

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题（六）

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. We will take \_\_\_\_\_ wants to go there for a sight-seeing.  
A. whoever  
B. who  
C. anybody  
D. all that
2. I caught the last bus from town, but Harry came home \_\_\_\_\_ that night.  
A. very late  
B. even later  
C. the same late  
D. the last one
3. —What was the party like?  
—Wonderful. It is years \_\_\_\_\_ I enjoyed myself so much.  
A. that  
B. since  
C. when  
D. before
4. Isn't it very kind \_\_\_\_\_ your parents to do that for us?  
A. for  
B. to  
C. about  
D. of
5. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of 1000 dollars for the return of the gold ring.  
A. reward  
B. prize  
C. thank  
D. price
6. A man does not know the difficulty of anything \_\_\_\_\_ he does it personally.  
A. although  
B. if  
C. because  
D. unless
7. I don't remember \_\_\_\_\_ to the airport that year.  
A. to be taken  
B. being taken  
C. having  
D. to take

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

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

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

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

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

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

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

From the northern Tibetan Plateau to the southern Tibet valley, \_\_\_9\_\_\_ the dead zone to the

Yarlung Zangbo River, we can see traces of the spectacular life of Zhong and gain \_\_\_10\_\_\_ (一瞥) of his long pilgrimage as a collector of natural beauty.

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Would you BET on the future of this man? He is 53 years old. Most of his adult life has been a losing struggle against debt and misfortune. A war injury has made his left hand stop functioning, and he has often been in prison. Driven by heaven-knows-what motives, he determines to write a book.

The book turns out to be one that has appealed to the world for more than 350 years. That former prisoner was Cervantes, and the book was Don Quixote (《堂吉诃德》). And the story poses an interesting question: why do some people discover new vitality and creativity to the end of their days, while others go to seed long before?

We've all known people who **run out of steam** before they reach life's halfway mark. I'm not talking about those who fail to get to the top. We can't all get there. I'm talking about people who have stopped learning on growing because they have adopted the fixed attitudes and opinions that all too often come with passing years.

Most of us, in fact, progressively narrow the variety of our lives. We succeed in our field of specialization and then become trapped in it. Nothing surprises us. We lose our sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to lean, the opportunities are everywhere.

The things we learn in maturity seldom involve information and skills. We learn to bear with the things we can't change. We learn to avoid self-pity. We learn that however much we try to please, some people are never going to love us—an idea that troubles at first but is eventually relaxing.

With high motivation and enthusiasm, we can keep on learning. Then we will know how important it is to have meaning in our life. However, we can achieve meaning only if we have made a commitment to something larger than our own little egos (自我), whether to loved ones, to fellow humans, to work, or to some moral concept.

Many of us equate “commitment” with such “caring” occupations as teaching and nursing.

But doing any ordinary job as well as one can is in itself an admirable commitment. People who work toward such excellence whether they are driving a truck, or running a store-make the world better just by being the kind of people they are. They've learned life's most valuable lesson.

1. The passage starts with the story of Cervantes to show that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. loss of freedom stimulates one's creativity
- B. age is not a barrier to achieving one's goal
- C. misery inspires a man to fight against his fate
- D. disability cannot stop a man's pursuit of success

2. What does the underlined part in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. End one's struggle for liberty.
- B. Waste one's energy taking risks.
- C. Miss the opportunity to succeed.
- D. Lose the interest to continue learning.

3. What could be inferred from Paragraph 4?

- A. Those who dare to try often get themselves trapped.
- B. Those who tend to think back can hardly go ahead.
- C. Opportunity favors those with a curious mind.
- D. Opportunity awaits those with a cautious mind.

4. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?

- A. To provide guidance on leading a meaningful adult life.
- B. To stress the need of shouldering responsibilities at work.
- C. To state the importance of generating motivation for learning.
- D. To suggest a way of pursuing excellence in our lifelong career.

B

Everyone agrees that innovation is key to solving many challenges we face as a country, from health care to education to the environment, and is fundamental to restoring economic growth and prosperity. But I would put it a slightly different way. We must find a way to rebuild the "innovation infrastructure" in this country.

The problem is not that Americans aren't as inherently innovative as ever-we are. And the

level of interest among Americans in the process of innovation—determining the best recipes to make it happen—has been skyrocketing over the past few years. For example, the number of times the word “innovation” appeared in Google news stores has increased by approximately five from Obama’s inauguration to today. Google the term “innovation” and you’ll get 342 million hits, approximately half the 676 million hits that “Obama” generates. And according to hash tags.org, Innovate is trending about the same rate as deficit.

Our problem is that the system is failing our citizens. The “seed corn” of innovation—creative ideas fundamental rate it was before. Viable “seed corn” requires an innovation infrastructure in which bright minds are provided the resources and freedom to create and invent according to their passions and curiosities, to take bold risks, and even to fail. Such an innovation infrastructure thrived in the U.S. In the late 20th century as a collaboration that put Americans on the moon, and to the personal computer, the Internet, and the era of genomic medicine.

Americans are ready and willing to embrace the goal of once again leading the world in innovation. This could be the moon shot for the next decade that unifies our country. However, we are at a tremendous disadvantage unless the innovation infrastructure of this country is rebuilt. This requires a new collaboration among government, industry and academia—one that is suited to the challenges and opportunities of the digital age, and that restores the bold risk taking and action orientation of earlier times.

1. According to the author, innovation in American has \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. gone completely lost nowadays
- B. been weakened gradually
- C. been taken back in Obama’s day
- D. come to a turning point

2. What can we get from hash tags.org’s finding?

- A. Innovation will finally drag the development of economy
- B. People show the same concern in innovation as that in deficit
- C. Innovation can arouse more interest in people than Obama can
- D. Obama has to focus on rebuilding Americans’ tradition in innovation

3. Today’s structures of innovation need to be rebuilt because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Americans have lost interest in innovation during the past years
- B. Too many risky ideas have destroyed people's confidence in innovation
- C. Institutions, government and business cannot cooperate effectively as before
- D. The essential elements of innovation have lost its energy for development.

C

Dating apps can be tricky to navigate, particularly when you're trying to suss out someone's credibility. How do you know that Ben from London is really 25-year-old? Is his profile picture recent? Does he really have a puppy? Is his name even Ben? One thing you can't cheat is your genetics, which is why a new dating app is using DNA compatibility as a basis for its matchmaking algorithm. Pheramor requires all users to submit a cheek swab using a specially-created kit from which a team of in-house scientists can sequence the specific genes associated with attraction and identify which users might be sexually compatible.

The process works by isolating the 11 genes that link to our pheromones, the chemical signals that are believed to trigger sexual attraction. Combining this data with the personal information stated on users' profiles allows the app to make very specific matches.

"Pheramor uses both your biology and your social technology; we collect your genetic data through a q-tip-like cheek swab and acquire your likes, dislikes, and interests from your social media profiles like Facebook, Twitter, etc," the app's website explains. "All of this information will be used in our proprietary algorithm, which is designed to learn your preferences." The Houston-based app is already up and running but hopes to officially launch in February with 3,000 members.

"When we smell pheromones, what we're actually smelling is how diverse someone's immune system is compared to our own," explains co-founder Brittany Barreto, who has a PhD in genetics. "Evolution is very strong. So we're smelling each other, trying to figure out who is the best person to mate with," she told the Houston Chronicle.

She added that Pheramor's advanced technology digs deeper than traditional dating apps by moving past the basic info listed on most profiles, making it almost impossible for people to cheat their way to a date. Imposters might have trouble catfishing their way out of this one.

1. Which of the following is NOT concluded in Pheramor's working process?

- A. 11 genes related to pheromones should be separated first.
- B. Individual info are to be collected visa social media tools.
- C. Genetic samples are usually collected by medical operation.
- D. Special method of calculation is used to guarantee the accuracy.
2. According to Brittany Barreto, we can conclude that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. pheromone is actually something behind different immune systems.
- B. smelling is the best way for people to find companions.
- C. Pheramor's advanced technology is just based on the basic info of people.
- D. some traditional data apps also put an end to cheaters online.
3. The real purpose of writing this passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. crack down on cybercrime
- B. introduce a scientific research
- C. promote a new app
- D. conduct a genetic experiment

#### 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）》，\_\_\_\_\_ 指对中外文化的理解和对优秀文化的认同，是学生在全球化背景下表现出的跨文化认知、态度和行为取向。
2. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，发展学生的\_\_\_\_\_是普通高中英语课程的具体目标，这是以人为本教育理念在学科层面的重要体现。
3. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，\_\_\_\_\_是英语课程的重要组成部分，其目的是促进英语学习，改善英语教学，完善课程设计，监控学业质量。
4. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，命题要遵循教育测量的基本原理，保证试题的\_\_\_\_\_，以使考题设计有利于实现考查的目的，使考试结果尽可能准确地反映学生的实际水平。
5. 根据《普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）》，高中英语教材的编写应以本课程标准为依据，教材内容要与\_\_\_\_\_和要求保持一致，确保学生语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力的同步提升。

#### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

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



说明。字数在 120 字左右。

### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

请根据人教版九年级全一册 Unit 10 You are supposed to shake hands 阅读部分的内容，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：

#### Different Customs in Different Countries

I'm from Colombia; we're pretty relaxed about time. If you tell a friend you're going to their house for dinner, it's okay if you arrive a bit late. Spending time with family and friends is very important to us. We often just drop by our friends' homes. We don't usually have to make plans to meet our friends. Often we just walk around the town center, seeing as many of our friends as we can!

In Switzerland, it's very important to be on time. We're the land of watches, after all! If someone invites you to meet them at 4:00, you have to be there at 4:00. If you're even fifteen minutes late, your friend may get angry. Also, we never visit a friend's house without calling first.

We usually make plan to see friends. We usually plan to do something interesting, or go somewhere together.

#### 【问题】

1. 请针对教学内容确定教学目标。
2. 请设计一个 Pre-reading 的活动为接下来学生阅读活动做准备，并表明设计意图。
3. 请设计 While-reading 的活动以培养学生的阅读技巧，并表明设计意图。
4. 请设计一个 Post-reading 的活动以培养学生的综合语言运用能力，并表明设计意图。

### 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

请针对以下案例，结合问题进行分析，可用中文。

#### 【案例 1】有关 Hobby 的话题

为了引入本课话题，教师在导入阶段和学生展开了如下对话。

T: What do you like doing in your free time?

S: I very like to watch TV.

T: You mean you like watching TV very much? (教师很自然纠正学生错误的 S:Yes, I like

watching TV in my free time. I also like collecting stamps very much. (学生认识到了错误并重复使用正确形式)

T: So your hobby is collecting stamps.

S: Right.

【问题】请分析该教师的做法是否合理，并说明理由。(5分)

【案例2】学习 the life of Shakespeare 时

1. T: Who wrote Hamlet and King Lear?

Ss: William Shakespeare.

T Let's learn about the life of William Shakespeare. Read the passage and answer the questions: Who was William Shakespeare? When was he born? Where was he born?

(学生阅读课文，而后回答问题)

2. T: Put the sentences in the correct order.

- a. Shakespeare moved to London.
- b. Shakespeare's company opened the Globe Theatre.
- c. Shakespeare married.
- d. Shakespeare liked watching plays.
- e. Shakespeare died at the age of fifty-two.
- f. Shakespeare decided to be an actor.

3. T: Read again and draw the timeline for Shakespeare.

【问题】请分析该教师在教学过程中存在的问题，并提出建议。(5分)

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（六）

### 一、单项选择（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

#### 1. 【答案】A

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

#### 2. 【答案】B

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

#### 3. 【答案】B

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

#### 4. 【答案】D

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

#### 5. 【答案】A

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

#### 6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：除非亲力亲为，否则就不会知道个中艰辛。连词 unless 本身具有否定意义；although 意为“虽然”；if 意为“如果”；because 意为“因为”；根据句意，故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

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

8. 【答案】D。

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

9. 【答案】A

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

10. 【答案】C

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

11. 【答案】A

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

12. 【答案】A

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

13. 【答案】C

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

14. 【答案】C

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

15. 【答案】B

【解析】考查连词辨析。句意：一旦你理解了规则，就不再有困难了。while 意为“当……”

时”；once 意为“一旦”；though 意为“尽管”；unless 意为“除非”。根据句意，故选 B。

16. 【答案】C

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

17. 【答案】A

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

18. 【答案】D

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

19. 【答案】C

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

20. 【答案】A

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

二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

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

1. 【参考答案】demonstrated

【解析】考查动词。句意：凡人如何记录世界的不朽之美？复旦大学教授、植物学家钟

阳用毕生的工作证明了他的答案。demonstrated 意为“阐述，说明”，注意用一般过去时。故填入 demonstrated。

2. 【参考答案】 set

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

3. 【参考答案】 which

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

4. 【参考答案】 out

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

5. 【参考答案】 spending

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

6. 【参考答案】 dedication/devotion

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

7. 【参考答案】 collected

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

8. 【参考答案】 because

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

9. 【参考答案】 from

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

10. 【参考答案】 glimpses

【解析】考查名词。句意：我们可以看到钟壮丽人生的痕迹，也可以窥见他作为自然美

景收藏家的漫漫征途，并窥见了作为自然美景收藏家的漫长朝圣之旅。gain glimpses of 为固定短语，意为“瞥见”。故填入 glimpses。

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

#### A

【试题分析】本文是一篇议论文，讲述要成功，就需要不断的学习，这样的生活才会有意义。

#### 1. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。第一段讲述塞万提斯一生不幸，负债累累，因为战争受伤左手残疾，同时还身陷囹圄，在 53 岁的时候决定写书，最终写出成名作《唐吉柯德》，根据后文可知，所有的困境都没有阻挡他的成功，年龄也是如此，故选 B。

#### 2. 【答案】D

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第三段中的“I'm talking about people who have stopped learning on growing because they have adopted the fixed attitudes and opinions that all too often come with passing years.”可知，作者谈论的不是那些没有到达巅峰的人，而是谈论那些不再学习成长的人，故可知 run out of steam 可知，停止学习，故选 D。

#### 3. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第四段中的“we lose the sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to learn, the opportunities are everywhere.”可知，我们失去了好奇心，但是如果愿意学习，机会无处不在，故可知，机会总是留给那些好奇心的人，故选 C。

#### 4. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。本文讲述要成功，就需要不断的学习，这样的生活才会有意义，故本文作者的目的是为了指导我们过一个有意义的成年人生活，故选 A。

#### B

【试题分析】本文为说明文。讨论了创新存在的主要问题，并提出了相应的解决方法。

#### 1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段“The problem is not that Americans aren't as inherently innovative as we are. And the level of interest among Americans the past few years”及



第三段 “Our problem is that the system is failing our citizens”，排除 A、B、C 项，故选 D。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第二段最后一句 “And according to hash tags, innovation is trending about the same rate as deficit.”表明关于创新的趋势人们表现出对赤字同样的忧虑。故选 B。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段第二句可知 A 项错误，B 项内容文章没有提到。关于 C 项，文章只是说政府机构、工业界和学术界需要合作迎接数字时代的挑战和机遇，并不能推出 C 项内容。故选 D。

C

【试题分析】本文为说明文。文章主要介绍了一款基于 DNA 兼容性来计算配对成功率的交友软件。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段 “The process works by isolating the 11 genes that link to our pheromones” 可知，这个过程通过将 11 个基因与我们的信息素联系起来，A 正确；根据第三段 “Pheramor uses both your biology and your social technology, we collect your genetic data through a q-tip-like cheek swab and acquire your likes, dislikes, and interests from your social media profiles like Facebook, Twitter, etc.” 可知，通过专门的技术采集个人信息，B 正确；根据第三段 “All of this information will be used in our proprietary algorithm” 可知，有专门的计算方法，D 正确；根据第一段 “submit a cheek swab using a specially-created kit from...” 可知，样本采集很简单，不需要医疗手术，C 项错误。故选 C。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】推理判断题。根据倒数第二段 “When we smell pheromones, what we’re actually smelling is how diverse someone’s immune system is compared to our own,” explains cofounder Brittany Barreto” 可知，当我们闻到 pheromones(信息素)时，我们实际上闻到的是其他人的免疫系统与我们自己相比有多么不同，故 pheromones 实际上是不同的免疫系统背后的东西。故选 A。

3. 【答案】C



【解析】主旨大意题。文章主要介绍了一款比以往软件更真实可靠的交友软件。开头叙述以往交友软件的种种缺点，下文介绍这种软件的安全性，严密性，科学性和实用性，目的是推广这种软件。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】文化意识

【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。文化意识指对中外文化的理解和对优秀文化的认同，是学生在全球化背景下表现出的跨文化认知、态度和行为取向。

2. 【答案】英语学科核心素养

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）教学建议的知识。本课程标准提出，发展学生的英语学科核心素养是普通高中英语课程的具体目标，这是以人为本教育理念在学科层面的重要体现。

3. 【答案】教学评价

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）评价建议的知识。教学评价是英语课程的重要组成部分，其目的是促进英语学习，改善英语教学，完善课程设计，监控学业质量。

4. 【答案】信度和效度

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）学业水平考试与高考命题建议的知识。命题要遵循教育测量的基本原理，保证试题的信度和效度，以使考题设计有利于实现考查的目的，使考试结果尽可能准确地反映学生的实际水平。

5. 【答案】课程目标

【解析】考查普通高中英语课程标准（2017 版）教材编写建议的知识。高中英语教材的编写应以本课程标准为依据，教材内容要与课程目标和要求保持一致，确保学生语言能力、文化意识、思维品质和学习能力的同步提升。

#### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

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

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

（3）本文需要用到第三人称，主要使用一般现在时。

答案要求：

- (1) 内容完整，结构清晰；
- (2) 观点准确，论据充分；
- (3) 无语言使用的错误；
- (4) 标点符号使用规范。

**【参考范文】**

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

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

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

**六、教学设计（共 15 分）**

**【试题分析】**

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

**【参考答案】**

1. Teaching Objectives:

(1) Knowledge objective: Students can know the different customs in different countries and become more familiar with the topic of customs.

