

2014 年安徽省教师公开招聘考试《英语》笔试真题及答案

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I. Vocabulary and Structure (Questions 1 to 20)

1

Chinese Prime Minister Li Keqiang and his wife Cheng Hong set off on their first state visit to Africa_____ May 4, 2014.

- A、 in
- B、 on
- C、 by
- D、 at

2

I hate meat. I _____ eat it.

- A、 usually
- B、 often
- C、 seldom
- D、 always

3

--Hello, are you still in Wu Yuan?

--Oh, no. We' re back home. We _____ a really good journey.

- A、 will have
- B、 have
- C、 had
- D、 are having

4

--At present, one of the best ways to study is working in groups.

--More chances _____ to students to learn from each other.

- A、 offer
- B、 are offered
- C、 are offering
- D、 are having

5

If you want to get more information about English teaching and learning, please visit our _____ :

www.abc.com.

- A、 company
- B、 store

- C、 e-mail
- D、 website

6

Blog, a shared online journal where people can post diary entries about their personal experience and hobbies, _____ more and more popular with people of all ages.

- A、 becomes
- B、 become
- C、 are becoming
- D、 is becoming

7

It is generally accepted that Chinese were the earliest _____ football while the Europeans established the modern rules for football.

- A、 played
- B、 playing
- C、 to play
- D、 having play

8

I'm surprised that Andy is 25. I thought he was _____, for he seems to be in his thirties.

- A、 old
- B、 older
- C、 young
- D、 younger

9

It _____ be Mike. I saw him go to the library just now.

- A、 mustn't
- B、 can' t
- C、 needn't
- D、 won' t

10

--Sir, could you please put out your cigarette? This is a smoke-free(无烟的) school.

-- _____

- A、 I'm sorry about this
- B、 No problem
- C、 Sure, I'd love to
- D、 Never mind

11

If only I _____ that was the last chance I could talk to her. I would have said to her "Hi, my dearest morn! I love you."

- A、 had known
- B、 know
- C、 have known
- D、 knew

12

--Have you found the information about famous people _____ you can use for the report?

--Not yet. I'll search some on the Internet.

- A、 which
- B、 whom
- C、 what
- D、 who

13

There are two generations. It is not their age, _____ their education that causes misunderstanding.

- A、 like
- B、 as
- C、 or
- D、 but

14

--It's a long time since I saw my sister,

-- _____ her this weekend?

- A、 Why not visi
- B、 Why not to visitt
- C、 Why not visiting
- D、 Why don't visit

15

--Was it not until last week _____ he decided to give up smoking?

--No, he began _____ he saw the new film last month.

- A、 when; as soon
- B、 that; immediately
- C、 did ; that
- D、 that ; till

16

--Don't be angry with your students when they make mistakes again, will you?

--No, I won't. I know that _____ of us are perfect after all.

- A、 none
- B、 neither
- C、 each
- D、 all

17

--Why do you collect so many old bikes?

--I'll have them _____ and give away to the children who don't have bikes.

- A、 used up
- B、 given up
- C、 fixed up
- D、 set up

18

--Could you please tell ?

--Go up stairs and turn left.

- A、 what is the teacher's office
- B、 what the teacher's office is
- C、 where is the teacher's office
- D、 where the teacher's office is

19

All has already been done.

- A、 can be done
- B、 should be done
- C、 that can be done
- D、 what should be done

20

Hardly __ come into the room _____ the meeting began.

- A、 had they; when
- B、 they had; when
- C、 did they; than
- D、 they did; then

II. Cloze (Questions 21 to 30)

21

Questions {TSE}

How often one hears children wishing they were grown-ups and old people wishing they were 21 again. Each age has its pleasure and its pains, and the happiest person is the one who enjoys what each age 22 him without wasting his time in useless regrets.

Childhood is a time when there are few responsibilities(责任)to make life difficult. If a child has good parents, he is raised, looked after and loved, whatever he may do. It is impossible that he will ever again in his life be given so much without having to do anything in return. What is more, life is always giving new things to the child--things that they have lost their 23 for older people because they are too 24 . But a child has his pains; he is not so free to do what he wishes to do; he is again and again being told not to do something, or being 25 for what he has wrongly done.

