

2020 年安徽省教师公开招聘考试《英语》真题及答案 (2)

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一、阅读理解(本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分。每小题的备选答案中，只有一个符合题意的正确答案。请将选定的答案，填写在答题纸的指定位置。多选、错选、不选均不得分。)

1

根据下面资料，回答{TSE}题

I've often wondered how exactly sleep, or lack of it, can have such an awful effect on our bodies and, guess what, how much we sleep switches good genes on and bad genes off. In the first half of 2013, the Sleep Research Centre at the University of Surrey found a direct link between hours spent sleeping and genes. Every cell in our bodies carries genetic instructions in our DNA that act as a kind of operating handbook. However, each cell only "reads" the part of this handbook it needs at any given moment.

Can sleep affect how a gene reads instructions? It's a question asked by Professor Derk-Jan Dijk at the University of Surrey. He set up an experiment and asked his volunteers to spend a week sleeping around seven and a half hours to eight hours a night and the next sleeping six and a half to seven hours.

Blood samples were taken each week to compare which genes in blood cells were being used during the long and short nights. The results were rather surprising. Several hundred genes changed in the amount they were being used, including some that are linked to heart disease, cancer, and Type 2 diabetes. Genes to do with cell repair and replacement were used much less.

Sleep restriction (six and a half to seven hours a night) changed 380 genes. Of these, 220 genes were down regulated (their power was reduced), while 160 were up regulated (their power was increased). Those affected included body-clock genes which are linked to diabetes. One of the most downgraded genes is that which has a role in controlling insulin and is linked to diabetes and insomnia. The most upgraded gene is linked to heart disease.

So changing sleep by tiny amounts can upgrade or downgrade genes that can influence our health and the diseases we suffer from when we sleep too little.

The important message is that getting close to eight hours of sleep a night can make a dramatic difference to our health in just a few days through the way it looks after our genes.

{TS}What kind of relation is directly discussed in the passage?

- A、Sleeping hours and changes of genes.
- B、Sleeping hours and diseases.
- C、Changes of genes and diseases.
- D、Genes and health.

2

What can we learn about Professor Derk-Jan Dijk's experiment?

- A、 The experiment was carried out to find the answer to how genes affect sleep.
- B、 The experiment took a period of more than two weeks to reach a conclusion.
- C、 His volunteers were divided into two groups with two different sleeping patterns.
- D、 Blood samples of the volunteers were checked afterwards to decide how many genes changed in sleeping.

3

Which of the following may be concluded from the passage?

- A、 The experiment was performed at the University of Surrey in early 2013.
- B、 Body-clock genes are associated with heart disease, cancer and Type 2 diabetes.
- C、 Sleep restrictions may contribute to disease like diabetes, insomnia, and heart disease.
- D、 7.5-8 hours' sleep pattern makes little difference compared with 6.5-7 hours' sleep pattern.

4

Which of the following can be inferred from the findings of the sleep research?

- A、 When there is a sleep restriction, genes to do with cell repair and replacement function less.
- B、 In a sleep, several hundred genes change in the amount. The more changes, the worse results.
- C、 When genes are up regulated, they do good to health; when genes are down regulated, they do harm to health.
- D、 Eight hours of sleep a day can be beneficial to our health in that it looks after our genes.

5

根据下面资料，回答{TSE}题

In New York, Ma Yun witnessed the Alibaba Group opening on the New York stock exchange with the largest initial public offering (IPO, 新股发行) in American history. "Alibaba, the world's largest Internet commerce company makes China equal to the US in the rapidly increasing global competition for technological innovation and economic transformation" commented the South China Morning Post.

It has also made Ma China's richest man with a fortune of around \$25 billion (153 billion yuan), reported Reuters.

It's reported that Ma's rags-to-riches journey is just as spectacular as his Internet Empire.

Ma failed the national college entrance exams twice before he was finally in Hangzhou Normal University on his third attempt and failed in finding a suitable job several times. Also, Mr. Ma is a big believer in perseverance, which was proved in his English study experience. However, it was his vision and goals that launched his career.

During a short trip to the US as an interpreter in 1995, Ma first experienced the Internet.

He believed in the Internet's business potential when few other Chinese people did. He started Alibaba in his Hangzhou apartment, with 17 friends and \$60,000 of funds. At the time, when e-commerce was unheard of in China, "I called myself a blind man riding on the back of blind tigers." he once said, according to The Guardian. His unusual ideas earned him the nickname "Crazy Jack Ma".

