

2015 年安徽省教师公开招聘考试《英语》真题

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一、单项选择题。下列各题备选答案中只有一项符合题意，请将其选出。

1

The sounds [rait] should match the word _____.

- A、might
- B、right
- C、light
- D、night

2

She sometimes uses WeChat _____ my mobile phone, but only to contact her mother.

- A、by
- B、in
- C、on
- D、for

3

—Let's go and see Mr Brown.

—I'm afraid this isn't a very _____ moment to see him, as he's quite busy these days.

- A、awkward
- B、stressful
- C、important
- D、convenient

4

Experience is a hard teacher because she _____ the test first, the lesson afterwards.

- A、gives
- B、has given
- C、was giving
- D、would give

5

Having put down his pens at the end of this exam, the boy _____ 16 years of hard study.

- A、has ended
- B、will end
- C、ends
- D、was ending

6

Parents have a legal _____ to ensure that their children are provided with efficient education suitable to their ages.

- A、 impact
- B、 commitment
- C、 influence
- D、 motivation

7

_____ by the English teacher for the high grade, I felt my effort finally paid off.

- A、 Praise
- B、 Praised
- C、 To praise
- D、 Praising

8

—How do you like your teacher of English?

—Well, no one teaches _____ here. We do appreciate her kindness.

- A、 well
- B、 poorly
- C、 best
- D、 better

9

For everyone's safety we _____ always remember the law against driving after drinking.

- A、 could
- B、 might
- C、 should
- D、 would

10

—I am sure you will be happy in this school once you get to know everyone.

— _____.

- A、 Thank you
- B、 I hope so
- C、 My pleasure
- D、 No problem

11

Letters as a way of communication have long given way to phone calls and WeChat messages. But a TV show, *Letters Alive* _____ bring this old way to keep in touch back into the present.

- A、 is helping
- B、 helps
- C、 has helped
- D、 was helping

12

You must face the reality and know the environment _____.

- A、 that you get
- B、 where you have
- C、 where you stay
- D、 you are in

13

You can't catch the charm of English poetry _____ you understand its rhythm.

- A、 if
- B、 unless
- C、 though
- D、 while

14

Only _____ to England _____ how important it is to grasp English.

- A、 when did I go; I realized
- B、 when I went; I realized
- C、 when I went; did I realize
- D、 when did I go; did I realize

15

It is not until he came to the classroom _____ he found out what had happened.

- A、 who
- B、 how
- C、 where
- D、 that

16

In their hearts, some American women think it is men's business to make money and _____ to spend it.

- A、 they
- B、 them
- C、 theirs
- D、 their

17

The 2020 Winter Olympic will _____ in Beijing, setting up the Chinese capital to become the first city to host both Summer and Winter Olympic Games.

- A、 take place
- B、 take up
- C、 take part
- D、 take on

18

He made a promise _____ he earned money, he would build a new school to help develop education.

- A、 what
- B、 that

- C、that if
 - D、what if
- 19

When students _____ my rule—no laptops, iPads and phones in advance of the class, some of them were not happy.

- A、were told
- B、told
- C、have been told
- D、will tell

20

—Well, maybe I should go to see a doctor.

— _____

- A、Never mind. That's what you can do at least.
- B、No, that's not your fault. Why should you?
- C、You're welcome. You'll be better soon.
- D、Yes, I guess so, although I know you hate doctors.

二、完形填空题。下列各题备选答案中只有一项符合题意，请将其选出。

(一)

Directions: There are 10 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

My dad is my hero because he is brave, skilled and respectful. He teaches me about becoming a man which is _____ (21) important for a young boy.

Respect goes a long way with my dad, as does patience. As a(n) _____ (22), my dad must deal with people every day, some of whom are nice and some are not. Either way, he _____ (23) his well-mannered attitude.

Dad is not afraid of many things, or if he is, he doesn't tell me. He may not be a big guy but since he works with his _____ (24) all day, he is very strong. Dad works outdoors in all kinds of conditions _____ (25) the worst thing he has to do is to climb up and work in an attic (顶楼) in the middle of the summer. Trust me, this is the hottest place you will experience as an electrician and when you come back _____ (26), what is in your lungs will make you _____ (27) for hours.

My dad and I have a very good relationship. We talk about almost everything. We go hunting, fishing and everything a dad and his son would do. My dad and I enjoy hiking _____ (28) because it gives us time outdoors together and there is nothing like that. He has _____ (29) and taught me everything. I need to know about nature.

I am _____ (30) to the son of Mike, and would not have it any other way. He is a good teacher of my life and would do anything for me. This is my father, my hero.

