

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题（一）

总分：100分

### 一、单项选择（本题共15小题，每题1分，共15分）

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

1. Four and \_\_\_\_\_ half hours of discussion took us up to midnight, and \_\_\_\_\_ break for cheese, chocolate and tea with sugar.

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

2. I did not choose any of the three offerings, because I found \_\_\_\_\_ satisfactory.

- A. neither of them                        B. none of it  
C. either of them                         D. none of them

3. It's said that the power plant is now \_\_\_\_\_ large as what it was.

- A. twice as                                    B. as twice  
C. twice much                               D. much twice

4. I was sent to the village last month to see how the development plan \_\_\_\_\_ in the past two years.

- A. had been carried out                  B. would be carried out  
C. is being carried out                  D. has been carried out

5. —You know what? I've got a New Year concert ticket.

—Oh, \_\_\_\_\_ You're kidding.

- A. so what?                                 B. go ahead  
C. come on                                 D. what for?

6. At times he has to stay up late for the homework, \_\_\_\_\_ he doesn't like.

- A. and which                                B. as  
C. this                                         D. which

7. \_\_\_\_\_ a strange plant! I've never seen it before.

- A. Which                      B. What  
C. How                         D. Whether
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ that there is life on other planets in the universe has always inspired scientists to explore the outer space.  
A. advice                      B. order  
C. possibility                  D. invitation
9. I had a strong desire to reach in and play with the toy, but \_\_\_\_\_ thankfully by the shop window.  
A. am held back              B. held back  
C. hold back                  D. was held back
10. A panda's primary activity is sleep, \_\_\_\_\_ its waking hours looking for food.  
A. that it spends              B. for spending  
C. and it spends               D. will spend
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ very early so we packed the night before.  
A. leave                        B. had left  
C. were leaving               D. have left
12. \_\_\_\_\_ students are required to take part in the boat race.  
A. Ten strong young Chinese                      B. Ten Chinese strong young  
C. Chinese ten young strong                      D. Young strong ten Chinese
13. I need a new passport so I will have to have my photograph \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. taking                        B. taken  
C. being taken                 D. take
14. Variables such as individual and corporate behaviour \_\_\_\_\_ nearly impossible for economists to forecast economic trend with precision.  
A. make                         B. make it  
C. making                       D. makes it
15. There is a good social life in the village, and I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ a second chance to become more involved.  
A. had                            B. will have  
C. would have had            D. have had

## 二、完形填空（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

Some classes may also have a wide range of ages, so all classes are mixed ability, \_\_\_1\_\_\_ the challenges are bigger in a larger class. For example, \_\_\_2\_\_\_ students may stop learning because they do not understand. The strong students sometimes dominate by gaining most of the teacher's attention and by giving all the answers. Sometimes the stronger ones stop learning because they find the work too \_\_\_3\_\_\_ and get bored. It is a big \_\_\_4\_\_\_ to the teacher of a large class to help the weaker students and to keep the stronger students motivated so that all students succeed.

One way is to \_\_\_5\_\_\_ move students around. You can do this by asking students to move around, \_\_\_6\_\_\_, to move forward one row each month. This means that they all get a regular chance of sitting in the front row, which gives students the best \_\_\_7\_\_\_ of feeling involved and of receiving maximum attention and help from the teacher.

If you have a wide range of ages in your class, this may be less \_\_\_8\_\_\_ because the older students may be taller than the younger students, and so the shorter students will need to be \_\_\_9\_\_\_ the taller students. But whatever your classroom situation is, you can \_\_\_10\_\_\_ a way of moving students so that different students have the chance of working with each other during the term.

Moving students around has other \_\_\_11\_\_\_ too: it helps classroom discipline by preventing small groups, which may become disruptive, from forming. It also means that students of different abilities work together, \_\_\_12\_\_\_ always having the stronger students in one row or group, and the weak ones in another.

The teacher's attitude towards a large class of \_\_\_13\_\_\_ ability, students can also have a good or bad effect on their attitudes to and success in learning. If you use \_\_\_14\_\_\_ words like "lazy" or "stupid" to students who may not \_\_\_15\_\_\_ to be the fastest or best students in your class, you may have the long-term problems with motivation and discipline.

- |                        |                |                    |                 |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. but              | B. and         | C. or              | D. otherwise    |
| 2. A. stronger         | B. wise        | C. weaker          | D. prettier     |
| 3. A. instructive      | B. easy        | C. enjoyable       | D. impressive   |
| 4. A. comfort          | B. benefit     | C. reaction        | D. challenge    |
| 5. A. calmly           | B. politely    | C. wildly          | D. regularly    |
| 6. A. therefore        | B. in addition | C. for example     | D. nevertheless |
| 7. A. evolution        | B. chance      | C. secret          | D. level        |
| 8. A. suitable         | B. outstanding | C. straightforward | D. convincing   |
| 9. A. in the middle of | B. in front of | C. at the back of  | D. next to      |
| 10. A. save up         | B. give up     | C. clear out       | D. work out     |
| 11. A. shortcomings    | B. features    | C. advantages      | D. courses      |
| 12. A. apart from      | B. in spite of | C. regardless of   | D. rather than  |
| 13. A. similar         | B. specialized | C. extraordinary   | D. mixed        |

14. A. negative      B. positive      C. subjective      D. objective  
15. A. pretend      B. promise      C. appear      D. fail

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Surveys of American teenagers find that about half of them do not get enough sleep on school nights. They get an average of sixty to ninety minutes less than experts say they need.

Experts say teens are biologically programmed to go to sleep later and wake up later than other age groups. Yet many schools start classes as early as seven in the morning.

As a result, many students go to class feeling like sixteen-year-old Danny. He is an active teen except in the morning.

Danny says, “Getting up in the morning is pretty terrible. I’m just very out of it and tired. And through first period I can barely stay awake.”

Michael Breus is a clinical psychologist with a specialty in sleep disorders. Teens, he says, need to sleep eight to nine hours or even nine to ten hours a night. He says sleepy teens can experience a form of depression that could have big effects on their general well-being. It can affect not just their ability in the classroom but also on the sports field and on the road.

So what can schools do about sleepy students? The psychologist says one thing they can do is start classes later in the morning.

Eric Peterson is the head of St. George’s School in the northeastern state of Rhode Island. He wanted to see if a thirty-minute delay would make a difference. It did. He says visits to the health center by tired students decreased by half. Late arrivals to first period fell by a third. And students reported that they were less sleepy during the day.

Eric Peterson knows that changing start times is easier at a small private boarding school like his. But he is hopeful that other schools will find a way.

Patricia Moss, an assistant dean at St. George’s School, says students were not the only ones reporting better results.

Patricia Moss says, “I can say that, almost all the teachers immediately noticed much more alertness in class and definitely more positive mood. Kids were happier to be there at eight-thirty than they were at eight.”

1. Danny is mentioned in the passage to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. describe teenagers' hard time in school
- B. tell us about teenagers' heavy schoolwork
- C. show us teenagers' life in school
- D. prove that teenagers are sleepy in class because of lack of sleep
2. According to the passage, St. George's School may be a \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. small-sized public school                      B. large-sized public school
- C. small-sized private school                      D. mid-sized private school
3. Which of the following may be the most suitable time for schools to start classes in the morning?
- A.7:00    B.7:30
- C.8:00    D.8:30
4. Which of the following words is a synonym for "alertness"?
- A. loneliness                                      B. agility
- C. sadness                                         D. unrest
5. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. Many teenagers lack sleep because of the early classes.
- B. Many teenagers are active except in the morning.
- C. Nowadays teenagers are lazy and hate going to school early.
- D. Measures must be taken to stop students from sleeping in class.

B

Mr. Peter Johnson, aged twenty-three, battled for half an hour to escape from his trapped car yesterday when it landed upside down in three feet of water. Mr. Johnson took the only escape route—through the boot (行李箱).

Mr. Johnson's car had finished up in a ditch (沟渠) at Romney Marsin, Kent after skidding on ice and hitting a bank. "Fortunately, the water began to come in only slowly," Mr. Johnson said. "I couldn't force the doors because they were jammed against the walls of the ditch and dared not open the windows because I knew water would come flooding in."

Mr. Johnson, a sweet salesman of Sitting Home, Kent, first tried to attract the attention of other motorists by sounding the horn and hammering on the roof and boot. Then he began his struggle to escape.

Later he said, "It was really a half penny that saved my life. It was the only coin I had in my pocket and I used it to unscrew the back seat to get into the boot. I hammered desperately with a hammer trying to make someone hear, but no help came."

It took ten minutes to unscrew the seat, and a further five minutes to clear the sweet samples from the boot. Then Mr. Johnson found a wrench and began to work on the boot lock. Fifteen minutes passed by. "It was the only chance I had. Finally it gave, but as soon as I moved the boot lid, the water and mud poured in. I forced the lid down into the mud and scrambled clear as the car filled up."

His hands and arms cut and bruised, Mr. Johnson got to Beckett Farm nearby, where he was looked after by the farmer's wife, Mrs. Lucy Bates. Huddled in a blanket, he said, "That thirty minutes seemed like hours." Only the tips of the car wheels were visible, police said last night. The vehicle had sunk into two feet of mud at the bottom of the ditch.

1. What is the best title for this newspaper article?
  - A. The Story of Mr. Johnson, A Sweet Salesman
  - B. Car Boot Can Serve As the Best Escape Route
  - C. Driver Escapes Through Car Boot
  - D. The Driver Survived A Terrible Car Accident
2. Which of the following objects is the most important to Mr. Johnson?
  - A. The hammer.
  - B. The coin.
  - C. The screw.
  - D. The horn.
3. Which statement is true according to the passage?
  - A. Mr. Johnson's car stood on its boot as it fell down.
  - B. Mr. Johnson could not escape from the door because it was full of sweet jam.
  - C. Mr. Johnson's car accident was partly due to the slippery road.
  - D. Mr. Johnson struggled in the pouring mud as he unscrewed the back seat.
4. "Finally it gave" (Paragraph 5) means that \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Luckily the door was torn away in the end

- B. At last the wrench went broken
- C. The lock came open after all his efforts
- D. The chance was lost at the last minute
5. It may be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the ditch was along a quiet country road
- B. the accident happened on a clear warm day
- C. the police helped Mr. Johnson get out of the ditch
- D. Mr. Johnson had a tender wife and was well attended

#### 四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. Don't undermine your worth by comparing yourself with others. It is because we are different that each of us is special. Don't set your goals by what other people deem important. Only you know what is best. Don't take for granted the things closest to your heart. Cling to them as they would be your life, for without them, life is meaningless. Don't let your life slip through your fingers by living in the past or for the future. By living your life one day at a time, you live all the days of your life.

2. Don't be afraid to learn. Knowledge is weightless, a treasure you can always carry easily. Don't use time or words carelessly. Neither can be retrieved. Life is not a race, but a journey to be savored each step of the way. Yesterday is history, tomorrow is a mystery, and today is a gift. That's why we call it the present.

#### 五、书面表达（共 15 分）

For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of "Due Attention Should be Given to the Study of Chinese". You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

- ①近年来学生中出现了忽视中文学习的现象；
- ②出现这种现象的原因和后果；
- ③针对这种现象，我认为……

#### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据以下教学材料的内容，完成以下教学设计：

教学材料：

Maybe You Should Learn to Relax!

These days, Chinese children are sometimes busier on weekends than weekdays because they have to take so many after-school classes. Many of them are learning exam skills so that they can get into a good high school and later a good university. Others are practicing sports so that they can compete and win. However, this doesn't only happen in China.

The Taylors are a typical American family. Life for Cathy Taylor's three children is very busy. "On most days after school," Cathy says, "I take one of my two boys to basketball practice and my daughter to football training. Then I have to take my other son to piano lessons. Maybe I could cut out a few of their activities, but I believe these activities are important for my children's future. I really want them to be successful." However, the tired children don't get home until after 7:00 p.m. They have a quick dinner, and then it's time for homework.

Linda Miller, a mother of three, knows all about such stress. "In some families, competition starts very young and continues until the kids get older," she says. "Mothers send their small kids to all kinds of classes. And they are always comparing them with other children. It's crazy. I don't think that's fair. Why don't they just let their kids be kids? People shouldn't push their kids so hard."

Doctors say too much pressure is not good for a child's development. Dr. Alice Green says all these activities can cause a lot of stress for children. "Kids should have time to relax and think for themselves, too. Although it's normal to want successful children, it's even more important to have happy children."

问题：

1. 从 what, why, how 三方面进行文本分析，可用中文；
2. 确定本节课思维品质目标；
3. 请设计两个文本表层信息提取和两个深层含义理解的问题。
4. 请设计一个读后活动，写出活动的主要内容及设计意图，设计意图可用中文。

### 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

下面是一篇阅读材料 The loss of Titanic 及其读前、读中、读后的教学设计，请从教师角色、教材处理进行简要评述（可用英语或汉语作答）。

教学内容：The loss of Titanic

What would have happened if only two of the sixteen water-tight compartments had been flooded?

The great ship, Titanic, sailed for New York from Southampton on April 10th, 1912. She was carrying 1,316 passengers and crew of 891. Even by modern standards, the 46,000 ton Titanic was a colossal ship. At the time, however, she was not only the largest ship that had ever been built, but was regarded as unsinkable, for she had sixteen watertight compartments. Even if two of these



were flooded, she would still be able to float. The tragic sinking of this great liner will always be remembered, for she went down on her first voyage with heavy loss of life.

Four days after setting out, while the Titanic was sailing across the icy water of the North Atlantic, huge iceberg was suddenly spotted by a lookout. After the alarm had been given, the great ship turned sharply to avoid a direct collision. The Titanic turned just in time, narrowly missing the immense wall of ice which rose over 100 feet out of the water beside her. Suddenly, there was a slight trembling sound from below, and the captain went down to see what had happened. The noise had been so faint that no one thought that the ship had been damaged. Below, the captain realized to his horror that the Titanic was sinking rapidly, for five of her sixteen watertight compartments had already been flooded! The order to abandon ship was given and hundreds of people plunged into the icy water. As there were not enough lifeboats for everybody, 1,500 lives were lost.

#### 一、读前活动：

由电影 Titanic 导入； 探讨 Titanic 含义； 展示讨论船身设计图，构建背景图示，带出相关生词如 water-tight compartment, colossal 等； 提出相关问题，听课文录音，回答问题；

#### 二、读中活动：

分段细读，细节问题，听音乐完成理解题；

What happened to Titanic? When? How? What was the weight of Titanic? Was it a cargo ship or liner? What was the sailing route of Titanic? How many lives were lost on Titanic?

#### 三、读后活动：

主题讨论 1: Why did the Titanic suffer such heavy loss?

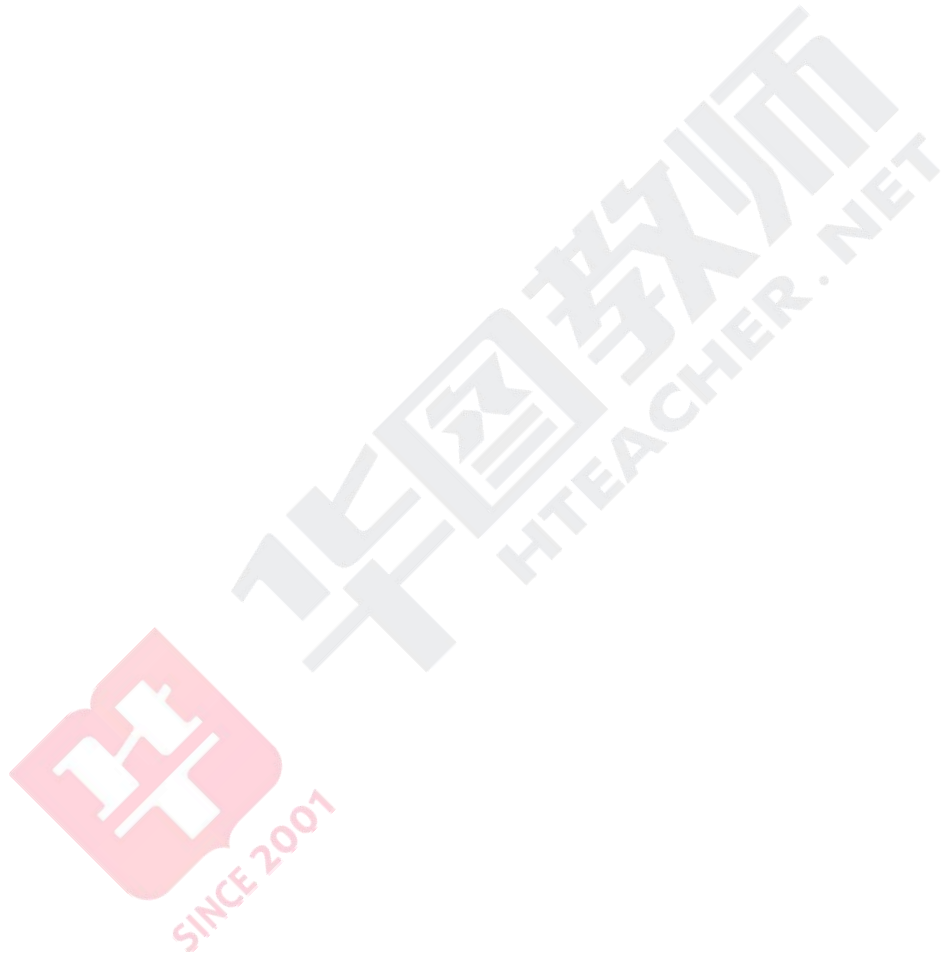
(教师展示当年的新闻报纸； 学生讨论； 学生代表回答； 教师展示参考回答，原因较学生的更全面，用词也更准确)。

主题讨论 2: Could anything be done to avoid such a tragedy?

