



- C. having  
D. to take
8. We liked the oil painting better \_\_\_\_\_ we looked at it.  
A. as  
B. while  
C. the  
D. the more
9. I don't skate now, but I \_\_\_\_\_ when I was a kid.  
A. used to  
B. am used to it  
C. used  
D. used to do
10. He didn't seem to mind \_\_\_\_\_ TV while he was trying to study.  
A. them to watch  
B. that they watch  
C. their watching  
D. watching
11. Flight BA 123 to Vienna is now boarding at \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Gate 21  
B. 21St Gate  
C. the Gate 21  
D. 21 Gate
12. —Did you enjoy yourself yesterday?  
—Yes. As you saw, \_\_\_\_\_ party went on in \_\_\_\_\_ most pleasant atmosphere.  
A. the; a  
B. the; the  
C. a; the  
D. a; a
13. —He isn't particular about his food.  
—Yes, he eats \_\_\_\_\_ anything.  
A. nearly  
B. mostly  
C. almost  
D. possibly
14. You \_\_\_\_\_ this morning if you really wanted to see it yourself.  
A. ought to come  
B. might have come  
C. ought to have come  
D. can have come
15. \_\_\_\_\_ you understand the rule, you will have no further difficulty.  
A. While  
B. Once  
C. Though  
D. Unless
16. —Whose advice do you think I should take?  
—\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. You speak  
B. That's it  
C. It's up to you  
D. You got it
17. The less you rely on painkillers now, the better it will be for your health \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. in the long run  
B. on second thought  
C. at full speed  
D. for various reasons
18. Price rises \_\_\_\_\_ consumer spending.
- A. arouse  
B. avoid  
C. preserve  
D. restrain
19. The movie \_\_\_\_\_ the list of Oscar nominations.
- A. wins  
B. leads  
C. heads  
D. beats
20. The next morning I found the shoots \_\_\_\_\_ up straight, not a bit damaged.
- A. standing  
B. having stood  
C. to stand  
D. stood

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

How can mortals record the immortal beauty of the world? Botanist Zhong Yang, a professor at Fudan University, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ (展示) his answer with his life's work.

In search of plant seeds, he traveled to places that no botanist had ever before \_\_\_2\_\_\_ foot. On the northern slope of Qomolangma, \_\_\_3\_\_\_ is known as Mount Everest in the West and reaches more than 6,000 meters above sea level - Zhong carried \_\_\_4\_\_\_ his work as no one had done before. He traveled more than 500,000 kilometers, \_\_\_5\_\_\_ more than 100 days in the most desolated places each year. Thanks to his audacity and d\_\_\_6\_\_\_ (奉献) to his work, he c\_\_\_7\_\_\_ 40 million plant seeds and surveyed the organisms on the "roof of the world" in the Tibet autonomous region.

Yet his life came to an end on Sept 25, 2017 in a car accident in Erdos, Inner Mongolia autonomous region.

Zhong once said, "All lives must end, but I am fearless \_\_\_8\_\_\_ my students will continue the

research.”

From the northern Tibetan Plateau to the southern Tibet valley, \_\_\_9\_\_\_ the dead zone to the Yarlung Zangbo River, we can see traces of the spectacular life of Zhong and gain \_\_\_10\_\_\_ (一瞥) of his long pilgrimage as a collector of natural beauty.

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

#### A

Zachariah Fike has an unusual hobby. He finds old military (军队的) medals for sale in antique stores and on the Internet. But unlike most collectors, Zac tracks down the medals' rightful owners, and returns them.

His effort to reunite families with lost medals began with a Christmas gift from his mother, a Purple Heart with the name Corrado A. G. Piccoli, found in an antique shop. Zac knows the meaning of a Purple Heart—he earned one himself in a war as a soldier. So when his mother gave him the medal, he knew right away what he had to do.

Through the Internet, Zac tracked down Corrado's sister Adeline Rockko. But when he finally reached her, the woman flooded him with questions: ‘Who are you? What antique shop?’ However, when she hung up, she regretted the way she had handled the call. So she called Zac back and apologized. Soon she drove to meet Zac in Watertown, N.Y. ‘‘At that point, I knew she meant business,’’ Zac says. ‘‘To drive eight hours to come to see me.’’

The Piccolis grew up the children of Italian immigrants in Watertown. Corrado, a translator for the Army during WWII, was killed in action in Europe.

Before hearing from Zac, Adeline hadn't realized the medal was missing. Like many military medals, the one Zac's mother had found was a family treasure. ‘‘This medal was very precious to my parents. Only on special occasions (场合) would they take it out and let us hold it in our hands,’’ Adeline says.

As a child, Adeline couldn't understand why the medal was so significant. ‘‘But as I grew older,’’ Adeline says, ‘‘and missed my brother more and more, I realized that was the only thing we had left.’’ Corrado Piccoli's Purple Heart medal now hangs at the Italian American Civic Association in Watertown.

Zac recently returned another lost medal to a family in Alabama. Since he first reunited Corrado's medal, Zac says his record is now 5 for 5.

1. Where did Zac get a Purple Heart medal for himself?

- A. In the army.
- B. In an antique shop.
- C. From his mother.
- D. From Adeline Rockko.

2. What did Zac realize when Adeline drove to meet him?

- A. She was very impolite.
- B. She was serious about the medal.
- C. She suspected his honesty.
- D. She came from a wealthy family.

3. What made Adeline treasure the Purple Heart?

- A. Her parents' advice.
- B. Her knowledge of antiques.
- C. Her childhood dream.
- D. Her memory of her brother.

B

Alice Moore is a teenager entrepreneur (创业者), who in May 2015 set up her business AilieCandy. By the time she was 13, her company was worth millions of dollars with the invention of a super-sweet treat that could save kids' teeth, instead of destroying them.

It all began when Moore visited a bank with her dad. On the outing, she was offered a candy bar. However, her dad reminded her that sugary treats were bad for her teeth. But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, "Why can't I make a healthy candy that's good for my teeth so that my parents can't say no to it?" With that in mind, Moore asked her dad if she could start her own candy company. He recommended that she do some research and talk to dentists about what a healthier candy would contain.

With her dad's permission, she spent the next two years researching online and conducting

trials to get a recipe that was both tasty and tooth-friendly. She also approached dentists to learn more about teeth cleaning. Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.

Moore then used her savings to get her business off the ground. Afterwards, she and her father secured their first business meeting with a supermarket owner, who finally agreed to sell Moore's product-CanCandy.

As CanCandy's success grows, so does Moore's credibility as a young entrepreneur. Moore is enthusiastic about the candy she created, and she's also positive about what the future might bring. She hopes that every kid can have a clean mouth and a broad smile.

Meanwhile, with her parents' help, Moore is generally able to live a normal teenage life. Although she founded her company early on in life, she wasn't driven primarily by profit. Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles. She donates 10% of AilicCandy's profits to Big Smiles. With her talent and determination, it appears that the sky could be the limit for Alice Moore.

1. How did Moore react to her dad's warning?

- A. She argued with him.
- B. She tried to find a way out.
- C. She paid no attention.
- D. She chose to consult dentists.

2. What is special about CanCandy?

- A. It is beneficial to dental health.
- B. It is free of sweeteners.
- C. It is sweeter than other candies.
- D. It is produced to a dentists' recipe.

3. What does Moore expect from her business?

- A. To earn more money.
- B. To help others find smiles.
- C. To make herself stand out.
- D. To beat other candy companies.

4. What can we learn from Alice Moore's story?
- A. Fame is a great thirst of the young.
  - B. A youth is to be regarded with respect.
  - C. Positive thinking and action result in success.
  - D. Success means getting personal desires satisfied.

## C

Who cares if people think wrongly that the Internet has had more important influences than the washing machine? Why does it matter that people are more impressed by the most recent changes?

It would not matter if these misjudgments were just a matter of people's opinions. However, they have real impacts, as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.

The fascination with the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) revolution, represented by the Internet, has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so "yesterday" that they should try to live on ideas. This belief in "post-industrial society" has led those countries to neglect their manufacturing sector (制造业) with negative consequences for their economies.

Even more worryingly, the fascination with the Internet by people in rich countries has moved the international community to worry about the "digital divide" between the rich countries and the poor countries. This has led companies and individuals to donate money to developing countries to buy computer equipment and Internet facilities. The question, however, is whether this is what the developing countries need the most. Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells, extending electricity networks and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people's lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up Internet centers in rural villages, I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important, but many donators have rushed into fancy programs without carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money.

In yet another example, a fascination with the new has led people to believe that the recent changes in the technologies of communications and transportation are so revolutionary that now

we live in a “border-less world”. As a result, in the last twenty years or so, many people have come to believe that whatever change is happening today is the result of great technological progress, going against which will be like trying to turn the clock back. Believing in such a world, many governments have put an end to some of the very necessary regulations on cross-border flows of capital, labour and goods, with poor results.

Understanding technological trends is very important for correctly designing economic policies, both at the national and the international levels, and for making the right career choices at the individual level. However, our fascination with the latest, and our under valuation of what has already become common, can, and has, led us in all sorts of wrong directions.

1. Misjudgments on the influences of new technology can lead to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. a lack of confidence in technology
- B. a slow progress in technology
- C. a conflict of public opinions
- D. a waste of limited resources

2. The example in Paragraph 4 suggests that donators should \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. take people’s essential needs into account
- B. make their programs attractive to people
- C. ensure that each child gets financial support
- D. provide more affordable internet facilities

3. What has led many governments to remove necessary regulations?

- A. Neglecting the impacts of technological advances.
- B. Believing that the world has become border-less.
- C. Ignoring the power of economic development.
- D. Over-emphasizing the role of international communication.

4. What can we learn from the passage?

- A. People should be encouraged to make more donations.
- B. Traditional technology still has a place nowadays.
- C. Making right career choices is crucial to personal success.
- D. Economic policies should follow technological trends.



**四、简述题（共 5 分）**

英语课堂上，学生在学习英语时经常会产生错误，请分析产生错误的原因有哪些？

**五、书面表达（共 10 分）**

网络时代，人们常常不辨别真假就在社交媒体上疯狂点赞（give the thumbs-up）或转发（forward），这种行为有实际意义吗？请就此现象谈谈你的看法，并结合生活中的实例加以说明。字数在 120 字左右。

**六、教学设计（共 15 分）**

请根据人教版五年级上册 Unit 5 There is a big bed Part B Let's learn 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. 请根据教学内容确定本课时的教学内容。
2. 请根据教学内容确定本课时的知识与能力目标。
3. 请设计出 presentation 环节的教学步骤以及设计意图。
4. 请设计本课时的一个词汇操练活动及一个句型操练活动，并写出设计意图。

**七、案例分析（共 10 分）**

以下是针对人民教育出版社义务教育教科书《英语（三年级起点）》的两个教学案例

**【案例 1】 Step 2 Presentation**

(1) Teaching “What’s the matter? I’m tired”.

T: What’s the matter? What’s the matter? (教师做睡觉状, 并用低缓语调说: “I’m tired.” 出示卡片 What’s the matter?)

Ss: What’s the matter? (理解其含义)

T: I’m tired. (教师做睡觉状要求学生 read “tired” one by one, and spell it, 并注意 tired 的正确发音。教师用同样的方法教学 “ill”) 接下来, 教师拿出一把扇子, 做出很热的样子, 并出示卡片 “hot”。出示食物, 教师闻了闻, 说 How delicious! 手摸肚子, 做出饿的样子 (hungry) 等, 最后带着学生一起朗读这些单词。

**【案例 2】**

学习了介词之后进行巩固练习介词 in, on, under, behind, beside, between, 教师利用书上的游戏 Hide and seek (捉迷藏), 练习主要句型 Where’s...?/ He’s/ She’s under/behind..., 在讲解完游戏规则后, 教师就让学生四人一组, 可以在教室里任意走动, 一人藏, 一人说 “开始”, 两人猜, 在教室里玩捉迷藏游戏。学生们个个兴致很高, 在教室里快乐地走着、跑着、笑着、说着……

问题: 请根据以上两条案例的描述, 分别判断两个教学案例活动是否合理, 并进行分析, 如果有不合理之处请给出建议。

## 教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（六）

### 一、单项选择（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

#### 1. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词性从句。句意：我们会带任何想去的人去那观光。whoever 具备两个意思，其一是 no matter who，引导让步状语从句；其二是 anyone who，引导名词性从句，在本题中，whoever 引导的是一个宾语从句，whoever 在这个宾语从句中用作主语。故选 A。

#### 2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查副词。句意：我坐末班车从城里回来的，但是哈利那晚回来的更晚。形容词或副词的比较级有时可以使用在暗示比较句中。暗示比较现象往往出现在带有 but 的并列句里，或带有让步状语从句的主句里。第一分句交代的是暗示某种程度的被比对象，在第二分句里以比较级的形式出现。故选 B。

#### 3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：“宴会怎么样？”“很棒。我已经很多年没有如此的开心了。”“It is+一段时间+since...”表示“自从……以来已有……（时间）”，引导时间状语从句，从句用一般过去时，主句用一般现在时；before 常用在“It was+一段时间 before...”句型中，主从句一般都为过去式；或用在“It will be+一段时间 before...”中，主句是一般将来时，从句也是一般将来时。根据句意，故选 B。

#### 4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查固定句型。句意：你的父母为我们做的难道不好吗？It is+形容词+of / for+sb.+to do 是固定的句型。但两个句型用法不同，如果形容词表示人的性质，如 kind, nice 等必须用 of。故选 D。

#### 5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：酬金是 1000 美元。只要理解 the return of the gold ring, 就能知道 1000 dollars 是作为答谢，故用 reward。故选 A。

#### 6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：除非亲力亲为，否则就不会知道个中艰辛。连词 unless

本身具有否定意义；although 意为“虽然”；if 意为“如果”；because 意为“因为”；根据句意，故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我不记得我那年被带到过机场。remember 后可接动词不定式或动词-ing 形式，但含义不同。不定式表示“记得要做还没做”，动词-ing 形式表示“记得做了某事”。故选 B。

8. 【答案】D。

【解析】考查形容词。句意：我们越看那幅油画，我们就越喜欢。根据句意，故选 D。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查短语辨析。句意：我现在不滑冰了，但是我小时候经常滑。used to 表示“过去常常”，后面常接动词原形；be used to 后接动词-ing 形式，名词或代词，表示“习惯于……”。根据句意，表示“过去常常”，故选 A。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他看起来并不介意他们在他努力学习的时候看电视。mind 的后面必须接动词的 ing 形式。故选 C。

11. 【答案】A

【解析】考查数词。句意：BA123 次飞往维也纳的航班在 21 号登机口值机。数词放在名词前用序数词，且序数词前用定冠词；数词放在名词后面用基数词。故选 A。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查冠词。句意：“你昨天玩得开心吗？”“开心，正如你所见，宴会的氛围非常好。”party 是两个人都知道的，用定冠词；后一个空的关键是理解 most 的含义，在句子中指“非常”，相当于 very。故选 A。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：“他不挑食。”“是的，他几乎什么都吃。”nearly 意为“几乎，差不多”，通常用于含有 not 的否定句中；mostly 意为“主要地，一般地”；almost 意为“几乎”；possibly 意为“可能”。根据句意“他几乎吃所有的东西”可知答案。故选 C。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：如果你想亲眼看看的话，你今天早上应该来的。ought to have done 表示“本来应该做但实际上没有做”，相当于 should have done。故选 C。

## 15. 【答案】B

【解析】考查连词辨析。句意：一旦你理解了规则，就不再有困难了。while 意为“当……时”；once 意为“一旦”；though 意为“尽管”；unless 意为“除非”。根据句意，故选 B。

## 16. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“你认为我应该听取谁的建议？”“那得由你自己决定。”You speak 意为“你说”；That's it 意为“对，就是这样”；It's up to you 意为“你来决定”；You got it 意为“你说对了，你明白了”。根据句意，故选 C。

## 17. 【答案】A

【解析】考查介词短语辨析。句意：你现在对止痛药的依赖越少，从长远来看，对你的身体健康越有益。in the long run 意为“从长远的观点来看”；on second thought 意为“进一步考虑后”；at full speed 意为“以全速”；for various reasons 意为“以各种不同的原因”。根据句意，故选 A。

## 18. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：价格上涨抑制了消费者消费。arouse 意为“引起，激起”，用于此处，则语义不通。avoid 意为“避免，躲避”；preserve 意为“保护、维护”；restrain 意为“抑制、制止”。根据题意，故选 D。

## 19. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：这部影片列奥斯卡奖提名首位。heads 意为“位于……前头”。head the list 意为“位居名单的首位”。wins 意为“赢得……”，用于此处与原句表达意义不符。lead 意为“指挥，引导”；beats 意为“打击，战胜”；均与 list 搭配不当。故选 C。

## 20. 【答案】A

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：第二天早上，我发现这些嫩芽竖直向上，没有受到一点儿损伤。standing up 意为“竖立，向上直立”。“find+动词现在分词形式”表示发现正在进行或发生的动作，与题意相符。find 一般不接 to do 或 having done 作宾补。“find+done”则含有被动意味。故选 A。