21

21

- A、 specially
- B、 extremely
- C、 nearly
- D、 hardly

22

22

- A、 worker
- B、 officer
- C、 electrician
- D、 engineer

23

23

- A、 finds
- B、 makes
- C、 hides
- D、 keeps

24

24

- A、 hands
- B、 mouth
- C、 brain
- D、 legs

25

25

- A、 though
- B、 as if
- C、 but
- D、 because

26

26

- A、 down
- B、 over
- C、 inside
- D、 up

27

27

- A、 rest
- B、 cough
- C、 ache

D、sleep

28

28

A、widest

B、least

C、latest

D、most

29

29

A、learned

B、referred

C、shown

D、collected

30

30

A、excited

B、eager

C、surprised

D、proud

三、阅读理解题。下列各题备选答案中只有一项符合题意，请将其选出。

(二)

Directions: *There are three passages in this section. Each is followed by some unfinished statements. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. You should choose the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

A

For a long time being happy was considered something that just happened, and there was nothing special about it. Now we know that getting along with other people is something that we can work at. It is possible to act in such a way that other people will like us better. One way is being unselfish, not wanting everything in our own way or demanding the best share of everything, including the attention of our friends. Another way is to look for good points, not bad ones in other people.

You don't have to be spineless (没有骨气的) in order to be popular. In fact, you will be liked and respected if you are not afraid to stand up for your rights. But do it politely and pleasantly. Being friendly and polite to your group, to other people and to strangers and especially to those who do not look important or do not interest you is one way to develop a good character. You cannot expect to be perfect, and so you must learn not to be unhappy when you make mistakes. Everyone makes mistakes, and no one is to be blamed unless he refuses to learn from them. Many young people become discouraged when they know in themselves qualities that they do not like—selfishness, laziness and other unpleasant qualities. Just remember that we all have some of these faults and have to fight against them.

At the same time, it is important to remember that, while you are probably no worse than others, chances are that you are not much better, either. The surest way to be happy is to think yourself above other people.

When something is wrong, it is good sense to try to make it right. Perhaps you don't like a teacher or a classmate. Try to see why, and look at yourself, too, to be sure that you are not doing anything to make that person dislike you. In time, things may turn out all right if you just keep trying to be pleasant and polite. If things do not turn out all right, then you will simply have to get along the best you can with the situation, without thinking too much about it. Worrying never helps in a situation you can't change.

31

One of the two ways the author suggested for us to get along with others is _____.

- A、 to demand the best share of everything
- B、 to look for treasure in order to be successful
- C、 to draw attention of our friends
- D、 to pay more attention to other people's good points

32

According to the passage, if one wants to be popular, one needs to _____.

- A、 be polite and friendly
- B、 give up some rights
- C、 avoid arguing with other people
- D、 be ready to change his or her character

33

The passage shows that there is no perfect person but someone should be blamed if he _____.

- A、 is selfish and lazy
- B、 does not draw a lesson from his own fault
- C、 is no better than others
- D、 is very happy about his unpleasant quality

34

The passage implies that in order to be a happy person, one should consider oneself _____.

- A、 no better than others
- B、 not the same as others
- C、 as having something better than others
- D、 as having better chances than others

35

The purpose for the writer to write the passage is to _____.

- A、 train you to be perfect
- B、 show you the way to be happy
- C、 tell you how to act when you dislike a person
- D、 teach you how to be popular among your friends

B

If you want to help children develop language and speech skills, UCLA researchers say, listening to what they have to say is just as important as talking to them.

The effect of a conversation between a child and an adult is about six times as great as the effect of adult speech input alone, the researchers found. "Adults speaking to children helps language develop, but what matters much more is the interaction," said the study's lead author, Frederick Zimmerman, an associate professor in the School of Public Health at the University of California, Los Angeles. The researchers also found that TV viewing didn't have much of an effect—positively or negatively—as long as it wasn't displacing conversations between an adult and a child.

The UCLA study included 275 families with children between 2 months and 48 months old. They represented a variety of incomes and education. The researchers found that, in an average day, children hear about 13,000 spoken words from adults and participated in about 400 adult-child conversations a day.

Assessed separately, factors positively associated with language development included each additional 100 conversations a day and each 1,000 words increase in the number of words spoken by adults and heard by children. When looked at alone, TV was negatively associated with language development. But, when these three factors were analyzed together, the only one that stood out was conversations between adults and children. "The more a child speaks and interacts with an adult, the better idea a parent has about where the child is," Zimmerman said. "Although it's mostly done unconsciously, parents will provide feedback and correct mistakes. They'll also tailor their speech to the child. Parents can give a child words by talking to them about what they're doing," she added. "If parents can carve out some conversation time— maybe at bath time or at dinner time—that's a wonderful thing."

