some of its own money into the project, developing software, while other investors are also involved, such as aircraft manufacturers that are developing the vehicle and real estate companies that are providing so-called "skyports" where people will catch their airborne taxi.

Uber is making a bid to reform and polish up its image which has been damaged by certain negative news. Holden said those episodes did not slow development of the flying taxi project of the great company that is in transition.

1. Which of the statement is correct according to Holden?

- A. Flying taxis are more cost-effective than driving private cars.
- B. Uber has to cooperate with NASA to reach its goal.
- C. The success of this project, if possible, will polish up Uber's image.
- D. The final achievement of Uber's goal relies not only on the company itself.

2. What does the underlined word "episodes" in the paragraph probably mean?

- A. trouble
- B. exchange
- C. incident
- D. process

3. What is implied in the last paragraph?

- A. Uber is committed to developing the flying taxi project.
- B. Uber is to accomplish its transition period in the near future.
- C. Uber's reputation used to be ruined by rumors.
- D. Uber has recovered from its damaged image.

C

The expression, "everybody's doing it," is very much at the center of the concept of peer

在这个过程中教师主要是培训了学生_____学习策略。

4. 《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》指出，英语教材是英语课程资源的核心部分。深入开展教材分析，把握教材的设计理念，熟悉教材编排特点，了解教材所提供的资源是教师有效利用和_____教材的前提。

5. 英语阅读微技能主要包括：predicting、skimming、scanning等，其中了解文章大意的阅读是_____。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

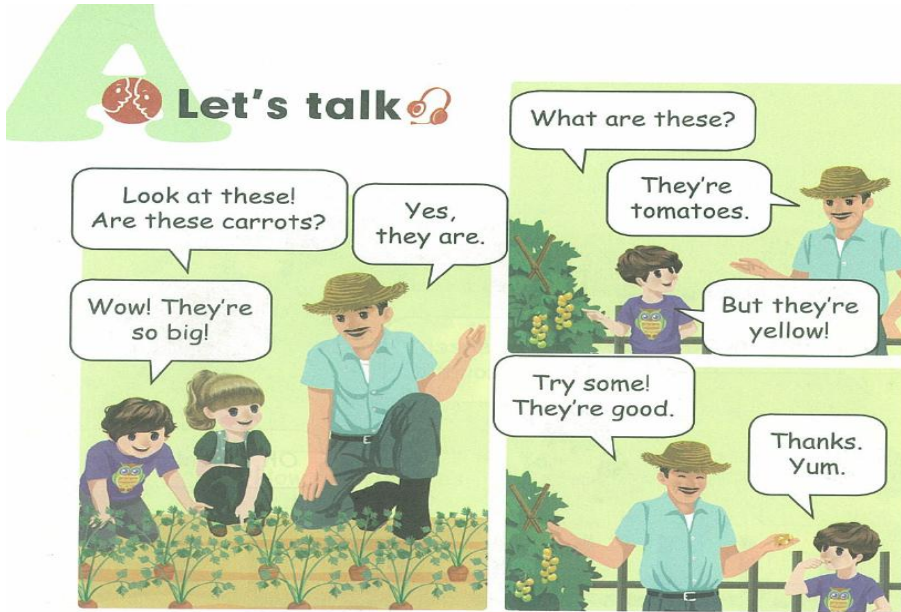
假定你是李华，你所在的城市正在举办首届书法（Calligraphy）展，不仅包括了古今名作，还有一些业余爱好者的优秀作品。请你给外教 Mr. Green 写封信，邀请他去参观。书法展举办的时间：本周早九点到晚九点；地点：the City Exhibition Center。字数不少于 120 词。

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版四年级下册 unit4 at the farm let's talk 部分内容，按照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：





【问题】

1. 请针对教学内容写出本课教学目标。
2. 请针对教学内容设计 Practice 环节的活动，并说明设计意图。
3. 请针对教学内容设计 Production 环节的活动，并说明设计意图。
4. 假定 carrots 和 tomato 是生词，你认为应该怎样向学生呈现生词最简单有效？为什么？（用中文作答）

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

以下为某教师在执教阅读课教学时的部分核心教学环节；

教学内容：

It is Saturday morning. Tom comes to Jingling's home. He knocks on the door. Jim's mother opens the door.

"Good morning, Auntie," says Tom.

"Good morning, Tom. Come in, please," says Jim's mother. "Thank you," says Tom.

"Are you going to the park today?" asks Jim's mother.

"Yes, we are. Is Jim ready?" asks Tom.