(2) Ability objectives:

(1) Through reading practice, students can develop their reading skills of skimming and scanning.

(2) Through the reading and the discussion about being on time, students can elicit their ideas about different customs in different countries.

(3) Emotional objective: Students can know the importance of being on time and have the

desire to know more about the customs in different countries.

## 2. Pre-reading

(1) The teacher presents several flag signs and asks students which countries they belong to.

(2) Students read the title of the passage and predict what the passage may talk about. The teacher walks around the classroom and provides help.

【设计意图】看国旗猜国家的活动可以让课堂气氛变得活跃，同时通过读标题预测文章大意的活动可以培养学生预测的能力。

## 3. While-reading

### (1) Fast reading

Students read the two paragraphs quickly, and try to conclude the main idea of the two paragraphs. The teacher gives some feedback on their ideas. The teacher tells students that paying attention to the structure of the passage and the topic sentence of each paragraph can help them get the main idea of the passage.

### (2) Careful reading

Students look through the two paragraphs again and try to complete the chart on their own. And then checks the answers with the class.

|                           |          |             |
|---------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Attitude towards          | Columbia | Switzerland |
| being on time             |          |             |
| visiting a friend's house |          |             |
| making plans with friends |          |             |

【设计意图】快读可以培养学生获取文章大意的能力，同时注意进行阅读技巧的渗透；精读则可以培养学生获取具体信息的能力。

## 4. Post-reading

A debate on being on time

Students work in groups and talk about their attitudes towards being on time. They can share ideas within groups and list their reasons. Then the students are divided into 2 groups, one supporting being on time, while the other disagreeing. Some will be chosen as the debater to express their opinions. Others and the teacher are the judges to choose the best debater and the winners. The students are supposed to emphasize the importance of being punctual.

【设计意图】通过组内讨论和两组辩论，学生自由表达对某一习俗的观点可以训练学生的口语能力，同时学生意识到准时是一个好习惯，进而形成正确的人生观。

### 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

#### 【参考答案】

1. 案例 1 中该教师做法合理。当学生出现 I like to watch TV 时，教师采用委婉的方式，用 You mean you like watching TV very much? 这样的对话形式，引导学生意识到自己的错误，并在后面的交流中重复使用了这个正确句式。对于这类语言结构错误，教师应当纠正，该教师在纠正错误的同时，又保护了学生自尊，因此做法很合理。

2. 案例 2 中通过回答问题、排序、生平时间线等活动帮助学生理解文章内容，学生能够理解文章的细节和主旨大意；但是该过程中由于大多数学生不熟悉莎士比亚，可能导致仅知道一些文字性描述，不能够对这位文学大家有更多认识，更不用说培养学生的人文性。教师可以提前布置学生搜集莎士比亚及其剧作的背景资料，上课时教师出示图片或视频等形式，在课堂上帮助学生深入了解，不仅能够丰富教学内容，而且可以发挥学生的主动性，教学效果会更好。

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题（七）

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. France is a main destination for U.S. travelers, \_\_\_\_\_ second only to the United Kingdom, according to \_\_\_\_\_ Commerce Department report.

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

2. — I saw no more than one motor-car in that shop. Will you go and buy \_\_\_\_\_?

— No, I'd rather find \_\_\_\_\_ in other shops.

- A. one, one  
B. it; it  
C. one; it  
D. it; one

3. I was very surprised at \_\_\_\_\_ he spoke at the meeting.

- A. the way which  
B. the way on which  
C. the way  
D. in the way that

4. \_\_\_\_\_ makes the book so extraordinary is the creative imagination of the writer.

- A. That  
B. What  
C. who  
D. Which

5. I'm determined to get a seat for the concert \_\_\_\_\_ it means standing in a queue all night.

- A. as though  
B. in case  
C. even if  
D. now that

6. A new survey shows that 54% of Americans do not take prescription medicines \_\_\_\_\_ though they are important to their health.

- A. as they instruct  
B. as were instructed  
C. as to be instructed  
D. as instructed

7. Only at that time \_\_\_\_\_ that all those things are fake.

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

D. John Donne

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

A. Dialect, register

B. Style, genre

C. Dialect, style

D. Register, genre

## 二、完型填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

No one is born a winner. People make themselves into winners by their own \_\_\_1\_\_\_.

I learned this lesson from a(n) \_\_\_2\_\_\_ many years ago. I took the head \_\_\_3\_\_\_ job at a school in Baxley, Georgia. It was a small school with a weak football program.

It was a tradition for the school's old team to play against the \_\_\_4\_\_\_ team at the end of spring practice. The old team had no coach, and they didn't even practice to \_\_\_5\_\_\_ the game. Being the coach of the new team, I was excited because I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment, we were defeated. I couldn't \_\_\_6\_\_\_ I had got into such a situation. Thinking hard about it, I came to \_\_\_7\_\_\_ that my team might not be the number one team in Georgia, but they were \_\_\_8\_\_\_ me. I had to change my \_\_\_9\_\_\_ about their ability and potential.

I started doing anything I could to help them build a little \_\_\_10\_\_\_. Most important, I began to treat them like \_\_\_11\_\_\_. That summer, when the other teams enjoyed their \_\_\_12\_\_\_, we met every day and \_\_\_13\_\_\_ passing and kicking the football.

Six months after suffering our \_\_\_14\_\_\_ on the spring practice field, we won our first game and our second, and continued to \_\_\_15\_\_\_. Finally, we faced the number one team in the state. I felt that it would be a \_\_\_16\_\_\_ for us even if we lost the game. But that wasn't what happened. My boys beat the best team in Georgia, giving me one of the greatest \_\_\_17\_\_\_ of my life!

From the experience I learned a lot about how the attitude of the leader can \_\_\_18\_\_\_ the members of a team. Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed and \_\_\_19\_\_\_ them. I helped them to see themselves \_\_\_20\_\_\_, and they built themselves into winners.

Winners are made, but born.

1. A. luck

B. tests

C. efforts

D. nature

2. A. experiment

B. experience

C. visit

D. show

3. A. operating

B. editing

C. consulting

D. coaching

- |                   |                 |                 |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 4. A. successful  | B. excellent    | C. strong       | D. new          |
| 5. A. cheer for   | B. prepare for  | C. help with    | D. finish with  |
| 6. A. believe     | B. agree        | C. describe     | D. regret       |
| 7. A. realize     | B. claim        | C. permit       | D. demand       |
| 8. A. reacting to | B. looking for  | C. depending on | D. caring about |
| 9. A. decision    | B. attitude     | C. conclusion   | D. intention    |
| 10. A. pride      | B. culture      | C. fortune      | D. relationship |
| 11. A. leaders    | B. partners     | C. winners      | D. learners     |
| 12. A. rewards    | B. vacations    | C. health       | D. honor        |
| 13. A. risked     | B. missed       | C. considered   | D. practiced    |
| 14. A. defeat     | B. decline      | C. accident     | D. mistake      |
| 15. A. relax      | B. improve      | C. expand       | D. defend       |
| 16. A. shame      | B. burden       | C. victory      | D. favor        |
| 17. A. chances    | B. thrills      | C. concerns     | D. offers       |
| 18. A. surprise   | B. serve        | C. interest     | D. affect       |
| 19. A. encouraged | B. observed     | C. protected    | D. impressed    |
| 20. A. honestly   | B. individually | C. calmly       | D. differently  |

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

#### A

In between running one of the world's largest charitable agencies and acting as Microsoft's technology advisor, Bill Gates manages to find time to read books, both long and short. Now Gates — who has been labeled a “greedy” reader — has released a list of his favorite books. All of the books are standout reads, according to the billionaire, most of which are focused on business and economy. Here are Bill's top four picks (with parts of his full review of each book).

Business Adventures, by John Brooks

Brooks' collection was published in 1969 and remains one of Gates' favorites. He re-read it again this year, labeling it the best business book he has ever read.

“Shortly after we met, Warren Buffett lent me this collection of business articles from The



New Yorker from the 1950s and 1960s. I loved them as much as he did. Brooks' insights (洞察力) into business have aged beautifully, and they are as true today as ever.”

Capital in the Twenty-First Century, by Thomas Piketty

Piketty's novel hit the shelves in August 2013 and sparked much discussion concerning income inequality throughout this year. Gates also got to sit down with Piketty himself after reading the non-fiction work to discuss the topic.

“As I told him, although I have concerns about some of his secondary points and policy prescriptions, I agree with his most important conclusions: inequality is a growing problem and governments should play a role in reducing it.”

How Asia Works, by Joe Studwell

Studwell's work, which was published in May 2014, addresses how countries such as Japan, South Korea and China have continued to achieve high growth, and why other countries have failed to do the same.

“The agriculture section of the book was particularly insightful. It provided ample food for thought for me as well as the whole Agriculture team at our foundation. And it left us thinking about whether parts of the Asian model can apply in Africa.”

Making the Modern World: Materials and Dematerialization, by Vaclav Smil

Smil's books are a constant favorite of the Microsoft's founder — one of his books makes Gates' list almost every year. Making the Modern World came out late in 2013 and explores the global use of materials, from silicon to wood and plastic.

“If anyone tries to tell you we're using fewer materials, send him this book. With his usual skepticism and his love of data, Smil shows how our ability to make things with fewer materials — say, soda cans that need less aluminum—makes them cheaper, which actually encourages more production.”

1. The books mentioned in the text are mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. charity in the world
- B. business and economy
- C. poverty in the world
- D. Bill Gates' life experience

2. Of the books, \_\_\_\_\_ is best praised by Bill Gates.
- A. How Asia Works
  - B. Capital in the Twenty-First Century
  - C. Business Adventures
  - D. Making the Modern World: Materials and Dematerialization
3. Gates once had a personal discussion with the author of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Capital in the Twenty-First Century
  - B. Business Adventures
  - C. How Asia Works
  - D. Making the Modern World: Materials and Dematerialization
4. In How Asia Works, the author analyses \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. why African agriculture cannot develop fast
  - B. how they can apply Asian economic model in African countries
  - C. why Asia is slow in agricultural development
  - D. how some Asian countries have rapidly grown in economy

B

Like common people, the ancient emperors would wear special clothes and arrange a special dinner for the big occasion.

On the Chinese New Year's Eve, the final day of the 12th month in the Lunar Calendar, the emperor would solemnly wear a bright yellow dragon robe stitched with gold and colored thread, and embroidered with dragon patterns and 12 ornaments. The emperor would also wear a fur coat, a crown on the head and court beads on chest. The whole garment in bright colors symbolizes auspiciousness and a prosperous nation.

The first dinner in the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) royal court was dumplings, just like common families. During the early Qing Dynasty, the emperor would eat dumplings with vegetable filling in Zhaoren Hall after the worship ceremony on New Year's Eve. Until the late Qing Dynasty, the Guangxu Emperor changed the dumpling eating location to the Hall of Mental Cultivation (Yangxin Dian) and the stuffing became various kinds of meat.

In addition, family feasts were also indispensable. The emperor would host family feasts with the queen, concubines and princes respectively. The feasts were held strictly in accordance with etiquette, such as the number of dishes, the color and quality of the tableware as well as the order of seats. Though called a family feast, the form and etiquette are more important than appetite.

The royal court also obeyed the traditional custom of staying up all night on New Year's Eve, so a midnight snack would be prepared for the emperor, which always included fresh and dried fruit displayed in auspicious patterns. At the end of the New Year's Eve, also the start of the Chinese New Year, the emperor would wear formal dress and walk to the Dongnuan Pavilion in the Yangxin Dian, lighting a jade candle, pouring wine into the Cup of Solid Gold and then write auspicious words for the new year such as "Peace reigns over the country" or "Propitious weather for the crops". Then the emperor would drink Tusu wine, specially made for the Spring Festival, meant to get rid of plague and strengthen the body for the new year. From the second day of the first lunar month to the 10th day, an auspicious day would be chosen to hold a tea party, in which the emperor would invite dukes and ministers to create poetry under his rule and well-performed officials would be rewarded.

During the ancient times when there was no television, a major recreation in the royal court was watching Chinese operas, which had to be lively and auspicious. Several emperors in the Qing Dynasty would act in operas themselves, such as the Qianlong Emperor, Daoguang Emperor and Tongzhi Emperor. The Guangxu Emperor could even beat drums.

Hanging spring couplets and pasting door gods is a major custom during the Spring Festival. But in the Forbidden City, with its many palaces and doors, that would require a great deal of labor. The spring couplets in the royal court were mainly written by members of the Imperial Academy who were scholars of calligraphy. Unlike folk families, the spring couplets in the royal palace were written on white silk using ink, then framed and hung on the bright red pillars of the palaces.

1. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. Chinese ancient royal celebration of the Spring Festival.
- B. The different ways of celebrating the Spring Festival between the royal family and common people.
- C. The ways of blessing for a better year.

- D. Some major customs during the Spring Festival.
2. Why did the ancient emperors wear the colorful clothes during the Spring Festival?
- A. Because it is an important custom during the Spring Festival.
- B. Because it stands for the taste of the emperor.
- C. Because it stands for the prosperity of the country.
- D. Because it is on behalf of the supremacy of power.
3. Which of the following statements is UNTRUE according to the passage?
- A. In the Qing Dynasty, the ancient emperors ate dumplings in Zhaoren Hall.
- B. Royal family dinners were held strictly following the etiquette.
- C. In the ancient times, emperors ate some snacks in the midnight on New Year's Eve.
- D. Emperors would drink Tusu wine in order to improve their health in the New Year.

C

Dogs make puppy dog eyes for the benefit of humans and rarely use the imploring facial expression when on their own, a new study has shown.

It has long been assumed that animal facial expressions are involuntary and dependent on emotional state rather than a way to communicate.

But scientists at the University's Dog Cognition Centre at Portsmouth University have found that dogs mostly use facial expressions when humans are present, as a direct response to attention. Puppy dog eyes, in which the eyebrow is raised to make the eyes appear wider and sadder, was found to be the most commonly used expression in the study. Researchers do not know whether the dogs are aware they look sadder, or have just learned that widening their eyes invites sympathy and affection in humans.

Dog cognition expert Dr. Juliane Kaminski, "We can now be confident that the production of facial expressions made by dogs are dependent on the attention state of their audience and are not just a result of dogs being excited."

"In our study, they produced far more expressions when someone was watching, but seeing food treats did not have the same effect."

"The findings appear to support evidence dogs are sensitive to humans' attention and that

expressions are potentially active attempts to communicate, not simple emotional displays.”

The researchers studied 24 dogs of various breeds, aged 1 to 12. All were family pets. Each dog was tied by a lead a meter away from a person, and the dogs' faces were filmed throughout a range of exchanges, from the person being oriented towards the dog, to being distracted and with her body turned away from the dog. They found that when a human was not watching the animal, they dropped expressions. Dr. Kaminski said it is possible that dogs' expressions have evolved as they were domesticated.

Domestic dogs have a unique history. They have lived alongside humans for 30,000 years and during that time selection pressures seem to have acted on dogs' ability to communicate with us, she said.

1. What is the key information the author wants to say in Para.2?
  - A. Animals make involuntary facial expressions at times.
  - B. Animals rely on emotions to make facial expressions.
  - C. Dogs rarely use facial expressions when on their own.
  - D. Dogs make facial expressions when paid attention to.
2. The underlined word “dropped” (Line5, Para7) means “\_\_\_\_\_”.
  - A. give up
  - B. perk up
  - C. deprived
  - D. exploited
3. What can be learned from Dr. Kaminski?
  - A. Dogs are able to change and improve their facial expressions.
  - B. Dogs make more facial expressions when humans are present.
  - C. Dogs stole food more often when humans were paying attention.
  - D. Dog may not satisfy human's needs as it seems.

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，并在正下方写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在单词下方写出修改后的词。

That was seven years ago that I began to learn English, so English has been my friend for a long time. Initially, I learnt English with the intention of being admitted to key university. But now I was eager to learn about the world better and spread Chinese culture through English because of it is the most wide spoken language in the world. I used to thinking English was difficult because I couldn't remember the English words. Unfortunately, I found a way out. By reading English novels, I have made great progresses ever since. As the old saying go, learning is the lifelong journey. There is no doubt whether I will continue to learn English after graduation.

### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

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

Hi Sharon,

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

Your sincerely

Li Xia

### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

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

教学材料：

#### The Louvre

From the earliest times, man has been interested in art. People have often worked together to collect and save the world's art treasure. Fine art treasures from many countries are kept in an art museum called the Louvre in Paris, France. The works of art have been collected by the people of France over many centuries.

The Louvre has not always been a museum. The first building was a fort. In 1190, it was the

kings' castle with high walls and a round tower. It had a moat to keep out his enemies. Over the years, the number of buildings around the castle grew. By 1350, the castle was no longer needed as a fort. The Louvre became a palace home for French kings and queens.

When Francis I became king of France in 1515, he brought in artists from many countries. One of the artists was Leonardo da Vinci from Italy. Da Vinci's "Mona Lisa" is the best known painting in the museum today. In 1793, the Louvre became a public museum, just as it is now. It is a place where art treasures have been saved for everyone to enjoy.

**【问题】**

1. 请针对教学内容确定教学目标。
2. 请设计听前活动为接下来学生的听力活动做准备，并写出设计意图。
3. 请设计听中活动以培养学生的听力技能，并写出设计意图。
4. 请设计听后活动以培养学生的综合语言运用能力，并写出设计意图。

**七、案例分析（共 10 分）**

以下为中学英语的教学案例：

**【案例 1】**学习了“发明”为题材的词汇后

1.真实运用。正如我们的杂志要由印刷品变为网上读物一样，高科技发明让我们的生活发生了许多的变化，如：手机的普及、手提电脑及摄像机等。请学生谈论这些发明的优势。

T...Among all these inventions, I like mobile phone most. It is widely used in our daily life...

2.针对这些发明的优势，让学生小组合作，为我们的杂志做一个调查，调查在学生心中对生活影响最大的几个发明是什么，并谈论其给生活带来的变化。

**【问题】**请分析该教师的做法是否合理，并说明理由。（5分）

**【案例 2】**

本课教学功能是 describe feelings and impressions, 自标之一是词汇的学习.环节设计如下：  
教师拿出一个苹果，创设了如下的对话。

T: What does it taste?

S: It tastes sweet.

T: Anyone else?

S: Delicious.

S: Nice and sweet..

学生没有将 sour 这个词说出，教师补充道：Maybe it tastes sour, do you think so?

教师将 sour 一词写到黑板上，说明汉语意思并教学生朗读。

【问题】请分析该教师的做法是否合理，并说明理由。（5分）



## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（七）

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

#### 2. 【答案】D

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

#### 3. 【答案】C

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

#### 4. 【答案】B

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

#### 5. 【答案】C

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

#### 6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：一个最新调查显示,百分之五十四的美国人不会照被嘱咐的那样去吃处方药,即使那些药对他们的健康有好处。as 后面主语 they were 被省略了,补进去就是 as they were instructed...这里 as 表示按照...的方式,而且这里表示的是一般情况,根据前后都用的现在时可以看出。故选 D。

7. 【答案】B

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

8. 【答案】C

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

9. 【答案】C

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

10. 【答案】B

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

11. 【答案】C

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

12. 【答案】B

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

13. 【答案】A

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

意为“在视线内，看得到”；on the line 意为“在线，处在危险中”。故选 A。

14. 【答案】D

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

15. 【答案】A

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

二、完型填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文是一篇记叙文。多年前作者担任过一个学校足球队教练，在一次比赛中输给了学校的新队。作者开始反思，不停的训练和鼓励队员，最终不可思议地赢得州里最强的对手。从这里经历中，作者感悟到：没有人天生就是赢家，只有依靠自己的努力才能成为赢家。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。luck 意为“幸运”；tests 意为“测试”；efforts 意为“努力”；nature 意为“自然”。根据前一句“No one is born a winner.”和常识可知，只有依靠自己的努力才能成为赢家。故选 C。

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。experiment 意为“实验”；experience 意为“经历”；visit 意为“参观”；show 意为“展示。”根据下文可知，作者是从一次经历中得出这样的教训的。故选 B。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。operating 意为“操作”；editing 意为“编辑”；consulting 意为“咨询”；coaching 意为“指导。”根据后文 Being the coach of the new team, I was excited because I knew we were going to win, but to my disappointment we were defeated 可知，作者在一所学校担任总教练工作。故选 D。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词辨析及上下文语境。successful 意为“成功的”；excellent 意为“杰出的”；strong 意为“强壮的”；new 意为“新的。”根据前半句 It was a tradition for the school's old team 中的 old team 提示可知，春季训练结束时，学校新老队伍对抗是一个传统。故选 D。

5. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。cheer for 意为“为……欢呼”；prepare for 意为“为……准备”；help with 意为“帮助某人做……”；finish with 意为“结束于”；和……断绝关系。”老队没有教练，他们甚至不练习来准备比赛。故选 B。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。believe 意为“相信”；agree 意为“同意”；describe 意为“描述”；regret 意为“后悔。”根据前句 but to my disappointment we were defeated 可知，作者不能相信会遇到这样的情况。故选 A。

7. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：我开始意识到我的队也许不是佐治亚州头号队伍。realize 意为“意识到”；claim 意为“宣称”；permit 意为“允许”；demand 意为“要求。”短语 come to realize 意为“开始意识到”。故选 A。

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：但他们都在依靠我。reacting to 意为“对……起反应”；looking for 意为“寻找”；depending on 意为“依靠”；caring about 意为“关心。”故选 C。

9. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词辨析。decision 意为“决定”；attitude 意为“态度”；conclusion 意为“结论”；intention 意为“意图。”句意：我不得不改变我对他们能力和潜力的态度。故选 B。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。pride 意为“自豪；骄傲；自尊心”；culture 意为“文化”；fortune 意为“幸运”；relationship 意为“关系”。句意：我开始做任何我能做的事情来帮助他们建立一点自豪感。故选 A。

11. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。leaders 意为“领导”；partners 意为“伙伴”；winners 意为“获胜者”；learners 意为“学习者。”根据后文 Instead of seeing my boys as losers, I pushed

\_\_\_\_\_ them 以及文中最后一句提示可知，作者开始像获胜者对待他们。故选 C。

12. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。rewards 意为“报酬”；vacations 意为“假期”；health 意为“健康”；honor 意为“荣誉。”根据 That summer 可知，当其它队队员享受着他们假期的时候。故选 B。

13. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。risked 意为“冒险”；missed 意为“错过”；considered 意为“考虑”；practiced 意为“练习”。根据上文 The old team had no coach, and they didn't even the game.提示可得出答案。这里 practice to 指练习传球和踢球。故选 D。

14. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。defeat 意为“打败”；decline 意为“跌落”；accident 意为“事故”；mistake 意为“错误”。根据上文 but to my disappointment we were defeated 提示可得出答案。在春季训练赛场遭受失败之后。故选 A。

15. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。relax 意为“放松”；improve 意为“提高，改善”；expand 意为“扩大”；defend 意为“防御”。根据前句 we won our first game and our second 可知，我们继续在提高。故选 B。

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查名词辨析。shame 意为“羞愧”；burden 意为“负担”；victory 意为“胜利”；favor 意为“赞成”。该句句意：即使我们输掉比赛，我们感觉它会是一场胜利。故选 C。

17. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查名词辨析及上下文语境。chances 意为“机会”；thrills 意为“激动”；concerns 意为“关心”；offers 意为“提供”。根据前句 My boys beat the best team in Georgia 可知，是作者一生中最激动人心的一次！故选 B。

18. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查动词辨析。surprise 意为“惊讶”；serve 意为“服务”；interest 意为“兴趣”；affect 意为“影响”。从这次经历，我意识到领袖的态度如何能够呈现给队里的每个成员。故选 D。

19. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查动词辨析及上下文语境。encouraged 意为“鼓励”；observed 意为“观察”；protected 意为“保护”；impressed 意为“印象”。根据 I pushed 可知，作者在推动和鼓励他们。故选 A。

20. 【答案】D

【解析】考查副词辨析及上下文语境。honestly 意为“诚实地”；individually 意为“个别地”；calmly 意为“镇静地”；differently 意为“不同地”。根据后句 and they built themselves into winners. 可知，我帮助他们以不同的方式看待自己。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】本文为应用文。主要介绍 Bill Gates 本年度所读过的 4 本书。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。由第一段第一句最后部分“most of which are focused on business and the economy”的可知，本文中所提到的书籍是关于经贸的。故选 B。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。由 Business Adventures 下的第一段中“labeling it the best business book he has ever read”可知他给这本书贴上了“我所读过的最好的商业小说”的标签，故他最称赞的是 Business Adventures。故选 C。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。由 Capital in the Twenty-First Century 下的第一段最后一句“Gates also got to sit down with Piketty himself after reading the non-fiction work to discuss the topic”可知盖茨是与这本书的作者 Piketty 有过探讨，故选 A。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。由 How Asia Works 下的第一段可知，本书探讨的内容是亚洲国家的经济是如何快速增长的，D 项符合。故选 D。

B

【试题分析】本文为说明文。文章介绍了中国古代皇家是如何庆祝春节的。包括穿着打扮、用餐礼节、祭祀环节、娱乐活动等。



1. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。文章从各个方面介绍了古代皇家是如何庆祝春节的。故选 A。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段最后一句“The whole garment in bright colors symbolizes auspiciousness and a prosperous nation.”可知，皇帝为了国家繁荣昌盛而穿的艳丽。故选 C。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第三句“Until the late Qing Dynasty, the Guangxu Emperor changed the dumpling eating location to the Hall of Mental Cultivation (Yangxin Dian)”可知，晚清时更换了位置，并非整个清朝都在昭仁殿吃饺子，故 A 项错误。根据第四段第三句“The feasts were held strictly in accordance with etiquette”可知，B 项正确；根据第五段第一句“so a midnight snack would be prepared for the emperor”可知，C 项正确；根据第五段倒数第二句“Then the emperor would drink Tusu wine, specially made for the Spring Festival, meant to get rid of plague and strengthen the body for the new year.”可知，D 项正确。故选 A。

D

【试题分析】本文为一篇说明文。人们一开始认为狗的面部表情由自身的情绪来定，后来研究发现狗在有人关注的情况下面部表情更丰富，独自的时候面部表情较少。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。第二段句意：长期以来，人们一直认为动物的面部表情是不自觉的，依赖于情绪状态，而不是一种交流方式。这句话的意思是动物的面部表情跟自身的情绪有关，而不是寻求关注。故选 B。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。该题可定位到第四段“We can now be confident that the production of facial expressions made by dogs are dependent on the attention state of their audience and are not just a result of dogs being excited.”，从该句可知，狗做面部表情依赖于观众的关注状态，而不仅仅是狗兴奋的表现。所以可以推测当人类没有关注到狗的时候，狗的面部表情就没有那么多了。A 项意为“放弃”；B 项意为“振奋起来”；C 项意为“剥夺”；D 项意为“利用”。故选 A

3. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。从第六段“The findings appear to support evidence dogs are sensitive to humans’ attention and that expressions are potentially active attempts to communicate, not simple emotional displays.”和第七段最后一句“Dr. Kaminski said it is possible that dogs’ expressions have evolved as they were domesticated.”可看出，Dr Kaminski 的研究结果打破了第二段中人们长久的认知，狗在家养的过程中，面部表情也在进化，变成了一种交流的方式(博关注)。故选 B。

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。讲述了作者学习英语已经 7 年了，跟英语已经是朋友了，最初是为了考上好大学，而后来发现学习英语可以更好地传播中国传统文化和了解世界，所以决定一生都要学习英语。

1. 【参考答案】That →It

【解析】考查强调句。强调句的固定句型 It is/was +被强调部分+that+其他。故 That 改为 It。

2. 【参考答案】在 key 前加 a

【解析】考查冠词。university 为可数名词单数形式，根据文章，这里表示一所好大学。且 key 首字母的发音为辅音音素。故在 key 前加 a。

3. 【参考答案】was →am

【解析】考查动词的时态。根据句中的时间标志词 now，所以 be 动词应该用一般现在时。故 was 改为 am。

4. 【参考答案】去掉 because of 中的 of

【解析】考查介词。because of 后面跟单个单词或者短语，而 because 后面跟句子；分析 it is the most wide spoken language in the world.为一个句子，所以不能用 because of。故去掉 because of 中的 of。

5. 【参考答案】wide →widely

【解析】考查副词。spoken“口头的”，是形容词，所以需要副词修饰。故 wide 改为 widely。

6. 【参考答案】thinking →think

【解析】考查非谓语动词。used to do sth.固定短语，“过去常常做”可知，to 后面需要接动词原形。故将 thinking 改为 think。

7. 【参考答案】Unfortunately →Fortunately

【解析】考查副词。根据下文“I found a way out”，可知这是幸运地。故 Unfortunately 改为 Fortunately。



8.【参考答案】progresses →progress

【解析】考查名词。progress 为不可数名词，没有复数形式。故 progresses 改为 progress。

9.【参考答案】go →goes

【解析】考查主谓一致。the old saying 为句子的主语，是单数，而且时态是一般现在时，所以需要 go 的第三人称单数形式。故 go 改为 goes。

10.【参考答案】whether →that

【解析】考查同位语从句。由 that 引导的同位语从句，that 只起连接作用，不做任何成分，无含义，不能省略。根据句意，毫无疑问，毕业后我会继续学习英语。故 whether 改为 that。

## 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

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

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

答案要求：

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

【参考范文】

Hi Sharon,

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

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

Learning Mandarin takes time, so if you want to learn it well, you should spend much time practicing Mandarin every day. Besides, you can also read some books in Chinese, see some Chinese films and listen to some Chinese radio program. I'm eager to improve my English. We

can contact each other by video chat every night for half an hour in English and half an hour in Chinese.

Hope for your early reply!

Your sincerely

Li Xia

## 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

### 【试题分析】

1. 本题为听力课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生听力能力的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教材目标、教学过程等环节。

### 【参考答案】

#### 1. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective: Students can grasp the main idea of the passage and get some specific information about the Louvre.

Ability objective: Students can use listening strategies like extensive listening and intensive listening to understand the passage.

Emotional objective: Students can be more interested in some cultural relics or art treasures and improve their cultural consciousness.

#### 2. Pre-listening

Shows a picture of an art museum and students guess where and what it is. After some guesses, the teacher announces the answer.

【设计意图】教师展示与本课主题相关的图片，能够让学生在听力活动之前知晓文章主题。

#### 3. While-listening

##### (1) Extensive listening

Students listen to the tape for the first time and find out the timeline of the revolution of the Louvre so that they can get the main idea of the listening material.

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(2) Intensive listening

Students listen to the tape for the second time, then answer the following questions:

- ①What is the first building of the Louvre? When?
- ②What the function of the moat? Is it a building that the Louvre has been?
- ③What did French kings and queens use the Louvre for?
- ④What is the best known painting in the museum today?

After answering these questions, check the answer by listening again.

【设计意图】听中环节的精听和泛听可以培养学生获取关键信息的能力，以及分析材料的能力。

4. Post-listening

Discussion

The teacher puts forward some questions: What do you think is the most valuable thing for an art museum? An art treasure or cultural deposits? Why? Students firstly discuss within groups, then each group expresses their idea about the questions. Others and the teacher will choose the most typical ideas and present on the blackboard.

【设计意图】通过提出问题，学生进行自由表达，能够锻炼学生发散性的思维和辩证思考的能力以及口语能力。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

【参考答案】

1. 案例 1 合理，教师在学习了词汇之后设计了讨论和调查两个活动，很好地体现了词汇教学的循序渐进原则，让学生用语言来做事情，达到学以致用目的，而且该任务设计贴近学生生活，保证了学生高涨的参与热情。

2. 案例 2 中略有不合理。教师在词汇教学中有意识地创设情境，展开学生联想。但是情境创设中，没有将 sour 这一重要词汇联想出来，教师只好自己补充到黑板上，原因在于情境创设中的苹果又大又红，学生很难联想到 sour，如果选择青色的苹果也许学生更容易联想到 sour，sweet 等描述感觉的形容词。

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题（八）

总分：100 分

### 一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. —How was the televised debate last night?

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

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

7. Jack is a great talker. It's high time that he \_\_\_\_\_ something instead of just talking.
- A. does  
B. did  
C. has done  
D. was doing
8. Yesterday the firemen \_\_\_\_\_ the ground carefully, but were not able to find any \_\_\_\_\_ glass.
- A. examined; breaking  
B. cared; broken  
C. examined; broken  
D. cared; breaking
9. The little child stared at the \_\_\_\_\_ snake, letting out a \_\_\_\_\_ scream.
- A. frightening; frightened  
B. frightened; frightening  
C. frightened; frightened  
D. frightening; frightening
10. Kate heard a man's voice in the background, but she couldn't \_\_\_\_\_ what he was saying.
- A. set aside  
B. take back  
C. make out  
D. keep off
11. The musician along with his band members \_\_\_\_\_ ten performances in the last three months.
- A. gives  
B. has given  
C. have given  
D. give
12. Nowadays the \_\_\_\_\_ for travelling is shifted from shopping to food and scenery.
- A. priority  
B. potential  
C. proportion  
D. pension
13. Fortunately, Tony jumped back \_\_\_\_\_ to prevent himself from being hit by the taxi, which was running at a great speed.
- A. in turn  
B. in return  
C. in time  
D. in relief
14. —David, it is Frank. Do you have a few minutes? I need to see you.  
—\_\_\_\_\_. But I hope "a few minutes" doesn't turn into an hour.
- A. I'm afraid not  
B. It doesn't matter  
C. I don't think so  
D. I guess so

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

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

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

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

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

## 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

### A

Pre-school children who spend time together take on one another's personalities, a new research has found. The study shows that environment plays a key role in shaping people's personalities. While genetics still forms the central part of the human psyche, the research finds that personality traits are "contagious" among children. "Our finding flies in the face of common assumptions that personality can't be changed," said Dr. Jennifer Neal co-author of the study.