36

The researchers also found that TV viewing _____.

- A、 had little effect on a child's language development
- B、 could have a positive effect on a child's language development
- C、 affected a child's language development both negatively and positively
- D、 affected a child's language development more negatively than positively

37

Frederick Zimmerman would probably agree that _____.

- A、 children should watch TV programs selectively
- B、 parents should let their children talk most of the time
- C、 conversations between parents and children should be a two-way street
- D、 it's no good for parents to correct their children's mistakes when they are speaking

38

The underlined phrase "stood out" in the fourth paragraph means _____.

- A、 to not get involved
- B、 to take place

C、 to be easily seen

D、 to support

39

We can conclude from the last paragraph that _____.

A、 parents should let a child repeat what he or she says

B、 parents should leave a child talking in a quiet environment

C、 parent-child conversation can be carried out at any proper time

D、 bath time or dinner time is the best chance for a parent to talk to a child

40

What would be the best title for the passage?

A、 Talk with Kids, Not at Them

B、 How to Develop a Child's Language Ability

C、 Let Your Children Voice Their Own Opinions

D、 The Importance of Early Child Language Development

(四)

C

One of the teacher's rewards is that he is using his mind on valuable subjects. All over the world people are spending their lives either in doing jobs where the mind must be kept numb (麻木的) all day, or else on highly reward activities which are tiring. One can get accustomed to operating an adding machine for five and a half days a week, or to writing advertisements to persuade the public that one brand of cigarettes is better than another. Yet no one would do either of these things for its own sake. Only the money makes them tolerable. But if you really understand an important and interesting subject, like the structure of the human body or the history of the two world wars, it is true happiness to explain them to others, and to learn as you teach.

With this another reward of teaching is very closely linked. That is the happiness of making something. When the pupils come to you, their minds are only half formed, full of blank spaces, vague notions and oversimplification.

You do not merely insert a lot of facts, if you teach them properly. It is not like injecting 500cc of serum (血浆), or giving a year's dose of vitamins. You take the living mind, and mould it. It resists sometimes. It may lie passively and apparently refuse to accept anything you print on it. Sometimes it takes the mould too easily, and then seems to melt again and become featureless. But often it comes into firmer shape as you work, and gives you the happiness of helping to create a human being. To teach a boy the difference between truth and lie in print, to start him thinking about the meaning of poetry or patriotism, to hear him hammering back at you with the facts and arguments you have helped him to find, give the sort of satisfaction that an artist has when he makes a picture out of blank canvas (画布) and chemical colorings, or a doctor when he hears a sick pulse pick up and carry the energies of new life under his hands.

41

What makes people tolerant of tedious jobs is _____.

- A、 the job itself
- B、 the money
- C、 the significance of the job
- D、 the numb mind

42

The underlined word “them” in the first paragraph refers to _____.

- A、 the people
- B、 the subjects
- C、 the pupils
- D、 the spaces

43

Teaching a pupil properly means _____.

- A、 taking and moulding the living mind
- B、 just inserting a lot of facts in the mind
- C、 being just like injecting 500cc of serum
- D、 being the same as giving a year’s dose of vitamins

44

Which of the following is implied in the passage?

- A、 Teaching is a kind of easy work.
- B、 A teacher can create a human being.
- C、 Pupils are always ready to accept what teachers teach them.
- D、 The teacher is an “engineer” who shapes the mind as he works.

45

The author refers to an artist and a doctor _____.

