

2016 年安徽省教师公开招聘考试《英语》真题及答案解析

安徽教师招聘考试网整理发布，欢迎关注安徽教师招聘考试官方微信 (jszp1000)，免费领取下载无水印真题备考资料。

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 / praiz / should matches the word _____.

- A、prize
- B、praise
- C、price
- D、piec

2

_____ the development of science and human civilization, many formerly unimaginable things come into reality.

- A、By
- B、With
- C、For
- D、One

3

—The idea of building an online bookstore with millions of titles was very _____ to me.

—Yeah, I hope you can follow your heart to go for it.

- A、kind
- B、exciting
- C、excited
- D、happy

4

As I _____, my son learned to speak English fluently before the school year was over.

- A、had expected
- B、was expecting
- C、would expect
- D、expected

5

—You didn't answer when I called you yesterday.

—Oh, I _____ my favorite TV program Running Man.

- A、am watching

- B、had watched
- C、watched
- D、was watching

6

By recycling textbooks, the cost of the books will be reduced greatly, and there is no doubt that it will unload some _____ of the families and students.

- A、budget
- B、buffet
- C、boom
- D、burden

7

Today we have chat rooms, text messaging, emailing... but we seem _____ the art of communicating face-to-face.

- A、losing
- B、to be losing
- C、to be lost
- D、having lost

8

—Many young people are crazy about the Korean TV series Descendants of the Sun recently.

—Exactly. The series is _____ one this year.

- A、less popular
- B、popular
- C、the most popular
- D、the least popular

9

Sometimes the children just _____ have someone with the patience and willingness to lend an ear and spare a little of their time.

- A、may
- B、must
- C、can
- D、need

10

—Do you mind if I record your lecture?

— _____. Go ahead.

- A、Never mind
- B、No, you'd better not
- C、Not at all
- D、No way

11

—When did you decide to be a teacher?

—Let me see. I am twenty, and I _____ to be one since ten years ago.

- A、 have wanted
- B、 wanted
- C、 had been wanting
- D、 was wanting

12

This is the website _____ I intend to add to my favorites to help me learn how to teach.

- A、 where
- B、 what
- C、 which
- D、 why

13

British people say “please” and “thank you” all the time _____ some people in Asia may think it unnecessary.

- A、 while
- B、 when
- C、 until
- D、 since

14

Not until some students failed the exam _____ how much time they had wasted.

- A、 they realized
- B、 did they realize
- C、 didn't they realize
- D、 they didn't realize

15

It is the soul singer Adele and her songs _____ the students often talk about in their spare time.

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

16

—This book on idioms is interesting. I'd like _____. Where did you buy it, Simon?

- A、 it
- B、 this
- C、 that
- D、 one

17

As can be seen, the central government is sparing no pains to _____ the official overuse of power to make a healthier Party.

- A、 keep down

- B、keep out
 - C、keep off
 - D、keep up
- 18

I didn't understand _____, so I raised my hand to ask.

- A、what my teacher says
- B、what does my teacher says
- C、what my teacher said
- D、what did my teacher say

19

The 31st Summer Olympics _____ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil from August 5 to 21, 2016.

- A、hold
- B、will be held
- C、have been held
- D、will hold

20

—Our flight is boarding now. We'll have to part.

—Don't fell blue. _____.

- A、All that glitters is not gold
- B、All roads lead to Rome
- C、All good things come to an end
- D、All things are difficult before they are easy

二、完型填空题。下列各题备选答案中只有一项符合题意，请将其选出。

(一)

The survey about childhood in the Third World shows that the struggle for survival is long and hard. But in the rich world children can suffer from a different kind of poverty — of the spirit. _____ (21), one Western country alone now sees 14,000 attempted suicides (自杀) every year by children under 15, and one child in five needs psychiatric (心理) advice.

There are many good things about _____ (22) in the Third World. Take the close and constant relation between children and their parents, relatives and neighbors. For example, in the West, the very nature of work puts distance between _____ (23)

and children. But in the most Third World villages mother and father do not go miles away each day to work in offices. _____

(24), the child sees mother and father, relatives and neighbors working nearby and often shares in that work.

A child _____ (25) in this way learns his or her role through joining in the community's work: helping to dig or build, look after animals or babies rather than through playing with water and sand in kindergarten, keeping pets _____ (26) playing with dolls.

These children may grow up with a less oppressive sense of space and time than the Western children. Their sense of days and time has a lot to do with the change of seasons and positions of the sun or the moon in the sky. Children in the rich world, on the other hand, are provided with a watch as one of the _____ (27) signs of growing up, so that they can _____ (28)

along with their parents about being late for school times, meal times, bed times, the times of TV shows...