The researchers studied the personalities and social networks of two pre-school classes for a full school year. One of the classes was a set of three-year-olds, and the other a set of four-year-olds. Children whose friends were hard-working or outgoing gradually took on these personality traits over time. Psychology expert Dr. Emily Dublin said kids are having a far bigger



## B

Peek-a-boo is a game played over the world, crossing language and cultural barriers. Why is it so universal? Babies don't learn by reading books, and they don't know that many people, so the surprising durability and cultural universality of Peek-a-boo is perhaps a clue that it taps into something fundamental in their minds. Then game can help show us the foundations on which adult human thought is built.

Peek-a-boo uses the fundamental structure of all good jokes — surprise, balanced with expectation. Researchers showed this in tests involving a group of six-, seven- and eight-month-olds. Most of the time, the Peek-a-boo game proceeded normally. But sometimes the adult hid and reappeared as a different adult, or hid and reappear in a different location. On these “trick trials”, the babies smiled and laughed less, even though the outcome was more surprising. What's more, the difference between their enjoyment of normal Peek-a-boo and trick Peek-a-boo increased with age (with the eight-month-olds enjoying the trick trials least). The researchers interpret that the game relies on being able to predict the outcome. As the babies get older, their prediction gets stronger, so the gap with what actually happens get larger — they find it less and less funny.

The secret to the enduring popularity of Peek-a-boo is that it isn't actually a single game. As the baby gets older, their parents adapt the game to the babies' new abilities, allowing both adult and infant to enjoy a similar game but done in different ways. The earliest version of Peek-a-boo is simple looming, where the parents announce they are coming with their voice before bringing their face into close focus for the baby. As the baby gets older, they can enjoy the adult hiding and appearing, but after a year or so they can graduate to take control by hiding and reappear themselves.

In this way Peek-a-boo can keep giving, allowing a perfect balance of what a developing baby knows about the world, what they are able to control and what they are still surprised by. Thankfully, we adults enjoy their laughter so much that the repetition does nothing to stop us enjoying endless rounds of the game ourselves.

1. Based on the experiments involving babies, if an adult hides and reappears as a different adult, eight-month-olds babies may \_\_\_\_\_.



- A. hide and reappear themselves
  - B. enjoy the game more
  - C. become more surprising
  - D. smile and laugh less
2. This passage is written in the way of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. introduction and narration
  - B. comparison and contrast
  - C. introduction and analysis
  - D. cause and effect
3. It can be inferred from the passage that peek-a-boo is so universal because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it is actually a single game
  - B. it's a powerful learning tool
  - C. adults enjoy babies' laughter
  - D. it's beyond babies' expectation

C

### Preparing Cities for Robot Cars

The possibility of self-driving robot cars has often seemed like a futurist's dream, years away from materializing in the real world. Well, the future is apparently now. The California Department of Motor Vehicles began giving permits in April for companies to test truly self-driving cars on public roads. The state also cleared the way for companies to sell or rent out self-driving cars, and for companies to operate driver-less taxi services. California, it should be noted, isn't leading the way here. Companies have been testing their vehicles in cities across the country. It's hard to predict when driver-less cars will be everywhere on our roads. But however long it takes, the technology has the potential to change our transportation systems and our cities, for better or for worse, depending on how the transformation is regulated.

While much of the debate so far has been focused on the safety of driver-less cars (and rightfully so), policymakers also should be talking about how self-driving vehicles can help reduce traffic jams, cut emissions and offer more convenient, affordable mobility options. The arrival of

driver-less vehicles is a chance to make sure that those vehicles are environmentally friendly and more shared.

Do we want to copy—or even worsen—the traffic of today with driver-less cars? Imagine a future where most adults own individual self-driving vehicles. They tolerate long, slow journeys to and from work on packed highways because they can work, entertain themselves or sleep on the ride, which encourages urban spread. They take their driver-less car to an appointment and set the empty vehicle to circle the building to avoid paying for parking. Instead of walking a few blocks to pick up a child or the dry cleaning, they send the self-driving minibus. The convenience even leads fewer people to take public transport—an unwelcome side effect researchers have already found in ride-hailing services.

A study from the University of California at Davis suggested that replacing petrol-powered private cars worldwide with electric, self-driving and shared systems could reduce carbon emissions from transportation 80% and cut the cost of transportation infrastructure and operations 40% by 2050. Fewer emissions and cheaper travel sound pretty appealing. The first commercially available driver-less cars will almost certainly be **fielded** by ride-hailing services, considering the cost of self-driving technology as well as liability and maintenance issues. But driver-less car ownership could increase as the prices drop and more people become comfortable with the technology.

Policymakers should start thinking now about how to make sure the appearance of driver-less vehicles doesn't extend the worst aspects of the car-controlled transportation system we have today. The coming technological advancement presents a chance for cities and states to develop transportation systems designed to move more people, and more afford-ably. The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it.

1. According to the author, attention should be paid to how driver-less cars can \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. help deal with transportation-related problems
- B. provide better services to customers
- C. cause damage to our environment
- D. make some people lose jobs

2. As for driver-less cars, what is the author's major concern?

A. Safety.                      B. Side effects.                      C. Affordability.                      D. Management.

3. What does the underlined word “fielded” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?

A. Employed.                      B. Replaced.                      C. Shared.                      D. Reduced.

4. What is the author’s attitude to the future of self-driving cars?

A. Doubtful.                      B. Positive.                      C. Disapproving.                      D. Sympathetic.

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

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

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号(∧)，并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线(/)划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1) 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词；

2) 只允许修改 10 处，多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

On Sunday we woke up early and had a nice breakfast. We then headed to a church which I also met with some of my other relative. I tried to catch up what was going on in their lives and work out how we could spend more time together. My father take us to a nice restaurant for a wonderful lunch. Spend time with my family is very important to me and also to themselves. My father spends a plenty of time working outside. Whenever he is at holiday, we make it much special and we play happily. I am really gratefully to my family.

#### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

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

要求：观点清晰，立意深刻，内容充实，行文连贯。词数 120 左右。

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

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

#### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

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

教学材料：

Have you ever watched a Cantonese Opera?

This is a very old kind of entertainment. It came from Foshan more than 700 years ago. The musicians perform with both traditional and western instruments. The actors wear special costumes, hairstyles and make-up. They use a kind of singing instead of speaking. And all their actors have a meaning. For example, when an actor swings his ponytail, it means that he is sad. You can watch Cantonese opera in many places in Hong Kong.

【问题】

1. 请针对教学内容确定教学内容。
2. 请针对教学内容确定教学目标。
3. 请设计 While-reading 的活动以培养学生的阅读技巧，并表明设计意图。
4. 写出至少 5 条鼓励学生传播和学习传统文化的建议。（可用中文）。

七、案例分析（共 10 分）

教学材料：

Anne's best friend

Do you want a friend whom you could tell everything to, like your deepest feeling and thoughts? Or are you afraid of your friend would laugh at you, or would not understand what you are going through? Anne Frank wanted the first kind. She made her diary her best friend.

Anne lived in Amsterdam in the Netherlands during World War II. Her family was Jewish so they had to hide or they would be caught by German Nazis. They hid away for twenty-five months before they were discovered. During that time the only true friends was her diary. She said, "I don't want to set down a series of facts as most people do. But I want this diary itself to be my best friend, and I shall call my friend Kitty. Now read how she felt after being in the hiding place since July 1942.

Thursday 15th June 1944

Dear Kitty,

I wonder if it's because I haven't been able to be outdoors for so long that I've grown so crazy about everything to do with nature. I can well remember that there was a time when a

deep blue sky, the songs of the bird, moonlight and flowers could never have kept me spellbound. That's changed since I came here.

...for example, one evening when it was so warm, I stayed awake on purpose until half past eleven in order to have a good look at the moon by myself. But as the moon gave far too much light, I didn't dare open the window. Another time five months ago, I happened to be upstairs when at dusk when the window was open. I didn't go downstairs until the window had to be shut. The dark, rainy evening, the wind, the thundering clouds held me entirely in their power; it was the first time in a year and a half that I'd seen the night face to face....

...Sadly...I am only able to look at nature through dirty curtains hanging before very dusty windows. It's no pleasure looking at nature through these any longer because nature is one thing that really must be experienced.

Yours,

Anne

教学过程:

Step 1 Pre-reading

Show students four pictures and let students guess the topic of the passage.

T: Look at these pictures, who are they?

S: ...

T: What is the topic of the passage?

S: ...

T: Yes, friendship! Let's learn the "non-diary part" first.

【设计意图】通过图片启发学生预测本节课的主题，激发学生的学习兴趣。

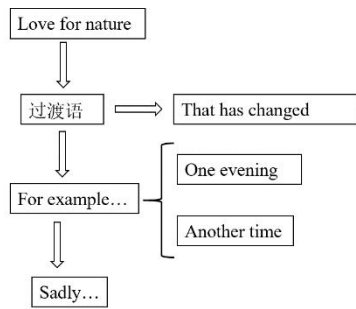
Step 2 While-reading

1. Skimming

Activity 1

...

Activity 2 Read the diary part and get the main idea



【设计意图】学生通过结构图的形式了解文章大意。

## 2. Scanning (diary part)

Activity 1 Read the first paragraph and answer the question

T: Please read the first paragraph and answer the question.

S: ...

T: How did Anne feel about nature before she and her family away?

【设计意图】阅读第一段了解安妮之前的心情。

Activity 2 Read the second paragraph and draw pictures

T: Please read the second paragraph and you may form two pictures in your idea.

So please draw two pictures in the process of reading.

S: ...

【设计意图】阅读第二段将脑海中形成的画面画下来，进一步理解主人公的心情。

Activity 3

...

## 3. Intensive reading

List the words about Anne's feelings.

List the words about nature.

【设计意图】列举文中重点词汇，将语言知识的学习与语篇学习结合起来。

Step 3 Post-reading

Activity 1 Watch the video

Students watch a video clip of Schindler's List, and they can talk about their feelings.

【设计意图】通过电影片段了解二战时间集中营的悲惨，激发学生爱好和平的情感。

Activity 2

...

Step 4 Summary (略)

Step 5 Homework

Write an essay about weather using the words we have learned today.

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) 请指出该教师在教学资源使用方面的优点。(3分)
- (2) 请写出 Step 2 While-reading Activity 2 环节的优点(至少2个)。(4分)
- (3) 请写出 Step 5 Homework 环节的优缺点(至少各1个)。(3分)

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（八）

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

#### 2. 【答案】D

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

#### 3. 【答案】A

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

#### 4. 【答案】A

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

#### 5. 【答案】B

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

#### 6. 【答案】B

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：——昨晚的电视辩论怎么样？——超级！很少有媒体如此关注。因为 rarely 是具有否定意义的副词放在句首后面的成分要作倒装。

#### 7. 【答案】B



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

8. 【答案】C

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

9. 【答案】A

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

10. 【答案】C

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

11. 【答案】B

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

12. 【答案】A

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

13. 【答案】C

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

14. 【答案】D

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

15. 【答案】C

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

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

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

1. 【参考答案】animals

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

2. 【参考答案】stops/ceases

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

3. 【参考答案】as

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

4. 【参考答案】Therefore/Thus

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

5. 【参考答案】decline/decay

【解析】考查名词及上下文语境。句意：另一方面，英语和其他语言一样，也在不断地

增长和衰退。与“衰退”相对应的名词为 decline 或 decay。故填入 decline/decay。

6. 【参考答案】 most

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

7. 【参考答案】 but

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

8. 【参考答案】 occur

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

9. 【参考答案】 grammatical

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

10. 【参考答案】 taking/in

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

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文为说明文。主要讲述了性格的形成，提出虽然基因形成性格的核心部分，但是环境影响作用很大。

1. 【答案】 C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段的实验，验证了孩子的性格是可以被影响的，这与大众普遍认为的性格不可改变相悖，故选 C。

2. 【答案】 D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段最后一句 Rudeness could include leaving someone off an invite to a company event, sending unkind emails, finding fault with others or failing to give praise.可知 D 为不礼貌的行为，故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。文章第一段最后一句 Our finding flies in the face of common assumptions that personality can't be changed 提到性格可以改变，且第二段通过实验验证这一说法，故 A 错误；第一段 The study shows that environment plays a key role in shaping people's personalities. While genetics still forms the central part of the human psyche (心理), the research finds that personality traits (特征) are “contagious” (传染的) among children.提到尽管基因形成了人类心理的中心部分，但是环境影响也很大，人与人之间的性格是可以相互传染的，故 B 错误、C 正确；文章提到性格是相互影响的，但不是一夜改变的，D 错误。故选 C。

B

【试题分析】本文为说明文。主要介绍了 peek-a-boo 这样一款游戏，它的基本结构以及它经久不衰的秘密。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。在题干中找到关键词 eight-month-old babies 定位到原文第二段第二句话 Researchers showed this in tests involving a group of six-, seven- and eight-month-olds.以及后面的 the babies smiled and laughed less, even though the outcome was more surprising. 故选 D。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。本题考查文章的逻辑顺序写作风格。A 为“介绍和陈述”，B 为“比较与对比”，C 为“介绍与分析”，D 为“因果”。本文最开始提出 Why is it so universal?, 直到下文对游戏的介绍以及倒数第二段第一句话 The secret to the enduring popularity of Peek-a-boo is that it isn't actually a single game.和最后一段都是在回答为何 Peek-a-boo 如此广受欢迎，因此可判定本文为因果关系，故选 D。

3. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章内容判定为何 Peek-a-boo 这么流行，回到原文最后一段最后一句 Thankfully, we adults enjoy their laughter so much that the repetition does nothing to

stop us enjoying endless rounds of the game ourselves., 由此句可以推断, 故选 C。

C

【试题分析】这一篇科普类议论文, 主要谈论在城市里推广无人驾驶汽车会面临哪些问题以及该作何准备。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。题干中的 attention should be paid to 可被定位到第二段第一句 much of the debate so far has been focused on the safety of driver-less cars 中, 可知人们关注的是无人汽车的安全问题, 另外在下文中提到的减少交通拥堵、减少尾气排放以及提供更加便捷的经济的选择都是“与交通相关的问题”, 故选 A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段 But however long it takes, the technology has the potential to change our transportation systems and our cities, for better or for worse, depending on how the transformation is regulated 可知, 技术对于交通系统和城市的改变是更好还是更差取决于这种转换如何被管理。regulate 管理, 是 manage 的同义词, 故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。employ 使用; replace 代替; share 分享; reduce 减少。本词所在句子的后一句的 but 说明前后是转折关系, 通过理解后一句来倒推前一句的意思。“随着价格的降低, 无人驾驶汽车的个人占有率会越来越高。”所以可以推断前一句的意思是“第一批商用的无人驾驶汽车将会首先被叫车服务公司所使用。”故选 A。

4. 【答案】B

【解析】观点态度题。doubtful 怀疑的; positive 积极的; disapproving 不赞成的; sympathetic 同情的。文章最后一句话 The car of the future is coming. We just have to plan for it (未来的汽车即将到来, 我们得为之做好计划) 说明未来无人驾驶汽车是不可阻挡的趋势, 所以作者是积极的态度, 故选 B。

四、短文改错(本题共 10 小题, 每题 1 分, 共 10 分)

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。讲述了作者一家在周末时的欢聚时光。

1. 【参考答案】which → where

【解析】考查定语从句。分析句子可知, church 为先行词, 表地点, 定语从句 I also met with some of my other relative. 句子主谓宾成分齐全, 所以应该由关系副词引导定语从句。故 which 改为 where

2. 【参考答案】relative →relatives

【解析】考查名词。other 必须修饰可数名词的复数形式。故 relative 改为 relatives。

3. 【参考答案】在 up 后加 with

【解析】考查介词。catch up with 固定短语，“了解，赶上”，所以必须加上 with。故在 up 后加 with。

4. 【参考答案】take →took

【解析】考查时态。分析文章可知，作者描述的是上周末的事情，所以应该用一般过去时。故 take 改为 took。

5. 【参考答案】Spend →Spending

【解析】考查非谓语动词。分析句子可知，is 为句子谓语动词，Spend time with my family 是句子的主语，但动词 Spend 不能做主语，所以应该用 Spending 动名词形式做主语。故 Spend 改为 Spending。

6. 【参考答案】themselves →them

【解析】考查代词。分析句子可知，to me 表示“对我”，所以“对他们”应该用 to them。故 themselves 改为 them。

7. 【参考答案】去掉 plenty of 前的 a

【解析】考查冠词。plenty of, 固定短语，“很大，大量”。故去掉 plenty of 前的 a。

8. 【参考答案】at →on

【解析】考查介词。on holiday 固定短语，“休假”，故 at 改为 on。

9. 【参考答案】much →more

【解析】考查形容词。根据上文可知，父亲常年在外工作，很少回家。所以他回家休假，我们就想把假期过得更加特别一点；这里是省略了被比较的部分“than usual”。故 much 改为 more。

10. 【参考答案】gratefully →grateful

【解析】考查形容词。am 为系动词，这里应该用形容词做表语。故 gratefully 改为 grateful。

## 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

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

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



(3) 本文需用到第三人称，主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求：

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

**【参考范文】**

How to help students grow up healthily?