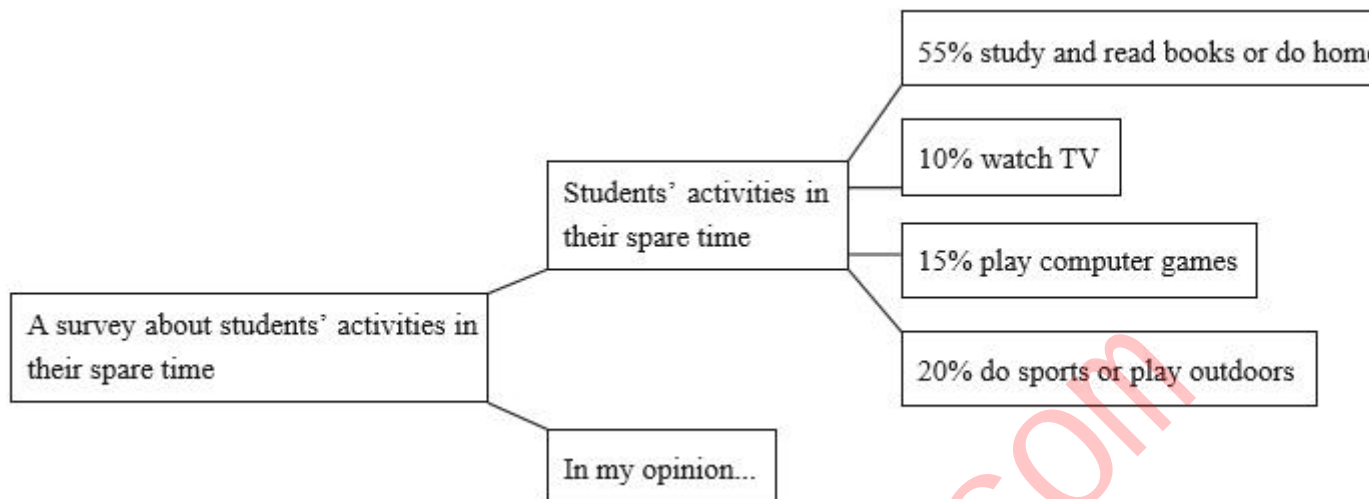
- A、 because both the artist and the doctor were once students
- B、 to show the fact that students can become good doctors and artists
- C、 because a doctor can hear a sick pulse
- D、 to show how a teacher feels when he succeeds in helping create a human being

四、写作题。根据题干要求，写一篇作文。

46

【写作材料】

近年来，中小学生课业负担过重一直受到社会的广泛关注，各地教育部门也对学生 的作业量及课外活动量做了严格规定。English Daily 网站就此对某县部分小学生的课外 活动情况进行了问卷调查。请根据以下思维导图提示的调查数据写一份 100 词左右的英文调查报告，并谈谈你的意见和建议，内容可适当发挥。



五、简答题。根据题目要求，回答问题。

47

呈现演示是教师运用多种手段创设情境与环境、介绍新的目的语语言材料、指导学生理解和掌握知识、传递教学信息的行为方式。请简述小学英语课堂中呈现演示的原则有哪些？

48

如何开展小学英语语音教学？

六、案例分析。根据题干要求，回答问题。

(五)

案例分析材料

【案例 1】

在教授人教 PEP 三年级英语下册 Unit 2 My family Part B Let's talk 一课时，一位教师把自己的 family tree 呈现给学生，包括家人的照片和真实的姓名，由学生提问教师，了解照片中的人与教师的关系，然后让学生模仿教师的做法制作一个 family tree，学生之间相互提问，在好奇心的驱使下连连发问：Who's that woman? Is...your mother? Is the girl your sister?

【案例 2】

在一节三年级的英语公开课上，复习环节中授课教师出示图片问：What's this? 一个女生马上说出：It's a banana! 发音准确、声音响亮，教师马上向她竖起两个大拇指，让所有学生鼓掌并齐声说：Good! Good! Very good! 课堂上立刻响起啪啪啪、啪啪啪的掌声，这样的评价方式在本节课中出现十多次，于是整堂课掌声迭起、热闹非凡。

【案例 3】

课堂上教师在教授短语 by ship, 单词 ship 中的 i 发短音，教师意识到这个音可能会与长音的 sheep 混淆，特地开起小火车检测单词发音。有一个同学在开小差，慌乱中就脱口而出 by sheep, 同学们听了这个不和谐的音后大笑起来，这个学生满脸通红，教师起先对这个开小差的同学有些生气，但看着全班同学的嘲笑和这个脸红的同学，不由地计上心来，她故意说：What? You often go to school by sheep? Mie mie... 这下全班笑得更厉害了，这个说错的同学也大笑起来，还边笑边纠正：No, no, no; by ship, by ship. 这时教师就和这个学生击了一个掌：Yes, you're right! Good, next one.

请根据以上三个案例的描述，分别判断这三个教学案例活动是否合理，并进行分析，如有不合理之处，请给出建议。

七、教学设计题。根据题干要求，回答问题。

(六)

请根据人民教育出版社《义务教育教科书 PEP（三年级起点）》五年级上册 Unit 4 What can you do? Part A Let's learn 部分的内容，按要求完成下列教学设计任务。





Do a survey



What can you do?



I can draw cartoons. I can do some kung fu, too!