**二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）**

【试题分析】本文介绍了复旦大学教授、植物学家钟阳作为自然美景收藏家的漫漫征途，他通过自己的行动，记录了世界的不朽之美。

## 1. 【参考答案】demonstrated

【解析】考查动词。句意：凡人如何记录世界的不朽之美？复旦大学教授、植物学家钟阳用毕生的工作证明了他的答案。demonstrated 意为“阐述，说明”，注意用一般过去时。故填入 demonstrated。

## 2. 【参考答案】set

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：为了寻找植物种子，他去了植物学家从未踏足过的地方。set foot 为固定短语，意为“踏足”。故填入 set。

## 3. 【参考答案】which

【解析】考查关系代词。句意：珠穆朗玛峰位于珠穆朗玛峰的北坡，西起珠穆朗玛峰，海拔 6000 多米。此处 which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。故填入 which。

## 4. 【参考答案】out

【解析】考查副词。句意：钟继承了前人没做过的事业。carry out 为固定短语，意为“实施，进行”。故填入 out。

## 5. 【参考答案】spending

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他旅行了 50 多万公里，每年在最荒凉的地方停留 100 多天。spend some time doing 为固定短语。spend 与逻辑主语 he 之间为主动关系，故用现在分词形式。故填入 spending。

## 6. 【参考答案】dedication/devotion

【解析】考查名词。句意：由于他对工作的无畏和奉献精神……。根据前面的“audacity”可知此处需要名词，且表示“奉献”的意思。故填入 dedication/devotion。

## 7. 【参考答案】collected

【解析】考查动词。句意：他收集了 4000 万颗植物种子，并对西藏自治区“世界屋脊”上的生物进行了调查。由句意可知，此处应为“收集种子”。故填入 collected。

## 8. 【参考答案】because

【解析】考查连词。句意：所有的生命都必须结束，但我无所畏惧，因为我的学生将继续研究。此处“无所畏惧”与“我的学生将继续研究”之间为因果关系，故填入 because。

## 9. 【参考答案】from

【解析】考查介词。句意：从青藏高原北部到藏南河谷，从死亡区到雅鲁藏布江，我们可以看到钟氏壮烈一生的痕迹。与前面部分 From the northern 保持一致。故填入 from。

## 10. 【参考答案】 glimpses

【解析】考查名词。句意：我们可以看到钟壮丽人生的痕迹，也可以窥见他作为自然美景收藏家的漫漫征途，并窥见了她作为自然美景收藏家的漫长朝圣之旅。gain glimpses of 为固定短语，意为“瞥见”。故填入 glimpses。

## 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

## A

【试题分析】这是一篇记叙文。讲述 Zachariah Fike 从古董店以及网络上弄到旧的军功章并将其归还给它们的主人的故事。

## 1. 【答案】 A

【解析】细节理解题。将题干中的 Zac get a Purple Heart medal for himself 定位在第二段，根据第二句的 he earned one himself in a war as a soldier 可知他在当兵的时候自己在战争中得过一枚。故选 A。

## 2. 【答案】 B

【解析】细节理解题。题干中的 Adeline drove to meet him 定位在第三段，由“ At that point, I knew she meant business, To drive eight hours to come to see me.”可知“她开车 8 个小时过来看我，不是开玩笑的”。mean business 认真的，与 be serious 同义，故选 B。

## 3. 【答案】 D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四、五、六段对奖章的描写可知，Adeline 的哥哥在二战中牺牲了，这枚奖章是她们的传家宝，是她哥哥的唯一的纪念品。故选 D。

## B

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文，讲述了 Alice Moore，一个年轻有为的创业者的故事，故事告诉我们：积极的思考和行动会带来成功。

## 1. 【答案】 B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中的“ But Moore was sick of missing out on candies. So she desired to get round the warning, ‘Why can’t I make a healthy candy that’s good for my teeth so that my parents can’t say no to it?’”及下文她想方设法最终制作出了叫 CanCandy 的糖果可知，她对父亲的警告的反应是：她试图找到一条出路解决问题。故选 B。

## 2. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的“Consequently, she succeeded in making a kind of candy only using natural sweeteners, which can reduce oral bacteria.”可知，这种糖只使用天然甜味剂，可以减少口腔细菌，因此它对牙齿有利。故选 A。

## 3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据最后一段中的“Moore wants to use her unique talent to help others find their smiles.”可知，Moore 想用她独特的才能帮助别人找到他们的笑容。故选 B。

## 4. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。文章主要讲述了 Moore 的创业故事，她之所以能成功，源于面对问题和困难时，她乐观地看待问题，积极地想方设法去解决问题。因此，通过她的故事让我们懂得积极的思考和行动会带来成功。故选 C。

## C

【试题分析】本文是一篇议论文，介绍了对信息技术的过分迷恋对国家，对个人，对慈善事业都会有不利的影响。

## 1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段中的“However, they have real impacts, as they result in misguided use of scarce resources.”可知，对信息技术的错误判断会导致有限资源的错误使用，也就是资源的浪费，故选 D。

## 2. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段中的“Perhaps giving money for those less fashionable things such as digging wells, extending electricity networks and making more affordable washing machines would have improved people’s lives more than giving every child a laptop computer or setting up Internet centers in rural villages, I am not saying that those things are necessarily more important, but many donators have rushed into fancy programs without carefully assessing the relative long-term costs and benefits of alternative uses of their money.”可知，与其给那些贫困地区孩子笔记本电脑或者建网络中心，还不如给钱打井，铺电网或者生产他们买得起的洗衣机，这些东西更能改善他们的生活。作者不是说这些东西一定更重要，但是很多捐赠者没有仔细考虑捐赠的东西的长期成本，因此作者建议捐赠者要考虑接受捐赠的人的实际情况，而



不是一味地追求信息化，故选 A。

### 3. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段 “In yet another example, a fascination with the new has led people to believe that the recent changes in the technologies of communications and transportation are so revolutionary that now we live in a “borderless world” 以及 Believing in such a world, many governments have put an end to some of the very necessary regulations on cross-border flows of capital, labour and goods, with poor results.” 可知，对新东西的迷恋让人们认为如今通讯技术和交通的变革让我们生活在一个无国界的世界。正是认为我们生活在这样一个世界，很多政府取消了关于跨国界的资本、劳动力以及商品流动的法律法规，故选 B。

### 4. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段 “The fascination with the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) revolution, represented by the Internet, has made some rich countries wrongly conclude that making things is so “yesterday” that they should try to live on ideas. This belief in “post-industrial society” has led those countries to neglect their manufacturing sector (制造业) with negative consequences for their economies.” 可知，对互联网呈现的通讯技术变革的迷恋让很多富裕国家做出一个错误的结论，制造产品已经过时了，他们应该靠创意生活，因而忽略了制造业，从而对经济造成不利影响，故可知，传统的技术依然有它的地位，不能被新兴的信息技术取代，故选 B。

## 四、简答题（共 5 分）

### 【参考答案】

英语学习中产生错误的原因有：

- (1) 教学中教材、教师、教学方法诸方面造成的错误。
- (2) 交际策略 (communication strategies) 在交际中由于词汇量匮乏、无法用英语说清楚、不知如何表达，性格等导致不善交际而产生的错误。
- (3) 文化干扰 (cultural interference) 即由文化因素的干扰引起语言错误和虽然语言形式没有错误，但由于文化习俗不同而引起的错误。
- (4) 语间干扰 (interlingual interference) 指学生母语对正在进行的英语学习的影响。
- (5) 语内干扰 (intralingual interference) 指学生根据已获得的、有限的、不完整的英语知识和经验，类推出偏离规则的错误语言形式。

### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

#### 【题目分析】

解题思路：

（1）文章要围绕人们当下常常不辨别真假就在社交媒体上疯狂点赞或转发的现象表明自己的观点；

（2）文章第一段表明目前存在的现象，表明自己的立场；第二段分层次阐述自己不支持这样做的原因；第三段进行小结，重申自己的观点；

（3）本文需要用到第三人称，主要使用一般现在时。

答案要求：

（1）内容完整，结构清晰；

（2）观点准确，论据充分；

（3）无语言使用的错误；

（4）标点符号使用规范。

#### 【参考范文】

Nowadays, whether they are true or false, more and more people are used to continuously giving the thumbs-up or forwarding some messages from the social medium whenever picking up their phones. In fact, it is not wise to do it.

First of all, unconscious of harm to the society, many people unconsciously become the tool of spreading a great deal of unhealthy news. For example, some violent, anti-social, and rumor news are hidden and forwarded, cheating others, threatening people around them after they forward messages randomly without inspecting their contents. Besides, by giving the thumbs-up carelessly, people are considered to be the ones who support a certain idea. The next day, they find that their friends and classmates keep them at a distance. They say to themselves “what happened? My God”.

So people should take an objective attitude towards so much information.

### 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. 教学设计包括教材分析、教学目标、教学过程等环节。

#### 【参考答案】

1. Teaching contents

The main content of this lesson is five words and phrases that represent the position, as well as a sentence structure about the position. Students will learn the five words and phrases, and learn how to ask and answer the position. To develop students' ability to speak, this class also has some activities.

#### 2. Knowledge objectives:

(1) Students can recognize and read these new words: in front of, besides, between, behind and above.

(2) Students can read and use the key sentence patterns "Where is the ball?" "It's in front of the dog."

#### Ability objective:

Students can learn to use prepositions and improve their speaking and listening skills.

#### 3. Presentation

(1) Shows a ball and creates a situation where the teacher is playing the ball. Puts the ball in front of the desk and asks students where the ball is. The teacher teaches "in front of". Students read after the teacher. In this way the teacher presents the other new words.

(2) Students listen to the tape and the teacher teaches the new sentence structure "Where is the ball?" "It's in front of the dog."

(3) Then the teacher puts the ball beside the desk and asks students "Where is the ball?". The teacher guides students to answer "It's beside the desk".

【设计意图】借助于物体不同的位置教授相应介词，能够有效帮助学生直观理解介词的含义，结合听、问答活动等锻炼学生的理解能力，提高学生课堂参与度。

#### 4. Practice

##### Activity 1. Who's quicker?

The teacher says instructions, such as beside the desk, behind the pencil box, and students do actions with their textbooks. Then the teacher does actions and the students say instructions.

##### Activity 2. Where are you

Students describe classmates' positions by using preposition words and new sentence structures. One student asks "Where are you", then the other says his position by using the sentence "I am in front of/beside..."

【设计意图】学生在游戏中练习词汇，这有助于学生将发音和含义结合记忆；同时，通过描述物体位置练习介词和相应句型，提高学生的交流能力。

### 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

#### 【参考答案】

案例 1 合理；案例 2 不合理。

案例 1 中教师充分利用体态语、实物手段帮助学生理解和模仿运用语言项目，单词教学中，教师能够做到词不离句、句不离景，重视学生的语言使用能力，教学方法灵活，能营造良好的学习氛围。

案例 2 中玩游戏时学生都能参与其中，玩得开心，但是该游戏存在一些问题。首先不能完全实现教学目标，整个游戏过程中，由于场地限制，学生最多巩固了 under 和 behind, on, 而其他介词很难用得上；其次，一些学生急于表达很可能会用汉语来说，没能实现“用英语做事情”，进而失去了英语课的特征；此外，该游戏没有难度，缺乏挑战性和启发性，加上场面较为混乱，教师不能给予及时指导和学习效果管理。可以改为四人一组，在座位上玩猜一猜玩具在哪里的游戏，让英语课堂真正发挥寓教于乐的作用。



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

D. John Donne

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

A. Dialect, register

B. Style, genre

C. Dialect, style

D. Register, genre

二、完型填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

Millions of Americans are mourning the death of astronaut John Glenn, who passed away on Thursday at the age of 95. “He died peacefully,” according to a statement from his family. “He left this earth for the \_\_\_1\_\_\_ time as a happy and fulfilled person.”

Glenn rose a \_\_\_2\_\_\_ in 1962, when he became the first American to circle Earth in a spaceship. The journey made him an American \_\_\_3\_\_\_ and the face of a successful new space program that made Americans \_\_\_4\_\_\_.

Glenn was known for his modesty, \_\_\_5\_\_\_ to see himself as a hero. He preferred to focus on his \_\_\_6\_\_\_, saying, “The greatest people are those who \_\_\_7\_\_\_ themselves to something bigger and more important than \_\_\_8\_\_\_ their own self-interest.”

Glenn started his flying \_\_\_9\_\_\_ as a fighter pilot. In 1959, Glenn became one of seven test pilots \_\_\_10\_\_\_ to take part in the first space program of the US.

Glenn’s chance to go into space came on February 20, 1962. The flight was aired \_\_\_11\_\_\_ on television and radio. Glenn’s spaceship \_\_\_12\_\_\_ the planet three times. A(n) \_\_\_13\_\_\_ instrument led Glenn to believe the spaceship might burn up on its return to Earth, but \_\_\_14\_\_\_, it splashed down safely in the Atlantic Ocean.

Glenn became an instant hero. In 1974, Glenn was \_\_\_15\_\_\_ Congress, where he would \_\_\_16\_\_\_ until 1999.

On October 29, 1998, when Glenn was 77, he \_\_\_17\_\_\_ to space and stayed there for nine days, thus setting the record for being the \_\_\_18\_\_\_ person in space.

President Donald Trump said, “The US had lost a great \_\_\_19\_\_\_ of air and space in John Glenn. He was a hero and \_\_\_20\_\_\_ generations of future explorers.”

1. A. first

B. second

C. third

D. fourth

2. A. fame

B. wisdom

C. wealth

D. memory

- |                    |                    |                |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 3. A. guest        | B. representative  | C. hero        | D. memory       |
| 4. A. thankful     | B. curious         | C. hopeful     | D. proud        |
| 5. A. promising    | B. refusing        | C. hesitating  | D. agreeing     |
| 6. A. work         | B. lifestyles      | C. achievement | D. business     |
| 7. A. adapted      | B. applied         | C. accustomed  | D. devoted      |
| 8. A. merely       | B. unwillingly     | C. cautiously  | D. occasionally |
| 9. A. contest      | B. adventure       | C. career      | D. research     |
| 10. A. forced      | B. permitted       | C. persuaded   | D. chosen       |
| 11. A. alone       | B. straight        | C. live        | D. aboard       |
| 12. A. visited     | B. circled         | C. conquered   | D. defended     |
| 13. A. reliable    | B. faulty          | C. powerful    | D. important    |
| 14. A. as a result | B. sooner or later | C. once again  | D. in the end   |
| 15. A. taken       | B. elected         | C. dragged     | D. handed       |
| 16. A. train       | B. live            | C. study       | D. serve        |
| 17. A. returned    | B. rushed          | C. escaped     | D. slipped      |
| 18. A. oldest      | B. tallest         | C. fattest     | D. strongest    |
| 19. A. ancestor    | B. settler         | C. pioneer     | D. immigrant    |
| 20. A. surprised   | B. inspired        | C. reminded    | D. accompanied  |

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Tourism is an essential part of Britain's income. It employed about 1.4 million people and contributed about 3.5 percent to the GDP in the early 2000s. Visitors to Britain come from all over the world, with the largest number from the United States, followed by France, Germany, Ireland and Netherlands. They were attracted by Britain's heritage and arts, historic buildings, monuments, museums and galleries. With over 27 million tourists a year, the United Kingdom is ranked as the sixth major tourist destination in the world.



The British Tourist Authority, which is supported by the government, promotes tourism in Britain and maintains hundreds of Tourist Information Centers to assist visitors. England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland have their own government-supported tourist boards as well.

London, the most popular tourist destinations, is crowded with tourists throughout the year. Among the sites regularly visited by millions are the Tower of London, the Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, and Westminster Abbey. At night visitors enjoy the hundreds of theaters and pubs in London. Liverpool is a city in the metropolitan county of Merseyside in northwest England—the second largest export of Britain, and it still possesses some manufacturing bases. Liverpool is world famous as the city where the Beatles came from. In Scotland, Edinburgh Castle looms over the capital. Great cathedrals from the Middle Ages still dominate the skylines of many English cities. In Wales, the remains of Tintern Abbey and the small but beautiful Saint David's Cathedral are outstanding. There are lots of stately homes in Britain. Among the more famous is Blenheim Palace, the home of the Churchill family. Hampton Court Palace, just outside of London, was one of the homes of Henry VIII. The Palace of the Holyrood House in Scotland was once the home of Mary, Queen of Scots.

Among other worthwhile places to visit are Oxford and Cambridge, both of which are university towns with many ancient buildings, and the Tudor home in which William Shakespeare was born.

1. The number of the tourists from \_\_\_\_\_ is ranked as the first in the United Kingdom.  
A. France                      B. Netherlands                      C. the United States                      D. Germany
2. Which of the following is true according to the passage?  
A. The British Tourist Authority is owned by Oxford.  
B. The Beatles brought great reputation to Liverpool.  
C. Liverpool is the most popular tourist destination.  
D. William Shakespeare's hometown in Merseyside.
3. The main purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. give a definition  
B. raise an argument  
C. make an explanation

D. offer an introduction

B

The oldest forms of medicine are enjoying a comeback. Modern holistic medicine is an approach that treats the whole patient, not just the disease. It is a way to maintain good health rather than cure illness. The most important influences on today's holistic medicine are ancient Chinese medicine and Indian Ayurvedic medicine, both of which promoted whole body health.