(教师指出事故重在防范； 教师联系生活中的常见灾难以及美国的 911 事件，对比不同的事后态度与防范意识。学生讨论如何防止 Titanic 悲剧发生的可能措施，教师总结)。

角色扮演： News report for CCTV/CNN/BBC about the Loss of Titanic between Newscaster and journalist.

(教师明确活动； 同桌之间相互模拟练习； 选择三组上台表演； 师生对表演的评价包括内容、语言、形态等)。



## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（一）

### 一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

#### 1. 【答案】A

【解析】考查冠词。句意：四个半小时的讨论一直持续到半夜，我们休息了一下，吃了点奶酪、巧克力和含糖的茶。four and a half hours 表示“四个半小时”；后面 a break 表示“休息一下”。故选 A。

#### 2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查代词。句意：这三样东西我都没有选，因为我发现没有一个令人满意。相对于两件事物来说，用 either 或 neither。none 是用在有三件或以上事物的情况中的。主句中出现 three offerings，故选 D。

#### 3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查数词。句意：据说这个电厂是以前的两倍大。一般表达倍数有以下几种：（1）“A+倍数+形容词或副词的比较级+than+B”，表示“A比B大（长、高、宽等）多少倍”。（2）“A+倍数+as+形容词或副词的原级+as+B”，表示“A正好是B的多少倍”。（3）“A+倍数+the size/height/length/width,+of+B”，表示“A正好是B的多少倍”。故选 A。

#### 4. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我被派往那里去看看这个发展计划在过去的两年里实施的怎么样。根据前面的句子 I was sent to the village last month 可知，这是说明是过去的事实，而计划的事实是在派送我之前的两年里的事实，所以用过去完成时，而 the development plan 和动词 carry out 之间为逻辑上的动宾关系，所以用被动语态。故选 A。

#### 5. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情景交际。句意：“你知道吗？我有一张新年音乐会票。”“哦，得了吧，你在开玩笑吧。”so what 意为“那又怎么样”，表达的是对之前的话语的不以为然，感觉那并不重要的一种态度；go ahead 意为“说吧，做吧，开始吧，进行吧”，表示同意或允许，表示同意对方的请求；come on 意为“得了吧，算了吧，（表示鼓励）来吧”，要视不同语言环境来理解它的具体意思；what for 意为“为何”。根据横线后面的 You're kidding 可知说话人不大相信另外一个人所说的话。故选 C。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：有时他不得不熬夜做作业，他不喜欢这样。从句为非限制性定语从句，修饰整个主句的事件，且从句是否定句或表示否定，只能用 which，不可用 as。故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查感叹句。句意：多么奇怪的植物啊！我以前从没见过。此处为 What + a/an + adj. + n. + it is/was 的省略结构，省略了 it is。故选 B。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：宇宙中其他行星上存在生命的可能性一直激励科学家去探索外层空间。分析可知 that there is life on other planets in the universe 是同位语从句，其先行词就是横线处所填的名词。Advice 意为“建议，劝告，忠告”；order 意为“指示，命令”；possibility 意为“可能，可能性”；invitation 意为“招待，邀请；请柬，请帖”。根据句意，故选 C。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。句意：我极其渴望进到商店去玩那个玩具，但是幸亏被橱窗挡住了。根据主句中的 had 可知时态是一般过去时；hold 与主语构成逻辑上的被动关系，因此用一般过去时的被动语态。故选 D。

10. 【答案】C

【解析】考查连词。句意：熊猫的基本活动是睡眠，睡醒的时候寻找食物。and 连接两个并列分句。故选 C。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我们将很早就动身，所以我们前一天晚上就收拾好了行李。根据后面句子的时间状语 the night before 可知是前一天晚上，准备第二天的事情，属于过去将来时，这里使用过去进行时表示过去将来时。故选 C。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词。多个形容词作定语修饰名词的顺序为：序数词+基数词+描述性形容词+大小+形状+新旧+颜色+国家+材质+用途。所以本题应为：ten(基数词)，strong(描绘性形容词)，young(年龄)，Chinese(国籍)。故选 A。

13. 【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：我需要一张新护照，所以我得照张相。have + sth (宾

语)+过去分词(宾语补足语)意为“让/叫/使/请别人做某事”, 宾语sth后面用过去分词作宾语补足语, 说明sth与过去分词表示的动作之间是被动关系 photograph与动词take之间是被动关系。故选B。

14.【答案】B

【解析】考查主谓一致。句意:个人和集体行为的变化使得经济学家几乎不可能精确地预测经济发展趋势。with, together with, along with, as well as, like, such as后的谓语动词,应与该连词前的主语保持一致,故本题谓语动词与复数名词variables保持一致,同时加上it作其形式宾语。故选B。

15.【答案】A

【解析】考查虚拟语气。句意:村里有一个很好的社交生活,我希望我有第二次机会更多地参与其中。虚拟语气通常用于wish后的宾语从句中,表示与事实相反或不大可能实现的愿望 通常有三种形式:①对将来发生的事情表示祝愿或愿望:主语+wish+从句主语+would(could, might)+动词原形 ②表示与现在事实相反的愿望:主语+wish(that)+从句主语+动词一般过去式 ③对过去发生的事情表示遗憾或后悔时:主语+wish(that)+从句主语+had+过去分词,前一句中使用了一般现在时,可知wish从句中表示与现在事实相反的愿望,故从句应该使用一般过去时。故选A。

二、完形填空(本题共15小题,每题1分,共15分)

【试题分析】本文为议论文。主要探讨的是课堂中学生年龄相差较大的问题。这种现象可能会引起一些问题,同时也给老师提了一条关于如何调动学生的建议,即让学生们每个月向前移动一行。

1.【答案】B

【解析】考查连词和上下文情境。前半句说某些班里的年龄跨度比较大,因此在一个班级里挑战就更大。这里是一种顺承关系。故选B。

2.【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词和上下文情境。根据后面“because they don't understand”可判断是成绩差些的。Wise意为“明智的”; prettier意为“可爱的”,均不符合。故选C。

3.【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及词义辨析。根据后文“get bored”可知成绩好的学生偶尔会因老师讲的内容简单,而感到无聊。用easy. instructive意为“增长知识的”; enjoyable意为“有趣的”; impressive意为“令人印象深刻的”,均不符合句意。故选B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词和上下文情境。根据上文所述，可知大班老师既要照顾到成绩好的也要照顾成绩差的，面对的是一个挑战。首句提到了“challenge”，comfort 意为“安慰”；benefit 意为“益处”；reaction 意为“反应”；均不符合句意。故选 D。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词。根据本段后面的“a regular chance”可知本处应填入 regularly，意为“定期地给学生调整座位”。calmly 意为“平静地”；politely 意为“彬彬有礼地”；wildly 意为“疯狂地”；故选 D。

6. 【答案】C

【解析】考查副词辨析。上文提到“move around”，后文又提到“to move forward one row each month”，可知此处为举例，for example 意为“例如”，符合句意。therefore 意为“因此”；in addition 意为“此外”；nevertheless 意为“然而”；均不符合。故选 C。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词和上下文语境。根据前面的 a regular chance 可知该处也是 chance。evolution 意为“演变”；chance 意为“机会”；secret 意为“秘密”；level 意为“水平”；故选 B。

8. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词和上下文语境。根据本句的描述“因为年龄较大的孩子个子比年龄小的高……”，所以上文描述的办法可能不是太适合。suitable 意为“合适的”；outstanding 意为“杰出的”；straightforward 意为“坦率的”；convincing 意为“令人信服的”。故选 A。

9. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。根据常理，矮个子的学生需要坐到高个子的学生之前。in the middle of 意为“在……中间”；in front of 意为“在……前面”；at the back of 意为“在……后面”；next to 意为“在……近旁”。故选 B。

10. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。根据句意“不管你的班级情况是什么样子的，你都能制定出一个方案，通过调整学生的座位，让他们获得和他人合作的机会”。save up 意为“节省”；give up 意为“放弃”；clear out 意为“清空”；work out 意为“算出，解决”。故选 D。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词和上下文语境。shortcomings 意为“缺点”；features 意为“特点”；

advantages 意为“优点”；courses 意为“过程”；后文提到的是不断调整座位的好处，用 advantages。本段描述的都是不断调整座位的好处。故选 C。

12. 【答案】D

【解析】考查介词和上下文语境。apart from 意为“除……之外”；in spite of 意为“尽管”；regardless of 意为“无论”；rather than 意为“而不是”。根据句意“这使得具有不同能力的学生能够相互学习，而并不总是让成绩差的或者成绩好的分在一组”，可知否定后面。故选 D。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词和词汇复现。similar 意为“相似的”；specialized 意为“专用的，专业的”；extraordinary 意为“非凡的，奇怪的”；mixed 意为“混合的”。上文提到了“mixed ability”，综合全文此处仍旧表示学生能力不一的大班级，用 mixed。故选 D。

14. 【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词和上下文语境。negative 意为“消极的”；positive 意为“积极地”；subjective 意为“主观的”；objective 意为“客观的；通过”。“lazy or stupid”可知是消极负面语言，用 negative。故选 A。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析和上下文语境。pretend 意为“假装”；promise 意为“承诺”；appear 意为“出现”；fail 意为“失败”。句意：如果你对那些看上去不是学的最快或者最聪明的学生使用“懒惰”或者“愚蠢”词汇的话，你将很难调动他们的积极性和自制力。appear to be 表示“看上去像，貌似”，符合句意。故选 C。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文分析了青少年缺少睡眠的原因，并指出学校应该早上晚一点开始上课，以缓解学生的睡眠状态，保证学生的课堂学习效率。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第二句“He is an active teen except in the morning.”和第四段第三句“And through first period I can barely stay awake.”可看出，学生早起上学不好，会在课堂上睡着。故选 D。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第七段第一句“Eric Peterson is the head of St. George’s School”和第八段第一句“Eric Peterson knows that changing start times is easier at a small private boarding school like his.”；可知，圣乔治学校的校长认为，修改上课时间对他们这种规模不大的私立寄宿学校来说比较容易。所以可以知道圣乔治学校属于小规模私立学校。故选 C。

### 3. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章最后一句“Kids were happier to be there at eight-thirty than they were at eight.”可知，最佳时间为 8 点半。该题混淆项为 B 项，第二段中说很多学校早上 7 点开始上课，第 6 段说延迟半小时上课的确有不一样的改变，但这并不能说明 7 点半是最佳时间，最后一段说 8 点半上课学生和老师的感受和感受都不一样了。故选 D。

### 4. 【答案】B

【解析】词义猜测题。alertness 后的 and 表示并列，后面的 positive mood 和 happier 都说明所猜测词汇应为积极一面的词汇。再结合选项，loneliness 意为“孤单”，agility 意为“灵活，活泼”，sadness 意为“难过”，unrest 意为“不安”，可知 B 项符合题意。故选 B。

### 5. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。A 项说很多青少年因为早上上课太早而缺觉，该项正确，B 项在原文中可找到原句，但不是文章的主旨。C 项说现在的青少年懒，不喜欢起早上学，该项属于无中生有，D 项说必须要采取措施阻止学生在课堂上睡觉，该项太过绝对。故选 A。

## B

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。本文记述了 Mr. Peter Johnson 由于车祸被困于水下车内半个小时，最后死里逃生的故事。

### 1. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。根据第一段“Mr. Peter Johnson ...escape from his trapped car ...through the boot”可知本文主要讲述了 Mr. Peter Johnson 靠行李箱逃生的故事。故选 C。

### 2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段中 Mr. Peter Johnson 所说的话及他后面所做的事情可推知最重要的物品是 coin。故选 B。

### 3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“...skidding on ice and hitting a bank”可推知车祸原因是道路泥泞。故选 C。

### 4. 【答案】C



【解析】词义猜测题。根据其上文“...work on the boot lock”及下文“but as soon as I moved the boot lid, the water and mud poured in”可知锁打开了。故选 C。

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段最后一句“but no help came...”及最后一段的第一句“Mr. Johnson got to Beckett Farm nearby...”可推知地点是在寂静的农村。故选 A。

#### 四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. 【参考答案】不要拿自己和别人比较，这只会降低了你原有的价值。因为我们都是独一无二的，我们每一个人都很特别。不要根据别人的标准设定你的目标。只有你才知道什么最适合自己。不要将身边习以为常的关怀和重视看作理所当然。你应该将它们视为你的生命一般紧紧地抓牢。因为如果没有了它们，生命将失去意义。不要总是在对过去恋恋不舍或对未来的空想中让生命悄悄从你指尖溜走。只有好好把握住今天，你才能尽享生命中的每一天。

2. 【参考答案】不要害怕学习。知识没有重量，它是可以随身携带的珍宝。不要蹉跎光阴，也不要口无遮拦。因为时间一去不复返，言语一出口就收不回来了。生命不是一场赛跑，而是每迈出一步都需要我们去认真领会的旅程。昨天已是历史，明天还是未知，而今天则是上天赐给每个人的礼物：那就是我们为什么称它为“现在”的原因。

#### 五、书面表达（共 15 分）

##### 【试题分析】

解题思路：

1. 写作内容为学生忽视中文学习的现象，分析原因和后果，并提出建议，字数 150 字左右；

2. 本文需用到第一人称；

3. 主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求：

1. 文体格式规范；

2. 合理分段；

3. 标点使用规范。

##### 【参考范文】

Due attention should be given to the study of Chinese

Along with the step of globalization, most students' attention has shifted from Chinese to foreign cultures. Such a shift brought about great worries among people because it is not good for the development of Chinese culture.

There may be several reasons accounting for this phenomenon. Firstly, the globalization greatly stimulated the spread of foreign cults; secondly, college students are forced to study certain foreign languages to pass exams; lastly, schools have no strict demand on students' Chinese standard. No doubt, neglecting the study of Chineses will ultimately hold back the development of Chinese culture.

In order to change the situation, due attention should be paid to Chinese. Firstly, it's an instructive way for universities to take Chinese culture into part of examination; Then, schools can also make it a compulsory curriculum. Through these efforts, I believe Chinese culture will go hand in hand with western culture in a harmonious way.

## 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

### 【题目分析】

1. 本题是阅读课教学设计；
2. 本题设计中体现了新课标的变化；
3. 教学设计包含：文本分析、思维品质目标、提问问题、读后活动及设计意图等环节。

### 【参考答案】

1. 【What】本文讨论了目前孩子面临的来自课堂、课后辅导班的压力，并介绍了不同人的不同观点。

【Why】文章通过阐述现象和介绍不同人对各种辅导班的不同看法及医生的建议，以此来表达对该现象的担忧及希望孩子们能够学会放松自己。

【How】本文为记叙文，分为 4 段展开。第一段阐述目前中国孩子在周末比平时更加忙碌的现象，引出美国也一样；第二段介绍了 Taylors 和孩子们忙碌的周末生活；第三段介绍了 Miller 不同的看法；第四段介绍 Dr. Green 对于孩子应该适当放松的建议。

2. Thinking quality objective: Students will think and talk critically about the phenomenon that students' pressure is heavy on the weekends' activities.

3. 浅层问题：What's the common problem for Chinese and American families?

What are the opinions according to the text?

深层问题：Why do the students face the pressure? / What's the author's attitude towards the problem?

4. post-reading

Students hold a debate in the class. The topic is whether students should attend so many classes after class. They will be divided into 2 groups with opposite ideas. Then group members discuss and write down their arguments and their proof. 5 minutes later, the two groups will hold a debate about it. Then the students and the teacher choose the best debater.

Intention: Through such a debate, students will learn to express their own opinions about the topic, developing their logical and critical thinking.

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

### 【参考答案】

教师角色：

（1）学生在教师的引导下自主猜测探索，参与活动，体现了教师的引导作用及学生的主体性。

（2）教师是课堂活动的组织者，学生学习的合作者和促进者。案例中的教师不是机械性地将文本内容满堂灌给学生，而是通过精心设计各种循序渐进的活动，如主题讨论、角色扮演与学生合作完成活动，继而促进他们的学习。

教材处理：

该文为阅读课，案例中的教师遵循了阅读课的读前、读中、读后教学模式，教学步骤紧扣教材，环环相扣，充分发挥了教材的引导作用。值得一提的是，在文本的处理上，教师并没有被教材局限，就教材讲教材，也没有只停留在信息获得上，而是灵活地整合了类似信息如延伸到9.11和生活中常见的灾难，读后的深化与升华尤其到位，有效地促进学生的思维和人格全面发展。另外，教师阅读问题的设置紧扣教材，重难点突出。



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

## 二、完形填空（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

Reading aloud and silent reading are two different types of reading practice commonly found in classrooms. Each has a function in the teaching of reading and should not be \_\_\_1\_\_\_ by the other. However, we need to be aware when we use them. When we talk about teaching reading or developing reading skills, we are mostly referring to silent reading. To develop \_\_\_2\_\_\_ readers in a language, silent reading must be given enough \_\_\_3\_\_\_ and time in class with the proper guidance from the teacher. Reading aloud has its particular \_\_\_4\_\_\_ for our students who are learning English as a foreign language. \_\_\_5\_\_\_ can help them acquire good pronunciation and intonation, familiarize them with new words and the stress patterns of English, help \_\_\_6\_\_\_ their confidence in speaking the language. Therefore, opportunities should be \_\_\_7\_\_\_ for students to read aloud only after they have comprehended the text instead of before comprehension. Comprehension can be very \_\_\_8\_\_\_ and it can easily destroy their self-confidence. With \_\_\_9\_\_\_ reading, it sets up a poor reading model for other students as well. It is \_\_\_10\_\_\_ that we first help students learn the text through \_\_\_11\_\_\_ reading activities and deal with comprehension we give our students practice by using an audio tape to provide a good model for practicing reading aloud. With adequate \_\_\_12\_\_\_, we may ask the students to read aloud to the whole class to \_\_\_13\_\_\_ their motivation and confidence. By asking the students to read aloud, it is also a good chance for the teacher to get \_\_\_14\_\_\_ on the students' comprehension as we can notice \_\_\_15\_\_\_ there are wrong pauses or mispronounced words which indicate possible difficulties or misunderstandings of the text.

