

教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题 1

学科专业部分(共四大题, 80 分)

三、单项填空(共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分; 共 15 分)

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项, 并将字母代号填入答题卡相应的位置。

21. It has been exposed that some government leaders _____ their authorities and privileges to

get profits for themselves.

A. employ B. exploit C. abuse D. absorb

22. It's reported that Internet cafes and long-distance buses will be _____ for screening Chinese movies from next January.

A. offered B. bargained C. charged D. paid

23. It is surprising that he could _____ such a perfect idea to improve the working method.

A. put up with B. keep up with C. catch up with D. come up with

24. My parents expected too much of me. When they heard that I had failed in the college entrance examination, they almost _____.

A. broke down B. broke up C. broke off D. broke out

25. With no better way to express feelings of love and _____, it's easy to see why everyone

turns to the flower shop on Mother's Day.

A. appreciation B. inspiration C. satisfaction D. ambition

26. I have battled with my _____ whether I should keep the extra money given to me or return

it to the seller.

A. consciousness B. perseverance C. motivation D. conscience

27. Missiles are now more _____ than ever. It can hit a target within 20 metres.

- A. exact B. accurate C. correct D. definite
28. The problem is how _____ the drug abuse remains in America.
A. regular B. practical C. severe D. obvious
29. It seems that living green is _____ easy and affordable. A small step makes a big difference.
A. fortunately B. surprisingly C. hardly D. automatically
30. People try to avoid public transportation delays by using their own cars, and this _____ creates further problem.
A. in short B. in case C. in doubt D. in turn
31. — I'm sorry. I shouldn't have been so rude to you.
— You _____ your temper, but that's OK.
A. have lost B. had lost C. did lose D. were losing
32. If the dog hadn't woken us, we wouldn't have noticed the fire and it _____ to the house next door.
A. could spread B. should have spread
C. would spread D. might have spread
33. In April, 2009, President Hu inspected the warships in Qingdao, _____ the 60th anniversary of the founding of the PLA Navy.
A. marking B. marked C. having marked D. being marked
34. It was at the very beginning _____ Mr. Fox made the decision _____ we should send more firefighters there.
A. when; that B. that; that C. where; what D. that; which
35. — Well, sir, I have got all the documents relevant to the negotiation ready.
— _____.
A. You're right B. Thanks a lot C. No problem D. That's OK

四、完形填空(共 20 小题，每小题 1 分；共 20 分)

阅读下面短文，掌握其大意，然后从短文后各题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选

出最佳选项，并将字母代号填入答题卡相应的位置。

I lost both legs in a 2003 attack in Iraq. After the rocket __36__, I was lying in the back of the truck, and I could see that my legs were messed up—my trousers were ripped, and I was bleeding...

I __37__ getting a double amputation(截肢)above the knees, then being flown to Walter Reed hospital in Bethesda, Maryland. _____ I got hit, I'd been a good __39_____. but now I didn't know if I'd walk again. After months of physical therapy, I should have been using prostheses(假肢). But there are challenges, __40__ balance, and fit, for people who have lost as much of both legs as I have, and I couldn't seem to __41__ how.

When I'd been in the hospital for five months, the Disabled American Veterans held a winter sports clinic in Aspen, Colorado, and I attended with my wife. At the clinic, they __42__ me how to use a monoski.

Skiing was the first thing that gave me my legs __43__. I could use the same ski lift as everybody else. The only __44__ on which slope I went down was my skill level. I didn't develop much __45__ that weekend, but I had a blast.

When I went home four months later, I __46__ physical therapy. In the summer of 2004,

I __47__ a handycycle for about 40 miles in a fund-raiser for the Wounded warrior Project. I

enjoyed it so much that the next year, I cycled across the country with a couple of other guys.

It took us two months. Seeing the U. S. A. one town at a time was very __48_____.

That winter, I trained in a monoski camp for people with disabilities. But I still wasn't walking, and I __49__ there was something about me that was causing the problems. Then I found a prosthetics company that had worked with a lot of bilateral above-the-knee amputees. I

got my new legs that July 2006----complete with micro-processors that ___ 50 ___ for activity level and terrain--and I haven't used a wheelchair since.

The prostheses ___ 51 ___ me to branch out into other sports. In 2007, I won silver medals in the 100-and 200-meter dashes at the Endeavor Games. I've been ___ 52 ___ a relay team in a couple of triathlons and played in a golf tournament. But my main sport is skiing. I've spent the past three winters in Aspen, ___ 53 ___ in Alpine events with financial ___ 54 ___ from the Veterans Paralympic Performance Program.

When I'm out on the slopes, it feels good to know that I ski better than most people who have their legs. Being disabled is a ___ 55 ___ term—you can still do plenty with what the good Lord has given you.

36. A. struck B. hit C. sounded D. launched
37. A. ended up B. mixed up C. sent up D. took up
38. A. Since B. After C. As D. Before
39. A. player B. runner C. commander D. fighter
40. A. in terms of B. in line with C. on behalf of D. in harmony with
41. A. realize B. observe C. understand D. learn
42. A. introduced B. advised C. taught D. questioned
43. A. up B. off C. back D. away
44. A. limitation B. puzzle C. surprise D. worry
45. A. miracle B. proficiency C. wonder D. progress
46. A. increased B. reduced C. continued D. delayed
47. A. rode B. organized C. operated D. drove
48. A. dull B. serious C. funny D. cool

49. A. wondered B. figured C. checked D. doubted
50. A. adopt B. arrange C. adapt D. adjust
51. A. admitted B. refused C. allowed D. caused
52. A. in B. at C. for D. on
53. A. competing B. struggling C. resulting D. succeeding
54. A. purpose B. support C. shortage D. difficulty
55. A. contradictory B. complex C. relative D. comparable

五、阅读理解(共 15 小题，每小题 2 分；共 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳答案。
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A

A simple piece of clothesline hangs between soRle environmentally friendly Americans and their neighbors.

On one side stand those who see clothes dryers as a waste of energy and a major polluter of the environment . As a result . they are turning to clotheslines as part of the“what-I-can-do environmentalism”.

On the other side are people who are against drying clothes outside, arguing that clotheslines are unpleasant to look at . They have persuaded Homeowners Associations(HOAs) across the U. S. to ban 01ltdoDI clotheslines. because clothesline drying also tends to lower home value in the neighborhood. This has led to a Right—to—Dry Movement that is calling for laws to be passed to protect people’s right to use clotheslines.

So far,only three states have laws to protect clotheslines. Right-to-Dry supporters

argue

that there should be more.

Matt Reck, 37, is the kind of eco-conscious person who feeds his trees with bathwater and

reuses water drops from his air conditioners to water plants. His family also rises a clothesline.

But on July 9, 2007, the HOA in Wake Forest, North Carolina, told him that a dissatisfied

neighbor had telephoned them about his clothesline. The Recks paid no attention to the warning

and still dried their clothes on a line in the yard. "Many people say they are environmentally

friendly but they don't take matters into their own hands," says Reck. The local HOA has

decided not to take any action unless more neighbors come to them.

North Carolina lawmakers are saying that banning clotheslines is not the right thing to do.

But HOAs and housing businesses believe that clothesline drying reminds people of poor

neighborhoods. They worry that if buyers think their future neighbors can't even afford dryers,

housing prices will fall.

Environmentalists say such worries are not necessary, and in view of global warming, that

idea needs to change. As they say. "The clothesline is beautiful, Hanging clothes outside

should be encouraged. We all have to do at least something to slow down the process of global

warming. "

56. One reason why supporters of clothes dryers are trying to ban clothesline drying is that

_____.

- A. clothes dryers are more efficient
- B. clothesline drying is not allowed in most U. S. states
- C. clothes dryers are energy-saving
- D. clothesline drying reduces home value

57. Who are in favor of clothesline drying?

- A. Housing businesses.
- B. Environmentalists.
- C. Homeowners Associations.
- D. Reck's dissatisfied neighbors

58. What's the passage mainly about.?'

- A. Clothesline drying: a way to save energy and money
- B. Clothesline drying: a lost art rediscovered.
- C. Opposite opinions on clothesline drying.
- D. Different varieties of clotheslines.

B

It was 3:45 in the morning when the vote was finally taken. After six months of arguing and final 16 hours of hot parliamentary debates, Australia's Northern Territory (NT) became the first legal authority in the world to allow doctors to take the lives of incurably ill patients who wish to die. The measure passed by the convincing vote of 15 to 10. Almost immediately word flashed on the Internet and was picked up, half a world away, by John Hofsess, executive director of the Right to Die Society of Canada. He sent it on via the group's online service, Death NET. Hofsess says: "We posted bulletins all day long, because this isn't just

something

that happened in Australia. It's world history. "

The full import may take a while to sink in. The NT Rights of the Terminally II law has

left physicians and citizens alike trying to deal with its moral and practical implications. Some

have breathed sighs of relief, others, including churches, right to life groups and the Australian

Medical Association, bitterly attacked the bill and the haste of its passage. But the tide is

unlikely to turn back. In Australia--where an aging population, life extending technology and

changing community attitudes have all played their part--other states are going to consider

making a similar law to deal with euthanasia. In the U. S. and Canada, where the right to die

movement is gathering strength, observers are waiting for the dominoes to start falling.

Under the new Northern Territory law, an adult patient can request death--probably by a

deadly injection or pill--to put an end to suffering. The patient must be diagnosed as terminally

ill by two doctors. After a "cooling off" period of seven days, the patient can sign a certificate

of request. After 48 hours the wish for death can be met. For Lloyd Nickson, a 54-year--old

Darwin resident suffering from lung cancer, the ~ Rights of Terminally Ill law means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering: a terrifying death from his breathing condition. "I'm not afraid of dying from a spiritual point of view,

but what I was afraid of was how I'd go, because I've watched people die in the hospital fighting for oxygen and clawing at their masks." he says.

59. From the passage we learn that _____.
- A. the changing technology is responsible for the hasty passage of the law
 - B. it takes time to realize the significance of the law's passage
 - C. other countries like the U.S. and Canada object to euthanasia
 - D. physicians and citizens share the same view on euthanasia
60. What does the underlined sentence in the second paragraph mean?
- A. Observers are taking a wait and see the attitudes towards euthanasia.
 - B. Observers are waiting to see the result of the game of dominoes.
 - C. Similar bills are likely to be passed in the U.S., Canada and other countries.
 - D. The effect of the passed bill in Australia may finally come to a stop.
61. When Lloyd Nickson dies, he will
- A. face his death with calm characteristic of euthanasia
 - B. experience the suffering of a lung cancer patient
 - C. have an intense fear of terrible suffering
 - D. feel no regret about his death
62. The author's attitude towards euthanasia seems to be that of
- A. opposition
 - B. approval
 - C. suspicion
 - D. indifference

C

The United States is a country made up of many different races. Usually they are mixed together and can't be told from one another. But many of them still talk about where their ancestors came from. It is something they are proud of.

The original Americans, of course were the Indians. The so-called white men who then came were mostly from England. But many came from other countries like Germany and France.

One problem the United States has always had is discrimination. As new groups came to the United States they found they were discriminated against. First it was

the Irish and Italians. Later it was the blacks. Almost every group has been able to finally escape this discrimination. The only immigrants who have not are the blacks. Surprisingly enough the worst discrimination today is shown towards the Indians.

One reason the Indians are discriminated against is that they have tried so hard to keep their identity. Of course they are not the only ones who have done so. The Japanese have their Little Tokyo in Los Angeles and the Chinese a China Town in New York. The Dutch settlement Pennsylvania also stays separate from other people. Their towns are like something from the 9th century. They have a different reason from the other groups for staying separately. They have separately for religious reasons rather than keep together in a racial group.

Although some groups have kept themselves separate and others have been discriminated against, all groups have helped make the United States a great country. There is no group that has not helped in some way. And there is no group that can say they have done the most to make it a great country.

_____ . A good example is the American project that let a man walk on the moon was a scientist from Germany who was most responsible for doing that. It is certain that in the future the United States will still need the help of people from all racial groups to remain a great country..

63. What does the author mainly intend to indicate?

- A. All races in the United States have helped make the country a great one.
- B. Discrimination is the most serious problem in the United States.
- C. The United States is a country made up of many different races.
- D. The prosperity of the United States is due to the hard work of the most discriminated races.

64. The main reason why" the Indians are most discriminated against is that _____

- A. they have tried hard to keep their religions
- B. they discriminate many other races
- C. they are the only ones who have tried to keep their identity
- D. they have tried hard to live together to keep their Indian customs

65. The underlined word "They" in paragraph 4 refers to ___
- A. the Japanese in Los Angeles
 - B. the people who suffer from discrimination most
 - C. the people who came to the United States earliest
 - D. the Dutch in Pennsylvania
66. The first sentence of the last paragraph is omitted. The omitted sentence should be "_____"
- A. Many races today still experience discrimination.
 - B. Many races are strongly against discrimination.
 - C. Many people still come from other countries to help the United States grow.
 - D. Many people still come from other countries, hoping to seek their fortune in the United States.

D

Winston Churchill is well-known as a statesman, politician and as the British Minister during most of the Second World War. He is especially famous for his speeches which many believe made people even more determined to defeat the enemy. Many of these speeches contained lines which are remembered even today.

Churchill made one of his greatest speeches in 1940, when he was invited to become Prime Minister of Britain, and the leader of a new government. The country had been at war for over eight months. And he knew that it would suffer many great defeats before it began to win the war. So on 13 May 1940 he promised the House of Commons: "I would say to the House, as I said to those who have joined the Government, 'I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat.'"

A month later, the Germany army had advanced across northern Europe, and the British Army had retreated to the coast of the English Channel. The only escape was to cross the sea back to England. Hundreds of small boats set out from ports on the English coast to bring back the soldiers from the beaches of Dunkirk in France. But Churchill encouraged people that this was only a temporary defeat in a speech which include the words, "We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing

grounds, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender. "

On 18 June 1940, Churchill gave another fine speech when he drew attention to the courage of everyone defending Britain. "In years to come," he said, "...men will say, ' This was their finest hour.

The German continued their attacks on Britain from the air. A small number of pilots resisted the much larger German Air Force. Germany lost many airplanes, and was forced to change their strategy. Britain was no longer threatened by an early invasion, and on 20 August 1940, he said, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few. "

In two years, Germany began to lose some important battles. After a defeat in North Africa, on 10 November 1942 he made a speech with the famous words, "Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning. "

Many people believe that Churchill's leadership inspired people to remain brave in the face of Nazi Germany. His speeches are still remembered and quoted today, and remain some of the finest examples of spoken English.

67. Churchill's speech on 13 May 1940 shows that _____.

- A. there was little he could do
- B. the war would be over soon
- C. he could only promise to do his best to defeat the Germans
- D. the defeat of Britain by Germany was probable

68. After the British had retreated to Britain, Churchill suggested the British should

- A. strongly resist the Germans in every possible way
- B. attack the German army at Dunkirk
- C. then use small boats to bring the British Army back
- D. expect other European countries to help Britain

69. "...This was their finest hour. " (Para. 4) suggests that ___

- A. the Battle of Britain was over quickly
- B. people will greatly admire everyone who defended Britain

C. soldiers will be proud of what they had done

D. the British were right not to surrender

70. In Churchill's speech on 20 August 1940, the "few"(Para. 5) refer to _____

A. the British pilots

B. the people of Britain

C. the German airplanes

D. the German attacks on

Britain

六、短文写作(满分 15 分)

人们常说，“眼睛是心灵的窗户”。请根据以下要点提示，以“Eye Contact”为题，用英

语写一篇短文。

1)你对“eye contact”的理解；

2)结合生活实例谈谈“eye contact”在交际中的作用。

要求：1. 内容充实，语言流畅，表达地道；

2. 词数：120—150。

教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题解析 1

学科专业部分(共四大题, 80 分)

三、单项填空(共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分; 共 15 分)

21. 【解析】C。Abuse 表示“滥用...”。
22. 【解析】C。Charge 表示“收取费用”。
23. 【解析】D。come up with 表示“想出办法”。
24. 【解析】A。break down 指“(在健康或精神等方面)垮掉, 崩溃”。
25. 【解析】A。Appreciation 表示“感激”。
26. 【解析】D。Conscience 表示“良心”; 注意 consciousness 表示“意识”。
27. 【解析】B。Accurate 表示“(射击)精确的”。
28. 【解析】C。Severe 表示“严重的”。
29. 【解析】B。Surprisingly 指“出乎意料地”。
30. 【解析】D。in turn 意为“反过来”。
31. 【解析】C。did lose 中的 did 表示强调。
32. 【解析】D。此处为虚拟语气。
33. 【解析】A。现在分词作伴随状语。
34. 【解析】B。第一个 that 为强调句; 第二个 that 是同位语从句。
35. 【解析】B。You're right 表示“你是对的”; No problem“没问题”; That's OK“没关系”。

四、完形填空(共 20 小题, 每小题 1 分; 共 20 分)

36. 【解析】B。表示炸弹袭来, 习惯上应该用 hit。
37. 【解析】A。End up 表示结束时的状态。
38. 【解析】D。根据文章可知, 此处为“遇袭之前”。
39. 【解析】B。根据文章可知, 作者表示此前他是长跑健将。
40. 【解析】A。in terms of 表示“在...方面”。
41. 【解析】D。根据文章可知, 作者表示不知如何学会。
42. 【解析】C。根据文章可知, 医疗人员教作者如何使用单板式滑雪板。
43. 【解析】C。文章此处表示重新恢复腿的功能。