"Come in, Tom. She is getting ready." says Jim's mother.

Tom comes in and sees Jingling.

"Hi, Jim, are you ready? Don't forget to take some water with you," says Tom.

"OK. You see, I have a bottle of water with me," says Jim.

They say goodbye to Jim's mother and rush to meet their friends. The children play games in the park. They have a wonderful and happy day together.

核心教学环节:

- 1.教师引导学生看图，在师生互动中推测故事大意。
- 2.看图，学习必要的单词和短语。
- 3.教师针对故事提出简单的问题，学生用简单的语言或肢体语言反馈对故事的理解。
- 4.打乱图片顺序，教师讲述故事，学生听并指出是哪幅图。
- 5.在教师指导下，学生分角色练习故事中的对话。
- 6.学生听录音跟读故事。学生通过个人默读和分组朗读进一步理解故事。

问题（1）小学故事课教学的主要目的是什么？

（2）评价该教学设计出现的问题

教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（五）

一、单项选择题（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

1. 【答案】D

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“约翰逊先生被选为销售部经理。”“难怪他今天早上这么兴奋。” No chance 意为“不可能”；No way 意为“没门”；Not possible 意为“不可能”；No wonder 意为“难怪”。上下两句照应，因为升职而兴奋，用“No wonder”表示意料之中，故选 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：他为这家杂志写了两篇文章，一篇在这一期发表，另一篇在下一期出版。turn out 意为“结果是，证明是”；come out 意为“出现，出版，结果是”；bring out 意为“生产，说出”；leave out 意为“遗漏，不考虑”。根据前半句 publish 可知，另一篇也将“发表，出版”，故选 B。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意“我们一起步行走到那个村子去吧。”“你一定是在开玩笑！天那么黑，而且我们是两个女孩子？”I agree with you.意为“我同意你的观点”；That's a good point.意为“说得好”；You must be joking! 意为“你一定是在开玩笑！”That's not your opinion! 意为“那不是你的建议！”根据后半句 how can we, 表示难以置信，怎么可能，故选 C。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查短语辨析。句意：这艘汽船配备了全套救生设备。万一发生事故，乘客可能会得救。in spite of 意为“尽管”；instead of 意为“代替”；in case of 意为“万一”；in place of 意为“代替”。结合句意，故选 C。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查不定代词。句意：“周一到周二你能来吗？”“恐怕两天都不可能。”此处 either 意为“两者之见任何一个”；neither 意为“两者都不”。根据 I'm afraid 可知，是两天都不行。故选 B。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：没有被邀请参加晚会，Nancy 很不高兴。谓语动词的动作 was 明显先于 invite，用完成式，且句子主语 Nancy 和 invite 之间是被动关系，所以要用现在分词完成式的被动语态或过去分词，另外，非谓语动词的否定式是在非谓语动词前加 not，故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：虽然他不是故意这样做的，但他确实负有一定的责任。instantly 意为“立即地”；deliberately 意为“故意地”；accidentally 意为“意外地，偶然地”；casually 意为“随便地”。根据句意，故选 B。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：爸爸答应我，如果我考得好，他会在暑假带我去香港。此处 promise 后面是 that 引导的同位语从句，说明 promise 的具体内容；在同位语从句中含有 if 引导的条件状语从句。故选 C。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定句式。句意：虽然这是她第一次在公共场合讲话，但她一点也不紧张。固定句式：it was the first (second...) time that 主语+过去完成时态。故选 C。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查强调句。句意：只是在一次与家庭有关的谈话后，我才发现她实际上是我的远房表妹。此处是一个强调句型，句子强调时间状语，故答案为 that。故选 B。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：努力工作不是取得巨大成功的保证，但它是必不可少的条件之一。sign 意为“标志，迹象”；signal 意为“信号”；guarantee 意为“保证”；mark 意为“符号”。根据句意，故选 C。

12. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：我们应该组织有益的活动，这将促进学生之间的关系。appoint 意为“任命”；employ 意为“雇佣”；promote 意为“推动，促进”；commit 意为“犯罪，使……承担义务”。根据句意，故选 C。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：“他对结果很满意，是吗？”“不。考试太难了，他不可能

通过。” shouldn't 意为“不应该”；mustn't 意为“禁止，不允许”；couldn't 意为“不可能”；wouldn't 意为“不会”。固定结构：couldn't have done 意为“不可能做过某事”，此处是对过去事情有把握的否定推测。故选 C。