- |                   |                    |               |                |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. A. described   | B. provided        | C. explained  | D. replaced    |
| 2. A. proficient  | B. enjoyable       |               |                |
| C. considerate    | D. straightforward |               |                |
| 3. A. money       | B. attention       | C. sacrifice  | D. burden      |
| 4. A. quality     | B. conclusion      | C. value      | D. frustration |
| 5. A. It          | B. One             | C. We         | D. They        |
| 6. A. go through  | B. build up        | C. show off   | D. wipe out    |
| 7. A. available   | B. particular      | C. attractive | D. dependable  |
| 8. A. impressive  | B. systematic      | C. dominant   | D. difficult   |
| 9. A. complete    | B. broken          | C. careful    | D. disgusting  |
| 10. A. better     | B. worse           | C. negative   | D. unfair      |
| 11. A. simplified | B. overwhelming    | C. silent     | D. desperate   |
| 12. A. practice   | B. material        | C. knowledge  | D. amount      |

- |                   |             |              |                |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| 13. A. respect    | B. check    | C. boost     | D. desert      |
| 14. A. suggestion | B. feedback | C. promotion | D. inspiration |
| 15. A. where      | B. why      | C. how       | D. whether     |

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

#### A

Researchers found that compared with young people who spent much of their free time in front of TV sets, those who were physically active often had higher self-respect, better grades and were less likely to have risky behavior like taking drugs, smoking, or drinking. The findings, based on a national survey of nearly 12, 000 middle and high school students, were published in a journal.

“Across the board, children who engaged in any kind of activity were better off than kids who watched a lot of TV,” said study co-author professor Penny Gordon Larsen of the University of North Carolina.

Other studies have linked certain content of television programs, such as violence and sex, to children’s behavior. But beyond this issue, Gordon Larsen said that kids who spend hours watching TV “miss opportunities” to develop skills, learn teamwork and have other experiences that their more active peers benefit from.

That doesn’t mean, however, that kids have to be on the football team. The study found that some activities like skating and skateboard—which adults sometimes frown upon—were also related to better self-respect and less risk-taking.

That skaters were better behaved than TV-watchers might come as a surprise to some adults who consider these teens to be bad, according to Gordon Larsen. Skateboarding is forbidden in many public areas, and some communities disagree to build skating parks. But if kids who like to skate have nowhere to do it, “it’s a shame,” said Gordon Larsen.

Not only should parents encourage their kids to engage in the physical activities they enjoy, she said, but schools and communities should also do more to create opportunities for children to be active.

1. From the passage we know that \_\_\_\_\_?

A. physically active kids get into less trouble

- B. more skating parks are being built
- C. kids who spend hours watching TV benefit a lot
- D. kids who have nowhere to skate tend to take drugs
2. If your kid is a football player, he is more likely to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. get into the habit of smoking or drinking
- B. develop teamwork spirit
- C. have risky behaviors
- D. fail in the schoolwork
3. This passage is mainly written to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. offer some information to teachers and parents
- B. persuade kids not to watch a lot of TV
- C. urge the public to help children be active
- D. show the author's concern about children's growth
4. What the underlined sentence "which adults sometimes frown upon?" in the 4th paragraph mean?
- A. Some adults don't understand the sports.
- B. Some adults are impatient with kids.
- C. Adults consider it dangerous to go skating or skateboarding
- D. Some adults think them related to bad behaviors.
5. It can be inferred from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_?
- A. kids are not expected to be active by some parents
- B. professor Penny is a famous writer and journalist.
- C. Skateboarding is popular in schools and communities.
- D. kids are not encouraged to join the football team.

B

It was the summer of 2014 when I was asked whether I wanted to go to Malibu (an island in Canada) with my church to serve the military families. At first, I heard this and thought, "You are asking an eleven-year-old in his last weeks of summer if he wants to go on a trip with his mom to Canada to serve other people?" Of course, I responded with a kind refusal, but my mom found a



way to convince me to go.

When we were on the ferry to the island, a thousand thoughts were running through my head, such as “What am I going to do here?” “Am I even going to be useful?” and “Why am I even here?” When we got to the island, I was assigned to the child care. I was actually somewhat excited because my friend said he would help me. The first time I met the kids, I got to know them pretty well. They were all between the ages of four and six. Some of them stayed behaved and a few of them started acting crazy and would even hit and push the other kids.

With those kids, I was very strict, but I still tried to be positive and maintain a smile. After all, they were just innocent kids. In most of the time, I needed to help them with things like laundry and setting tables. Even though it sounded dull, I enjoyed every second of it. One of the things I did in my free time was to play pool. I befriended a few kids there. They were really easy to talk to. Some of the things we talked about were sports, food, video games, and most of all pool.

Even though I was only at Malibu, Canada for one week, I feel like I made spiritual changes in some people’s life. You don’t have to go above and beyond to make a difference in someone’s life. In the end, it all comes down to what way you changed them. It could have been in a spiritual way or a mental way as long as you had a positive effect. So go out and try to make a difference in this world.

1. How did the author react when asked if he liked to serve the military families?

- A. He hardly believed it.
- B. He was very confused about the decision.
- C. He rejected the offer.
- D. He was hesitant about the trip.

2. How did the author feel when he was on the way to Malibu?

- A. He was eager for the coming challenge.
- B. He enjoyed every second.
- C. He felt somewhat excited.
- D. He was actually unwilling.

3. As a volunteer, the author’s main task on the island was.

- A. to attend to kids there
- B. to educate kids there

- C. to befriend kids there
- D. to share his experiences with kids there
4. What can we know about the author's stay in Malibu?
- A. He found the kids very hard to deal with.
- B. He didn't quite like the badly-behaved kids.
- C. He managed to get along with most kids.
- D. He shared common hobbies with some kids.
5. What does the author mainly tell us in the last paragraph?
- A. The benefits of taking the trip.
- B. His spiritual changes in Malibu.
- C. What he has learnt from the experience.
- D. What to do to make a greater difference.

#### 四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. Just as the rain must fall before the wheat will crack its shell and sprout, so must I have objectives before my life will crystallize. In setting my goals I will consider my best performance of the past and multiply it a hundredfold. This will be the standard by which I will live in the future. Never will I be of concern that my goals are too high for is it not better to aim my spear at the moon and strike only an eagle than to aim my spear at the eagle and strike only a rock?

2. It is only when a seed grows that it can produce more seeds. It is only when you express joy and satisfaction in your own life that you can help others to know joy and satisfaction in their lives. It's no use making yourself miserable for the sake of helping others. The best way to help others is from a position of strength and fulfillment rather than from a position of weakness and despair.

#### 五、书面表达（共 15 分）

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

The Most Important Thing in Cross-Cultural Communication

You are to write in three parts:

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

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

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

## 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据以下语言素材完成以下教学设计，设计意图可用中文。

语言素材：

Daming: Hi, Tony. What are you up to?

Tony: Hi, Daming. I've just made a model spaceship for our school project.

Daming: I haven't started yet because I'm not sure how to make it. Can you help me?

Tony: Sure, no problem. Have you heard the latest news? Scientists have sent a spaceship to Mars. The journey has taken several months.

Daming: Has it arrived yet?

Tony: Yes, it has arrived already. That's why it's on the news.

Daming: So have they discovered life on Mars?

Tony: No, they haven't yet.

Daming: Are there any astronauts in the spaceship?

Tony: No, there aren't.

Daming: Are there any astronauts in the spaceship?

Tony: No, there aren't.

Daming: Why not? Astronauts have already been to the moon.

Tony: Yes, but no one has been to Mars yet, because Mars is very far away, much farther than the moon. Lots of scientists are working hard in order to send astronauts to Mars one day.

Daming: That's interesting! How can I get information on space travel?

Tony: You can go online to search for information.

Daming: I will. Thank you, Tony!

问题：

1. 请写出教学内容。
2. 请用英文设置两个问题，帮助学生理解对话主旨大意。
3. 请设计一个听力活动，写出主要教学过程及设计意图。
4. 请设计一个口语活动，写出主要教学过程及设计意图。

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

下面是一篇初中听说课的教学材料及某位老师教学设计，请从学习策略角度对该位老师

Listening 中 While-listening 和 Post-listening 的优点进行分析。(可用英语或汉语作答)。

教学材料：Unit 11 What time do you go to school? (Section A 2a-2b)

Part 2a: listen to the conversation. Complete these sentences with words in the box.

Rick has \_\_\_\_\_ brothers and \_\_\_\_\_ sisters. Rick's family has \_\_\_\_\_.

P 2b: Listen again, complete this shower schedule for Rick's family.

Time	Names
5:00	Bob
	Mary
	Jerry
	Rick

教学设计：

Step 1: Warming up: Sing a song "Ten little Indians"

Step 2: Pre-task

1. Let's learn the time!
2. Do you know the activities?
3. Let's match the words with the pictures!
4. Listening.

Pre-listening

- (1) Brainstorming vocabulary about morning activities.
- (2) Predicting and leading students with the following questions.

How many people are there in the picture?

Who are they?

Who wrote the passage?

While-listening

(1) Listen to the whole text for main idea, telling Ss to make use of his own grasp of language and background knowledge to guess the meaning of new words and predict the context.

(2) Listen to the paragraph for detailed information, showing Ss how to take notes and turn complicated sentences into simple ones.

(3) Listen to the whole context for discourse markers, instructing Ss with skills of using tree diagrams, abbreviation and abbreviation markers.

Post-listening

(1) Teacher shows sample notes on the screen for Ss to compare, analyse and correct their own.

(2) Teacher guides Ss to reflect upon the strategies he used in listening and taking notes.

(3) Teacher guides Ss to summarize the main idea according to their notes.

Step 3: While-task

Task 1: Make an interview and find out what activities your classmates do in the morning and what time they do these activities. At the same time finish the chart.

Name	Get up	Wash face	Run	Eat breakfast	Go to school

Task 2: Write a short passage about your friend's morning according to the result of your interview.

Step 4: Post-task and self-check

Invite some students to report their passages to the class. The others listen and have a check about their own passages.

Step 5: Homework

Ask about your family members' daily routine and make a schedule for them.

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（二）

### 一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

1. 【答案】A

【解析】考查冠词。句意：动物很明显是比人类更低级的一种生命形式。form 可数名词，在这里泛指为一种生命形式，故用不定冠词。man 用来泛指人类时，前面通常不加冠词。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

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

3. 【答案】A

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

4. 【答案】C

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

5. 【答案】B

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

6. 【答案】B

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

7. 【答案】A

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

8. 【答案】B

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

9. 【答案】A

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

10. 【答案】B

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

11. 【答案】B

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

12. 【答案】A

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

13. 【答案】D

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

14. 【答案】C

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

15.【答案】D

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

二、完形填空（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

【试题分析】本文为说明文。主要介绍了课堂上常见的两种阅读模式：朗读和默读，并对两种模式的实际操作做了解释说明。

1.【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。根据后文 the other 的提示及“However, we need to be aware when we use them”可知, reading aloud and silent reading 不会被另一方代替。described 意为“描述”; provided 意为“提供”; explained 意为“解释”; replaced 意为“代替”。故选 D。

2.【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据句意：要用语言培养熟练的读者，默读需要给与足够的时间和关注，并要有老师的恰当的指导。proficient 意为“精通的，熟练的”; enjoyable 意为“愉快的，快乐的”; considerate 意为“体贴的”; straightforward 意为“直白的”。故选 A。

3.【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及名词辨析。根据下文“and time in class with the proper guidance”可知应该对无声阅读者更加关注。money 意为“金钱”; attention 意为“注意”; sacrifice 意为“牺牲”; burden 意为“负担”。故选 B。

4.【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据下文“help them acquire good pronunciation and intonation”可知大声阅读对学生们学习有帮助。quality 意为“品质”; conclusion 意为“结论”; value 意为“价值”; frustration 意为“挫折”。故选 C。

5.【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据文意可知此处指的是 reading aloud，用 it 指代。故选 A。

6.【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词短语辨析。根据前文可知这里在列举大声阅读的好处，此处表示的是建立自信心。go through 意为“经历，经受，仔细检查”; build up 意为“建立”;



show off 意为“炫耀，充电”；wipe out 意为“清除”。故选 B。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。根据句意：因此，学生只有在理解了课文之后才有机会大声朗读，而不是在理解课文之前。available 意为“可获得的，完成”；particular 意为“特殊的”；attractive 意为“有吸引力的”；dependable 意为“可信赖的”。故选 A。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。根据后文 and it can easily destroy their self-confidence 可知理解对于学生来说应该是很困难的，impressive 意为“印象深刻的”；systematic 意为“有系统的”；dominant 意为“占优势的，统治的”；difficult 意为“困难的”。故选 D。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境及形容词辨析。根据后文 it sets up a poor reading model for other students as well 可知此处应该是与 poor reading model 相反的含义，complete 意为“完整的”；broken 意为“破碎的”；careful 意为“仔细的”；disgusting 意为“令人厌恶的”。故选 C。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据前文我们得知为其它学生建立了 a poor reading model，这里是在说明这个模式的优点。better 意为“更好的”；worse 意为“更差的”；negative 意为“消极的”；unfair 意为“不公平的”。故选 A。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据文章第一段可知全文主要在说 reading aloud and silent reading 这两种阅读形式，并且根据后文 by using an audio tape 可知是通过录音带听，所以这里指的是 silent reading。故选 C。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及动词辨析。此处表示足够的训练。practice 意为“练习”；material 意为“材料”；knowledge 意为“知识”；amount 意为“数量”。故选 A。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据句意：在足够的练习下，我们可以让学生大声朗读给全班同学以提高他们的积极性和信心。respect 意为“尊重”；check 意为“检查”；boost 意为“促进，提高”；desert 意为“抛弃，沙漠”。故选 C。

14. 【答案】B

【解析】考查上下文语境。根据后文 we can notice ... there are wrong pauses or mispronounced words which indicate possible difficulties or misunderstandings of the text 可知这里是老师能够通过这个方式得到反馈。suggestion 意为“建议”；feedback 意为“反馈”；promotion 意为“促进”；inspiration 意为“鼓舞人心的事”。故选 B。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】考查上下文语境及宾语从句。此处考查宾语从句，从句中不缺任何成分，且根据句意：我们可以注意到是否有错误的停顿或发音错误的单词。这里用 whether 更合适。故选 D。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】这是一篇说明文。本文讲述与那些在电视机前度过大部分空闲时间的年轻人相比，那些积极参加体育活动的人往往具有更高的自尊、更好的成绩、更具有团队合作精神，并且不太可能有吸毒、吸烟或饮酒等危险行为。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。从第一段“those who were physically active often had higher self-respect ... or drinking”可知积极的孩子问题会更少。故选 A。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。从第三段的最后一句话和第四段的第一句话，可知足球队的孩子更有可能培养团队精神。故选 B。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。从最后一段“schools and communities should also do more to create opportunities for children to be active”可知，这篇文章讲的是要鼓励孩子积极些。故选 C。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。从后面的句子“were also related to better self-respect and less risk taking”可知这些活动也有好处，说明父母不这么认为，认为是和不好的行为有关联。故选 D。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题：从最后一段“Not only should parents encourage their kids to engage in the physical activities they enjoy”可知父母不希望孩子积极。故选 A。

B

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文。作者在妈妈的鼓励下不情愿地去了 Malibu。作为一名志愿者，作者在岛上的主要任务是照顾那里的孩子。这次经历作者体会到“一切都归结于你改变它们的方式。只要你有积极的影响，它可能是心灵上的，也可能是精神上的。”

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段最后一句“Of course, I responded with a kind refusal”可知，当被问及是否愿意为军人家属服务时，作者拒绝提供服务。故选 C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段第一句“When we were on the ferry to the island, a thousand thoughts were running through my head, such as “What am I going to do here?” “Am I even going to be useful?” and “Why am I even here?””可知，作者在去 Malibu 的路上感到“他实际上并不愿意去。”故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“When we got to the island, I was assigned to the child care.”可知，作为一名志愿者，作者在岛上的主要任务是照顾那里的孩子。故选 A。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段第六句“I befriended a few kids there. They were really easy to talk to. Some of the things we talked about were sports, food, video games, and most of all pool.”可知，关于作者在 Malibu 的逗留时“他和一些孩子有共同的爱好。”故选 D。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】概括归纳题。根据最后一段第三句“In the end, it all comes down to what way you changed them. It could have been in a spiritual way or a mental way as long as you had a positive effect. So go out and try to make a difference in this world.”可知，最后一段告诉我们“他从这次经历中学到了什么。”故选 C。

#### 四、翻译（共 10 分）

1. 【参考答案】正像种子需要雨水的滋润才能破土而出，发芽长叶，我的生命也需有目的方能结出硕果。在制订目标的时候，不妨参考过去最好的成绩，使其发扬光大。这必须成为我未来生活的标准。永远不要担心目标过高。把长矛对准月亮而击中苍鹰，岂不比把长矛对准苍鹰只击中岩石更好吗？

2. 【参考答案】种子只有在生发时，才能结出更多的种子；你只有在自己的生命中表现快乐和满足时，才能帮助他人懂得其生活中的快乐和满足。为帮助他人而使你自己痛苦是没用的，帮助他人的最佳方式是立于坚强和实现目标的意志，而不是软弱和绝望。

### 五、书面表达（共 15 分）

#### 【试题分析】

解题思路：

1. 写作内容为跨文化交流中最重要的事情，字数 150 字左右；
2. 本文需用到第一人称；
3. 主要时态为一般现在时。
4. 写作要点包含 3 个部分。

答案要求：

1. 文体格式规范；
2. 合理分段；
3. 标点使用规范。

#### 【参考范文】

#### The Most Important Thing in Cross-Cultural Communication

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

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

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

### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

#### 【题目分析】

1. 本题为听说课教学设计。
2. 教学设计包括教学内容、听力活动、口语活动等环节。

#### 【参考答案】

1. Teaching contents: Students will understand the dialogue about the school project-spaceship, and students will be able to talk about the information about the space trip.