	Zhang Peng		
do some kung fu	√		
play the <i>pipa</i>			
sing English songs			
dance			
draw cartoons	√		
other			



50

请根据教学内容确定本课时的教学目标。

51

请设计出 Presentation 环节的教学步骤。

52

请设计出本课时的两个词汇巩固操练活动（单词认读、单词音义形匹配）及一个词汇综合运用活动。

答案解析

- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1. B | 2. C | 3. D | 4. A | 5. C |
| 6. B | 7. B | 8. D | 9. C | 10. B |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. B | 14. C | 15. D |
| 16. C | 17. A | 18. C | 19. A | 20. D |
| 21. B | 22. C | 23. D | 24. A | 25. C |
| 26. A | 27. B | 28. D | 29. C | 30. D |
| 31. D | 32. A | 33. B | 34. C | 35. B |
| 36. A | 37. C | 38. C | 39. C | 40. A |
| 41. B | 42. B | 43. A | 44. D | 45. D |
| 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 |
| 51. 参见解析 | 52. 参见解析 | | | |

本题主要考查语音音标。

A 项: might 发音为 [maɪt]。

B 项: right 发音为 [raɪt]。

C 项: light 发音为 [laɪt]。

D 项: night 发音为 [naɪt]。题干意为“与音标[raɪt] 发音一致的单词是_____”。给出的四个选项中除首字母 发音不同外, 其余部分的发音相同, 实质为辅音字母发音的区分。故 B 项符合题意, A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

2

本题主要考查介词词义辨析。

题干意为“她有时用我的手机聊微信, 但都只是跟她母亲联系”。on the phone 意为“使用手机”; by 意为“通过某种方式”; in 意为“在物品里面”; for 意为“为了某个目的”。故 C 项符合题意, A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

3

本题主要考查形容词词义辨析。

A 项: awkward 意为“尴尬的”。

B 项: stressful 意为“有压力的”。

C 项: important 意为“重要的”。

D 项: convenient 意为“方便的, 便利的”。

题干意为“我们去看一下布朗先生吧。恐怕现在不是方便的时候, 他最近一直很忙”。后文给出了提示信息“他最近很忙”, 所以“不方便去看他”。故 D 项符合题意, A、B、C 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 D。

4

本题主要考查动词时态。

题干意为“经验是一位很严厉的老师, 因为它总是先对你进行测试, 然后再给你一个教训”。此处是客观的描述, 且并无其他明显的时间副词提示, 应用一般现在时表达。

故正确答案为 A。

5

本题主要考查动词时态。

题干意为“随着他在考试最后把笔放下, 这个男孩结束了他 16 年的学习生涯”。逗号前面用 Having put 表示动作完成, 且先于后面的动作, 后面动词应用一般现在时。

故正确答案为 C。

6

本题主要考查名词词义辨析。

A 项: **impact** 意为“影响; 撞击”。

B 项: **commitment** 意为“承担义务; 承诺”。

C 项: **influence** 意为“影响; 作用”。

D 项: **motivation** 意为“动机; 积极性”。题干意为“家长有法律义务为子女提供符合他们年龄的有效教育”。故 B 项符合题意, A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

7

本题主要考查非谓语动词。

题干意为“得到高分之后被英语老师表扬了, 我感觉自己的努力没有白费”。此处用过去分词表示被动和已发生的动作状态。故 B 项符合题意, A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

8

本题主要考查副词比较级。

题干意为“你觉得你的英语老师怎么样? 其实, 没有人比她教得更好。我们确实感激她的友善”。提示词 **well**, 表达了回答者的客观态度; **no one teachers better** 表示“没有人教得更好”。故 D 项符合题意, A、B、C 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 D。

9

本题主要考查情态动词。

题干意为“为了大家的安全, 我们应该始终记住法律规定酒后不允许驾车”。其中 **should** 表示“应该”。故 C 项符合题意, A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

10

本题主要考查交际口语。

A 项: **Thank you** 意为“谢谢”, 通常回答别人的帮助。

B 项: **I hope so** 意为“希望如此”, 通常回答别人提出的但自己不确定的愿望。

C 项: **My pleasure** 意为“荣幸之至”, 通常回答别人的感谢。

D 项: **No problem** 意为“没问题”, 通常回答别人的请求或者感谢。

题干意为“我确定等你熟悉了这里的人之后你会过得很开心”。根据一般情况, 应回答“希望如此”。故 B 项符合题意, A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

11

本题主要考查动词时态。

题干意为“信件这种沟通方式早已被电话和微信所取代。但《见字如面》这档电视节目正将这一保持联系的古老方式带回到现代人的视野”。用现在进行时体现了这一动作正在发生。故 A 项符合题意，B、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 A。

12

本题主要考查定语从句。

题干意为“你必须面对现实，知道你所处的环境”。先行词是 the environment，定语从句中 stay 接 environment 必须加介词 in，所以可以填 where 或 in which。故 C 项符合题意，A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

13

本题主要考查状语从句的连词。

题干意为“除非你懂英语诗歌的韵律，否则你就不能抓住它的迷人之处”。unless 意为“除非”。故 B 项符合题意，A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