When a young man 26 to earn his own living, he can no longer expect others to 27 his food, his clothes and his room but has to work if he wants to live 28 . If he spends most of his time playing about in the ways that he used to as a child, he will 29 hungry. And if he breaks the laws of society 30 he used to break the laws of his parents, he may go to prison. If, however, he works hard, keeps out of trouble and has good health, he can have the great happiness of building up for himself his position in society.

{TS}

- A、 children
- B、 young
- C、 active
- D、 strong

22

- A、 leaves
- B、 hopes
- C、 judges

D、 gives

23

A、 power

B、 senses

C、 value

D、 interest

24

A、 popular

B、 modern

C、 familiar

D、 advanced

25

A、 punished

B、 talked

C、 approved

D、 destroyed

26

A、 plans

B、 starts

C、 continues

D、 manages

27

A、 take the place of

B、 pay for

C、 pay off

D、 think of

28

A、 comfortably

B、 freely

C、 peacefully

D、 separately

29

A、 feel

B、 face

C、 go

D、 meet

30

A、 since

B、 when

C、 while

D、 as

III. Reading Comprehension (Questions 31 to 45)

31

Questions {TSE}

A

Nowadays, Korea is influenced by American culture. If you visit Seoul(汉城), you will see a lot of fast food stores in each avenue, places such as KFC, McDonald's, and Burger King. You will also be surprised to see many western style clothes which are different from our traditional clothes such as the Han Bouk. When you go around department stores, you can see many young

students waiting in line to buy famous brands such as 96 New York jeans, Guess, Polo, Guest, Channel, and Carriers. It is hard to find clothes which represent(代表)traditional Korean culture. There are only a few stores which sell traditional clothing, and these stores are starting to disappear.

When you visit middle schools in Korea, you will also find students listening to music on their CD players, mostly rock and roll, including the pop music of singers such as Britney Spears, Christina Aguilera, and Ricky Martin. Moreover, if you ask students to talk about Korean music traditions, they probably will not give you an answer at once.

Now, however, there are some voices which are urging us to preserve our own culture. One is an association which insists people eat traditional food such as kimchi. They make web sites to show how traditional Korean foods are beneficial for health, and they advertise on TV regularly about traditional customs.

They say that Koreans are losing their identity (特性), and they are also concerned because young people don't even know about the traditional Korean holidays. They suggest that the government prepare extra programs to teach young students about Korean traditions. Some middle schools have tried to do this, but it isn't working very effectively.

{TS}The passage mainly tells us

- A、 the influence of American culture on South Korea
- B、 what the capital city Seoul is like
- C、 the popularity of fast food in South Korea
- D、 the social customs in South Korea

32

From the second paragraph we can see that Guess, Polo, Guest are

- A、 fast food restaurants
- B、 names of famous stores
- C、 famous brand of clothes
- D、 traditional Korean clothes

33

Stores which sell traditional Korean clothes

- A、 have already disappeared
- B、 are hard to find now
- C、 start to sell foreign clothes
- D、 have moved out of the main streets

34

What does the underlined word "preserve" mean in this passage?

- A、 Protect.

- B、 Prevent.
- C、 PretenD.
- D、 Respect.

35

What is the main purpose of the association?

- A、 To encourage people to eat traditional food.
- B、 To make people realize their duties.
- C、 To make sure young people live healthily.
- D、 To keep their own way of life and culture alive.

36

Questions {TSE}

Scientists have found a new use for children's imaginations(想象力)--to make stomachaches go away. The BBC reports a new study that shows: "Children can be taught to use their imaginations to deal with stomachaches." This may be very good news for parents who need a quick cure for their sick children.

Any mother or father understands the stomach problem is one of the most frequent(时常发生的) things their children complain about. Around twenty percent of children suffer from stomachaches that doctors cannot find a reason for.