14. 【答案】B

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：母亲每次洗儿子擦脏手的 T-shirt 时都会发疯。此处 the T-shirt 是先行词，指物，在后面的定语从句作地点状语，故选 B。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：要不是你的帮助，我就不会按时完成这项工作了。我真不知道该怎么感谢你才好。此处 But for 意为“要不是”，相当于 if 引导的虚拟语气，与过去的事实相反，所以主语部分应该是 would/might/could+ have done 结构。故选 C。

16. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：为了吸引美国学生学习真正的中国艺术，赵和她的团队已经向音乐大师、魔术师和武术家寻求帮助。authentic 意为“真正的”；confidential 意为“秘密的”；tentative 意为“暂时的”；artificial 意为“人造的”。根据句意，故选 A。

17. 【答案】D

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：政府已下令废除燃油税。decree 后边由 that 引导的宾语从句用虚拟语气。虚拟语气由“(should)+动词原型”形式构成。宾语从句中主语“gasoline tax”和“废除”应是被动关系，故应用动词的被动语态。故选 D。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】考查连词辨析。句意：迈克曾经是一名优等生，但自从沉迷于电脑游戏后，他就落后了。after 意为“在……之后”；since 意为“自从……”；when 意为“当……时”；until 意为“直到……时”。根据题意，故选 B。

19. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：我不怀疑他是个卓越的科学家，但是他教书行吗？在 have (there is) no doubt 后常跟 that 引导的从句。在肯定句中，doubt 后面有时可跟 whether 引起的从句。e.g There is some doubt whether John will come on time.但在否定句中，不能用 whether 引导的从句。故选 B。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：据报道只有一名旅客在那次飞机失事中幸免遇难。

escape 后跟动名词作宾语不能跟动词不定式。据此 C 项被排除。kill 应用被动语态，因为旅客与 kill 的关系是被动的，这样只有 B 项 (being killed 动名词的被动语态) 符合要求，故选 B。

二、短文填词 (本题共 10 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 20 分)

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了著名的武侠小说作家金庸的相关情况。

1. 【参考答案】who

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：金庸 (1924 年 3 月 10 日——2018 年 10 月 30 日) 是中国武侠小说家，1959 年他与人共同创办了香港日报《明报》，并任第一任主编。who 在此引导非限制性定语从句，先行词指人。故填入 who。

2. 【参考答案】the/its

【解析】考查冠词或形容词性物主代词。序数词前用定冠词 the 表示特指；也可用形容词性物主代词 its。故填入 the/its。

3. 【参考答案】produced

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他的武侠小说在世界各地的华人群体有着广泛的追随者。1955 年至 1972 年间创作的 15 部 (武侠) 作品为他赢得了史上最伟大、最受欢迎的武侠小说作家之一的美誉。过去分词短语作后置定语修饰 works，produce 与 works 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系。故填入 produced。

4. 【参考答案】copies

【解析】考查名词。句意：他的作品在全世界售出了 1 亿多册。由前面的“Over 100 million”可知，此处用复数形式。故填入 copies。

5. 【参考答案】highly

【解析】考查副词。句意：根据《牛津当代世界文学指南》，金庸的小说获得高度评价并能够雅俗共赏。此处应用副词 highly 作状语修饰谓语。故填入 highly。

6. 【参考答案】to go

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他的作品有不同寻常的超越分隔全世界华人群体的地理和意识形态障碍的能力，取得了比其他任何当代作家更大的成功。动词不定式短语作后置定语修饰 ability。故填入 to go。

7. 【参考答案】greater

【解析】考查形容词。根据句中的 than 可知此处应用比较级。故填入 greater。

8. 【参考答案】 have been translated

【解析】考查动词的时态、语态和主谓一致。句意：迄今为止，他的作品已被译成多种语言。由时间状语 so far 可知应用现在完成时；主语 His works 与 translate 为被动关系，故用现在完成时的被动语态；又主语为复数，故填入 have been translated。

9. 【参考答案】 are

【解析】考查动词的时态和主谓一致。句意：由于他的作品被多次改编成电影、电视剧、漫画和 videogames，有许多华语地区以外的粉丝。此处是 There be 句型，根据就近原则及 many fans 可知用复数形式；描述客观事实用一般现在时，故填 are。故填入 are。

10. 【参考答案】 after

【解析】考查介词。句意：金庸与古龙、梁羽生并称为“武侠小说三大宗师”，并且 10930 Jinyong (1998CR2) 这颗小行星是以他的名字命名的。name after 是固定短语，意为“以……命名”，句中用了其被动形式。故填入 after。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文。介绍了最初进行网络商业的公司如何去努力开拓市场，以及网络营销模式的变化和取得成绩的公司的成功之道。