- 44.【解析】A。文章此处表示唯一的限制。
- 45.【解析】B。Proficiency 用在此处，作者表示仍不精通。
- 46.【解析】C。继续物理治疗。
- 47.【解析】A。骑手动自行车，应该用 ride 一词。
- 48.【解析】D。Cool 在此处表示感觉很好。
- 49.【解析】B。Figure 表示“认为、以为”。
- 50.【解析】D。Adjust 表示“调整”。
- 51.【解析】C。文章此处表示“使...能够”。
- 52.【解析】D。在...队伍中，用介词 on.
- 53.【解析】A。文章此处意为“参与竞赛”。
- 54.【解析】B。文章此处意为“经济支持”。
- 55.【解析】C。作者的亲身经历表明，伤残只是一个相对的概念。

五、阅读理解(共 15 小题，每小题 2 分；共 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳答案。
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代号填入答题卡相应的位置。

A(2008 年浙江省高考英语卷)

- 56.【解析】D。从第三段 clothesline drying also tends to lower home value in the neighborhood.可以推出。
- 57.【解析】B。in favor of 意为支持，支持晾衣绳的为 Environmentalists.
- 58.【解析】C。中心词是 clothesline drying.，文章中有多种观点，故选 C。

B(1997 年考研真题)

- 59.【解析】B。从文章看，安乐死法案的通过引发诸多非议，因此其意义还有待观察。
- 60.【解析】C。此处作者以多米诺骨牌为例，说明美国、加拿大等也可能通过类似法案。
- 61.【解析】A。从“means he can get on with living without the haunting fear of his suffering”可知，Lloyd Nickson 可能会接受安乐死。
- 62.【解析】B。从文章看，作者对安乐死的态度是赞同的。

C

63.【解析】A。尽管美国是一个多民族的国建，但“all groups have helped make the United States a great country”。故答案为 A。

64.【解析】D。印第安人受歧视的原因在于第四段开头：One reason the Indians are discriminated against is that they have tried so hard to keep their identity。

65.【解析】B。此处指受歧视最严重的族群。

66.【解析】C。后面举例说明美国登月的负责人来自德国，因此还会有其他的移民来美国。

D

67.【解析】C。丘吉尔 1940 年 5 月的演讲背景是：The country had been at war for over eight months. And he knew that it would suffer many great defeats before it began to win the war。因此在他的演讲中，他说：“I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat”，即血战到底，直到胜利。

68.【解析】A。丘吉尔指出：“We shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender”。

69.【解析】B。前文讲到“...to the courage of everyone defending Britain”，故答案为 B。

70.【解析】A。前文讲到“A small number of pilots resisted the much larger German Air Force”。故 few 指 A small number of pilots。

六、短文写作(满分 15 分)

人们常说，“眼睛是心灵的窗户”。请根据以下要点提示，以“Eye Contact”为题，用英语写一篇短文。

1)你对“eye contact”的理解；

2)结合生活实例谈谈“eye contact”在交际中的作用。

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2. 词数：120—150。

教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题 2

三、单项填空（每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

21.If you want to complain about a product or a service, this is the standard ____ for you to follow: first fill in a form and then wait for your turn to see the manager.

- A. procedure B. direction C. commitment D. example

22. A trip to the forest park is a wonderful ____ of my happy childhood, when I had no end of fun with my playmates.

- A. adventure B. celebration C. reminder D. attraction

23.Having worked as a doctor for so many years, Mr.White has ____ rich experience in battling with various diseases.

- A. reserved B. accumulated C. increased D. Developed

24. She ____ her husband by ten years, during which time she tried to live an active and meaningful life.

- A. overtook B. succeeded C. divorced D. survived

25. A lot of facts still have to be ____ before we can make a final decision about who should be held responsible for the accident.

- A. clarified B. processed C. exposed D. handled

26. Our country has ____ great changes in the past several decades, which is , of course, the result of reform and opening to the outside world.

- A. proposed B. demanded C. made D. witnessed

27. The company intends to launch some new products so as to ____ different age groups.

- A. stick to B. contribute to C. appeal to D. Turn to

It is advisable for you to stop ____ and do something useful. Don not trifle away your time.

- A. looking around B. hanging around C. turning around D. coming around

29. The application of so many ____ terms in his lecture confused most of the listeners.

- A. technical B. temporary C. reasonable D. accurate

30. He is such a(n) ____ salesman that he managed to complete the whole year's marketing

program within only six months.

- A. ridiculous B. appropriate C. aggressive D. optimistic

31. Compared with male graduates, a(n) _____ small number of female graduates can get employed when they go job--hunting.

- A. equally B. gradually C. roughly D. relatively

32. ---Is there anything _____ that you'd like to have for dinner?

---- Not really. Everything is just OK with me.

- A. in addition B. In general C. in particular D. in place

---- My cat is putting on a lot of weight recently.

---- You are to blame. You _____ have given her so much to eat.

- couldn't B. shouldn't C. mustn't D. needn't

It did not take long _____ the place was declared a nature reserve and the endangered animal got adequately protected.

- A. before B. that C. when D. since

_____ from other continents for millions of years, Australia has varieties of species which can hardly be found in other parts of the world.

- A. Being separated B. Having been separated
C. To be separated D. To have been separated

四、完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

"Try your best and get good grades and you'll find a high-paying job with great benefits," my parents used to say. Their goal in life was to ___36___ a college education for my elder sister and me, so that we would have the greatest chance for success in life. When I ___37___ earned my diploma in 1976, my parents had realized their goal. It was the crowning achievement of their lives. I was hired by a "Big 8" accounting firm, and I ___38___ a long career and retirement at an early age.

My husband, Michael, followed a ___39___ path. We both came from hard-working families, of modest means but with strong work ethics. Michael also graduated with honors, but he did it twice: first as an engineer and then from law school. He was quickly ___40___ by a prestigious Washington, D.C., law firm that specialized in patent law, and his future seemed bright, career path

well-defined and early retirement __ 41 __.

Although we have been successful in our careers, they have not __ 42 __ quite as we expected. We both have changed positions several times-for all the right reasons-but there are no pension plans vesting on our behalf. Our retirement __ 43 __ are growing only through our individual contributions.

Michael and I have a wonderful marriage with three great children. We have spent a __ 44 __ making sure our children have received the best education __ 45 __.

One day in 1996, one of my children came home __ 46 __ with school. He was bored and tired of studying. "Why should I put time into studying subjects I will never use in real life?" he __ 47 __.

Without thinking, I responded, "Because if you don't get good grades, you won't get into college."

"If you don't graduate from college, you won't get a good job," I responded with a tinge of panic and motherly __ 48 __. "And if you don't have a good job, how do you plan to get rich?"

My son smirked and slowly __ 49 __ his head with mild boredom. We have had this talk many times before. He lowered his head and rolled his eyes. My words of motherly wisdom were falling on __ 50 __ once again.

Though smart and strong-willed, he has always been a polite and respectful young man.

"Mom," he began. It was my turn to be __ 51 __. "Get with the times! Look around; the richest people didn't get rich because of their __ 52 __. Look at Michael Jordan and Madonna. Even Bill Gates, who dropped out of Harvard, founded Microsoft; he is now the richest man in America, and he's still in his 30s. There is a baseball pitcher who makes more than \$4 million a year even though he has been __ 53 __ 'mentally challenged.' "

There was a long __ 54 __ between us. It was dawning on me that I was giving my son the same advice my parents had given me. The world around us has changed, but the advice hasn't.

Getting a good education and making good grades no longer __ 55 __ success, and nobody seems to have noticed, except our children.

- A. provide B. recommend C. receive D. prepare
A. reluctantly B. narrowly C. honorably D. completely

- | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| A. look back on | B. look forward to | C. look up to | D. look out for |
| A. different | B. difficult | C. simple | D. similar |
| A. abandoned | B. recruited | C. considered | D. interviewed |
| A. delayed | B. announced | C. guaranteed | D. rejected |
| A. Headed out | B. held out | C. turned out | D. come out |
| A. chances | B. choices | C. ages | D. funds |
| A. fortune | B. deal | C. time | D. fee |
| A. abroad | B. available | C. appropriate | D. admirable |
| A. disillusioned | B. contented | C. overloaded | D. accompanied |
| A. explained | B. protested | C. exclaimed | D. added |
| A. attitude | B. kindness | C. manner | D. concern |
| A. shook | B. nodded | C. hit | D. covered |
| A. attentive | B. sharp | C. deaf | D. open |
| A. criticized | B. questioned | C. trained | D. lectured |
| A. backgrounds | B. positions | C. educations | D. opportunities |
| A. labeled | B. recognized | C. observed | D. denied |
| A. distance | B. silence | C. connection | D. wait |
| A. stops | B. ensures | C. deserves | D. approaches |

五、阅读理解(共 15 小题，每小题 2 分；共 30 分)

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的四个选项(A、B、C 和 D)中，选出最佳答案。并将字母代号填入答题卡相应的位置。

A

Sometimes we need to remind ourselves that thankfulness is indeed a virtue.

—William Bennett

Thanksgiving Day was near. The first grade teacher gave her class a fun assignment—to draw a picture of something for which they were thankful.

Most of the class might be considered economically disadvantaged, but still many would celebrate the holiday with turkey and other traditional goodies of the season. These, the teacher thought, would be the subjects of most of her students' art. And they were.

But Douglas made a different kind of picture. Douglas was a different kind of boy. He was the teacher's true child of misery, frail and unhappy. As other children played at recess, Douglas was likely to stand close by her side. One could only guess at the pain Douglas felt behind those sad eyes.

Yes, his picture was different. When asked to draw a picture of something for which he was thankful, he drew a hand. Nothing else. Just an empty hand.

His abstract image captured the imagination of his peers. Whose hand could it be? One child guessed it was the hand of a farmer, because farmers raise turkeys. Another suggested a police officer, because the police protect and care for people. Still others guessed it was the hand of God, for God feeds us. And so the discussion went—until the teacher almost forgot the young artist himself.

When the children had gone on to other assignments, she paused at Douglas' desk, bent down, and asked him whose hand it was. The little boy looked away and murmured, "It's yours, teacher."

She recalled the times she had taken his hand and walked with him here or there, as she had the other students. How often had she said, "Take my hand, Douglas, we'll go outside." Or, "Let me show you how to hold your pencil." Or, "Let's do this together." Douglas was most thankful for his teacher's hand.

Brushing aside a tear, she went on with her work.

The story speaks of more than thankfulness. It says something about teachers teaching and parents parenting and friends showing friendship, and how much it means to the Douglass of the world. They might not always say thanks, but they'll remember the hand that reaches out.

56. The teacher asked students to draw a picture to show

- A .who was their favorite teacher B .how well they did in their painting
C .what fun they had at thanksgiving D .what they treasured in their life

57. Douglas' picture was different from those of others in that_____.

- A. it was full of misery and unhappiness B . it set others thinking deeply
C. it was simply and casually drawn D. it highly praised labor and sacrifice

58. At what Douglas had drawn and said, the teacher must have felt very_____

- A. embarrassed B. surprised C. touched D. confused

59.the underlined part in the last paragraph probably refers to “ _____ ”

- A. the people who've been by others B. the economically disadvantaged children
C. the students who like traditional goodies D. all the Douglas families worldwide

B

Cancer to be world's top killer by 2010

Cancer will overtake heart disease as the world's top killer by 2010, part of a trend that should more than double global cancer cases and deaths by 2030, international health experts said in a report released Tuesday.

Rising tobacco use in developing countries is believed to be a huge reason for the shift, particularly in China and India, where 40 percent of the world's smokers now live.

So is better diagnosing of cancer, along with the downward trend in infectious diseases that used to be the world's leading killers.

Cancer diagnoses around the world have steadily been rising and are expected to hit 12 million this year. Global cancer deaths are expected to reach 7 million, according to the new report by the World Health Organization.

An annual rise of 1 percent in cases and deaths is expected — with even larger increases in China, Russia and India. That means new cancer cases will likely mushroom to 27 million annually by 2030, with deaths hitting 17 million.

Underlying all this is an expected expansion of the world's population — there will be more people around to get cancer. By 2030, there could be 75 million people living with cancer around the world, a number that many health care systems are not equipped to handle.

"This is going to present an amazing problem at every level in every society worldwide," said Peter Boyle, director of the WHO's International Agency for Research on Cancer. Boyle spoke at a news conference with officials from the American Cancer Society, the Lance Armstrong Foundation, Susan G. Komen for the Cure and the National Cancer Institute of Mexico. The "unprecedented" gathering of organizations is an attempt to draw attention to the global threat of cancer, which isn't recognized as a major, growing health problem in some developing countries.

"Where you live shouldn't determine whether you live," said Hala Moddelmog, Komen's chief executive.

The organizations are calling on governments to act, asking the U.S. to help fund cervical cancer vaccinations and to ratify an international tobacco control treaty.

Concerned about smoking's impact on cancer rates in developing countries in the decades to come, the American Cancer Society also announced it will provide a smoking cessation counseling service in India. "If we take action, we can keep the numbers from going where they would otherwise go," said John Seffrin, the cancer society's chief executive officer.

Other groups are also voicing support for more action.

"Cancer is one of the greatest untold health crises of the developing world," said Dr. Douglas Blayney, president-elect of the American Society of Clinical Oncology. "Few are aware that cancer already kills more people in poor countries than HIV, malaria and tuberculosis combined. And if current smoking trends continue, the problem will get significantly worse," he said in a written statement.

60. in the near future cancer will pose a threat——。

- A. only to developing countries
- B. to all the countries of the world
- C. mainly to heart disease sufferers
- D. to people with infection disease

61 the rate of cancer victims is on the increase mainly because _____.

- A. There is no advanced technology to diagnose cancer
- B. People are unaware that cancer is a deadly disease
- C. There's downward trend for people
- D. People can't easily give up the bad habit of cigarette smoking

62. The gathering is described as "unprecedented" possibly because——.

- A. no conference of such has ever been held before
- B. WHO has begun to get itself involved in cancer research
- C. there are officials coming from the American cancer society
- D. it has persuaded the US to sign the international tobacco control treaty

C

Minority children often encounter racism in their daily lives, and those who experience discrimination more often have more symptoms of depression, according to a study to be

presented Sunday, May 2 at the Pediatric Academic Societies (PAS) annual meeting in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

"Unfortunately, minority children perceive discrimination often in their lives," said Lee M. Pachter, DO, co-author of the study and professor of pediatrics at Drexel University College of Medicine and St. Christopher's Hospital for Children in Philadelphia. "Fifty-five years after Brown v. Board of Education and the civil rights movement, racism is still common in their lives."

Dr. Pachter and his colleagues surveyed 277 minority children ages 9-18 years to determine the contexts in which they perceive racism and the relationship between discrimination, depression and self-esteem. Participants filled out questionnaires that included 23 scenarios in which they might perceive discrimination, such as being followed by a store security guard, getting poor service in a restaurant or being accused of doing something wrong at school.

About two-thirds of the children were Latino or African American, and 19 percent were multiracial.

Results showed that 88 percent had at least one experience with racism, and nearly 12 percent had experienced racial discrimination in at least half of the situations described in the survey. The most common forms of discrimination were racial remarks, being called insulting names and being followed by security guards in stores. Experiences were similar for Latinos and African Americans, boys and girls, and younger and older children.

"Not only do most minority children experience discrimination, but they experience it in multiple contexts: in schools, in the community, with adults and with peers." Dr. Pachter said. "It's kind of like the elephant in the corner of the room. It's there, but nobody really talks about it. And it may have significant mental and physical health consequences in these children's lives."

Researchers also administered the Child Depression Inventory and the Rosenberg Self Esteem Questionnaire to 52 minority children. They found a significant correlation between perceived racism and depression, self-esteem and depression, but not between racism and self-esteem.

The next step is to look at whether discrimination creates stress that leads to racial/ethnic disparities in physical and mental health, Dr. Pachter said.

63.this passage is mainly written to

A. list situations where discrimination against minority

B. condemn discrimination against minority children

C. present to the readers a research finding

D. suggest ways to handle discrimination

64. according to the survey, we know that

A. Latino children suffer discrimination more often than American

B. teachers' blame is the most serious form of discrimination

C. discrimination has significantly ruined children's physical health

D. minority children experience all kinds of discrimination in different situations

65. The underlined part in Para.5 most probably means

A. an elephant that is trapped

B. an obvious problem which goes I ignored

C. a place where discrimination occurs

D. a child who is unfairly treated

65. which would be the best title for passage?

A. The Civil Right Movement

B. Common Forms of Discrimination

C. Discrimination and its Consequences

D. Racial Inequality in Health Condition

D

Fast food, a mainstay of American eating for decades, may have reached a plateau in the United States as the maturing baby-boom generation looks for a more varied menu.

Fast food still represents a \$102 billion a year industry, but growth has turned sluggish recently amid tough competition from retail food stores and a more affluent population willing to try new things and spend more, analysts say.

Signs of trouble in fast food include price-cutting by industry leaders, including efforts by McDonald's to attract customers with a 55-cent hamburger, and major players pulling out or selling. O'Pepsico, for example, is selling its fast-food restaurant division that includes Taco Bell, Pizza Hut and KFC.

"It's becoming harder and harder for these firms to grow," said Jim Brown, a professor of marketing at Virginia Tech University.

"I think in the United States fast food has reached a saturation point because of the number of

competitors and the number of outlets."

Fast-food restaurant revenues grew 2.5 per cent in 1996, according to industry figures, the slowest since the recession of 1991. That is a far cry from the levels of the 1970s and 1980s.