This new research is especially good for kids with active imaginations. Researchers found that the more creative the child is, the better he or she is at imagining the pain away.

The researchers used a relaxing CD with children. A voice guided them through different fantasy (幻想) situations. One of these was pretending to be floating on a cloud. Thirty children took part in the tests. Half of them used the "guided imagery" method, and the other half received normal medicines. Researchers found 73.3 percent of the CD users reported a reduction in pain. This compared to only 26.7 percent of kids who got normal treatment.

Study leader Dr. Miranda Tilburg was very excited about her findings. She believed that it was a very cheap and easy way to stop children's stomachaches. She said it would not work as well with adults.

{TS}The new study may be good news for those who_____

- A、 have less imaginations
- B、 don't know how to relax
- C、 want to stop their kids' stomachaches in a short time
- D、 can find why children suffer from stomachaches

37

What kind of kids will benefit most from the new research?

- A、 Kids who like listening to music.
- B、 Kids who are good at remembering things.
- C、 The independent (独立的) kids.
- D、 Kids with active imaginations.

38

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A、 Sometimes, doctors don't know why children suffer from stomachaches.
- B、 Children complain about their learning problems most frequently.
- C、 The more creative the child is, the less likely he or she is to have a stomachache.

D、 30 children received normal medicines in the tests.

39

From the end of the passage, we know that_____

- A、 adults can also use their imaginations to make stomachaches go away
- B、 Dr. Miranda Tilburg wasn't pleased with her findings
- C、 the normal cure for stomachaches will not be used
- D、 a cheap and easy way to stop children's stomachaches has been found

40

What is the best title for this passage?

- A、 How to Stop Stomachaches in Public Places
- B、 Children Can "Imagine" Their Pain Away
- C、 Children's Imaginations Are Very Active
- D、 How to Develop Children's Imaginations

41

Questions{TSE}

C

Reading is the key to success. Apparently every successful person develops a passion for reading. This is because reading is a key element to obtain the information required to understand something. For instance: lawyers have to study and learn every established law on their specific branches. Sometimes the law changes according to people's needs. A good lawyer has to be in-formed with the latest news in the court. A doctor has to be informed of the latest advances in medicine.

Reading is very important for all mankind. Everything is relative in this world, especially in reading. Reading can open many doors and it can lead you into a path of success. Studies have confirmed that reading to your unborn child is very good. This way your child will develop a passion for reading later on.

How do you develop a passion for reading? There is only one way you can boost your passion for reading. Let me explain this to you. If you want to learn how to ride a bike, you have to be on the bike as many times as possible until you have learned. It works the same way with what you want to boost your reading, take a book and read it all the way through. When you are reading your first book, take another book and do the same. Try to read as much as you can. When going out, grab a magazine, a book, an article or something to read.

There is a very important factor behind the reading--reading comprehension. That means you understand the meaning behind the text. Let's assume that you read a document and are supposed to explain the meaning of the document. How would you explain the document if you couldn't capture the message of the author?

{TS} The first two paragraphs mainly talk about_____

- A、 the key to success
- B、 the importance of reading
- C、 what reading comprehension is
- D、 how to develop a passion for reading

42

We can define reading comprehension as_____

- A、 a very important factor behind the reading

- B、 a strong passion for reading
- C、 the latest information in reading
- D、 something that makes people understand what they need

43

Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A、 Reading to an unborn child doesn't make any sense.
- B、 Reading is important only to those working in offices.
- C、 A good lawyer should update his knowledge timely.
- D、 You can develop a passion for reading by reading on bike.

44

The author develops the passage mainly by_____

- A、 presenting opinions and giving examples
- B、 following the nature time order
- C、 comparing the opinions of different people
- D、 presenting a cause and analyzing its effects

45

What do you suppose the paragraph following will talk about?

- A、 Famous people who love reading.
- B、 Ways to improve reading comprehension.
- C、 The importance of reading at school.
- D、 Popular reading websites.