Indeed, Ma is different. Although he is very thin and about 160cm tall, "Ma is yet animated and forceful," said The Guardian. "He is funny, creative, and a compelling speaker."

Ma told Time magazine that he was "old for the Internet". He started to slow down and looked around. According to The Wall Street Journal, Ma "plans to open a tai chi club with the actor Jet Li, build an entrepreneur university in Hangzhou and continue to work on several

environmental projects."

{TS}What made him into e-commerce industry?

- A、 His English learning experience.
- B、 His foresight and ambitions.
- C、 His belief in perseverance.
- D、 His 17 friends and \$60,000 funds.

6

What does the underlined sentence in Paragraph 5 mean?

- A、 Ma is a blind man riding on a blind tiger.
- B、 Ma had no confidence in his business future.
- C、 Ma knew little about e-commerce.
- D、 Ma had not enough money at that time.

7

What's the personality of Ma Yun according to the passage?

- A、 Funny and competitive.
- B、 Determined and creative.
- C、 Rich and different.
- D、 Attractive and believable.

8

根据下面资料，回答{TSE}题

Summer Camps for Teenagers

There are many types of summer camps for teenagers to attend. They're a great way for teens to make friends and learn valuable lessons about life. If you're seeking a good summer camp to attend, the first thing you should do is decide what type of camp would be most suitable to your interests and goals.

Traditional Camps

When you just want the sort of camp in classic films, a traditional overnight camp might be just what you need to grow, learn, and relax this coming summer. These sorts of camps offer more vigorous outdoors activities, yet often allow campers to customize their camping experiences.

Chewonki Camp

As one of the best summer camps in the country by Boston Magazine, this camp aims to help teens learn about natural history and ecology, and the campers get treats like sailing trips and hiking excursions, besides formal instruction in such things as kayaking, swimming, field sports, and photography.

Camp Wicosuta

As a top-rated, traditional four-week sleep away camp especially for young ladies, Camp Wicosuta has more than 30 different activities to help teens learn to cook and wash themselves, which aim to help young girls focus on building their self-confidence.

Academic Camps

Many teens like to advance their education during the summer months while also having fun. There are hundreds of academic camps for them to choose from that specialize in various academic subjects like journalism, languages, law, computers, and sciences.

{TS}You should decide what camp to attend according to _____.

- A、camping time and place
- B、your values and customs
- C、items and activities
- D、personal interests and goals

9

Which can be the most suitable for a person who likes sailing and hiking?

- A、Traditional Camps.
- B、Chewonki Camp.
- C、Camp Wicosuta.
- D、Academic Camps.

10

What is the purpose of the activities that teach teens to cook themselves?

- A、To let teens learn and get relaxed.
- B、To help girls learn practical skills.
- C、To help girls build self-confidence.
- D、To make teens focus on science.

二、完形填空(本题共 10 小题。每题 2 分。共 20 分。每小题的备选答案中，只有一个符合题意的正确答案。请将选定的答案，填写在答题纸的指定位置。多选、少选、错选、不选均不得分。)

11

根据下面资料，回答{TSE}题

German Prime Minister Otto Von Bismarck may be most famous for his 11 and diplomatic talent, but his contributions to the society include many of today's social insurance programs. During the middle of the 19th century, Germany, along with other European nations, 12 an unusual outbreak of workplace deaths and accidents as a result of growing 13. Motivated in part by Christian sympathy for the helpless as well as a practical political impulse to get the created of the socialist labor movement, Bismarck 14 the world's first worker's compensation law in 1884.

By 1908, the United States was the 15 industrial nation in the world that lacked workers' compensation insurance. American's injured workers could seek compensation in a court of law, but they still faced a number of tough legal barriers. 16, employees had to prove that their injuries directly 17 employer's lack of care and they themselves were ignorant about potential danger in the workplace. The first state workers' compensation law in this country passed in 1911, and the program soon 18 throughout the nation.

After World War II, benefit payments to American workers did not 19 the cost of living. In fact, real benefit levels were lower in the 1970s than they were in the 1940s, and in most states the maximum benefit was below the poverty level for a family of four. In 1970, President Richard Nixon set up a national commission to study the problems of workers' compensation. Two years later, the commission issued 19 key recommendations, 20 one that called for increasing compensation benefit levels to 100 percent of the states' average weekly wages.