The Third World children do not usually _____ (29) to stay indoors, still less in high-rise apartment (公寓). Instead of dangerous roads, "keep off the grass" sign and "don't speak to strangers", there is often a sense of freedom to study and play. Parents can see their children outside rather than observe them _____ (30) from ten floors up.

Of course, twelve million children under five still die every year through hunger and disease. But children in the Third World are not all bad.

21

21

- A、As usual
- B、For instance
- C、In fact
- D、In other words

22

22

- A、childhood
- B、poverty
- C、spirit
- D、survival

23

23

- A、relatives
- B、father
- C、neighbors
- D、adults

24

24

- A、Anyhow
- B、However
- C、Instead
- D、Still

25

25

- A、growing up
- B、living through
- C、playing
- D、working

26

26

- A、and
- B、but
- C、or
- D、so

27

27

- A、easiest
- B、earliest
- C、happiest
- D、quickest

28

28

- A、worry
- B、fear
- C、hurry
- D、care

29

29

- A、dare
- B、expect
- C、have
- D、require

30

30

- A、anxiously
- B、eagerly
- C、angrily
- D、proudly

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)

A

That year, in the local school, there was a new math teacher, as well as some new pupils. One of the new kids was the stupidest child that anyone had ever seen. It made no difference how quickly or how slowly they tried explaining numbers to him; he would always end up sayi

ng something enormously stupid. Like two plus two was five, seven times three was twenty- s even, or a triangle had thirty corners, etc.

Before this boy arrived, math lessons had been the most boring of all. Now they were gre at fun. Encouraged by the new teacher, the children would listen to the pieces of nonsense sp outed by the new kid, and they would have to correct his mistakes.

Whenever the new teacher asked questions, the stupid kid would stand up but made the wrong answers, the other students all wanted to be the first to find his mistakes, and then thin k up the most original ways to explain them. To do this they used all kinds of stuff: sweets, pla ying cards, oranges, paper planes, etc. It didn't seem like any of this bothered the new kid.

However, little Lewis was sure that it was bound to make him feel sad inside. Lewis was s ure he would see him crying. So, one day, he decided to follow the new kid home after school. On leaving school, the new kid walked a few minutes to a local park, and there he waited for a while, until someone came along to meet him...

It was the new teacher!

The teacher gave the new kid a hug, and off they went, hand in hand. Following from a di stance, Lewis could hear they were talking about math.

31

The math lessons became interesting because of the new teacher's _____.

- A、creativity
- B、imagination
- C、responsibility
- D、curiosity

32

What does the passage imply?

- A、The stupid student knew much more about math than other classmates.
- B、The stupid student was by no means slow in math.
- C、The stupid student had no gift for math and was slow in math.
- D、The stupid student disliked both the new math teacher and his lessons.

33

Why did Lewis follow the stupid kid?

- A、He wanted to learn about where he lived.
- B、He wanted to find out if he felt upset.
- C、He wanted to say something to comfort him.
- D、He wanted to make friends with him.

34

What does the underlined word "this" in the third paragraph refer to?

- A、To find the new kid's mistakes.
- B、To think up the most original way to explain.
- C、To use all kinds of stuff.

D、 To follow him home after school.

35

What would be the best title for the passage?

- A、 The Learning Method
- B、 The Stupidest Child
- C、 The New Teacher's Strategy
- D、 The Challenging Job

(三)

B

A proverb from ancient China was widely spread in the West: "If you want to be happy for a few hours, go to get drunk; if you want the happiness to last three years, get married; if you want lifetime happiness, take up gardening." The reason for the last choice is this: Gardening is not only useful, but it helps you to identify yourself with nature, and thus brings you new joy each day besides improving your health.

A research of a US university that I have read gives a definition of happiness as what makes a person feel comfortably pleased. To put it simple, happiness is an active state of mind where one thinks one's life is meaningful, satisfactory and comfortable. This should be something lasting rather than temporary.

Lots of people regard it the happiest to be at leisure. But according to the study, it is not a person with plenty of leisure but one at work that feels happy, especially those busy with work having little time for leisure.