书面表达(10分)

46

每个人都有自己的梦想，努力坚持终能实现，请根据以下导图以“My Dream”为题，写一篇英语短文。

- 注意：1. 短文必须包括三部分内容，需要陈述理由和方式；
2. 图中信息仅供参考，也可自由发挥；
3. 词数 100 个左右。

Everyone has his / her dream, the one who never gives up can achieve his / her goal.

二、简述题(10分)

47

“用教材教”取代传统的“教教材”，这是新课程提倡的新的教材观。没有一种教材能够完全满足某一个特定学生群体的学习需要。请结合你对英语教材的理解简述《英语课程标准》对教材使用提出了哪些建议?(5分)

48

游戏教学法是小学英语课堂中常用的教学方法。英语游戏的组织技能也是小学英语教师必须具备的重要的一种教学技能，请简述课堂教学中组织英语教学游戏的基本要求。(5分)

三、案例分析题(15分)

49

下面是三位英语老师的英语教学片断：

Teacher A	Teacher B	Teacher C
T: What day is today?	T: Who's this woman?	T: What did you do yesterday?
S: Is Monday.	S: He is ...	S: I do my homework at home.
T: Oh, good. It is Monday?	T: Oh, not he. You should use She.	T: Oh, great! What about you,
S: Yes, it is Monday.	S: She is a ...	Lin Tao?

1. 简明阐述三位老师对待学生语言错误的方式及其利弊。
2. 结合自身体会，谈谈在对待学生语言错误上应注意哪些关键点。

四、教学设计(15分)

50

根据人民教育出版社《义务教育教科书英语(PEP)(三年级起点)》三年级上册 Unit 5 Let's eat Part A Let's talk 部分 Mike 与妈妈的关于早餐的对话场景，按要求进行相应教学设计：

1. 设计教学策略(要求：能根据教学目标、内容和学生实际选择教学组织形式、课型结构、教学媒体、教学方法、确定教学重难点)。(5分)
2. 设计一个导入新课方案(要有趣味性、实用性和目的性，可结合教材图片情景内容)。(3分)
3. 设计语言操练及语用活动(操练活动指向语言能力培养，语用活动活化教学内容为生活实际，活动完成过程活化学生思维和情感)。(7分)

答案解析

1. B	2. C	3. C	4. B	5. D
6. D	7. C	8. B	9. B	10. A
11. A	12. A	13. D	14. A	15. B
16. A	17. C	18. D	19. C	20. A
21. B	22. D	23. D	24. C	25. A
26. B	27. B	28. A	29. C	30. D
31. A	32. C	33. B	34. A	35. D
36. C	37. D	38. A	39. D	40. B
41. B	42. D	43. C	44. A	45. B
46. 参见解析	47. 参见解析	48. 参见解析	49. 参见解析	50. 参见解析

1

【答案】B。解析：在英语中，on 后加具体的某一天，如 on Sunday, on Monday, on May 1st; 或者加某天的某个时间段 off Monday afternoon。故选 B。

2

【答案】C。解析：句子说“我讨厌肉，我__吃肉”。根据句意，应该是不吃肉或是很少吃肉。故选 C。

3

【答案】C。解析：问句说“你们还在婺源吗？”，答句说“不，我们回来了”，所以在婺源旅行应该是过去的事情了。后一句的时态应该是过去时，故选 C。

4

【答案】B。解析：此处意在表达“提供机会”，chances 和 offer 之间是被动关系，所以被动语态 are offered 符合题意，故选 B。

5

【答案】D。解析：根据冒号后的信息“www. abc. com”可知，此处是一个网站，website 意为“网站，网页”，故选 D。

6

【答案】D。解析：本句的主干是 Blog__more and more popular, 即“博客越来越受欢迎”, a shared online...experience and hobbies 是 Blog 的同位语。本句叙述的是博客现在的发展状态, 故选 D。

7

【答案】C。解析：本句考查的是“be+形容词最高级+不定式”结构。故选 C。

8

【答案】B。解析：根据句意“我很惊讶 Andy 才 25 岁, 我以为他__, 因为他看起来像 30 多岁了”可知, 此处意在表达“.....年龄更大些”, 故选 B。

