

2020 年湖北省义务教育学校教师公开招聘考试小学英语真题

考试时间：90 分钟 总分：100 分

一、单项选择题(本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分)

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的，请将其选出，并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

1. In the following four words, the underlined letters have the same sound EXCEPT _____.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| A. Notice | B. Copies |
| C. Hopeful | D. Postman |

1. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考查语音。Notice ['nəʊtɪs], Copies ['kɒpiz], Hopeful ['həʊpfl], Postman ['pəʊstmən]。根据以上可知，只有 B 选项划线部分读音不同。故本题选 B。

2. All things _____, the planned trip will have to be called off.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| A. considering | B. considered |
| C. having considered | D. be considered |

2. 【答案】B

【解析】本题考查独立主格结构。Consider 与 All things 为动宾关系用过去分词。句意：一切事情考虑在内计划不得被取消了。故本题选 B。

3. They will travel to Singapore next month _____ they have enough money.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| A. provided | B. until |
| C. unless | D. lest |

3. 【答案】A

【解析】本题考查连词。Provided 引导的从句相当于 if 引导的从句，表示假设或条件。lest (以防，万一，唯恐) 一般要求引导的从句要用 should+v.的虚拟语气，should 可省；until (直到...)；unless (除非，如果不是)。故本题选 A。

4. If you suspect that the illness might be serious, you should not _____ going to the doctor.

- A. make out B. pick out
 C. put off D. give off

4. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查动词短语辨析。四个短语的意思分别是：make out “理解；详述；努力证明”；pick out 挑选出；put off “推迟”， give off “发出（光等）；长出（枝、杈）”。根据题意 “如果你怀疑病情可能很严重，就不应该拖延去看医生。”故本题选 C。

5. To speed up the _____ of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.

- A. delivery B. departure
 C. treatment D. transmission

5. 【答案】 A

【解析】 本题考查名词辨析。题意 “为了加快信件的投递，邮局引入了自动分类系统。” delivery “递送，交付”；departure “出发，离开”，符合句意；treatment “对待；处理；治疗”；transmission “播送；发射；传达室送”。根据题意，故本题选 A。

6. Which of the following works is NOT written by Ernest Hemingway?

- A. The Sun Also Rises B. For Whom the Bell Tolls
 C. A Farewell to Arms D. The Call of the Wild

6. 【答案】 D

【解析】 本题考查英美文学。A 项，太阳照常升起；B 项，丧钟为谁而；C 项，永别了，武器，都是海明威的作品。D 项，野性的呼唤，作者是 Jack London，代表作品还有 The Sea Wolf, Love of Life, Martin Eden 等。故本题选 D。

7. The rhetorical device _____ is the practice of representing objects, qualities, etc. as humans, especially in art and literature.

- A. simile B. personification
 C. metaphor D. metonymy

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】 本题考查修辞手法。题意：“拟人是将物体、品质等表现为人类的行为，尤其在艺术和文学中。” simile “明喻；直喻”，personification “拟人”，metaphor “暗喻，隐喻”，metonymy “转喻”。故本题选 B。

8. Which of the following pair of words are antonyms?

- A. sweater; clothes B. pencil; eraser

C. right; wrong

D. clever; smart

8. 【答案】 C

【解析】 本题考查反义词。Antonym“反义词”。题意“下列哪一对词是反义词?” 根据题意可知, 只有 C 选项是反义词。故本题选 C。

9. In early 2020, most of the teachers in China had to teach at home because of the coronavirus pandemic. Which of the following can best describe his kind of teaching?