2. ①How does Daming feel about the school project?

②What news has Tony heard?

3. Listening task: The teacher plays the tape, and students listen carefully to finish the mind-map below.

T: Listen carefully and try to write down the key words. Then draw a mind-map.

设计意图：通过听对话记录关键词并完成思维导图，能够有效地帮助学生理解对话的主要内容。

4. Oral task:

The teacher creates a scene in which we are astronauts in future, then imagine and discuss the situations when walking in the space. Students can work in a group of 4, discuss first then make a list of possible events in the space. 5 minutes later, some of them will be invited to share their lists with the class. Then vote for the lists and choose the final vision.

T: You can explore your own imagination then think of the conditions in the space. The scenes of movies or books are available.

设计意图：通过假设模拟太空行走中可能遇见的问题，学生通过讨论列出可能出现的情况，之后列出清单。采用任务型教学法，有利于锻炼学生的综合语言运用能力。

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】新课标中明确提出，学习策略包括元认知策略、认知策略、交际策略、情感策略等，有效选择和使用策略是帮助理解和表达、提高学习效率的手段，是学生形成自主学习和终身学习能力的必备条件，发展学生对英语学习积极的情感态度。

听中活动的优点：

(1) 利用推理和归纳等逻辑手段分析和解决问题；在学习中，引导学生抓住重点，做好笔记。充分体现了认知策略的应用，有助于锻炼学生独立探讨问题的思维能力。

(2) 学生运用学习策略对输入信息进行处理的过程，如边听边寻找要点，边听边进行阶段归纳与概括，有助于培养学生积极思维的习惯，提高在语篇层次上理解说话者的能力。

听后活动的优点：

(1) 通过采用多种方法对自己的笔记进行评价，通过反思对自己所选用的学习策略进行评价，很好的运用了调控策略，有利于学生听力策略的培养。

(2) 评估活动有利于学生学会自主学习，学生发挥自己的主观能动性，制订学习计划，进行自我监督，对自己的学习进展不断自我评估。

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题（三）

总分：100分

### 一、单项选择（本题共15小题，每题1分，共15分）

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. —Long time no see. What have you been up to these days?

—I've been working on a research report, which was \_\_\_\_\_ easy.

Which of the following can't be put in the blank?

- A. anything but  
B. little more than  
C. far from  
D. nowhere near

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

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

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

- A. I realized  
B. I realize  
C. had I realized  
D. did I realize

7. The boy is having a fever. You'd better damp a towel and lay it \_\_\_\_\_ his forehead.
- A. across  
C. through
- B. within  
D. beyond
8. *Dream of the Red Chamber* is believed to be semi-autobiographical, \_\_\_\_\_ the fortunes of Cao's own family.
- A. mirrored  
C. mirroring
- B. to mirror  
D. mirror
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ up my mind what I was going to say in the seminar, but it was cancelled.
- A. have made  
C. was making
- B. had made  
D. would make
10. My mother is always warning me when I go out, "Don't get off the bus \_\_\_\_\_ it is stopping."
- A. until  
C. before
- B. while  
D. after
11. —I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ makes her different from others.  
—Honesty, I think.
- A. how is it that  
C. what is it that
- B. how it is that  
D. what it is that
12. Perhaps the day will come \_\_\_\_\_ people will be able to breathe clean air in cities.
- A. when  
C. as
- B. while  
D. since
13. —Patrick, we are going to try some new methods to promote the sales of the new products.  
—Good, but be sure to suit the customers' needs, \_\_\_\_\_ method you choose.
- A. what  
C. whatever
- B. which  
D. whichever
14. —So you haven't read the information form?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ makes the matter worse is that I don't have a single copy.
- A. It  
C. That
- B. What  
D. Which

15. \_\_\_\_\_ the days \_\_\_\_\_ I spent with Jane on the farm, I still can't figure out what went wrong.

- A. Looking forward to; when                      B. Looking back on; that  
C. Looking into; which                              D. Looking back on; when

二、完形填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

It was a cold and rainy day. I had no \_\_\_1\_\_\_ to drive up the winding mountain road to my daughter Carolyn's house. But she \_\_\_2\_\_\_ I come to see something at the top of the mountain.

\_\_\_3\_\_\_ as I was, I made the two-hour journey \_\_\_4\_\_\_ the fog that hung like veils (面纱). By the time I saw how \_\_\_5\_\_\_ it was near the summit, I had gone too far away. Nothing could be worth this, I \_\_\_6\_\_\_ as I drove slowly along the dangerous highway.

"I'll stay for lunch, but I'm heading back as soon as the fog \_\_\_7\_\_\_." I announced. "But I want you to drive me to the garage to pick \_\_\_8\_\_\_ my car." Carolyn said. "How far is it?" I asked. She replied, "About three minutes and I'll drive you there."

After ten minutes on the mountain road, I looked at her \_\_\_9\_\_\_. "I thought you said three minutes." She smiled. "This is a detour." Turning down a narrow track, we parked the car and got out. We walked a long path that was thick with pine trees. Gradually the peace and silence of the place began to fill my mind. Then we turned a corner and stopped. I was \_\_\_10\_\_\_.

From the top of the mountain to the folds and valleys \_\_\_11\_\_\_ several acres of daffodils (水仙花) rich in a variety of colors. It looked as if God had painted something gorgeous in front of us. Many questions \_\_\_12\_\_\_ my mind. Who created such beauty? Why? How? As we approached the home that stood in the centre of the property, we saw a \_\_\_13\_\_\_ that read: "Answers to the Questions I know you are asking." The first answer was: "One Woman-Two Hands, Two Feet, and Very Little Brain." The second was: "One at a Time." The third: "Started in 1958."

As we drove home, I was so \_\_\_14\_\_\_ by what we had seen. I could \_\_\_15\_\_\_ speak. "She changed the world." I finally said, "one bulb (水仙球茎) at a time. She started almost 40 years ago, probably just the beginning of an idea, and she \_\_\_16\_\_\_ at it."

The \_\_\_17\_\_\_ of it would not let me go. I said: "Imagine if I'd had a \_\_\_18\_\_\_ and worked on it, just a little bit every day, what might I have \_\_\_19\_\_\_? Carolyn looked at me sideways, smiling." \_\_\_20\_\_\_ tomorrow," she said. "Better yet, start today."



- |                   |                |                 |              |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 1. A. ambition    | B. desire      | C. challenge    | D. way       |
| 2. A. invited     | B. wished      | C. insisted     | D. hoped     |
| 3. A. Cautious    | B. Surprised   | C. Eager        | D. Unwilling |
| 4. A. through     | B. over        | C. across       | D. beyond    |
| 5. A. fresh       | B. bright      | C. thick        | D. cloudy    |
| 6. A. doubted     | B. declared    | C. hesitated    | D. thought   |
| 7. A. lifts       | B. cleans      | C. raises       | D. sinks     |
| 8. A. out         | B. up          | C. off          | D. on        |
| 9. A. eagerly     | B. desperately | C. anxiously    | D. calmly    |
| 10. A. shocked    | B. amazed      | C. amused       | D. concerned |
| 11. A. contained  | B. lay         | C. presented    | D. located   |
| 12. A. filled     | B. disturbed   | C. occurred     | D. confused  |
| 13. A. signal     | B. symbol      | C. note         | D. sign      |
| 14. A. encouraged | B. inspired    | C. moved        | D. thrilled  |
| 15. A. hardly     | B. rarely      | C. simply       | D. totally   |
| 16. A. brought    | B. continued   | C. made         | D. kept      |
| 17. A. wonder     | B. doubt       | C. mystery      | D. idea      |
| 18. A. view       | B. vision      | C. sight        | D. scene     |
| 19. A. predicted  | B. expected    | C. accomplished | D. explored  |
| 20. A. Behave     | B. Take        | C. Set          | D. Start     |

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

#### A

There is extraordinary exposure in the United States to the risks of injury and death from motor vehicle accidents. More than 80 percent of all households own passenger cars or light trucks and each of these is driven an average of more than 11, 000 miles each year. Almost one-half of fatally injured drivers have a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of 0.1 percent or higher. For the average adult, over five ounces of 80 proof spirits would have to be consumed over a short period of time to attain these levels. One third of drivers who have been drinking, but fewer than 4 percent of all drivers, demonstrate these levels. Although less than 1 percent of drivers with BACs of 0.1 percent or more are involved in fatal crashes, the probability of their involvements is 27 times higher than for those without alcohol in their blood. There are a number of different approaches to reducing injuries in which drinking plays a role. Based on the observation that excessive consumption correlates with the total alcohol consumption of a country's population, it has been suggested that higher taxes on alcohol would reduce both. While the heaviest drinkers would be taxed the most, anyone who drinks at all would be punished by this approach.

To make drinking and driving a criminal offense is an approach directed only at drinking

drivers. In some states, the law empowers police to request breath tests of drivers committing any traffic offense and higher BAC can be the basis for arrest. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration estimates, however, that even with increased arrests, there are about 700 violations for every arrest. At this level there is little evidence that laws are effective ways to reduce drunk driving. In Britain, motor vehicle accidents fell 25 percent immediately following implementation of the Road Safety Act in 1967. As Britishers increasingly recognized that they could drink and not be stopped, the effectiveness declined, although in the following three years the death-rate seldom reached that observed in the seven years prior to the Act.

Whether penalties for driving with a high BAC or excessive taxation on consumption of alcoholic drinks will **deter** the excessive drinker responsible for most accidents is unclear. One thing is clear, however: unless we deal with automobile and highway safety and reduce accidents in which alcoholic drinking plays a role, many will continue to die.

1. The author is primarily concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. interpreting the results of surveys on traffic accidents
  - B. reviewing the effectiveness of attempts to reduce drunk driving
  - C. analyzing the causes of the large number of annual traffic deaths
  - D. making an international comparison of experience with drunk driving
2. It can be inferred that the 1967 Road Safety Act in Britain \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. changed an existing law to lower the BAC level which defined drunk driving
  - B. made it illegal for the drunk driver to drive
  - C. increased the number of drunk driving arrests
  - D. placed a tax on the sale of alcoholic drinks
3. The author implies that a BAC of 0.1 percent \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. is unreasonably high as a definition of drunk driving
  - B. penalizes the moderate drinker while allowing the heavy drinker to consume without limit
  - C. is well below the BAC of most drivers who are involved in fatal crashes
  - D. proves that a driver has consumed five ounces of 80 proof spirits over a short time
4. The author cites the British example in order to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. show that the problem of drunk driving is worse in Britain than in the U.S.
  - B. prove that stricter laws against drinking drivers would reduce traffic deaths
  - C. prove that a slight increase in the number of arrests of drunk drivers will not deter drunk driving
  - D. suggest that taxation of alcohol consumption may be more effective than criminal laws
5. The word “deter” in the last paragraph probably means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. prevent
  - B. encourage
  - C. punish
  - D. threaten

## B

The Norwegian Government is doing its best to keep the oil industry under control. A new

law limits exploration to an area south of the southern end of the long coastline; production limits have been laid down (though these have already been raised); and oil companies have not been allowed to employ more than a limited number of foreign workers. But the oil industry has a way of getting over such problems, and few people believe that the Government will be able to hold things back for long. As one Norwegian politician said last week, "We will soon be changed beyond all recognition."

Ever since the war, the Government has been carrying out a programme of development in the area north of the Arctic Circle. During the past few years this programme has had a great deal of success: Tromsø has been built up into a local capital with a university, a large hospital and a healthy industry. But the oil industry has already started to draw people south, and within a few years the whole northern policy could be in ruins.

The effects of the oil industry would not be limited to the north, however. With nearly 100 percent employment, everyone can see a situation developing in which the service industries and the tourist industry will lose more of their workers to the oil industry. Some smaller industries might even disappear altogether when it becomes cheaper to buy goods from abroad.

The real argument over oil is its threat to the Norwegian way of life. Farmers and fishermen do not make up most of the population, but they are an important part of it, because Norwegians see in them many of the qualities that they regard with pride as essentially Norwegian. And it is the farmers and the fishermen who are most critical of the oil industry because of the damage that it might cause to the countryside and to the sea.

1. The Norwegian Government would prefer the oil industry to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. provide more jobs for foreign workers.      B. slow down the rate of its development.  
C. sell the oil it is producing abroad.          D. develop more quickly than at present.
2. The Norwegian Government has tried to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. encourage the oil companies to discover new oil sources.  
B. prevent oil companies employing people from northern Norway.  
C. help the oil companies solve many of their problems.  
D. keep the oil industry to something near its present size.
3. According to the passage, the oil industry might lead northern Norway to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. the development of industry.  
B. a growth in population.  
C. the failure of the development programme.  
D. the development of new towns.
4. In the south, one effect to the development of the oil industry might be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a large reduction on unemployment.  
B. a growth in the tourist industry.  
C. a reduction in the number of existing industries.  
D. the development of a number of service industries.

5. Norwegian farmers and fishermen have an important influence because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they form such a large part of Norwegian ideal.
- B. their lives and values represent the Norwegian ideal.
- C. their work is so useful to the rest of Norwegian society.
- D. they regard oil as a threat to the Norwegian way of life.

#### 四、翻译（共 5 分）

对于人类而言，无论是开拓太空殖民地，还是探索外星系的行星以求弄清生命与宇宙的关系，都并非出于客观需求。没有这些旅程或知识，人类也能生存下去。但是一些人看到了其中的可能性，心存敬畏的同时着手制定计划。他们不一定会成功，也许万般努力换回的不过都是些贫瘠的岩石行星，无边无际的宇宙可能最终不过是个空果壳。但是话又说回来，也许它不是呢。

#### 五、书面表达（共 15 分）

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

要求：

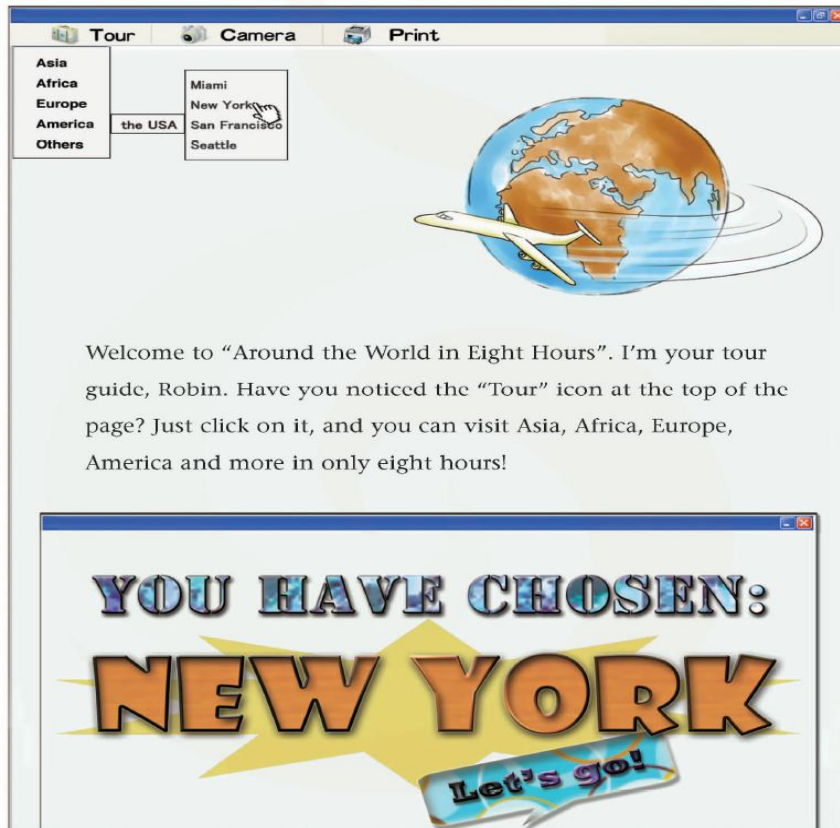
- 1. 分析产生心理健康问题的原因不少于 3 点；
- 2. 行文流畅，逻辑严密；
- 3. 150 字左右

#### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据以下所给阅读材料按要求完成以下教学设计。其中设计意图可用中文。

阅读材料：

Daniel is looking at a website called “Around the World in Eight Hours”. Here is what the website’s guide says.