9

【答案】B。解析：此处意在表达“那不可能是迈克, 我刚在图书馆看见迈克”, 故选 B。其他选项均不能表示推测。

10

【答案】A。解析：第一个人说“先生, 你能灭掉香烟吗?这是无烟学校”。所以应该回答“我很抱歉”。而不能选 B、C、D 项。故选 A。

11

【答案】A。解析：考查虚拟语气。根据 would have said 可以判断是对过去的虚拟, 故选 A。

12

【答案】A。解析：第一句问“你找到你要用在报告上的关于名人的信息了吗?”, 这里空格后是一个定语从句, 修饰 information, 所填入的词在定语从句中作 use 的宾语。故选 A。

13

【答案】D。解析：句意为“两代人之间不是由于年龄差距, 而是由于他们教育程度的不同造成了误解”。not...but...结构表示“不是.....而是.....”。故选 D。

14

【答案】A。解析：表达“为什么不.....”的句型有两种, 一种是 Why don't you..., 一种就是 Why not 直接加动词原形, 故选 A。

15

【答案】B。解析：第一个人问“他上周才戒烟吗?”本句是一个强调句, 选择 that; 第二个人说“不, 他上个月刚看完新电影就开始(戒烟)了”, 这里 immediately 是一个连词, 表示“一.....就.....”。故选 B。

16

【答案】A。解析：根据后一句想表达的意思“毕竟我们都不完美”, none 表示“三者或三者以上中的哪一个都不”; neither 表示“两者都不”; each“每一个”; all 表示“三者或三者以上所有的都.....”。故选 A。

17

【答案】C。解析：问句是“你为什么收集那么多旧自行车?”答句是“我让人把它们__, 然后捐给没有自行车的孩子”。C 项意为“修理”, 其他选项均不符合题意。故选 C。

18

【答案】D。解析：答句说“上楼左转”, 很明显是问位置, 所以应该用 where; 疑问句中的宾语从句要用陈述句语序。故选 D。

19

【答案】C。解析：这里 all 是主语, has been done 是谓语, 所以中间是修饰 all 的成分, 是定语从句, 故选 C。

20

【答案】A。解析：**hardly...when** 是固定搭配，意思是“一……就”，这里“走进房间”发生在“会议开始”之前。是过去的过去，所以用完成时，而 **hardly** 作为否定副词提前时，句子要倒装，故选 A。

21

【答案】B。解析：与上文的“**children wishing they were grown-ups**”对比可知，老人希望再回到年轻的时候。故选 B。

22

【答案】D。解析：本句句意为“最快乐的人能够享受每一个年龄阶段带给他的东西”。**gives** 最符合句意。故选 D。

23

【答案】D。解析：通过上文“**life is always giving new things to the child**”可知，生活给予孩子的总是一些新鲜的东西，对于老人来说，这些事物已没有了吸引力。**interest** 最符合句意。故选 D。

24

【答案】C。解析：该句说明原因，对老人来说，这些事物失去吸引力的原因是什么。根据常识判断，是因为老人对这些事物过于熟悉了。**familiar** 最符合句意。故选 C。

25

【答案】A。解析：句意为“孩子会因为做错事而__”。**punished**“(受到)惩罚”最符合句意，故选 A。**talked** 意为“交谈”；**approved** 意为“赞成”；**destroyed** 意为“摧毁”。

26

【答案】B。解析：句意为“当一个年轻人__独立生活时，他不再期望其他人为他的衣食住行__”。根据上下文，可知是“当一个年轻人开始独立生活时”。故选 B。

27

【答案】B。解析：句意为“他不再期望其他人为他的衣食住行付钱”。**pay for** 最符合句意，故选 B。**take the place of** 意为“代替某人的位置”；**pay off** 意为“还清，(某行动)取得成功”；**think of** 意为“想起，记起，考虑”。