Holistic medicine usually combines diet, physical exercise and meditation, together with other alternative techniques such as massage(按摩)and acupuncture(针灸). Herbal treatment, a practice of treating illness by using plants, is influenced by the writings of Culpeper as well as Chinese and Ayurvedic medicine. Homeopathy(顺势疗法)is one of the forms of holistic medicine which is widely practiced in Europe and the USA. Homeopathy began in Germany in the early 1800s, when Samuel Hahnemann described how very tiny doses(剂量)of a drug had an effect on his patients. According to Hahnemann, the more the drug was diluted(稀释),the stronger its effects. The substance selected would produce similar effects to the disease itself if given in large doses. In the UK homeopathy is regarded as a nontraditional but just about acceptable treatment.

Meditation and contemplation have an important role in holistic medicine. They were brought to Europe by Indian teachers who combined Indian Ayurvedic medicine with Western beliefs. Transcendental meditation(超脱静坐)is one of the best known of these techniques. People repeat words inside their head to reach a state of deep relaxation.

The holistic movement has made many doctors look at the whole patient, not just the disease. Lifestyle, emotional problems and diet are just some of the factors that can affect a person's health. Holistic medicine emphasizes good diet, exercise and fresh air, all of which contribute to health. Some clinics now offer holistic medicine along with traditional treatments, so that their patients can choose a combination of treatments that suits them. One problem with holistic medicine is that it is difficult for people to be sure a doctor is reliable. To solve this, many countries want alternative doctors to form professional bodies.

1. Which of the following does NOT belong to holistic medicine?

A. massage

B. meditation

- C. a balanced diet  
D. a knee operation
2. Which of the following titles best sums up the passage?
- A. Holistic Medicine  
B. Traditional Medicine Returns  
C. History of Medicine  
D. Combination of Treatments Works
3. What can we infer from the passage?
- A. Relaxation is the key of holistic treatment.  
B. Holistic medicine needs to become more trustworthy.  
C. Holistic treatment is more beneficial than traditional treatments.  
D. Holistic medicine will become the most welcome treatment soon.

## C

A new study by the British government has discovered the mental health of the country's teenage girls has become worse.

The survey, which included 30,000 14-year-old students in 2005 and 2014, showed 37 percent of girls with psychological stress, up from 34 percent in 2005. British boys' stress level was actually seen to fall over the same time period, from 17 percent to 15 percent.

The report's authors pointed out the "advent of the social media age" could be a major contributing factor for increased stress among teenage British girls. "The adolescent years are a time of rapid physical, cognitive and emotional development," Pam Ramsden, a lecturer in psychology at the University of Bradford in the United Kingdom, wrote in a recent blog post. "Teenagers interact with people in order to learn how to become competent adults. In the past, they would engage with parents, teachers and other adults in their community as well as extended family members and friends. Now we can also add social media to that list of social and emotional development."

Throughout adolescence, girls and boys develop characteristics like confidence and self-control. Since teenage brains have not completely developed, teens don't have the cognitive awareness and impulse control to keep from posting inappropriate content. Furthermore, this content can easily be spread far and wide with disastrous influences.

Social media can also feed into girls' insecurities about their appearance, Ramsden said.

These sites are often filled with images of people with body type unattainable to the normal person. However, these images and the messages tied to them gradually become societal standards.

1. The statistics in the second paragraph show that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. more and more children in Britain have mental health problems
  - B. few girls in Britain suffered from psychological stress in 2005
  - C. more boys in Britain are suffering from mental pressure now
  - D. more British girls feel psychologically stressed than boys do now
2. Contrary to traditional ways of interaction, social media \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. helps teenagers develop qualities like confidence and self-control
  - B. has many negative effects on girls' characteristic development
  - C. makes teens aware of potential danger of the inappropriate content
  - D. teaches girls to care about their appearance to meet societal standards
3. The underlined word "advent" in Paragraph 3 can be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. arrival
  - B. end
  - C. disappearance
  - D. invention

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1) 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2) 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

Millions of people traveled to Italy every year. It's the third mostly popular country in Europe for foreign visitors. Why do people travel to Italy? They love its fashion, food, art, buildings or history. There are a lot things to see in Italy and Rome is a must during you visit. First, you can see the treasures in its wonderful museums. Before that, plan to visit the Trevi Fountain. Remembering to throw a coin in the fountain and make two wishes. The first one can be anything.

The second is to return back to the city one day. Then buy an ice cream make in a special way from one of the nearby shop. It's delicious!

五、书面表达（共 10 分）

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

Hi Sharon,

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

Your sincerely

Li Xia

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版四年级下册 Unit 2 What time is it Part B 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. 请根据教学内容确定本课时的教学内容。
2. 请根据教学内容确定本课时的能力目标。
3. 请设计一个语言运用活动，并写出设计意图（要求：设置一个真实的语境，让学生运用核心句型以小组活动的形式进行语言交际训练。）
4. 设计本课时的板书。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

以下为小学英语教学案例：

【案例 1】学习 healthy or unhealthy 中阅读部分

Pre-reading

教师在学生阅读前先出示的两张膳食图。引导学生在识别图中的食物单词后观察食物的排列顺序和三角的方向，对比两张图说说两种不同的饮食习惯：Tim eats a lot of. He eats some...too. But he doesn't eat.....very often.之后，让学生选择他们喜欢或认可的饮食习惯并简要说明理由。之后请学生预测即将阅读的内容。

【案例 2】

教学 July, June, August

1.教师指着“夏季”方框，画一轮艳阳，表情夸张地说

T: Oh, summer is after spring. And it's hot, very very hot. Do you like summer?

Ss: Yes, I do.

T: What can you do in summer?

S1: I can swim in the lake.

S2: I can eat ice-cream.

T: Which month do you like in summer?

根据学生的回答随机引入单词教学，其余的两个通过 after 和 before 引出。

问题：请分析以上两条教学案例是否合理，如有不合理之处请结合实际提出建议。

## 教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（七）

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

#### 2. 【答案】D

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

#### 3. 【答案】C

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

#### 4. 【答案】B

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

#### 5. 【答案】C

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

#### 6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：一个最新调查显示,百分之五十四的美国人不会照被嘱咐的那样去吃处方药,即使那些药对他们的健康有好处。as 后面主语 they were 被省略了，

补进去就是 as they were instructed...这里 as 表示按照...的方式,而且这里表示的是一般情况,根据前后都用的现在时可以看出。故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

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

8. 【答案】C

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

9. 【答案】C

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

10. 【答案】B

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

11. 【答案】C

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

12. 【答案】B

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

13. 【答案】A



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

14. 【答案】D

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

15. 【答案】A

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

## 二、完型填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文是记叙文。2016 年 12 月 8 日，美国首位绕地球飞行的宇航员约翰·格伦辞世，享年 95 岁。富有传奇色彩的是，他创下了两次太空飞行间隔最长、年龄最大的宇航员记录，本文简单描写了他精彩的一生。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境。句意：他第三次快乐而充实地离开地球。从下文来看，约翰·格伦曾经两次飞上太空，所以他去世的婉转表达，即第三次离开地球。故选 C。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：格伦 1962 年成名，成为第一个乘坐宇宙飞船环绕地球的美国人。fame 意为“声誉，声望”；wisdom 意为“智慧”；wealth 意为“财富”；memory 意为“记忆”。“第一个”表明获取了声誉，其他三项没有涉及。故选 A。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：这次飞行让他成为美国英雄，一个成功的新太空项目的脸面，他让美国人感到骄傲。guest 意为“客人”；representative 意为“代表”；hero 意为“英雄”；memory 意为“记忆”。这次成功飞行让他成为美国人的英雄。故选 C。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：这次飞行让他成为美国英雄，一个成功的新太空项目的脸面，他让美国人感到骄傲。thankful 意为“感谢的”；curious 意为“好奇的”；hopeful 意为“有希望的”；proud 意为“骄傲的”。他成为了美国英雄，所以应该是让人感到骄傲的。故选 D。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：格伦以谦虚著名，拒绝将自己视为英雄。promise 意为“承诺”；refuse 意为“拒绝”；hesitate 意为“犹豫”；agree 意为“同意”。modesty 和 B 项的 refuse 相对应。故选 B。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：他更倾向于关注自己的工作。work 意为“工作”；lifestyles 意为“生活方式”；achievement 意为“成就”；business 意为“生意”。上句说他比较谦虚，不想说自己是个英雄，因此应该是只想关注自己的工作。故选 A。

7. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：最伟大的人是那些把自己奉献给更伟大更重要的事情的人，而不仅仅是自己的私利。adapt 意为“适应，改编”；apply 意为“申请”；accustom 意为“习惯于”；devote 意为“奉献”。故选 D。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：最伟大的人是那些把自己奉献给更伟大更重要的事情的人，而不仅仅是自己的私利。merely 意为“仅仅”；unwillingly 意为“不愿意地”；cautiously 意为“谨慎地”；occasionally 意为“偶尔地”。该句中的 merely 和前面的 bigger and more important 构成对比。故选 A。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：格伦以战斗机飞行员的身份开始了他的飞行生涯。contest 意为“竞赛，比赛”；adventure 意为“冒险”；career 意为“职业，生涯”；research 意为“研究”。全文说的是格伦开始接触飞行到最后去世的整个职业生涯。故选 C。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：1959 年，格伦成为七名被选中参加美国第一个太空项目的试飞员之一。forced 意为“被强迫”；permitted 意为“被允许”；persuaded 意为“被说服”；chosen 意为“被选择”。该句说的是格伦开始是战斗机飞行员，后来被选入了美国第一

个太空项目。故选 D。

11. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：格伦进入太空的机会是 1962 年 2 月 20 日。这次飞行通过电视和广播直播。alone 意为“独自的”；straight 意为“直接的”；live 意为“现场直播的”；aboard 意为“在船、飞机上”。这里表示的是格伦第一次飞行就是现场直播的，所以这次成功飞行让他家喻户晓。故选 C。

12. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：格伦的太空飞船围绕地球飞行三圈。visit 意为“参观”；circle 意为“(尤指在空中)盘旋，环行，转圈”；conquer 意为“战胜”；defend 意为“防御，保卫”。这里表示的是飞船绕地球飞行三圈。故选 B。

13. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：一个错误的仪器使格伦相信宇宙飞船在返回地球时可能会烧毁。reliable 意为“可信的”；faulty 意为“有错误的”；powerful 意为“强有力的”；important 意为“重要的”。“burn up on its return to Earth”和 B 项中的“faulty”相对应。故选 B。

14. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查词义辨析。句意：但是最后飞船安全地降落在大西洋。as a result 意为“因此，结果”；sooner or later 意为“迟早”；once again 意为“再一次”；in the end 意为“最后，结果”。这里表示的是他本以为会烧毁，但没想到最后，飞船安全降落，表示一种转折。故选 D。

15. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：格伦立刻成了英雄。1974 年，格伦当选国会议员，任期至 1999 年。taken 意为“被拿走”；elected 意为“被选举，当选”；dragged 意为“被拖拽”；handed 意为“被提交，被递”。国会议员是需要竞选的，参加选举。故选 B。

16. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：格伦将在国会任期至 1999 年。train 意为“训练”；live 意为“生活”；study 意为“学习”；serve 意为“服务，为……供职、工作”。这里表达的是他将在国会担任议员至 1999 年。故选 D。

17. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：在 1998 年 10 月 29 日那一天，格伦 77 岁，他返回至太

空，并在那里待了九天。return 意为“返回”；rush 意为“冲”；escape 意为“逃跑”；slip 意为“滑”。这里是格伦第二次飞上太空，所以是返回。故选 A。

18. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词最高级辨析。句意：创下了飞上太空年龄最大的人。oldest 意为“年龄最大的”；tallest 意为“最高的”；fattest 意为“最胖的”；strongest 意为“最强壮的”。前面提到他 77 岁第二次飞上太空，说明他是年龄最大的，其余三项没有涉及到。故选 A。

19. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：美国失去了一位伟大的航空航天先驱。ancestor 意为“祖先”；settler 意为“定居者”；pioneer 意为“先驱者”；immigrant 意为“移民”。格伦是第一位飞上太空的人，所以是先驱者，另外三项均未涉及。故选 C。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：他是一个英雄，激励了一代又一代的未来探险家。surprise 意为“使感到意外”；inspire 意为“激励，鼓励”；remind 意为“提醒”；accompany 意为“陪同，陪伴”。这里表达的是格伦的事迹激励了后来一代又一代的探索者。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】本文为说明文。介绍了英国旅游业的发展和英国的重点旅游景点。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句 “ It employed about 1.4 million people and contributed about 3.5 percent to the GDP in the early 2000s. Visitors to Britain come from all over the world, with the largest number from the United States...” 可知，故选 C。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。The British Tourist Authority 是由政府支持的，故 A 错误。伦敦是英国最负盛名的旅游圣地，故 C 错误；D 项文中未提到，故 D 错误；利物浦因是著名乐队甲壳虫的家乡，故享有盛名，B 项符合。故选 B。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】主旨大意题。该文主要介绍了英国旅游业的发展情况以及其一些著名的旅游景点，故选 D。

## C

【试题分析】本文是说明文。主要介绍了整体医学强调饮食、锻炼、冥想，并结合传统医疗方法，以追求使病人达到全身心健康的效果。

## 1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Holistic medicine usually combines diet, physical exercise and meditation, together with other alternative techniques such as massage(按摩)and acupuncture(针灸)”可知，整体医学通常结合饮食、体育锻炼和冥想，以及其他替代技术，如按摩和针灸。D项文中未提及。故选D。

## 2. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要介绍了整体医学强调饮食、锻炼、冥想，并结合传统医学方法，以追求使病人达到全身心健康的效果。A项意为“整体医学”；B项意为“传统医学回归”；C项意为“医学历史”；D项意为“联合处理工程”。故选A。

## 3. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据本文的内容可知，文章主要介绍了整体医学强调饮食、锻炼、冥想，并结合传统医疗方法，以追求使病人达到全身心健康的效果。从而突显整体医学的重要性和可靠性。A项意为“放松是整体治疗的关键”；B项意为“整体医学需要变得更加可信”；C项意为“整体治疗比传统治疗更有益”；D项意为“整体医学将很快成为最受欢迎的治疗方法”。故选B。

## D

【试题分析】本文为科普文。主要介绍网络社交媒体对青少年女生的负面影响。

## 1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段最后一句“British boys' stress level ... from 17 percent to 15 percent”可知英国男孩有精神压力的比例的百分点在下降，故A项错误；根据文章第二段首句“The survey, which included 30,000 14-year-old students in 2005 and 2014”可知调查对象为30,000名学生，但并没说明数量相对于英国女生总人数的多少，故B项错误；文中只记录了英国男孩患病比例在下降，并没说男孩数量的多少。故C项错误。根据第二段“...up from 34 percent in 2005”以及“fall over the same time period, from 17 percent to 15

percent”可知从 2005 年到 2014 年，有心理压力的女生由 34% 上升到 37%，上升了 3 个点。男生则由 17% 下降到 15%。故选 D。

## 2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。由文章倒数第二段可知，在青春期，男孩和女孩应该增强自信和自我控制力，并未说是由 social media 所能影响的，故 A 项错误；根据倒数第二段第二句“teens don't have the cognitive awareness and impulse control”可知，处于青春期的学生并不具有自我意识的能力，与文中不符，故 C 项错误；根据文章最后一句“However, these images and the messages tied to them gradually become societal standards”可知女孩们是成为了社会的标准，而不是迎合，故 D 项错误；文章最后两段主要介绍社交媒体对女生个性发展的各种负面影响。故选 B。

## 3. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第三段最后一句“Now we can also add social media to that list of social and emotional development”可知，过去他们更多的是与身边的亲朋好友交流；而现在还可转向社交平台。由此可知社交媒体属于新生事物。故此句可理解为：“社交媒体时代的到来”可能是导致英国青春期女孩压力水平剧增的主要因素。故选 A。

## 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

【试题分析】本文为说明文。意大利是旅游胜地，意大利旅游的原因有诸多的因素。

### 1. 【参考答案】traveled → travel

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：每年有数百万人到意大利旅游。根据句中的 every year 可知，句子用一般现在时，故 traveled 改为 travel。

### 2. 【参考答案】mostly → most

【解析】考查形容词。句意：它是欧洲第三大最受外国游客欢迎的国家。根据句意可知，the + 序数词 + most + 形容词，是形容词最高级的一种组成形式，而 mostly 是副词，意为“主要地”，与题意不符，故 mostly 改为 most。

### 3. 【参考答案】or → and

【解析】考查连词。句意：他们喜欢那里的时尚、美食、艺术、建筑和历史。根据句意可知，fashion, food, art, buildings, history 是并列关系，而非选择关系，故 or 改为 and。

### 4. 【参考答案】lot 后加 of

【解析】考查介词。句意：意大利有很多值得一看的東西，罗马是你旅游的必去之地。根据句意可知，things 是名词复数，a lot 意为“非常”相当于副词，不能修饰名词，a lot of 意为“许多”其后加名词复数，故在 lot 后加 of。

## 5. 【参考答案】you → your

【解析】考查代词。句意：意大利有很多值得一看的东西，罗马是你旅游的必去之地。分析句子结构可知，visit 做名词用，而 you 是人称代词，此处用物主代词，故 you 改为 your。

## 6. 【参考答案】Before → After

【解析】考查介词。句意：之后，计划参观特莱维喷泉。根据句意和语境可知，此处和前文有时间先后顺序的关系，先参观博物馆，后去参观喷泉，故 Before 改为 After。

## 7. 【参考答案】Remembering → Remember

【解析】考查祈使句。句意：记得往喷泉里扔一枚硬币，许两个愿望。分析句子结构可知，remembering 不能作谓语动词，再根据句意，此句是动词原形开头，是祈使句，故 Remembering 改为 Remember。

## 8. 【参考答案】back 去掉

【解析】考查介词。句意：二是总有一天要回到自己的城市。根据句意可知，return 意为“返回”，其后不用再加介词，故将 back 去掉。

## 9. 【参考答案】make → made

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：然后在附近的商店买一个特别制作的冰淇淋。分析句子结构可知，make in a special way from one of the nearby shop 做定语修饰 an ice cream，又因 an ice cream 和 make 之间是被动关系，故用过去分词，因此 make 改为 made。

## 10. 【参考答案】shop → shops

【解析】考查名词。句意：然后在附近的商店买一个特别制作的冰淇淋。根据语境可知，此处并没有特指是哪一家商店，故用 shop 的复数形式，因此 shop 改为 shops。

## 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

### 【题目分析】

解题思路：

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

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

答案要求：

(1) 现在时为主；

(2) 语言力求准确、简洁；

(3) 按顺序安排好材料，适当增加细节。

【参考范文】

Hi Sharon,

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

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

Learning Mandarin takes time, so if you want to learn it well, you should spend much time practicing Mandarin every day. Besides, you can also read some books in Chinese, see some Chinese films and listen to some Chinese radio program. I'm eager to improve my English. We can contact each other by video chat every night for half an hour in English and half an hour in Chinese.