Happiness does not mean gains which one is after but a desire to harvest what one is seeking for. People often do not cherish what they already have but yearn (渴望) for what they can not get. That is somewhat like a man indulging in dreams of numerous lovers while unwilling to settle down with the woman beside him. Happiness is a game balancing between two ends — what one has and what one wishes for, i. e. one's dream and the possibility to realize it. The study comes to this conclusion: A happy man is one who aims high but never forgets his actual situation; one who meets challenges that develop his ability and potential; one who is proud of his achievements and the recognition given to him. He has self-respect and self-confidence; treasures his own identity and loves freedom. He is sociable and enjoys wide-range communication with others; he is helpful and ready to accept assistance, he knows he is able to bear sufferings and failures, he is sensible enough to get fun from daily chores (杂事). He is a man capable of love and passion.

36

.According to the passage, gardening can bring lifelong happiness because _____.

- A、 it is a profitable business
- B、 it can strengthen a gardener's ability to remark nature
- C、 a gardener can enjoy a very happy marriage
- D、 nature is a source of joy forever

37

The research of the US university found that most people feel happy when they _____.

- A、 are after their goals
- B、 work as gardeners
- C、 are at leisure
- D、 have great leisure

38

The author mentions “a man indulging in dreams of numerous lovers” in order to _____.

- A、 show the serious problem in marriage in modern society
- B、 illustrate an extreme way to achieve happiness
- C、 criticize those who do not cherish what they already have
- D、 indicate that happiness involves something besides the desire to gain

39

Who is more likely to be unhappy according to the study?

- A、 The man who is ambitious regardless of his actual situation.
- B、 The one who has self-esteem and has confidence in himself.
- C、 The one who can take pleasure in communicating with others.
- D、 The one who always helps others and also accepts help from others.

40

From the passage we know that happiness is _____.

- A、 a transitory state of mind
- B、 getting everything what one is eager for
- C、 a desire based on our actual situation
- D、 an all-working and no-leisure life

(四)

C

Three years ago I listened to a lecture on cognition (认知) that changed the way I think about intelligence. There are two types of cognition. The first is normal cognition: the ability to regain knowledge from memory. The second type of cognition is metacognition: the ability to know whether or not you know.

Does this affect intelligence? In traditional education, intelligence is measured by cognitive ability. Some people can easily produce everything they know on a test. But others are awarded with poor grades and considered inferior. But does this inability make them any less intelligent? If the question came up on a task, they could refer to a book or a quick Google search. In reality they're just as effective as the people that ace a test. They just can't prove it as easily.

Metacognition is more important to success than cognition. A person with poor cognitive ability, but great metacognition ability might do poorly in school, but when faced with a challenge, they understand their abilities and take the best course of action. For example, when faced with a question, a person with strong metacognition ability will deal with it like this. If he knows the answer, but can't come up with it, he can always do a bit of research. If he

knows for sure that he doesn't know, then he can start educating himself. Because he's aware of his ignorance, he doesn't act with foolish confidence. These people might not seem intelligent at first glance, but because they know what they know, they make better decisions and learn the most important things.

However, people with great cognitive ability but poor metacognition ability may be considered excellent at a young age for acing every test and getting great SAT scores. Unfortunately, they have been ruined by poor metacognition: they think they know everything but they really don't. They are overconfident, fail to learn from mistakes, and don't understand the slight differences of personal relationships, showing disregard for persons with lower cognitive ability. They may make the worst decision.

The most important mental power is the ability to know that you don't know. The recognition of a fault is the first step to improvement. Don't try to hide a lack of knowledge. For intelligent people this is the toughest lesson to learn.

41

People with great cognitive ability tend to _____.

- A、 do well in tests
- B、 be considered inferior
- C、 be more effective than others
- D、 do research when faced with a task

42

The underlined phrase "take the best course of action" probably means _____.

- A、 stating education himself
- B、 taking action during the course
- C、 making the right decision
- D、 coming up with many idea

43

People with poor metacognition may not succeed because they _____.

- A、 lack basic normal values
- B、 have improper self evaluation
- C、 like to communicate with others
- D、 show respect for others

44

The author probably supports the idea that _____.

- A、 intelligence is measured by cognitive ability
- B、 cognition is the most important mental power
- C、 the toughest lesson is to distinguish the two types of cognition
- D、 the awareness of one's ignorance contributes to one's improvement

45

Which is TRUE according to the passage?

- A、 The people with great cognitive ability are hard to learn from mistakes.

- B、The people with great cognitive ability usually do poorly in school.
- C、The people with great cognitive ability always get great scores at a young age.
- D、The people with great cognitive ability but poor metacognitive ability might make the worst decision.