28

【答案】A。解析：从句意推断，如果想要舒服地生活，就不得不工作。**comfortably**“舒服地，充裕地”符合题意，故选 A。**freely** 意为“自由地，免费地”；**peacefully** 意为“平静地”；**separately** 意为“分别地，分离地”。

29

【答案】C。解析：句意为“他将会挨饿”。**go** 在这里作系动词使用，意为“变得”，如 **go bad**“肉质变坏”，**go sleep**“进入熟睡状态”。故选 C。

30

【答案】D。解析：此句意在表达“如果他违背社会的法则就像他过去在家里违背父母的要求一样，他将会被送进监狱”。本题考查 **as** 的用法，**as** 引导方式状语从句，意为“如同……，按照……的方式(样子，办法)”。故选 D。

31

【答案】A。解析：文中谈到韩国的年轻人“喜欢吃快餐，听流行音乐，穿牛仔服”，这些都是“美国文化对韩国的影响”。定位到文中第一段第一句“**Nowadays, Korea is influenced by American culture.**”故选 A。

32

【答案】C。解析：根据上文的“著名品牌”和下文的“很难找到代表传统韩国文化的服饰”判断，这些应该是服装的品牌。定位到第一段第五句“**It is hard to find clothes which represent(代表)traditional Korean culture.**”故选 C。

33

【答案】B。解析：根据“only a few”和“start to disappear”推断，现在在韩国找到卖传统服饰的商店很难。故选 B。

34

【答案】A。解析：根据“坚持让人们吃传统食品”和“定期做传统文化的广告”推测，他们这样做的目的是为了保护自己的文化，所以该词的意思是“保护”。故选 A。

35

【答案】D。解析：根据题干关键词定位到第三、四段。由此可知，这个组织这样做的主要目的是“保持自己的生活方式并使自己的文化延续下去”。故选 D。

36

【答案】C。解析：定位到文中第一段最后一句“This may be very good news for parents who need a quick cure for their sick children.”可知。C 项为该句的同义转换。故选 C。

37

【答案】D。解析：定位到文中第三段第一句“This new research is especially good for kids with active imaginations.”可知。从新研究中受益最大的是富有想象力的孩子。D 项为该句的原文表达，故选 D。

38

【答案】A。解析：定位到文中第二段最后一句“Around twenty percent of children suffer from stomachaches that doctors cannot find a reason for.”可知。大概有百分之二十的孩子胃痛，其原因医生尚未弄清楚，与 A 项意思一致，故选 A。从文中第二段第一句“Any mother or father understands the stomach problem is one of the most frequent(时常发生的)things their children complain about.”得知，孩子抱怨的是胃痛，所以 B 项错误。从文中第三段第二句“Researchers found that the more creative the child is, the better he or she is at imagining the pain away.”可知，越有创造力的孩子，越能缓解疼痛，C 项属于无中生有。从第四段第四、五句得知，D 项错误。

39

【答案】D。解析：定位到文章最后一段最后一句“She said it would not work as well with adults.”可知。对成人并不起作用，所以 A 项错误。从文中最后一段第一句“Study leader Dr. Miranda Tilburg was very excited about her findings.”得知 B 项错误。C 项文中并没有提到。从最后一段第二句话“She believed that it was a very cheap and easy way to stop children’s stomachaches.”可知。D 项正确。

40

【答案】B。解析：文章结构为总分式，先说明最近的研究发现，然后通过例子来说明这一发现。所以文章主旨可以从第一段前两句话“Scientists have found a new use for children’s imaginations(想象力)--to make stomachaches go away. The BBC reports a new study that shows: ‘Children can be taught to use their imaginations to deal with stomachaches. ...’推断，孩子可以用想象力减轻他们的胃痛。故选 B。

41

【答案】B。解析：第一段和第二段均为总分结构，从第一段和第二段的首句“Reading is the key to success. ...‘Reading is very important for all mankind.’”可判断出，前两段主要讲了阅读的重要性。故选 B。