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

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

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

**六、教学设计（共 15 分）**

**【试题分析】**

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

**【参考答案】**

1. Teaching contents

The topic of this unit is traditional culture, and the teacher will teach students a passage about Cantonese Opera in this class. Students will learn words about the Cantonese Opera, and learn how to describe actors' costumes, hairstyles, make-up and some actions. To develop students' ability to read, this class also has some activities.

2. Teaching objectives:

Knowledge objective:

- (1) Students will be able to get to know something about the Cantonese Opera.



(2) Students will be able to get the detailed information through this lesson.

Ability objective: Students can improve their reading and writing abilities after this class.

Emotional objective: Students can be interested in the Cantonese opera and traditional culture.

3. While-reading

Activity1: skimming

Students are asked to read the passage quickly to get the main idea and fill in the blank on the blackboard: It's about \_\_\_\_\_.

Activity2: scanning

Students are encouraged to do some tasks in different forms.

A. Fill in the blank

1. This is a very old kind of \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ perform with both traditional and western \_\_\_\_\_.
3. When an actor swings his \_\_\_\_\_, it means that he is sad.

B. Make sentences

1. Have you ever \_\_\_\_\_ a Cantonese opera?
2. Translate a sentence: Have you ever been to Beijing?

Activity3: careful reading

Students are invited to answer some questions.

1. How many years does the Cantonese opera have and when did it come from?
2. When they perform, what do the actors wear?
3. Where can you watch the Cantonese opera?

【设计意图】通过略读、扫读、精读的活动，锻炼学生的阅读技巧，加深学生对文章主旨和具体内容的理解。

4. (1) 鼓励学生学习并初步运用英语介绍中国传统节日和中华优秀传统文化（如京剧、文学、绘画、园林、武术、饮食文化等），具有传播中华优秀传统文化的意识。

(2) 采用多种教学方式方法，展示传统文化的魅力，激发学生的学习热情和学习兴趣。

(3) 利用丰富的教学资源，如图片、视频、互联网、课外读物等，拓展学生对传统文化的了解。

(4) 组织多种课内外活动，从多渠道加深学生对传统文化的理解。

(5) 各学科教师以及家长之间保持积极沟通，从多维度渗透传统文化，丰富学生对学习传统文化重要性的认识。

(开放性试题，言之有理即可)

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

### 【参考答案】

(1) ①该教师将多媒体的使用与教学过程密切结合，提高了教学效率。该教师在授课过程中使用了视频、图片等形式，既丰富了教学内容和形式，又促进了学生的课堂学习。

②该教师在多媒体辅助英语课堂教学中充分发挥了主体性原则，充分发挥了教师的主导性和学生的主动性，教师设计了符合学生认知特点的教学过程，学生听过自我探究、小组讨论等方式积极地解决问题。

②该教师在教学过程中践行了媒体选择与组合的最优化原则，选用的图片、视频等教学手段起到了很好的教学效果。

(2) ①运用结构图有利于学生清晰的把握文章结构。本文文体为散文，其主题句比较难以把握，教师引导学生关注关键词和过渡语，能够清晰地把握文章结构，为下文的学习做铺垫。

②英语课程标准提倡加强学习策略提高，学会自主学习，阅读教学中应注意阅读策略的渗透，该部分为学生提供了新的阅读策略，有助于学生阅读水平的提高。

(3) ①通过写与天气有关的小短文可以将新学知识应用到写作中，提高学生的综合语言运用能力：

②作业应尽量避免机械性，教师除了写作之外，还可以为学生设置一个选择性的作业。





C. King Lear

D. The Merchant of Venice

**二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）**

Start with the end and work backwards

When Jason Hoelscher was an undergraduate of fine art studies, there weren't any professional development classes. So ambition and the timely realization \_\_\_1\_\_\_ he would have to determine "what's next" on his own urged Jason to engage his future self to find direction. It was 1996, and he was finishing his BFA (Bachelor of Fine Art) in Denver. He was faced with the choice of sitting back to wait for something \_\_\_2\_\_\_ (happen), or pursuing a path into the unknown. He chose the latter. Jason set up a plan that in five years he \_\_\_3\_\_\_ (show) his work in the top gallery in that area of the country. This five-year goal gave him a starting point \_\_\_4\_\_\_ which to work backwards.

By setting the goal, all of Jason's efforts \_\_\_5\_\_\_ (point) in the same direction. He showed up at different art show openings, and researched as best he could to make \_\_\_6\_\_\_ familiar with the market environment.

As a result of showing up, Jason took opportunities \_\_\_7\_\_\_ got him closer to his goal. He sent work to a student show and was accepted by Robin Rule, the owner of Rule Gallery. \_\_\_8\_\_\_ (inspire), Jason spent the next month making new work. In April of 1997, Jason went back to Rule Gallery with his new work. \_\_\_9\_\_\_ scared to death, he looked confident at the gallery meeting. When he left, he left as the newest addition to the rule gallery roster (花名册). He had his first exhibition there one year later.

Jason could have stopped with the show selection, but what he really wanted was gallery representation. He struck while the iron was hot, and in \_\_\_10\_\_\_ (do) so, shortened his five-year plan into a year-and-a-half.

**三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）**

A

**My First Marathon**

A month before my first marathon, one of my ankles was injured and this meant not running

for two weeks, leaving me only two weeks to train. Yet, I was determined to go ahead.

I remember back to my 7th year in school. In my first P.E. class, the teacher required us to run laps and then hit a softball. I didn't do either well. He later informed me that I was "not athletic".

The idea that I was "not athletic" stuck with me for years. When I started running in my 30s, I realized running was a battle against myself, not about competition or whether or not I was athletic. It was all about the battle against my own body and mind. A test of wills!

The night before my marathon, I dreamed that I couldn't even find the finish line. I woke up sweating and nervous, but ready to prove something to myself.

Shortly after crossing the start line, my shoe laces became untied. So I stopped to readjust. Not the start I wanted!

At mile 3, I passed a sign: "GO FOR IT, RUNNERS!"

By mile 17, I became out of breath and the once injured ankle hurt badly. Despite the pain, I stayed the course walking a bit and then running again.

By mile 21, I was starving!

As I approached mile 23, I could see my wife waving a sign. She is my biggest fan. She never minded the alarm clock sounding at 4 a.m. or questioned my expenses on running.

I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal. In fact, I got the same medal as the one that the guy who came in first place had.

Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels, I can now call myself a "marathon winner".

1. Why did the author mention the P.E. class in his 7th year?

- A. To acknowledge the support of his teacher.
- B. To amuse the readers with a funny story.
- C. To show he was not talented in sports.
- D. To share a precious memory.

2. How was the author's first marathon?

- A. He made it.
- B. He quit halfway.

- C. He got the first prize.
  - D. He walked to the end.
3. What does the story mainly tell us?
- A. A man owes his success to his family support.
  - B. A winner is one with a great effort of will.
  - C. Failure is the mother of success.
  - D. One is never too old to learn.

B

Steven Stein likes to follow garbage trucks. His strange habit makes sense when you consider that he's an environmental scientist who studies how to reduce litter, including things that fall off garbage trucks as they drive down the road. What is even more interesting is that one of Stein's jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags.

Americans use more than 100 billion thin film plastic bags every year. So many end up in tree branches or along highways that a growing number of cities do not allow them at checkouts. The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles. Eyeing these **headwinds**, plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume.

Among the bag makers' arguments: many cities with bans still allow shoppers to purchase paper bags, which are easily recycled but require more energy to produce and transport. And while plastic bags may be ugly to look at, they represent a small percentage of all garbage on the ground today.

The industry has also taken aim at the product that has appeared as its replacement: reusable shopping bags. The stronger a reusable bag is, the longer its life and the more plastic-bag use it cancels out. However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make. One study found that a cotton bag must be used at least 131 times to be better for the planet than plastic.

Environmentalists don't dispute these points. They hope paper bags will be banned someday too and want shoppers to use the same reusable bags for years.

1. What has Steven Stein been hired to do?



- A. Help increase grocery sales.
  - B. Recycle the waste material.
  - C. Stop things falling off trucks.
  - D. Argue for the use of plastic bags.
2. What does the word “headwinds” in paragraph 2 refer to?
- A. Bans on plastic bags.
  - B. Effects of city development.
  - C. Headaches caused by garbage.
  - D. Plastic bags hung in trees.
3. What is a disadvantage of reusable bags according to plastic-bag makers?
- A. They are quite expensive.
  - B. Replacing them can be difficult.
  - C. They are less strong than plastic bags.
  - D. Producing them requires more energy.

C

Adults understand what it feels like to be flooded with objects. Why do we often assume that **more is more** when it comes to kids and their belongings? The good news is that I can help my own kids learn earlier than I did how to live more with less.

I found the pre-holidays a good time to encourage young children to donate less-used things, and it worked. Because of our efforts, our daughter Georgia did decide to donate a large bag of toys to a little girl whose mother was unable to pay for her holiday due to illness. She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund (our kindergarten daughter is serious about becoming a doctor)

For weeks, I've been thinking of bigger, deeper questions: How do we make it a habit for them? And how do we train ourselves to help them live with, need, and use less? Yesterday, I sat with my son, Shepherd, determined to test my own theory on this. I decided to play with him with only one toy for as long as it would keep his interest. I expected that one toy would keep his attention for about five minutes, ten minutes, max. I chose a red rubber ball-simple, universally

available. We passed it, he tried to put it in his mouth, he tried bouncing it, rolling it, sitting on it, throwing it. It was totally, completely enough for him. Before I knew it an hour had passed and it was time to move on to lunch.

We both became absorbed in the simplicity of playing together. He had my full attention and I had his. My little experiment to find joy in a single object worked for both of us.

1. What do the words “more is more” in paragraph 1 probably mean?

- A. The more, the better.
- B. Enough is enough.
- C. More money, more worries.
- D. Earn more and spend more.

2. What made Georgia agree to sell some of her objects?

- A. Saving up for her holiday
- B. Raising money for a poor girl
- C. Adding the money to her fund.
- D. Giving the money to a sick mother

3. Why did the author play the ball with Shepherd?

- A. To try out an idea
- B. To show a parent’s love
- C. To train his attention
- D. To help him start a hobby

4. What can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Take It or Leave It
- B. A Lesson from Kids
- C. Live More with Less
- D. The Pleasure of Giving

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

文中共有 10 处错误。错误涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加：在缺词处加一个漏字符号（^），并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除：把多余的词用斜线（\）划掉。

修改：在错的词下划一横线，并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意：1) 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词。

2) 只允许修改 10 处，多者（从 11 处起）不计分。

Dear Mr. Chen,

I'm very delight to have you as our English teacher. As the world is becoming a global village, English is getting more and more important. Therefore, master English means we can see the world through a new window.

To be honesty my English is just OK. There are two mainly problems in my English study. First, I feel it difficult to learn words by the heart. Besides, I often feel nervous when spoken English. I'd appreciate if you could give me some good advices on how to memorize new words. Another suggestion is to give us more chance to practice speaking English in class. I'm certain that we can make much progress in English under your help. I'm dreaming that you will be more than our English teacher.

Thank you.

Li Hua

### 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

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

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

### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

根据人教版八年级上册 Unit 9 Can you come to my party? Section B 3a-3b 写作部分，按要求进行相应的教学设计。（设计意图可用中文表达）

教学材料：

**3a** Read the invitation and answer the questions.

Dear Parents,

I would like to invite you to the opening of our new library at No. 9 High School. The opening will be on the morning of Wednesday, January 8th at 9:00. After this, you can enjoy our school concert. Then lunch will be in the school hall at 12:00. I would also like to invite each parent to bring one book as a gift for the new library. Please reply in writing to this invitation by Friday, December 20th.



Larry Smith  
Headmaster

1. Who is making the invitation?  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the invitation for?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. When will the event happen?  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. What will happen after this?  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Do parents have to bring anything?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. How should people reply to this invitation, and when?  
\_\_\_\_\_

**3b** Write an invitation to a party or any other event. Reply to your partner's invitation. If you turn down the invitation, give a good reason.

**Include the following information:**

- kind of party or event
- when and where it will be
- if guests should bring anything
- if guests should reply to the invitation
- when and how guests should reply

**Use the following words and phrases:**

- would like to
- will be
- after this
- please
- reply

**【问题】**

1. 请针对 3a-3b 的教学内容写出本课教学重难点。
2. 请针对 3a-3b 的教学内容设计 Pre-writing 环节的活动，并说明设计意图。
3. 请针对 3a-3b 的教学内容设计 Post-writing 环节的活动，并说明设计意图。
4. 请针对 3a-3b 的教学内容设计板书。

**七、案例分析（共 10 分）**

教学材料：

学生已经学习过人教版必修 5 Unit5 First Aid 的阅读内容。

Heroic teenager receives award

Seventeen-year-old teenager, John Janson, was honored at the Lifesaver Awards last night

in Rivertown for giving lifesaving first aid on his neighbour after a shocking knife attack.

John was presented with his award at a ceremony which recognized the bravery of ten people who had saved the life of another.

John was studying in his room when he heard screaming. When he and his father rushed outside, a man ran from the scene. They discovered that Anne Slade, mother of three, had been stabbed repeatedly with a knife. She was lying in her front garden bleeding very heavily. Her hands had almost been cut off.

It was John's quick action and knowledge of first aid that saved Ms. Slade's life. He immediately asked a number of nearby people for bandages, but when nobody could put their hands on any, his father got some tea towels and tape from their house. John used these to treat the most severe injuries to Ms. Slade's hands. He slowed the bleeding by applying pressure to the wounds until the police and ambulance arrived.

"I'm proud of what I did but I was just doing what I had been taught," John said.

John had taken part in the Young Lifesaver Scheme at his high school. When congratulating John, Mr. Alan Southerton, Director of the Young Lifesaver Scheme said, "There is no doubt that John's quick thinking and the first aid skills he learned at school saved Ms. Slade's life. It shows that a simple knowledge of first aid can make a real difference."

Before receiving their awards last night, John and the nine other Life Savers attended a special reception yesterday hosted by the Prime Minister.

请模仿上文材料并根据以下内容完成一篇报道。

时间：11月26日星期六上午六点

地点：在我家附近

事件：我和朋友在河边散步，突然听到有人呼救，我们跳入河中救出溺水男孩并对他进行急救。我们……

教学过程：

Step 1 Pre-writing

1. Listening

Listen and fill in the banks. (instructions)

T: Please listen to the tape and fill in the blanks.

|                      |                           |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Now listen carefully | Follow these instructions |
| Watch out for ...    | Look out for... and ...   |
| Take care to...      | 1. _____                  |
| Make sure that...    | 2. Mind _____             |

【设计意图】学生听听力完成填表格的任务，能够在写作前完成语言积累的任务。

## 2. Pre-writing: Speaking

Task 1

...

Task 2

...

Task 3 Order the description by D. H. Lawrence.

Task 4 Coherence — Time expressions/Sentences.

Task 5 Finish the open-ended story by putting an end to it.

Task 6 Sentence Structures.

Rewrite the description below to make it more interesting. Use the following expressions to replace the expression “as soon as”:

As soon as we saved the boy, we called his parents.

eg: As soon as the boy came to life, we sent him to the nearby hospital.

= No sooner had the boy come to life than we sent him to the nearby hospital.

no sooner... than...

immediately

hardly...when...

Task 7 Retell the story again. (if necessary)

【设计意图】欣赏大文豪 D. H. Lawrence 关于溺水施救的描写，扩充视野，加强文化修养，增强学习信心；设置开放式结尾能提高学生的想象力与创造力，激发学习兴趣。

## 3. Reading (an authentic Module)

Organization Focus

T: Suppose we're going to cover the accident of the drowning boy.