四、写作题。根据题干要求，写一篇作文。

46

实现有效的沟通，建立良好的人际关系，不仅要善于言表，更要学会倾听。请根据下面思维导图所提供的信息，写一篇题为“Being a Good Listener”的英语演讲稿。

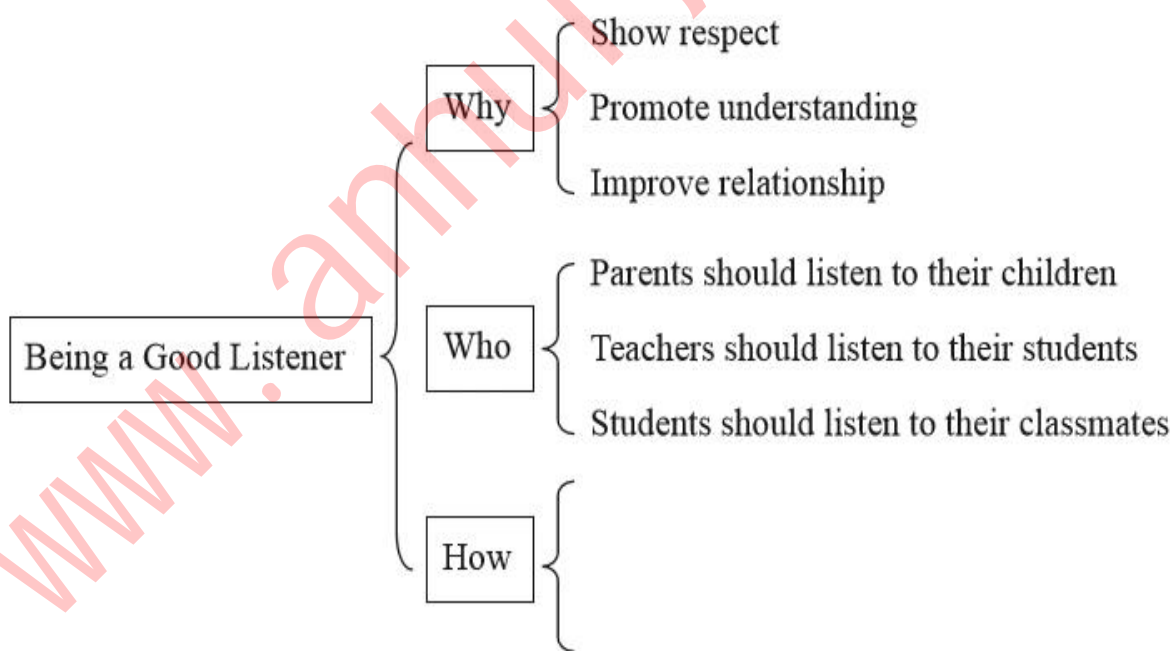
提示：

1. 对所给要点逐一陈述，适当发挥；
2. 词数 100 字左右。开头和结尾已经写好，不计入总词数；
3. 演讲稿中不得提及考生所在学校及本人姓名。

Good afternoon everyone!

The topic of my speech today is “Being a Good Listener” .

Thank you for your listening!



五、简答题。根据题目要求，回答问题。

47

在义务教育阶段开设英语课程对青少年的未来发展有何重要意义？

48

在英语课堂教学中对教师的语言有哪些要求？

六、案例分析题。根据题干要求，回答问题。

49

【案例分析材料】

【案例 1】教师正在教学一般过去时 was 和 were 的句型。

T: Now look at the picture. Where is the camera?

Ss: It's on the desk.

T: Where was it a moment ago?

Ss: It was in the bookcase a moment ago. ... (突然,“啪”的一声,一位学生不小心把文具盒掉在地上,全班学生目光都投向声响处,他们禁不住拍着胸脯说:“吓死了!吓死了!”原来安静的课堂热闹了起来。教师非常生气地看着那名同学,忍不住斥责了几句。然后教师花了好大一会儿工夫才让课堂恢复平静,继续接着刚才的话题展开教学。)

【案例 2】教师正在用句型“Which season do you like best? Why?”和学生 ask and answer, 学生纷纷举手发表自己的见解。可当教师问“Do you like summer?”时,发言的学生要么回答“No, I don't.”,要么回答“It's too hot.”,要么回答“There are too many insects.”发言的人中没有一个人喜欢夏天的。教师继续问:“Who likes summer?”(只有一名同学举手)教师并未立即让他回答,而是不急不慢地转向其他同学:“Oh, I see, but ××× likes summer very much. Why does he like summer? Perhaps he can swim in summer. Perhaps he can catch insects in summer.”教师此时转向那位同学问:“Why do you like summer best?” ××× 回答:“Because there's a long holiday in summer. I can swim in the pool. I can catch grasshoppers in the grass. I can also see the rainbow in summer.”学生发言精彩极了。

【案例 3】The story of rain 阅读材料涉及自然现象——降水的过程,此时也出现了单词 rain, cloud, sun, vapor, stream 等,还有句型 It comes from the clouds。教师这样设计:(多媒体呈现下雨的情境,运动着的雨滴吸引了学生的注意力。)

T: What's this? What color is it?