According to the Food Marketing Institute, consumers are using supermarkets for 21 per cent of take-home food, nearly double the level of a year ago. While fast-food restaurants still lead, their share slipped significantly, from 48 per cent in 1996 to 41 per cent in 1997.

"_____," said Michael Sansolo, senior vice president of the Supermarket Trade Group.

"They are pressed for time. Money is still an issue ... but their tastes are increasingly diverse - whether it's gourmet foods, ethnic foods or organic offerings."

Meanwhile, the aging of the baby boom population - and the growth in the number of so-called "empty nesters" with grown children - has meant a surge in the number of people willing to spend more for upscale items.

This generation "will have the luxury of being more discriminating" as their children leave home, notes Harry Balzer, vice president of the Chicago-based NPD consulting group.

Balzer said some 18 million baby boomers will become empty-nesters in the next 10 years, leaving them with more disposable income to spend on dining out.

"Fast and cheap will still be driving factors ... but our definitions of fast and cheap may be changing."

Various reports suggest industry leader McDonald's is struggling, losing market share with lower same-store sales while cutting back the number of new outlets in the United States, partly due to pressure from franchisers who don't want to be squeezed.

The company replaced the head of its 12,000 US restaurant chain last October amid a slump in US market share

67.what does the author mainly intend to tell us?

- A. US fast food industry is growing rapidly
- B. US fast food industry is now in the slow lane
- C. McDonald's plays an important part in American fast food industry.

68.why was fast food so successfully run in American eating industry?

- A .because it had attracted customers with low-cost foodstuffs.
- B .because it had established chain stores all over
- C .because it captured a special consumer group—the baby—boomers
- D .because it managed to get along pretty well with its competitors

69.the underlined sentence in paragraph 5 implies that _____

- A. there's still hope for fast food industry to grow in the US
- B. American fast food industry to grow in the US
- C. there's no need now to open any new fast food restaurants in the US.
- D. American fast food industry has finally reached a dead end

70. What Michael Sansolo said in the paragraph 8 is omitted _____

- A. Consumers are using supermarket more often than fast-food restaurant now
- B. Consumers are expecting to have a wider range of food now
- C. Consumers have never been more rational than they are today.
- D. Consumers have never been more demanding than they are today

六、短文写作：

71、学生健康成长是教师一直关注的话题。为此，有人提议教师不要用红笔批改作业，有人建议为学生创造相互学习的机会，有人提倡为学生展示特长的舞台.....你还有哪些可行的办法呢？

结合以上要点，以“*How to get students soundly developed?*” 为题，用英语写一篇短文

要求：

描述以上要点，并简述理由

提出你认为可行的其他办法（不少于两个），并加以阐释

字数 120-150

教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题及解析 2

三、单项填空（每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

21. 答案：. 选 A。

【解析】：首先整体把握题干这句话的意思：如果你想要投诉某个产品或者服务，这是你应该遵行的_____：首先填一张表格然后等待见经理。

A 过程，流程；B 方向；C 承诺；D 例子。显然题干描述的是投诉的过程，所以答案为 A。

22. 答案：选 A。

【解析】：首先整体把握题干这句话的意思：森林公园郊游是我童年一次美好的_____，那时我与玩伴无穷无尽地玩乐。

A 冒险；B 庆祝；C 提醒，提示；D 吸引。代入题干，只有 A 答案说的通，其他答案均不符题意，故排除。

23. 答案：选 B。

【解析】：首先整体把握题干这句话的意思：多年从医，怀特先生已经_____丰富的与各种疾病抗争的经验。

A 预定，保留，储备；B 积累；C 增加；D 发展。根据题干意思，显然是“怀特先生已经积累了丰富的经验”。故答案是 B。

24. 答案：选 D。

【解析】：题干的从句由于缺少谓语动词所以无法确定意思，主句的意思是：在此期间她努力活得积极有意义。所以先看选项：A 超过，赶上，突然来袭；B 答案作及物动词意为“继承、接替”，有词组“succeed sb. as”，意为“接替某人的职位”。C 答案作及物动词意为“与... 离婚，分开” D 答案意思是比... 活得长，幸存。答案 A 代入，句意不通，B、C 与时间状语“by ten years”连用句意不通，只有 D 符合句意：她比她的丈夫多活了十年”。

25. 答案：选 A。

【解析】：首先整体把握题干这句话的意思：在最终决定谁应该为这次事故负责之前，很多事实真相需要被_____。

A 澄清，弄清楚；B 加工，处理；C 揭露，揭发；D 处理。除 A 之外，另外三个选项均不通句意，故排除。

26. 答案：选 D。

【解析】：首先整体把握题干这句话的意思：我们的国家在过去的几十年里_____重大的改变，这当然是改革和对外开放的结果。

A 打算，计划；B 要求；C 做，制造，使成为；D 见证，经历(事件、变化等)

A 和 B 选项代入题干均说不通，而 C 选项中的 make change，没有这种用法和搭配，故错误。D 选项 witness 除了有证人、目睹之意外，还有见证、经历之意。例如：India has witnessed many political changes in recent years. (印度近年来经历了很多次政变)

27. 答案：选 C。

【解析】：首先整体把握题干这句话的意思：公司想要推出一些新产品去_____不同年龄的群体。

A 遵守，保留，紧跟；B 促成，投稿；C 向...投诉，向...呼吁，对...有吸引力；D (使)转向，(使)变成，求助于，翻书到。

显然只有 C 代入能使句意通顺，“公司推出新产品去吸引不同年龄的群体。”

28. 答案：选 B。

【解析】：这道题的关键在于词组辨析。题干意思：你停止_____然后去做些有用的事情才是明智的，不要浪费时间。

A 四下观望，四顾；B 闲逛，闲待着；C (使)转身，(使)好转；D 苏醒，造访，开始接受。结合题干意思，不难得出正确答案是 B。

29. 答案：选 A。

【解析】：他讲座里用到的_____术语使他的听众很疑惑。

A. technical terms 专业术语；B. temporary 意为临时的，暂时的；C. 合理的；D 精确的。只有 A 选项与 terms 有固定搭配用法，意为专业术语，其他几项均不通句意，所以正确答案是 A。

30. 答案：选 B。

【解析】：他是如此_____的销售员，成功地在六个月之内完成了整年的市场项目。

A. 荒谬可笑的；B. 适合的；C. 侵略性的，好斗的；D. 乐观的。不难发现，只有 B 选项代入题干句意通顺，故选 B。

31. 答案：选 D。

【解析】：这个题是要选一个副词，首先真题把握题干句子意思：在找工作的时候，与男性毕业生相比，女性能被聘用的较少。

A. 同等的，相同的；B. 逐步地，渐渐地；C. 粗略地，大体上；D. 相对的，相比较而言
首先可以排除 B 和 C，代入题干之后句意不通。A 答案意思是男女能被聘用的人数是一样少的，显然不符句意。故正确答案为 D，意为“女性毕业生能被聘用的人数相对较少。”

32. 答案：选 C。

【解析】：根据对话，答者说的是“没有，任何东西对我来说都行”，所以可以推测出问者问的应该是有没有什么晚餐特别想吃的。

再来看选项：A. 另外的；B. 通常，大体上；C. 尤其，特别；D. 在对的位置，适当的

根据以上分析，得出答案是 C。

33. 答案：选 B。

【解析】：一我的猫最近长胖了不少。一应该怪你，你不应该让它吃那么多。

没有 C 这种用法，首先排除，情态动词与虚拟语气的几种情况：shouldn't have done (本不应该做却做了)；needn't have done (本来没有必要做的却做了)；needn't have done (本来没有必要做的却做了)。根据题干意思可以确定答案是 B。

34. 答案：选 A。

【解析】：这道题用排除法，B 答案 that, 这里既不是强调句型也不是宾语从句或者定语从句，故排除。C 答案 when 做定语从句连接词时，前面应该有表示时间的先行词，但是题干中是形容词，故排除。D 答案 since 意为“自从，自...之后”代入句中意思不通，故排除。所以最后的正确答案是 A，需要注意的是，It doesn't take long before... 是英语中得一个固定句型，意思是：没过多久...

35. 答案：选 B。

【解析】：通读题干可知，题干前半句是一个原因状语，这句话的意思是：由于与其他大陆分离了几百年，澳洲有着很难在世界其他地方发现的丰富物种。答案 C 是目的状语，排除；答案 D 没有这种说法，搭配错误。再来看 A 和 B，过去分词作原因状语时不用加 be 动词，直接放在句首，故 A 答案错误。B 答案是过去分词的完成式，符合语法规则也合乎句意，是正确答案。

四、完形填空（每小题 1 分，共 20 分）

36. 答案：A。

【解析】：provide 提供，供应；recommend 推荐，介绍；receive 收到，接收；prepare 准备。通过观察我们发现，在该句后半句有个关键词“for”，即我们要找能与 for 搭

配的单词，首先排除 C 选项；而 recommend... for... 意思“为某人推荐什么”，for 后面要接推荐的事物，而不是对象，所以排除 B 选项；prepare... for... 意思为“为... 准备”，故不合题意。因此只能选 A，provide... for... 意思为“为某人提供...”。

37. 答案：C。

【解析】：reluctantly 不情愿地，勉强地；narrowly 狭窄地，勉强地；honorably 光荣地，体面地；completely 完整地，完全地。根据后文提示“graduating with honor”可知，该空需要填与 honor 意思相近的词，只有 C 选项符合。故选 C。作者已经交代她是“以班级前几名的成绩毕业的”，所以肯定不是勉强的，故 A、B 意思不对。D 完全不合逻辑，毕业与完整不完整没有关系。因此，该题如果用排除法，也可得出答案为 C。

38. 答案：B。

【解析】：look back on 回忆，回顾；look forward to 期望，盼望；look up to 尊敬，仰慕；

look out for 留心，注意。本题主要考察对文章的理解，作者刚刚被会计事务所录取，当然是期望有个长久稳定的工作，希望能早些退休，享受生活了。所以这里只有 B 符合题意。作者还未工作，当然不存在回忆工作，所以 A 不对；look up to 后面接人，表示尊敬某人，这里也不合题意；D 选项更不合逻辑了。

39. 答案：D。

【解析】：different 不同的；difficult 困难的；simple 简单的；similar 类似的。本题解题的突破点在与后文中的两个词 both (都...) also(... 也)，可知作者想要表达的意思是她的丈夫和她有着相似的经历。所以很容易的排除了 A、B、C

40. 答案：B。

【解析】：abandon 抛弃，放弃；recruit 招聘，雇佣；consider 考虑；interview 采访

本题考查学生对文章意思的理解，作者的丈夫刚刚大学毕业，当然是被一个在华盛顿的知名法律咨询公司所录用，而不可能是被抛弃，被解雇，故 A 不对。C、D 同样也不合题意，因此正确的答案只能是 B。

41. 答案：C。

【解析】：delay 延迟，拖延；announce 宣布；guarantee 担保，保证；reject 拒绝，

抛弃

本题依然是考察学生对文章意思的理解，前文说作者的丈夫被一家有名的律师事务所聘用了，前途一片光明，职业道路也很平坦。作者一直在描写丈夫的工作如何如何好，感情基调已经定了，因此注定最后一句也是在赞扬丈夫工作的。所以只能是丈夫的工作还可以保证他早些退休，安享晚年。所以答案是 C。A、B、D 都与题目意思不合。

42. 答案：C。

【解析】：head out 出发，启程； hold out 拿出，伸出； turn out 呈现...结果； come out 出来，发表。本题考查学生对这几个类似词汇的辨析，根据句意，只能选择 C。

43. 答案：D。

【解析】：chance 机会； choice 选择； age 年龄； fund 基金。Recruitment funds 意思是退休金。而其他的词都不能与 recruitment 连用。

44. 答案：A。

【解析】：fortune 运气，命运，财富； deal 交易，待遇； time 时间； fee 小费。首先采用排除法，排除 D 和 B，因为不存在这种搭配。Spend a fortune 意思为花了一大笔钱，刚好符合题意，“我们花了一大笔钱确保我们的孩子接受最好的教育”。time 也可以与 spend 搭配，但是 time 之前必须加修饰语，如：spend a long time on sth. 故排除 C。

45. 答案：选 B。

【解析】：abroad 国外； available 可用的，有效的，可接触到的； appropriate 适当的，恰当的； admirable 令人钦佩的。首先采用排除，排除 D，与题意不合。然后排除 A，作者从未提到任何关于出国的计划或者话题，因此 A 不合逻辑。根据句意来分析，作者想要表达的是希望孩子们可以接受到他们可接触范围内最好的教育，所以应当选 B。Available 在这里是后置定语，修饰的是 education.

46. 答案：A。

【解析】：根据后文可知“儿子对学习感到厌倦。”所以可以排除答案 B（满意的）和答案 D（相伴的，伴随的）。答案 A 意为“失望的，幻想破灭的”，代入文中符合文意。答案 C 意为“超负荷的”，结合文意可知，儿子是对学校里的学习失去兴趣，并非是因为课业负担过重，所以正确答案是 A。

47. 答案：B。

【解析】：由上文可知儿子是在质疑抗议花时间去学校学习。所以可以排除答案A（解释，阐述）和答案D（补充说到）。答案C意为“大声说出，大声叫嚷。上下文并无明显信息显示儿子是在大声喊叫，而答案B则有“抗议，反对”之意，符合文意，故为正确答案。

48. 答案：D。

【解析】：由上文“a tinge of panic”可知，我对儿子的这种抗议感到惊慌和担忧。所以只有答案D（关心，担忧）符合文意，A（态度）、B（仁慈、好心）、C（方式、习惯、风俗）均可排除。

49. 答案：A。

【解析】：这句话的意思是，“儿子假笑了一下，带着厌烦慢慢地_____他的头。”再来看选项，A. 摇晃，摇动；B. 摇头；C. 打击；D. 覆盖，遮住。C、D选项代入文中，句意不同，故排除。A、B选项均有“摇头”之意，但是 nod 作“摇头”之意时一般为不可数名词，不与 head 连用，故排除。

50. 答案：C。

【解析】：由上文可知，“儿子低下他的头转着眼睛”，表明儿子根本没有认真在听我讲话。这个空与 ear 连用，可以联想到“deaf ear”，即儿子对我的话充耳不闻。A. 留意的，注意的；B. 敏锐的，刺耳的；D. 打开的，这三项均不符句意，故正确答案是C。

51. 答案：D。

【解析】：又后文可知儿子说了一大段话向我证明不一定非要上大学才可以获得成功。再来看选项：A. 批评；B 提问；C. 培训；D. 训诫。文中的母亲先给儿子说了很多告诉他只有上了好大学才能挣钱才能成功，这个时候儿子开始说话了，所以是“*It's my turn to be lectured.*”前三项都不符文意，故正确答案是D。

52. 答案：C。

【解析】：这道题的解题关键在于读清下文的意思。儿子举了几个例子都是没有按部就班完成大学学业的人，所以儿子的意思是不一定非要通过教育获得成功。A（背景）、B（职务）、D（机会）都不符文意。

53. 答案：A。

【解析】：这句话的意思是“他曾经被认为是智力有问题”。B 答案的 recognize 和 C 答案的 observe 应该与介词 as 连用；而 D 答案 deny 意为“否认”，不符文意。故正确答案是 A，意为“被贴上...的标签，被认为是...”。

54. 答案：B。

【解析】：根据文意，听完儿子的话，我们都没有说话。A（距离）、C（联系）显然不对，D 答案意为“等待”，但是后文并没有提到等待之后我和儿子的动作，所以“等待”在这里不妥，最后正确答案是 B “沉默”。

55. 答案：B。

【解析】：这句话是作者的总结，“受到良好的教育和考试拿高分不再是成功的保证。” A. 阻止；B. 保证；C. 值得；D. 接近，几乎达到。根据文意可以排除 A 和 C。如果选 D，意思即：“受到良好的教育和考试拿高分不再获得成功。”这种说法过于绝对，不是文中作者要表达的意思，故正确答案是 B。

五、阅读理解(共 15 小题，每小题 2 分；共 30 分)

A

56. 【解析】D。定位在全文第一段：The first grade teacher gave her class a fun assignment—to draw a picture of something for which they were thankful. 因为生活中值得感谢的东西，我们必然会珍惜。

57. 【解析】B。A 答案在文中描述的是 Douglas 的性格，而非他的画作的特点。B 符合文意，是文中第五段第一句话 “His abstract image captured the imagination of his peers.” 的同意改写。C 答案中的 “casually” 文中并没有提到。D 的意思文中也没有提到。

58. 【解析】C。老师很感动，“Brushing aside a tear”。

59. 【解析】A。the Douglass of the world. 世界上所有像 Douglas 一样的曾经受过别人帮助的人

B

60. 【解析】 B。A 答案以偏概全，文中只是提到发展中国家吸烟人数大是很大一部分原因，但是并没有提到“癌症仅仅只在发展中国家是一个巨大的威胁。” C、D 均不符合文意。

61. 【解析】D。事实细节题，文中 Rising tobacco use in developing countries is believed to be a huge reason for the shift. 意思是：人们相信，发展中国家持续增加的吸烟者是这个巨变的原因之一。

62. 【解析】D。这一段提到“这些组织的联合是为了引起人们对癌症的重视”。后两段接着提到“这些组织号召政府资助研发癌症疫苗以及颁布限制烟草的法令，与D答案符合。A答案是无中生有，文中并无提到“conference”；B、C答案文中也无提及。

C

63. 【解析】C。整篇文章都在讲研究成果，未涉及作者的感情态度。

64. 【解析】D。A 文章并没将二者比较；B 未提及；C 主要是 mental；通篇都是 D 答案的例子。

65. 【解析】B。“It’s kind of like the elephant in the corner of the room. It’s there, but nobody really talks about it.就像一头站在角落里的大象，很大，但没人去关注，隐含问题很明显，却被人们忽视。

66. 【解析】D。根据开头 Minority children often encounter racism in their daily lives, and those who experience discrimination more often have more symptoms of depression 和结尾 The next step is to look at whether discrimination creates stress that leads to racial/ethnic disparities in physical and mental health, 可得文章讲述歧视与健康之间的关系。

D

67. 【解析】选 D。B 和 A 选项不合题意，C 不是论述重点。

68. 【解析】C。The baby-boomers 的出生加大了美国的人流，时间更紧，快餐更方便

69. 【解析】C。“I think in the United States fast food has reached a saturation point because of the number of competitors and the number of outlets.”通过这一句话，文中只是表达快餐店在美国达到饱和状态，多开无益，而并不是说快餐店走向死亡的终点。

70. 【解析】D。第七段已经提到了去超市和快餐店的人的比例，明显后者依然处于领导地位，故 A 错；C、D 答案文中并无提及；B 答案与下文提到的“their tastes are increasingly diverse”相对应。

六、短文写作（共一题，15分）

71、范文：

How to get students soundly developed?

