

2011 年安徽省教师公开招聘考试《英语》真题及答案

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一、单项选择(本大题共 10 小题。每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

题中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

The underlined letters in the following words have the same sound EXCEPT

- A、margin
- B、methodology
- C、gender
- D、geography

2

Those who felt like _____ the story again came over and added themselves on the list.

- A、hearing
- B、to hear
- C、to be heard
- D、heard

3

_____ that the early men feared it and worshiped it.

- A、So great the power of fire was
- B、So great was the power of fire
- C、So great the power was of fire
- D、So was the power of fire great

4

_____, her paper is of greater value than yours.

- A、All things be considered
- B、All things considered
- C、All things are being considered
- D、All things are considered

5

--M: Those were such funny stories Tom told last night.

--W: Yeah, really. He is normally so serious. What do you think brought all that about?

From the above conversation, we can learn that _____

- A、the woman wants to know where Tom heard the stories
- B、the woman is surprised Tom was so serious last night
- C、Tom doesn't usually tell funny stories

D、the stories probably weren't true

6

Harry works night_____ in an electronics factory.

A、turn

B、tune

C、period

D、shift

7

_____officials will not make promises that they cannot keep.

A、Responsible

B、Effective

C、Efficient

D、Respective

8

The rhetorical device used in the sentence "I've invited millions of people." is _____

A、irony

B、hyperbole

C、inversion

D、metaphor

9

Different countries have to follow different traffic rules. For example, in _____ people always drive on the left side of the road.

A、Australia

B、America

C、Germany

D、Italy

10

Which of the following theories tends to believe that children are viewed as the result of social interaction?

A、Constructivist theory

B、Meaningful learning

C、Behaviorist theory

D、Social-construction

二、完形填空(本大题共 10 小题。每小题 1 分，共 10 分)

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一个是符合题目要求的，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。

11

按要求，完成{TSE}填空：

Many people wrongly believe that when people reach old age, their families place them in nursing homes. They are left in the 11 of strangers for the rest of their lives. Their growing children visit them only occasionally, but more often, they do not have any 12 visitors. The truth is that this idea is an unfortunate myth and imaginary story. In fact, family members provide over 80 percent of the care that elderly people need. Samuel Preston, a sociologist, studied 13 the American family is changing. He reported that by the time the average

American couple reaches 40 years of age, they have more parents than children. 14, because people today live longer after an illness than people did years 15, family members must provide long term care. More psychologists have found that all caregivers share a common characteristic: all caregivers believe that they are the best 16 for the job. In other words, they all felt that they 17 do the job better than anyone else. Social workers 18 caregivers to find out why they took on the responsibility of caring for an elderly relative. Many caregivers believed they had 19 to help their relative. Some stated that helping others made them feel more useful. Others hoped that by helping someone now, they would deserve care when they became old and 20. Caring for the elderly and being taken care of can be a mutually satisfying experience for everyone who might be involved.

{TS}

- A、hands
- B、arms
- C、bodies
- D、homes

12

- A、constant
- B、lasting
- C、regular
- D、normal

13

- A、when
- B、where
- C、what
- D、how

14

- A、Further
- B、However
- C、Moreover
- D、Whereas

15

- A、before
- B、ago
- C、later
- D、lately

16

- A、person
- B、people
- C、character
- D、man

17

- A、would
- B、will
- C、could

D、can

18

A、interviewed

B、questioned

C、inquired

D、interrogated

19

A、admiration

B、initiative

C、necessity

D、obligation

20

A、elderly

B、dependent

C、dependable

D、independent

三、阅读理解题

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。

21

阅读文章，回答{TSE}问题：

Social Relationships

Life places us in a complex web of relationships with other people. Our humanness arises out of these relationships in the course of social interaction. Moreover, our humanness must be sustained through social interaction--and fairly constantly so. When an association continues long enough for two people to become linked together by a relatively stable set of expectations, it is called a relationship.

People are bound within relationships by two types of bonds: expressive ties and instrumental ties. Expressive ties are social links formed when we emotionally invest ourselves in and commit ourselves to other people. Through association with people who are meaningful to us, we achieve a sense of security, love, acceptance, companionship, and personal worth.

Instrumental ties are so-cial links formed when we cooperate with other people to achieve some goal. Occasionally, this may mean working with instead of against competitors. More often, we simply cooperate with others to reach some end without endowing the relationship with any larger significance.

{TS}The underlined word "complex" in Paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to

A、special

B、elaborate

C、private

D、common

22

According to Paragraph 1, which of the following is true of a relationship?