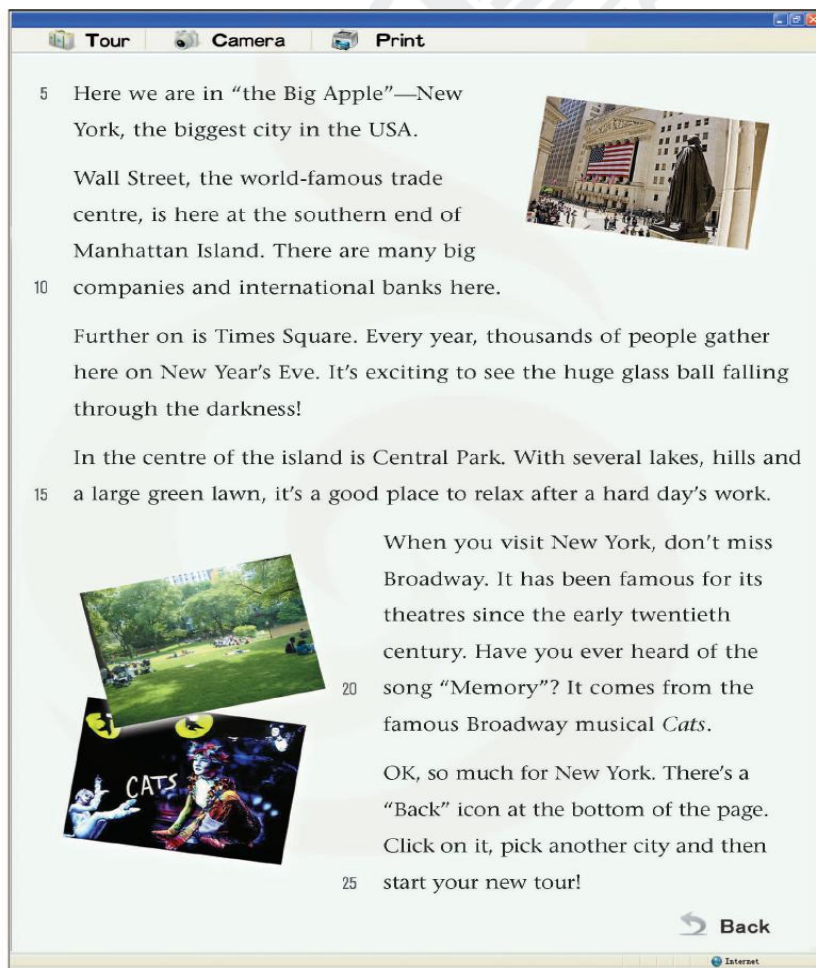


Tour Camera Print

- Asia
- Africa
- Europe
- America
  - the USA
- Others
  - Miami
  - New York
  - San Francisco
  - Seattle

Welcome to "Around the World in Eight Hours". I'm your tour guide, Robin. Have you noticed the "Tour" icon at the top of the page? Just click on it, and you can visit Asia, Africa, Europe, America and more in only eight hours!

**YOU HAVE CHOSEN:**  
**NEW YORK**  
 Let's go!



Tour Camera Print

5 Here we are in "the Big Apple"—New York, the biggest city in the USA.

Wall Street, the world-famous trade centre, is here at the southern end of Manhattan Island. There are many big

10 companies and international banks here.

Further on is Times Square. Every year, thousands of people gather here on New Year's Eve. It's exciting to see the huge glass ball falling through the darkness!


In the centre of the island is Central Park. With several lakes, hills and

15 a large green lawn, it's a good place to relax after a hard day's work.

When you visit New York, don't miss Broadway. It has been famous for its theatres since the early twentieth century. Have you ever heard of the song "Memory"? It comes from the famous Broadway musical *Cats*.

20 OK, so much for New York. There's a "Back" icon at the bottom of the page. Click on it, pick another city and then

25 start your new tour!

 Back

问题：

1. 请补充本节课的文化意识目标。
2. 请设计一个读中活动帮助学生理解文章内容。
3. 请设计一个读后活动，写出主要过程及设计意图。
4. 请写出至少 3 条 online tour 的优点。

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

教学材料：

### **The Rest of Elias' Story**

You cannot imagine how the name of Robben Island made us afraid. It was a prison from which no one escaped. There I spent the hardest time of my life. But when I got there Nelson Mandela was also there and he helped me. Mr. Mandela began a school for those of us who had little learning. He taught us during the lunch breaks and the evenings when we should have been asleep. We read books under our blankets and used anything we could find to make candles to see the words.

I became a good student. I wanted to study for my degree but I was not allowed to do that. Later, Mr. Mandela allowed the prison guards to join us. He said they should not be stopped from studying for their degrees. They were not cleverer than me, but they did pass their exams. So I knew I could get a degree too. That made me feel good about myself.

When I finished the four years in prison, I went to find a job. Since I was better educated, I got a job working in an office. However, the police found out and told my boss that I had been in prison for blowing up government buildings. So I lost my job.

I did not work again for twenty years until Mr. Mandela and the ANC came to power in 1994. All that time my wife and children had to beg for food and help from relatives or friends. Luckily Mr. Mandela remembered me and gave me a job taking tourists around my old prison on Robben Island. I felt bad the first time I talked to a group.

All the terror and fear of that time came back to me. I remembered the beatings and the cruelty of the guards and my friends who had died. I felt I would not be able to do it, but my family encouraged me. They said that the job and the pay from the new South African government were my reward after working all my life for equal rights for the Blacks. So now I am proud to

show visitors over the prison, for I helped to make our people free in their own land.

教学过程:

**Teaching aims:**

①Students can know about the qualities a great person should have.

②Students can use the reading strategies, like scanning, word-guessing and summarizing and so on, to grasp the main idea and some key information of the article and express their views.

**Teaching key and important points:**

Students can know the good qualities of Mandela through the narration of Elias.

**Step 1 Brainstorming (10 minutes)**

Put forward a question: When talking about a person, what adjectives can we use to describe his or her qualities?

Positive: hard-working, friendly, warm-hearted, active, wise, generous, reliable...

Negative: lazy, cruel, unkind, stubborn, selfish, mean...

The teacher provides some difficult words and makes an explanation.

Optimistic            believing that good things will happen in the future

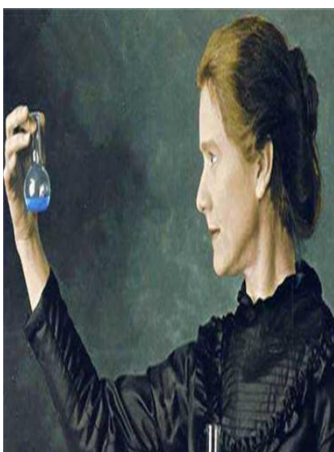
Earnest                very serious and sincere

Energetic             having a lot of energy

【设计意图】通过问题讨论激活学生已有知识，建立新旧知识联系，导入新课。

**Step 2 Pre-reading (5 minutes)**

T: Are you familiar with them? Do you know who are they? Do you think they are great people? Why or Why not?



Madame Curie Yuan Longping  
Stephen William Hawking

Students give their judgments and reasons. The teacher should give her feedback instantly.

【设计意图】通过图片展示，学生思考引出新课内容。

Step 3 While-reading (10 minutes)

T: We have introduced some great people. And today, we will read about Nelson Mandela.  
Now open your book to page 34 and read the title of the text. Can you guess what kind of writing the text is? (The title is Elisa's story. A story is usually a piece of narrative writing.)

**Fast reading (2 minutes)**

Read the text for the first time and conclude the main idea of each paragraph.

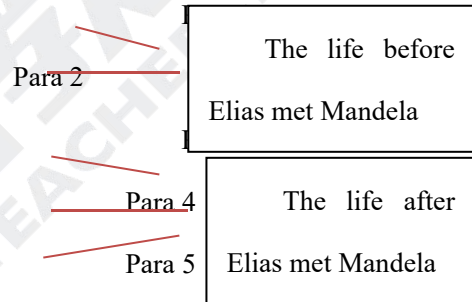
Elias' self-introduction

Elias' trouble—poor education and job

Mandela helped Elias

Black people's sufferings

Elias' true feeling and actions



**Detailed reading (5 minutes)**

Activity 1 Read the text again and then finish the information card of Elias.

Name	Elias
Birthplace	South Africa
profession	A worker in a gold mine
education	Studied for only 2 years

Activity 2. (3 minutes)

...

**Step 4 Post-reading (14 minutes)**

Activity 1 Summarize the story and retell it. (4 minutes)

According to what we have learned before, retell the story in your own words. Show the 4c principles on the screen.

【设计意图】通过复述故事，加深学生对文章整体把握和理解。



Activity 2 (10 minutes)

...

### Step 5 Summary

The passage is about the hero—Mandela, and students should learn from him to be a great person.

### Step 6 Homework

- (1) Preview the article;
- (2) Find more information about Mandela.

以下各题可用英语或汉语作答，答案均完整地写在答题卡上。

- (1) 请写出 Step 1 Brainstorming 和 Step 5 Summary 设计的不足之处，各 1 点，并说明理由。(4 分)
- (2) 请对 Step 3 While-reading 的设计进行评价，并说明理由。(6 分)

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（三）

### 一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

#### 1. 【答案】C

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

#### 2. 【答案】C

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

#### 3. 【答案】A

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

#### 4. 【答案】B

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

#### 5. 【答案】A

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

#### 6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：我上学期期末考试不及格，直到那时我才意识到学习的重要性。首先由时间状语 then 确定时态为一般过去时，而时间状语由 only 引出放于句首，句

子产生部分倒装，即助动词提前到主语之前，其他成分保持位置不变。故选 D。

7. 【答案】 A

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

8. 【答案】 C

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

9. 【答案】 B

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

10. 【答案】 B

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

11. 【答案】 D

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

12. 【答案】 A

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

13. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：“Patrick，我们要尝试些新的方法去促销新产品。”“好的，但不管你选择哪个方法，一定要确保适合顾客的需要。”此处需要使用让步状语从句表示“无论……”，并且依据前一句提到的“new methods”可知，是有一定范畴的，故选 D。

14.【答案】B

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

15.【答案】B

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

二、完形填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。作者应女儿之邀，开车去找女儿，在女儿的带领下发现了满地的水仙花，并由此产生了感悟。

1.【答案】B

【解析】考查名词。ambition 意为“雄心”；desire 意为“欲望”；challenge 意为“挑战”；way 意为“道路”。根据语境可知，天气很冷，有雾，需要开车走两个小时的弯曲的山路，因此作者应该是不愿意去女儿家，故选 B。

2.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。invite 意为“邀请”；wish 意为“希望”；insist 意为“坚持”；hope 意为“希望”。根据上文可知，作者不愿意去女儿那儿，因此，此处是指女儿坚持让她去，故选 C。

3.【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词。Cautious 意为“谨慎的”；Surprised 意为“吃惊的”；Eager 意为“渴望的”；Unwilling 意为“不情愿的”。根据上文可知，此处要表达尽管不情愿，我还是冒着面纱般的雾走了两个小时的山路，故选 D。

4.【答案】A

【解析】考查介词。through 意为“穿过”；over 意为“越过”；across 意为“穿过”；beyond 意为“超过”。此处是指作者从雾中穿过，through, over 和 across 都有穿过的意思，over 是指从上方过去，across 是指从面上穿过，跨过，而 through 是指从空间穿过，故选 A。

5.【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。fresh 意为“新鲜的”；bright 意为“明亮的”；thick 意为“浓的”；cloudy 意为“多云的”。根据上文语境可知，此处是指雾非常的浓，故选 C。

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。doubt 意为“怀疑”；declare 意为“声明”；hesitate 意为“犹豫”；think 意为“认为”。根据上文，作者的女儿坚持让作者上山，作者不太愿意，天气也不好，因此，此处是指作者上山时认为此行一点都不值得，故选 D。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。lift 意为“消散，升起”；clean 意为“打扫”；raises 意为“举起”；sink 意为“下沉”。根据上文，作者本不太想来，当时雾很大，由此可知，作者对女儿说吃过午饭雾散了就回去，故选 A。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词短语。句意：但是我想让你开车送我去车库取我的车。pick out 意为“挑出”；pick up 意为“开车接某人”；pick off 意为“摘掉”；pick on 意为“挑选”。根据句意可知，此处要用 pick up 开车接人，故选 B。

9. 【答案】C

【解析】考查副词。eagerly 意为“渴望地”；desperately 意为“绝望地”；anxiously 意为“焦急地”；calmly 意为“镇定地”。作者的女儿说只有三分钟的路程，结果走了十分钟的山路还没有到，因此作者是感到焦急，故选 C。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词。shocked 意为“震惊的”；amazed 意为“惊奇的”；amused 意为“有趣的”；concerned 意为“关心的”。根据下文作者看到满山的水仙花可知，此处是指作者感到非常惊奇，故选 B。

11. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。句意：从山顶到山谷铺满了几英亩的富含多种颜色的水仙花。contained 意为“包含”；lay 意为“位于，铺放”；presented 意为“展示”；located 意为“位于”。根据句意可知，此处是指水仙花铺满了山谷，故选 B。

12. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。filled 意为“装满”；disturbed 意为“打扰”；occurred 意为“发生”；confused 意为“困惑”。根据下文可知，此处是指我脑子里装满了问题，故选 A。

13. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。signal 意为“信号”；symbol 意为“象征”；note 意为“笔记”；sign 意为“指示牌”。根据下文提到“上面写着……”可知，此处是指指示牌，故选 D。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。encouraged 意为“鼓励”；inspired 意为“激励”；moved 意为“感动”；thrilled 意为“激动”。根据上文 Who created such beauty? Why? How? As we approached the home that stood in the centre of the property, we saw a \_\_\_13\_\_\_ that read: ‘Answers to the Questions I know you are asking.’ The first answer was: ‘One Woman-Two Hands, Two Feet, and Very Little Brain.’ The second was: ‘One at a Time.’ The third: ‘Started in 1958.’”以及下文‘She changed the world.’ I finally said, ‘one bulb (水仙球茎) at a time. She started almost 40 years ago, probably just the beginning of an idea, and she \_\_\_16\_\_\_ at it.可知，作者应该是被种花的人感动，从 1958 年开始，一个女人开始种植水仙花，终于让几英亩的土地上长满了美丽的水仙花，故选 C。

15. 【答案】A

【解析】考查副词。hardly 意为“几乎不”；rarely 意为“罕见地”；simply 意为“简单地”；totally 意为“完全地”。根据上文可知，此处是指景色美的让我几乎说不出话来，故选 A。

16. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。brought 意为“带来”；continued 意为“继续”；made 意为“做”；kept 意为“保持，坚持”。根据上文可知，她坚持下去，一次一个水仙球茎，从四十年前开始。故选 D。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。句意：这个惊奇让我不能忘怀。wonder 意为“惊奇”；doubt 意为“怀疑”；mystery 意为“神秘”；idea 意为“主意”。根据语境可知，作者对满山谷的水仙花感到非常惊奇，故选 A。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词。view 意为“风景”；vision 意为“愿景”；sight 意为“视野”；scene 意为“场景”。根据上文可知，此处要表达如果我有一个愿景并一天天坚持下去，我将会完成什么。故选 B。

19. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。predict 意为“预测”；expect 意为“期望”；accomplish 意为“完成”；explore 意为“探索”。根据上文的如果我每日都坚持一点一点的做下去可知，此处是问“我会完成什么呢？”，故选 C。

20. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词。Behave 意为“表现”；Take 意为“拿”；Set 意为“树立”；Start 意为“开始”。根据下文 Carolyn 说最好从今天开始可知，此处是作者说从明天开始，故选 D。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文为议论文。主要讲述了美国机动车事故造成的伤亡风险非常大，主要原因是因为酒精，美国也采取了一些措施和出台了一些法律政策，但没有从根源上解决这个问题。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨大意题。本文探讨了饮酒和汽车事故率的关系，以及相应的限制酒后驾驶的法律对事故率的影响。这在最后一段体现得最为明显。故选 B。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段，In Britain, motor vehicle accidents fell 25 percent immediately following implementation of the Road Safety Act in 1967 可知，英国于 1967 年颁布法令，规定酒驾是违法行为。故选 B。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段第 8 行，the probability of their involvements is 27 times higher than for those without alcohol in their blood 可知，作者认为这个比例还是挺危险的。故选 A。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段 Britishers increasingly recognized that they could drink and not be stopped, the effectiveness declined 可知，英国颁布的法令成效也是甚微的。故选 C。

5. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。文章最后一段 Whether penalties for driving with a high BAC or excessive taxation on consumption of alcoholic drinks will deter the excessive drinker responsible for most accidents is unclear. 根据句意，该词意应为“阻止”。故选 A。

B

【试题分析】本文为说明文。文章介绍挪威政府看似在限制石油行业的发展，但是实际上还是在尝试保持石油行业现在的规模，石油行业可能会导致挪威北部发展计划的失败。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段首句 The Norwegian Government is doing its best to keep the oil industry under control. 文章开始就阐明挪威政府正竭尽全力把石油工业控制起来，制定新法律来限制勘探开采，限制产量，限制雇佣外国工人人数。故选 B。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。从文章第一段第二句“A new law limits exploration to an area south of the southern end of the long coastline; production limits have been laid down (though these

have already been raised); and oil companies have not been allowed to employ more than a limited number of foreign workers.”可知挪威政府已经尝试保持石油行业现在的规模，故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。从文章第二段尾句：But the oil industry has already started to draw people south, and within a few years the whole northern policy could be in ruins.可知石油行业可能会导致挪威北部发展计划的失败，故选 C。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。从文章第三段 “With nearly 100 percent employment, everyone can see a situation developing in which the service industries and the tourist industry will lose more of their workers to the oil industry. Some smaller industries might even disappear altogether when it becomes cheaper to buy goods from abroad”可知在南方，对发展石油行业的影响可能是减少现有的行业的数量。故选 C。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。从文章最后一段 Farmers and fishermen do not make up most of the population, but they are an important part of it, because Norwegians see in them many of the qualities that they regard with pride as essentially Norwegian.可知挪威的渔夫和农民有着重要的影响，因为他们的生活和价值观代表挪威人的理想。故选 B。

#### 四、翻译（共 5 分）

【参考答案】 There is no objective need for people to colonize space or for them to look at planets in other solar systems in order to answer questions about life's place in the universe. People can survive without such journeys or knowledge. Some, though, see the possibilities, stand in awe, and start making plans. They may not succeed. The planets may turn out to be barren rocks. Infinite space, in the end, might be just a nutshell's worth of emptiness. But, then again, it might not.