42

【答案】D。解析：该题是问如何定义 reading comprehension，虽然原文第四段第一句“‘There is a very important factor behind the reading--reading comprehension’”直接对应了 A 项，但既然

是定义，就不可直接引用原文，而应该稍加转化，有更精确的定义。所以，由该段第二句可知，D项才是对 reading comprehension 的定义。故选 D。

43

【答案】C。解析：定位到原文第二段第四句话“Studies have confirmed that reading to your unborn child is very good.”可知，A项错误。从第二段第一句话“Reading is very important for all mankind.”得知，B项错误。从第一段倒数第二句“A good lawyer has to be informed with the latest news in the court.”得知，timely 和 latest 为同义转换，C项正确，故选 C。第三段中作者是用练习骑车的例子作对比，所以 D项错误。

44

【答案】A。解析：从第一段、第三段和最后一段都可以看出，作者先表明自己的观点，然后用例子来支撑自己的观点。在这三段分别在表明观点后出现了这样的字眼“For instance...‘Let me explain this to you...‘Let’s assume that...”，所以文章的结构先是 presenting opinions，然后是 giving examples。故选 A。

45

【答案】B。解析：从最后一段第一句“There is a very important factor behind the reading-reading comprehension.”可知，该段讨论的主要是理解能力。并在末句提出了问题“How would you explain the document if you couldn’t capture the message of the author?”所以后文最有可能讨论提高理解能力的方法。可知 B项“Ways to improve reading comprehension”符合题意，故选 B。

46

【参考范文】

My Dream

Everyone has his / her dream, the one who never gives up can achieve his / her goal. I believe that dream is the beacon and it can light up my road of life.

As for me, my dream is to become an English teacher to help the children in the poor areas. During my college life, I have learned that many schools in the poor areas are lacking of teachers because of poverty. As I'm majoring in English, I'm capable of being a good English teacher. What's more, I like children and I enjoy staying with children so much. So, being an English teacher is a good choice for me.

However, it's not so easy to be a good teacher. I need to do a lot to improve myself. From now on, I must study harder, learn from the successful teachers and correct my own shortcomings. I will never give up my dream whatever difficulties I may face.

47

【参考答案】

教材是实现教学目标的重要材料和手段。在教学中，教师要善于根据教学的需要，从以下几个方面对教材加以适当的取舍和调整：

(1)根据所在地区的教学实际需要、学生现有水平、课时安排等，对教材内容作适当的补充和删减；

(2)根据实际教学目的和学生需求，对教材中的部分内容和活动加以替换，也可根据需要添加活动步骤，扩展教学内容或延伸原有的教学活动；

(3)根据学生周围的现实生活对教材编排顺序作适当的调整；

(4)注意调整教材中建议的教学方法，采用最适合实际教学需要的方法和步骤。

48

【参考答案】

(1)游戏开始前用简洁的话语让学生明确游戏的内容和规则。

(2)游戏过程中要注意监控，随时调整布局和进度。游戏结束时用简洁的话语认真总结，奖励优胜者，同时纠正普遍性错误，以提高游戏的教学效果。

(3)整个游戏过程中用英语交际，但在交代游戏规则时如有必要，可用母语复述。

(4)强调全员参与，防止少数人代替全班(组)。

(5)结合教学实际和当时当地的条件，创造和组织新的教学游戏。

49

1. 【参考答案】

①Teacher A 在面对学生的语言错误时首先给予学生肯定，然后采用了引导的方式，通过重复学生的答案，巧妙引出正确答案，让学生自己意识到错误并自行纠正。

②Teacher B 则用了直接告知法，首先否定了学生的答案，然后直接告诉学生正确的答案，这种方法看似快捷，其实陷入了过分纠错的误区，给学生带来了一定的心理压力。

③Teacher C 直接忽略了学生的语言错误，没有进行提醒或纠错，过分宽容的态度虽可以保护学生的自尊和自信心，但是却容易造成学生对知识的错误理解，不利于学生语言的发展。