A、It should be studied in the course of a social interaction.

B、It is a structure of associations with many people.

- C、 It places great demands on people.
- D、 It develops gradually over time.

23

Which of the following can be inferred instrumental ties in Paragraph 2?

- A、 They should be expected to be significant.
- B、 They involve security, love, acceptance, and companionship.
- C、 They require as much emotional investment as expressive ties.
- D、 They can develop even in situations where people would not cooperate.

24

Paragraph 2 is developed primarily by

- A、 defining important concepts
- B、 presenting two opposing theories
- C、 discussing causes and their effects
- D、 drawing comparisons between theory and practice

25

阅读文章，回答{TSE}问题：

Passage 2

The Mystery of Yawning

According to conventional theory, yawning takes place when people are bored or sleepy and serves the function of increasing alertness by reversing, through deeper breathing, the drop in blood oxygen levels that are caused by the shallow breathing that accompanies lack of sleep or boredom. Unfortunately, the few scientific investigations of yawning have failed to find any connection between how often someone yawns and how much sleep they have had or how tired they are. About the closest any research has come to supporting the tiredness theory is to confirm that adults yawn more often on weekdays than at weekends, and that school children yawn more frequently in their first year at primary school than they do in kindergarten.

Another flaw of the tiredness theory is that yawning does not raise alertness or physiological activity, as the theory would predict. When researchers measured the heart rate, muscle tension and skin conductance of people before, during and after yawning, they did detect some changes in skin conductance following yawning, indicating a slight increase in physiological activity. However, similar changes occurred when the subjects were asked simply to open their mouths or to breathe deeply. Yawning did nothing special to their state of physiological activity. Experiments have also cast serious doubt on the belief that yawning is triggered by a drop in blood oxygen or a rise in blood carbon dioxide. Volunteers were told to think about yawning while they breathed either normal air, pure oxygen, or an air mixture with an above-normal level of carbon dioxide. If the theory was correct, breathing air with extra carbon dioxide should have triggered yawning, while breathing pure oxygen should have suppressed yawning. In fact, neither condition made any difference to the frequency of yawning, which remained constant at about 24 yawns per hour. Another experiment demonstrated that physical exercise, which was sufficiently vigorous to double the rate of breathing, had no effect on the frequency of yawning. Again the implication is that yawning has little or nothing to do with oxygen.

{TS}Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.

- A、 It is the conventional theory that when people are bored or sleepy, they often experience a drop in blood oxygen levels due to their shallow breathing.
- B、 The conventional theory is that people yawn when bored or sleepy because yawning raises blood oxygen levels, which in turn raises alertness.
- C、 According to conventional theory, yawning is more likely to occur when people are bored or sleepy than when they are alert and breathing deeply.
- D、 Yawning, according to the conventional theory, is caused by boredom or lack of sleep and can be avoided through deeper breathing.

26

In Paragraph 1, what point does the author make about the evidence for the tiredness theory of yawning?

- A、 There is no scientific evidence linking yawning with tiredness.
- B、 The evidence is wide-ranging because it covers multiple age-groups.
- C、 The evidence is reliable because it was collected over a long period of time.
- D、 The evidence is questionable because the yawning patterns of children and adults should be different.

27

The word "flaw" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A、 fault
- B、 aspect
- C、 confusion
- D、 mystery

28

In the Paragraph 2, why does the author note that there were physiological changes when subjects opened their mouths or breathed deeply?

- A、 To present an argument in support of the tiredness theory.
- B、 To cast doubt on the reliability of the tests that measured heart rate, muscle tension and skin conductance.
- C、 To argue against the hypothesis that yawning provides a special way to improve alertness or raise physiological activity.
- D、 To support the idea that opening the mouth or breathing deeply can affect blood oxygen levels.

29

The word "triggered" in the passage is closest in meaning to _____

- A、 removed
- B、 followed
- C、 increased
- D、 caused

30

Paragraph 2 answers all of the following questions about yawning EXCEPT _____

- A、 Does yawning increase alertness or physiological activity?
- B、 Does thinking about yawning increase yawning over not thinking about yawning?
- C、 Does the amount of carbon dioxide and oxygen in the air affect the rate at which people yawn?

D、Does the rate of breathing affect the rate at which people yawn?

阅读理解填空

31

阅读文章，回答{TSE}问题：

English learners are getting younger. A global survey of English for young learners, undertaken by the British Council in 1999, showed that the majority of countries in which English was taught in primary schools had introduced the innovation in the 1990s.