Hope for your early reply!

Your sincerely

Li Xia

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

1. 本题为听说课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生听说能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教材分析、教学目标、以及板书。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching contents

The topic of the unit is "time", and the teacher will teach students some sentence patterns about time and how to ask and answer what time to do things through some activities in this class. To develop students' ability to speak, this class also has some display activities.

2. Ability objectives:

- (1) Students can listen and read the dialogue and understand the key sentence patterns.
- (2) Students can tell the difference between "It's time for..." and "It's time to..."



(3) Students can ask and answer about time by using the sentence patterns: What time is it? It is...

(4) Students can describe what to do by using the sentence: It's time for/to...

### 3. Consolidation

Remember the Timetable

The teacher sets a situation that a new student Bob joins our class today and we need to tell him the school schedule. Students can work in groups to talk about the school timetable by using these sentences "It's...o'clock; It is time for/to..."

Each group can make a timetable for Bob after the discussion. Then invites some groups to give a show: one student acts as the Bob and asks his group members "What time is it?". And the other students can answer "It's... O'clock; It is time for/to...". Others and the teacher choose the best group.

【设计意图】通过创设向新同学 Bob 介绍学校时间表的情景，学生能够在情境中用所学句型讨论时间并进行展示介绍，有利于培养英语学习兴趣，并提高口语表达能力。

### 4. Blackboard design

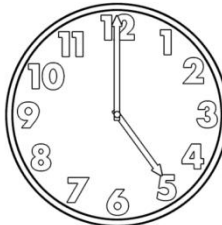
**What time is it?**

What time is it?  
It's ...o'clock;  
It's time to ...

get up  
go to school  
...

It is time for ...

English class  
...



**Timetable**

Time	Things
8:00	English class
10:00	...
...	...

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

案例 1 合理，案例 2 略不合理。

案例 1 中教师在阅读前通过膳食均衡图帮助学生理解学习饮食习惯相关的词汇和句型，了解背景知识，之后引导学生进行预测，便于学生熟悉阅读背景和文章理解，能够创设贴近学生生活的情境；

案例 2 中教师通过对话导入新词然后进行发音练习但是教学要求偏低，对于高年级学生来说，教师不仅要关注学生的模仿，更应鼓励学生将单词融入到句子中进行书写表达，而且该教学活动的拓展新较缺乏，建议可以组织小组内的学生调查大家的生日月份，然后用表格记录下来，进行汇报，既锻炼了书写，也具有实际应用的意义，同时在调查过程中拓展了句型的应用；





C. James Madison

D. Abraham Lincoln

15. When the teacher attempts to elicit more information from the students by saying “And...?”, “Good. Anything else?”, etc., he/she is playing the role of a \_\_\_\_\_.

A. promoter

B. participant

C. manager

D. consultant

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A 90-year-old has been awarded “Woman Of The Year” for \_\_\_1\_\_\_ (be) Britain’s oldest full-time employee—still working 40 hours a week. Now Irene Astbury works from 9 am to 5 pm daily at the pet shop in Macclesfield, \_\_\_2\_\_\_ she opened with her late husband Les. Her years of hard work have \_\_\_3\_\_\_ (final) been acknowledged after a customer nominated (提名) her to be Cheshire’s Woman Of The Year.

Picking up her “Lifetime Achievement” award, proud Irene \_\_\_4\_\_\_ (declare) she had no plans \_\_\_5\_\_\_ (retire) from her 36-year-old business. Irene said, “I don’t see any reason to give up work. I love coming here and seeing my family and all the friends I \_\_\_6\_\_\_ (make) over the years. I work not because I have to, \_\_\_7\_\_\_ because I want to.”

Granddaughter Gayle Parks, 31—who works alongside her in the family business—said it remained unknown as to who nominated Irene for the award. She said, “We don’t have any idea who put grandma forward. When we got a call \_\_\_8\_\_\_ (say) she was short-listed, we thought it was \_\_\_9\_\_\_ joke. But then we got an official letter and we were blown away. We are so proud of her. It’s \_\_\_10\_\_\_ (wonder).”

## 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

In the 1760s, Mathurin Roze opened a series of shops that boasted (享有) a special meat soup called consomme. Although the main attraction was the soup, Roze’s chain shops also set a new standard for dining out, which helped to establish Roze as the inventor of the modern restaurant.

Today, scholars have generated large amounts of instructive research about restaurants. Take visual hints that influence what we eat: diners served themselves about 20 percent more pasta when their plates matched their food. When a dark-colored cake was served on a black plate rather

than a white one, customers recognized it as sweeter and more tasty.

Lighting matters, too. When Berlin restaurant customers ate in darkness, they couldn't tell how much they'd had: those given extra-large shares ate more than everyone else, but were **none the wiser**—they didn't feel fuller, and they were just as ready for dessert.

Time is money, but that principle means different things for different types of restaurants. Unlike fast-food places, fine dining shops prefer customers to stay longer and spend. One way to encourage customers to stay and order that extra round: put on some Mozart. When classical, rather than pop, music was playing, diners spent more. Fast music hurried diners out. Particular scents also have an effect: diners who got the scent of lavender (薰衣草) stayed longer and spent more than those who smelled lemon, or no scent.

Meanwhile, things that you might expect to discourage spending—"bad" tables, crowding, high prices—don't necessarily. Diners at bad tables—next to the kitchen door, say—spent nearly as much as others but soon fled. It can be concluded that restaurant keepers need not "be overly concerned about 'bad' tables," given that they're profitable. As for crowds, a Hong Kong study found that they increased a restaurant's reputation, suggesting great food at fair prices. And doubling a buffet's price led customers to say that its pizza was 11 percent tastier.

1. The underlined phrase "none the wiser" in paragraph 3 most probably implies that the customers were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. not aware of eating more than usual
- B. not willing to share food with others
- C. not conscious of the food quality
- D. not fond of the food provided

2. How could a fine dining shop make more profit?

- A. playing classical music.
- B. Introducing lemon scent.
- C. Making the light brighter,
- D. Using plates of larger size.

3. What does the last paragraph talk about?

- A. Tips to attract more customers.

- B. Problems restaurants are faced with.
- C. Ways to improve restaurants' reputation.
- D. Common misunderstandings about restaurants.

## B

## Plastic-Eating Worms

Humans produce more than 300 million tons of plastic every year. Almost half of that winds up in landfills (垃圾填埋场), and up to 12 million tons pollute the oceans. So far there is no effective way to get rid of it, but a new study suggests an answer may lie in the stomachs of some hungry worms.

Researchers in Spain and England recently found that the worms of the greater wax moth can break down polyethylene, which accounts for 40% of plastics. The team left 100 wax worms on a commercial polyethylene shopping bag for 12 hours, and the worms consumed and broke down about 92 milligrams, or almost 3% of it. To confirm that the worms' chewing alone was not responsible for the polyethylene breakdown, the researchers made some worms into paste (糊状物) and applied it to plastic films. 14 hours later the films had lost 13% of their mass—apparently broken down by enzymes (酶) from the worms' stomachs. Their findings were published in *Current Biology* in 2017.

Federica Bertocchini, co-author of the study, says the worms' ability to break down their everyday food—beeswax—also allows them to break down plastic. “Wax is a complex mixture, but the basic bond in polyethylene, the carbon-carbon bond, is there as well,” she explains, “The wax worm evolved a method or system to break this bond.”

Jennifer DeBruyn, a microbiologist at the University of Tennessee, who was not involved in the study, says it is not surprising that such worms can break down polyethylene. But compared with previous studies, she finds the speed of breaking down in this one exciting. The next step, DeBruyn says, will be to identify the cause of the breakdown. Is it an enzyme produced by the worm itself or by its gut microbes (肠道微生物)?

Bertocchini agrees and hopes her team's findings might one day help employ the enzyme to break down plastics in landfills. But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial

process—not simply “millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic.”

1. What can we learn about the worms in the study?
  - A. They take plastics as their everyday food.
  - B. They are newly evolved creatures.
  - C. They can consume plastics.
  - D. They wind up in landfills.
2. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that the chemical might \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. help to raise worms
  - B. help make plastic bags
  - C. be used to clean the oceans
  - D. be produced in factories in future
3. What is the main purpose of the passage?
  - A. To explain a study method on worms.
  - B. To introduce the diet of a special worm.
  - C. To present a way to break down plastics.
  - D. To propose new means to keep eco-balance.

C

Give yourself a test. Which way is the wind blowing? How many kinds of wildflowers can be seen from your front door? If your awareness is as sharp as it could be, you'll have no trouble answering these questions.

Most of us observed much more as children than we do as adults. A child's day is filled with fascination, newness and wonder. Curiosity gave us all a natural awareness. But distinctions that were sharp to us as children become unclear; we are numb to new stimulation, new ideas. Relearning the art of seeing the world around us is quite simple, although it takes practice and requires breaking some bad habits.

The first step in awakening senses is to stop predicting what we are going to see and feel before it occurs. This blocks awareness. One chilly night when I was hiking in the Rocky Mountains with some students, I mentioned that we were going to cross a mountain stream. The



students began complaining about how cold it would be. We reached the stream, and they unwillingly walked ahead. They were almost knee-deep when they realized it was a hot spring. Later they all admitted they'd felt cold water at first.

Another block to awareness is the obsession (痴迷) many of us have with naming things. I saw bird watchers who spotted a bird, immediately looked it up in field guides, and said, a "ruby-crowned kinglet" and checked it off. They no longer paid attention to the bird and never learned what it was doing.

The pressures of "time" and "destination" are further blocks to awareness. I encountered many hikers who were headed to a distant camp-ground with just enough time to get there before dark. It seldom occurred to them to wander a bit, to take a moment to see what's around them. I asked them what they'd seen. "Oh, a few birds," they said. They seemed bent on their destinations.

Nature seems to unfold to people who watch and wait. Next time you take a walk, no matter where it is, take in all the sights, sounds and sensations. Wander in this frame of mind and you will open a new dimension to your life.

1. According to Paragraph 2, compared with adults, children are more \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. anxious to do wonders
- B. sensitive to others' feelings
- C. likely to develop unpleasant habits
- D. eager to explore the world around them

2. What idea does the author convey in Paragraph 3?

- A. To avoid jumping to conclusions.
- B. To stop complaining all the time.
- C. To follow the teacher's advice.
- D. To admit mistakes honestly.

3. The bird watchers' behavior shows that they \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are very patient in their observation
- B. are really fascinated by nature
- C. care only about the names of birds

- D. question the accuracy of the field guides
4. Why do the hikers take no notice of the surroundings during the journey?
- A. The natural beauty isn't attractive to them.
- B. They focus on arriving at the camp in time.
- C. The forest in the dark is dangerous for them.
- D. They are keen to see rare birds at the destination.

四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

My sister found a bird on the roadside. We named him Jack and keep him for about three years. He would greet us in a tree outside our bedroom, calling "Hello" as we lay in bed in a morning. He also passed "Hello" to the cats when they came into the room. We often played a trick on himself. We'd throw a coin as far as possibly. Jack would fly away and bring it back for us throw again. He would also catch the food throwing to him from the other side of the room and sing happily. But for the most wonderful thing about Jack were his musical ability. Leaving him at home all day, we would return at night to hear that he'd picked up from the radio in the day.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. \_\_\_\_\_

9. \_\_\_\_\_

10. \_\_\_\_\_

五、书面表达（共 10 分）


最近学校举行了关于高中新生军训是否有必要的辩论，大家莫衷一是，你对此持何观点，请根据下面题目写一篇英语短文，字数 120 左右，题目已给。

**Is Military Training Necessary for Freshmen?**

六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版六年级下册 Unit 3 Where did you go? Read and write 部分内容，按要求完成下列教学设计任务。（设计意图可用中文表达）

教学材料:


**Read and write**

Discuss with your partner. How did Wu Yifan meet Max? What will happen next?



Friday, April 23rd

Today was a sunny day. In the morning, we rode a bike for three people. Max sat in a basket on the front of the bike. That was fun! We took pictures of the beautiful countryside. We bought some gifts and ate some delicious food.

In the afternoon, Mum ate some bad fruit and didn't feel well. So we stayed in the hotel. Dad and I wanted to make her happy. We dressed up and made a funny play. Robin played the part of a dog. He was so cute. Max liked him so much. He jumped on him and licked him. Of course, Robin didn't like it. We laughed and laughed.

It was a bad day but also a good day!

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【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 Pre-reading 环节，并写出设计意图。
3. 请针对教学内容 homework 环节，并写出设计意图。
4. 请针对教学内容设计板书。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【语言素材】

A: Look at the kites!

B: Wow, so beautiful!

A: How many kites do you see?

B: 1, 2, ... I see 12!

A: No! The black one is a bird!

B: Oh!

**【教案设计】**

Step 1. Warm-up & Revision

1. Free talk:

T: Hello, boys and girls! Welcome to my English class. I'm Ricky! What's your name? / How old are you? / Do you like...?

2. Introduce Zhang Peng to Ss.

T: Who is he? Yes! He is our friend. Zhang Peng. Say "Hello" to Zhang Peng.

Ss say and wave hands to Zhang Peng. Then listen to Zhang Peng. (PPT 播放 Zhang Peng 介绍自己并告诉大家今天是他的生日。)

3. (1) T: Today is Zhang Peng's birthday. Let's sing a song for him, OK?

(T& Ss sing "Ten little candles" together.)

**【设计意图】**以给 Zhang Peng 唱生日祝福歌为契机,在歌曲中复习数字 1-10 及单词 candles。

(2) T: Do you like the song? What can you see in the song(视频版)?

Ss: Yes! We can see many candles.

(出示本课评价方式:奖励物品“蜡烛卡片”。)

T: Look! Do you want to get the candle cards? Then, you should be active and great, OK?

**【设计意图】**用生日蜡烛卡片作为奖励,既贴合本节课创设的情境,同时也为板书简笔画“蛋糕”做补充。

4. 出示图片,请学生看一看、说一说 Zhang Peng 收到了哪些礼物。

T: Today is Zhang Peng's birthday. Is he happy? Because he got many presents. What can you see on the table?

5. 请学生注意其中的一张“生日卡片”。

T: What's this? Is that one a birthday card? (边看 PPT 边圈出那个“卡片”,引起学生的注意)

6. T: Let's get it closer and closer. Is it a birthday card? (慢慢将图片放大)

Ss: No, it's a photo (picture) .

Step2. Presentation & Learning the dialogs

1. 师生谈论这张照片。

T: Oh, it's a photo of Zhang Peng. What do you see in the photo?

2. 引导学生注意照片中的天空部分（被马赛克遮住）。

T: What's that in the sky?

预设一：学生因看不清楚，不知道答案。

预设二：学生大胆猜测，如 birds, cloud, kites。

【设计意图】照片中天空的部分被加上马赛克，成功地引起了学生的好奇和猜疑，学生在听课文录音时目的性会更明确，注意力会更集中。

3. 建议学生去问 Zhang Peng。

T: Let's listen to Zhang Peng. What does he see in the sky?

4. 听课文录音，回答问题。

Q: What do they see in the sky?