1. 【答案】 D

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段最后一句“People looking back 5 or 10 years from now may well wonder why so few companies took the online plunge.”人们现在回顾过去，也许回想五年前或者十年前致力于网络商业的公司怎么会这么少。可知，与 D 项陈述不一致。故选 D。

2. 【答案】 D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段倒数第二句“Online culture thinks highly of the notion that the information flowing onto the screen comes there by specific request. Once commercial promotion begins to fill the screen uninvited, the distinction between the Web and television fades.”可知，原来网络文化所认同的是电脑屏幕上的信息都是人们所查询的。否则一旦商业广告不请自来，充斥屏幕，网络和电视就没有差别了。所以可以看出网络纯粹主义者认为商业信息不应该不请自现。故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“*But it is nearly inevitable that companies on the Web will need to resort to past strategies to make money. A Web site selling the right kind of products with the right mix of interactivity, hospitality, and security will attract online customers.*”可知，这里的过去的策略指的是“互动、热情和安全”。故选 A。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。文章作者认为网络商业在不断发展，拓展市场的方法也日渐成熟，加入这一领域的公司必将越来越多。从而可以推断出，作者写此文章的语调是怀有希望的。故选 B。

B

【试题分析】本文为说明文。绍了 Uber 公司致力于发展飞行出租车项目来缓解交通拥堵，虽然目前遇到一些小插曲，但是不会影响公司的发展方向。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段中的“*He said Uber is putting some of its own money into the project, developing software, while other investors are also involved, such as aircraft manufacturers that are developing the vehicle and real estate companies that are providing so-called ‘skyports’ where people will catch their airborne taxi.*”他说，Uber 正在把自己的一部分资金投入到这个项目中，开发软件，而其他投资者也参与其中，比如开发这种汽车的飞机制造商，以及提供所谓“空中机场”的房地产公司，人们可以在那里搭乘空中出租车。可知，Uber 最终要成功，不仅需要自身公司的投入，还需要融入其他公司的力量。故选 D。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据最后一段中的“*Uber is making a bid to reform and polish up its image which has been damaged by certain negative news.*”Uber 正在努力改革和改善其被某些负面新闻损害的形象。可知，Uber 在发展过程中，不是一帆风顺的。those episodes 就指代了前面的这些小插曲。故选 C。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“*Uber is making a bid to reform and polish up its image which has been damaged by certain negative news. Holden said those episodes did not slow development of the flying taxi project of the great company that is in transition.*”Uber 正在努力改革和改善其被某些负面新闻损害的形象。Holden 说这些插曲并没有减缓正在转型的大公司飞行出租车项目的发展。可推断出，虽然 Uber 在改革过程中碰到一下小插曲，但是它会坚定不移地发展飞行出租车项目。故选 A。

C

【试题分析】本文为说明文。介绍了同龄人压力的利和弊，以及应对同龄人压力的正确方法。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段中的“People are social creatures by nature, and so it is hardly surprising that some part of their self-respect comes from the approval of others. This instinct explains why the approval of peers, or the fear of disapproval, is such a powerful force in many people’s lives.”人生来就是群居动物，所以他们的部分自尊来自于他人的认可也就不足为奇了。这种本能解释了为什么在许多人的生活中，同伴的赞同，或在不赞同的恐惧是如此强大的力量。由此可知，instinct就是指这种自然的倾向。故选A。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段中的“For this reason, when making important decisions, simply going with an instinct is risky. Instead, people should seriously consider why they feel drawn to taking a particular action, or it is simply because everyone else is doing the same thing.”因此，在做重要决定时，仅仅凭直觉行事是有风险的。相反，人们应该认真考虑为什么他们会被某个特定的行为所吸引，或者仅仅是因为其他人都在做同样的事情。可见，当做决定时，我们不是受同龄人影响，而应该遵循自己的内心。故选C。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。作者在这篇文章里既提及了同龄人压力的消极面，也谈到了它的积极的一面。由此可知，作者对此的态度是客观而中立的，没有偏颇的。故选A。