Since then, the practice has become more widespread. In Europe, almost every country documented in the 2005 Eurydice survey showed an increasing percentage of primary pupils learning English during the years 1998-2002 (the most recent year for which data was available). Since 2002, the trend has continued apace.

(a) One rationale for teaching languages to young children is the idea that they find it easier to learn languages than older students. (b) They are still developing physically and intellectually; their emotional needs may be higher, they are less able to take responsibility for their own learning. (c) One of the practical reasons for introducing English to younger learner is to ensure that they have longer time in their school careers to master the language; another is because the timetables in secondary schools now have too many competing demands. (d) There are many hazards attached to EYL, not least of which is that it requires teachers who are proficient in English, have wider training in child development, and who are able to motivate young children. Such teachers are in short supply in most countries, but failure at this stage may be difficult to remedy later.

{TS}The four letters a, b, c, d in Paragraph 3 indicate four spaces where the following sentence could be added to the passage. Where would the sentence best fit? Write the letter on the answers sheet.

In practice, young learners face obstacles that older learners do not.

32

Give a very brief answer to the following question: "According to the rationale, why is it easier to learn languages for young children than older students? "

33

Translate the underlined part of the sentence in Paragraph 1 into Chinese.

34

Translate the underlined part of the sentence in Paragraph 4 into Chinese.

五、综合题(本大题共 4 小题，第 35 小题 8 分。第 36 小题 8 分，第 37 小题 10 分，第 38 小题 15 分。共 41 分)(本大题请用中文作答。)

35

《义务教育英语课程标准》以科学发展观和先进的外语课程理念为指导，立足国情，综合分析了我 国英语教育发展的现状，充分考虑了语言学习的规律和义务教育阶段学生的发展需求。与过去传统外语教学大纲相比，请你从四个方面陈述新课程理念上所呈现的变革和特点。

36

教师在小学课堂教授新单词时，通常会采用相应的方法和技巧，模拟创造情景。请列举出常见的四种词汇教学方法。

37

案例分析：

(1)下面是一位小学英语老师在课堂中教授现在进行时这一语法项目的话语片断，请根据该片断

分析该教师运用了归纳法还是演绎法?该方法有何利弊?

同学们:我们今天将会学习一种新语法项目:现在进行时,现在进行时是用动词的 **ING** 形式表示正在进行的动作,比如:

He is singing. She is dancing. Tom is running. Amy is reading.

(2)下面是一位小学英语教师课堂听说教学的真实片断,请你从教学理念和教学步骤等方面分析该教师的听说教学的有效性。

This teacher has just taught preposition and in this lesson she is going to play a card game but she notices that there are a lot of things on pupils' desks so she makes an on-the-spot decision.

T: ...Let's play a card game. Now take out your cards. You all have 5 cards, right?

Ss: Right, yes.

T: OK. Listen. Please look at me...OK, now show me your paper, this one(holds on the paper). Put your paper in your desk. OK, now next show me your books. Right, put your books in your desk. OK, now last, show me your pencil box. Put it in your desk. OK, good.... Now put your cards on the desk, on the left side.

38

教学设计:

(1)教学是一种有明确目的的活动,这种目的性渗透到课堂教学中,并由每堂课的具体目标来实现。教学目标对于指导课堂教学实施具有非常重要的作用。制定教学目标是课堂教学设计的第一步,是教师完成教学任务所要达到的要求或标准。请你根据《义务教育英语课程标准》中的总体课程目标结构,以“PEP Primary English Students' Book(小学五年级)上册 Unit 5”一篇课文为例(如下),设计一个五维度的课堂教学目标。

We are rabbits. We have a new flat. It's on the third floor. There are two bedrooms, a kitchen, a bathroom and a living room. I'm a baby rabbit. I have my own room now. It's small and nice. There is a mirror, a bed and a big closet. There are green curtains and two end tables.

There

is a new air-conditioner. It's cool, I love my new room very much.

(2)以上文为例,假如教师通过小组合作的形式让学生自学该课文的内容。并运用评估的方式检验学生的学习情况,请你从话题、语法、词汇、策略和反思等方面设计一份自我评估表。(逐条列举,不必作表格)。

六、写作题(本大题共 1 小题。15 分)

39

Many education systems throughout the world recognize the value of learning a language and are seeking to improve the way foreign languages are taught.

What in your view is the best way of teaching a foreign language in schools?