{TS}第(11)题选

- A、artistic
- B、literary
- C、military

D、economic

12

第（12）题选

A、experimented

B、explored

C、experienced

D、excluded

13

第（13）题选

A、urbanization

B、revolution

C、evolution

D、industrialization

14

第（14）题选

A、discovered

B、created

C、uncovered

D、revealed

15

第（15）题选

A、unique

B、only

C、powerful

D、most

16

第（16）题选

A、For example

B、However

C、Consequently

D、Moreover

17

第（17）题选

A、resulted in

B、stood for

C、resulted from

D、dealt with

18

第（18）题选

A、spread

B、promoted

C、stretched

D、placed

19

第(19)题选

- A、put up with
- B、face up to
- C、benefit from
- D、keep up with

20

第(20)题选

- A、including
- B、insisting
- C、installing
- D、investing

三、阅读填空(本题共 10 小题。每题 1.5 分,共 15 分。请在答题纸的指定位置填入适当的内容或括号内单词的正确形式。)

21

根据下面资料,回答{TSE}题

Almost everyone suffers from a headache 21 (occasional). But some people suffer from repeated, frequent headaches.

What is headache? What causes it? What can you do about a headache? What research is being done on headaches? The dictionary defines headache simply 22 "a pain in the head". 23 most people mean by headache 24 (be) a pain that lasts several minutes or hours. It covers the whole head, or one side of it, or perhaps the front or the back of the head. To add to the confusion about a definition, some people call tight feeling in the head a headache.

A headache is important because 25 can be the first warning of a serious condition which probably could be controlled 26 discovered early. If a person 27 (remove) the warning, day after day, with a pain-killer, he may pass the point of easy control.

A headache is important also because it disturbs people, 28 (prevent) them from living a happy life. The 29 (employ) with a headache does less work. In a flash of temper he may upset his fellow 30 (guy) or customers, causing a direct or indirect loss to his organization. The mother with a headache suffers and disturbs the family. She upsets her husband and children.

{TS}第(21)题答案

22

第(22)题答案

23

第(23)题答案

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第(24)题答案

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第(25)题答案

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第(26)题答案

27

第(27)题答案

28

第(28)题答案

29

第(29)题答案

30

第(30)题答案

四、改错题(本题共 10 小题, 每小题 1.5 分, 共 15 分。请在答题纸的指定位置作答。)

31

根据下面资料, 回答{TSE}题

Last week, when we learned the new word "slovenly", we asked to make a sentence with it. I volunteered to do it by saying "My deskmate is a slovenly girl who clothes never fit her." Hearing this, a whole class burst into laughter and my deskmate face turned red. After class, I learned up from the teacher that my deskmate would have dropped out of school if she hadn't been helped with others. My mindless words must have hurt him deeply. Not until then do I realize words could be powerfully in both positive and negative ways. We should avoid hurt others if our words are not encouraging.

{TS}第一处

32

第二处

33

第三处

34

第四处

35

第五处

36

第六处

37

第七处

38

第八处

39

第九处

40

第十处

五、教学设计(本题共 1 小题, 共 30 分。请在答题纸的指定位置作答。)

41

driver doctor

T: What's your mother's job?

S: My mother's job is a doctor.

根据上述教学材料, 用英语简述教学目标(6分)、教学重难点(4分)、词汇教学的主要步骤(16分)及其设计意图(4分)。

注: 设计意图可用中文表达。

答案解析

1、A	2、B	3、C	4、D	5、B
6、C	7、B	8、D	9、B	10、C
11、C	12、C	13、D	14、B	15、B
16、A	17、C	18、A	19、D	20、A
21、参见解析	22、参见解析	23、参见解析	24、参见解析	25、参见解析
26、参见解析	27、参见解析	28、参见解析	29、参见解析	30、参见解析
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	40、参见解析
41、参见解析				

1

主旨题。阅读第一段、最后一段和每段第一句话，不难看出本文主要讲的是睡眠时间与人体内基因的关系。第二段中的“a direct link between hours spent sleeping and genes”更是直接地进行了表述。故选 A。

2

推断题。定位于第三段和第四段。根据第三段的第一句话“Can sleep affect how a gene reads instructions?”可知 Derk-Jan Dijk 教授的实验是为了发现睡眠对人体基因变化的影响，而不是基因影响睡眠，故 A 项不正确。根据第三段的最后一句话“He set up an experiment and asked his volunteers to spend a week sleeping around seven and a half hours to eight hours a night and the next sleeping six and a half to seven hours.”可知，他并没有将志愿者进行分组，而是要求他们第一周每晚睡七个半到八个小时，第二周将睡眠时间调整为六个半到七个小时，故 C 项不正确。再结合第四段的前两句话，他将志愿者这两周的血液样本进行比对，观察基因运作情况的不同。实验结果令人大吃一惊。由此可推断出，这个实验进行了两周多才得出结论，故 B 项正确，D 项不正确，采集血液样品是为了比较在不同睡眠时长下所用到的基因的不同，而不是多少基因被改变。