A. Data teaching.

B. Online teaching.

C. Flipped teaching.

D. Mechanical teaching.

9. 【答案】 B

【解析】 题意“2020年初, 由于新冠肺炎大流行, 中国大部分教师不得不在家教书。下列哪一项最能描述他的教学方式?” Data teaching 说法错误; Online teaching“网络教学”; Flipped teaching“翻转课堂”; Mechanical“机械的; 力学的”。根据以上所述, 故本题选 B。

10. Which of the following activity is most appealing to children's characteristics?

A. Cross- word puzzle.

B. Formal grammar instruction.

C. Role play.

D. Reciting texts.

10. 【答案】 C

【解析】 题意“以下哪种活动最符合儿童的特点?” Cross- word puzzle“填字游戏”; Formal grammar instruction“正式的语法教学”; Role play“角色扮演”; Reciting texts“背诵课文”。其他选项对小学生难度太大。故本题选 C。

二、阅读理解题(本大题共 8 小题, 每小题 3 分, 共 24 分)

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的, 请将其选出, 并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

Passage 1

As in business and other professions, the use of computers is a growing trend in health care. At first, computers were used only in the business office for such things as patient billing and paying for purchase. As computer technology advanced, the use of computers broadened to include patient information and communication systems.

Hospital information systems have been developed which collect, send, record, and store information. The information can be retrieved when needed. Patient records and patient care plans

are on the computer in many health care facilities. Instead of recording on the patient's chart, health team members enter information into the computer. Entering information into a computer is easier, faster, and more efficient than writing on the chart. Using the computer to record observations is also more accurate and reliable.

Departments such as the X-rays department and the laboratory communicate with other units of the hospital through the computer. Instead of sending a typed report by a person for the patient's record, the information is entered into the computer. The information can be accessed at the computer in the nurses' or doctors' station. The systems have reduced the amount of clerk, work and telephone calls between departments. Information is communicated with greater speed and accuracy.

Computers are also being used to monitor certain measurements such as blood pressures, temperatures, heart rates, and heart functions. The computer is programmed to recognize normal and abnormal measurements. When the abnormal is sensed, an alarm is sounded. Monitoring by the computer has proven to be very accurate and increased early discovery of life-threatening events.

11. The underlined word in Paragraph 2 means “_____”.

- A. record
- B. translate
- C. recite
- D. interpret

11. 【答案】A

【解析】题意“第二段划线部分的单词什么意思？”record“记录、记载”；translate“翻译”；recite“背诵、叙述”；interpret“口译，翻译”。原文中“Instead of recording on the patient's chart, health team members enter information into the computer.” 医疗小组成员将信息输入电脑，而不是记录在病人的表格上。因此，record 记载记录和输入信息意思相近。故本题选 D。

12. In paragraph 3, information is communicated between the X-rays department and _____.

- A. The laboratory
- B. the business office
- C. health care facilities
- D. other units of the hospital

12. 【答案】D

【解析】题意“在第 3 段中，信息是在 x 光部门和_____之间交流的。”A 项，实验室；B 项，业务办公室；C 项医疗机构；D 项，医院其他单位。原文中“Departments such as the X-rays

department and the laboratory communicate with other units of the hospital through the computer.”
x 光科和化验室等部门通过计算机与医院的其他部门通信。因此，X 光是和医院其他部门之间交流的，容易错选 A，实验室和 x 光科一样，也是要和其他部门通信的。故本题选 D。

13. According to the passage, the application of computers involves the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. collecting and storing information
- B. billing patients for their expenses
- C. sending typed reports
- D. monitoring blood pressures

13. 【答案】C

【解析】题意“根据这篇文章，计算机的应用包括以下内容，除了_____。”A 项，收集和存储信息；B 项，为病人的费用开单；C 项，sending typed reports；D 项，monitoring blood pressures。根据原文中“Hospital information systems have been developed which collect, send, record, and store information”可知 A 正确；根据原文中“At first, computers were used only in the business office for such things as patient billing and paying for purchase.”可知 B 项正确；根据原文中“Instead of sending a typed report by a person for the patient's record, the information is entered into the computer”可知 C 错误；根据原文中“Computers are also being used to monitor certain measurements such as blood pressures, temperatures, heart rates, and heart functions.”可知 D 正确。故本题选 C。

14. What is the benefit of using computers in health care?

- A. Retrieving relationships between different departments.
- B. Bringing convenience to doctors and patients.
- C. Curing life-threatening diseases at an early stage.
- D. Substituting for suggestions given by doctors.