答案解析

1、C	2、A	3、B	4、B	5、C
6、D	7、A	8、B	9、A	10、D
11、A	12、C	13、D	14、C	15、B
16、B	17、C	18、A	19、D	20、B
21、B	22、D	23、D	24、A	25、B
26、A	27、A	28、C	29、D	30、B
31、参见解析	32、参见解析	33、参见解析	34、参见解析	35、参见解析
36、参见解析	37、参见解析	38、参见解析	39、参见解析	

1

【答案】C。

解析：四个选项的读音分别为['ma:ʒɪn] [meθə'dɒləʒi] ['ʒendə] [ʒi'ɒgrəfi]，划线部分只有 C 项的发音不同。

2

【答案】A。解析：考查固定搭配。feel like doing sth. 表示“想要做某事”。

3

【答案】B。解析：用 so...that 结构表示强调，so 置于句首，句子要倒装。句意为“火的力量如此巨大，以至于早期的人类恐惧并祭拜它”。

4

【答案】B。解析：考查非谓语动词。动词 consider 的逻辑主语是前面的 all things，且两者之间是被动关系，构成独立主格结构，即“名词+done”结构。故选 B。

5

【答案】C。解析：考查语境判断。男的说“汤姆昨晚说的故事真有趣”，女的回答“是的，真有趣。他通常很严肃的，你觉得昨天是什么让他那样(有趣)呢?”。由对话可以推知汤姆平常是不讲有趣故事的，选 C。

6

【答案】D。解析：考查固定搭配。night shift 表示“夜班”，句意为“Harry 在电子厂上夜班”。

7

【答案】A。解析：考查形容词辨析。Responsible“负责任的”；Effective“有效的”；Efficient“有效率的”；Re-spective“分别的”。题意为“负责任的官员不会许下不能兑现的承诺”，故选 A。

8

【答案】B。解析：本题问这个句子用的修辞手法是什么，“我邀请了上百万的人”是夸张手法，故选 B。irony “讽刺”；inversion“倒装”；metaphor“隐喻”。

9

【答案】A。解析：考查英语国家概况。四个选项中只有在澳大利亚，车辆是在左侧行驶。

10

【答案】D。解析：Constructivist theory“建构主义理论”，将“认知”视作一种以主体已有的知识和经验为基础的主动构建；Meaningful learning“有意义学习”，新知识的获取与获取者之前的知识积累有关；Behaviorist theory“行为主义学派”，行为主义认为幼儿语言能力的获得是幼儿周遭环境给予的增强作用所产生的；Social-con-struction“社会结构”，社会结构的组成上是指由个人所组成的不同群体或阶层在社会中所占据的位置，它们之间的交往关系。

11

【答案】A。解析：固定搭配。in the hands of 表示“在……手中，由……管理，交托给……”。

12

【答案】C。解析：词义辨析。constant“不间断的”；lasting“持久的”；regular“有规律的，经常性的”；normal“正常的，常规的”。本句话表示“并不常有人来看父母”，故选 C。

13

【答案】D。解析：通过阅读下文可以知道，后面讲述的都是美国家庭如何变化，因此选疑问词 how。

14

【答案】C。解析：逻辑推导。Further“更远的”；However“然而”；Moreover“此外”；Whereas“然而”。本句话讲述的 Samuel 对于美国家庭变化的判断，他首先提出“当美国普通家庭夫妻都到 40 岁的时候，他们所需赡养父母的人数超过子女数目。此外，由于死亡率的降低和寿命的延长，家庭成员所需提供的赡养周期也在延长”。故选 C。

15

【答案】B。解析：显然，随着医学的发达，人们患病后的寿命比以前更长，故选 B。

16

【答案】B。解析：他们认为自己是最合适的“人选”，只有 people 可作为集体名词表示复数含义。

17

【答案】C。解析：句意为“他们都认为自己能够比他人干的更好”，而且前面用的是过去式 felt，因此这里应选择 can 的过去式 could。

18

【答案】A。解析：句意为“社工对看护者进行访问，从而获知他们承担赡养老人的原因。”interviewed“访问”；questioned“审问”；inquired“问询”；interrogated“质问”。只有 A 语气符合。

19

【答案】D。解析：该空与上一句的 responsibility 对应，表示“责任”，have obligation to do sth. “有责任去做某事”。admiration“赞赏”；initiative“主动权”；necessity“必要性”。

20

【答案】B。解析：一些人赡养老人的初衷在于希望当他们变老而需要依靠他人时，也能够得到照顾。old and ，显然应该选取一个和 old 语义顺应的词语，dependent“依靠他人的”。