Ss: ...

T: Where does the rain come from? Ss: It comes from the sky. It comes from the cloud. (多媒体展示水蒸气上升聚结成云。)

T: Where does the cloud come from? Ss: ...

【问题】请根据以上三个案例的描述,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。

(五)

请根据人民教育出版社《义务教育教科书英语(PEP)(三年级起点)》六年级上册 Unit 4 I have a pen pal (Part B Let's talk) 部分内容,按照要求完成下列教学设计任务。

【阅读材料】

Let's Talk

John: Hey, Yifan. What are you doing?

Wu Yifan: I'm writing an email to my new pen pal in Australia.

John: Does he live in Sydney?

Wu Yifan: No, he doesn't. He lives in Canberra. His name is John, too.

John: Really? Does he like doing word puzzles and going hiking?

Wu Yifan: Yes, he does.

John: Amazing! I like those too. Can I also be his pen pal?

Wu Yifan: Sure. Why not?

John: Cool!

What do the two Johns like?

50

请根据教学内容确定本课时的语言技能目标。

51

请设计一个语言运用活动。（要求：设置一个真实语境，让学生用核心句型以小组的形式进行语言交际训练。

52

设计本课时板书。

答案解析

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

1

本题主要考查语音音标。

A项：发音为 [praɪz]。

B项：发音为 [preɪz]。

C项：发音为 [prɑːz]。

D项：发音为 [piːs]。

题干意为“与音标[praɪz] 发音一致的单词是”，因此 A 项符合题意，B、C、D 三项 均不符合。

故正确答案为 A。

2

本题主要考查介词。

题干意为“随着科技和人类文明的进步，很多以前无法想象的东西已经变成现实”， by 通过某种方式，with 伴随着，for 为了某个目的，one 为代词表示泛指，因此 B 项符 合题意，A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

3

本题主要考查形容词辨析。

A 项：kind 意为“友善的”。

B 项：exciting 意为“令人激动的”。

C 项：excited 意为“感到激动的”。

D 项：happy 意为“高兴的”。

题干意为“建立拥有数百万图书的网上书店的想法令我非常激动。我觉得你可以按 照自己的感觉去做”。因此 B 项符合题意，A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

4

本题主要考查动词时态。

题干意为“正如我预期的，我的儿子在学期结束前学会了如何流利地使用英文”，此处 learned 为 过去时，而预期 expect 是在学习之前，是过去的过去，应用过去完成时表示。

故正确答案为 A。

5

本题主要考查动词时态。

题干意为“昨晚给你打电话你没接。哦，我当时正在看我最喜欢的电视节目《奔跑吧兄弟》”，根 据语境可知回答者表示的是昨晚正在做的事情，因此应用过去进行时。

故正确答案为 D。

6

本题主要考查名词辨析。

A 项：budget 意为“预算”。

B 项：buffet 意为“自助餐”。

C 项：boom 意为“繁荣”。

D 项：burden 意为“负担”。

题干意为“通过课本回收，大幅降低了书本的成本，而且毫无疑问地减轻了很多家庭和学生的负担”，因此 D 项符合题意，A、B、C 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 D。

7

本题主要考查非谓语动词。

题干意为“现在我们有聊天室、短信、邮件等等，但是好像我们正在失去面对面沟通的技能”，此处 seem to do 作为固定搭配表示好像，to be doing 表示正在。因此选 B 项。

故正确答案为 B。

8

本题主要考查形容词最高级。

题干意为“最近很多年轻人特别热衷于韩剧《太阳的后裔》。是啊，这应该是今年最热的剧目了”，此处应用最高级。因此 C 项符合题意，A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

9

本题主要考查情态动词。

题干意为“有时候孩子们只想有个耐心地愿意聆听他们并且愿意腾出一点时间陪伴他们的人”，其中 need 作为情态动词表示“需要”，因此 D 项符合题意，A、B、C 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 D。

10

本题主要考查交际口语。

A 项：never mind 意为“别介意”。

B 项：No, you'd better not 意为“不，最好不要”。

C 项：not at all 意为“一点也不”。

D 项：No way 意为“没门儿”。

题干意为“您介不介意我录下您的讲座？”根据后面的提示“Go ahead”，可知回答者并不介意，因此 C 项符合题意，A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