14

本题主要考查倒装句。

题干意为“只有当我去英格兰的时候我才意识到掌握英语是多么重要”。句型为“Only + 状语从句 + 主句”。在该句型中，从句不倒装，主句的主谓要部分倒装。故 C 项符合题意，A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

15

本题主要考查强调句。

题干意为“直到进入教室，他才发现所发生的一切”。强调句的结构是“**It is / was + 被强调的部分 + that + 原句其余部分**”，其特点是去掉“it is...that”部分后，剩余部分仍是完整的句子。故 D 项符合题意，A、B、C 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 D。

16

本题主要考查名词性物主代词。

题干意为“一些美国女人从心底认为：挣钱是男人的事情，女人只管花钱”。其中用 theirs 代替 their business。故 C 项符合题意，A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

17

本题主要考查动词短语辨析。

A 项: **take place** 意为“发生”, 通常指较重要的事件发生。

B 项: **take up** 意为“占据, 占有”。

C 项: **take part** 意为“参加”, 通常指参加活动。

D 项: **take on** 意为“承担; 呈现”。

题干意为“2020 年冬季奥运会将在北京举办, 中国首都即将成为世界上第一个举办 过 冬夏两届奥运会的城市”。故 A 项符合题意, B、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 A。

18

本题主要考查同位语从句。

题干意为“他发誓如果他赚了钱, 他就投资建立一所学校来帮助发展教育”。**that** 引导的从句是 **promise** 的同位语, 而 **if** 引导的是同位语从句中的条件状语从句。故 C 项符合题意, A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

19

本题主要考查动词时态和语态。

题干意为“当上课伊始就被告知不能在课堂上使用笔记本电脑、平板电脑和手机时, 一些学生不太开心”。**tell** 与从句主语 **students** 之间是被动的关系, 表示“被告知”, 且主 从句的时态要保持一致。故 A 项符合题意, B、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 A。

20

本题主要考查交际口语。

A 项: 意为“别介意, 那是你至少能做的事情”。

B 项: 意为“又不是你的错, 为什么你要去?”

C 项: 意为“欢迎光临, 你会很快好起来的”。

D 项: 意为“你应该去, 尽管我知道你不喜欢看医生”。

题干意为“或许我应该去看看医生了”。回答的内容应与问题保持一致。故 D 项符合题意, A、B、C 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 D。

21

本题主要考查副词词义辨析。

A 项: **specially** 意为“特别地”。

B 项: **extremely** 意为“极其地, 非常地”。

C 项: **nearly** 意为“接近地, 几乎地”。

D 项: hardly 意为“几乎不”。

题干意为“他教导我成为一个男人,这对于一个男孩来说是非常重要的”。故 B 项符合题意, A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

22

本题考查名词词义辨析。

A 项: worker 意为“工人”。

B 项: officer 意为“官员”。

C 项: electrician 意为“电工”。

D 项: engineer 意为“工程师”。本题体现复现结构, 第三段提到“父亲作为一名电工很多恶劣环境都要忍受”。故 C 项符合题意, A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

23

本题考查固定搭配。

A 项: find 意为“发现”。

B 项: make 意为“制作”。

C 项: hide 意为“隐藏”。

D 项: keep 意为“保持”。

keep a well-mannered attitude 意为“保持有教养的态度”。故 D 项符合题意, A、B、C 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 D。

24

本题考查上下文推测。

A 项: hands 意为“双手”。

B 项: mouth 意为“嘴”。

C 项: brain 意为“头脑”。

D 项: legs 意为“双腿”。

根据上下文表述,“父亲是一名电工,靠双手劳动”。故 A 项符合题意, B、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 A。

25

本题考查连词词义辨析。

A 项: though 意为“尽管”。

B 项: **as if** 意为“好像, 似乎”。

C 项: **but** 意为“但是”。

D 项: **because** 意为“因为”。

该句句意为“父亲在户外工作要应对各种恶劣环境, 但是最糟糕的是盛夏爬到顶楼工作”。故 C 项符合题意, A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

26

本题考查上下文推测。

根据前文表述“父亲需要在盛夏爬到顶楼工作”, 所以完工之后需要爬“下来”。故 A 项符合题意, B、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 A。

27

本题考查上下文推测。

A 项: **rest** 意为“休息”。

B 项: **cough** 意为“咳嗽”。

C 项: **ache** 意为“疼痛”。

D 项: **sleep** 意为“睡觉”。

根据上文表述“父亲在高温天气下长时间工作”, 所以肺部会因干燥而咳嗽。故 B 项符合题意, A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