21

【答案】B。解析：推断词义题。special“特别的”；elaborate“详尽的，复杂的”；private“私人的”；common“普通的”。从后文提示可以推断出：生命将我们置于一个 的人际关系网中，“复杂的”最为合适。

22

【答案】D。解析：首段最后一句说：当两人以相对稳定的期望而维持长远的关系时，它被称为关系。“long enough”表明关系是随着时间而逐渐产生的。

23

【答案】D。解析：由第二段倒数第二句“Occasionally, this may mean working with instead of against competitors.”可以推知，工具性关系是人们为了短期目标而达成的关系，意味着需要和竞争对手合作而非竞争。最后一句指出“人们只是为了达成一些目标而无需为这种关系投入更多关注”，A、C 与文章意思相反；B 项描述的是 expressive ties。

24

【答案】A。解析：第二段首句指出关系分为情感性关系和工具性关系，并分别为两者下定义、举例子解释。因此这是对重要概念下定义，故选 A。

25

【答案】B。解析：首段着重强调的句子意思是“根据传统理论，人们在感到枯燥或者困倦的时候会打哈欠，通过加深呼吸，提高缺乏睡眠或者枯燥时浅呼吸导致的较低血液氧气含量，从而提高警觉性。”所以 B 正确。A 项缺失了原文的“reversing”部分；C 项的比较是原文没有的；D 项中的“can be avoided”原文没有提及。

26

【答案】A。解析：首段第二句指出“关于打哈欠的科学实验未能找出人们打哈欠的频率和睡眠、疲惫程度之间的联系”，故 A 项正确。

27

【答案】A。解析：flaws“错误，缺点”。A 选项 fault“错误，缺陷”，与题干中的关键词“flaw”含义相近。aspect“方面”；confusion“困惑”；mystery“神秘”，均与题干不符。

28

【答案】C。解析：However 一词为转折意义，前面刚说过打哈欠确实给人体带来了改变，接下来马上讲述其他一些活动，如张嘴也可以给人体带来改变。紧接着说“Yawning did nothing special to their state of physiological activity.”故选 C。

29

【答案】D。解析：文章首句即提出传统理论观点“血液中氧气水平降低诱使人们打哈欠”，cause 符合句意。

30

【答案】B。解析：第二段共描述了三个实验：①研究人员针对人们打哈欠和其它活动是否会带来身体的变化做的实验，A 项正确；②研究人员改变空气中氧气和二氧化碳的浓度，c 项正确；③研究人员通过让人们进行有氧运动加速呼吸频率，D 项正确。

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【答案】b。解析：代词指代作提示词。b 后面的 they 显然指代句子中的 young learners。

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【答案】①They are still developing physically and intellectually②To ensure that they have longer time in their school careers to master the language③The timetables in secondary schools now have too many competing demands.

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【答案】根据英国文化委员会 1999 年对全球英语年轻学习者的调查显示：从 20 世纪 90 年代开始，大部分国家引进新方法在小学开设英语学习。

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【答案】这样的教师在大部分国家都是紧缺的，而在这一阶段教育的失败日后却难以补救。

35

【参考答案】

(1)教育观念在变化。《基础教育课程改革纲要(试行)》和相关的课程标准所提出的课改理念，如“教师是学生学习的合作者、帮助者、组织者的教师观；以学生的发展作为教学的出发点和归宿的教学观；学生是发展的主题，只有差异，没有差生，关注学生态度、情感、价值观培养的学生观；学科教育之间整合的课程观”等开始为他们所接受，并被尝试着融入实际教学。

(2)教师队伍在变化。为了提高自身素质，教师们课余时间主动钻研课程标准和相关教育理论，积极参加集体备课，动手制作教具，并积极与其他教师和学生家长共同交流、讨论教学方法，迸发出前所未有的学习、研究热情。教师的这些变化使学生的全面发展意识、开放意识、创新意识、自我更新意识得到明显增强。

(3)学生在变化。在学习巾，他们敢于质疑并发表 A 己的见解，敢于超越教材、超越教师。各实

验区初中生辍学率普遍下降。学生的学习兴趣空前高涨，并能采取多种学习方式，创造性地解决学习问题。一个实验，学生们可以设计十几种方案：一个调查作业，可以有几十种形式和内容；一份学生档案中可以有多份不同形式的记录。