11

本题主要考查动词时态。

题干意为“您什么时候打算当老师的？我想想。我现在二十岁，大概在十年前我就开始想要当一名老师”，since 引导的短语或从句常与完成时搭配，而当老师的事情已经实现，故不用进行时。因此 A 项现在完成时符合题意。

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“我正打算把这个网站添加到收藏夹里来帮助我学习教学”，这是一个定语从句，先行词是 **the website**，定语从句中 **add** 缺少宾语，应填 **that** 或 **which**，因此 **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连词。

题干意为“英国人经常使用‘请’或‘谢谢’，而很多亚洲人认为没有必要”，此处 **while** 作连词表示前后意义上的对比或转折。因此 **A** 项符合题意，**B、C、D** 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 **A**。

14

本题主要考查倒装句。

题干意为“直到一些学生考试挂科了，他们才意识到自己浪费了多少时间”，**not until** 在句首时要使用部分倒装，即将句子的助动词提前，因此 **B** 项符合题意，**A、C、D** 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 **B**。

15

本题主要考查强调句。

题干意为“学生们空闲时总是会讨论起灵魂歌手阿黛尔和她的歌曲”，强调句的结构是“**It is / was + 被强调的部分 + that / who + 原句其余部分**”。而此处因为被强调的部分既有人也有歌曲，故不能用 **who**。因此 **D** 项符合题意，**A、B、C** 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 **D**。

16

本题主要考查代词。

题干意为“这本成语书挺有意思。我想买一本。西蒙，你在哪里买的？”**one** 用作泛指，代指任意一本。因此 **D** 项符合题意，**A、B、C** 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 **D**。

17

本题主要考查动词短语辨析。

A 项：**keep down** 意为“控制，镇压，缩减”。

B 项：**keep out** 意为“阻止进入”。

C 项：**keep off** 意为“让开，不接近，远离”。

D 项：**keep up** 意为“跟上，保持”。题干意为“正如大家看到的，中央政府正不遗余力地在整治官员滥用职权，维护我党的形象”。因此 **C** 项符合题意，**A、B、D** 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 **C**。

18

本题主要考查宾语从句。

题干意为“我没听明白老师上课讲的，所以我举手提问”。**what** 引导的是宾语从句，句子应该用陈述语序，排除 B、D 两项，而 **I didn't understand** 说明是使用一般过去时。因此 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。

题干意为“第 31 届夏季奥运会将在 2016 年 8 月 5 日至 21 日在巴西里约热内卢举行”。因事件还未发生（按照出题的时间看），故应用一般将来时，且使用被动语态。因此 B 项符合题意，A、C、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 B。

20

本题主要考查交际口语。

A 项：意为“发光的未必都是金子”。

B 项：意为“条条大路通罗马”。

C 项：意为“天下没有不散的筵席”。

D 项：意为“万事开头难”。

题干意为“开始登机了。我们得走了。不要难过……”。回答应与问题内容保持一致。因此 C 项符合题意，A、B、D 三项均不符合。

故正确答案为 C。

21

考查固定短语。

句意：在富裕的世界里孩子们在遭受着另一种贫困，即精神贫困。例如：仅仅一个西方国家每年十五岁以下的孩子就有 14000 起自杀未遂，五分之一的孩子需要心理治疗。根据空后内容可知此处应表示举例说明。

故正确答案为 B。

22

考查名词。

句意：在第三世界有许多关于童年的美好的事情。根据文章开头第一段第一句话 **The survey about childhood in the Third World shows that** 表明本文是关于第三世界的孩子的童年的调查，所以 A 项正确。

故正确答案为 A。

23

考查名词。

句意：在西方，工作的本质就把距离摆在了成年人和孩子之间。根据下文

But in most Third World villages mother and father do not go miles away each day to work in offices 可知是举例说明孩子和家长之间的距离，所以 D 项正确。

故正确答案为 D。

24

考查副词。

句意：相反在第三世界的村子里爸爸和妈妈不是每天去几英里之外去上班，而是孩子看见爸爸妈妈和亲戚邻居们在家附近工作，经常还是共同劳作。根据前后两句之间的关系可以判定是作对比，**Anyhow** 无论如何，**However** 然而，**Instead** 反而，**Still** 仍然，所以 C 项正确。