There is no doubt that teachers play important roles in students’ development.

Teachers always aim at help students pass exams. However, in my view, how to get students soundly developed is what teachers really should care for.

In my point of view, there are two feasible ways to achieve this objective. Firstly, giving students the chances of discussing in groups as many as possible to cultivate student's abilities of independent thinking and cooperating with others. Secondly, using various teaching methods to rise students' learning interests. By doing this, students can not only learn knowledge, but also broaden their horizon.

In a word, teachers should try their best to get students soundly developed considering their vital role in students' life.

分析题目：

1、作文题目为 How to get students soundly developed? 重点词为“HOW”，因此注定改作文 大篇幅是写“办法”的，其他的一律一笔带过。不可偏离重点。

2、根据题目所给的两点要求，可知该作文至少可分为两段来写：

第一段要提出话题---学生健康成长是教师一直关注的话题，并简述为什么要注重学生健康成长。

第二段就要详述怎样来让学生健康发展。

建议考生增加第三段作为文章的总结，使文章结构更加清晰明了。

注意事项：

1、要求中的“描述以上要点”，要正确理解“要点”这两个字。

2、要求中的“简述理由”是必不可少的，必须有，而且是“简述”。

3、要注意提出的方法不得少于两个，而且还要阐释。

4、严格控制字数，120---150 字左右。

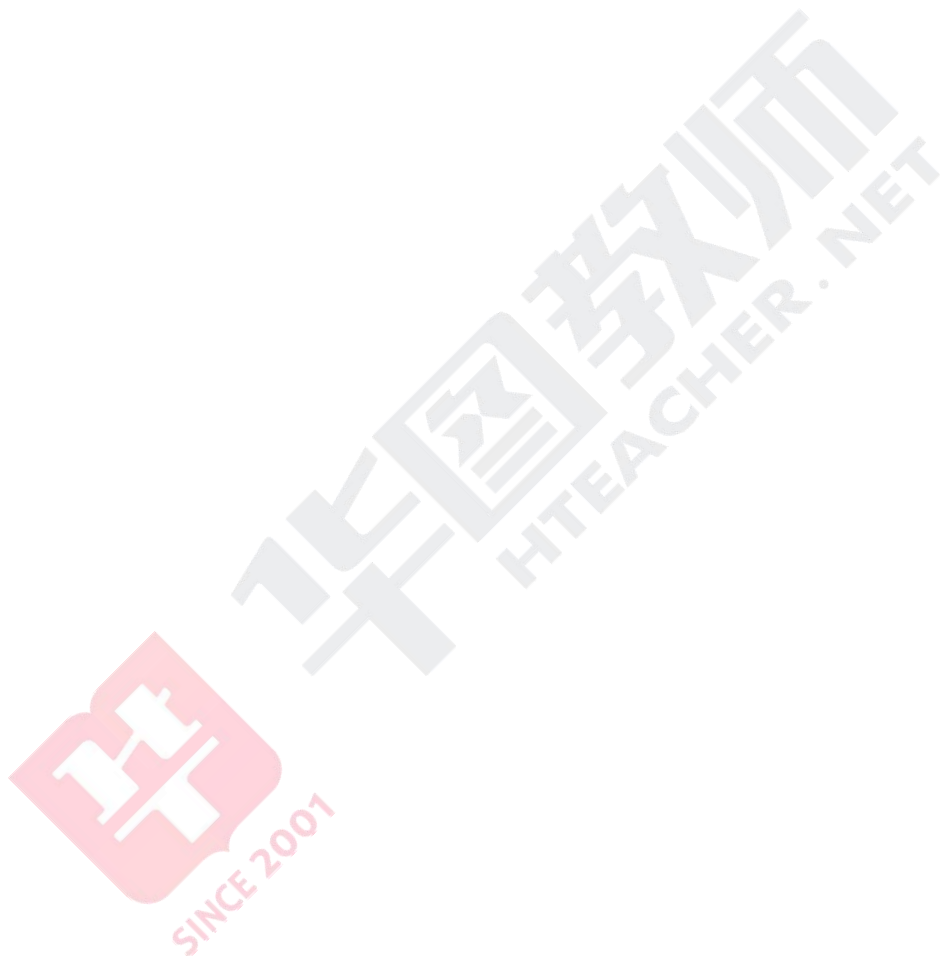
分析作文：

作文第一段就首先提出了一个现象“老师在学生发展中扮演着举足轻重的作用，但是很多老师只注重学生考生拿高分”，以此为基础，引出了自己不同的观点，即本文话题“老师要关注学生的健康成长”。

作文第二段是本文的重头戏，主要陈述如何使学生健康成长。开篇是一个主题句，引领全段。紧接着，就详述自己所提出的两个措施：第一，要多给学生机会进行相互学习，以此来鼓励学生独立思考的能力和合作意识；第二，使用多媒体来激发学生的学习兴趣，开拓学

生视野。由于字数限制，不可能详述理由，因此作者都是一句话解释该方法所带来的好处。既阐释了理由，又很好的控制了字数。

作文第三段就是一个简短的总结，与第一段进行了呼应，再次强调老师在学生发展过程中的重要性，提出关注学生成长的必要性。



教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题 3

满分：100 分 时限：120 分钟

第一部分 客观题

I. Vocabulary and structure (questions 1 to 20)

Directions: In this part there are 20 incomplete sentences .For each sentences there are four choices marked A B C and D.choose ONE answer that best completes the sentence .Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre .

1. China is planning to build ____ new station in ____ South Pole for scientific research in 5-15 year 's time .

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

2. Generally speaking, the air pollution in cities is more serious than ____ in the country.

- A. ones B. one C. that D. those

3. It's surprising that this innocent-looking person should have ____ such a crime.

- A. performed B. made C. acted D. committed

4. ---Which of the two ties would you like to wear

--- ____ .You know I'm not particular about ties .

- A. Any B. Either C. Both D. Neither

5. ---John, why did you make no reply to me when I called you in the street ?

---Sorry ,Jim, I ____ to my friend on the phone

- A. was talking B. talked C. am talking D. had talked

6. With an examination ____, the students felt relaxed and enjoyed themselves the whole night.

- A. to take B. being taken C. talking D. taken

7. In China as well as many other countries around the world, great ____ have been made to reduce the amount of carbon emission.

- A. affects B. efforts C. affords D. effects

8. --- ____ he managed to get the information?

---Oh, a friend of his helped him . .

- A. Where was it that B. What was it that

- C. How was it that D. Who was it that
- 9 I wonder what has happened to Annie, She _____ have been here by now . .
- A. shall B. can C. should D. need
10. ---I can't work out this problem
- _____, let's ask the teacher.
- A. So can I B. Neither can I C. So do I D. Nor do I
11. ---I'm afraid I 've brought you too much trouble .
- _____
- A. You too B. Forget it C. Why not? D. What for?
12. Many people applied for the post ,several of _____ just graduated from college
- A. whom B. which C. them D. who
13. _____,is reported that it was in the street that the accident happened.
- A. As B. It C. What D. That
14. Only after I failed in the final exam_____ the importance of hard work..
- A. I realized B. I had realized C. had I realized D. did I realized
15. --- It's a long journey ,My car couldn't make it .
- You can drive my car. It is quite old .but it is still pretty _____
- A. reliable B. convenient C. patient D. economical
16. He hurried to the station only _____ the train had left ..
- A. to be found B. to find C. finding D. having found
17. All passengers _____ are expected to fasten the seatbelts when the plane takes off and lands ..
- A. broad B. abroad C. aboard D. board
18. Wei Mingzhi ,a _____girl ,takes Mr Gao's place in the primary school .
- A. thirteen-year-old B. thirteen-years-old
- C. thirteen year old D. thirteen years old
19. “ _____there is a will ,_____is a way ” is a famous saying known to us .
- A. That; there B. Where; where C. Where; here D. Where; there
20. The radio is too loud ,Will you please _____?

- A. turn it down B. turn it on C. turn it off D. turn it up

II Cloze (Questions 21 to 40)

Directions There are 1 passages in this section ,The passage has 20 blanks ,For each blank there are four choices marked A B C and D .Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage.Then mark the corresponding letter on the answer sheet with a single line through the centre .

A group of people were in search of a home. After spending 21 wandering around, they finally found a spot at the top of hill to 22 down.

They needed a source of 23 and the chief sent out three groups of people to 24 the surrounding areas. So the three groups set off in different 25.

The first group explored the north. There, they saw vast of fields with 26 .crops, vegetables and fruits. They went back to report their 27 , “We saw lots of vegetation. We will have endless supply of food ,We can be 28”.

The second group went southwest. There, they saw lots of 29. As they went back, they said, “We saw hundreds of animals. We can 30 for our food, and rely primarily on meat to sustain us.”

The last group went southeast. There, they reached the 31 Through the clear water ,they could see fish swimming. They returned and said, “We saw plenty of fish. We can go 32 to source for our food.”We can become fishermen .

“We can eat meat alone !” shouted the second group.

“No! 33! We did not see any animals at all!” reacted the first group angrily.

The third group joined in, “Are you people 34 ? We did not see anything as you have 35. There was only water. We need to become fishermen!”

Each group got so 36 with the others that they packed the bags and left .Each group set off in the direction which they had explored .They were 37 that they alone had the answer and the others must have been wrong.

38 each group of people only chose to believe themselves. If they had chosen to 39 and learn from one another .they could have had the best of everything. Don’t let 40 stop us from cooperation and mutual learning ,That is the best way to grow.

21. A. sometime B. sometimes C. some time D. some times
22. A. break B. cool C. settle D. calm

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------------|
| 23. A. water | B. food | C. energy | D. information |
| 24. A. explore | B. clean | C. measure | D. cover |
| 25. A. numbers | B. opinions | C. aspects | D. directions |
| 26. A. main | B. few | C. poor | D. abundant |
| 27. A. experiences | B. findings | C. results | D. conditions |
| 28. A. vegetarians | B. fishermen | C. hunters | D. miners |
| 29. A. mountains | B. people | C. animals | D. houses |
| 30. A. prepare | B. hunt | C. fight | D. wait |
| 31. A. sea | B. village | C. earth | D. point |
| 32. A. surfing | B. boating | C. fishing | D. swimming |
| 33. A. Fishes | B. Crops | C. Cows | D. Flowers |
| 34. A. going | B. sleeping | C. coming | D. kidding |
| 35. A. described | B. commented | C. wrote | D. pleased |
| 36. A. strict | B. angry | C. bored | D. explained |
| 37. A. persuaded | B. confirmed | C. convinced | D. proved |
| 38. A. Happily | B. Hopefully | C. Unfortunately | D. Luckily |
| 39. A. admire | B. understand | C. appreciate | D. cooperate |
| 40. A. doubt | B. stubbornness | C. prejudice | D. confidence |

III. Reading comprehension (Questions 41 to 50)

Directions: There are 3 passages in this section ,Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements ,For each of them there are four choices marked A B C and D .You should choose the best answer ,Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer sheet with a single line through the centre .

A

The most important point about idioms is to understand that their meaning is always different to the dictionary meaning of the words .They cannot be literally translated and understood .Idioms are as difficult for the Chinese as for any other language learners .

What is an idiom?

An idiom is an expression whose meaning can't be derived simply by hearing it . It is an

expression with the following features:

1. It is fixed and is recognized by native speakers ,You cannot make up your own!
2. It uses language in a non-literal—metaphorical way .

The followings are examples:

1. I'm up to my eyes in work at the moment .
2. I was over the moon when I heard she'd had twins !
3. It broke my mother's heart to use them because there is so much to learn .

4. Use of idioms by Chinese students will make them seem by others to have a better grasp of the English language .

Learning idioms

1.In context

Learning idioms by themselves is useless if they are learnt out of context and they are also difficult to remember unless you use them regularly .

2. In use

The problem with learning idiomatic language outside English speaking countries is that it is hard to know which idioms are in fashion and which idioms are already out-of-date .Try to use modern reference books such as up-to-date dictionaries .

3. In speech

Make a note of new idioms and their context by listening to movies and TV shows and try to use what you hear .

4. In writing

Be aware that many idioms are dated and no longer in current use .Make sure that if you include an idiom in writing it is correct and correctly used in context.

41. About the features and uses of an idiom which of the following is NOT true ____

- A. Stress is the direct cause of cancer.
- B. It is fixed and used by native speakers frequently .
- C . By following up-to-date dictionaries ,we can determine whether an idiom is still in fashion.
- D. The best way to learn to use idioms is reciting one by one and translating them word by

word .

42. The following are idioms except _____
- A. broke one's heart B. over the moon C. at the moment D. up to my eyes
43. What does the underlined word "them" in the passage refer to ?
- A. idioms B. Chinese students C. others D. things
44. The best title for the passage is _____.
- A. What idioms are B. How to use idioms
- C. Why idiom are so important D. How to remember idioms

B

A lark, says an old fable, built its nest on the ground in a cornfield, and reared its young amidst the growing corn. When the corn was ripe, the little ones in a great fright told the mother-bird they had heard the farmer say that he was going to ask his neighbor to come and harvest his corn for him. But the wise bird was not at all disturbed and said: "If that is all, we need not be in a hurry to go yet." But when soon after they came and told her that the farmer said that, as the neighbor had not come, he was going to cut the corn himself, the lark said "Now it is time for us to go", and flew away with the young ones. The moral of this story is: "If you want a thing done, do it yourself."

This is the lesson of self-reliance, which is the opposite of dependence on others. Of course a certain amount of dependence on others is not only good ,but necessary .Children must be dependent on their parents; and the weak must depend on the strong ,and the sick on the well .And in a sense ,all of us ,even the most independent and self-reliant, are dependent on one another .At any rate , in civilized society ,it is impossible for anyone to make all the things he needs .So in a community everyone is dependent on the service of others .while he himself contributes to the needs of others .But ,so long as we are doing our fair share ,we are not dependants; for mutual help and cooperation is quite consistent with individual independence and self-reliance .

The contemptible(可鄙的) dependence on others ,which is the opposite of self-reliance ,is the depending on others for the goods and services which we could and should provide for ourselves ,This kind of dependence may be due to laziness ,or lack of confidence .

True self-reliance means knowledge of one's own powers ,a reasonable self-confidence ,and

a determination to be independent and to stand on one's own feet ,It is well expressed in Longfellow's Village Blacksmith.

- 45 The purpose of the author in starting the passage with a fable is ____
- A. to tell the reader an instructive story
 - B. to bring out the main idea of the passage
 - C. to suggest that the story is important for the passage
 - D. to draw the reader's attention to the story
- 46 The second paragraph of the passage is mainly about_____
- A. one can never depend on others in the society
 - B. one can always depend on others without contributing to the society
 - C. one needs to rely on others and serve others as well as in the society
 - D. one can only self-reliant in the society
- 47 What will probably be talked about following the last paragraph ?
- A. A poem written by Longfellow
 - B. A friend of Longfellow's
 - C. Longfellow's village
 - D. A man standing in the village
- C

What you feed a newborn baby during the first week of life could be critical in deciding whether that baby grows up to obese(肥胖的), US researchers say .

They found that formula-fed babies who gained weight rapidly during their first week of life were significantly more likely to be overweight decades later. It suggests that there may be a critical period in that first week during which the body's physiology may be programmed to develop chronic disease(慢性病) throughout life .Our findings also point towards new potential targets for preventing obesity. If these results are confirmed by other studies .they may lead to interventions in newborns to help prevent long-term development of obesity.

This team studied 653 white adults aged 20 to 32 .They said each additional 100g of weight gained during the first eight days of life increased a baby's risk of becoming an overweight adult by about 10 percent ,The study also helps reinforce recommendations that mothers breast-feed their babies .For a variety health reasons ,the American Association of Paediatrics exclusive

breast-feeding during a baby's first six months of life .Breast-fed babies are less likely to be overweight .In a special issue on obesity ,the Heart Association said childhood obesity was such a critical public health problem that it could reverse the gains made over the last 50 years in reducing heart disease and death .

An estimated 16 per cent of US children are overweight and carry a significant risk of developing heart disease and diabetes while young adults, Only 64 per cent of mothers initiate breast- feeding. and only 29 per cent of babies are still being breast-fed when they are six months of age. Rates of initiation and duration are even lower among African-American women .