四、课程与教学论填空（本题共5小题，每题1分，共5分）

1. 【参考答案】能用英语做事情

【解析】考查义务课标。本标准以学生“能用英语做事情”的描述方式设定各级目标要求，旨在强调培养学生的综合语言运用能力。

2. 【参考答案】跨文化交际意识

【解析】考查义务课标。培养学生的跨文化交际意识，发展跨文化交际能力。

3. 【参考答案】调控策略

【解析】考查义务课标。调控策略是指学生对学习加以计划、实施、反思、评价和调整的行动和步骤，题干中让学生反思自己的不足即为调控策略。

4. 【参考答案】开发教材

【解析】考查义务课标。深入开展教材分析、把握教材的设计理念、熟悉教材的编排特点、了解教材所提供的资源是教师有效利用和开发教材的前提。

5. 【参考答案】skimming

【解析】考查义务课标。英语阅读微技能主要包括：predicting、skimming、scanning，其中 predicting 主要通过图片和标题对文章内容进行预测，skimming 主要理解文章的主旨大意，而 scanning 环节主要解决文章的细节问题。

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

（1）要求以李华的身份给外教 Mr. Green 写封信，邀请他去参观自己所在的城市正在举办首届书法展；

（2）信件第一段表明写信目的；第二段介绍书法展的时间、地点以及主要展品；第三段要求对方提前告知是否来参加书法展。

答案要求：

- （1）一般现在时为主；
- （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】

Dear Mr. Green,

Knowing that you are interested in Chinese culture, I am writing to invite you to participate in the first calligraphy exhibition which is being held in our city.

In order to increase people's interest in calligraphy and provide opportunities for ordinary people to display their calligraphic skills, the show is going to be held in the City Exhibition Center from 9:00 am to 9:00 p.m. this week. Apart from the works of some ancient and modern Chinese masters, the works of or diary people will also be exhibited, which I think is the most

attractive part for us.

If you want to pay a visit to it, please inform me of your available time so that we can go there together.

Yours,

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

1. 本题为听说课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生听说能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教学目标、教学过程等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objectives: Students can read, write and use the key words and sentence pattern in this lesson, including words: carrots, tomatoes; sentence: —What are these? —These are ...; Are these ...? —Yes, they are. / No, they aren't.

Ability objective: Students can use the key words and sentences pattern in this lesson to talk about the vegetable and fruit.

Emotional objective: Students can develop a healthy eating habits in their daily life.

2. Practice

Activity1 Sentence train: The teacher asks students to pass the sentences one by one, paying attention to the pronunciation and intonation.

T: One tells the next one in low voice, then the next one tells the one behind. Finally, the last one speaks out loudly.

【设计意图】通过传句子的活动学生在游戏中培养英语学习兴趣，课堂氛围活跃，同时学生也能学会句型。

Activity2 Dub the video: Students read after the tape and imitate the pronunciation and intonation. Then students work in groups to dub the video without subtitles.

T: You can work in groups to read in different roles and the dub the video.

【设计意图】学生通过分角色朗读和为视频配音活动能够锻炼其听说能力，学会讨论蔬菜的句型。

3. Consolidation

Be a helpful assistant

The teacher creates a scene: in order to be a little helper at home, today we are going to visit the vegetable market, trying to know more about the vegetables. Students work in a group of 4, discussing the vegetables in the market, making a list and deciding to buy something for the dinner. In the process, they are supposed to use the key sentences in this less. Then invites some groups to share their lists of the vegetables. Others and the teacher will give comments.

【设计意图】通过小组讨论，列清单并最终决定，学生能够将所学的词汇和句型运用到实际生活中，增强他们对于日常生活中蔬菜相关的讨论和知识，并能够提高其综合语言运用能力。

4. 采用直观法呈现单词即可，如利用图片、实物、视频等方式呈现相应的胡萝卜、西红柿。采用直观法的优点在于：采用各种直观教具，有助于培养用外语思维的能力；强调直接学习和直接应用，注重语言实践练习，学生学习积极性高，学习兴趣浓厚；重视口语和语音教学，有效地培养学生的语言运用能力。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

1.故事教学的目的在于通过看图听、读故事等活动训练学生观察图片、理解英文故事的能力，并通过跟读、模仿到讲述故事，培养学生的英语语感和初步的表达能力。

2.（1）该教学活动的流程环节在 3,4,5,6 环节中未能遵循由易到难，循序渐进原则。步骤三和步骤四、步骤五和步骤六需要进行调换。通过图片和教师讲述故事，学生指出教师所讲故事是哪副图片，这是考查学生对故事内容的初步理解和感知，该活动内容相对比较简单。对故事提出简单问题让学生进行回答主要是考查学生对故事细节内容的理解。

步骤五中分角色练习故事对话与步骤六跟读故事两个活动，也需要符合学生的学习特点。学生只有在先跟读模仿语音语调的基础上的表演才能更加生动。

（2）教学过程缺少学生的形成性评价，建议增加对学生的鼓励性评价。