故正确答案为 C。

25

考查动词。

句意：一个以这种方式长大的孩子通过加入社区的工作了解了她或他所起的作用。根据下一段第一句的开头部分可以推断出 A 项正确。

故正确答案为 A。

26

考查连词。

句意：帮助挖掘或建造，照顾动物或婴儿——而不是在幼儿园玩水玩沙、养宠物或者玩玩具娃娃。根据句意是或者，所以 C 项正确。

故正确答案为 C。

27

考查形容词。

句意：但是在富裕的世界，孩子们被给予一块手表作为长大的最早的标志。在西方国家，戴手表是长大的一种标志。此处强调的是时间。所以 B 项正确。

故正确答案为 B。

28

考查动词。

句意：所以，他们能关心和父母一起在学校的时间、吃饭的时间、睡觉时间、电视节目时间。去掉句中的 **along with their parents** 这一修饰语，就比较容易理解了。**so that** 后面跟的是结果状语从句，**care about** 关心，在意，所以 D 项正确。

故正确答案为 D。

29

考查动词。

句意：第三世界的孩子们不必经常待在室内，更不必说在高楼里了。**have to do sth** 意为“不得不，非得”，**don't have to** 意为“不必”，相当于 **needn't**，所以 C 项正确。

故正确答案为 C。

30

考查副词。

句意：家长可以看到孩子们在外面玩而不是焦虑地从十层的高楼上观察孩子。**anxiously** 焦虑地，**eagerly** 渴望地，**angrily** 生气地，**proudly** 自豪地，父母担心的是外出玩耍的孩子的安全，所以 A 项正确。

故正确答案为 A。

31

推理判断题。根据短文第二、三段描述，可知这位新老师的工作很有创造性，因此选 A 项。

故正确答案为 A。

32

推理判断题。根据短文最后一段中 **Following from a distance, Lewis could hear they were talking about math.** 可知选 A 项，这个所谓的最蠢的学生其实比其他学生知道得多。

故正确答案为 A。

33

细节理解题。根据 **Lewis was sure he would see him crying. So, one day, he decided to follow the new kid home after school.** 可知选 B 项。

故正确答案为 B。

34

词义指代题。联系上文 **To do this they used all kinds of stuff** 可知选 C 项。

故正确答案为 C。

35

文章标题题。根据文章的整体理解，虽然故事里面大部分描述了那个“笨学生”，但最后给出了结果，是数学老师采用的教学策略，所以 C 项更概括一些，而 B 项以偏概全，迷惑性较强。

故正确答案为 C。

36

细节理解题。从文章第一段最后一句可知，园艺可以使人更好地亲近大自然，并且每天都会有不同的收获和喜悦。

故正确答案为 D。

37

推理判断题。从文章第二段内容，**But according to the study ...Happiness does not mean gains which one is after but a desire to harvest what one is seeking for** 可知幸福并不意味着获得他所追求的，而是那种想要去收获自己想要东西的渴望。

故正确答案为 A。

38

推理判断题。That is somewhat like a man... 这句是上一句内容“人们不会珍惜已获得的，而更加渴望他们得不到的”的举例论证，是想说明幸福是欲望追求，而不是得到。

故正确答案为 D。

39

细节理解题。从文章最后一段可知，整段都是描述一个幸福的人应具备的特 质，那么可以用排除法，将错误的选项排除，注意题目问的是“unhappy”。

故正确答案为 A。

40

推理判断题。根据文章内容分析，幸福是持久的一种心理状态，在依据现有的状况不断有更高的追求的过程。根据这个描述，C 项更符合要求的。

故正确答案为 C。

41

事实细节题。从第二段第二句 In traditional education, intelligence is measured by cognitive ability. Some people can easily produce everything they know on a test. 可知认知 能力强的人考试考得好，选 A 项。

故正确答案为 A。

42

句意理解题。从这段的最后一句话 they make better decisions and learn the most important things. 可知元认知能力强的人，意识到自己的弱点会做出正确的决定，选 C 项。

故正确答案为 C。

43

细节理解题。从第四段的句子 Unfortunately, they've been ruined by poor metacognition: they think they know everything but they really don't. 可知元认知能力不好的人会因为对自己没有正确判断而失败，选 B 项。

故正确答案为 B。

44

推理判断题。从最后一段的句子 The most important mental power is the ability to know what you don't know. The recognition of a fault is the first step to improvement. 可知 作者认为意识到自己的无知会有助于提高，选 D 项。

故正确答案为 D。

45

推理判断题。

A 项：文中提到认知能力强的人容易太过自信，难以从错误中学习经验教训。

B 项：认知能力强的人在学校应该表现良好，而不是不佳，错误。

C 项：认知能力强的人的成绩会更好，但并非只在年轻时，选项表述不全面。

D 项：认知能力强但是元认知能力弱的人可能会做出错误决定，与文章表述一致。

故正确答案为 D。

46

Good afternoon, everyone!