#### 五、书面表达（共 15 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

1. 本文写作内容为分析产生心理健康问题的原因及措施，字数为 150 字左右，可分析 3-4 点原因；
2. 本文需用到第二、三人称；
3. 主要时态为一般现在时。



答案要求：

1. 文体格式规范；
2. 合理分段；
3. 标点使用规范。

**【参考范文】**

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

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

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

**六、教学设计（共 15 分）**

**【题目分析】**

1. 本题为阅读课教学内容。
2. 教学设计包含：教学目标、巩固活动等环节；就 online tour 进行简要论述。

**【参考答案】**

1. Culture objective: Students will get to know the main city—New York in the USA and gain more detailed information about its famous places in virtual reality.

2. while-reading

Students read the text and try to finish the mind-map below, finding out the specific information.

T: While you are reading, pay attention to the capital words and places, then choose the suitable vocabulary to fill in the blanks.

设计意图：通过阅读完成思维导图，可以有效引导学生利用大写字母和地点名词进行信息定位，获取文章细节信息，培养学生的阅读策略提升。

3. post-reading

The teacher shows the website on the screen with the main cities all over the world, then students work in a group of 4 to discuss their favorite cities and work as a tour guide, leading other

members to go on an online tour. Then 5 minutes later, some students will be invited to the front of the class and show the class around his/her favorite city online. Others and the teacher are the judges for the best tour guide.

T: When you show others around, try your best to make it more interesting and attracting. The winner will get a mystery gift.

设计意图：通过模拟“云旅游”激发学生们的表达兴趣，在介绍的过程中巩固已学的知识，同时锻炼学生模仿文章的介绍方式，在游戏中培养学生的综合语言运用能力。

#### 4. advantages:

① With online tour, we can easily get everywhere in a minute without long boring travel or journey.

② The online tour will cost nothing but the internet and time, which is of great convenience.

③ The online tour will help broaden students' horizon without money and time.

### 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

#### 【参考答案】

(1) ① Step1 brainstorming 在时间分配上不合理，该环节安排了 10 分钟，时间过长会导致后面内容不能详细展开，建议此环节可以缩短至 3-5 分钟；

② Step5 summary 中是教师进行总结，没能体现学生为主体的思想。建议教师引导学生进行总结，教师可以适当进行补充，且注意引导学生情感态度的升华。

#### (2)

① 新课标提倡加强学习策略指导，while-reading 环节按照 fast-reading, detailed reading 展开，符合阅读课教学自上而下的教学模式，先从总体上把握文章大意，再对细节信息进行理解，有利于学生阅读策略培养。

② 新课标提倡以学生为主体，教师为主导。While-reading 环节教师不断引导学生学习，充分调动学生的积极性，很好地体现了学生为主体，教师为主导的理念。

③ While-reading 环节教学活动设计形式多样，借助连线、表格、问答等不同形式，有利于学生思维习惯培养，信息获取能力培养。

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题（四）

总分：100分

### 一、单项选择题（本题共20小题，每题1分，共20分）

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

1.—Are you sure you're ready for the best?

—\_\_\_\_\_ . I'm well prepared for it.

A. I'm afraid not

B. No problem

C. Hard to say

D. Not really

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

A. The; 不填

B. A; 不填

C. A; the

D. The; a

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

A. that

B. this

C. one

D. it

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

A. condition

B. income

C. credit

D. status

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

A. Since

B. After

C. While

D. Unless

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

A. Or else

B. In short

C. By the way

D. For one thing

7. The study suggests that the cultures we grow up \_\_\_\_\_ influence the basic processes by

which we see world around us.

- A. on  
B. in  
C. at  
D. about

8. We can achieve a lot when we learn to let our differences unite, rather than \_\_\_\_\_ us.

- A. divide  
B. reject  
C. control  
D. abandon

9. Silk \_\_\_\_\_ one of the primary goods traded along the Silk Road by about 100 BC.

- A. had become  
B. was becoming  
C. has become  
D. is becoming

10. To return to the problem of water pollution, I'd like you to look at a study \_\_\_\_\_ in Australia in 2012.

- A. having conducted  
B. to be conducted  
C. conducting  
D. conducted

11. Scientists have advanced many theories about why human beings cry tears, none of \_\_\_\_\_ has been proved.

- A. whom  
B. which  
C. what  
D. that

12. When their children lived far away from them, these old people felt \_\_\_\_\_ from the world.

- A. carried away  
B. broken down  
C. cut off  
D. brought up

13. A sudden stop can be a very frightening experience, \_\_\_\_\_ if you are travelling at high speed.

- A. eventually  
B. strangely  
C. merely  
D. especially

14. When the time came to make the final decision for a course, I decided to apply for the one that \_\_\_\_\_ my interest.

- A. limited  
B. reserved  
C. reflected  
D. spoiled

15. Had the governments and scientists not worked together, AIDS-related deaths \_\_\_\_\_

since their highest in 2005.

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

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

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

17. George \_\_\_\_\_ too far. His coffee is still warm.

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

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

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

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

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

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

—\_\_\_\_\_ . See you at 8:10.

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

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

I won't call myself the most accomplished person when it comes to \_\_\_1\_\_\_ (hold) chopsticks. In fact, I'm pretty sure that my technique looks clumsy at times. I tend to hold \_\_\_2\_\_\_ (I) in the middle, more beginner than expert.

Still, since I eat almost every meal with the eating utensil (器皿) of choice in China it's not uncommon for a new friend or acquaintance to come to a simple \_\_\_3\_\_\_ (conclude) after observing me that my Chinese husband, Jun, must \_\_\_4\_\_\_ (show) me how to use them.

They are wrong. I've used chopsticks ever since I was a teenager, a time when my sister and mother were both fond of Chinese cuisine and introduced me \_\_\_5\_\_\_ many new dishes, along

with the \_\_\_6\_\_\_ (prefer) utensils in China. We always kept bamboo chopsticks along with our \_\_\_7\_\_\_ (knife), forks and spoons, ready for whenever we happened to have Chinese food for dinner. It was my closest family \_\_\_8\_\_\_ observed my first mistakes I made in using chopsticks.

Plus, I lived over two years in China before Jun and I started dating and I \_\_\_9\_\_\_ (expect) to use chopsticks in almost every restaurant, stand and bar. Trust me, when you're hungry you figure out pretty fast what it takes to down (咽下) \_\_\_10\_\_\_ meal with these utensils.

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

#### A

Moscow city authorities have begun using comics with characters from Russian fairytales to explain to migrants how they should behave. They say a 100-page guide is needed to “maintain a positive image” of the city and could help reduce “tensions” between natives and migrants. But some people have pointed out that foreign immigrants and natives may be viewed as antagonists in the manual. They think immigrants and natives should live together in harmony.

Russians and immigrants have repeatedly clashed in Moscow recently. Many immigrants from ex-Soviet republics in Central Asia, the Caucasus and North Caucasus, arrive in Moscow every year, attracted by the capital's job opportunities and relatively high salaries. A significant number of them work in the Russian capital illegally.

The new guide in Russian seeks to explain the “dos” and “don'ts” to immigrants. They are urged not to cause trouble, by staring at women, or eating or talking loudly on the streets. They are also warned that the police may routinely stop them to check their documents.

In the manual, Russia's famous “Three warriors” are meant to represent the city's law enforcement agencies, while Prince Yuri Dolgoruky (a historical character) is used for tours around Moscow. Meanwhile, Vasilisa the Wise and The Snow Maiden test the reader on Russia's language and history. A special section of the book explains the importance of following Moscow's strict residency and employment rules, stressing that immigrants could otherwise be deported or banned from entry.

The manual was written primarily for illegal immigrants, Alexander Kalinin, who heads the group Support for Working Migrants in Moscow, told BBC Russian.

“We want to raise their level of law awareness,” he added.

In the beginning immigrants had been identified as representatives of deferent nationalities, but the book's authors later decided to drop this idea so as "not to offend anyone", said Mr. Kalinin.

"The old conflict between Russian heroes and non-Slavic invaders appears again,"

Yevgeny Varshaver, a migration expert told BBC Russian. He also suggested that the language used in the book would be "difficult" to understand for some immigrants who were not native Russian speakers.

1. The underlined word in Paragraph 1 can probably be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. strangers
- B. opponents
- C. friends
- D. acquaintances

2. People from other countries come to Moscow \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. to enjoy the fine climate
- B. to have a new lifestyle
- C. to find occupations with good income
- D. to experience a new culture

3. What can be inferred from the last paragraph?

- A. The book will make it easy for foreign immigrants to read.
- B. Foreign immigrants may find the manual interesting to read.
- C. The Russian language is hard for foreign immigrants to learn.
- D. Foreign immigrants may have difficulty reading the manual.

4. Which of the following would be the best tile of the text?

- A. Ways to help foreign immigrants to settle in Russia.
- B. More and more foreign immigrants work in Moscow.
- C. Moscow fairy tale comics to help immigrants behave.
- D. Characters from Russian fairy tales attract public attention.

B

We spent a day in the country, picking wild flowers. With the car full of flowers we were going home. On our way back my wife noticed a cupboard outside a furniture shop. It was tall and narrow. "Buy it," my wife said at once. "We'll carry it home on the roof rack. I've always wanted

one like that.”

What could I do? Ten minutes later I was \$ 20 poorer, and the cupboard was tied on the roof rack. It was six feet long and eighteen inches square, quite heavy too.

In the gathering darkness I drove slowly. Other drivers seemed unusually polite that evening. The police even stopped traffic to let us through. Carrying furniture was a good idea. After a time my wife said, “There’s a long line of cars behind. Why don’t they overtake, I wonder?” In fact a police car did overtake. The two officers inside looked at us seriously as they passed. But then, with great kindness, they led us through the rush-hour traffic. The police car stopped at our village church. One of the officers came to me.

“Right, sir,” he said. “Do you need any more help?”

I was a bit puzzled. “Thanks, officer,” I said. “You have been very kind. I live just on the road.”

He was staring at our car, first at the flowers, then at the cupboard. “Well, well,” he said, laughing. “It’s a cupboard you’ve got there! We thought it was something else.” My wife began to laugh. The truth hit me like a stone between the eyes. I smiled at the officer. “Yes, it’s a cupboard, but thanks again.” I drove home as fast as I could.

1. In fact the husband \_\_\_\_\_ the cupboard.

- A. would like very much to buy                      B. badly wanted  
C. was glad to have bought                         D. would rather not buy

2. Other drivers thought they were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. carrying a cupboard to the church              B. sending flowers to the church  
C. carrying nothing but a piece of furniture      D. going to attend a funeral at the church

3. The police will be more polite to those who are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. driving in gathering darkness                    B. in great sorrow  
C. driving with wild glowers in the car          D. carrying furniture

C

An 80-year-old man was sitting on the sofa in his house along with his 45-year-old son. Suddenly a crow landed on their window. The father asked his son, “What is that?” The son replied, “That’s a crow.”



After a few minutes, the father asked his son for the second time. The son said, “Father, I told you just now. It is a crow.” After a little while, the father asked his son the same question for the third time, “What is that?” This time, the son said to his father in a low and cold tone, “It’s a crow, a crow.”

After a moment, the father yet again asked his son for the fourth time, “What is that?” This time his son shouted at the father, “Why do you keep asking me the same question again and again? I have told you already, ‘IT IS A CROW’. Are you not able to understand this?”

A minute later the father went to his room and came back with a diary, which he had kept since his son was born. On opening a page, he asked his son to read that page.

“Today my little son aged 3 was sitting with me on the sofa when a crow suddenly landed on the window edge. My son asked me 23 times what it was, and I replied him 23 times that it was a crow. I hugged him lovingly each time he asked me the same question. I did not at all feel angry, but instead felt affection for my son.”

If your parents reach old age, do not look at them as a burden, but speak to them gently, and be kind to them. From today say this aloud, “I want to see my parents happy forever. They have cared for me ever since I was a little child. They have always showered me with love. I will take care of my old parents in the BEST way no matter how they behave.”

1. The writer mainly intends to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. call on us to love our parents
- B. tell us the function of a diary
- C. teach us what a crow is
- D. introduce a pair of son and father

2 The underlined word “affection” probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. puzzle
- B. hatred
- C. worry
- D. love

3. Why did the father ask his son questions about the crow?

- A. He wanted to test his son’s patience.
- B. He had trouble in hearing.
- C. He tried to remind his son of what he did in the past.
- D. He didn’t want to be treated as a burden.

#### 四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，实施普通高中英语课程应以德育为魂、能力为重、基础为先、创新为上，注重在发展学生英语\_\_\_\_\_的过程。
2. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，基于课程的总目标，普通高中英语课程的具体目标是培养和发展学生在接受高中英语教育后应具备的语言能力、文化意识、\_\_\_\_\_、学习能力等学科核心素养。
3. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，普通高中英语课程由必修、\_\_\_\_\_、选修三类课程构成。
4. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，通常情况下，多数学生在一高一年级一个半学期（即 3/4 学年）的时间内完成必修课程 6 个学分，可达到学业质量水平一，即满足高中毕业的英语学业要求。完成必修课程后，有升学需求的学生通过修习选择性必修课程，完成\_\_\_\_\_个学分，可达到学业质量水平二，即高考要求。
5. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，英语课程内容是发展学生英语学科核心素养的基础，包含六个要素：\_\_\_\_\_、语篇类型、语言知识、文化知识、语言技能和学习策略。

#### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

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

#### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据以下教学材料，用英文完成以下教学设计，文本分析和设计意图可用中文。

**MOVING FROM GENERAL TO SPECIFIC**

A general introduction of the topic is usually followed by specific details and examples.

**Beauty in Common Things**

Each different part of China has its own special forms of traditional art.

These usually try to show the things that are important in life, such as love, beauty and family. The most common things, from paper to clay to bamboo, are turned into objects of beauty.



According to Chinese history, sky lanterns were first used by Zhuge Kongming. He sent them out to ask for help when in trouble. Today, sky lanterns are used at festivals and other celebrations. They are made of bamboo and covered with paper. When the lanterns are lit, they slowly rise into the air like small hot-air balloons for all to see. They are seen as bright symbols of happiness and good wishes.

Paper cutting has been around for over 1,500 years. Paper cutting sounds very easy but it can be difficult to do. The paper, usually red, is folded before it is cut with scissors. The most common pictures are flowers, animals, and things about Chinese history. During the Spring Festival, they are put on windows, doors and walls as symbols of wishes for good luck and a happy new year.



Chinese clay art is famous because the clay pieces are so small but they look very real. The pieces are usually cute children or lively characters from a Chinese fairy tale or historical story. The pieces are carefully shaped by hand from a very special kind of clay and then allowed to air-dry. After drying, they are fired at a very high heat. They are then polished and painted. It takes several weeks to complete everything. These small pieces of clay art show the love that all Chinese people have for life and beauty.

问题：

1. 请从 What、Why、How 三个方面进行文本分析。
2. 请写出本课学习策略目标。
3. 请用英文设置两个启发性问题引导学生理解文章内容。
4. 请设计一个读后活动，写出活动的主要内容及设计意图。

**七、案例分析（共 10 分）**

教学材料：

An adventure in Africa

30 June

Dear Aihua

How are you? Sorry I haven't written for so long. I've been quite busy arranging my holiday with my older brother, Colin. Colin and I plan to spend a few weeks travelling before he goes to university. We're going to visit so many exciting places and do lots of extraordinary things. We will go to Africa first. I can't wait! Have you ever been there?

We leave London on 15 July, and we'll be taking a flight to Morocco, in northern Africa. We're going to ride camels through the Sahara Desert. It's the biggest desert in the world--about the size of the US! I expect it will be very hot, dry and dusty there. We'll be travelling by camel with local guides, camping in tents and sleeping on the ground. I've heard that, in the Sahara, there is no shade during the day, and the stars seem especially brilliant on clear nights. I'll bring a flashlight with me so that I'll be able to see in the dark. Altogether, the trip will take six days. That means I'll have to sit on a camel for almost a week--how uncomfortable! I hope my camel likes me!

After the trip by camel, we're going to travel down the River Nile. We'll start at Lake Victoria. A little way down the river from Lake Victoria, the water gets quite rough. So, we'll go white-water rafting. It's quite dangerous but very exciting! You have to wear a helmet and a life jacket for protection, just in case you fall into the water.

Then, we're going on a trip to see wild animals in Kenya. We'll live with the local people in their villages, and eat and drink whatever they do, including cow's blood! Do you think I should drink it?