The Heart Association has called for a multi-pronged approach to preventing childhood obesity involving families .the health care system .private insurers ,government agencies ,schools and the food and entertainment industries .

- 48 .The main idea of the passage is that _____ .
- A. Obesity may cause heart diseases and some other health problems
 - B. Breast-feeding a newborn baby after its birth can prevent it from being overweight
 - C. The number of the breast-fed babies is increasing
 - D. The baby who is formula-fed in the first week after its birth is less healthy
49. The author's purpose in writing this passage is to _____
- A. advocate breast-feeding a newborn baby
 - B. object to breast-feeding a newborn baby
 - C. recommend formula-feeding a newborn baby
 - D. disagree with breast-feeding a newborn baby
50. Which of the following statements is not true?
- A. Only 29 per cent of babies are still breast-fed at the age of six months
 - B. About 16 per cent of US children are developing heart disease and diabetes
 - C. Only 64 per cent of mothers breastfeed the babies after their birth
 - D. 653 white adults aged 20 to 32 were studied by the team on the subject

第二部分 主观题

I. Complete the sentences (5 points)

Directions: In this part ,you are required to fill in each blank with an appropriate word according to common knowledge about the UK and the USA

1. The ___ of the USA is Washington D.C and D.C stand for ___ of Columbia
2. Great Britain is made up of three ____,England in the East ,Scotland in the____,and Walse in the Southwest .
3. The. Speech “I___a___“made by Martin Luther King Jr. has been considered one of the masterpieces in the history of speech.
4. The weather in England is so ___that the English often carry an ___or raincoat with them when they go out .
5. The present ___ of the United States is Barack Obama ,who was a ____,a college professor and a successful writer..

II. Writing (15 points)

Direction : For this part ,you are required to write a reply to the letter from a student to give some advice on How to Improve Oral English ’ You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below in Chinese .

1. 得知问题：学英语难，口语更难；
2. 分析原因：羞于开口，练习不够；
3. 提出建议：打好语音基础，：创造条件练听说；
4. 表达希望：大胆开口，坚持练习，提高口语；

写作要求

1. 来信人 Li Ming, 回信人 Mr.Zhang
2. 书信格式已给出，开头结尾自己写。
3. 结构完整，衔接自然，行文流畅，句式多样，覆盖要点，适当发挥。

Dear Li Ming,

Sincerely yours

Mr. Zhang

III Teaching analysis (20 points-)

根据下面题为 Have you ever been to Disneyland? 一文的内容，进行教材分析和处理，并回答相关问题。

要求：“教学目标、教学重难点、教学过程、教学评价和教学方法”的确定与设计要体现《英语课程标准》的基本理论：遵循语言教学的规律，符合教学对象的认知特点和心理特征；重点突出，条理清晰，（中，英文均可）

教学内容 人教版 3a Unit 9 Grade 8 (B)

Most of us have probably heard of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, and Many other famous Disney characters. Perhaps we have even seen them in movies. But have you ever been to Disneyland? In fact, there are now several different Disneyland amusement parks around the world.

Disneyland is an amusement park, but we can also call it a theme park. It has all the normal attractions that you can find at an amusement park, but it also has a theme. The theme, of course, is Disney movies and Disney characters. For example, you can find a roller coaster in amusement parks, but in Disneyland, the theme of the roller coaster is Disney characters. This means that you can find Disney characters all over the roller coaster. You can also watch Disney movies, eat in Disney restaurants and buy Disney gifts. And you can see Disney characters walking around Disneyland all the time!

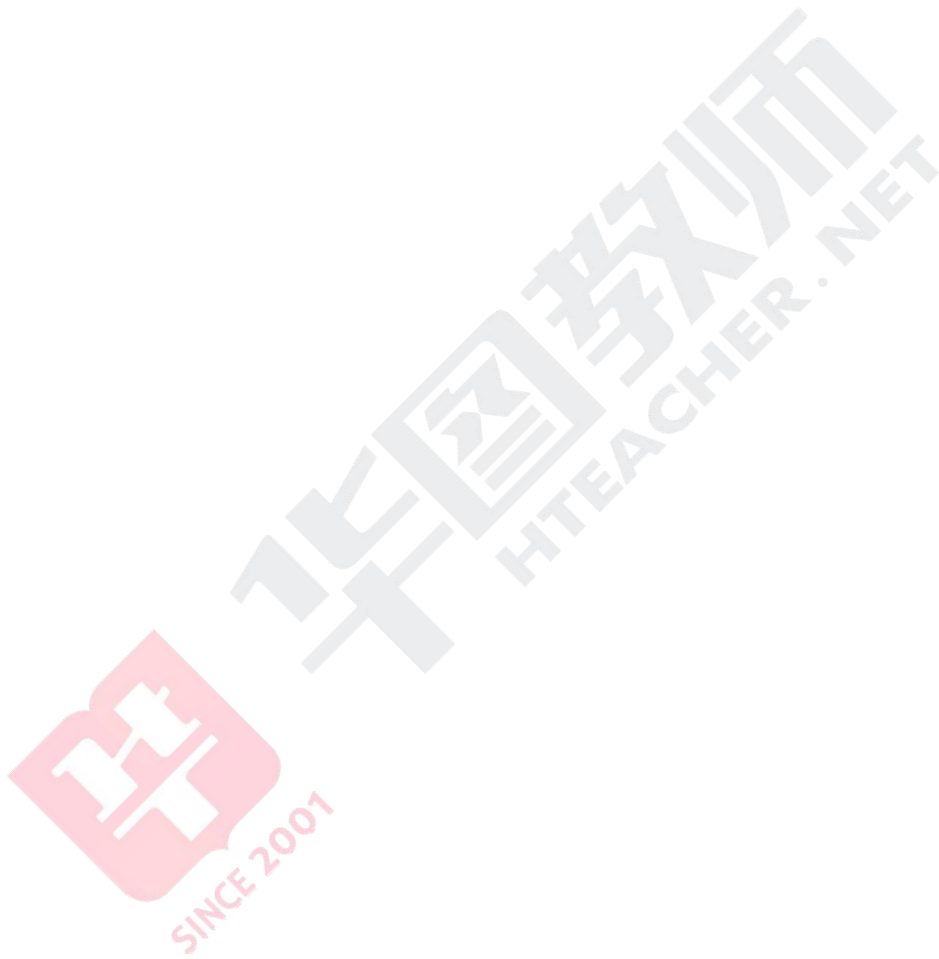
Have you ever heard of a Disney Cruise? These are huge boats that also have Disney theme, You can take a ride on the boat for several days, and you can sleep and eat on board. There are also many attractions on board just like any other Disneyland. You can shop, go to Disney parties, and eat with Mickey Mouse! The boats take different routes, but they all end up in the same place. That is Disney's own land.

It is just so much in Disneyland!

根据上面题为 Have you ever been to Disneyland?一文的内容，进行教材分析和处理，并回答下列问题。

1. 确定这节课的具体教学目标。（3分）
2. 确定这节课的教学重点和难点。（3分）

3. 设计这节课的教学过程，并写出各教学步骤的具体做法和主要内容。（7分）
4. 设计这节课对学生的评价方法。（3分）
5. 结合教材和学情，说明实施本节课所用的主要教学理论和教学方法。（4分）



教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题及解析 3

满分：100分 时限：120分钟

第一部分 客观题

I. Vocabulary and structure (questions 1 to 20)

1. 【解析】 B。new station 是第一次提到，故用不定冠词 a，而在地理名词前须用定冠词。故答案为 B。
2. 【解析】 C。本题考察代词在比较级中的用法，比较级中的相同部分往往须用代词来避免重复。因为 pollution 为不可数名词，故替代时需使用 that。
3. 【解析】 D。本题中 commit a crime 属于固定搭配，其他选项均不可以。
4. 【解析】 B。本题句意为“两个中的任意一个”，只能用 either。例如：There's tea or coffee, you can have either.
5. 【解析】 A。本题考察的是过去时态，故 C 错误；而且是特定的时间（when I called you in the street），故用过去进行时，答案为 A。
6. 【解析】 D。本题考察独立主格的用法。根据句意，考试与学生是被动关系，故用 taken。
7. 【解析】 B。本题考察形近字的区别。Make an effort 是固定搭配，表示努力干某事；A 选项 affect 表示“影响”；C 选项 afford 表示“买得起”；D 选项 Effect 表示“效果”，均不正确。
8. 【解析】 C。本题是强调句，句意“如何...”表示一种方式，故用 how。
9. 【解析】 C。本题考察情态动词用法。“should have done...”表示本应该（事实上没有），故答案为 C。
10. 【解析】 B。本题考察否定副词，故 A、C 错；前句动词为 can't，为了一致，后一句也应该用 can，故答案为 B。
11. 【解析】 B。本题考察交际英语。Forget it 表示“没关系、别介意”，最合句意。
12. 【解析】 B。本题考察“介词+关系代词”引导的定语从句，因为从句缺主语，故只能用 which。
13. 【解析】 B。本题句意“It is reported that...”表示“据报道”，属于习惯用法。
14. 【解析】 C。本题中否定副词 only 提前，引起倒装，故 A、B 均错；且句意为完成时态，故选 C。
15. 【解析】 A。从句意看，车旧了（quite old），但是任然可靠（reliable），故选 A。
16. 【解析】 B。本题考察不定式的习惯表达“only to”的用法，它表示出乎意料的结果，故选 B。
17. 【解析】 C。本题考察形近字的区别，broad 表示“宽的”；abroad 表示“在国外”；aboard “登船，登飞机”；Board 表示“布告牌”。故答案为 C。
18. 【解析】 A。形如 thirteen-year-old 表示年龄的结构中，year 须用单数。
19. 【解析】 D。本题考察谚语“Where there is a will, there is a way”，表示“有志者事竟成”。
20. 【解析】 A。本题考察动词短语的区别，turn down “调低、关小”；turn on “打开”；turn off “关闭”，turn up “向上跳”。故答案为 A。

II Cloze (Questions 21 to 40)

21. 【解析】 C。本题考察几个形近的表达，sometime 表示“(过去或将来)某个时候”；sometimes “有时候”；some time “一段时间”；some times “几次”。从文章意思来看，应该是走了一段时间，故选 C。
22. 【解析】 C。Settle down 固定表达，表示“定居”。
23. 【解析】 B。从文章意思来看，他们需要食物，然后开始寻找食物，故应选 food。
24. 【解析】 A。其实文章后文(The first group explored the north)已经给出答案，explore 意为“考察、探究”。
25. 【解析】 D。句意为“从不同的方向开始寻找”，表示具体方位，应该用 Direction。
26. 【解析】 D。句中说他们发现大片的(vast)田地，那么 crops, vegetables and fruits 肯定很多，故选 D 选项。
27. 【解析】 B。从文章意思看，应该是报告他们的“发现”。
28. 【解析】 A。前文说发现“lots of vegetation”，故可能成为 vegetarian。
29. 【解析】 C。其实后文“We saw hundreds of animals”已经给出答案。
30. 【解析】 B。既然是发现了 animals，那当然是去狩猎(hunt)。
31. 【解析】 A。从后文“Through the clear water ,they could see fish swimming”可知他们到达了大海边。
32. 【解析】 C。Go fishing 表示“钓鱼”，而且是在海边，故选 C。
33. 【解析】 B。第一队人发现的是“crops”。
34. 【解析】 D。文章意思表示相互争吵中质问对方是否开玩笑“kidding”。
35. 【解析】 A。第三队人表示没看到其他两队描述(describe)的东西。
36. 【解析】 B。大家争吵中都非常生气(angry)。
37. 【解析】 C。三队都非常相信(convinced)自己是对的。
38. 【解析】 C。很不幸(Unfortunately)，三队都只相信自己，不采纳别人的意见。
39. 【解析】 D。本句和后文“...stop us from cooperation and mutual learning”形成对照，故答案为 D。
40. 【解析】 B。从文章意思可见，是人的固执(stubbornness)阻碍了成长。

III. Reading comprehension (Questions 41 to 50)

A

41. 【解析】 D。文章第一段已经指出“They cannot be literally translated and understood”，因此“translating them word by word”是行不通的。
42. 【解析】 C。A、B、D 三个选项均是文章中习语的例子，C 选项不是。
43. 【解析】 B。此处意为“中国学生使用习语会使他们显得精通英语”，故“them”就是指中国学生。
44. 【解析】 A。从全文看，文章两处关键的文眼，分别是“What is an idiom?”和“Learning idioms”。故答案为 A。

B

45. 【解析】 B。作者引用云雀的故事，意图很明显，就是引出文章的主题，即自力更生。A 选项“告诉读者一个有教育意义的故事”、C 选项“暗示故事很重要”、D 选项“吸引读者对故事的注意”均不是作者的真实目的。
46. 【解析】 C。第二段的主要意思是说“人在一定程度上都是在相互依靠，这无可厚非”。A、D 都要求不依靠，完全自立，违背文章原意；B 选项总是依靠他人而不对社会做贡献，同样错误。
47. 【解析】 A。文章结尾处说这种自立精神“well expressed in Longfellow’s Village Blacksmith.”中，因此下文应该是谈论朗费罗的诗作。

C

3、【解析】A。本文主要谈及儿童肥胖问题，Breast-feeding、formula-fed 都只是应用的数据。

49.【解析】A。作者在文章中谈到了母乳喂养的好处在于“Breast-fed babies are less likely to be overweight”，因此作者是倡导母乳喂养的。

50.【解析】B。B选项偷换了概念。原文是“...carry a significant risk of developing heart disease and diabetes”，即有罹患心脏病和糖尿病的风险（risk），而不是 developing。

第二部分 主观题

I. Complete the sentences (5 points)

1. The capital of the USA is Washington D.C and D.C stand for District of Columbia

【解析】美国首都是华盛顿特区。

2. Great Britain is made up of three isles, England in the East, Scotland in the north, and Wales in the Southwest.

【解析】英国有英伦三岛之城，其中苏格兰在北部。

3. The Speech “I have a dream” made by Martin Luther King Jr. has been considered one of the masterpieces in the history of speech.

【解析】美国民权领袖马丁·路德·金的著名演讲——《我有一个梦想》(I have a dream)。

4. The weather in England is so changeable that the English often carry an umbrella or raincoat with them when they go out.

【解析】英国气候变化无常，故出门多带伞。

5. The present President of the United States is Barack Obama, who was a Senator, a college professor and a successful writer..

【解析】美国现任总统为巴拉克·奥巴马，他曾经是伊利诺伊州国会参议员，在芝加哥大学法学院任教并出版过多部畅销书。

II. Writing (15 points)

Dear Li Ming,

I'm very glad to receive your letter, and thank you for your trust.

First of all, I'd like to analyze why we cannot speak a good English. As we know, learning English is not easy. It is even more difficult to practice your oral English. Many Chinese students are too shy, and they are afraid of speaking English, especially with strangers around. Thus, they cannot practice often. However, it is quite hard to grasp a skill without adequate practice. So my advice to you first is to lay a solid foundation of English sounds. Correct pronunciation has a very important influence on your English learning. Then, I'd also like you to create a good atmosphere for listening and speaking, such as going to English Corner. Only by doing so, can you be able to practice your English more. Last but not the least is that you don't have to worry about making mistakes. In learning a foreign language, it's quite natural to speak or write wrong. So just enjoy your study.

Write me again if you have any problem. Best wishes!

Sincerely yours

Mr. Zhang

III Teaching analysis (20 points-)

1. 确定这节课的具体教学目标。(3分)

答：（1）知识目标：单词：character, amusement, attraction; 短语：hear of, around the world, end up; 句型：Have you ever done...

（2）能力目标：阅读能力（快速阅读、掌握大意）。

（3）德育目标：热爱英语学习、富于好奇心。

2. 确定这节课的教学重点和难点。（3分）

答：（1）教学重点：能够读写单词和短语；

（2）教学难点：可以使用句型“Have you ever done...”造句。

3. 设计这节课的教学过程，并写出各教学步骤的具体做法和主要内容。（7分）

答：教学过程：

（1）导入：展示迪斯尼乐园的影片，引起学生兴趣。

（2）新授：a.展示卡片（上有单词和短语），结合影片内容，带领学生指认。朗读；

b.带领学生快速阅读课文，训练 skim 的能力；假设学生浏览迪斯尼乐园，让其根据课文内容描述景点和活动；

c.造句训练：老师提问：Have you ever been to Beijing? 学生回答。采用类似的句子：Have you ever been to Beijing?/Have you ever seen the movie Superman? 学生合作，相互提问，并回答。

（3）练习：a.展示卡片，学生朗读、听写；

b.学生用“Have you ever done...”口头或书面（黑板上）造句。

（4）作业：用单词和短语造句。

4. 设计这节课对学生的评价方法。（3分）

答：采用形成性评价，能够使用句型“Have you ever done...”口头造句者为优；书面（黑板上）造句者为良；鼓励学生能够造句。

5. 结合教材和学情，说明实施本节课所用的主要教学理论和教学方法。（4分）

答：主要教学理论：任务型教学法（学生描述迪斯尼乐园的景点和活动）；合作探究法（相互问答，操练难点句型）。

教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题 4

第一部分 选择题

一、选择题（本大题分为两个部分：单项选择和阅读理解，满分 55 分）

（一）单项选择（共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 40 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.—How are you doing today? —_____.

A.You don't say B.Couldn't be better C.Don't mention it D.I can't help it

2.Tom shut everyone out of the lab_____out the physical experiment.