The topic of my speech today is "Being a Good Listener".

Good listening can always show respect, promote understanding, and improve interpersonal relationship. Many people suggest that parents should listen more to their children, so they will understand them better, and find it easy to narrow the generation gap; teachers should listen more to their students, then they can meet their needs better, and place themselves in a good relationship with their students; students should listen more to their classmates, thus they will help and learn from each other, and a friendship is likely to be formed.

What I want to stress is that each of us should listen more to others. Show your respect and never stop others till they finish their talk; show you are interested by a supportive silence or a knowing smile; be open-minded to different opinions even though you don't like them. In a word, good listening can really enable us to get closer to each other. Thank you for your listening!

47

在义务教育阶段开设英语课程对青少年的未来发展具有重要意义。学习英语不仅有利于他们更好地了解世界，学习先进的科学文化知识，传播中国文化，增进他们与各国青少年的相互沟通 and 理解，还能为他们提供更多的接受教育和职业发展的机会。

学习英语能帮助他们形成开放、包容的性格，发展跨文化交流的意识与能力，促进思维发展，形成正确的人生观、价值观和良好的人文素养。学习英语能够为学生未来参与知识创新和科技创新储备能力，也能为他们未来更好地适应世界多极化、经济全球化以及信息化奠定基础。

48

- (1) 课堂英语口语、体态语言、书面语言（板书版画）
- (2) 体态语言
- (3) 期待与鼓励（或威慑）的目光和表情
- (4) 清晰与夸张的手势和动作
- (5) 自信与亲切的站姿

49

案例 1:

不合理。该教师在应对课堂内的突发事件时体现出教学机智的运用不足。教学机智是教师面临复杂教学情况所表现的一种敏感、迅速、准确的判断能力。好的教学机智可以化解课堂上的突发状况并且得到事半功倍的教学效果。该老师用严厉的语气斥责学生，并且混乱的场面过了很久才得以平静，这都说明老师的处理方式既没有很好地维护学生的尊严，也没有将其他学生的注意力迅速转移到课堂中去。

建议该老师可以趁机利用刚刚所教授的有关过去时的知识进行即兴提问引导，首先 询问其他学生 "What happened just now?" 请学生用过去时回答，之后再询问那个掉铅笔盒的学生 "How

did you feel?”相信该学生会比较配合地回答出自己的感受，并且有效地将全班的注意力重新转移到课堂教学中。请记住：责骂永远是最低级的教学方式。

案例 2:

合理。英语课堂提问是启发式教学的手段之一。《新课程标准》的教学策略强调教学过程是师生交往、持续发展的过程；强调构建充满生命的课堂教学体系。该老师充分利用课堂学生的回答，引导其他学生针对不感兴趣的问题进行充分猜测，不仅激发了学生的好奇心，还不知不觉地引导学生运用了大量的交际语言，达到了综合语言训练的目的，因此，一个好的课堂提问能把学生带入问题情境，引导学生追忆联想，进行创造性思考，能够激发学生的学习动机，有利于学生充分进行口语训练。

案例 3:

合理。该教师做到了合理运用教学资源，构建了高效的英语课堂。电教资源能模拟情境，引导学生“入境”，达到“生趣”的目的。这种声像结合、图文并茂的情境，能够给学生形象生动的真实感，从而使学生怀着轻松愉快的心情积极参加学习活动，极大地调动了他们学习英语的积极性，让他们更自觉地进行英语语言交际活动。该教师运用多媒体并结合语言引导，将抽象、复杂的知识用一种形象直观的方式进行了教学，既传递了知识又进行了语言训练。

50

Ability Aim: Ss can use the key sentence structures in different situations through pair and group communications and be able to talk about friends and preferences in daily life.

51

Task : Do a survey—Make new friends!

Ss will go around the classroom to exchange information about their friends' information such as: Where does your friend live? Does he / she like playing football? Does he / she like swimming? etc.

They need to find another friend who has at least 3 hobbies same with “them” . 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 communications.

52

Blackboard Design

Unit 4 I have a pen pal

What's your pen pal's name?

He is ...

Where does he / she live?

He lives in ...

swimming?

Does he / she like ...

going hiking?

Yes, he does. / No, he doesn't.

doing puzzles?

www.anhui1szp.com