A. Birds (鸟图片) B. Kites (风筝图片) 学生听录音，回答问题：

B. Kites (kites 的发音需要教师带读，学生跟读 kites。)

5. 出示文本 Zhang Peng 和 Amy 看风筝的场景图。

(1) T: Wow, they see many kites. Do you like flying kites? Are the kites beautiful? (学生看场景图，并和教师进行 Free talk。)

(PPT 出示 beautiful，并通过图片对比加深学生对其含义的理解，教师带读，请读得好的学生示范朗读并带读。)

【设计意图】利用文本场景图和学生交流，自然引发学生对风筝的称赞：Beautiful! 通过带读、学生示范朗读、学生跟读来加强该词发音的准确度。

(2) T: How many (kites) do you see?(出示句型卡并贴到黑板上)Can you count and say like this ? (PPT 同时出示句型：1, 2... I see...!)

结果一：学生数 11 只。

结果二：学生数 12 只。

【设计意图】通过数一数场景图中风筝数量的方式，让学生体会句型“1, 2... I see...!”

的使用。

(3) T: (假装数 12 个) But I see 12. How about Zhang Peng? Does he see 11 or 12? Please watch a video of him.

【设计意图】利用与学生数风筝不同的结果——到底是 11 只还是 12 只，再次引起学生有目的地观看文本视频。

6. 播放课文视频，回答问题：

How many kites do they see? 学生看视频，尝试回答：eleven (11)。

7. 利用 PPT 呈现小黑鸟飞近天空中的风筝的动态效果。

T: Is that black one a kite?

Ss: No, it's a bird.

带领学生理解，并用夸张的语气示范读：No, the black one is a bird.

Ss 模仿教师夸张的语气再读一遍。男、女生读；请读得好的学生带读。

8. 播放课文录音，学生跟读。

9. 同桌分角色朗读课文并表演。

【设计意图】“跳一跳，够得着”，通过逐步练习，强化学生对对话的理解和掌握。

Step 3 Consolidation

...

Step 4 Homework

...

问题：(1) 请从教学方法、教学情境创设、教学评价等方面简要分析本课教案设计的优缺点。(各 2 条)(4 分)

(2) 结合新课标要求以及本案例，谈谈课堂教学评价的方式及注意事项。(6 分)

## 教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（十）

## 一、单项选择题（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

## 1. 【答案】B

【解析】考查冠词。句意：根据广州物价局的公告，近期已采取新措施有望减少耐用消费品的价格。名词后带有限制性定语来修饰这个名词，表明这个名词是特定的某一个。这两个名词都有限制性后置定语，故选 B。

## 2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：这真是一个令人愉快的地方，这里的蜿蜒的小路和美丽的小村庄一定和 100 年前看起来是一模一样的。此句为非限制性定语从句，先行词是 place，在定语从句中是做主语的，所以用关系代词引导，排除 B；as 引导非限定性定语从句有“正如……”的意思，故排除 A；that 不能引导非限制性定语从句，故排除 C。故选 D。

## 3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查宾语从句，关系代词 what 引导的宾语从句。句意：你想通过话语传达的信息也许正与其他人实际理解的相反。介词 of 后的宾语从句中的 understand 后缺少宾语且表示物，故选 A。

## 4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：一旦你理解规则，你将不会有任何困难。once 指的是“一旦”。故选 B。

## 5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查强调句。句意：直到来到这儿我才意识到，这个地方不仅以它的美而且还以它的天气而有名。去掉 it was 和空格，句子依然成立，由此可知该句是强调句。强调句型的基本结构为“*It is/was + 被强调部分 + that/who...*”，这里强调的是时间状语，而非人，因此使用 that。故选 B。

## 6. 【答案】C

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：——我们上周种的小树怎么了？——这些树本来会长得很好，但我没有给它们浇水。would have done 表示对过去已发生的事情的推测，表示“可

能……”，故选 C。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词时态，进行时态与副词 *always* 连用，表示感情色彩。句意：这个男孩从来在课堂上不听课，也不做作业，但在这次考试中他又得了一个好分数。他总是在考试中作弊。他从《天才枪手》中学到的是错误的。进行时态与副词 *always* 连用，表示感情色彩，故选 C。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：只有在特殊的条件下，一年级新生才被允许参加补考。*only* 修饰状语位于句首，句子用倒装结构，故选 A。

9. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意一个不结婚的女人会被视为不正常或低人一等，这其实是一种社会偏见。*be inferior to* 不如…的；*be superior to* 优于…的；*be next to* 仅次于…的；*be only to* 仅次于…，根据句意，故选 A。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。*In particular* 特别；*In general* 大体上；*In secret* 秘密地；*In sight* 看得见。句意：通常，如果你曾做过一些兼职，就更有可能找到一份合适的工作。*in general* 相当于 *generally speaking*，意为“大体上，总的来说”。故选 B。

11. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：这些学生们还不太了解这个世界，那就是他们这么容易受骗的原因。动词短语 *take in* 意为“欺骗；吸收”；*take on* 意为“呈现；承担；从事”；*take up* 意为“拿起；开始从事；占据(时间，地方)”；*take off* 意为“起飞；成功。故选 A。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：克莱尔进城去买了窗帘、坐垫、地毯和床上用品。A. *cushions* 坐垫；B. *carriages* 客车厢；C. *cupboards* 壁橱，衣柜；D. *conflicts* 冲突，干扰。根据语境可知，克莱尔去买的东西包括坐垫，故选 A。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查介词短语辨析。句意：要不是爱迪生的发明，今天我们身边享用的很多东西都将不复存在。*thanks to*“多亏”，如将题干改成“\_\_\_\_\_ Thomas Edison, now we can benefit from many of the things around us.”则选 A 项；*regardless of*“不管，不顾”；*aside from*“除了”；



but for“要不是”，常用于隐藏式（含蓄式）虚拟条件句；故选 D。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】考查美国概况。美国历史上的第一位共和党总统是亚伯拉罕·林肯。故选 D。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】考查教师角色。句意：当教师尝试通过说“还有吗？”“好，还有其他的吗？”等来启发学生得出更多信息，他/她在扮演着一个的角色。在新课程理念下，教师是学生自主学习的“促进者”角色。在以学生为中心的教学活动中，教师把对课堂的控制权基本上移交给学生，让学生自主学习、自由发挥，以学生为学习的主体，教师“引导”“鼓励”和“促进”学生学习。题干中教师希望学生给出更多回答，并用语言给予提示，教师在这里起到引导促进的作用，因此体现了教师在扮演促进者角色。B、C、D 三项不符合，排除。故选 A。

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

试题分析：本文为记叙文。主要介绍了英国一位全职雇员，她因年龄最大而被授予“年度女性”，并且介绍了一些她的想法。

1. 【参考答案】being

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：一位 90 岁的老人因是英国最年长的全职雇员而被授予“年度女性”——每周仍工作 40 小时。根据其前介词 for 可知，此处用动名词形式作宾语。故填入 being。

2. 【参考答案】which

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：……她和已故丈夫一起开的宠物店。分析句子结构可知，先行词为 the pet shop，在非限制性定语从句中作 opened 的宾语，用 which。故填入 which。

3. 【参考答案】finally

【解析】考查副词。句意：在一位顾客提名她为柴郡年度最佳女性之后，她多年的努力终于得到了认可。根据空格所处位置可知，此处应用副词形式作状语，修饰谓语动词 have been acknowledged。故填入 finally。

4. 【参考答案】declared

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：拿着“终身成就”奖，自豪的艾琳说她没有退休计划。根据上下文可知，该句主语为 Irene，此处为谓语成分，根据后文 had 以及 said 可知用一般过去时态。故填入 declared。

5. 【参考答案】 to retire

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：拿着“终身成就”奖，自豪的艾琳说她没有退打算从她36年的事业中退休。此处用 to do sth 做后置定语，用来修饰前面的名词 plan。故填入 to retire。

6. 【参考答案】 have made

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我喜欢到这里来看看我的家人和我这些年来结交的朋友们。根据该定于从句中的时间状语 over the years 可知，此处用现在完成时态。故填入 have made。

7. 【参考答案】 but

【解析】考查连词。句意：我工作不是因为我不得不做，而是因为我想做。根据句意逻辑可知，此处为转折关系，此处用 but 与前文 not 呼应，构成“不是……而是……”之意。故填入 but。

8. 【参考答案】 saying

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：当我们接到电话说她入围了。根据其后所接的宾语从句可知，此处用现在分词形式 saying 作后置定语，解释名词 call 的内容，call 与 say 是主动关系。故填入 saying。

9. 【参考答案】 a

【解析】考查冠词。句意：我们还以为这是一个玩笑，此处 joke 为泛指，意为“一个笑话”。故填入 a。

10. 【参考答案】 wonderful

【解析】考查形容词。句意：我们真的很为她感到骄傲，真的很棒。根据句子结构可知，在系动词 is 之后用形容词形式作表语。故填入 wonderful。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文是说明文。介绍影响顾客就餐和消费的多种因素。通过对比，现代餐饮业可以通过餐具与食物的颜色搭配、就餐环境的味道、灯光的明暗以及音乐的种类等方式来增加顾客的消费，从而获取更大的收益。

1. 【答案】 A

【解析】词义猜测题。A.没有意识到比平时吃的多；B.不愿意与人共享；C.对食物的品

质没有知觉；D.不喜欢所提供的食物。通过表达符合的功能判断答案。none the wiser 后的破折号是对前文的解释，所以通过理解 they didn't feel fuller, and they were just as ready for dessert 可知，在较暗的光线环境中就餐，人们就变得不那么聪明了——他们没有了饱腹感，而且还要再吃甜点。故选 A。

### 2. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中 When classical, rather than pop, music was playing, diners spent more 可知古典音乐比流行音乐更能吸引人消费，所以 A 正确；选项 B 定位在第四段最后一句 diners who got the scent of lavender (薰衣草) stayed longer and spent more than those who smelled lemon, or no scent 中，所以柠檬的香味不如薰衣草的香味吸引顾客消费；C 项在第三段，与文章描述的恰恰相反；D 项提到的盘子涉及的是与食物颜色的搭配。故选 A。

### 3. 【答案】D

【解析】概括归纳题。最后一段是“总—分”结构，第一句话是主题句：你认为会阻止消费的事情不一定会阻止消费。下文就 bad tables、crowding 和 high prices 三个方面举出例子来论证这个观点，推翻了人们对于餐厅的一些误解。故选 D。

## B

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文，介绍吃塑料的虫子的工作原理及应用设想。

### 1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。将题干中的 worms in the study 定位在第二段第二句，the worms consumed and broke down about 92 milligrams 可知这些虫子吃塑料，故选 C。

### 2. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。确定题干中 chemical 最后一句的最后一句 But she expects using the chemical in some kind of industrial process—not simply “millions of worms thrown on top of the plastic.”，可知，她期望把化学物质用于某种工业生产中，而不是仅仅把虫子扔到塑料上，故选 D。

### 3. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。通过文章标题 Plastic-Eating Worms 以及首尾段落的理解，可知全文在介绍虫子与塑料的降解之间的关系，所以 C 项：介绍一种分解塑料的方法，即“吃塑料的虫子”是本文的中心，故选 C。

C

【试题分析】本文是一篇夹叙夹议文，通过此文作者要告诉我们：放慢脚步，用我们所有的感官从不同的角度来感受周围世界的奇妙和美好。

## 1. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中的“Most of us observed much more as children than we do as adults. A child's day is filled with fascination, newness and wonder.”可知，与成人相比较，孩子观察得更多，孩子的一天充满了魔力、新奇和惊奇。从而可以推断出孩子更急于探索他们周围的世界。故选D。

## 2. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段中作者叙述在一个寒冷的夜晚，作者和学生徒步旅行穿过一条小溪的时候，学生们抱怨水太冷而不愿往前走，结果事实上那是一个温泉。作者举这样一个事例是为了向读者传递这样的观念：避免过早下结论。故选A。

## 3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段全段及“Another block to awareness is the obsession (痴迷) many of us have with naming things.”可知，鸟观察者发现鸟后只关心鸟的名字，并不关心它在做什么。故选C。

## 4. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第五段中的“I encountered many hikers who were headed to a distant camp-ground with just enough time to get there before dark. It seldom occurred to them to wander a bit, to take a moment to see what's around them.”可知，徒步旅行者只关心能够及时到达目的地，而很少关心周围的事物。故选B。

## 四、短文改错（本题共10小题，每题1分，共10分）

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。主要讲述了我、妹妹和一只捡到的鸟儿杰克之间的故事。

## 1. 【参考答案】keep→kept

【解析】考查动词的时态。根据短文内容可判断出要用一般过去时。故将keep改为kept。

## 2. 【参考答案】√

## 3. 【参考答案】a→the

【解析】考查冠词。in the morning 在早上。故将a改为the。

4. 【参考答案】 himself→ him (Jack)

【解析】考查代词。根据其主语 we 可判断出不能用反身代词 himself。故将 himself 改为 him (Jack)。

5. 【参考答案】 possibly→ possible

【解析】考查形容词。as far as possible 尽可能远。是固定用法。故将 possibly 改为 possible。

6. 【参考答案】 ∧ throw→ to

【解析】考查状语从句。to throw 作目的状语。故在 throw 前加 to。

7. 【参考答案】 throwing→ thrown

【解析】考查动词的语态。“动词+ed 形式”表示被动。故将 throwing 改为 thrown。

8. 【参考答案】 for→ 去掉

【解析】考查介词。the most wonderful thing about Jack 作主语。故将 for 去掉。

9. 【参考答案】 were→ was

【解析】考查主谓一致。主语 thing 是单数。故将 were 改为 was。

10. 【参考答案】 that→ what

【解析】考查宾语从句。picked up 后缺少宾语，要用 what 引导宾语从句。故将 that 改为 what。

## 五、书面表达 (共 10 分)

### 【题目分析】

解题思路：

- (1) 文章内容为高中新生军训是否有必要，围绕这一话题，表达自己的观点；
- (2) 文章第一段表明关于军训，人们的观点存在分歧；第二段分别阐述两种对立立场的观点；第三段表达自己对于该热点话题的看法；
- (3) 本文需用到第一人称和第三人称，主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求：

- (1) 内容完整，结构清晰；
- (2) 观点准确，论据充分；
- (3) 无语法错误；
- (4) 标点使用规范。

### 【参考范文】

#### Is Military Training Necessary for Freshmen?

Opinions vary from person to person towards whether it is necessary for the freshman to have military training.

The opponents say it is a waste of time because what the students learn from it is of no use to their real life. Besides, they also worry about safety due to the increasing cases of students who got injured or died in it. However, the supporters hold the view that the military training is very beneficial. They believe that it can nurture students' sense of unity and discipline and can foster students' patriotism as well.

I think military training is not a bad thing if effective measures are taken to avoid the potential risks involved in it. With careful consideration and preparation, it can not only have a good influence on students' characters but also help them learn how to cooperate with other people.

## 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

### 【试题分析】

1. 本题为阅读课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生阅读能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教学目标、教学过程和板书等环节。

### 【参考答案】

#### 1. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective: Students can learn the format of a diary and learn to read, write and use the phrases with the past tense such as rode a bike, took pictures, ate some bad fruit, stayed in the hotel and dressed up and so on.

Ability objective: Students can develop their reading skills of skimming and scanning.

Emotional objective: Students can pay closer attention to the people around and care more about them.

#### 2. Pre-reading

##### Free talk and questions

T: Now I have a very simple question for you: Do you know Wu Yifan' how to spend his Friday? What do you know about it? Do you want to know more about it? Now let's look at the pictures in the book and you can guess what happened.

【设计意图】通过简单的提问，结合课本的图片，帮助学生提高预测的能力。

#### 3. Homework

Homework1: finish the exercise in the book

Homework2: introduce your day and share with classmates next class.

【设计意图】通过完成作业，学生能够巩固所学知识，提高学习效果。

#### 4. Blackboard design:

### Read and Write

Friday, April 23rd

rode a bike

took pictures

ate some bad fruit

stayed in the hotel

dressed up



Q: How did Wu Yifan feel the day and why?

### 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

#### 【参考答案】

（1）优点：①本课采用了多种教学方法，如听说法，情境教学法以及视听法等，使课堂教学生动有趣，连贯性强，教学效果好。②在上课之初为学生创设张鹏过生日的情境，通过情境过渡到新授内容，并逐步递进，引导学生学习，使学生能够在具体情境中学会并应用本课对话。③教学评价和奖励方式贴近教学内容，激发学习兴趣。缺点：①导入过于冗长。②对话练习以机械操练为主，意义操练较少。

（2）英语新课标中要求，英语课程的评价要尽可能做到评价主体的多元化，评价形式和内容的多样化，评价目标的多维化。评价应反映以人为本的教育理念，突出学生的主体地位，发挥学生在评价过程中的积极作用。评价应关注学生综合语言运用能力的发展过程以及学生在学习过程中情感态度、价值观念、学习策略等方面的发展和变化。评价应采用形成性评价与终结性评价相结合的方式，既关注过程，又关注结果，使对学生学习过程和学习结果的评价达到和谐统一。充分发挥评价的积极导向作用，体现学生在评价中的主体地位，以形成性评价为主要课堂评价方式，注意处理教学与评价的关系，小学的评价应以激励学生学习为主。

本课的教学设计中，教师采取蜡烛卡片奖励的评价形式，体现了新课改的形成性评价，并且能够起到激励学生学习的作用，是较为合理且贴近本课情境创设的评价方式。

## 教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题（八）

总分：100分

## 一、单项选择（本题共15小题，每题1分，共15分）

从A、B、C、D四个选项中，选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡的相应位置上涂黑。

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. —How was the televised debate last night?