(4)课堂教学在变化。教师在课堂教学中正在从主导型角色向组织者、参与者、促进者、学习者、研究者转变；在评价学生时，有意识地减少了定性评价，增加了发展性评价；减少了批评与否定，增加了鼓励与表扬，极大地调动了学生的积极性，保护了学生自由表达与质疑的勇气。学生的学习方式正逐步向自主、探究、合作式转变。越来越多的学生已习惯大胆表达自己的见解，质疑同学、老师的解答方法，学生间的合作交流、欣赏鼓励、评价帮助也越来越多。

(5)教研方式在变化。在新课程实验中，没有居高临下的教研，教研员成为教学研究活动的组织者、指导者、研究者和促进者。通过组织对比教研、互动式教研、联合式教研等活动，支持和帮助学校教师形成学习共同体，借助集体的智慧来提高教师的能力，新的教研制度正逐步形成。

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【参考答案】

①动中学

用直观形象略带夸张的动作引出动态单词，把声音语言与肢体语言结合，让全班学生都“动”起来，即便是胆小、害羞的学生也会在全班同学“动”的氛围中练习胆量。如，What do you do every day? 一课的所有动作 brush, wash, sleep, eat, sit, catch, write, play, kick, drink, draw, walk, sing, dance, ride, read, swim, run 等，均可用动作表达出来，配以“我做你猜”“快速反应”等游戏巩固单词。

②做中学

将实物或图片呈现于课堂，引出静态单词，学生看得见，摸得着，产生亲切感，有助于形象记忆。

游戏设计一：LISTEN AND TOUCH

四人一组，听单词触图片，谁快，给其小组加分。

游戏设计二：READ AND CONNECT

每人发一份图片与单词打乱的资料，任务是限时连线，交叉批改，及时评价，给予奖励。

③拼中学

对于有些形似异义或同音异义的词，学生特易混淆，用时更易张冠李戴，鉴此，可以设计相应练习游戏。

④画中学

一个单元结束可通过 ask, answer, draw and write 来复习巩固所学的单词，学生兴趣盎然。

如，在学习家庭成员后，让学生画他们的家庭成员和不同的房间，互问互答后，再把各自的家庭一一介绍给大家。这样既复习了 father, mother, brother, sister, grandfather, grandmother, uncle, aunt, cousin 等词，又复习了 bedroom, living room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, study, balcony 等词，单词的再次滚动，使记忆又深刻一层。

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【参考答案】

(1)该教师运用了演绎法。演绎法是从一般到特殊，教师首先直接讲解语法规则并举例说明。

利：由根本规律出发一步步递推，讲解清楚，易于理解。

弊：学生对教师的依赖性比较强，常处于被动学习的状态，学到的语言知识比较容易遗忘。

(2)教学理念：该教师在教学期间，先学后练，体现了教学的渐进性，通过实践、参与，调动了学生的积极性。变化多样并且积极的教学用语可以调动学生的参与感，增强了学生的自信和自尊心。

教学步骤：教学步骤完整有序：新课呈现、巩固提高先后顺序得当；教师指令清晰、评价用语多

样。通过游戏寓教于乐，可以让学生在游戏中巩固新词。教师通过情景教学法，灵活利用已有情景带领学生操练，达到了知识巩固的目的。

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【参考答案】

(1) Knowledge Objectives: Ss can read and recognize the words about rooms such as kitchen and bathroom. The structure "There be ..."

Ability Objectives: Ss can learn how to describe a house with words and structure given.

Emotion Objective: Ss will gain the courage to speak in the public by describing their homes to their classmates.

Strategy Objective: Ss will know how to grasp words through repetition and imitation.

Culture Objective: Ss will know the living environment in US.

(2) 话题：我能用五句话描述我的卧室；

语法：我知道如何描述某处有某物；

词汇：我能说出 5 个以上卧室里家具的词汇；

策略：我能积极参与小组讨论，能与他人合作；

反思：我善于思考，并能有条理的表达自己的看法，能接受别人指出的错误并积极改正。

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【参考范文】

The aim to learn a foreign language is to train students' abilities of using it in daily life. This process includes the teaching of basic knowledge and training of language abilities such as listening, reading, writing and speaking. Thus, the best way to achieve this is to combine different teaching approaches among which TBL (Task-based Language Teaching) is frequently adopted in foreign language teaching.

Focusing on the cultivation of students' communication ability, it has been proved to a very effective way. Three steps are covered, which are the presentation of tasks, the implementation of teaching and the reflection of tasks. When students are engaged in fulfilling tasks, their learning motivation is inspired. With more to desire to learn, they will quickly master information and knowledge required in tasks.

Roman wasn't built in a day, so was foreign languages. By using various approaches, we can explore the best way to teach foreign languages.