3

推断题。根据第五段内容可知，睡眠时间不足可能引起人体基因的变化，而这些基因变化可以导致人体某些病症的产生，如糖尿病、失眠症、心脏病等，故 C 项正确。文章第二段的第一句话中虽然提到了“In the first half of 2013”和“at the University of Surrey”，但这里指的是英国萨里大学睡眠研究中心的一项发现，而不是指后来 Derk-Jan Dijk 教授所进行的实验，故 A 项不正确。文中提到了 body-clock genes(控制生物钟的基因)与糖尿病有关，并没有提到它们和其他疾病的关系，故 B 项不正确。根据倒数第二段“So changing sleep by tiny amounts Can upgrade or downgrade genes that Can influence our health...”及最后一段“The important message is that getting close to eight hours of sleep a night Can make a dramatic difference to our health...”可知 D 项不正确。故本题选 C。

4

推断题。根据文章最后一段“The important message is that getting close to eight hours of sleep a night Can make a dramatic difference to our health in just a few days through the way it looks after our genes.”可知，8 个小时的睡眠模式对人体是非常有益的，因为这样的睡眠时间能很好地照料我们的基因，D 项是此段话的同义表达，故选 D。A 项属于原文的直接信息，不用推断。B 项说法错误，改变越多，并不一定意味着结果越差，要看这种改变是导致基因活性降低还是上

升。文章第五段中提到，在下调程度最高的基因中，有一种负责控制胰岛素合成的基因与糖尿病和失眠密切相关，而上调程度最高的基因则与心脏病有关联，可见基因下调和上调均可能对健康有害，故 C 项说法错误。

5

细节题。根据第四段“However, it was his vision and goals that launched his career.”可知，马云的远见和抱负使他进入了电子商务行业。故选 B。

6

语义题。根据画线句的前一句“**At the time, when e-commerce was unheard of in China**”可知。当时电子商务在中国还闻所未闻，马云也知之甚少，故选 C。

7

推断题。根据马云经营电子商务的艰辛和成功以及《卫报》记者对他的评价“**Ma is yet animated and forceful**”“**He is funny, creative, and a compelling speaker**”可知，马云是一个有决心、有创造力的人，故选 B。

8

细节题。根据第一段中的“**the first thing you should do is decide what type of camp would be most suitable to your interests and goals**”可知 D 项正确。

9

细节题。根据 Chewonki Camp 小标题下的内容“**the campers get treats like sailing trips and hiking excursions**”可知 B 项正确。

10

细节题。根据 Camp Wicosuta 小标题下的内容“**Camp Wicosuta has more than 30 different activities to help teens learn to cook and wash themselves, which aim to help young girls focus on building their self-confidence.**”可知 C 项正确。

11

考查形容词辨析。artistic“艺术的”，literary“文学的”，military“军事的”，economic“经济的”。根据常识可知，德国首相奥托·冯·俾斯麦以他的军事和外交天赋著名。故选 C。

12

考查动词辨析。experiment“做实验”，explore“探索”，experience“经历”，exclude“排除，不包括”。德国和其他欧洲国家经历了不寻常的工作场所的死亡和意外事件。故选 C。

13

考查名词辨析。urbanization“都市化”，revolution“革命”，evolution“进化”，industrialization“工业化”。根据常识可知，工业化和大机器生产的发展导致工作场所事故的爆发。故选 D。

14

考查动词辨析。discover“发现”，create“创造”，uncover“揭示”，reveal“揭露”。奥托·冯·俾斯麦在 1884 年创建了世界上第一部工人赔偿法。故选 B。

15

考查形容词辨析。unique“独特的”，only“唯一的”，powerful“强大的”，most“最多的，最大的”。截至 1908 年，美国是唯一没有工人赔偿法的工业化国家。故选 B。

16

考查词义辨析。for example“例如”，however“然而”，consequently“结果”，moreover“此外，而且”。空格前面说虽然美国受伤的工人可以在法庭寻求补偿，但他们仍面临很多艰巨的法律障碍。后面举例说明他们面临的具体障碍：工人必须证明他们受伤是由于雇主对他们缺乏关心。故选 A。