14. 【答案】B

【解析】题意“在医疗保健中使用计算机的好处是什么？”A 项“检索不同部门之间的关系。”；B 项“给医生和病人带来方便。”；C 项“在早期治疗危及生命的疾病。”；D 项“代替医生的建议。”故本题选 B。

Passage 2

Ask an Icelander who he is, he may well tell you with a straight face that he is the son of a Viking. “But the Viking are long gone,” you may say He will probably look you in the eye, laugh maybe, and tell you that no, they are still here. These days, they just dress differently, prefer

fishing to fighting, and have much better ships. If there is one thing Icelanders are proud of, it is their past. The people of Iceland are indeed direct descendants of the Vikings. The island was settled by the Vikings late in the 9th century, and it has had no outside influence since. One reason why Icelanders love their past is that there is plenty to be proud of. The original settlers of this wild island were undoubtedly a strong and hardworking group.

In 930 AD, a group of men gathered at Thingvellir and founded their own government, which is today the world's oldest parliamentary system. While the rest of Europe was suffering, Leif Eriksson was exploring North America and the great storytellers of Iceland were writing down the epic poems, which are to this day the foundation of Iceland's history. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about Iceland's past, however, is that it is still alive in the language, which has been unchanged for 1,000 years. It is so pure that if you hand an Icelander a copy of saga written 1,000 years ago, he will be able to read every word. And what about the Viking cooking? Well, it's still here, too, and in the month of February you can find it in almost every restaurant. This goes back to an old feast the Vikings used to hold to celebrate the last weeks of winter. One of the dishes is not for those who are not brave enough. It is a shark that has been rotting in the ground for four months.

15. Which of following statements is NOT true about the Icelanders?

- A. They take pride in their origin.
- B. They seldom fight against others.
- C. They are the offspring of the Vikings.
- D. They prefer to dress different from others

15. 【答案】D

【解析】题意“下列关于冰岛人的陈述哪一项是不正确的?” A 项, 他们以他们的原始为傲; B 项, 他们是 Vikings 的后代; C 项他们很少和其他人打架; D 项他们喜欢和其他人穿的不一样。原文中 “These days, they just dress differently, prefer fishing to fighting, and have much better ships. If there is one thing Icelanders are proud of, it is their past. 那些日子, 他们只是穿着不同, 更喜欢钓鱼而不是打架, 而且有更好的船。如果说冰岛人有什么值得骄傲的话, 那就是他们的过去。”故本题选 D。

16. All the following belong to the Viking's achievement EXCEPT _____.

- A. setting up the first parliamentary system

- B. visiting North America for exploration
- C. developing a new literature form of epic poem
- D. keeping their language pure for 1,000 years

16. 【答案】 B

【解析】 题意“除了_____，以下所有的都属于维京人（北欧海盗）的成就。”A项，建立第一个议会系统；B项，为了探索参观了北美；C项，发展了一种新的史诗文学形式；D项，将他们语言的纯保持了1000年。根据原文“*In 930 AD, a group of men gathered at Thingvellir and founded their own government, which is today the world's oldest parliamentary system.*”可知A选项正确；根据原文“*however, is that it is still alive in the language, which has been unchanged for 1,000 years. It is so pure that if you hand an Icelander a copy of saga written 1,000 years ago...*”可知B选项正确；根据原文“*While the rest of Europe was suffering, Leif Eriksson was exploring North America and the great storytellers of Iceland were writing down the epic poems, which are to this day the foundation of Iceland's history.*”可知C选项正确，D项没有体现。故本题选D。

17. What is the main topic discussed in this passage?

- A. The Viking's history.
- B. The Viking's character.
- C. The Viking's hobbies.
- D. The Viking's descendants.