A.carry B.carried C.and carry D.carrying

3.Five pilots landed J-15 fighter jets on the Liaoning,China's first aircraft carrier,_____the critics who once described it as "a shark without teeth".

A.about B.above C.against D.across

4.You_____be too cautious when you're driving especially on the freeway.

A.can't B.needn't C.mustn't D.won't

5.—I can make it to your concert around 9 o'clock tomorrow night.

—Well, by the time you arrive, I_____my performance.

A.have finished B.had finished C.will be finishing D.will have finished

6.When the British singer Adele got a bleeding throat ,the rumor_____she would never sing again soon spread.

A.what B.which C.that D.as

7.In Canada citizens,_____their backgrounds,are free to keep and promote their cultural heritages.

B.regardless of B.instead of C.owing to D.according to

- 8.The author and photographer ____ coming to our university to give a lecture next Friday.
- A.was B.is C.were D.are
5. Only when the CIA Director David Petraeus was forced to resign ____ that it's hard to keep our e-mails secret.
- A.we realized B.realized we C.did we realized D.we did realized
- 10.It was March 5,2013 ____ Venezuelan President Hugo Chavez lost his last fight in life at the age of 58.
- A.that B.when C.since D.while
- 11.There's ____ thing as a free lunch in the world.
- 4、 no such B.no so C.not such D.not so
- 12.—I was disappointed that you didn't come to my party last night.
- I wish ____ occupied then.
- A.I'm not B.I wasn't C.I haven't been D.I hadn't been
- 13.Can you imagine the difficulty I had ____ language obstacles when I first studied abroad?
- A.to overcome B.overcoming C.overcome D.overcame
2. It shocks us that a large percentage of middle school students ____ skip breakfast ,the most important meal of the day.
- A.originally B.namely C.regularly D.obviously
- 15.When people talk about "the New World",the refer to ____.
- A.the UK B.the USA C.France D.Spain
- 16.To teach students writing effectively,teachers may guide students through the writing process as follows:
- ①mapping ②editing ③outlining ④brainstorming ⑤freewriting ⑥drafting

Which answer is in the correct order of writing process?

- A.①④③⑤⑥② B.④③⑤①⑥② C.④①⑤③⑥② D.③①④⑥⑤②

17.The teacher should tell the students to use the reading strategy of ____ to read to locate specific information in the text.

- A.predicting B.scanning C.skimming D.setting the scene

18. ____ is mainly based on formal testing, and the judgement about the learner's performance is used for administrative purpose,e.g. checking standards and targets.

- A.Formative assessment B.Summative assessment

- C.A portfolio D.A quiz

19.American mainstream culture has developed from what is known as ____ culture.

- A. "Indian" B. "Latin American"
C. "French colonist" D. "WASP(White Anglo-Saxon Protestant)"

20.Which writer's idea had a great influence on the two great leaders,Martin Luther King Jr. and Mohandas Gandhi?

- A.Hawthorne B.Whitman C.Thoreau D.Jack London

(二) 阅读理解 (共 5 小题, 每小题 3 分, 满分 15 分)

阅读下面的短文, 从每小题所给出的四个选项中, 选出一个最佳选项, 并在答题卡的相应位置上涂黑。

Jatenderpal Singh Bhullar , 25, is a guardsman in Britain.On Dec 11,2012,he became the first Indian soldier to parade outside Buckingham Palace.He said wearing a turban instead of the famous bearskin was the "best moment of his life".

The historical day came as the UK's 2011 Census was published.It shows that nearly one in seven of the population in 2011 were foreign born.

The increase in the number of immigrants in the country is especially obvious in London.For

the first time in history fewer than half the population of London described themselves as “white British”.

The top source of new immigrants to the country is India. Many other immigrants are from Poland, Pakistan, Ireland and Germany.

One major reason for the explosion in the foreign-born population is the accession of 12 countries in central and eastern Europe to the EU, giving them the right to live and work in the UK, said the office for National statistics, which was responsible for the census.

For many immigrants the UK tends to be a good place for life and work. Krissy Meyer, 25, moved to Nottingham from Germany in 2007.

The UK is a great place to live because everyone is so sociable. Apart from the heavy drinking, I love the outgoing lifestyle. She told The Sun.

The census results also suggested the English language could be a barrier for immigrants trying to integrate into British society. In 91 percent of households, English is the main language spoken. However, in four percent of British families, no one is brought up speaking English. Britain needs to do more to help integrate its immigrant population, the Labor leader Ed Miliband said in a speech in London on Dec 14.

The future Labor government would make proficiency in the English language a key priority, seeking to achieve what he calls a “connected nation” rather than a “segregated one”.

We can only converse if we can speak the same language. So if we are going to build one nation, we need to start with everyone in Britain knowing how to speaking English, he said.

21. It can be inferred that the guardsman who parade outside Biekingham palace _____.

- A. are mostly foreign born B. are all “white British”
C. should not wear turban D. usually should wear bearskins.

22. Which statement about Kissy Mayer is true?

- A. she loved the lifestyle in the UK. B. She was a journalist with the sun
C. She moved from Nottingham in 2007 D. She thought everyone in the UK is too

sociable.

23. The 2011 census results show that _____.

A. more than one in seven of the population in 2011 were foreign born.

B. half the population of London described those life as “white British”

C. English can be a barrier for immigrants trying to integrate into British society.

D. only in four percent of British families, children are brought up speaking English.

24. The writer’s attitude toward the help to make immigrants speak English is ____.

A. negative B. neutral C. positive D. biased

25. Which of the following is the best title for the passage ?

A . The Historical Day

B . Results of a census

C . Diversity in Britain

D . Immigrants problems

第二部分 非选择题

二、填空题（本大题分为两个部分：短文填空和课程与教学论知识填空，满分 30 分）

（一）短文填空（共 10 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 20 分）

阅读 下面短文，选用方框内所给词的适当形式填空，并将答案完整地写在答题卡上。

Novelist Mo Yan is the first Chinese to win the Nobel Prize for literature . When he was interviewed about the award, Mo said, I will continue the career I have taken , feet on the ground, 26) d _____ people ‘s lives and emotions , writing from the 27) s _____ (立场) of ordinary people . The swedish Academy praised Mo Yan for writing folk tales, history and the 28) _____ (当代的)with hallucinatory realism . M o ,whose real name is Guan M - ye was born in a farming family in estern Shangdong province in 1955 .Mo once said his pen name meaning don’t speak , was intended to 29) _____ (提醒) him to hold his tongue in case he got himself into trouble since he began writing 30)w _____ serving in the Army

Mo has published novels, short stories, and essays on various topics . His works have been translated into many languages . His writing is powerful , visual and broad, dipping into history to tell stories of China and its 31)_____ . All his novels create unique individual

realities, writers should express criticism and anger at the dark side of society and the ugliness of human nature, but we should tolerate 32) _____ who hide in _____ quite different from the political stories. He said, their rooms and use literature to 33) v _____ their opinion. His breakthrough came with the novel Red Sorghum published in 1987. 34) s _____ in a small village, Red Sorghum is a tale about love and peasant struggles. The novel was 35) a _____ into a film that won the top prize at the Berlin International Film Festival in 1988 and that made Mo popular.

(二)课程与教学论知识填空（共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，满分 10 分）

根据以下内容，在每个空格内填入所缺部分，并将答案完整地写在答题卡上。

36. “提供多种选择，_____”是《普通高中英语课程标准》所倡导的基本理念之一。
37. _____课程的目的是为了满足不同学生的就业选择，升学深造以及个人的兴趣和发展的需要。
- 38.教师必须具备_____的意识与能力，努力适应社会发展对教师专业化能力提出的新要求。
- 39.高中英语课程要特别着重培养学生用英语获取信息，处理信息和传达信息的能力、分析问题和解决问题的能力以及用英语进行_____的能力。
- 40.情感态度指兴趣、动机、自信、意志和合作精神等影响学习过程和学习效果的相关因素，以及在学习过程中逐渐形成的祖国意识和_____。

三、翻译题（共 1 题，满分 5 分）

把下面短文翻译成汉语，并将译文完整地写在答题卡上。

41.英语广播公司（BBC）公布了一项在全球 22 个国家进行的民意调查，结果显示：中国赢得了全世界的尊重。世界各国人民对中国经济的高速发展、在世界舞台上的和平崛起以及中国对世界的影响持正面评价。

四、书面表达（满分 20 分）

42. Some international students have few friends in their host countries when they study overseas. What 's your opinion on how to improve the relationship between home students and foreign students? You are required to write about 180 words.

五. 案例分析与教学设计 (43 题 15 分, 44 题 25 分, 满分 40 分)

阅读下面材料, 根据要求回答第 43, 44 题

(教学材料) Topic: Do You Like Bananas?

2b. Listen again. Fill in the blanks. 再听一遍录音并填空



Answers (1.hamburgers, 2. hamburgers 3.broccoli 4. broccoli 5. ice cream 6.ice cream)

<微型教学实录简况> T: teacher, Ss: students Bb: blackboard

Step 1 (The teacher had a volleyball in hand. T asked Ss questions quickly and wrote down the names of Ss and sports things on the Bb)(12min.)

T: I don't have a basketball. I have a volleyball. Tom, do you have a tennis racket?

Tom: Yes, I do.

T: Jim, what sports things do you have?

Jim: I have a Ping-pong ball.

T:Lilei, do you have a soccer ball?

Lilei: No, I don't.

T: I have a TV. What other things do you have? (T drew a picture of TV.)

Ss: Ping-pong bat, computer, chair, book, CD, alarm clock, key, pencil case...

T: Well done!

Sports things	Y or N	Making Sentences
T: basketball	N	→ I don't have a basketball. ⇒ Our teacher doesn't have a basketball.
T: volleyball	Y	→ I have a volleyball. ⇒ Our teacher has a volleyball.
Tom: tennis racket	Y	→ Tom <u>have</u> a tennis racket ⇒ ... has...
Jim: ping-pong ball	Y	→ Jim has a ping-pong ball.
Lilei: a soccer ball	N	→ Lilei <u>don't</u> have a soccer ball ⇒ ... doesn't...

(T asked Ss to make sentences according to the information on the Bb.)

T: Now, let's look at the Bb and make some sentences. I say "I don't have a basketball", and you say "Our teacher doesn't have a basketball". I say "I have a volleyball" and you say "our teacher has a volleyball. Lixing, make the third sentence...(T wrote sentences on the Bb)

Lixing: Tom have a tennis racket.

T: Is it correct? No, we should say it like this "Tom has a tennis racket". We don't put "have" after "He, she, Tom, Lucy". We should say "He has..., she has..., Tom has..., Lucy has ..."(T wrote the wrong sentences of Ss on the Bb and corrected it.)

T: Next one, Lilei, please.

Lilei: Jim has a Ping-pong ball.

T: Yes,(T wrote it on the Bb) Next one, Zhanghong, please.

Zhonghong: Leilei don't have a soccer ball.

T: No, no, no. Wrong again. What's correct answer? The whole class.

Ss: Lilei doesn't have a soccer ball.

T: Yes. (T wrote the correct answer on the Bb.)

Step 2: T began to teach the new section: Do you like bananas? 2b Listen again. Fill in the blanks.

Step 3:...

Step 4:...

43.案例分析

- (1) 请分析学生课堂回答错误的主要原因 (2分)
- (2) 针对学生在课堂中回答错误的情况, 教师应该如何进行课堂学习评价和引导? (7分)
- (3) 请依据新课程理念, 对该教师教学过程中的优缺点进行分析 (6分)

44.教学设计

完成 43 题中的 “2b Listen again, Fill in blanks” 环节的教学设计, 并说明设计意图, 请将答案写在答题卡上

- (1) 对 step 2: 2b Listen again, Fill in blanks” 这一环节至少设计一项活动。(9分)
- (2) 完成 Step 3, Step 4 教学设计, 活动设计要针对 “一般现在时态 “ 的正确使用和学生易错的语言点进行操练。(step 3: 8分, step 4: 8分)

要求:

- (1) 教学设计中应该包含活动的组织过程, 教师的指导语等, 注意体现各教学环节的衔接。
- (2) 每项活动的教学设计用英语作答, 设计意图用汉语作答。

教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题及解析 4

一. 单项选择

1. 选 B

【解析】这题考察口语交际，根据语境，应该表示非常好。此题考察否定词+比较级=最高级的用法。因此选 B

2. 选 D

【解析】此题考察非谓语动词，carry 与主语 Tom 之间是主动关系。因此选 D 项。

3. 选 C

【解析】此题考察介词的基本用法。根据句意，表示这个项目原来是批评家们所不赞成的。因此选 C

4. 选 A

【解析】此题考察固定句型 can't be too---，表示“再---也不为过”。因此选 A

5. 选 D

【解析】动词的时态。By the time 是时间状语，从句用一般现在时，主句用将来完成时态。因此选择 D

6. 选 C

【解析】本题考察从句的用法，that 是引导同位语从句，对 rumor 的具体内容进行解释说明。因此选 C

7. 选 A

【解析】考察介词短语。根据句意，加拿大的公民，无论其教育背景，都可以保护及促进他们的文化遗产，因此选 A

8. 选 B

【解析】主谓一致。由于主语 the author and photograph 只表示一个人，因此选 A。

9. 选 C

【解析】Only+状语在句首，用半倒装。因此选 C

10. 选 B

【解析】考察定语从句。前面的先行词在定语从句中充当状语，因此选 B

11. 选 A

【解析】There is no such thing as 可以当作一个固定句式。因此选 A

12. 选 D

【解析】考察虚拟语气。与过去事实相反，用过去完成时态，因此选 D。

13. 选 B

【解析】考察短语 have difficulty in doing sth. 因此选 B

14. 选 C

【解析】根据句意，令我们惊讶的是，很多中学生非常自然的跳过了一天中最重要的一餐早餐，所以选 C

15. 选 B

16. 选 C

17. 选 B

18. 选 B

19. 选 D

20. 选 C

(二) 阅读理解

21. 选 D

【解析】根据文章第一段可以推出来，因此选择 A

22. 选 A

【解析】根据 6, 7 两段可以推断出来。因此选 B

23. 选 C

【解析】根据文章第八段第一句话可以看出，因此选 B

24. 选 B

【解析】根据文章最后两段可以推断出来，因此 B 为正确选项。

25. 选 C

【解析】根据文章的总体意思，是描述英国的多样性问题，因此选 C。

二. 填空题

(一) 短文填空

26. describing

27. standpoint

28. contemporary

29. remind

30. while/when

31. people

32. those

33. voice

34. Set

35. adapted

评分说明：若出现参考答案以外可以接受的答案，由阅卷组集体讨论后裁定。

(二) 课程与教学论知识填空

36. 适应个性需求

37. 选修

- 38. 终身学习
- 39. 思维和表达
- 40. 国际视野

评分说明：若出现参考答案以外可以接受的答案，由阅卷组集体讨论后裁定。

三. 翻译题

41. A survey conducted by British Broadcast Corporation in 22 countries worldwide shows that China now is enjoying the respect and esteem of the world. And people across the world are holding a positive view on China's rapid economic development, peaceful emergence on the international stage as well as its influence on the world.

评分说明：41 题（4-5 分）内容表达到位，句式选择正确，词汇拼写和时态运用正确，有些许错误，但不影响意思表达。

（2-3 分）基本表达了主要内容，但句式简单，词汇拼写和时态都有错误。

（0-1 分）表达了个别信息，句式结构，词汇拼写和时态运用错误多。

四. 书面表达

42. 参考范文

With the development of culture and economy, more and more students study overseas. It is important for foreign students to make friends in their host countries. So universities should create more opportunities which can promote the contact between home students and foreign students.

First of all, they can do that by organizing activities at the beginning of the academic year. Activities such as taking walks, camping trips, and attending parties, sporting events or film festivals, etc. should be held repeatedly to bring students together throughout the school term. Next, foreign students sharing housing with home students is also a good way. And many students and community members are trained and prepared to help foreign students. The volunteers assist new students as they complete the government requirement

and find their academic advisors. Lastly, the volunteers should also help the foreign students adapt to the local environment and make friends.

If the new students could make friends as they first set foot in the universities, they would come to feel the life and study in the universities more easy..