Since we'll be walking for almost two weeks, I'll need to buy a large backpack in advance to carry my supplies of food and water. During the day, we'll walk across the land, following the tracks of wildlife such as elephants, lions and giraffes. We'll try to get as close as possible to the animals, even though they're dangerous, so that we can take some really good photographs. But don't worry about me. Our guides will have guns with them for defence--they can use the guns to scare the animals away if they come too near. I really want to see an elephant up close, and Colin wants to see a giraffe.

After that, we'll be moving on to Tanzania, where we're going to climb Mount Kilimanjaro. Mount climbing can be very tiring, and many people feel sick as the atmosphere gets thinner, so

Colin and I will make sure that we get plenty of rest. The African part of our trip will take about four weeks. Afterwards, we're going to the Himalayas.

I'll send you postcards from all the different places we visit!

Love

Toby

教学过程：

Teaching objectives:

① Students can recognize and use these words: backpack, adventure, desert, Shade, ride a camel, travel by camel, go white-water rafting, rough helmet, life jacket, African, defence, scare away

② Students can get to know the meaning and pronunciation of these words: Toby, London, Morocco, the Sahara Desert, the River Nile, Lake Victoria, Kenya, Tanzania, Mount Kilimanjaro.

③ Students can use word-guessing strategies to get the meaning of these words: extraordinary, brilliant, flashlight, protection, tiring, atmosphere, wildlife.

④ Students can get brothers' travel plan by using reading strategies, and they can describe Toby and his brother's travelling route according to the map.

⑤ Students can get the feature of an informal letter.

Step 1 Pre-reading

T: Who are they?

S: ...

T: Yes, we can call them tourists, travelers, visitors, backpackers...

S: ...

T: Look here. A backpacker is a traveler with a backpack. Why are there so many backpackers at present? Why are so many people crazy about travelling? (教师与学生互动)

T: The saying goes, "Read ten thousand books and travel ten thousand miles". Travelling has lots of benefits. Through travelling, we can enjoy the beautiful scenery, see amazing people as well as things, build character and have adventures which are both challenging and exciting. Can you understand the meaning of adventures? Do you have any adventures?

Ss: ...

T: OK, now let's follow the tracks/ steps of some backpackers and enjoy their adventures.  
Look at this picture. What can you see?

S1: 沙漠。

T: It's a desert. It's the Gobi Desert. You see, there are no trees in a desert, so there is no shade. We feel very hot in the day if there is no shade, don't we?

Ss: Yes.

T: What is the way to travel in a desert?

S2: Camel.

T: We can travel by camel. Do you feel like riding a camel?

Ss: ...

T: Now let's enjoy another picture. What are they doing?

T/Ss: They're going white-water rafting.

T: White-water rafting is exciting. Where can we go white-water rafting?

Ss: ...

T: We can go white-water rafting in rough water. White-water rafting is dangerous. What should we wear to protect ourselves?

T/Ss: We should wear a helmet and a life jacket to protect ourselves.

T: Good. Now, look at the third picture, please. We can see many interesting animals and people. Can you guess where they are from?

Ss: ...

T: Excellent. The animals are from Africa and the people are African. The animals are interesting but some of them are dangerous, so you need to take a gun to defend yourself. Will you use the gun to kill animals to defend yourselves?

Ss: ...

T: You're kind-hearted. Animals are humans' good friends, so we can't kill them. For defence, we can use a gun to scare them away.

(黑体文字为本课生词)

【设计意图】读前教师利用多媒体创设生动活泼的教学情景，采用主题词汇教学将主题知识与词汇学习共同推进，调动了学生的学习热情，并促进了学生学习主题知识与词汇。

Step 2: While-reading

1. Skimming

...

2. Scanning

Task 1 Scan the passage quickly and answer the following questions:

(1) How will Toby and his brother travel to Morocco?

(2) What does the author think is uncomfortable?

(3) How long will the brothers stay in Africa?

(4) What is the right order according to the brothers' travel route, River Nile, Kenya, Mount Kilimanjaro, Sahara Desert, Morocco, Himalayas?

【设计意图】训练学生通过寻读等策略获取主要信息，培养学生的阅读技巧。

Task 2 Detailed reading

Read the passage carefully and fill in the following table.

Para	Route	What to do
2	through the Sahara Desert	Travel by <i>camel</i> ; sleep in tents; see <i>brilliant</i> stars on clear nights
3	down the River Nile	Start at Lake Victoria and go <i>white-water</i> rafting in <i>rough</i> water
4-5	in Kenya	Follow the tracks of <i>wildlife</i> ; take good <i>photographs</i> ; take guns for <i>protection/defence</i>
6	in Tanzania	Climb <i>Mount</i> Kilimanjaro

【设计意图】以任务驱动学生复习词汇，同时有助于学生掌握文章主要内容，深化词汇学习。

3. Intensive reading

Guessing words

...

【设计意图】为学生提供语境猜测词汇，培养学生的猜词能力。

Step 3 Post-reading

Task 1 Retell the travelling plan

Please retell Toby and his brother' s travelling plan according to the map. When retelling,

you're expected to report carefully what to do and how long they will stay in each place.

【设计意图】学生借助地图和其他关键词提示复述课文，能够巩固阅读文本中的文化信息和语言知识，并锻炼口语表达能力。

Task 2

...

以下各题可用英语或汉语作答，答案均完整地写在答题卡上。

- (1) 请结合 Step 2 While-reading 中 scanning 的步骤评价该教师的寻读策略。(6分)
- (2) 请写出该教师针对文本中的词汇采用的教学途径(至少4个)。(4分)



## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（四）

### 一、单项选择题（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

#### 1. 【答案】B

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

#### 2. 【答案】D

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

#### 3. 【答案】A

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

#### 4. 【答案】C

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

#### 5. 【答案】C

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

#### 6. 【答案】B

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

7. 【答案】 B

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

8. 【答案】 A

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

9. 【答案】 A

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

10. 【答案】 D

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

11. 【答案】 B

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

12. 【答案】 C

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

13. 【答案】 D

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

14. 【答案】 C

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

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

15. 【答案】D

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

16. 【答案】A

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

17. 【答案】C

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

18. 【答案】D

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

19. 【答案】A

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

20. 【答案】B

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

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

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

1. 【参考答案】holding

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

2. 【参考答案】mine

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

3. 【参考答案】conclusion

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

4. 【参考答案】have shown

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

5. 【参考答案】to

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

6. 【参考答案】preferred

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

7. 【参考答案】knives

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

8. 【参考答案】who/that

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

9. 【参考答案】was expected

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

10. 【参考答案】a

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

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文，文章介绍了莫斯科当局用童话人物的漫画向移民解释行为规范。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第一段第二句“*They say a 100-page guide is needed to “maintain a positive image” of the city and could help reduce “tensions” between natives and migrants.*”可知，他们说需要一份 100 页的手册来保持城市的积极形象，并有助于缓解当地人和移民之间的紧张关系，批评人士指出，手册中可能把外国移民和本国人视为敌手，由此可知画线词词义为“敌手、对手”。故选 B。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第二句“*Many migrants from ex-soviet republics in Central Asia, the Caucasus and North Caucasus, arrive in Moscow every year attracted by the capital's job opportunities and relatively high salaries.*”可知，很多移民涌入莫斯科是因为他们被莫斯科相对较高的工作机会和薪水所吸引，故选 C。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段“*the language used in the book would be “difficult” to understand for some immigrants who were not native Russian speakers.*”可知，移民可能很难读懂这本手册。故选 D。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。通读全文，特别是根据第一段中的“*Moscow city authorities have begun using comics with characters from Russian fairy tales to explain to migrants how they should behave.*”可知，本文介绍了莫斯科当局用童话人物的漫画向移民解释行为规范，故选 C。

B

【试题分析】本文讲述了作者和妻子买了橱柜，绑在车顶上开回家的路上，由于柜子很大，而且车上还有花，所以我们被大家误以为是去参加葬礼，甚至还有警车为我们开路的故事。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】推断理解题。根据文章第 2 段作者对买柜子的想法：要花钱、又长又笨重，从

而推断出作者心里不愿意。故选 D。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】推断理解题。根据第 4 段倒数第 2 句：警察的车停在教堂及第 7 段警察看车的情形：看了花草又看柜子，说：我们以为是别的什么东西。故选 D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】推断理解题。根据文章中对警察关心作者的描述及警察对作者车上东西的看法可推断出警察以为作者去参加葬礼，所以对作者特别关心。故选 B。

C

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文。全文讲了相同的事情父亲和儿子不同的反应。作者主要是想号召我们去爱我们的父母。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。根据最后一段 “If your parents reach old age... BEST way no matter how they behave.” 可知，作者主要是想号召我们去爱我们的父母。故选 A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。根据倒数第二段中 “I hugged him lovingly each time he asked me the same question. I did not at all feel angry, but instead felt affection for my son” 每次他问我同样的问题，我都亲切地拥抱他。我一点也不生气，相反，我很爱我的儿子。由此推知划线词的意思是“喜爱”。故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段 “A minute later the father went to his room and came back with a diary, which he had kept since his son was born. On opening a page, he asked his son to read that page” 可知，父亲问他儿子关于乌鸦的问题是想尽力提醒儿子他过去所做的事。故选 C。

四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 【答案】语言运用能力。

【解析】考查高中课标。实施普通高中英语课程应以 德育为魂、能力为重、基础为先、创新为上，注重在发展学生英语语言运用能力的过程。

2. 【答案】思维品质。

【解析】考查高中课标。基于课程的总目标，普通高中英语课程的具体目标是培养和发展学生在接受高中英语教育后应具备的语言能力、文化意识、思维品质、学习能力等学科核

心素养。

3.【答案】选择性必修。

【解析】考查高中课标。普通高中英语课程由必修、选择性必修、选修三类课程构成。

4.【答案】8。

【解析】考查高中课标。通常情况下，多数学生在一高一年级一个半学期（即3/4学年）的时间内完成必修课程6个学分，可达到学业质量水平一，即满足高中毕业的英语学业要求。完成必修课程后，有升学需求的学生通过修习选择性必修课程，完成8个学分，可达到学业质量水平二即高考要求。

5.【答案】主题语境。

【解析】考查高中课标。英语课程内容是发展学生英语学科核心素养的基础，包含六个要素：主题语境、语篇类型、语言知识、文化知识、语言技能和学习策略。

## 五、书面表达（共10分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

- （1）邮件内容就父母打算生二胎向外教老师表明自己的想法；
- （2）第一段简单寒暄，表明写作意图；第二段阐述自己对于二胎的看法，并提出自己的疑惑；第三段祝福结尾；
- （3）本文应以第一人称为主。

答案要求：

- （1）文体格式规范；
- （2）标点符号使用规范。

【参考范文】

Dear Lucy,

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

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

sharing your opinions with me?

Best wishes!

Yours,

Li Hua

## 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

### 【题目分析】

1. **【What】** 本文主要介绍了中国特色的传统艺术如孔明灯、剪纸、泥塑等，包括它们的制作工艺、原料和象征意义等。

**【Why】** 文章通过介绍中国特色的传统艺术拓宽学生对中国传统文化的了解，同时提升民族自豪感，对学生跨文化交际意识和能力的培养也有潜移默化的作用。

**【How】** 本文是典型的说明文。文章分为 4 段，第一段为总括介绍了中国特色的传统意识；第二、三、四分别介绍了孔明灯、剪纸和泥塑的制作工艺、原料和象征意义。文章主要采用先总体介绍再细节说明的方式。

2. Strategy objectives: Student will learn to get a general introduction of the topic and then get the specific details and examples in reading.

3. ① Why do Chinese people like the sky lanterns, paper cutting or Chinese clay?

② Which do you think can be the best symbol of Chinese traditional arts?

### 4. Post-reading

The teacher creates a scene: during the culture week, we will attend the activity with several typical Chinese traditional arts. Students work in a group of 4, discussing the most typical Chinese traditional art and listing the reasons. Group members can search and discuss, then choose one kind of Chinese traditional arts as their product to be shown in the class. Then each group gives an introduction of their product and choose the symbol of Chinese traditional arts.

T: You can give an introduction from the general to the details. And pay attention to the deeper meaning of them.

设计意图：通过组织中国传统艺术的讨论和评比，调动学生对中国传统艺术形式的了解和兴趣，在完成任务的同时培养综合语言运用能力。

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

### 【参考答案】

(1) 寻读 (Scanning) 是通过快速阅读文章寻找特定信息的一种快速阅读策略，也是一种有目的的阅读，寻读要求既快又准，要有针对性地寻找问题的答案，该教师借助了回答



W+H 类信息和补全表格的形式主要起到了以下三个作用

①训练学生根据关键词（尤其是地名）寻读的能力，培养阅读技巧；②让学生通过寻读等策略获取文章的最主要信息，使问题成为促进学生思维的工具；③通过问题设置引领学生在阅读中根据语境以及师生互动学习词汇。

（2）该教师的词汇教学方式灵活，教学效果好。在这节课中词汇学习隐含于完成任务的过程中，教师采用灵活、生动的方式，通过以下几种途径为学生提供了学习与使用词汇的机会：①读前利用主题词汇法对学生进行主题知识与词汇知识的渗透；②读中利用回答问题和填写表格的任务将学生的注意力引向信息传递的同时，诱发学生对新学词汇和本节课已学词汇的关注；③读中设置猜词训练，指导学生根据语境猜测词汇；④读后设置巩固练习与拓展任务，引导学生巩固本节课已学词汇。

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题（五）

总分：100分

### 一、单项选择（本题共20小题，每题1分，共20分）

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

1. —Mr. Johnson has been chosen as the manager of the sales department.

—\_\_\_\_\_ he was so excited this morning.

- A. No chance  
B. No way  
C. Not possible  
D. No wonder

2. He has written two articles for the journal, one to be published in this issue, the other to \_\_\_\_\_ in the next.

- A. turn out  
B. come out  
C. bring out  
D. leave out

3. —Let's walk to that village together.

—\_\_\_\_\_. How can we two girls do that in the dark?

- A. I agree with you.  
B. That's a good point.  
C. You must be joking!  
D. That's not your opinion!

4. The steamboat was fully furnished with life preservers. The passengers might be saved \_\_\_\_\_ accidents.

- A. in spite of  
B. instead of  
C. in case of  
D. in place of

5. —Can you come on Monday or Tuesday?

—I'm afraid \_\_\_\_\_ day is possible.

- A. either  
B. neither  
C. some  
D. any

6. \_\_\_\_\_ to the party, Nancy was very upset.

- A. Having not been invited  
B. Not having invited  
C. Having not invited  
D. Not having been invited

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

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

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

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

17. The government has decreed that the gasoline tax \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

Jin Yong (10 March 1924-30 October 2018) was a Chinese wuxia novelist, 1 co-founded the Hong Kong daily newspaper *Ming Bao* in 1959 and served as 2 first editor-in-chief. He was one of the most famous writers in China.

His wuxia has a widespread following in Chinese communities worldwide. His 15 works 3 (produce) between 1955 and 1972 earned him a reputation as one of the greatest and most popular wuxia writers ever. Over 100 million 4 (copy) of his works have been sold worldwide. According to *The Oxford Guide to Contemporary World Literature*, Jin Yong's novels are 5 (high) evaluated and are able to appeal to both highbrow and lowbrow tastes. His

works have the unusual ability \_\_\_6\_\_\_ (go) beyond geographical and ideological barriers separating Chinese communities of the world, achieving \_\_\_7\_\_\_ (great) success than any other contemporary writer.

His works \_\_\_8\_\_\_ (translate) into many languages so far. There \_\_\_9\_\_\_ (be) many fans outside of Chinese-speaking areas, as a result of the numerous adaptations of his works into films, television series, comics and video games.

Jin Yong is named along with Gu Long and Liang Yusheng as the “Three Legs of the Tripod of wuxia” and the asteroid (小行星) 10930Jinyong (1998 CR2) is named \_\_\_10\_\_\_ him.

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

#### A

#### Does Fame Drive You Crazy?

Although being famous might sound like a dream come true, today’s star, feeling like zoo animals, face pressures that few of us can imagine. They are at the center of much of the world’s attention. Paparazzi (狗仔队) camp outside their homes, cameras ready. Tabloids (小报) publish thrilling stories about their personal lives. Just imagine not being able to do anything without being photographed or interrupted for a signature!

According to psychologist Christina Villareal, celebrities—famous people—worry constantly about their public appearance. Eventually, they start to lose track of who they really are, seeing themselves the way their fans imagine them, not as the people they were before everyone knew their names. “Over time,” Villareal says, “they feel separated and alone.”

The phenomenon of tracking celebrities has been around for ages. In the 4th century B.C., painters followed Alexander the Great into battle, hoping to picture his victories for his admirers. When Charles Dickens visited America in the 19th century, his sold-out readings attracted thousands of fans, leading him to complain about his lack of privacy. Tabloids of the 1920s and 1930s ran articles about film-stars in much the same way that modern tabloids and websites do.

Being a public figure today, however, is a lot more difficult than it used to be. Superstars cannot move about without worrying about photographers with modern cameras. When they say something silly or do something ridiculous, there is always the Internet to spread the news in minutes and keep their “story” alive forever.

If fame is so troublesome, why aren't all celebrities running away from it? The answer is there are still ways to deal with it. Some stars stay calm by surrounding themselves with trusted friends and family or by escaping to remote places away from big cities. They focus not on how famous they are but on what they love to do or whatever made them famous in the first place.