17. 【答案】 A

【解析】 题意“这篇文章讨论的主要话题是什么？”A项，维京人（北欧海盗）的历史；B项，维京人（北欧海盗）的性格；C项，维京人（北欧海盗）的爱好；D项，维京人（北欧海盗）的后代。根据文章可知，主要讲述了维京人的历史。故本题选A。

18. What is the author's attitude towards the Vikings?

- A. Subjective.
- B. Objective.
- C. Supportive.
- D Negative

18. 【答案】 B

【解析】 题意“作者对维京人的态度是什么？” Subjective 主观的。 B. Objective（客观的）。 C. Supportive“支持的”； D negative“消极的”。根据全文可知，作者根据事实历史等对维京人进行介绍，总体上是客观的态度。故本题选B。

三、综合题(本大题共2小题、第19小题16分，第20小题20分，共36分)(注:本大题除部分有特殊要求的小题外，其他题目请用中文作答)

19.对英语初学者讲解冠词的用法是教学的重要内容，下面八个句子分别包含零冠词的不同用法，请简要概述每一例中零冠词的用法规则。

(1) Failure is the mother of success. (2 分)

抽象名词表示一般概念时，通常不加冠词。

(2) Physics is a difficult subject. (2 分)

有关学科或带“-ism”后缀的名词前不用加冠词。

(3) Her cell-phone is different from mine. (2 分)

物质名词表示一般概念时，通常不加冠词。

(4) National Day Holiday is one of the most important holidays in a country. (2 分)

在一些表示时间的名词之前，不加冠词。具体来说，在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的词语前，通常不加冠词。

(5) In fact, go to school, in hospital, in conclusion, etc. (2 分)

In fact 属于固定搭配，没有冠词。

(6) He can play football very well. (2 分)

在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前，不加冠词。

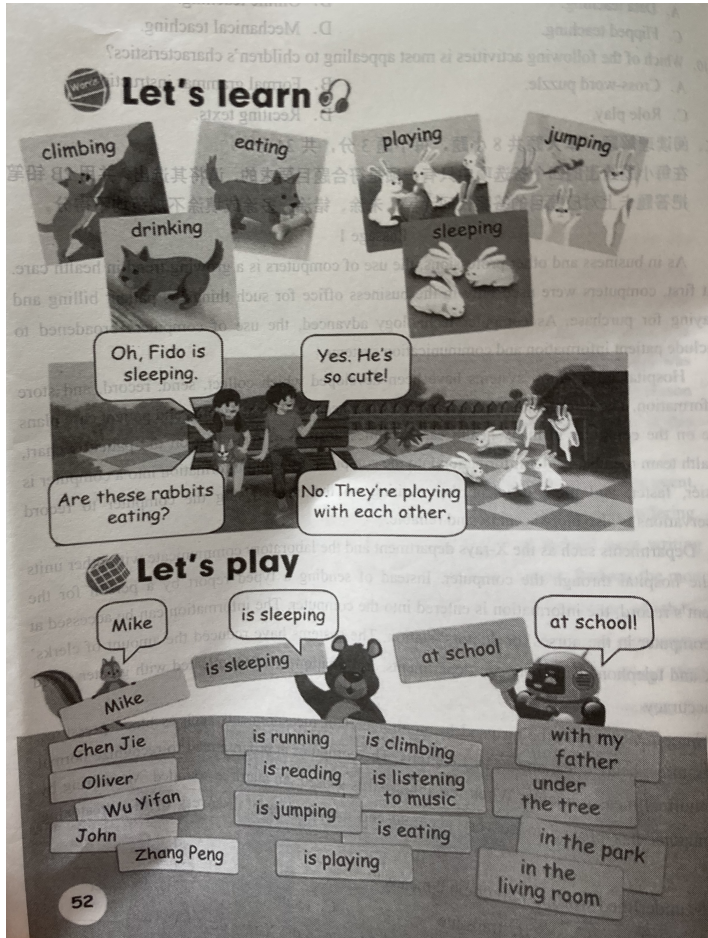
(7) Teachers should be respected. (2 分)

泛指复数名词，表示一类人或事物时，可不用定冠词。

(8) He is head of the department. (2 分)

在称呼或表示官衔、职位的名词前一般不加冠词。

20. 以下是小学某教材菜单单元的一页学习内容。请仔细阅读该页，并回答后面五个问题。



①请根据:本页教材所展示内容判断教学中所学语言的交际功能是什么?(1分)