—Super! Seldom \_\_\_\_\_ so much media attention.

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





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

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

### 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

You might hear people speak of languages as living or as dead. While we can't think of language as plants or \_\_\_1\_\_\_ that possess life apart from the people who speak it, we can observe in speech the process of change that characterizes the life of living things. When a language \_\_\_2\_\_\_ changing, we call it a dead language. Take Classical Latin \_\_\_3\_\_\_ an example. It has not changed for almost two thousand years. T\_\_\_4\_\_\_, it is a dead language. On the other hand, English, like other languages, is in constant growth and \_\_\_5\_\_\_ (衰退). Vocabulary of a language is the best example to demonstrate the process of constant changes.

For example, m\_\_\_6\_\_\_ of the vocabulary of Old English has been lost, \_\_\_7\_\_\_ new words have been developed and added. Even existing words may change in the meaning. Changes can also o\_\_\_8\_\_\_ in the pronunciation and the \_\_\_9\_\_\_ (语法的) form of a language. Thus, the language used one thousand years ago can be unintelligible to those who are \_\_\_10\_\_\_ its modern form.

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Door2door Since 1962

A name you can trust

Thinking of relocating? Why not contact Door2door, the west coasts leading specialists in moving, packing, and storage? Since 1962 we've been helping families and businesses start new lives without the stress of worrying about the safety of their valued possessions. Our secret? Well, it's simple-planning and organization, combined with state-of-the-art equipment and packing materials, and, of course, experienced manpower. We can pack for you, or, if you prefer to do it yourself, we can offer you advice and the best shock-absorbing protective packaging materials. Need to ship overseas? We have the contacts and the experience in Europe and parts of some

Asian nations. Storage? We have a wide range of options! Insurance No problems. Our insurance is cheap because we don't take chances with your precious goods.

Call our advisers now at 888-8888 or 888-9999 Or check out our new website [www.Door2door.com](http://www.Door2door.com) for a comprehensive guide to our services. We are located at 343 Prince Highway, Caulfield South.

Door2door

343 Prince Highway

Caulfield South 3005

23/08/2010

Dear Door2door

I intend to move overseas with my family at the start of next year. Between us, we have many valuable personal possessions-musical instruments, computers, audio systems, etc.-which we intend to take with us.

The country where we'll be living for the next 5 years (I'm taking up an academic position) is France. We know little about that country and even less about how to ship goods overseas. I really need to get some good advice soon. How can I arrange to speak with one of your consultants? Could you please call me at 934-1134, or email me at [robsted@gomail.com](mailto:robsted@gomail.com)?

Yours sincerely,

Robert Steddon

1. What kind of business is being advertised?

A. An insurance company

B. A packaging company

C. A moving company

D. A shopping company

2. What is the purpose of the letter?

A. To show appreciation for good service.

B. To enquire further about a product introduced in the advertisement.

C. To get a cost assessment of some personal possessions.

D. To arrange an appointment to get a consultation.

3. For which of the following reasons will Door2Door be able to help Robert?
- A. Door2Door has a special discounted package that Robert can take advantage of.
  - B. Door2Door has a business relationship in the country Robert will be moving to.
  - C. Door2Door specializes in storing valuable goods at a reasonable cost.
  - D. Door2Door can provide the best possible service at the most reasonable cost.

## B

About the time that school and others quite reasonably became interested in seeing to it that all children, whatever their background, were fairly treated, intelligence testing became unpopular.

Some thought it was unfair to minority children. Through the past few decades, such testing has gone out of fashion and many communities have indeed forbidden it.

However, paradoxically, just recently a group of black parents filed a lawsuit (诉讼) in California claiming that the state's ban on IQ testing discriminates against their children by denying them the opportunity to take the test. (They believed, correctly, that IQ tests are a valid method of evaluating children for special education classes.) The judge, therefore, reversed, at least partially, his original decision.

And so the argument goes on and on. Does it benefit or harm children from minority groups to have their intelligence tested? We have always been on the side of permitting, even facilitating, such testing. If a child of any color or group is doing poorly in school, it seems to us very important to know whether it is because he or she is of low intelligence, or whether some other factor is the cause.

What school and family can do to improve poor performance is influenced by its cause. It is not discriminative to evaluate either a child's physical condition or his intellectual level.

Unfortunately, the intellectual level seems to be a sensitive subject, and what the law allows us to do varies from time to time. The same fluctuation back and forth occurs in areas other than intelligence. Thirty years or so ago, for instance, white families were encouraged to adopt black children. It was considered discriminative not to do so.

And then the style changed and this cross-racial adopting became generally unpopular, and social agencies felt that black children should go to black families only. It is hard to say what are

the best procedures. But surely good will on the part of all of us is needed.

As to intelligence, in our opinion, the more we know about any child's intellectual level, the better for the child in question.

1. Why did the intelligence test become unpopular in the past few decades?

- A. Its validity was challenged by many communities.
- B. It was considered discriminative against minority children.
- C. It met with strong opposition from the majority of black parents.
- D. It deprived the black children of their rights to a good education.

2. The author believes that intelligence testing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. may ease racial confrontation in the U.S
- B. can encourage black children to keep up with white children
- C. may seriously aggravate racial discrimination in the U.S
- D. can help black parents make decisions about their children's education

3. The author's opinion of child adoption seems to be that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. no rules whatsoever can be prescribed
- B. white families should adopt black children
- C. adoption should be based on IQ test results
- D. cross-racial adoption is to be advocated

C

During this shopping season, salesmen will come up with different strategies to get your business. Many product companies use specific colors to cause positive emotions and compete for a sale. However, sight is not the only sensory retail that companies use. Sounds and smells can also influence consumers' purchasing decisions.

Nobel Prize-winning research shows that our sense of smell has great power to cause an emotional response. A study published earlier this year compared purchasing in a French flower shop when the smell of lavender was given off and when it wasn't. It found that the smell increased the number of consumers' purchasing items and the amount of their purchases. An earlier study using Nike shoes found that consumers desired the shoes more, and were willing to

pay more, when the room had a mixed smell of flowers. Realizing the subconscious impact of smell, many stores apply artificial scents through their heating and air-conditioning vents or place scent machines above their doors. For instance, a coconut scent might make that bikini more appealing as you long for a vacation.

Ever felt frenzied due to a store's fast-paced music? Or calmed by a piece of light music? A retailer's choice of music can have a big impact on consumers' moods. One study found that when subjected to loud music, consumers will spend less time in a store. But interestingly, the researchers did not find a difference in sales or customers' satisfaction. Another interesting finding from a recent study was that customers actually shop longer when exposed to unfamiliar music. Just as department stores use different scents in certain departments, many use different music in some areas to appeal to varying consumers.

Well, you could always leave the store and take a break, but the food court probably isn't your best choices as brands like Cinnabon and Panera Bread also use scents as part of their customers' experience. Online retailers use a variety of other strategies to get your business, but you can always neglect those and enjoy the familiar scents of home.

1. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. consumers' favorite sounds and smells while shopping
  - B. shopping malls' strategies for satisfying consumers
  - C. some special services from super shopping malls
  - D. two factors affecting consumers' shopping decisions
2. What can be inferred from Paragraph 2?
  - A. Decorating stores with flowers becomes a fashion.
  - B. Shops with special smells can attract more consumers.
  - C. Smells can actually help businessmen gain more profits.
  - D. The products with a kind of special smell are more popular.
3. How does music have an effect on consumers?
  - A. It controls consumers' desire for shopping.
  - B. It influences how long consumers stay in a shop.
  - C. It gives consumers the satisfaction of enjoying shopping.

D. Whether consumers are willing to buy things depends on it.

4. Which of the following can replace the underlined word “frenzied” in Paragraph 3?

A. Satisfied.                      B. Depressed.                      C. Surprised.                      D. Excited.

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（∧），并在其下面写出该加的词；

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉；

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1）每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2）只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

China and Western country may have different cultural beliefs about certain animals. But when it comes to pigs, we somehow reach an agreement that pigs are lazy, ugly, stupidly and shameless. Neither of these words describing pigs are exactly positive. Moreover, the truth is what pigs have some good qualities. And there's probably no good time to clear their names than now, with the arrival of the Year of the Pig on Chinese Spring Festival, which fell February 5 this year. According to a paper publishing in 2017, pigs can tell between those who treat them well or those who don't. Perhaps these are the qualities of pigs to keep it in mind-their intelligence, cuteness and patience.

#### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

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

要求：观点清晰，立意深刻，内容充实，行文连贯。词数 120 左右。

#### **How to help students grow up healthily?**

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

#### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请就下面提供的教学材料，按要求完成下列教学设计任务。（设计意图可用中文表达）

教学材料:



【问题】

1. 请确定本节课教学内容。
2. 请确定本节课教学重难点。
3. 请在练习环节设置三个教学活动进行教学并说明设计意图。
4. 请设计 1 个巩固活动，强化学生对发音的记忆，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）

以下为小学英语教学的教学案例：

【案例 1】学习字母

1.A: Excuse me. What can you see in picture 1?

B: I can see A.

A: What can you see in picture 2?

B: H.

2.A: Pass me the letter B, please.



B: OK. Here you are.

A: Thank you.

### 【案例 2】

教师刚通过图片导入了教材中语音板块的句子，其中有 4 个含字母 a 的单词：cake, grape, plate, table, 请注意教师是如何引导学生掌握语音知识的。

T: Let's look at these words. What sound does the letter *a* make?

S: [ei].

T: Good. Let's read them together. Pay attention to the pronunciation.

(教师通过示范让学生模仿双元音发音方法，做到发音到位)

T: Can you give me some other words with the sound [ei]?

(学生思考片刻，个别发言，教师板书学生说出的单词，让学生判断是否正确)

T: Please look at these words. What can you find?

S: 末尾都有 e。

(教师肯定他的发现，并简单讲解开音节结构，让学生观察并感知)

T: Look, I have some new words here. Can you read them?

出示一组新词：came, blame, cable, fate, wave, 让学生尝试朗读新词后，齐读。

问题：请分析以上两条教学案例是否合理，如有不合理之处请结合实际提出建议。

## 教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（八）

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

#### 2. 【答案】D

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

#### 3. 【答案】A

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

#### 4. 【答案】A

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

#### 5. 【答案】B

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

#### 6. 【答案】B

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：——昨晚的电视辩论怎么样？——超级！很少有媒体如此关

注。因为 rarely 是具有否定意义的副词放在句首后面的成分要作倒装。

7. 【答案】B

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

8. 【答案】C

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

9. 【答案】A

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

10. 【答案】C

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

11. 【答案】B

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

12. 【答案】A

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

13. 【答案】C

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

如释重负；故选 C。

14. 【答案】D

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

15. 【答案】C

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

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

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

1. 【参考答案】animals

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

2. 【参考答案】stops/ceases

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

3. 【参考答案】as

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

4. 【参考答案】Therefore/Thus

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

## 5. 【参考答案】 decline/decay

【解析】考查名词及上下文语境。句意：另一方面，英语和其他语言一样，也在不断地增长和衰退。与“衰退”相对应的名词为 decline 或 decay。故填入 decline/decay。

## 6. 【参考答案】 most

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

## 7. 【参考答案】 but

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

## 8. 【参考答案】 occur

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

## 9. 【参考答案】 grammatical

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

## 10. 【参考答案】 taking/in

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

## 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】这是一则有关搬家、打包及储藏业务的宣传广告。

## 1. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节理解题。该题可定位到第一段第二句“Why not contact Door 2 door, the west coasts leading specialists in moving, packing, and storage?”，从该句可知，这是一家从业于搬家、

打包及储藏业务的搬家公司。故选 C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。该题可定位到最后一段倒数第二句“*How can I arrange to speak with one of your consultants?*”，从该句可知，Robert 预约咨询。A 项意为“对良好的服务表示感谢”；B 项意为“进一步询问广告中介绍的产品”；C 项意为“对一些个人物品进行成本评估”；D 项意为“安排预约咨询”。故选 D。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。A 项中的 *discounted* 没有说到；B 项中“该公司与 Robert 想去的国家有业务往来”，这句话可定位到第一段倒数第四句“*We have the contacts and the experience in Europe and parts of some Asian nations.*”这句话本身无逻辑错误，但这不是公司能够帮助到 Robert 的地方；C 项中“该公司擅长用合理的价格储藏贵重物品”，但文中的 Robert 是想搬到法国去，不是储藏业务；从文章第一段描述，“我们可以为您包装，或者，如果您愿意自己包装，我们可以为您提供建议和最好的减震保护包装材料。需要运往海外吗？我们在欧洲和一些亚洲国家有接触和经验。储藏室？我们有很多选择！保险没问题。我们的保险很便宜，因为我们不会拿你的贵重物品冒险。”D 项中“该公司能够用最合理的价格提供尽可能好的业务”，符合描述。故选 D。

B

【试题分析】本文为议论文。主要讨论了智力测试在美国是一个敏感话题，有人认为是种族歧视，因此这类测试现在已经被禁止，然而智力测试实际上在孩子的教育问题上能有所帮助。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段“*Some thought it was unfair to minority children*”可知有些人认为智力测验对少数民族儿童不公平，这里的 *it* 指代前面的 *intelligence testing*。因此，B 与文章所表达的意思一致。故选 B。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】观点态度题。根据文章第四段“*If a Child of any color or group is doing poorly in school it seems to us very important to know whether it is because he or she is of low intelligence, or whether some other factor is the cause*”可知，孩子在学校的表现不好时，需要弄清楚是否是

因为智力原因，因此智力测试可以帮助家长为孩子做决策，D项正确；A项“也许缓和美国种族对抗”；B项“能鼓励黑人孩子赶上白人孩子”和D项“严重计划美国种族歧视”均不符合文意。故选D。

### 3. 【答案】A

【解析】观点态度题。根据文章第七段末句“*It is hard to say what are the best procedures. But surely good will on the part of all of us is needed*”可推断，何种程序最好很难说，但是人们都需要善意，因此人们并不能制定某种规则来限制它，故此，A与文章的意思相符；根据第六段可知B项错误；C、D项文中没有提及。故选A。

### C

【试题分析】本文为说明文。这篇文章主要介绍了影响消费者购物决定的两个因素。

### 1. 【答案】D

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段中的 *Sounds and smells can also influence consumers' purchasing decisions.* (声音和气味也会影响消费者的购买决定) 及下文对这两个因素的介绍可知，本文主要介绍了影响消费者购物决定的两个因素。故选D。

### 2. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段中的 *It found that the smell increased the number of consumers' purchasing items and the amount of their purchases.* (研究发现，这种气味增加了消费者购买物品的数量和购买量) 可推知，气味实际上可以帮助商人获得更多的利润。故选C。

### 3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段中的 *One study found that when subjected to loud music, consumers will spend less time in a store... Another interesting finding from a recent study was that customers actually shop longer when exposed to unfamiliar music.* (研究发现，当音乐音量过大时，消费者在商店里的时间会减少……最近一项研究的另一个有趣发现是，当顾客接触到不熟悉的音乐时，他们的购物时间实际上更长) 可知，音乐会影响消费者在商店里停留的时间。故选B。

### 4. 【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。*Satisfied* 满意的；*Depressed* 沮丧的；*Surprised* 吃惊的；*Excited* 兴奋的。根据第三段中的 *Or calmed by a piece of light music?* (还是听着轻音乐平静下来?) 可知，划线词所在句意为“有没有因为商店里快节奏的音乐而感到疯狂?”，由此推知，划线词

意为“疯狂的”，疯狂是一种兴奋的状态。故选 D。

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

【试题分析】本文为说明文，以猪为例讲述中国和西方国家对某些动物可能有不同的文化信仰，但对猪的看法是一致的。中国农历猪年是为它们正名的最佳时机。

1. 【参考答案】country → countries

【解析】考查名词。country 为可数名词，根据上文 China and Western 可知应用复数泛指国家。故 country 改为 countries。

2. 【参考答案】stupidly → stupid

【解析】考查形容词。此处作表语应用形容词 stupid，表示“愚蠢的”。故 stupidly 改为 stupid。

3. 【参考答案】Neither → None

【解析】考查代词。句意：这些描述猪的词没有一个是正面的。neither 是否定两者，none 否定三者或以上。此处上文描述猪的词语不止两个，故应用 none。因此 Neither 改为 None。

4. 【参考答案】Moreover → However

【解析】考查副词。句意：然而，事实是猪有一些好的品质。结合句意前后句意是转折关系，故用 however。因此 Moreover 改为 However。

5. 【参考答案】what → that

【解析】考查表语从句。此处为表语从句，从句中不缺少成分，故应用 that 引导。因此 what 改为 that。

6. 【参考答案】good → better

【解析】考查形容词。句意：现在可能是为他们正名的最佳时机，因为今年 2 月 5 日中国将迎来农历猪年。根据后面有 than，可知应用比较级。故 good 改为 better。

7. 【参考答案】February 前面加 on

【解析】考查介词。介词 on 后接具体日期。本句接 February 5 this year。故 February 前面加 on。

8. 【参考答案】publishing → published

【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子结构可知 publish 在句中作非谓语动词，且与逻辑主语 paper 是被动关系，故用过去分词作后置定语。故 publishing 改为 published。

9. 【参考答案】or → and

【解析】考查连词。句意：根据 2017 年发表的一篇文章，猪可以区分善待它们的人和不善待它们的人。前后词之间是并列关系，故应用 and 连接。故 or 改为 and。

10. 【参考答案】it 去掉



【解析】考查固定短语。keep in mind 固定短语，“记住”。故 it 去掉。

## 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

### 【题目分析】

解题思路：

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

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

(3) 本文需用到第三人称，主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求：

- (1) 文体格式规范；
- (2) 合理分段；
- (3) 标点使用规范。

### 【参考范文】

How to help students grow up healthily?