2. 【参考答案】

①容忍错误，允许犯错。在课堂上，对于在口语中学生出现的并不妨碍交际意义正常进行、不至于影响意思的表达差错，或在以后的语言中可以自行改正的错误，教师则不应中断学生的发言并给予纠正。

②教师在纠错时要关注学生的情感，注重学生的个性与特点，重在鼓励，防止学生产生过分的焦虑和挫败感，更不能讽刺和挖苦学生，伤害学生的自尊心和自信心。在课堂教学中，教师对学生多表扬，少批评；多肯定，少否定。

③教师在纠错时要综合考虑教学效果、学生的语言水平、性格特征情感因素等，做到多种纠错策略灵活运用。

④创造条件，营造环境，避免错误。纠错的最好办法是将可能发生的错误消灭在错误发生之前。教师在备课时，应认真钻研教材内容，研究学生的情况，预先估计学生可能出现的问题或错误，并在课堂教学中，对于可能会出现错误，直言正确用法，并进行反复操练。

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1. 【参考答案】

教学策略主要包括教学方法和教学用具两方面：

(1)教学方法：依据新课标的理念，遵循以学生为中心，以兴趣为支点，以交际为目的的原则，主要运用以下教学方法：

①任务型教学法：任务的焦点是合理搭配早餐，这一交际问题与现实有着联系，是具体的，贴近学生生活，能引起学生的共鸣和兴趣，激发学生积极参与的欲望。

②情境教学法：在实际情景中设必要背景，以老师、Mike 的早餐构成一条主线，让学生反复操练运用句型 I'd like..., Have some..., 再到最后学生合作完成早餐搭配。

③整体语言教学法：整体对话语篇输入，提炼重点单词 juice 和 bread 以及句型 Have some...

(2)教学用具：

单词卡片、课件、录音机、磁带、菜单、食物模型等。

2. 【参考答案】

以一首欢快的 chant 来活跃课堂气氛，同时导入本课话题。

T: Boys and girls, let's say a chant together. Show me your hand, 1, 2, 3 go.

I have a ruler. Me too.

I have a pencil. Me too.

I have a crayon. Me too.

I have an eraser. Me too.

T: Excellent. You all did a good job. Now, I say I have some milk. You say "Me too". OK, let's go.

I have some milk. Me too.

I have some juice. Me too.

I have some bread. Me too.

I have some tea. Me too.

T: Good. Look carefully. What's the letter? e-a-t. Yes, e-a-t, eat, eat, let's eat.(做动作, 带读)

Show the title: Unit 5 Let's eat Part A Let's talk.

Read after me, please. Let's eat.

Topic: OK! So today our topic is food.

Wow, so much delicious food.

3. 【参考答案】

语言操练及语用活动:

(1)利用节奏鲜明的 chant 把新词和 have some...句型串起来, 加强记忆。

(2)进行“大鲨鱼吃东西游戏”, 让学生拿出准备好的写有食物单词的卡片, 并且大声说出句型 have some...声音越大, 大鲨鱼就会吃东西。通过这个游戏, 提高学生的学习兴致, 使他们积极动口。

(3)询问学生想要吃什么食物, 在真实语境中呈现并快速替换操练句型 I'd like some...。

(4)进行大胃王游戏, 有意义操练句型 I'd like..., Here you are 和 thanks。教师先用该句型示范, 然后让学生用句型 I'd like some...说出他们想要吃的食物的名称, 教师出示该食物的模型并说出句型 Here you are, 学生

回答 thanks 后方可给学生模型。通过这个游戏, 为课文教学扫清障碍。

(5)利用缺少某些食物名称的表格, 让学生操练 I'd like..., Here you are.

(6)与同桌一起合理搭配早餐, 练习对话。

A: I'd like some_____

B: Here you are. Have some_____, too.

A: Thanks.

同桌分别扮演 A 或 B; 横线上可以填他们手中卡片上的单词。

(7)观看课文视频, 并进行模仿。学生在活动中得到训练。从学生的真实生活出发。让学生尝试用所学英语分角色扮演。