②完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是什么?(1分)

交际功能:描述正在发生的动作并运用到现实生活中;

主要语言结构: be+动词 ing

(2)本页内容包括两项活动: "Let's learn"和"Let's play,"。这两个活动之间的关系是什么?(2分)

Let's learn 是呈现环节,是教师运用多种手段,如讲解、简笔画、挂图、手势、实物对话表演,录音机、录像机等创造情景与环境,介绍新的目的语言材料,指导学生理解和掌握知识,传递教学信息的行为方式。呈现演示过程中,教师既是讲解员,也是示范表演者。清楚生动地呈现演示,有利于学生准确,快速地获取新的语言材料和知识。

Let's play 是练习环节。通过练习活动,引导学生结合所学内容,进一步加强对本节课重点句型的熟练运用,促进课堂真是交际,培养学生的发散性思维。

Let's learn 部分教学生学会新知识之后,在 Let's play 通过练习活动,使学生更加深刻掌握知识点并熟练运用。

(3)假定“rabbit”是生词，请问：

①你认为采用哪种方法向学生解释该词的词义效果较好？(1分)

②请说明理由。(2分)

TPR 或者图片展示，

可以让学生直观感知，教师广泛采用各种直观手段，如实物、图画、动作、手势、表情和游戏等来解释词义和句子，使外语词语的声音和它代表的语义直接联系起来，培养儿童把外语与客观事物直接建立起联系和直接用外语思维的能力。

(4)“Let's learn”在教材里被设计为听力活动。请问：

①听力教学如何把握难度的适当性？(4分)

②听力教学过程一般分为听前阶段、听中阶段和听后阶段，这三个阶段的主要教学目的分别是什么？(3分)

听前，让学生快速浏览题目，并适当地做些标记，带着“预期”去听，根据听力材料的内容做出积极合理的预测，降低听力难度；

听中，要求学生不仅要整体把握听力材料的内容，还要在掌握大意的基础上，针对需要捕捉的有效信息，逐渐学会有效地寻找信息；

听后，培养学生分析、综合、概括、推理等高级能力，让学生在理解的基础上加深对材料的认识，并在此基础上鼓励学生表达自己的想法。

(5)“Let's play”部分需要设计教学情境，我们可以运用语言创设情境，也可以运用活动创设情境。

①请结合教材内容，简要描述如何运用语言来创设情境？(3分)

②请结合教材内容，简要描述运用活动来创设情境？(3分)

Our friends are enjoying their weekends, let's guess what are they doing? Here I have some notes for you, 4 students as a group, you can make a guess and make sentences.

Let's play a game. Here is a “Hot-Potato”, I will pass it to you and you should pass it to another one who is beside you as quickly as possible. When the music stops, the one who holds “hot potato” should make a sentence based on the notes on the PPT.

四、写作题(本大题共1小题，20分)

21. Do you think it's necessary for primary school students to learn English from native speakers? Write an essay in no less than 120 words, using specific reasons and examples to support your idea. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

题目分析：

解题思路：

1. 写作内容为围绕“小学生是否有必要向以英语为母语的人学习英语”的议论文，字数为120字，可写2-3条论据；

2. 内容可从支持或反对任一点出发，论据可谈论向以英语为母语的人学习英语的好处（坏处）和影响；

3. 主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求：

1. 文体格式规范

2. 合理分段

3. 标点使用规范

【参考范文】

Learn English from Native Speakers is Necessary

Now an increasing number of people come to realize the role of students' speaking ability. Consequently, primary school students should learn English from native speakers was put forward. In my view, I am in favor of it.

Firstly, Chinese students are good at doing exercise more than communicating in English. Lots of Chinglish and dumb English can be seen everywhere. Learning from native speakers is benefit to improve their speaking ability. Besides, students find it difficult to learn English well under the influence of Chinese-thinking. While, native speakers can help avoid the problem. Finally, it's appear that students' multicultural awareness can be cultivated to broaden their horizon.

To sum up, I am convinced that primary school should approach the native speaking learning.