How to organize our news report? What shall we do before writing?

This is a model text for our writing, please read it.

(若学生感到困难，教师提供问题启发学生进行思考)

【设计意图】通过引导学生观察分析，确定新闻写作的框架，同时学生已经对作文的评价标准有了感性的认识。

Step 2 While-writing

...

Step 3 Post-writing

1. How to make sure that the passage is a good one? This is the evaluation for today's writing.

Now let's enjoy our peers' work and try to evaluate it.

2. Polish it.

3. Appreciation

作文评价表

| items       | Criteria  | Self |  |  | Peer |  |  |
|-------------|---|------|--|--|------|--|--|
| Structures  | 1. Be familiar with the wing                        |      |  |  |      |  |  |
|             | 2. The event is stated clearly                      |      |  |  |      |  |  |
|             | 3. Well organized (beginning, middle, end) language |      |  |  |      |  |  |
| Language    | 1.<br>2.<br>....                                    |      |  |  |      |  |  |
| Handwriting |   |      |  |  |      |  |  |
| Cooperation |   |      |  |  |      |  |  |
|             |   |      |  |  |      |  |  |

A: excellent

B: satisfactory

C:

need improvement



【设计意图】学生通过自评和同伴互评，学会评价作文。

Step 4 Summary (略)

Step 5 Assignment

Surf the Internet for more sample news.

Polish the essay and decorate it, making it a part of your files.

【设计意图】学生再次修改润色自己的作文，然后放入自己的学习档案中归档，增强学生的写作热情。

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) 请简述 Step 1 Pre-writing 中 Listening 的优点和缺点 (各 1 个)。(3 分)
- (2) 请简述 Step 1 Pre-writing 中 Speaking 和 Writing 环节的优点 (至少 2 个)。(4 分)
- (3) 请评述 Step 3 Post-writing 环节的优点 (至少 3 点)。(3 分)

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（九）

### 一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

#### 1. 【答案】B

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

#### 2. 【答案】A

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

#### 3. 【答案】D

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

#### 4. 【答案】B

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

#### 5. 【答案】B

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

#### 6. 【答案】D

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

7. 【答案】B

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

8. 【答案】B

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

9. 【答案】C

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

10. 【答案】B

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

11. 【答案】C

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

12. 【答案】D

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

13. 【答案】B

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

现；贮藏着；储备着。根据句意，故选 B。

14. 【答案】A

【解析】考查美国概况。美国的国旗是星条旗。故选 A。

15. 【答案】A

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

## 二、短文填词（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文是记叙文。主要介绍了 Jason Hoelscher 的事迹，他面临两个选择时，他自己决定自己要做什么，给自己设定了一个目标，并最终实现目标。

1. 【参考答案】that 或 which

【解析】考查定语从句。句意：他的雄心壮志和及时的领悟将促使他自己决定“下一步该做什么”，这促使他投身于未来的自我，寻找方向。分析句子可知，he would have to determine “what’s next” on his own 为限制性定语从句，修饰先行词 ambition and the timely realization，从句缺乏 have 的宾语，故用关系代词 that 或者 which。故填入 that 或 which。

2. 【参考答案】to happen

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他面临两个选择，第一个坐着等待事情的发生，另一个选择就是去探索未知的路。分析句子可知，happen 作后置定语修饰 something，故用不定式 to happen。故填入 to happen。

3. 【参考答案】would show

【解析】考查时态语态。句意：他给自己设定了一个目标，用五年的时间，他要让他自己的作品在全国顶尖艺术馆里被展出。分析句子可知，本句缺乏谓语，show 与 he 为主谓关系，故用主动语态，由于陈述过去的计划和打算，故用过去将来时，综述用 would show。故填入 would show。

4. 【参考答案】from

【解析】考查介词。句意：这个五年时间的目标给了他一个起点，他可以从这个起点方向努力。分析句子可知，\_\_\_\_\_ which to work backwards 为定语从句结构修饰先行词 starting point，从句缺乏介词，根据先行词，故用介词 from。故填入 from。

5. 【参考答案】pointed

【解析】考查时态语态。句意：通过设定目标，他的所有努力能向着同一个方向。分析句子可知，本句缺乏谓语，point 与主语 efforts 为主谓关系，故用主动语态，陈述过去事情，

故用一般过去时 pointed。故填入 pointed。

6. 【参考答案】 himself

【解析】考查反身代词。句意：他会出现在各个艺术展览开幕式，尽可能做研究来让自己熟悉市场环境。分析句子可知，本句缺乏宾语，由于主语为 he，宾语与主语为同一人称，故宾语用反身代词 himself。故填入 himself。

7. 【参考答案】 and

【解析】考查连词。句意：由于经常露面，他抓住所有机会，朝着自己的目标不断前进。分析句子可知，took opportunities 和 got him closer 都是句子谓语，为并列关系，故用并列连词 and。故填入 and。

8. 【参考答案】 Inspired

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：深受启发，他花了一个月时间来创作新的作品。分析句子可知，inspire 作状语修饰 he，与其属于动宾关系，故用过去分词形式 Inspired。故填入 Inspired。

9. 【参考答案】 Although

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：尽管害怕的要死，但是在展览会上他看起来信心满满。分析句子可知，前后句属于转折让步关系，故用连词 Although。故填入 Although。

10. 【参考答案】 doing

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：他趁热打铁，通过这样做，把五年的目标用一年半的时间就实现了。in 为介词后接动词 ing 形式，故用 doing。故填入 doing。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】这是一篇记叙文，作者在参加马拉松前一个月受了伤，训练时间不足，且在初一时就被体育老师说没有运动天赋，但是 30 多岁的他依然坚持跑完马拉松，突破自我，挑战不可能。

1. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节理解题。将题干中的 P.E. class in his 7th year 定位在第二段，作者自己在 7 年纪的时候做得不是很好，后来被老师认为不是一个擅长运动的人，并且第三段提到老师的 not athletic 一直影响着他，故选 C。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。从文章倒数第二段 I was one of the final runners to finish. But I finished! And I got a medal 可知作者坚持到最后，终于做到了，故选 A。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨大意题。这是一篇记叙文，在最后一段点题：Determined to be myself, move forward, free of shame and worldly labels(世俗标签), I can now call myself a “marathon winner” 可知，作者是一个意志坚定，通过不懈努力，最终获得了成功的胜利者，故选 B。

B

【试题分析】本文为议论文，是一篇环保类文章。通过喜欢跟在垃圾车后面的环境科学家 Steven Stein 引出话题，指出更为有趣的是，他被聘请为被禁止使用的塑料购物袋背后的行业而辩护。塑料袋因为污染环境而遭到禁止，但是纸质购物袋却消耗了大量能源，同样越是用的时间长的袋子消耗的能源越多。

1. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。题干中的 hire 可以定位到第二段最后一句 plastic-bag makers are hiring scientists like Stein to make the case that their products are not as bad for the planet as most people assume 可知塑料袋制造商雇佣 Stein 是为了说明他们的产品不是大部分人想象的那样对地球有害。另外根据第一段最后一句 one of Stein’s jobs is defending an industry behind the plastic shopping bags 可知 Stein 的工作是为塑料袋背后的行业辩护，故选 D。

2. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。由 headwinds 前的 these 可知该词指前文提到内容。所以前一句 The bags are prohibited in some 90 cities in California, including Los Angeles (塑料袋在加利福尼亚 90 个城市被禁用)，prohibit 与 ban 同义，故选 A。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。由题干中的 reusable bags 可知答案在倒数第二段第二、三句，However, longer-lasting reusable bags often require more energy to make 正是在陈述可重复使用袋子的缺点——它们需要更多的能源来制造。故选 D。

C



【试题分析】本文为议论文。通过夹自身的经历谈论人们并不是拥有东西越多越好，在家庭教育中，要在孩子很小的时候灌输一种用更少的物品活出更精彩的生活来的观念，从而在简单的东西中找到生活的快乐。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。在第一段中作者通过 Why do we often assume 这样的语句来说明他并不支持 more and more 这一观点，随之提出了 live more with less（有的更少，活得更精彩）这一主张，并在后文中加以印证，所以这里 more is more 与下文的 live more with less 形成了一种对比，便是“越多越好”的意思，故选 A。

2. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据题干中的 Georgia 可将定位在第二段，注意题干中的“sell”而非“donate”，所以答案在 She chose to sell a few larger objects that were less often used when we promised to put the money into her school fund 中，是他们答应女儿把卖掉的钱当作她的教育基金时她才卖掉一些不经常用的玩具，故选 C。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。由题干中的 Shepherd 可定位于第三段的 I sat with my son, Shepherd, determined to test my own theory on this，作者通过和 Shepherd 玩球的目的是“检验他自己的理论”，故选 A。

4. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。本文在第一段最后一句提出了 live more with less，然后记叙的内容其实就是对这一观点的印证。让女儿捐玩具卖物品、陪儿子玩单一的物品得到快乐，都是围绕用简单的东西得到更多的快乐这一主题，故选 C。

#### 四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）

【试题分析】本文为应用文。作者有了一名新的英语老师，给老师写了一封信表达了自己对英语的看法，说明了自己学习英语的情况，并向老师征求一下建议。

1. 【参考答案】delight → delighted

【解析】考查形容词。因为这里是系表结构，be 动词后面应该是表语，所以 delight 应该变成能做表语的形式，故 delight 改为 delighted。

2. 【参考答案】master → mastering

【解析】考查非谓语动词。由于 master 是动词，如果要做主语必须加 ing 用动名词的形



式，故 master 改为 mastering。

3. 【参考答案】honesty → honest

【解析】考查形容词。to be honest 固定短语，“说实话”，故 honesty 改为 honest。

4. 【参考答案】mainly → main

【解析】考查形容词。后面的 problems 是名词，mainly 是副词，副词不能修饰名词，是由形容词能够修饰，故 mainly 应该改为 main。

5. 【参考答案】by the heart 去掉 the

【解析】考查冠词。句意：我感到很难用心学习单词。by heart 固定短语，“用心”，故去掉 by 后面的 the。

6. 【参考答案】spoken → speaking

【解析】考查非谓语动词。此处主语和 speak 之间是主动关系，所以现在分词，故 spoken 改为 speaking。

7. 【参考答案】appreciate 后加 it

【解析】考查固定搭配。appreciate it if...是固定句式，“如果.....会很感激”，故 appreciate 后加 it。

8. 【参考答案】advices → advice

【解析】考查名词。advice 是不可数名词，没有复数形式，故 advices 改为 advice。

9. 【参考答案】chance → chances

【解析】考查名词。chance 是可数名词，应用复数形式，故 chance 改为 chances。

10. 【参考答案】under → with

【解析】考查介词。句意：我很确定在你的帮助下我们能在英语上取得很大的进步。with one's help 固定短语，“在某人的帮助下”，故 under 改为 with。

## 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

【题目分析】

解题思路：

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

答案要求：

- （1）语言力求准确、简洁；
- （2）按顺序安排好材料，适当增减细节。

**【参考范文】**

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

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

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

**六、教学设计（共 15 分）**

**【试题分析】**

1. 本题为写作课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中要注重学生写作的培养；
3. 教学设计包括教学重难点、教学过程和板书。

**【参考答案】**

1. Teaching key and difficult points

(1) Teaching key point: To learn to write an invitation with a clear outline, using the right format.

(2) Teaching difficult point: Use the appropriate vocabularies and sentences to write an invitation.

2. Pre-writing

Read and answer

Students read the passage and answer some questions in 3a. They can discuss with their partners. Then the teacher guides students to pay attention to the main content what, who, where, when and how in the invitation letter, and ask them to make an outline for their own composition.

**【设计意图】** 通过阅读 3a 的邀请信并回答问题，帮助学生提炼邀请信中的要点，即 5W: what, who, where, when and how; 学生以 5W 为参考确定写作提纲。

3. Post-writing

1. Students can check their letters by themselves and exchange them with other groups to find

the mistakes and good expressions. They can check the capitalization, punctuation and spelling; they also can check the future present tense and 5W.

2. Get one group to show their compositions in the front of the class.

【设计意图】学生通过自评、互评发现作文中的问题并改正，有助于训练学生的写作能力

4. Blackboard design

| <b>How to write an Invitation</b>   |   |
|---|---|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px;">5 W:<br/>What, Who, Where, When, How</div>                                | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-bottom: 5px; float: right;">Tense: be going to; will be</div>   |
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px;">Words and phrases:<br/>would like to ...;<br/>please;<br/>reply;<br/>Hope you can come;</div> | <p>Dear _____,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">How are you? I'm having ___(what)___ on/in ___(when)___.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">It will be lots of fun and there'll be many people there. ___(How)___.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">My house is on/next to ___(where)___ . You can _____.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">___ Who ___</p> |

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

### 【参考答案】

(1) ①写前设置听力环节激发学生的写作兴趣，听力环节进行语言积累，完成表格环节引导学生进行语言输出，将语言输入与输出很好的结合在一起。

②在听力任务完成之后缺少反馈环节，学生并不能把握所填内容的准确性，教师可以将听力材料交给学生学习，供学生查看。

(2) ①教师通过听和读的环节激发学生的学习兴趣，突破学习难点，实现了语言积累。

②在读的环节中通过合作学习归纳新闻写作的基本框架及基本要素，教师关注到了学生的认知水平，合理利用教材，进一步扫清学生的写作障碍。

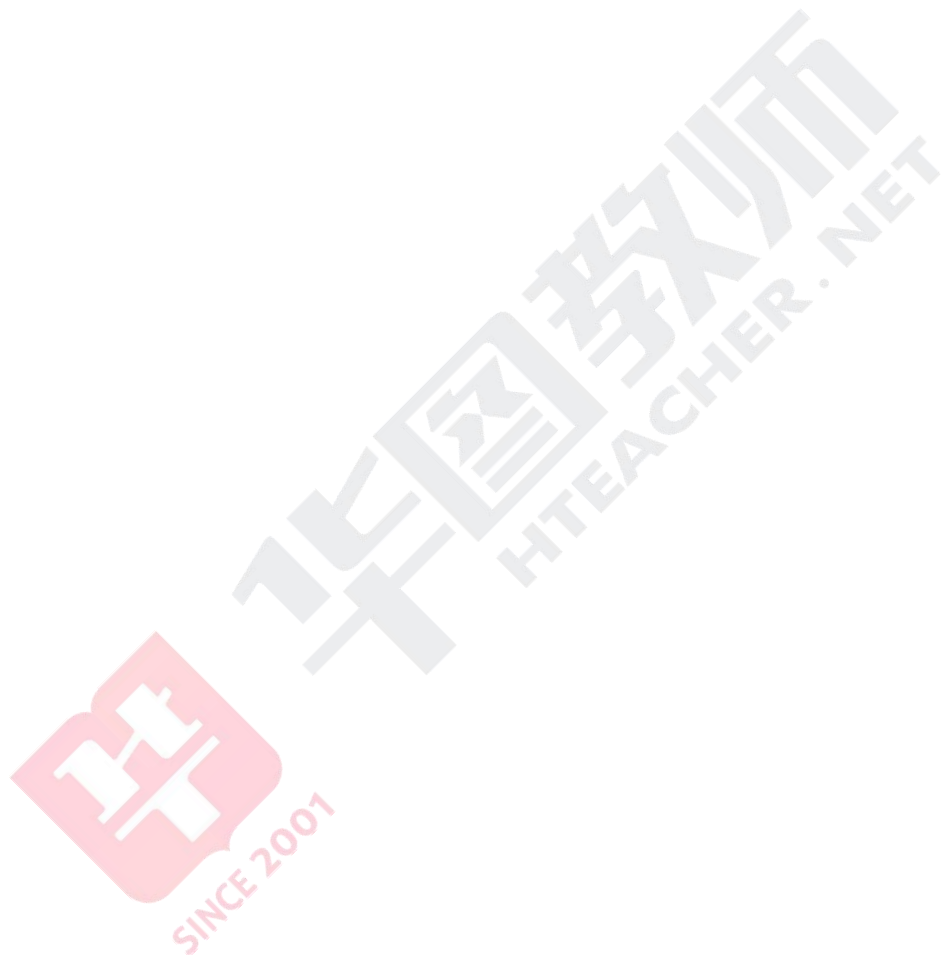
(3) ①该教师的评价方式体现了学生的主体地位，学生不仅是学习的主体，也是评价的主体，有助于学生写作水平的提高。

②该教师通过作文评价表实现了评价目标的多维化，建立了多元化和多样化的评价体系，学生通过自评和互评对好作文的标准有了更加直观的认识。

③该教师在此环节中强调小组合作学习，通过评价学会欣赏与合作。学生在此环节中体

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会英文写作，提高沟通能力，让学生体验学习的成功和快乐。







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

- A. promoter  
B. participant  
C. manager  
D. consultant

## 二、完型填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

From childhood to old age, we all use language as a means of broadening our knowledge of ourselves and the world about us. When humans first \_\_\_1\_\_\_, they were like newborn children, unable to use this \_\_\_2\_\_\_ tool. \_\_\_3\_\_\_ once language developed, the possibilities for humankind’s future Achievements and culture growth increased.