评分说明：主要从内容要点、语言使用效果、结构和连贯性、格式和语域以及与目标读者的交流五个方面进行评价，提供四个分类标准，每个都有对应分值参考。

档次	分值	评价内容与标准
第四档	16-20 分	很好的完成了试题规定的任务 内容充实，逻辑严密，过渡自然 语言结构和词汇选用恰当、丰富，语言错误极少 有效采用不同连接手段，层次清楚 格式和语域恰当 完成达到与目标读者交流的目的
第三档	11-15 分	基本完成了试题规定的任务 内容不够充实，逻辑不够严谨，过渡不够自然 应用的语法及词汇能基本满足任务需求 有一些语法及词汇错误，但不影响理解 采用了简单的衔接手段，内容较连贯，层次较清晰 格式与语域基本合理 基本达到与目标读者交流的目的
第二档	6-10 分	未能按要求完成试题规定的任务

		<p>文章空洞，逻辑不清，过度不自然</p> <p>语法结构单调、词汇未能满足表达需求</p> <p>有较多语法结构及词汇错误，影响了对内容的表达</p> <p>未采用合适的衔接手段，内容缺少连贯，层次不清晰</p> <p>格式和语域不恰当</p> <p>未能清楚与目标读者交流</p>
第一档	1-5 分	<p>未能按要求完成试题规定的任务</p> <p>未写出主要内容，只有一些不相关的信息</p> <p>语法结构与词汇使用单调、重复</p> <p>语法错误很多，运用能力差，妨碍了对内容的表达</p> <p>未使用衔接手段，内容不连贯，缺少组织，层次不清晰，</p> <p>基本无格式与语域概念</p> <p>未能向目标读者传达有效信息</p>
0 分		<p>所传达的信息或所用语言太少，无法评价，内容与写作任务无关或无法辨认。</p>

五. 案例分析与教学设计

43.案例分析（15分）

评分要点说明：

第（1）小题：（2分）

- （1） 回答错误的主要原因是英语在学习过程中缺少语言环境，受母语表达习惯的影响。（1分）
- （2） 与汉语不同，英语的谓语动词需要随着时态，人称和数的变化而变化。（1分）

第（2）小题：（7分）

（1） 教师要在课堂中积极创设英语学习的环境，解决课堂生成性的问题，适时纠错。

（3分）

（2） 指导学生进行有效的学习策略：归纳学习，演绎学习，情境学习，认知强化练习等。（4分）

第（3）小题：（6分）

优点：能准确把握教材，教学步骤环环相扣，以旧引新。

教学过程围绕话题体现交际，注重从知识学习到知识运用。

答对一点得 1.5 分。

缺点：学生参与面不广，活动形式单一

没有讲究纠错策略

教师缺乏课堂学习形成性评价

复习时间过长

答对 2 点可以得到 3 分，答对一点得 1.5 分。

44.教学活动设计

评分说明：1.step 2（共 9 分）

环节合理，衔接自然 4 分；设计意图 2 分；

活动设计具有创新性 1 分；语言表达准确 2 分

2. Step 3（共 8 分）和 step 4（共 8 分）

环节合理，衔接自然 3 分；设计意图 2 分；

活动设计具有创新性 1 分；语言表达准确 2 分

注：所有活动设计可以有：pairwork, A survey, presentation, report, guessing game 等。

参考答案：

1. Step 2 Listen to the tape again, then fill in the blanks. Then check the Ss answers.

Review the words: hamburgers, broccoli, and ice cream. Practise the words three times.

Students read the words group by group and correct their wrong pronunciation. Then ask the students to do role-play according to the pictures.

Then the teacher gives Ss some tips on the screen and ask them to make a conversation according to the tips with the new patterns “ Do you like---? ; I like ----; I don’t like.

设计意图：通过听力填写单词，提高学生的听力能力，同时让学生复习所学习过的单词。同时让学生进行单词的训练，纠正学生的发音。然后通过学生的角色扮演以及提示性编写新对话，让学生能够巩固本节课的重点句型，并且在英语的具体语境中应用语言。

2. Step 3 Practise

- 1) TPR guessing game

T divide the whole class into 3 groups and have a competition. Every group choose one to do some actions that they like. And other group should ask them “do you like---?” Then the students who do the actions should answer “ yes, I like ---, or No, I don’t like ---.

- 2) Then the teacher guide and ask “ Does he/she like---? The students answer “ yes, he/she likes--- or No, he/ she doesn’t like --- “ T should correct their answer immediately if they have some mistakes.

设计意图：通过游戏形式，可以提高学生学习的积极性，让学生在玩中学习一般现在时态。同时在教师的引导下用第三人称的形式进行问答，巩固一般现在时态的基本用法。

3. Step 4 consolidation

- 1) make a survey

Our class will make a survey in order to understand the Ss daily life. The whole class will be divided into 4 groups and every group choose a leader to make a survey and fill in the blanks. During the survey, the leader should use the pattern” do you ----“ and the other Ss should answer I -----.

Name	When do you get up?	What do you have for breakfast?	How do you get to school?

2) make a report

Then ask the leader to make a report and tell us his survey. During the report, the leader should use the pattern “ he/she gets -----, he/she doesn’t have ----- and so on. Then T will ask the other Ss some questions according to their report.

设计意图：让学生在真实语境下进行学习，能够提高学生应用英语知识和句型的能力。同时提高学生的合作交流能力。教师在引导学生进行第三人称的问答，进一步在语境中巩固复习一般现在时态的用法。



教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题 5

满分 100 分

时限 120 分钟

第一部分 客观题

I. Vocabulary and structure (Questions 1 to 20)

Directions: *In this section, there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each sentence, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

2. —Can the project stop the wastes flowing into the river?
— _____ Otherwise, it will be a disaster sooner or later.
A.It depends. B.Why not? C.I hope so. D. I'm afraid not.
3. The soldiers _____ to rescue those still alive the moment they got to the flooded village.
A.set about B.set out C.got down D.got on
4. By the end of the next year she _____ here for eight years.
A.is to work B.will work C.will have been working D.is working
5. —Julia was angry with me.
—I am afraid so, but you _____ have talked with her in a different Way.
A.could B.will C.must D.may
6. Jack contributed fifty dollars, but he wished he could contribute _____.
A.one other fifty dollars
B.the same amount also
C.another fifty
D.more fifty dollars
7. Professor Li helped a lot of graduates, many of _____ later were successful in their fields.

- A.who B.which C.whose D.whom
8. You said the books were on the desk, but _____ there.
- A.there was no one
B.there were none
C.there were no ones
D.was none
9. Are you going to leave _____?
- A.the open window
B.the windows opened
C.open the windows
D.the windows open
10. —All the people in this village have black hair.
—Yes, they all _____ each other.
- A.resemble as B.resemble with C.resemble D.resemble from
11. We watched carefully _____ the house.
- A.during she walked against
B.during she walked towards
C.while she walked against
D.while she walked towards
- 11.For thirteen years after his return from Europe,_____.
- A.the Chicago Daily News was worked for by Carl Sandburg
B.Carl Sandburg's work for the Chicago Daily News
C.when Carl Sandburg worked in Chicago for the Daily News
D.Carl Sandburg worked for the Chicago Daily News
- B.—Was that the dean who walked by?
— _____.
- A.It must be that
B.It must have been
C.He must be it

- D. That must have been it
- C. _____ thought this was a good thing.
A. Not everybody B. Not anybody C. Only somebody D. Just somebody
- D.—Will you be able to finish the job this week?
— _____.
A. I can't say so
B. I'm not sure so
C. I don't know so
D. I don't expect so
- E. Take this bag and _____ you can find enough space.
A. hang it which
B. hang it in which
C. hang it wherever
D. hang it where
- F.—Have you found your pen yet?
—No, I am not sure _____ I could have done with it.
A. whether B. where C. when D. what
- G. There was nothing that they could do _____.
A. but wait B. expect waiting C. only to wait D. unless they wait
- H. Weather _____, the picnic will be held as scheduled.
A. permits B. should permits C. will permits D. permitting
- I. The subject of these lectures _____ by the lecture committee.
A. announces
B. have been announced
C. announced
D. has been announced
- J. Tina always looks her best in _____ of that color.
A. dress B. a dress C. that dress D. the dress

II. Cloze (Questions 21 to 40)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. The mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

The story goes that some time ago, a man punished his 3-year-old daughter for wasting a roll of gold wrapping paper. Money was 21 and he became upset when the child tried to 22 a box to put under the Christmas tree. 23, the little girl brought the 24 to her father the next morning and said, "This is the gift for you, Daddy."

The man was 25 by his earlier overreaction, but he 26 angry when he found out the box was 27. He yelled at her, adding, "Don't you know, when you give someone a present, there is supposed to be 28 inside?" The little girl 29 at him with tears in 30 eyes and cried, "Oh, Daddy, it's not empty at all. I blew 31 into the box. They're all for you, Daddy."

The father was 32. He put his arms around his little girl, and he 33 for her forgiveness.

Only a short time 34, an accident took the life of the child. It is also told that ever since then her father kept that 35 box by his bed for many years and, 36 he was discouraged, he would take out a(n) 37 kiss and remember the 38 of the child who had put it there.

In a very real sense, each one of us, as human beings, has been given a gold 39 filled with unconditional love and kissed from our children, family members, friends, and God. There is 40 no possession, anyone could hold, more precious than this.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|------------|--------------|
| K.A.poor | B.rich | C.tight | D.loose |
| L.A.decorate | B.furnish | C.finish | D.complete |
| M.A.Otherwise | B.Nevertheless | C.Finally | D.Truthfully |
| N.A.tree | B.notebook | C.book | D.box |
| O.A.delighted | B.angry | C.ashamed | D.happy |
| P.A.began | B.got | C.appeared | D.found |

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Q.A.full | B.heavy | C.empty | D.dull |
| R.A.anything | B.something | C.everything | D.nothing |
| S.A.looked down | B.looked into | C.looked out | D.looked up |
| T.A.its | B.his | C.her | D.their |
| U.A.kisses | B.luck | C.joy | D.delight |
| V.A.embarrassed | B.shocked | C.interested | D.disappointed |
| W.A.wanted | B.moved | C.excused | D.begged |
| X.A.before | B.after | C.later | D.ago |
| Y.A.iron | B.sliver | C.copper | D.gold |
| Z.A.wherever | B.whenever | C.whichever | D.however |
| AA.A.imaginary | B.wonderful | C.actual | D.movable |
| AB.A.honor | B.likeness | C.memory | D.love |
| AC.A.cup | B.container | C.case | D.room |
| AD.A.simply | B.normally | C.mostly | D.hardly |

III. Reading comprehension (Questions 41 to 50)

Directions: In this section, there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

A

Wishing to encourage her young son's progress on the piano, a mother took the boy to a Paderewski concert. After they were seated, the mother potted a friend in the audience and walked down the aisle to greet her. Seizing the opportunity to explore the wonders of the concert hall, the litter boy rose and eventually explore his way through a door marked "NO ADMITTANCE." When the house lights dimmed and the concert was about to begin, the mother returned to her seat and discovered that the child was missing.

Suddenly, the curtains parted and spotlights focused on the impressive Steinway on stage. In horror, the mother saw her little boy sitting at the keyboard, innocently

picking out *Twinkle, Twinkle Litter Star*.

At that moment, the great piano master made his entrance, quickly moved to the piano, and whispered in the boy's ear, "Don't quit. Keep playing." Then leaning over, Paderewski reached down with his left hand and began filling in a bass part. Soon his right arm reached around to the other side of the child and he added a running obbligato. Together, the old master and the young beginner transformed a frightening situation into a wonderfully creative experience. The audience was amazed and cheered up.

That's the way it is in life. What we can accomplish on our own is hardly noteworthy. We try our best, but the results aren't exactly graceful flowing music. But when we trust in the hands of a Greater Power, our life's work truly can be beautiful. Next time you set out to accomplish great feats, listen carefully. You can hear the voice of the Master, whispering in your ear, "Don't quit, keep playing."

AE.Mother took her son to the concert so that the boy could _____.

- A.be encouraged to be a brave man
- B.become a piano master
- C.be inspired for what he'd achieved
- D.be a great pianist

AF.The reason why the boy went to the piano was that _____.

- A.he was encouraged to explore
- B.his mother forced his to have a look
- C.he was incited to by the master
- D.he was curious about the surroundings

AG.What the famous pianist did at the beginning of the concert showed _____.

- A.what a real master was
- B.what a pianist was
- C.what a upright man was
- D.what a merciful man was

AH.What did the author really want to tell us in the last paragraph?

- A. Not being interrupted by others is important.
- B. Life needs one's effort with guidance and cooperation.
- C. It is necessary for us to keep doing everything.
- D. It is important for us to get help from a famous person.

B

I'm really nervous opening Chatroulette (a website). I don't know if I'm more scared of the possibility of coming face-to-face with a naked guy doing improper things, or the possibility of having to speak to someone normal. But it's that uncertainty that's caused the "game" to explode into an Internet phenomenon.

So, I hesitantly click "paly". My face appears in a small box to the left to the screen. I'm a 22-year-old guy, wearing jeans and T-shirt, and sitting in my warmly lit bedroom-not too threatening, I think. Believing I look welcoming and friendly, I open all features: visual, audio and text. The user can disable these at any time if they feel uncomfortable.

Quickly I find myself face-to-face with my first "partner". A guy with glasses is staring back at me. He looks like he spends too much time in front of the computer. "Hey", I say, "how are you doing?" "Good," says the guy. Sensing that he was not going to be very talkative, I hit the "next" button.

Just like that, I'm thrown across the world into someone else's bedroom. This time it looks like a middle-aged woman. I must have hit gold because 85 percent of Chatroulette users are male, according to the Wall Street Journal. She's wearing sunglasses and smiles back. Before I can even say a word, she "nexts" me. "WAHT?!" Then, I fly through the Internet and arrive at my next partner. My nightmare, a man is sitting in his computer chair half-naked taking off his pants. Argghh! "Next, next, next!" For the next 30 minutes I keep my cursor (光标) over the "next" button. My experiences continue to be short, shocking, and largely uninteresting. I discouragingly hit "next" after seeing another naked man, and decide to end my session and close the window. This wasn't "the new social media experience" I was hoping for. Maybe it was just a little bit too random.

AI.It is the author's _____ that leads him into Chatroulette.

- A.curiosity B.unwillingness C.enthusiasm D.ignorance

AJ.The underlined word "disable" in Paragraph 2 means _____.

- A.store B.close C.misuse D.copy

AK.Among all the parents, _____ seemed to be the least interested in talking with the

author.

- A.the guy with glasses
B.the middle-aged woman
C.the man in his computer chair
D.the last man mentioned

C

Human demands on natural resources have doubled in less than 50 years and are now outstripping what the Earth can provide by more than half, a new report has warned. If this situation continues, globally it will need the capacity of two Earths by 2030, the Living Planet Report said. And the report, from the World Wide Fund For Nature, the Zoological Society of London and the Global Footprint Network, said British people are still consuming far more that the Earth can offer.

Wildlife in tropical countries is also under huge pressure, with populations of species falling by 60 percent in three decades. The study, which looked at 8,000 populations of 2,500 species and studied the change in land use and water consumption across the globe, warned that if everyone lived such a lifestyle as they like, humans would need 2.75 planets to survive. The world's people are now living lifestyle which would require one and a half planets to support their lives, though there are significant differences between rich and poor nations.

The UK comes 31st in a list of countries based on their "ecological footprint"—the amount of land and sea each person needs to provide the food, clothed and other products they consume and to absorb the carbon dioxide they give off. The country has fallen down the league table from having the 15th biggest footprint in the last

report two years ago, but the World Wide Fund For Nature points out this is due to an increase in other countries' influence not a reduction in the UK's use of resources. Ireland has the 10th highest ecological footprint in the world, while the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Denmark, Belgium and the USA are the five worst countries for over-consumption fo resources.

It also carried a warning about the loos of wildlife and ecosystems which people depend on for food, fuel, clean water and other resources — with populations of species declining by 30 percent worldwide between 1970 and 2007.

六、 In this text the author want to tell us _____。

- A.humans are overusing the planet
- B.we need two earths to live on by 2030
- C.differences between rich and poor nations
- D.wildlife on earth is under huge pressure

七、 According to the text, what has happened worldwide in the last three decades and seven years?

- A.Populations of species have fallen by 60 percent.
- B.Human demands on natural resources have doubled.
- C.Populations of species have declined by 30 percent.
- D.Our lifestyles have used up 1.5 planets by 30 percent.

八、 From the third paragraph we know _____.

- A.the UK's situation is no better than that of Ireland
- B.the UK is now in its 15th position in the league table
- C.the UK has reduced its consumption of natural resources
- D.other countries are increasing their consumption of natural resources

IV.Best choice for teaching theory and syllabus (Questions 51 to 60)

Directions: *In this section,there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence, there are 4 choices marked A,B,C and D. Choose ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

51. 教材编写原则包括趣味性原则、灵活性原则和开放性原则、发展性和拓展性原则、科学原则以及 _____。
- A. 实际性原则 B. 能效性原则 C. 有效性原则 D. 思想性原则
52. 下列选项中不属于教学活动类型的是 _____。
- A. 调查和采访活动
B. 规划文章结构
C. 即兴发言与讨论
D. 合作学习活动
53. 高中英语课程按水平分 _____。
- A. 六、七、八、九四个等级
B. 五、六、七、八四个等级
C. 七、八、九三个等级
D. 六、七、八三个等级
54. 高中英语课程的总目标：综合语言运用能力的形成建立在语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、_____ 等素养整合发展的基础上。
- A. 学习策略和文化意识
B. 价值观和文化意识
C. 学习策略和学习方法
D. 学习能力和文化意识
55. 全身反应法属于理解型教学法，它特别强调_____方面的理解。教师用外语下达指令，学生只需用肢体动作来回应教师的指令即可。
- A. 听力 B. 说 C. 读 D. 写
56. _____ 区分了认知领域的三类知识，即陈述性知识、程序性知识和策略性知识。
- A. 儿童心理学 B. 行为心理学 C. 教育心理学 D. 认知心理学
57. 远离于目的语的语言环境，且所教学的目的语的语言系统与己有别，这种语言教学通常被认为是_____。
- A. 二语教学 B. 外语教学 C. 通用语教学 D. 本族语教学
58. Hymes (1971) 认为：英语的交际能力包括语法能力、_____、语篇能力

和策略能力。

- A. 社会文化意识 B. 社会行为 C. 社会意识 D. 社会经验

59. 语言输入理论对外语教学的启示是：语言教学应首先重视 _____。

- A. 一定量的语音输入 B. 语言符号 C. 语言意义 D. 语言运用

60. 国内外多数学者认为，儿童学习语言的关键期介于 _____。

- A. 两岁前 B. 两岁至青春期 C. 青春期前后 D. 青春期后

第二部分 主观题

I. Fill in the blanks (5 points)

1. 在外语教育测试中，以评分方式标准的分类有_____测试和_____测试。
2. 高中英语课程的评价应根据课程标准的目的是要求，实施_____评价和_____评价相结合。
3. 在高中英语课程标准中，学习策略指的是_____、_____、交际策略和资源策略。
4. 造成外语学习个体差异的各类因素有_____、_____、语言天赋、情感因素、动机、态度、性别因素及性格因素。
5. 行为主义对待学生学习中的错误态度是_____，而心智主义的态度是_____。

II. Writing (15 points)

假如学校安排你担任高三毕业班学年的教学工作，你准备从哪些方面去提高复习质量。

注意：

1. 用英语写作；
2. 内容要点至少四点；
3. 文章字数 150 字左右。

III. Teaching plan (20 points)

请根据以下教学内容设计一个课时的教案。

要求：设计要体现《英语课程标准》的基本理念；遵循语言教学的规律，符合教学对象的认知特点和心理特征；结构完整，条理清晰。（中英文均可）

Students: Grade 2, senior high school

Material: 人教版高中英语必修一 unit 3 Reading.