Sometimes a few celebrities can get a little justice. Still, even stars who enjoy full justice often complain about how hard their lives are. They are tired of being famous already.

1. It can be learned from the passage that stars today \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. are often misunderstood by the public
- B. can no longer have their privacy protected
- C. spend too much on their public appearance
- D. care little about how they have come into fame

2. What is the main idea of Paragraph 3?

- A. Great heroes of the past were generally admired.
- B. The problem faced by celebrities has a long history.
- C. Well-known actors are usually targets of tabloids.
- D. Works of popular writers often have a lot of readers.

3. What makes it much harder to be a celebrity today?

- A. Availability of modern media.
- B. Inadequate social recognition.
- C. Lack of favorable chances.
- D. Huge population of fans.

4. What is the author's attitude toward modern celebrity?

- A. Sincere.
- B. Skeptical.
- C. Disapproving.
- D. Sympathetic.

## B

Before birth, babies can tell the difference between loud sounds and voices. They can even distinguish their mother's voice from that of a female stranger. But when it comes to embryonic learning (胎教), birds could rule the roost. As recently reported in *The Auk: Ornithological*

Advances, some mother birds may teach their young to sing even before they hatch (孵化). New-born chicks can then imitate their mom's call within a few days of entering the world.

This educational method was first observed in 2012 by Sonia Kleindorfer, a biologist at Flinders University in South Australia, and her colleagues. Female Australian superb fairy wrens were found to repeat one sound over and over again while hatching their eggs. When the eggs were hatched, the baby birds made the similar chirp to their mothers—a sound that served as their regular “feed me!” call.

To find out if the special quality was more widespread in birds, the researchers sought the red-backed fairy wren, another species of Australian songbird. First they collected sound data from 67 nests in four sites in Queensland before and after hatching, then they identified begging calls by analyzing the order and number of notes. A computer analysis blindly compared calls produced by mothers and chicks, ranking them by similarity.

It turns out that baby red-backed fairy wrens also emerge chirping like their moms. And the more frequently mothers had called to their eggs, the more similar were the babies' begging calls. In addition, the team set up a separate experiment that suggested that the baby birds that most closely imitated their mom's voice were rewarded with the most food.

This observation hints that effective embryonic learning could signal neurological (神经系统的) strengths of children to parents. An evolutionary inference can then be drawn. “As a parent, do you invest in quality children, or do you invest in children that are in need?” Kleindorfer asks. “Our results suggest that they might be going for quality.”

1. The underlined phrase “rule the roost” in Paragraph 1 means \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. be the worst      B. be the best      C. be just as bad      D. be just as good
2. What are Kleindorfer's findings based on?  
A. Similarities between the calls moms and chicks.  
B. The observation of fairy wrens across Australia.  
C. The data collected from Queensland's locals.  
D. Controlled experiments on wrens and other birds.
3. Embryonic learning helps mother birds to identify the baby birds which \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. can receive quality signals      B. are in need of training  
C. fit the environment better      D. make the loudest call

C

On one of her trips to New York several years ago, Eudora Welty decided to take a couple of New York friends out to dinner. They settled in at a comfortable East Side cafe and within minutes, another customer was approaching their table.

“Hey, aren't you from Mississippi?” the elegant, white-haired writer remembered being asked by the stranger. “I'm from Mississippi too.”

Without a second thought, the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair

“They began telling me all the news of Mississippi,” Welty said. “I didn’t know what my New York friends were thinking.”

Taxis on a rainy New York night are rarer than sunshine. By the time the group got up to leave, it was pouring outside. Welty’s new friends immediately sent a waiter to find a cab. Heading back downtown toward her hotel, her big-city friends were amazed at the turn of events that had changed their Big Apple dinner into a Mississippi.

“My friends said: ‘Now we believe your stories,’” Welty added. “And I said, ‘Now you know. These are the people that make me write them.’”

Sitting on a sofa in her room, Welty, a slim figure in a simple gray dress, looked pleased with this explanation.

“I don’t make them up,” she said of the characters in her fiction these last 50 or so years. “I don’t have to.”

Beauticians, bartenders, piano players and people with purple hats, Welty’s people come from afternoons spent visiting with old friends, from walks through the streets of her native Jackson, Miss., from conversations overheard on a bus. It annoys Welty that, at 78, her left ear has now given out. Sometimes, sitting on a bus or a train, she hears only a fragment (片段) of a particularly interesting story.

1. What happened when Welty was with her friends at the cafe?

- A. Two strangers joined her.                      B. Her childhood friends came in.  
C. A heavy rain ruined the dinner.              D. Some people held a party there.

2. The underlined word “them” in Paragraph 6 refers to Welty’s \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. readers                      B. parties                      C. friends                      D. stories

3. What can we learn about the characters in Welty’s fiction?

- A. They live in big cities.                      B. They are mostly women.  
C. They come from real life.                      D. They are pleasure seekers.

#### 四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 学校应当树立\_\_\_\_\_的评价观念，调整评价机制，采取有效的评价措施，支持和激励学生的学习，促进学生全面发展。

2. 课程标准在设置分级课程目标上借鉴了国际上通用的分级方式，力求体现不同年龄段学生的学习需求和认知特点，使英语课程具有\_\_\_\_\_、灵活性和开放性。

3. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，普通高中英语课程具有重要的\_\_\_\_\_，旨在发展学生的语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力等英语学科核心素养，落实立德树人根本任务。



4. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，普通高中英语课程应遵循多样性和\_\_\_\_\_原则，根据高中学生的心理特征、认知水平、学习特点以及未来发展的不同需求，开设丰富的选修课程。

5. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，\_\_\_\_\_指在社会情境中，以听、说、读、看、写等方式理解和表达意义的能力，以及在学习和使用语言的过程中形成的语言意识和语感。

### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

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

### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版七年级上册 Unit 8 When is your birthday? 写作部分的内容，按要求完成下列教学设计任务。（设计意图可用中文表达）

教学材料：

**3a** Complete the note with the words in the box. 选词补全便条。

my school    game    September    like    basketball

Dear Alan,  
Do you \_\_\_\_\_ sports? Do you have a \_\_\_\_\_? Please come to \_\_\_\_\_ next week. We have a basketball \_\_\_\_\_. It is on \_\_\_\_\_ 28th. See you there!  
Guo Peng

**3b** Write your own note to a friend. Invite him/her to an activity in your school. Use the questions to help you. 给朋友写一个便条，邀请对方参加学校的某项活动。右边的问题对你有帮助。

- What is your friend's name?
- What does your friend like to do?
- What activity do you have in your school?
- When is the activity?

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**【问题】**

1. 请确定本节课教学目标。
2. 请确定本节课教学重难点。
3. 请设计一个写前活动以培养学生的拓展性思维，并写出设计意图。
4. 请设计一个写中活动以培养学生的写作能力，并写出设计意图。

**七、案例分析（共 10 分）**

以下针对义务教育英语中学的教学案例：

**【案例 1】**

本课话题是 Save our world。知识目标是理解掌握词汇 reduce, reuse, necessary, plastic, china, fashion, instead, cloth, sort, harm, difference; 短语 instead of, do harm to, make a difference, care about, it's necessary to do

Warming up

1. Students read the words in the box after the teacher and then talk about some pictures with the words in the box.

“It's better to recycle paper than to burn it.”..

2.To discuss the six questions in the passage to see if you are a green man.

【案例 2】

T: Recently I bought a new camera. Here is the picture of it. Do you think it is an ordinary camera?

S: No, it's a digital camera.

T: What's this? (教师指向大屏幕上的电池图片)

S: It's a battery.

T: Look, what is it used to do? (教师指向大屏幕上的充电器图片)

S: It's used to charge the camera.

T: Do you know why I bought a digital camera, not an ordinary one?

S1: It can be taken easily.....

S2: We can see the pictures quickly..

T: Yes! Because of these advantages, a digital camera has been bought to replace the ordinary one. (适当解释 advantage 与 replace)

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

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（五）

### 一、单项选择（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

#### 1. 【答案】D

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

#### 2. 【答案】B

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

#### 3. 【答案】C

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

#### 4. 【答案】C

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

#### 5. 【答案】B

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

#### 6. 【答案】D

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

7. 【答案】B

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

8. 【答案】C

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

9. 【答案】C

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

10. 【答案】B

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

11. 【答案】C

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

12. 【答案】C

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

13. 【答案】C

【解析】考查情态动词。句意：“他对结果很满意，是吗？”“不。考试太难了，他不可能通过。”shouldn't 意为“不应该”；mustn't 意为“禁止，不允许”；couldn't 意为“不可能”；wouldn't 意为“不会”。固定结构：couldn't have done 意为“不可能做过某事”，此处是对过

去事情有把握的否定推测。故选 C。

14.【答案】B

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

15.【答案】C

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

16.【答案】A

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

17.【答案】D

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

18.【答案】B

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

19.【答案】B

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

20.【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：据报道只有一名旅客在那次飞机失事中幸免遇难。escape 后跟动名词作宾语不能跟动词不定式。据此 C 项被排除。kill 应用被动语态，因为旅客与 kill 的关系是被动的，这样只有 B 项 (being killed 动名词的被动语态) 符合要求，故选 B。

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文。文章介绍了著名的武侠小说作家金庸的相关情况。

1. 【参考答案】 who

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

2. 【参考答案】 the/its

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

3. 【参考答案】 produced

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

4. 【参考答案】 copies

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

5. 【参考答案】 highly

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

6. 【参考答案】 to go

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

7. 【参考答案】 greater

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

8. 【参考答案】 have been translated

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

用现在完成时的被动语态；又主语为复数，故填入 have been translated。

9. 【参考答案】 are

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

10. 【参考答案】 after

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

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文为议论文。文章讲述的是成名给人们的生活带来的影响，以及处理这些问题的方法，并以此引发读者思考。

1. 【答案】 B

【解析】推理判断题。根据第一段第二句 “They are at the center of much...their personal lives” 他们是全世界关注的焦点，狗仔队在他们家外面扎营，小报上到处都是关于他们私人生活的惊悚故事。可知他们的生活完全被媒体多报道，生活中的隐私已经处于了没有任何保护的状态了。故选 B。

2. 【答案】 B

【解析】概括归纳题。根据第三段的中心句 “The phenomenon of tracking celebrities has been around for ages” 可知，该段落主要讲的是追踪名人已经有了悠久的历史了。故选 B。

3. 【答案】 A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第二句 “Superstars cannot move about without worrying about photographers ... alive forever” 可知，他们做任何事情都会被现代照相机、英特网等当代媒体捕捉到，因此，这些现代媒体让今天的人成为名人不容易。故选 A。

4. 【答案】 D

【解析】观点态度题。通读全文可知，作者介绍了很多名人受成名所累，失去了生活的隐私，失去了自我，变得孤独、变得被世界隔离，因此可以推断出作者对他们抱有同情的态度。故选 D。



**B**

【试题分析】本文为说明文。主要介绍了鸟在繁衍过程中通过胎教培育出优质的后代。

**1. 【答案】B**

【解析】词义猜测题。由 **but** 可知上下句是转折关系。虽然婴儿能辨别妈妈的声音，但是谈到胎教，鸟儿是……。根据第二段 **When the eggs were hatched, the baby birds made the similar chirp to their mothers** 可知鸟儿在孵化小鸟时的鸣叫对未出生的小鸟有很大影响，以至于被孵化出来后就能发出类似的声音。说明鸟儿在胎教方面比人类更强，故选 **B**。

**2. 【答案】A**

【解析】推理判断题。根据第二段可知，研究发现是对澳大利亚两种会鸟鸣的鸟儿进行了记录，根据第三段“**the researchers sought the red-backed fairy wren, another species of Australian songbird.**”可知，研究人员并未在全澳洲范围展开调查；未对其它鸟类进行记录研究，排除 **D** 项。根据倒数第三段“**A computer analysis blindly compared calls produced by mothers and chicks, ranking them by similarity.**”可知，**A** 项正确。故选 **A**。

**3. 【答案】C**

【解析】细节理解题。根据倒数第二段“**the baby birds that most closely imitated their mom’s voice were rewarded with the most food**”和最后一段“**Our results suggest that they might be going for quality.**”可知，模仿母鸟模仿得最好的雏鸟得到最多的食物，研究结果表明，母亲会选择质量好的雏鸟，即最会模仿它们的声音的雏鸟，质量优良，无需过多的帮助就能更好适应环境。故选 **C**。

**C**

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。文章介绍了一位女作家请纽约的朋友吃饭时发生的故事。Welty 是一位年纪比较大的作家，她来自密西西比。Welty 的作品都是来自现实的生活。

**1. 【答案】A**

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段“**another customer was approaching their table**”和第三段“**the woman joined the Welty party. When her dinner partner showed up, she also pulled up a chair**”可知，先后有两个陌生人（一位女士及其同伴）加入了 Welty 他们的聚会，故选 **A**。

**2. 【答案】D**

【解析】词义猜测题。划线的 **them** 指代前面提到的人或物，根据“**Now we believe your stories**”可知，**them** 指代的是 Welty 写的小说里面的故事，听了 Welty 和两个陌生人的有关密西西比的谈话之后，Welty 的朋友相信了 Welty 小说里的故事都是来源于生活，故选 **D**。

**3. 【答案】C**

【解析】推理判断题。根据“I don’t make them up”和“Welty’s people come from afternoons spent visiting with old friends, from walks through the streets of her native Jackson, Miss., from conversations overheard on a bus.”可知，Welty 小说里的人物并非虚构的，他们都来源于现实的生活，故选 C。

#### 四、课程与教学论填空（本题共 5 小题，每题 1 分，共 5 分）

1. 【参考答案】以学生为主体；

【解析】考查义务教育英语课程标准评价建议。教育行政部门、教研部门和学校应当树立以学生为主体的评价观念，调整评价机制，采取有效的评价措施，支持和激励学生的学习，促进学生全面发展。故填入以学生为主体。

2. 【参考答案】整体性；

【解析】考查义务教育英语课程标准课程设计思路。设置分级课程目标借鉴了国际上通用的分级方式，力求体现不同年龄段学生的学习需求和认知特点，使英语课程具有整体性、灵活性和开放性。故填入整体性。

3. 【参考答案】育人功能

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）基本理念的知识。通高中英语课程具有重要的育人功能，旨在发展学生的语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力等英语学科核心素养，落实立德树人根本任务。故填入育人功能。

4. 【参考答案】选择性

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）基本理念的知识。普通高中英语课程应遵循多样性和选择性原则，根据高中学生的心理特征、认知水平、学习特点以及未来发展的不同需求，开设丰富的选修课程。故填入选择性。

5. 【参考答案】语言能力

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）学科核心素养的知识。语言能力指在社会情境中，以听、说、读、看、写等方式理解和表达意义的能力，以及在学习和使用语言的过程中形成的语言意识和语感。

#### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

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

举办首届书法展；

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

答案要求：

- (1) 一般现在时为主；
- (2) 语言力求准确、简洁；
- (3) 按顺序安排好材料，适当增加细节。

【参考范文】

Dear Mr. Green,

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

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

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

Yours,

Li Hua

## 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

【试题分析】

1. 本题为写作课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生写作能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教学目标、教学重难点、教学过程等环节。

【参考答案】

1. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective: Students will master some expressions about school activities and know how to invite others through a note.

Ability objective: Students will learn how to write a note of invitation and improve the ability of writing.

Emotional objective: Students will learn to love their school life and can be more interested in writing in English.

2. Teaching key and difficult points:

Teaching key points:

(1) Students are able to collect information about school activity.

(2) Students can master the methods and procedures of writing a note of invitation.

Teaching difficult point:

Students can organize the gathered information into a whole complete passage.

3. Pre-writing

(1) Students discuss and complete the words in the box, completing the note in 3a.

(2) Asks students to read four questions, and learn the purpose and main ideas of this writing activity. Choose a kind of school activity, and ask students to talk about the relative information to answer the four questions. Collect students' idea and give an example on the blackboard.

【设计意图】该环节的教学活动先通过选词形成便条范文，之后借助问题引导学生讨论可以培养学生的口语以及头脑风暴的能力。

4. While-writing

(1) Making an outline

Students discuss the note in 3a, finding out the main elements in a invitation note, eg. Time and topic, and remind them of the format. Then students work in groups to make an outline for

(2) Drafting

Students write down their own note of invitation (within 100 words) to their friends based on the answers of four questions.

T: You can take the note in 3a for reference.

【设计意图】该环节通过列提纲、写初稿教学活动可以培养学生的写作能力，引导学生学会写作。

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

案例 1 不合理；案例 2 合理。

案例 1 中学生朗读所列词汇，包括本课的目标词汇，然后教师用多媒体呈现一些图片，让学生所给出的词汇讨论图片。但是在词汇呈现时忽略了在语境下的意义和用法，偏离了词汇教学音、义、形统一的呈现原则。此外，教师忽视了学生学习的主动性和积极性，教学显得简单机械，建议教师在词汇教学时能借助视频或音频创设语境，帮助学生理解词汇的含义和用法，做到词不离句，句不离景。

案例 2 中教师将词汇呈现设计在购买新的数码相机下，很好地发挥了语境的解释功能和制约功能。通过多媒体图片呈现了新买的数码相机及其电池、充电器，引出 digital, battery, charge，给学生提供了真实的语境，帮助学生加深对词义的认识；然后通过讨论数码相机和普通相机的优势，引出 advantage, ordinary, replace，帮助学生在语境中充分体验词汇的意义，观察词汇的结构，加深了对新词汇的理解。