Many language experts believe that evolution is \_\_\_4\_\_\_ for our ability to produce and use language. they \_\_\_5\_\_\_ that our highly evolved brain provides us with an innate language ability not found in lower. Those who support this innateness theory say that our \_\_\_6\_\_\_ for language is inborn, but that language develops \_\_\_7\_\_\_, as a function of the growth of the brain during childhood. Therefore, there are critical \_\_\_8\_\_\_ times for language development.

Current \_\_\_9\_\_\_ of innateness theory are mixed; however, evidence supporting the existence of some innate abilities cannot be denied. \_\_\_10\_\_\_, more and more schools are discovering that foreign languages are best taught in \_\_\_11\_\_\_ grades. Young children often can learn several languages by being \_\_\_12\_\_\_ to them, while adults have a much harder time learning another language \_\_\_13\_\_\_ the rules of their first language have become firmly \_\_\_14\_\_\_.

Although some aspects of language are innate, language does not develop \_\_\_15\_\_\_ in a vacuum. Children who have been \_\_\_16\_\_\_ from other human beings do not possess language, this demonstrates that \_\_\_17\_\_\_ or communication with other human beings is necessary for proper language development. Some language experts believe this is even more basic to human language acquisition than any innate abilities. Those theorists view language as imitative, learned behavior. \_\_\_18\_\_\_, children learn language from their parent imitative. Parents gradually \_\_\_19\_\_\_ child’s language skills by giving \_\_\_20\_\_\_ feedback to precise imitations and negative feedback to imprecise ones.

1. A. produced                      B. related                      C. evolved                      D. originated



- |                       |                  |                   |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 2. A. favorite        | B. appropriate   | C. artificial     | D. valuable      |
| 3. A. Yet             | B. therefore     | C. otherwise      | D. so            |
| 4. A. suitable        | B. available     | C. reliable       | D. responsible   |
| 5. A. assure          | B. claim         | C. inform         | D. convince      |
| 6. A. preference      | B. performance   | C. potential      | D. passion       |
| 7. A. gradually       | B. universally   | C. rapidly        | D. successfully  |
| 8. A. personal        | B. social        | C. biological     | D. psychological |
| 9. A. responses       | B. reviews       | C. systems        | D. standards     |
| 10. A. In fact        | B. In summary    | C. Indeed         | D. In a sense    |
| 11. A. various        | B. different     | C. lower          | D. higher        |
| 12. A. revealed       | B. exposed       | C. engaged        | D. involved      |
| 13. A. once           | B. before        | C. although       | D. whether       |
| 14. A. obeyed         | B. interpreted   | C. informed       | D. fixed         |
| 15. A. systematically | B. automatically | C. immediately    | D. theoretically |
| 16. A. distinguished  | B. presented     | C. singed         | D. isolated      |
| 17. A. interaction    | B. abortion      | C. presentation   | D. submission    |
| 18. A. as a result    | B. after all     | C. in other words | D. above all     |
| 19. A. display        | B. replace       | C. require        | D. shape         |
| 20. A. creative       | B. positive      | C. sensitive      | D. passive       |

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Find Your Adventure at the Space and Aviation Center

If you're looking for a unique adventure, the Space and Aviation Center (SAC) is the place to be. The Center offers programs designed to challenge and inspire with hands-on tasks and lots of fun.

More than 750,000 have graduated from SAC, with many seeking employment in engineering, aviation, education, medicine and a wide variety of other professions. They come to camp, wanting to know what it is like to be an astronaut or a pilot, and they leave with real-world

applications for what they're studying in the classroom.

For the trainees, the programs also offer a great way to earn merit badges. At Space Camp, trainees can earn their Space Exploration badge as they build and fire model rockets, learn about space tasks and try simulated flying to space with the crew from all over the world. The Aviation Challenge program gives trainees the chance to earn their Aviation badge. They learn the principles of flight and test their operating skills in the cockpit (驾驶舱) of a variety of flight simulators. Trainees also get a good start on their Wilderness Survival badge as they learn about water- and land-survival through designed tasks and their search and rescue of "downed" pilot.

With all the programs, teamwork is key as trainees learn the importance of leadership and being part of a bigger task.

All this fun is available for ages 9 to 18. Families can enjoy the experience together, too, with Family Camp programs for families with children as young as 7.

Stay an hour or stay a week—there is something here for everyone!

For more details, please visit us online at [www.oursac.com](http://www.oursac.com).

1. Why do people come to SAC?

- A. To experience adventures.
- B. To look for jobs in aviation.
- C. To get a degree in engineering.
- D. To learn more about medicine.

2. To earn a Space Exploration badge, a trainee needs to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. fly to space
- B. get an Aviation badge first
- C. study the principles of flight
- D. build and fire model rockets

3. What is the most important for trainees?

- A. Leadership.
- B. Team spirit.
- C. Task planning.
- D. Survival skills.

B

While famous foreign architects are invited to lead the designs of landmark buildings in China such as the new CCTV tower and the National Center for the Performing Arts, many excellent Chinese architects are making great efforts to take the center stage.

Their efforts have been proven fruitful. Wang Shu, a 49-year-old Chinese architect, won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize—which is often referred to as the Nobel Prize in architecture—on February 28. He is the first Chinese citizen to win this award.

Wang serves as head of the Architecture Department at the China Academy of Art (CAA). His office is located at the Xiangshan campus of the university in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province. Many buildings on the campus are his original creations.

The style of the campus is quite different from that of most Chinese universities. Many visitors were amazed by the complex architectural space and abundant building types. The curves of the buildings perfectly match the rise and fall of hills, forming a unique view.

Wang collected more than 7 million abandoned bricks of different ages. He asked the workers to use traditional techniques to make the bricks into walls, roofs and corridors. This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements.

Wang's works show a deep understanding of modern architecture and a good knowledge of traditions. Through such a balance, he had created a new type of Chinese architecture, said Tadao Ando, the winner of the 1995 Pritzker Prize.

Wang believes traditions should not be sealed in glass boxes at museums. "That is only evidence that traditions once existed," he said.

"Many Chinese people have a misunderstanding of traditions. They think tradition means old things from the past. In fact, tradition also refers to the things that have been developing and that are still being created," he said.

"Today, many Chinese people are learning Western styles and theories rather than focusing on Chinese traditions. Many people tend to talk about traditions without knowing what they really are," said Wang.

"The study of traditions should be combined with practice. Otherwise, the recreation of traditions would be artificial and empty," he said.

1. Wang's winning of the prize means that Chinese architects are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. following the latest world trend
  - B. getting international recognition
  - C. working harder than ever before
  - D. relying on foreign architects
2. What made Wang's architectural design a success?
- A. The mixture of different shapes.
  - B. The balance of East and West.
  - C. The use of popular techniques.
  - D. The harmony of old and new.
3. What should we do about Chinese traditions according to Wang?
- A. Spread them to the world.
  - B. Preserve them at museums.
  - C. Teach them in universities.
  - D. Recreate them in practice.

C

In some countries where racial prejudice is acute, violence has so come to be taken for granted as a means of solving differences, that it is not even questioned. There are countries where the white man imposes his rule by brute force; there are countries where the black man protests by setting fire to cities and by looting and pillaging. Important people on both sides, who would in other respects appear to be reasonable men, get up and calmly argue in favor of violence – as if it were a legitimate solution, like any other. What is really frightening, what really fills you with despair, is the realization that when it comes to the crunch, we have made no actual progress at all. We may wear collars and ties instead of war-paint, but our instincts remain basically unchanged. The whole of the recorded history of the human race, that tedious documentation of violence, has taught us absolutely nothing. We have still not learnt that violence never solves a problem but makes it more acute. The sheer horror, the bloodshed, the suffering mean nothing. No solution ever comes to light the morning after when we dismally contemplate the smoking ruins and wonder what hit us.

The truly reasonable men who know where the solutions lie are finding it harder and harder to get a hearing. They are despised, mistrusted and even persecuted by their own kind because they advocate such apparently outrageous things as law enforcement. If half the energy that goes into violent acts were put to good use, if our efforts were directed at cleaning up the slums and ghettos, at improving living-standards and providing education and employment for all, we would have gone a long way to arriving at a solution. Our strength is sapped by having to mop up the mess that violence leaves in its wake. In a well-directed effort, it would not be impossible to fulfill the ideals of a stable social programme. The benefits that can be derived from constructive solutions are everywhere apparent in the world around us. Genuine and lasting solutions are always possible, providing we work within the framework of the law.

Before we can even begin to contemplate peaceful co-existence between the races, we must appreciate each other's problems. And to do this, we must learn about them: it is a simple exercise in communication, in exchanging information. 'Talk, talk, talk,' the advocates of violence say, 'all you ever do is talk, and we are none the wiser.' It's rather like the story of the famous barrister who painstakingly explained his case to the judge. After listening to a lengthy argument the judge complained that after all this talk, he was none the wiser. 'Possible, my lord,' the barrister replied, 'none the wiser, but surely far better informed.' Knowledge is the necessary prerequisite to wisdom: the knowledge that violence creates the evils it pretends to solve.

1. What is the best title for this passage?

- A. Advocating Violence.
- B. Violence Can Do Nothing to Diminish Race Prejudice.
- C. Important People on Both Sides See Violence As a Legitimate Solution.
- D. The Instincts of Human Race Are Thirsty for Violence.

2. Recorded history has taught us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. violence never solves anything.
- B. nothing.
- C. the bloodshed means nothing.
- D. everything.

3. It can be inferred that truly reasonable men \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. can't get a hearing.
  - B. are looked down upon.
  - C. are persecuted.
  - D. have difficulty in advocating law enforcement.
4. "He was none the wiser" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. he was not at all wise in listening.
  - B. He was not at all wiser than nothing before.
  - C. He gains nothing after listening.
  - D. He makes no sense of the argument.

**四、短文改错（本题共 10 小题，每题 1 分，共 10 分）**

At first I was not quite willing to sit down and watched the 90-minute football match. Usually I just checked the results because I thought that was dull to watch a game in which players kicked a ball each other. Therefore, my father loves football. During the World Cup in 2002, my dad stays up late just to watch his favorite sport. Seeing his strong interest in this game of 22 men run after a ball, I decided to sit down to watch the game. I found the game excited, and my dad explained for the rules. We shared our joy. Football is not too badly as long as I watch it with my dad!

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_  
4. \_\_\_\_\_  
5. \_\_\_\_\_  
6. \_\_\_\_\_  
7. \_\_\_\_\_  
8. \_\_\_\_\_  
9. \_\_\_\_\_  
10. \_\_\_\_\_

**五、书面表达（共 10 分）**

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

**Is Military Training Necessary for Freshmen?**

**六、教学设计（共 15 分）**

请根据人教出版社高中必修 5 Unit 4 Making the news Reading 部分的教学内容，设计一节语法课的教案，旨在使学生掌握倒装句的用法。（设计意图可用中文表达）

教学材料：

### **My first work assignment**

*“Unforgettable”, says new journalist*

Never will Zhou Yang (ZY) forget his first assignment at the office of a popular English newspaper. His discussion with his new boss, Hu Xin (HX), was to strongly influence his life as a journalist.

HX: Welcome. We're delighted you're coming to work with us. Your first job here will be an assistant journalist. Do you have any questions?

ZY: Can I go out on a story immediately?

HX: (*laughing*) That's admirable, but I'm afraid it would be unusual! Wait till you're more experienced. First we'll put you as an assistant to an experienced journalist. Later you can cover a story and submit the article yourself.

ZY: Wonderful. What do I need to take with me? I already have a notebook and camera.

HX: No need for a camera. You'll have a professional photographer with you to take photographs. You'll find your colleagues very eager to assist you, so you may be able to concentrate on photography later if you're interested.

ZY: Thank you. Not only am I interested in photography, but I took an amateur course at university to update my skills.

HX: Good.

ZY: what do I need to remember when I go out to cover a story?

HX: You need to be curious. Only if you ask many different questions will you acquire all the information you need to know. We say a good journalist must have a good “nose” for a story. That means you must be able to assess when people are not telling the whole truth and then try to discover it. They must use research to inform themselves of the missing parts of the story.

ZY: What should I keep in mind?

HX: Here comes my list of dos and don'ts: don't miss your deadline, don't be rude, don't talk too much, but make sure you listen to the interviewee carefully.

ZY: Why is listening so important?

HX: Well, you have to listen for detailed facts. Meanwhile you have to prepare the next



question depending on what the person says.

ZY: But how can I listen carefully while taking notes?

HX: That is a trick of the trade. If the interviewee agrees, you can use a recorder to get the facts straight. It's also useful if a person wants to challenge you. You have the evidence to support your story.

ZY: I see! Have you ever had a case where someone accused your journalists of getting the wrong end of the stick?

HX: Yes, but it was a long time ago. This is how the story goes. A footballer was accused of taking money for deliberately not scoring goals so as to let the other team win. We went to interview him. He denied taking money but we were skeptical. So we arranged an interview between the footballer and the man supposed to bribe him. When we saw them together we guessed from the footballer's body language that he was not telling the truth. So we wrote an article suggesting he was guilty. It was a dilemma because the footballer could have demanded damages if we were wrong. He tried to stop us publishing it but later we were proved right.

ZY: Wow! That was a real "scoop". I'm looking forward to my first assignment now. Perhaps I'll get a scoop too!

HX: Perhaps you will. You never know.

**【问题】**

1. 请针对本课教学内容写出本课教学目标。
2. 请针对本课的教学内容设计 Presentation 环节的活动，并说明设计意图。
3. 请针对本课的教学内容设计 Practice 环节的活动，并说明设计意图。
4. 请针对本课的教学内容设计板书。

**七、案例分析（共 10 分）**

教学材料：

Part 1: Narration part.

Can I help you?

Zhou Yang (ZY) is hoping to interview Liu Ming, a famous tennis player, about his decision to work abroad. So he calls Liu Ming's assistant, Lily Wong (LW), to make an appointment.

Part 2: Listening part

LW: Hello. This is Lily Wong, Liu Ming's assistant. Can I help you?

ZY: Hello. I'd like to speak to Liu Ming, please.

LW: I'm sorry but he's busy now. Who's speaking?

ZY: This is Zhou Yang from China Daily. I'd like to interview Liu Ming about his decision to play professional tennis abroad.

LW: It'll be difficult. You know that he's leaving Beijing at the end of this week.

ZY: Well, I'm free tomorrow afternoon and all of Wednesday.

LW: Now, let me see... Liu Ming's going to see his family tomorrow and then talk to some students on Wednesday morning. Then at four o'clock, he'll go to a special party given by the leaders of our city. What about meeting him in the early afternoon?

ZY: How about over lunch? Our readers will be very interested in his views.

LW: Hmm... I know that he's very happy about going abroad and hopes to return to China in a few years. Then he wants to improve Chinese tennis.

ZY: Many of his fans will be sorry not to see him play in person. Watching him on TV is not quite the same.

LW: Yes, I understand, but he needs to develop his skills. On TV you can still enjoy his play.

ZY: What if he never comes home? We'll have lost a great sportsman.

LW: I don't think that he'll stay abroad. He says that he has no intention of doing that.

ZY: I'm glad to hear that. But what if he gets a wonderful offer to stay?

LW: I think you'll have to discuss that with him yourself.

ZY: So will 12 o'clock be OK? Where would be the best place to meet?

LW: Why not meet at the Garden Hotel at 12 o'clock? I'll put it in his diary for Wednesday so he's sure to come.

ZY: Thank you so much. Goodbye.

LW: Goodbye.

教学目标

通过本节课的学习，学生能够：

- (1) 在听的过程中，捕捉细节信息，排除干扰项，同时能够同义转化所听到的内容；
- (2) 研读文本，分析讨论并归纳出“进行约定”的注意点；
- (3) 根据具体创设的情境，输出一段完整且符合“约定”要求的对话。

教学过程

Step 1: Lead-in

Question: Have you ever made appointments with someone else?

T: Today we are going to learn how to make an appointment. Have you ever tried to make an appointment with someone?

Ss: No.

T: OK. I'll offer you a good chance to learn how to make an appointment.

【设计意图】在教学活动正式展开之前，采用直接问答的方式，引起学生对于本堂课教学任务重点的注意，并且在教学进行之前可以设想绝大部分学生很少有进行过正式“约会”的经历，因此在得到否定答案之后，可以更好地激发学生的学习兴趣，并为后面的输出部分做好铺垫。

Step 2: Listening

Task 1: Listening for the main idea

本环节一开始要求学生先快速浏览选项，并听第一部分（独白部分）的内容，并选择出正确的概要。在学生给出答案之后，之后引导学生关注第二部分（how to arrange an interview），并提示学生以下要进行的对话即为“约定时间”的一段对话。

Listen to the tape and choose the correct summary of the interview.