28

本题考查上下文推测。

A 项: **widest** 意为“最宽阔的”。

B 项: **least** 意为“最少的”。

C 项: **latest** 意为“最新的”。

D 项: **most** 意为“最多地; 最”。

根据后文表述“我和爸爸经常在户外徒步”, 所以徒步一定是我们最喜欢的活动。此处应该填副词。故 D 项符合题意, A、B、C 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 D。

29

本题考查动词词义辨析。

A 项: **learn** 意为“学习”。

B 项: **refer** 意为“提及”。

C 项: show 意为“展示”。

D 项: collect 意为“收集”。

本句句意为“父亲已经向我展示并教会了我所有的事情”。故 C 项符合题意, A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

30

本题考查上下文推测。

A 项: excited 意为“激动的”。

B 项: eager 意为“渴望的”。

C 项: surprised 意为“惊讶的”。

D 项: proud 意为“骄傲的”。根据上下文表述,“我为成为我父亲 Mike 的儿子而骄傲”。故 D 项符合题意, A、B、C 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 D。

31

作者提到了保持快乐的两种方法: 一是无私, 二是在别人身上寻找 good points。

故正确答案为 D。

32

文中提到想要受到别人的欢迎, 不必懦弱, 不必害怕捍卫自己的权利, 但是要对他有礼貌, 对人友好。

故正确答案为 A。

33

细节理解题。第三段提到“除非一个人不愿吸取教训, 否则是不能责怪他的”。

故正确答案为 B。

34

推理判断题。第四段提到你可能不比别人差, 也可能不比别人强, 保持快乐的方法是 think yourself (to be) above other people。

故正确答案为 C。

35

主旨大意题。本文的主旨是告诉人们如何保持快乐。

故正确答案为 B。

36

细节理解题。从文章第二段最后一句可知, 看电视对孩子没有多少影响, 无论是积极的还是消极的。

故正确答案为 A。

37

推理判断题。从文章第二段内容可知，Zimmerman 强调父母与孩子之间交谈的双向性和互动性才是更重要的。

故正确答案为 C。

38

词义猜测题。从该句话中可以看出“在分析到的三个影响因素里，最后明显呈现出来的是家长与子女之间的交谈”，因此 **easily to be seen** 最符合文意。

故正确答案为 C。

39

推理判断题。从文章最后一段可知，父母应该随时创造与孩子交谈的机会，时间的选择是非常灵活的。

故正确答案为 C。

40

主旨大意题。根据文章内容可知，文章强调父母和孩子之间的交流，而且强调交流的互动性。因此，A 项符合文章的主旨，适合作为本文的标题。

故正确答案为 A。

41

细节理解题。第一段讲述了几种工作之后总结说，人们从事这些工作很无奈，只是为了钱而愿意去忍受。

故正确答案为 B。

42

词义猜测题。根据该句前半句提到的“如果你真的理解一门学科，如生物和历史，那么你会发现教这些学科很有趣”，因此 **them** 指代的是“这些学科”。

故正确答案为 B。

43

推理判断题。第二、三段讲述了教师面对的是学生，他们对世界的认知需要教师去填补、塑造。而教师的快乐就在于他帮助塑造了一个人。因此 A 项符合题意。

故正确答案为 A。

44

推理判断题。根据第三段的表述“**But often it comes into firmer shape as you work, and gives you the happiness of helping to create a human being**”可知，教师是塑造灵魂的工程师。

故正确答案为 D。

45

推理判断题。最后一段作者说，教育学生的过程给了你一种满足感，而这种满足感就像画家用一块画布和一些颜料绘制出精美的作品，就像医生听见了病人的脉搏加快跳动，一个生命在他手中被挽救了回来一样。由此判断教师的满足感跟他们一样。因此 D 项符合题意。

故正确答案为 D。

46

Nowadays, there is no denying the fact that students are suffering study overload. It is a delicate problem with which we are confronted. Almost every day newspapers carry articles pertaining to the problem. Ugly as it was, just decades ago, hardly had any students have the problem. The deep root of this phenomenon lies in the following aspects.

Initially, study overload imposes overwhelming depression and pressure on teenagers. It exerted a detriment on the wholesome development of the young generation, especially on their psychological health. What's worse, heavy burden on students is more likely to destroy their tolerability. Every year, under overwhelming pressure which some young students couldn't put up with, unfortunately, they committed suicide. Besides, under the stress of so much work to be done, in the long run, they will be stressed out.

It's imperative for us to take severe measures to put it on hold. For one thing, we must appeal to authorities to launch strict laws to control teachers' behavior. For another thing, we should raise people's awareness that it's we that should contribute to our children's health. Only in this way can we have a bright future.