A Master of Nonverbal Humor

As Victor Hugo once said, "Laughter is the sun that drives winter from the human

fave", and up to now nobody has been able to do this better than Charlie Chaplin. He brightened the lives of Americans and British through two world wars and the hard years in between. He made people laugh at a time when they felt depressed, so they could feel more content with their lives.

Not that Charlie's own life was easy! He was born in a poor family in 1889. His parents were both poor music hall performers. You may find it astonishing that Charlie was taught to sing as soon as he could speak and dance as soon as he could walk. Such training was common in acting families at this time, especially when the family income was often uncertain. Unfortunately his father died, leaving the family even worse off, so Charlie had, through his humour, become one of the most popular child actors in England. He could mime and act the fool doing ordinary everyday tasks. No one was ever bored watching him — his subtle acting made everything entertaining.

As time went by, he began making films. He grew more and more popular as his charming character, the little tramp, became known throughout the world. The tramp, a poor, homeless man with a moustache, wore large trousers, worn-out shoes and a small round black hat. He walked around stiffly carrying a walking stick. This character was a social failure but was loved for his optimism and determination to overcome all difficulties. He was the underdog who was kind even when others were unkind to him.

How did the little tramp make a sad situation entertaining? Here is an example from one of his most famous films, *the Golf Rush*. Like so many others, the little tramp has rushed there in search of gold, but without success. Instead he and another man are hiding in a small hut during a snowstorm with nothing to eat. They are so hungry that the little tries boiling one of his leather shoes for dinner. Charlie cuts off the leather top of the shoe and shares the shoe with the other fellow. He tries cutting and chewing the Bottom of the shoe as if it were the finest steak. Then he picks out the lace of the shoe and eats it as if it were spaghetti. He eats each mouthful with great enjoyment. The acting is so convincing that it makes you believe that it is one of the

best meals he has ever tasted.

Charlie Chaplin wrote, directed and produced the films he starred in. In 1972 he was given a special Oscar for his outstanding work in films. He lived in England and the USA but spent his last year in Switzerland, where he was buried in 1977. He is loved and remembered as a great actor who could inspire people with great confidence.

1. 确定这节课的具体教学目标。(3分)
2. 确定这节课的教学重点和难点。(3分)
3. 设计这节课的教学过程，并写出各教学步骤的具体做法和主要内容。(9分)
4. 设计这节课对学生的评价方法。(2分)
5. 结合教材和学情，说明实施本节课所学的主要教学理念和教学方法。(3分)

教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题及解析 5

满分 100 分

时限 120 分钟

第一部分 客观题

I. Vocabulary and structure (Questions 1 to 20)

Directions: *In this section, there are 20 incomplete sentences. For each sentence, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

1. 选 C。

【解析】根据句意选择 C。其余各项均不符合句意。

B. 选 B

【解析】set about doing sth. 形式与题意不符，set out 意思是开始，got down 意思是下来，不符合题意，got on 意思是进步，也不符合题意，故选 B。

C. 选 C。

【解析】根据句意：截止到明年年底，她就在这里工作 8 年了。时态应为将来完成时。

D. 选 A。

【解析】根据句意应选 A，could 表示可以，will 表示将会，must 表示必须，may 表示可能。

E. 选 C。

【解析】another + 数词 = 数词 + more，都是另外...的意思。这是固定搭配，不能换成 other，而且用 other 的话这有两者，放到这句话中就是他只有一百美元，捐了五十，再捐另外五十，但是句子中并没有说明只有一百，所以不能用 other。只能说 another fifty 或 fifty more。

F. 选 D。

【解析】直接跟在介词后面作宾语时，只能用 whom，而且不能省略。Which 与 whose 不符合题意。

G. 选 B。

【解析】根据句意：你说参考书在书桌上，但那儿没有。

H. 选 D。

【解析】这个句子中的 leave 是“让某人或某物处于某种状态”的意思，其后面应接形容词作宾补。 open adj.开着的，开放的，强调“状态”。

I. 选 C。

【解析】根据句意：—这个村子里的人都是黑头发。—是的，他们看起来很像。resemble 是 vt. 后面不加介词。

J. 选 D。

【解析】during 加时间段，不加时间点，根据句意：当她走向房屋 while she walked towards the houses。

11. 选 D。

【解析】根据句意选择 D。

12. 选 B。

【解析】A、B 都是情态动词 must 的推测性意义的用法，表示“一定是，肯定是”，只不过 must be 是对现在的事情或状态的推测，而 must have been 是对过去的事情或状态的推测。

13. 选 A。

【解析】此题考查部分否定形式。

5. 选 D。

【解析】I don't expect so. 意思是我预计（或认为）不能。expect 是预计，预料，认为（口语）的意思 I can't say so 只译为“我不能这么说”，不合题意，为不太肯定的意思。

6. 选 C。

【解析】根据句意：把这个包拿起来，随便挂在什么地方，你就能有足够的空间了。

7. 选 D。

【解析】what 是个连接代词“所...的事物”，它在从句中作了 could have done 的宾语。

8. 选 D。

【解析】A 选项的结构应为 but to wait, B 选项的结构应为 except for waiting, C 选择不符合题意。

9. 选 A。

【解析】本题中没有连词，它不是复合句，也不是并列句。句中使用了逗号，且 we 小写，可知其不是两个简单句。能够这样使用的只有独立主格或 with 的复合结构。据此判断，本句中使用的是独立结构，其结构为：名词+分词。由于 permit 在这里翻译为“天气允许”，

表主动，应用现在分词，所以选 B。

10、选 D。

【解析】此题考查被动语态，根据句意演讲委员会已宣布了这些讲演的题目，故选择 D。

11、选 B。

【解析】短语 in a dress 意思是穿着...的衣服。

II.Cloze (Questions 21 to 40)

Directions: *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are 4 choices marked A,B,C and D.Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage.The mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

21. 选 C。

【解析】根据句意应为钱紧张，poor 不能形容 money，rich 和 loose 的意思不符合题意，故选 C。

5、选 A。

【解析】furnish 意思是提供，供应，finish 和 complete 意思是完成，都不符合句意。

23. 选 B。

【解析】Otherwise 意思是否则，finally 意思是最终，最后，truthfully 意思是诚实的，深信不疑的，根据句意应选 B。

24. 选 D。

【解析】根据上下文，应选 D。

25. 选 C。

【解析】delighted 和 happy 都是高兴的意思，angry 意思是生气，根据上下文，应选择 C。

26. 选 B。

【解析】began 的搭配应为 began doing sth/began to do sth., appear 的搭配应为 appear to be, found 不符合意义。

27. 选 C。

【解析】根据上下文应选 C。

28. 选 B。

【解析】根据上下文应选 B。

29. 选 D。

【解析】look down 意思是向下看，look into 意思是观察，浏览，look out 意思是小心，look up 意思是向上看。根据句意应选 D。

30. 选 C。

【解析】根据上下文选 C。

31. 选 A。

【解析】根据上下文选 A。

32. 选 B。

【解析】embarrassed 意思是尴尬，interested 意思是有兴趣的，disappointed 意思是失望的，都不符合题意。

33. 选 D。

【解析】wanted 是 vt，搭配是 want sth，moved 不符合意思，excused for 的意思是因...被原谅。

34. 选 C。

【解析】before 与 ago 不符合题意，after 不能放在句尾。

35. 选 D。

【解析】根据上下文选 D。

36. 选 B。

【解析】根据句意，应选 B。

37. 选 A。

【解析】根据上下文，应选 A，想象的。Wonderful 意思是奇妙的，美好的；actual 意思是真实的；movable 意思是动产的可移动的。

38. 选 D。

【解析】根据上下文，选 D。

39. 选 B。

【解析】根据上下文，A, C, D 都不符合题意。

40. 选 A。

【解析】根据上下文，normally 意思是正常的，mostly 意思是主要的，hardly 意思是几乎不，都不符合题意。

III. Reading comprehension (Questions 41 to 50)

Directions: *In this section, there are 3 passages. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

A

41. 选 C。

【解析】根据 Wishing to encourage her young son's progress on the piano, a mother took the boy to a Paderewski concert. 此句看出选 C。

42. 选 D。

【解析】根据 Seizing the opportunity to explore the wonders of the concert hall, the litter boy rose and eventually explore his way through a door marked "NO ADMITTANCE." 此句可选 D。

43. 选 A。

【解析】根据 You can hear the voice of the Master, whispering in your ear, "Don't quit, keep playing." 可选 A。

44. 选 B。

【解析】选项 A, C, D 都不够全面，B 概括的较为全面。

B

45. 选 A。

【解析】根据第一段可得知选 A。

46. 选 B。

【解析】根据 My face appears in a small box to the left to the screen. I'm a 22-year-old guy, wearing jeans and T-shirt, and sitting in my warmly lit bedroom-not too threatening, I think. Believing I look welcoming and friendly, I open all features: visual, audio and text. 可选 B。

47. 选 B。

【解析】根据 This time it looks like a middle-aged woman. I must have hit gold because 85 percent of Chatroulette users are male, according to the Wall Street

Journal. She's wearing sunglasses and smiles back. Before I can even say a word, she "nexts" me. 可选 B。

C

48. 选 A。

【解析】根据 Human demands on natural resources have doubled in less than 50 years and are now outstripping what the Earth can provide by more than half, a new report has warned. 可选 A。

49. 选 C。

【解析】根据 Wildlife in tropical countries is also under huge pressure, with populations of species falling by 60 percent in three decades. 可选 C。

50. 选 D。

【解析】根据 but the World Wide Fund For Nature points out this is due to an increase in other countries' influence not a reduction in the UK's use of resources. Ireland has the 10th highest ecological footprint in the world, while the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Denmark, Belgium and the USA are the five worst countries for over-consumption of resources. 可选 D。

IV. Best choice for teaching theory and syllabus (Questions 51 to 60)

Directions: *In this section, there are 10 incomplete sentences. For each sentence, there are 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose ONE that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

51. 选 D。

52. 选 B。

53. 选 A。

54. 选 A。

55. 选 A。

56. 选 D。

57. 选 B。

58. 选 A。

59. 选 A。

60. 选 B。

第二部分 主观题

I. Fill in the blanks (5 points)

1. 常模参照测试；标准参照测试
2. 形成性；终结性
3. 认知策略；调控策略
4. 智力 年龄
5. 错误是刺激反映时导致的， 应通过新的刺激对正确的形式加以强化， 否则后果不堪设；
错误是学习者在积极的学习过程中出现的， 它是学习者为了习得而在检测、推理、演绎中出现的偏差， 学生在习得过程中出现错误是必然的。

II. Writing (15 points)

Students in third grade of senior high school mainly face review lessons; they have stronger awareness of exams and higher sense of self-study; so I will try to enhance teaching quality of this year from the following 4 aspects:

Firstly, I will lead students to clarify their reviewing direction in this stage; grasping knowledge systematically and breaking through difficult points;

Secondly, I will share ideas and materials with other teachers so as to get a better understanding on teaching materials and syllabus as well as do a deeper research on past exams, therefore arriving at a proper review plan;

Thirdly, students will be supposed to cooperate with each other more actively; they will get help from their team members timely in the absence of teachers;

Lastly, I will teach students solving methods rather than concrete solving steps, besides, a lot of extension practice will also be needed.

Therefore, enhancement of teaching quality needs endeavors from both teachers and students.

III. Teaching plan (20 points)

【解析】本题的考点在于考生明确教案写作的基本模式，考题已经分为5问，因此更利于考

生得分。答案基本要点如下：

6.确定这节课的具体教学目标。(3分)

B.知识与技能：

(1)掌握本课的重点词汇：其中8个名词，1个形容词，2个副词，3个词组。

(2)能够运用所学词汇谈论卓别林，表达自己对待生活的观点。

C.过程与方法：学生能够通过自主探究和合作学习感悟作者的写作意图，理解文章背后的深层含义。

D.情感态度和价值观：通过分析卓别林的性格特征以及他成功的决定因素，形成正确的、积极向上的人生观。

2. 确定这节课的教学重点和难点。(3分)

1)培养学生的阅读策略和技巧(比如略读、寻读、细读等阅读微技能)；

2)引导学生运用所学知识谈论卓别林和表达自己对待生活的观点。

3. 设计这节课的教学过程，并写出各教学步骤的具体做法和主要内容。(7分)

Step1: Pre-reading

首先播放一段卓别林主演的电影《流浪汉》的片段激发学生的学习兴趣进而导入本课主题——卓别林。然后再让学生讨论 **What do you know about Charlie Chaplin?** (关于卓别林你了解什么呢)激发学生相关的背景知识。由于课前已经布置学生通过上网或者查资料搜集一些有关卓别林的知识，学生通过自主学习了解到的信息应该还是比较多的。所以采用小组竞赛的形式让学生站起来讲有关卓别林的知识，讲对的同学给自己所在的组赢得5分。

【设计意图】这一步骤通过看电影视频和小组竞赛，既活跃了课堂气氛，又激发了学生用英语表达的欲望，达到寓教于乐的目的，同时也为下一步阅读课文做好铺垫。

Step2: while-reading

读中阶段，既是阅读课文教学的主要环节，又是学生阅读实践的重点内容，这部分教学中将着重训练学生的阅读技巧和策略。这一阶段包含四个环节：略读、寻读、细读和巩固。

第一环节：skimming

让学生快速阅读课文，并找出每一段的段落大意。

【设计意图】这一环节着重指导学生略读的策略，培养学生掌握主旨大意的能力：告诉学生略读时要一目十行的读，抓关键词，通常要读文章的标题及每一段的首句和尾句。

第二环节：scanning

接下来让学生从文章中找出有关卓别林的信息并填空。

【设计意图】这一过程是对学生进行寻读的训练，培养学生获取特定信息的能力，使学生构建起文章的整体框架并初步了解人物传记的写作手法。

第三环节：careful-reading

由于本文层次分明、结构清晰，所以采用分段阅读的方式进行细读。

第 1、2 段通过师生问答，使学生从文章中寻找相关信息的方法锻炼学生细读的能力。

第 3 段让学生结合书本知识描述卓别林的典型着装，进一步了解卓别林。

第 4 段讲述了卓别林在电影《淘金记》中的精湛表演，让学生通过观看视频对故事的展情节进行排序。这个活动既激发学生的学习兴趣，又使文章中枯燥的文字变成立体的画面，降低了阅读的难度。

第 5 段采取填空的形式，让学生总结文中关于卓别林的成就的介绍。

【设计意图】这一环节每一段不同的活动方式可以激发学生参与的热情，并使学生在完成任务的过程中真切体验“做中学、用中学”的乐趣。

在这一部分结束之后，还要对知识点进行精讲精练，但不宜过多，需要精讲的有：

1. feel content with, badly off, pick out, not that 的含义及用法
2. 对于课文中出现的 V-ing 作表语和定语的形式，只作简单的解释，要求学生理解其含义，讲练留到下节语法课进行。

在进行完以上阅读训练之后，需要对文章结构加以总结。让学生熟悉这种文体的构思和写作过程，因为这种体裁的文章非常实用，对学生自身的写作能力也有很大的帮助。

第四环节：consolidation

巩固阶段的任务就是复述课文。

复述课文是对所学知识积累和巩固的过程。基础较好的学生可以根据段落大意用自己的话复述，基础较差的学生可以用老师课前印发的课文缩写采取填空的形式，目的是让更多的学生参与到活动中来，从而达到人人有所得。

Step3. Post- reading activity (读后)

1、通过讨论的形式引导学生分析卓别林的性格特征以及他成功的决定因素，从而在学生头脑中塑造出一个勤奋、乐观、坚忍不拔的形象。

2、通过讨论第二个问题引导学生形成正确、积极向上的人生观，并运用所学知识表达对生活的态度，实现本课的重难点。

3、最后和学生们分享一首诗。(life)

Step4: Evaluation (评价)

1、首先对小组进行评价，根据黑板上记录的分数评出最优秀小组，计入学生成长档案。

2、填写学习效果自评表，对这节课的得失进行反思，在哪里还需要更加努力等等。这可以使学生在及时而有效地调整自己的学习策略，为今后的学习以及终身学习提供了一定的帮助。

Step5: Homework (作业)

1、Do exercise 1 and 2 on page20 of the book.

2、Write a composition about a famous person according to the structure of the passage.