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

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

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

## 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

### 【试题分析】

1. 本题为语音课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生口语能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教材分析、教学重难点、教学过程等环节。

1. Teaching Contents

The topic of the unit is “hobby”, and the teacher will teach students some words including /ei/ and how to describe yourself and your hobby through some activities in this class. To develop students’ ability to speak, this class also has some display activities.

2. Teaching key and difficult points:

Teaching key points: Students will be able to pronounce /ei/ correctly in different words.

Teaching difficult points: Students will learn how to use these words in real life and learn to care more about people around.

3. Practice

Activity1: arrange the order

Students listen to teacher’s instruction and arrange the order.

E.g. Name, cake, eight

Activity2: find the difference

Teacher reads four words at a time and students tell which one is different.

E.g. day, day, day, say

Activity3: complete the words

E.g. c\_k\_, \_ght, n\_\_e, d \_\_\_, s\_\_

【设计意图】通过听音排序、辨音、补全单词活动，加强学生对发音的辨别与练习。

4. Consolidation

Students work in several groups. Each group chooses some students who represent /ei/ and other students are the judges. When the students read the chant, the Ss should clap hands immediately when hearing the vowels they represent.

T: OK, let’s have a try. some read the chant and when you hear the sound of /ei/, you need to clap your hands immediately. Are you clear?

T: Good! Any volunteers? Great. Your group, please.

T: Excellent. Your reactions are so quick and all of you listen so carefully. I believe you are very familiar with the pronunciation of /ei/. Well done! Please go back.

T: Great! I found that you recited the text. Now can all of you try to recite the chant? Wow, your voice and intonation are very standard and emotional.

【设计意图】通过游戏活动，学生能够熟练掌握并运用关于“ei”的词汇和表达，并且各组学生积极参与，充分体现面向全体学生。

### 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

#### 【参考答案】

案例 1 不合理；案例 2 合理。

案例 1 中教师虽然使用游戏帮助学生学习，但是游戏略显枯燥，呆板，不能够激发学生的学习兴趣，教师在活动设计上可以多一些灵活性，比如将游戏继续拓展，请学生戴上字母头饰，继续对话，给学生以语境，让活动丰满起来，更能够调动学生的学习积极性。

案例 2 中教师首先通过 4 个例词引导学生识别字母 a 在单词中的发音，并示范[ei]的发音方法，这样的示范有助于学生模仿并校正自己的发音；接着让学生说出其他含有相同发音的单词，旨在让学生进一步识别[ei]，同时学生观察并发现共同点，了解开音节知识。之后给学生读出新单词，整个过程环环相扣，运用语音规则拼单词，并内化语音规则。帮助学生牢固地掌握字母 a 在开音节中发[ei]的发音知识。



- C. had not been able  
D. was not able
8. I think we should accept that offer, for we \_\_\_\_\_ such bad luck up till now and time \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. have, is run out  
B. have had, is running out  
C. have had, is run out  
D. have, is running out
9. These figures are not \_\_\_\_\_ the results obtained in previous experiments.
- A. patient with  
B. consistent with  
C. identical to  
D. consistent to
10. Heavy foundation has a tendency to emphasize wrinkles and pores, and most French women avoid it, and they are \_\_\_\_\_ a bit blush.
- A. be irrespective of  
B. in favor of  
C. be short of  
D. be tired of
11. Tom's parents think that Tom doesn't have a gift for maths, so Tom has been demanded to \_\_\_\_\_ it with hard work.
- A. go back on  
B. take away from  
C. make up for  
D. catch up with
12. In a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ to help preserve history, the Greek government established a committee to undertake the professional restoration of the Acropolis.
- A. order  
B. purpose  
C. aim  
D. attempt
13. When his family first arrived in America, he wondered what the future might have \_\_\_\_\_ for his family.
- A. in need  
B. in store  
C. in preparation  
D. in time
14. The national flag of the United States is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the Star-Spangled Banner  
B. Uncle Sam  
C. Hot Dog  
D. Union Jack
15. "To be, or not to be—that is the question" is a line taken from \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Hamlet  
B. Othello

C. King Lear

D. The Merchant of Venice

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

The polar bear is found in the Arctic Circle and some big land masses as far south as new found land. While they are rare north of 88°, there is evidence \_\_\_1\_\_\_ they range all the way across the Arctic, and as far south as James Bay in Canada. It is difficult to figure out a global population of polar bears as much of the range has been \_\_\_2\_\_\_ (poor) studied; however, biologists calculate that there are about 20,000-25, 000 polar bears worldwide.

Modern methods \_\_\_3\_\_\_ tracking polar bear populations have been employed only since the mid-1980s, and are expensive \_\_\_4\_\_\_ (perform) consistently over a large area. In recent years some Inuit people in Nunavut \_\_\_5\_\_\_ (report) increased in bear sightings around human settlements, leading to a \_\_\_6\_\_\_ (believe) that populations are increasing. Scientists have responded by \_\_\_7\_\_\_ (note) that hungry bears may be congregating (聚集) around human settlements, leading to the illusion (错觉) that populations are \_\_\_8\_\_\_ (high) than they actually are. Of \_\_\_9\_\_\_ nineteen recognized polar bear sub-populations, three are declining, six \_\_\_10\_\_\_ (be) stable, one is increasing, and nine lack enough data.

## 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

For thousands of years, people have known that the best way to understand a concept is to explain it to someone else.

“While we teach, we learn,” said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date. They’re documenting why teaching is such a fruitful way to learn, and designing innovative ways for young people to engage in instruction.

Researchers have found that students who sign up to tutor others work harder to understand the material, recall it more accurately and apply it more effectively. Student teachers score higher on tests than pupils who’re learning only for their own sake. But how can children, still learning themselves, teach others? One answer: They can tutor younger kids. Some studies have found that first-born children are more intelligent than their later-born siblings. This suggests their higher IQs result from the time they spend teaching their siblings. Now educators are experimenting with

ways to apply this model to academic subjects. They engage college undergraduates to teach computer science to high school students, who in turn instruct middle school students on the topic.

But the most cutting-edge tool under development is the “teachable agent”—a computerized character who learns, tries, makes mistakes and asks questions just like a real-world pupil. Computer scientists have created an animated figure called Betty’s Brain, who has been “taught” about environmental science by hundreds of middle school students. Student teachers are motivated to help Betty master certain materials. While preparing to teach, they organize their knowledge and improve their own understanding. And as they explain the information to it, they identify problems in their own thinking.

Feedback from the teachable agents further enhances the tutors’ learning. The agents’ questions compel student tutors to think and explain the materials in different ways, and watching the agent solve problems allows them to see their knowledge put into action.

Above all, it’s the emotions one experiences in teaching that facilitate learning. Student tutors feel upset when their teachable agents fail, but happy when these virtual pupils succeed as they derive pride and satisfaction from someone else’s accomplishment.

1. What are researchers rediscovering through their studies?

- A. Seneca’s thinking is still applicable today.
- B. Better learners will become better teachers.
- C. Human intelligence tends to grow with age.
- D. Philosophical thinking improves instruction.

2. What do we learn about Betty’s Brain?

- A. It is a character in a popular animation.
- B. It is a teaching tool under development.
- C. It is a cutting-edge app in digital games.
- D. It is a tutor for computer science students.

3. How does teaching others benefit student tutors?

- A. It makes them aware of what they are strong at.
- B. It motivates them to try novel ways of teaching.
- C. It helps them learn their academic subjects better.

D. It enables them to better understand their teachers.

## B

There's a new frontier in 3D printing that's beginning to come into focus: food. Recent development has made possible machines that print, cook, and serve foods on a mass scale. And the industry isn't stopping there.

### Food production

With a 3D printer, a cook can print complicated chocolate sculptures and beautiful pieces for decoration on a wedding cake. Not everybody can do that—it takes years of experience, but a printer makes it easy. A restaurant in Spain uses a Foodini to “re-create forms and pieces” of food that are “exactly the same,” freeing cooks to complete other tasks. In another restaurant, all of the dishes and desserts it serves are 3D-printed, rather than farm to table.

### Sustainability

The global population is expected to grow to 9.6 billion by 2050, and some analysts estimate that food production will need to be raised by 50 percent to maintain current levels. Sustainability is becoming a necessity. 3D food printing could probably contribute to the solution. Some experts believe printers could use hydrocolloids (水解胶体) from plentiful renewables like algae (藻类) and grass to replace the familiar ingredients. 3D printing can reduce fuel use and emissions. Grocery stores of the future might stock “food” that lasts years on end, freeing up shelf space and reducing transportation and storage requirements.

### Nutrition

Future 3D food printers could make processed food healthier. Hod Lipson, a professor at Columbia University, said, “Food printing could allow consumers to print food with customized nutritional content, like vitamins. So instead of eating a piece of yesterday's bread from the supermarket, you'd eat something baked just for you on demand.”

### Challenges

Despite recent advancements in 3D food printing, the industry has many challenges to overcome. Currently, most ingredients must be changed to a paste (糊状物) before a printer can use them, and the printing process is quite time-consuming, because ingredients interact with each



other in very complex ways. On top of that, most of the 3D food printers now are restricted to dry ingredients, because meat and milk products may easily go bad. Some experts are skeptical about 3D food printers, believing they are better suited for fast food restaurants than homes and high-end restaurants.

1. What benefit does 3D printing bring to food production?
  - A. It helps cooks to create new dishes.
  - B. It saves time and effort in cooking.
  - C. It improves the cooking conditions.
  - D. It contributes to restaurant decorations.
2. What can we learn about 3D food printing from Paragraphs 3?
  - A. It solves food shortages easily.
  - B. It quickens the transportation of food.
  - C. It needs no space for the storage of food.
  - D. It uses renewable materials as sources of food.
3. What could be the best title of the passage?
  - A. 3D Food Printing: Delicious New Technology
  - B. A New Way to Improve 3D Food Printing
  - C. The Challenges for 3D Food Production
  - D. 3D Food Printing: From Farm to Table

C

When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum called the McNay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian McNay. She had requested the community to turn it into a museum upon her death. On a sunny Saturday, Sally and I drove over to the museum. She asked, "Do you have the address?" "No, but I'll recognize it, there was a picture in the magazine."

"Oh, stop. There it is!"

The museum was free. We entered, excited. A group of people sitting in the hall stopped talking and stared at us.

"May I help you?" a man asked. "No," I said. "We're fine." Tour guides got on my nerves.

What if they talked a long time about a painting you weren't that interested in? Sally had gone upstairs. The people in the hall seemed very nosy, keeping their eyes on me with curiosity. What was their problem? I saw some nice sculptures in one room. Suddenly I sensed a man standing behind me. "Where do you think you are?" he asked. I turned sharply. "The McNay Art Museum!" He smiled, shaking his head. "Sorry, the McNay is on New Braunfels Street." "What's this place?" I asked, still confused. "Well, it's our home." My heart jolted (震颤). I raced to the staircase and called out, "Sally! Come down immediately!"

"There's some really good stuff up there." She stepped down, looking confused. I pushed her toward the front door, waving at the family, saying, "Sorry, please forgive us, you have a really nice place." Outside, when I told Sally what happened, she covered her mouth, laughing. She couldn't believe how long they let us look around without saying anything.

The real McNay was splendid, but we felt nervous the whole time we were there. Van Gogh, Picasso. This time, we stayed together, in case anything else unusual happened.

Thirty years later, a woman approached me in a public place. "Excuse me, did you ever enter a residence, long ago, thinking it was the McNay Museum?"

"Yes. But how do you know? We never told anyone."

"That was my home. I was a teenager sitting in the hall. Before you came over, I never realized what a beautiful place I lived in. I never felt lucky before. You thought it was a museum. My feelings about my home changed after that. I've always wanted to thank you."

1. What do we know about Marian McNay?
  - A. She was a painter.
  - B. She was a community leader.
  - C. She was a museum director.
  - D. She was a journalist.
2. Why did the author refuse the help from the man in the house?
  - A. She disliked people who were nosy.
  - B. She felt nervous when talking to strangers.
  - C. She knew more about art than the man.
  - D. She mistook him for a tour guide.

3. How did the author feel about being stared at by the people in the hall?
- A. Puzzled.                      B. Concerned.                      C. Frightened.                      D. Delighted.
4. Why did the author describe the real McNay museum in just a few words?
- A. The real museum lacked enough artwork to interest her.
- B. She was too upset to spend much time at the real museum.
- C. The McNay was disappointing compared with the house.
- D. The event happening in the house was more significant.

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下画一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1）每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2）只允许修改 10 处，多者（从第 11 处起）不计分。

The other day, I together with several friends went back to a nearby hospital to do some voluntary works. We helped some patients cleaned their rooms and did everything we could serve them. I noticed a little girl between the patients. Though she was weak, yet she was lovely and active. He asked to sing a song for us in return for our kindness. Stood in front of us, she began to sing. Great to our surprise, her voice was so beautifully that it fascinated us all. After that, we had the talk with her. She told us that her wish was to become a singer. We encouraged her to follow her dream.

#### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

假设你是新华中学的学生李华，不久前在学校举办的英语竞赛中获得一等奖。校报请你写一篇稿件刊登在英文版面上，介绍你课外学习英语的经验。请根据以下提示用英语写一篇短文：（词数：120 左右）

- （1）参加英语角的益处；
- （2）坚持写英语日记的作用；
- （3）英文阅读网站（Enjoy Reading）对你的帮助。

**六、教学设计（共 15 分）**

请根据人教版五年级上册 Unit 1 What's he like? Let's spell 部分内容，按要求完成下列教学设计任务。（设计意图可用中文表达）

教学材料：



**【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 Lead-in 环节，并写出设计意图。
3. 请针对教学内容 homework 环节，并写出设计意图。
4. 请针对教学内容设计板书。

**七、案例分析（共 10 分）**

**【教学内容】**

能听说、认读本课时有关食物的 4 个单词 juice, milk, bread, egg

能听懂、会说：I'm hungry. Have/Eat/Drink some bread. 并能在实际情景中运用以上各句子。

**【教学过程】**

Step 1. Lead in

...

Step 2. Presentation

为学生创设喜羊羊与灰太狼的额情境。

1. I'm hungry.

T: I have a good friend. Look! This is...(Lan yangyang) (出示懒羊羊的图片)

Look at the clock. It's 7 in the morning

Listen, and tell me what does he say?

Mp3: I'm hungry

I'm hungry (practice)

1.1 Make a survey

T: Miss Li is hungry, too. Look! This is my breakfast.

What about you?

鼓励学生说出自己的早餐。

T: Lan yangyang is hungry. Can you help him to get breakfast?

2. Egg

T guides Ss: hungry, hungry, I'm hungry.

大屏幕展示沸羊羊的家

T: Listen and guess what's that?

T shows the sound of egg.

T: What's that?

Ss: It's an egg.

T: How many eggs do you see?

Ss: Two.

T: We can say, "two eggs" or "eggs".

Have some eggs.

引导学生做出动作并展示。

3. bread

T: Look! Mei yangyang has a bag.

Guess What's in it

拿出美羊羊的包，让学生摸一摸，感受一下

3.1 Practice

T: I'm hungry. Have some bread.

T asks, Ss answer, and then exchange.

T: Who's hungry?

Ss: I'm hungry

T: Have some bread

Ss: Thank you

T: You're welcome

Eat some bread

Eat some...

4. juice

教师出示果汁的图片: What's this? Guess

Ss: Juice

T: It's a juice

4.1 Game: Climb the mountain (Ss reading)

Train, train, train(S reading)

T asks Ss to ask: I'm hungry

Ss: Have some juice

T teaches Ss: Have some juice.

Have some juice

Ss pass the juice, read and do the actions.

5. milk

T: Is it a juice

Ss: No, it's a milk

T: I'm hungry.

Ss: Have some milk

T teaches: Drink some milk

Drink some...

Ss pass the milk, read and do the actions

(目的: 通过学生熟悉的单词入手, 降低学习难度, 提高学生的学习兴趣。再通过 TPR

教学方法与自编的 chant 和 Let's do 相结合，既练习了主句型，又练习了 Let's do.)