47

呈现演示的原则：

- (1) 呈现演示的方式方法要根据教学内容、教学对象来确定；
- (2) 呈现语言要简明易懂，一般不使用学生未学过的词汇；
- (3) 要富有直观性、趣味性和启发性；
- (4) 尽量使用英语，必要时使用母语；
- (5) 把利用环境和创设情境结合起来。

48

首先，了解小学英语语音教学的特殊性；其次，在不同阶段进行不同程度的语音教学；最后，通过各种方式进行语音教学，主要包括：

- (1) 以旧带新；
- (2) 分音节记忆单词；
- (3) 通过游戏、竞赛等进行语音训练；
- (4) 巧用诗歌。

49

案例 1：

合理。心理学研究表明，学生的学习效果与学习兴趣之间有着密不可分的关系。然而语言学习本身是枯燥、单调的，因此创设情境进行英语教学能激发学生的好奇心和求知欲，使学生在心理上产生期待感和强烈的学习动机，在形式多变的教学中始终处于活跃、兴奋的状态。在本案

例中，教师利用贴近学生生活的素材为学生创建了良好的交际氛围，有效地巩固了该课堂的语言知识，并培养了学生主动表达的意识 and 交际能力。

案例 2:

不合理。科学的评价体系是英语课程的一个重要组成部分，更是实现课程目标的重要保障。学生初学英语时还兴致勃勃、热情高涨，但随着时间的推移，他们对此千篇一律、机械化的表扬方式会逐渐感到乏味厌烦，再加上评价用语也机械单一，参与评价的积极性便消失了，被评价的学生也感觉不到被表扬的喜悦。教师一方面应用丰富的表达方式评价学生，而不局限于一两句机械的表扬用语；另

一方面，对学生的评价要考虑到个体差异，保持学生学习的积极性；第三个方面，教师对学生的鼓励要有“度”，过分的评价会使学生产生一种惰性。

案例 3:

合理。本案例教学机智运用得当的典范。教学机智是教师面临复杂的教学情况所表现出来的一种敏捷、迅速、准确的判断能力。比如，在面对案例中的学生因错误回答而导致其他同学嘲笑的情景时，教师有效地运用了幽默进行引导，不仅化解了尴尬，还起到了良好的教学效果。尽管教学机智是瞬间的判断和迅速的决策，但这却是教师在教学过程中面对特殊的教学情境最富灵感的“点睛之笔”。

50

Teaching aims

Knowledge aim: Ss can master the new words and phrases such as: dance, sing English songs, play the piano, etc. and be able to use the sentence pattern “What can you do?” to ask and answer in daily conversations.

Ability aim: Ss can use the key structures in different situations through pair and group communication.

Emotional aim: Ss can gain more confidence in English study and show more interest.

51

Presentation (新授环节)

(1) Teach the new words and phrases. Introduce the new words and phrases with pictures or actions to arouse more interest. The teacher can show a ROBOT or act as a ROBOT to tell Ss what the ROBOT can do. E.g. T: Look, I am your new friend, a ROBOT! I can do many things. What can I do? I can...

(2) Show the words and phrases on the blackboard and ask Ss to read them together. Pay attention to the pronunciations and spellings.

(3) Ask Ss to be the little ROBOT to repeat the new words and phrases in sentences. e.g. I am a little ROBOT. I can... Try to encourage Ss to introduce themselves to their partners.

【Purpose】 To present the new knowledge in a fun way and teach the new words and phrases in real situations.

52

Practice and Production (练习和巩固)

(1) Activity 1: TPR game—Freeze

Ss will ask the teacher all together: Mr. ROBOT, What can you do?

The teacher will give the answer: I can dance, sing English songs and draw cartoons.

Ss will respond with the correct actions and say the sentence out loud.

Continue this Question and Answer activity until the teacher says “freeze!” , and then all Ss should stop doing the action and be little “snowmen” .

【Purpose】 This step is to make students understand the meanings of the new vocabulary.

(2) Activity 2: Whisper game

The teacher will show the new words on the blackboard or screen, and then tell the first student in each group a sentence. e.g. I can do kung fu.

Ss will WHISPER the sentence one by one to the end as fast as they can, making sure they repeat the correct sentence. The last student will quickly run to the blackboard to point out the correct sentence and say it loud.

【Purpose】 This step is to train students' recognition of the new words.

(3) Task: Do a survey—find someone who!

Ss will go around the classroom to exchange the information about their capabilities: Can you dance? Yes, I can. / No, I can't.

They need to find at least 3 people who can do the same things with “me” . In the end, choose some volunteers to report their results to the class.

【Purpose】 This step is to improve Ss' integrated language skills in role play and group communication.