- A. This is about a young man who is refused an interview with Liu Ming.
- B. This is about a young man who is trying to arrange an interview with Liu Ming.
- C. This is about a young man who wants to ask Liu Ming about how to work abroad.

【设计意图】采用选择题的方式可以让学生在较短时间内快速判断选择听力部分内容的大意，帮助学生做好准备。

Task 2: Listen for details

教师会给学生大约 20 秒的读题时间，并会提示学生注意标划题干中的关键，做好听前准备。播放听力材料两遍之后，全班一起来分析校对答案。

Listen to the tape twice and choose the best answer

1. Why does Zhou Yang want to interview Liu Ming?
  - A. He wants to report Liu Ming's achievements in playing professional tennis.
  - B. He wants to meet Liu Ming in person.
  - C. He wants to interview Liu Ming about his decision to go abroad to play tennis.
2. When will Liu Ming go to a special party?
  - A. At four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.
  - B. At the end of this week.
  - C. In the early afternoon.
3. How do the fans of Liu Ming feel about his going abroad?
  - A. Delighted.
  - B. Regretful.
  - C. Unhappy.
4. When does Lily Wong suggest they meet?
  - A. At 4 p.m.
  - B. At noon
  - C. At 2 p.m.

【设计意图】该部分的题目设计将简答题改编选择题，听力任务考虑到学生的听力特点，并且结合之后教学环节中所必备的信息点，让学生在听的过程中，自然输入了该部分信息。同时，在分析讲解过程中，让学生学会把握题干关键词，排除干扰项，并且能够进行适当的词汇同义转换。

### Step 3 Discussion

Task 1 Read the listening material and underline the necessary parts in making an appointment.

本环节要求学生大声朗读听力文本，并在读的过程中标划出在“约定过程”中所需要注意的要点或一些常用的句式。

【设计意图】听后大声朗读文本，一方面可以帮助学生更好地理解文本中所没有听清楚的信息，另一方面可以为最后输出环节中的 speaking 部分作准备，降低学生说时的输出难度；同时，这一环节的设置也为学生的讨论提供了讨论的素材，避免了讨论过程中的无话可说或是泛泛而谈。

Task 2 Discuss in a group of four about the question: How to make an appointment with someone important?

本环节要求学生 4 人一组进行分享讨论并最终归纳。

【设计意图】小组讨论活动有利于学生进行思维碰撞，并且有利于降低归纳概括地难度，

学生可以更好地完成任务。除此之外，小组讨论结束后的汇报部分可以将不同小组之间的讨论结果进行互补，可以更加完整的了解在“约定过程”中所需要注意的事项。

#### Task 3 Presentation

学生小组讨论之后，汇报讨论结果。

【设计意图】帮助学生再次明确讨论中的重点。

#### Step 4 Speaking

...

#### Step 5 Summary

Students try to summarize what we have learned this lesson and be aware of the importance of appointment, both in work or life.

#### Step 6 Homework

Practice your dialogue with your partner.

【设计意图】将输出活动设置为作业，可以鼓励学生去说，增强学生对于说的自信心。

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) 请就教学目标进行评析并说明理由。(2分)
- (2) 请写出 Step 1 Lead-in 的 1 点优点和 1 点不足并说明理由。(4分)
- (3) 请对 Step 2 Listening 进行评析并说明理由。(4分)

## 教师招聘考试中学英语学科模拟题参考答案及解析（十）

### 一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

#### 1. 【答案】B

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

#### 2. 【答案】D

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

#### 3. 【答案】A

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

#### 4. 【答案】B

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

#### 5. 【答案】B

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

#### 6. 【答案】C

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

#### 7. 【答案】C

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

8. 【答案】A

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

9. 【答案】A

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

10. 【答案】B

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

11. 【答案】A

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

12. 【答案】A

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

13. 【答案】D

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

14. 【答案】D



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

15. 【答案】A

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

## 二、完型填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文为说明文，主要讲述了人类发展与语言的关系，语言的理论以及语言的发展。

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：当人类刚刚开始进化，他们如同新生儿一样不会运用语言这种工具。produced 意为“生产”；related 意为“与……有联系”；evolved 意为“逐渐发展”；originated 意为“起源”，因此 C 项符合语境。故选 C。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：当人类刚刚开始进化，他们如同新生儿一样不会运用语言这种珍贵的工具。favorite 意为“最喜欢的”；appropriate 意为“合适的，适当的”；artificial 意为“人工的”；valuable 意为“珍贵的”，语言并不是人类选择的结果，而是人类在进化过程中慢慢发展起来的，对人类来说，应当是珍贵的。故选 D。

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查上下文语境及连词辨析。句意：但是一旦语言发展起来，人类获得未来成就和取得文化发展的可能性就会增加。yet 意为“但是”；therefore 意为“因此”；otherwise 意为“否则”；so 意为“所以”。前文说到人类刚开始不会语言，这里形成对比，因此 yet 符合语境。故选 A。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词辨析及固定搭配。句意：许多语言学家认为进化使人们产生和具备了语言的能力。suitable 意为“合适的”；available 意为“可获得的”；reliable 意为“可靠的”；



固定短语 be responsible for 表示“对……负责，是……的原由”。故选 D。

5. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：他们声称，我们高度进化的大脑为我们提供了一种先天的语言能力，这种能力是低等动物所没有的。assure 意为“确保”；claim 意为“声称”；inform 意为“通知”；convince 意为“说服”，根据语境，故选 B。

6. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：那些支持这种天赋理论的人说，人类的语言潜力是与生俱来的。preference 意为“偏爱”；performance 意为“表演”；potential 意为“潜力”；passion 意为“激情”，根据句意，C 项符合语境。故选 C。

7. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：但是语言本身作为童年时期大脑生长的一种功能，其发展是缓慢的。gradually 意为“缓慢地”；universally 意为“普遍地”；rapidly 意为“迅速地”；successfully 意为“成功地”。故选 A。

8. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：因此，对于语言发展而言，存在关键的生物变化时期。personal 意为“个人的”；social 意为“社会的”；biological 意为“生物的”；psychological 意为“心理的”。根据前文“语言是童年时期大脑发育的一项功能”可知，biological 符合语境。故选 C。

9. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：目前人们对“先天论”评论观点不一，但是支持某些天生能力的证据却是确凿无疑的。responses 意为“反应，回答”；reviews 意为“评论”；systems 意为“系统”；standards 意为“标准”，故选 B。

10. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查词义辨析。甚至越来越多的学校发现，最好在低年级教授外语。in fact 意为“事实上”；in summary 意为“总之”；indeed 意为“甚至”；in a sense 意为“在某种意义上”。从上一题可看出，作者是倾向于先天论的，为了进一步证明先天论是有道理的，作者选择了以学校为例加以说明，因此这里应填一个表示递进关系的词 indeed（甚至）。故选 C。

11. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：甚至越来越多的学校发现，最好在低年级教授外语。

various 意为“不同的”；different 意为“不同的”；lower 意为“较低的”；higher 意为“较高的”，根据常识（低年级学外语较容易）以及后文的“Young children often can learn several languages by being \_\_\_\_\_ to them, while adults...”可知，此处 lower 符合语境，故选 C。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：通过接触多种语言，孩子们可以学会好几种语言。be exposed to 表示“接触到”。reveal sth. to sb 意为“向某人揭露”，不合题意；其余选项不与 to 搭配。engage in 表示“从事”；be involved in 表示“参与”。故选 B。

13. 【答案】A

【解析】考查连词辨析。句意：一旦母语的规则被深深印入脑海中，成年人就很难再学好另一种语言。once 意为“一旦”；before 意为“在……之前”；although 意为“尽管”；whether 意为“是否”，根据句意，故选 A。

14. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：一旦母语的规则被深深印入脑海中，成年人就很难再学好另一种语言。obeyed 意为“遵守”；interpreted 意为“解释”；informed 意为“通知”；fixed 意为“固定”，此处指的是思维被固定，fix 符合语境。故选 D。

15. 【答案】B

【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：尽管语言的某些方面肯定是先天的，语言也不会在与人类隔绝的状况下自行发展。systematically 意为“系统地”；automatically 意为“自动地”；immediately 意为“马上地”；theoretically 意为“理论地”，根据句意，故选 B。

16. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：与人隔绝的儿童不能掌握好一门语言。distinguished 意为“区别的，杰出的”；presented 意为“提出”；signed 意为“署名”；isolated 意为“孤立的，与世隔绝的”，根据下文“无法掌握语言”可知，isolated 符合语境。故选 D。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词辨析。句意：必须通过与他人交往，语言才能够发展。interaction 意为“互动，相互作用”；abortion 意为“失败，夭折”；presentation 意为“展示”；submission 意为“提交”。根据下文的“or communication”可知，此处应填 interaction，故选 A。

18. 【答案】C

【解析】考查固定搭配。句意：那些理论家将语言视为模仿，换言之，孩子从父母的模

仿中学习语言。as a result 表示“结果是”；after all 表示“毕竟”；in other words 表示“换言之，换句话说”；above all 表示“首先”，本句是在解释前文中的“imitative, learned behavior.”（模仿性的后天行为），结合语境，故选 C。

19. 【答案】D

【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：父母通过积极地强化精确模仿和消极地强化不精确模仿来逐渐形成孩子的语言技能。display 意为“展示”；replace 意为“替代”；require 意为“需要”；shape 意为“形成”，根据下文父母提供反馈的行为可知，他们是为了让孩子发展语言技能，根据句意，故选 D。

20. 【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：父母通过积极地强化精确模仿和消极地强化不精确模仿来逐渐形成孩子的语言技能。creative 意为“有创造力的”；positive 意为“积极的”；sensitive 意为“敏感的”；passive 意为“被动的”。根据后文的“negative feedback”可以判断，这里指“积极反馈”。故选 B。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

试题分析：本文为应用文。这是一篇广告，介绍一个寻求冒险的乐园——Space and Aviation Center (SAC)。

1. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一句 If you're looking for a unique adventure, the Space and Aviation Center (SAC) is the place to be 可在 SAC 的目的是为了体验冒险的经历，故选 A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。题干中的 Space Exploration badge 和 trainee 定位在第三段第二句 At Space Camp, trainees can earn their Space Exploration badge as they build and fire model rockets, 故选 D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段 With all the programs, teamwork is key as trainees learn the importance of leadership and being part of a bigger task 可知，对于受训者来说，团队精神与协作是最为重要的，故选 B。

B

试题分析：本文为说明文，是一篇人物传记，主要介绍了获得普利策奖的中国建筑师王澍独特的建筑风格——他的建筑独具匠心，能够唤起往昔，却又不直接使用历史的元素。

1. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据题干中的 winning of the prize 将答案定位在第二段中的 won the 2012 Pritzker Architecture Prize，通过对本段的研读我们可知普利策奖是建筑届的诺贝尔奖，而他是第一个获得此荣誉的中国人，从而可以推断出王澍得到了世界的认可，故选 B。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据题干中的 Wang's architectural design 可知应定为到第五段最后一句 This creation attracted a lot of attention thanks to its mixture of modern and traditional Chinese elements，所以他的设计成功的原因在于把现代艺术与传统中国元素结合起来，modern and traditional 即 old and new，而 mixture 即 harmony，故选 D。

3. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。根据最后一段中 The study of traditions should be combined with practice 可知王澍主张对传统的研究应该与实践相结合，故选 D。

C

试题分析：本文为议论文。讨论了暴力的存在并提出可以将人们的精力转移到其他方面进而缓解暴力。

1. 【答案】B。

【解析】细节理解题。作者想要表达的观点是暴力难以消除种族偏见。文章中提出了人们认为暴力是公认的一种解决方法，后面进一步说明“交流、对话”是了解双方问题的前提。故选 B。

2. 【答案】B。

【解析】细节理解题。第一段中就明确提出整个人类有记录历史又长又臭的暴力文件记录，一点都没有教给我们任何东西。故选 B。

3. 【答案】D。

【解析】细节理解题。答案在第二段，真正有理智的人鼓吹法制，遭到同类们的轻视、

不信任和迫害。他们发现要人倾听他们的意见越来越困难。A.人们不听。B.遭人轻视。C.遭人迫害。这三项都包含在D项内。故选D。

4.【答案】C。

【解析】细节理解题。None the wiser 一点也不比以前聪明 (按字面翻译)。实际就是C项,听后无所得。故选C。

#### 四、短文改错(本题共10小题,每题1分,共10分)

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。作者开始不愿意坐下来看90分钟的足球比赛,他觉得看人踢球很无聊,但爸爸喜欢看,有一次爸爸熬夜看世界杯,他看到爸爸这么感兴趣,就坐下来陪他,没想到就对足球比赛有兴趣了,尤其是和爸爸一起看的时候。

1.【参考答案】watched→watch

【解析】考查非谓语动词。be willing to do sth.愿意做某事,后接动词原形。故将watched改为watch。

2.【参考答案】that→it

【解析】考查it的用法。it作形式主语,to watch a game作真正的主语。故将that改为it。

3.【参考答案】ball∧→to

【解析】考查固定搭配。kick sth. to sb.把某物踢给某人。故在ball后加to。

4.【参考答案】Therefore→However

【解析】考查上下文语境。前后两句是转折关系。故将Therefore改为However。

5.【参考答案】stays→stayed

【解析】考查动词的时态。时间状语是in 2002,要用一般过去时。故将stays改为stayed。

6.【参考答案】√

7.【参考答案】run→running

【解析】考查非谓语动词。running作men的定语。故将run改为running。

8.【参考答案】excited→exciting

【解析】考查形容词。exciting令人激动的,用作形容物。故将excited改为exciting。

9.【参考答案】for→去掉

【解析】考查动词。explain是及物动词,后直接宾语。故去掉for。

10.【参考答案】badly→bad

【解析】考查形容词。is是系动词,后接形容词作表语。故将badly改为bad。

## 五、书面表达（共 10 分）

### 【题目分析】

解题思路：

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

答案要求：

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

### 【参考范文】

#### Is Military Training Necessary for Freshmen?

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

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

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

## 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

### 【试题分析】

1. 本题为语法课教学设计；
2. 教学设计中应体现学生概括归纳语法知识的能力；
3. 教学设计包括教学目标、教学重难点、教学方法、主要教学过程和板书。

### 【参考答案】

#### 1. Teaching objectives

(1) Knowledge objective: Students can know what inversion is and get the grammar structure of inversion.



(2) Ability objective: Students can use inversion in various real-life situation.

(3) Emotional objective: Students can improve their learning interest through studying and experiencing grammar.

## 2. Presentation

1. Students read the four sentences and try to rewrite the inverted sentences using normal word order.

Sentence 1: Never will Zhou Yang forget his first assignment at the office of a popular English newspaper.

Sentence 2: Not only am I interested in photography, but I took an amateur course at university to update my skills.

Sentence 3: Only if you ask many different questions will you acquire all the information you need to know.

Sentence 4: Here comes my list of dos and don'ts.

2. The teacher guides students to compare and discover the differences between inverted sentences and normal sentences. Then elicit students to find the grammar structure of inversion.

【设计意图】教师指导学生将倒装句变换正常语序并对比两种句子的不同之处，启发学生发现倒装句的结构，感悟和体验目标语法的用法。

## 3. Practice

The teacher shows students some sentences and asks them to rewrite these sentences using inversion. They can first the word or phrase to begin with, then change the word order of the sentence.

(1) You will see so many seats only at a stadium in Beijing.

(2) I had never seen such a wonderful feast before.

(3) I have seldom seen a situation which made me so angry.

(4) The bus comes here.

【设计意图】学生通过参考教师提供的转换句子的方法，在操练的过程中加深了对倒装句的认识。

## 4. Blackboard design

### My first work assignment

1. **Never** will Zhou Yang forget his first assignment at the office of a popular English newspaper.
2. **Not only** am I interested in photography, but I took an amateur course at university to update my skills.
3. **Only** if you ask many different questions will you acquire all the information you need to know.
4. **Here** comes my list of dos and don'ts.

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

### 【参考答案】

（1）该案例教学目标不完整，仅有语言知识目标和语言技能目标，缺少情感目标，应进行补充。情感目标：能够理解“约定”的含义并在实际生活中遵守“约定”，培养契约意识。

（2）优点：Lead-in 环节通过询问“appointment”的问答形式帮助学生建立与已有知识联系，有利于听力活动展开；

缺点：Lead-in 的目的在于调动学生学习的积极性，而该案例中教师提问过于直接，学生并没有能够充分参与课堂活动中，仍是以教师为主导，没能实现以学生为主体的课堂教学。应该创设情境让学生参与其中，启发他们关注到新课内容。

### （3）

①听力活动设计符合先整体把握再细节信息获取的自上而下的模式，同时通过提醒学生关注题干中的关键词，有意识地引导学生听力策略培养。

②新课标提倡活动设计应该循序渐进，该案例中听力活动问题设置由易到难，符合学生学习和认知特点。

③听力任务也是围绕说的要点设置的，在完成听力任务的过程当中，学生就自然而然地输入了有效的信息，为后面的说做准备。