Step 3 Practice

1. Read the words
2. Hit the hamster
3. Lets do

(目的：通过层层练习，从音到形到义，让学生有梯度地学习，帮助学生更好地练习所学的内容)

Step 4. Consolidation

...

Step 5. Summary

Step 6. Homework

问题：(1) 请从活动设计和情境创设等角度对本案例进行评价。(4分)

(2) 本课使用了哪些教学方法？请简要评析。(3分)

(3) 请对本案例中的教师角色进行简要分析。(3分)



## 教师招聘考试小学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（九）

## 一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

## 1. 【答案】B

【解析】考查代词。句意：Scott 夫妇宁愿去一个小镇旅行也不愿意在一个像纽约这样大的地方去旅行。one 指代可数名词单数，是泛指。it 指代前面提到的同一事物；that 指代可数名词单数或者不可数名词，后面一定要有定语修饰，是特指。本题应该与前面的 a trip 保持一致。故选 B。

## 2. 【答案】A

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：这个公司的老板正在努力营造一种轻松的氛围，以便他的员工可以在这种轻松的氛围中享受工作。分析句子结构可知，空格处要填入的词引导后面的定语从句。先行词为 atmosphere，表示抽象地点，故定语从句要用可在从句中作地点状语的 where 引导。故选 A。

## 3. 【答案】D

【解析】考查定语从句和强调句。句意：就是他在年轻的时候接受的训练使他成为一个这么好的工程师。第一空填 which，\_\_\_\_\_ he had as a young man 是一个限制性定语从句，修饰 the training，在定语从句中 which 做宾语；第二空填 that，使用了强调句，强调的是 the training \_\_\_\_\_ he had as a young man。故选 D。

## 4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查让步状语从句连词。句意：即使这些产品质量相近，为什么有些品牌比其他品牌更受欢迎？as though“仿佛”；B: even if“即使”；C: so that“目的是，结果是”；D: in case“以防，以免”。故选 B。

## 5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：警察一直注视着电脑屏幕，来识别罪犯的脚印。这里用的是“keep+宾语+宾语补足语”的结构，因为“注视”是 fix one's eyes on，所以 eyes 和 fix 是被动关系，用过去分词做宾语补足语，故选 B。

## 6. 【答案】D



【解析】考查倒装句。句意：山脚下有一座小村庄。地点介词短语置于句首，谓语表示运动的动词，句子需要全部倒装，即将句子中的谓语动词全部置于主语之前，故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意：要不是汤姆的钱，他就没钱买那辆车了。根据 But for 可以知道，“要不是”是对过去的虚拟，所以后半句要用 would have done 的形式。故选 B。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】考查时态语态，现在完成时和现在进行时。句意：我认为我们应该接受帮助，因为我们一直到现在运气不佳，而且时间也快用光了。up till now=so far 是“到目前为止”的意思，是现在完成时的标志；run out 意思是“用光，用尽”，无被动。此句用现在进行时态表将来。故选 B。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这些数据 and 之前实验里面观察的结果不一致。Be consistent with 与...一致；be patient with...对...有耐心；be identical to/with 与...完全相同；be consistent to 干扰选项，没有此种用法。故选 C。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：太厚的粉底可能会加重皱纹、增大毛孔，所以大部分法国女人尽量避免使用粉底，只是涂点腮红。Be in favor of 支持，赞成；be irrespective of 不考虑，不顾及；be short of 缺乏，缺少；be tired of 厌倦。故选 B。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：Tom 的父母认为 Tom 没有数学天赋，所以 Tom 被要求通过勤奋努力来弥补不足。动词短语 go back on 背弃，违约；回到；take away from 夺走，剥夺；make up for 弥补...；补偿...；catch up with 追上，赶上。故选 C。

12. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：为了帮助保存历史，希腊政府专门成立了一个委员会来承担雅典卫城的专业修复。A. order 命令；B. purpose 目的；C. aim 目标；D. attempt 企图，尝试。in an attempt to 固定短语，“为了，企图”，故选 D。

13. 【答案】B

【解析】考查介词短语辨析。句意：当他的家人第一次到达美国时，他想知道他的家人将来会怎么样。in need 需要；in time 及时；in preparation 准备；in store 将要发生；就要出

现；贮藏着；储备着。根据句意，故选 B。

14. 【答案】A

【解析】考查美国概况。美国的国旗是星条旗。故选 A。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】考查英国文学。这是《哈姆雷特》中的名句：“做还是不做，这是一个问题”。故选 A。

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文为说明文。文章介绍了近年来北极熊的生存状况。

1. 【参考答案】that

【解析】考查同位语从句。句意：有证据表明它们遍布北极。根据句子结构分析可知，主句为 there be 句型，且结构完整，空格后为同位语从句，解释说明中心词 evidence 的内容。故填入 that。

2. 【参考答案】poorly

【解析】考查副词。句意：因为大部分北极熊都没有得到很好的研究。根据句意和结构分析可知，此处用副词 poorly 修饰谓语动词 has been studied，意为“研究很少”。故填入 poorly。

3. 【参考答案】of/for

【解析】考查介词。句意：现代追踪北极熊数量的方法从 20 世纪 80 年代中期才开始使用。此处 tracking polar bear populations 作 Modern methods 的定语，用 of 连接，methods of doing sth. 意为“……的方法”，构成固定结构；或者意为“对于跟踪北极熊的方法”用 for。故填入 of/for。

4. 【参考答案】to perform

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：跟踪北极熊数量的现代方法只是从二十世纪八十年代中期以来才开始采用，并且在如此大区域内持续采用是昂贵的。主系表结构之后常用不定式作原因或目的状语。故填入 to perform。

5. 【参考答案】have reported

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：近年来，一些因纽特人报告说，在人类住区周围看到熊的人数有所增加。根据上下文语境，尤其是时间状语 in recent years 可知，主句用现在完成时态。故填入 have reported。

6. 【参考答案】belief

【解析】考查名词。句意：导致人们相信人口正在增加。根据其前不定冠词和其后的同位语从句可知，空格处用名词形式。故填入 belief。

7. 【参考答案】noting

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：科学家们注意到，饥饿的熊可能聚集在人类住区周围。根据其前介词 by 可知，此处用动名词作宾语。故填入 noting。

8. 【参考答案】higher

【解析】考查形容词。句意：导致人们产生一种错觉，认为北极熊的数量高于实际水平。根据其后 than they actually are 可知，此处为形容词的比较级。故填入 higher。

9. 【参考答案】the

【解析】考查冠词。句意：在 19 个公认的北极熊亚群中。此处为特指，后面具体说明 19 个的情况。故填入 the。

10. 【参考答案】are

【解析】考查主谓一致。句意：三种是减少的，另外六种是稳定的。根据 three are declining，此处数词 six 作主语，要用复数谓语，时态为一般现在时。故填入 are。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文为说明文，主要讲述了一种新的教学方式“边教边学”，并开发了一种工具“可教代理”，以及它对学习的影响。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“While we teach, we learn,” said Roman philosopher Seneca. Now scientists are bringing this ancient wisdom up-to-date.” 罗马哲学家塞内卡说：“我们在教书的同时，也在学习。”现在，科学家们正在把这种古老的智慧更新。可知研究发现塞卡内的思想如今仍然适用。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第一句和第二句“‘But the most cutting-edge tool under development is the “teachable agent”...who has been “taught” about environmental science by hundreds of middle school students.’ 目前开发中最前沿的工具是“可教代理人”，计算机科学家创造了一个动画人物 Betty’s Brain，数百名中学生向它传授有关环境科学的知识。可知 Betty’s brain 是一个正在开发中的教学工具；该 app 是针对教学领域，故 C 项错误；它是模

仿学生学习，D项错误。故选B。

### 3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“Researchers have found that students who sign up to tutor others work harder to understand the material, recall it more accurately and apply it more effectively.” 研究人员发现，那些报名辅导他人的学生更努力地去理解材料，更准确地回忆材料，更有效地运用材料。可知通过辅导其他学生能够帮助他们更好地理解专业知识，故选C。

## B

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文，对3D打印技术在食物上的应用取得的进步进行了介绍了，但仍面临着许多方面的挑战。

### 1. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断。Food production 部分中叙述了没有经验的人可以用3D打印机做出复杂的巧克力雕塑和美丽的婚礼蛋糕，以及餐厅能够用3D打印出所有的菜肴和甜点，从而可以推断出3D打印的优势是节省了做饭的时间和精力。故选B。

### 2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据Sustainability（可持续性）部分中的“Some experts believe printers could use hydrocolloids（水解胶体）from plentiful renewables like algae（藻类）and grass to replace the familiar ingredients（烹饪原料）。”可知，3D打印机可以使用可再生材料作为食物来源。故选D。

### 3. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。纵观全文可知，本文介绍了3D打印技术在食物上的应用取得了进展，但目前仍面临着许多方面的挑战。所以用标题3D Food Printing: Delicious New Technology，故选A。

## C

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文，作者和朋友原想参观McNay博物馆，却误将一个私人住宅当成McNay博物馆。30年后，一位女士认出误撞入自己住宅的作者，指出正是因为作者的误撞入才让她意识到自己住的地方有多么美丽。

### 1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段中的“*When I was 17, I read a magazine article about a museum called the McNay, once the home of a watercolorist named Marian McNay.*”可知，Marian McNay 是一名水彩画家。故选 A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中的“*‘May I help you?’ a man asked. ‘No’ I said. ‘We’re fine.’ Tour guides got on my nerves.*”可知，导游令作者心烦，作者误认为屋子里的男人是位导游。故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段中的“*The people in the hall seemed very nosy (爱窥探的), keeping their eyes on me with curiosity. What was their problem?*”大厅的人看起来都非常爱窥探的，眼睛不停的好奇的看着我。他们有什么问题？可以推断出，作者当时感到困惑不解。故选 A。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据全文可知，作者主要在叙述参观误当成 McNay 博物馆的私人住宅上，这才是文章的重心，所以将真正的 McNay 博物馆叙述一带而过。故选 D。

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。作者和几个小朋友去一家医院做志愿工作时，遇到了一个生病的小女孩，她的举动很令他们感动。

1. 【参考答案】去掉 back

【解析】考查介词。句意：前几天，我和几个朋友一起去附近的医院做一些志愿工作。根据句意可知，go to 意为“去……”，而 go back to 意为“回到”。故将 back 去掉。

2. 【参考答案】works → work

【解析】考查名词。句意：前几天，我和几个朋友一起去附近的医院做一些志愿工作。根据句意可知，work 做“工作”讲时，是不可数名词，故 works 改为 work。

3. 【参考答案】cleaned → clean

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我们帮助一些病人打扫他们的房间，尽我们所能服务他们。根据句意可知，help sb. do 固定短语，“帮助某人做”，故 cleaned 改为 clean。

4. 【参考答案】在 serve 前加 to

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我们帮助一些病人打扫他们的房间，尽我们所能服务他们。分析句子结构可知，we could 是定语从句修饰 everything，再根据句意可知，to do 是

动词不定式表示目的，故在 serve 前加 to。

5. 【参考答案】 between → among

【解析】考查介词。句意：我注意到病人中有一个小女孩。根据句意可知，between 表示某人（物）在两个或者两个以上的为数不多的单独的人或物之间；而 among 表示某人（物）在一群人/一组人/一堆人或物中间，通常是三者以上，是不被单独看待的。句子中 the patients 指的是三者以上，故此处用 among，因此 between 改为 among。

6. 【参考答案】 He → She

【解析】考查代词。句意：她要求为我们唱首歌以回报我们的好意。根据句意可知，此处指代的是小女孩，要用 she 指代，故 He 改为 She。

7. 【参考答案】 stood → standing

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：站在我们前面，她开始唱歌。分析句子结构可知，此处用 stand 这个动作做逻辑主语 she 的伴随状语，且和逻辑主语之间是主动关系，故 stood 改为 standing。

8. 【参考答案】 Great → Greatly

【解析】考查副词。句意：令我们大为惊讶的是，她的声音如此动听，我们都听得入了迷。根据句意可知，much/greatly to one's + n. = to one's great+n. 固定短语，“令某人怎么样的是”，故 great 改为 greatly。

9. 【参考答案】 beautifully → beautiful

【解析】考查形容词。句意：令我们大为惊讶的是，她的声音如此动听，我们都听得入了迷。分析句子结构可知，此处作表语，应使用形容词，故 beautifully 改为 beautiful。

10. 【参考答案】 the → a

【解析】考查冠词。句意：之后，我们和她谈了谈。根据句意可知，have a talk with sb. 固定短语“和……交谈”，故将 the 改为 a。

## 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

### 【题目分析】

解题思路：

- (1) 文章要求介绍自己的英语学习经验；
- (2) 第一段简单介绍自己学习英语的途径；第二段详细阐述每种途径的作用；第三段进行总结，鼓励大家努力学习；
- (3) 文章以一般现在时为主，主要是用第一人称。

答案要求：

- (1) 语言力求准确、简洁；

(2) 按顺序安排好材料, 适当增减细节。

【参考范文】

As a high school student, I consider English as a very important subject. I took an active part in English corner and other after-class English activities, which benefit me a lot.

In the English corner, I meet many friends, who share the same interest with me. Besides, sometimes, some foreigners are glad to join us. By talking with them, my oral English improved a lot. I also find it useful to keep English diaries. I keep on doing it these years and it is helpful to my English. As a saying goes, practice makes perfect. Finally, some good English study websites contribute a lot to my improvement. Through these websites, I can read some classic English passages, poems and stories.

All in all, every road leads to Rome, but I believe hard work pays off.

## 六、教学设计 (共 15 分)

【试题分析】

1. 本题为语音课教学设计;
2. 教学设计中要注重学生口语能力的培养;
3. 教学设计包括教材目标、教学过程和板书设计等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective: Students will be able to pronounce /i/ correctly in different words.

Ability objective: Students will enhance their oral English and pronunciation skills by working together with their peers.

Emotional objective: Students can be more interested in English speaking.

2. Lead-in

Tells a story which includes /i/, asks Ss to count how many times /i/ appears, the story goes like this:

There is a baby. She is happy. Because the weather is sunny. But later the weather is going to be windy. Her mom feels sorry.

【设计意图】通过讲故事导入新课有利于培养学生的英语兴趣, 同时, 故事中包含了含有/i/的词汇, 引导学生数一数, 关注发音规律。

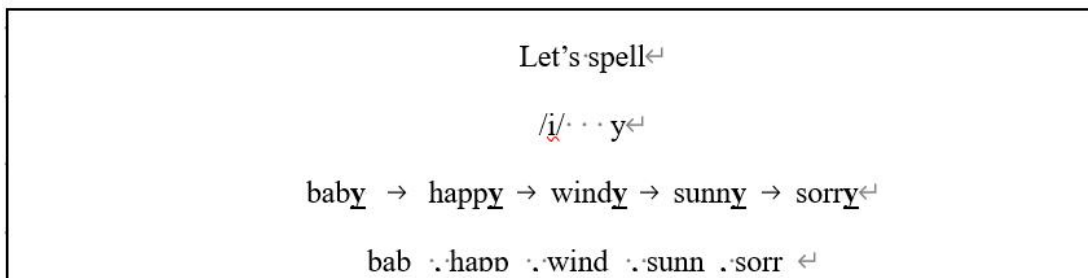
3. Homework

Homework 1: finish the exercise in the book

Homework 2: make a story with words given by the teacher and share with classmates next class.

【设计意图】通过完成课本作业，自编故事并分享等活动，学生能够巩固本课所学知识，提高学习效果。

#### 4. Blackboard design



### 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

#### 【参考答案】

(1) ①本节课以受小学生喜爱的喜羊羊与灰太狼为主线开展，以帮助懒羊羊找到早餐为任务学习新的单词，通过听觉，触觉，视觉等，积极调动了学生的感官参与，把本节课的主句型串联起来，使课堂活动生动活泼，学生学习热情高涨。②以学生为主体，讲练结合。教学的活动形式较为丰富，从全体到小组到同桌到个人，都有进行一定的操练，让学生在英语的课堂里多开口。同时，也注意到了学生才是学习的主体，在教授完新句型后，放手让学生来进行 pair work，给予学生更多的机会和话语权。③本课的情感目标的教学没有很好的达成，没有给予学生一个适当的情感教育或者情感引导。④课堂操练活动丰富有趣，但大多数为机械操练，意义操练较少。

(2) 本课采用的教学方法有听说法、全身反应法以及交际法。通过多种教学方法的综合运用，能够从多方面调动学生感官，提高学习效果，并且全身反应法的运用，能够充分调动学生的学习积极性，提高课堂参与度。

(3) 根据英语课程标准，教师要转变教育教学观念，不仅要关注学生的语言学习，而且还要关注学生整体素质的发展，把学生的全面发展作为教学的基本出发点。教师要转变在教学中的角色，不应仅是知识的传授者、课堂教学的控制者，同时也是学生学习的评价者、促进者、指导者、组织者、帮助者等。教师要有意识地引导学生发展自主学习能力，使学生真正成为学习的主体，在教学各个环节中要面向全体学生。在本课的教学过程中，教师在组织



课堂教学活动的同时，为学生提供教学资源，引导和促进学生展开英语学习，体现了教师角色的多样化。