17

考查动词短语辨析。result in“导致”，stand for“代表”，result from“由……引起”，deal with“处理”。工人必须证明他们受伤是由于雇主对他们缺乏关心。故选 C。

18

考查动词辨析。spread“传播，蔓延”，promote“提升”，stretch“伸展”，place“放置”。美国第一部工人赔偿法在 1911 年通过后就迅速传播到整个国家。故选 A。

19

考查动词短语辨析。Put up with“容忍”，face up to“勇于面对”，benefit from“受益于”，keep up with“跟上”。根据下文可知，美国工人的福利很低，无法跟上生活的费用。故选 D。

20

考查动词辨析。include“包括”，insist“坚持”，install“安装”，invest“投资”。委员会发表了 19 个关键的建议，其中包括号召提高赔偿的水平至州平均周工资的 100%。故选 A。

21

occasionally。解析：考查副词。此处修饰动词 suffers，应用副词形式 occasionally。

22

as。解析：考查习惯搭配。define...as...意为“把……定义为……”。

23

What。解析：考查主语从句。此处要填的是主语从句的引导词，在句中作主语，故填 What。

24

is。解析：考查主谓一致。此处的 be 动词作谓语，根据主谓一致原则，当从句作主语时，谓语动词一般用单数，故填 is。

25

it。解析：考查代词。此处用 it 代替前面的 a headache。

26

if。解析：考查状语从句。此句为条件状语从句，缺少引导词，且从句中省略了主语和 be 动词，故填 if。

27

removes。解析：考查时态。该句是由 if 引导的真实条件句，表示的假设是有可能发生的，主句多用将来时或 may / might / can+动词原形，if 从句用一般现在时，故填 removes。

28

preventing。解析：考查非谓语动词。在 because 引导的从句中已有谓语动词，这里要用非谓语动词形式。该动词表示的动作与前面的主语 it 构成逻辑上的主谓关系，故用其现在分词形式 preventing。

29

employee。解析：考查名词。此句缺少主语，应用其名词形式。employ 的名词形式有 employee(雇员)和 employer(雇主)，根据下文“does less work”和“his fellow _____ (guy)”等提示可判断此处填入 employee 最恰当。

30

guys。解析：考查名词复数。guy 是可数名词，根据后面的 customers 可判断，此处用其复数形式 guys。

31

asked 前加 were。解析：考查语态。该句的主语 we 是动词 ask 所表动作的承受者，故用被动语态，即“be 动词+过去分词”。

32

who→whose。解析：考查定语从句。引导词在从句中作 clothes 的定语，故用 whose 引导。

33

a→the。解析：考查冠词。the whole class 表示“全班学生”。

34

deskmate→deskmate's。解析：考查名词所有格。此处应该用名词的所有格形式，表示“我同学的脸”。

35

删掉 learn 后的 up。解析：考查固定短语。learn from sb. 意为“向某人学习，从……获知”。

36

with→by。解析：考查介词。被动语态的动作执行者一般由介词 by 引出。

37

him→her。解析：考查代词。上文提到作者的同桌是女生，这里应该用宾格形式 her。

38

do→did。解析：考查时态。上下文用的都是一般过去时，根据时态一致的原则，此处也用一般过去时。

39

powerfully→powerful。解析：考查形容词。be 动词后应该用形容词作表语。

40

hurt→hurting。解析：考查固定用法。avoid 后面只能跟动词的-ing 形式作宾语，意为“避免做某事”。

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1. Teaching Objectives

Knowledge objectives:

(1) Students can learn the new words: driver, doctor.

(2) Students can master the sentence pattern: --What's ... job? --He/She is ... Ability objective:

By taking part in conversations, students can develop speaking and communicative skills.

Emotional objective:

Students can cultivate their interest and enthusiasm in communication with others and foster the spirit of teamwork.

2. Teaching Key and Difficult Points

Teaching key points:

(1) Students can recognize and master the meaning of driver and doctor.

(2) Students can understand the meaning of the dialogue.

Teaching difficult point:

Students can use the target sentence pattern and different names of jobs to make dialogues.

3. Teaching Procedures

Step 1 Warming up and Lead-in (5 min)

Playing "what's missing" game: The teacher shows the word and picture cards that they have learned, such as teacher, farmer, worker, policeman, etc. and asks the students to read them. Then the teacher takes away one card and makes them read again to find out which one is missing.

设计意图：这个游戏可以激发学生的兴趣，使学生很快进入学习状态。复习以前学过的表示职业的单词，也为后面的对话练习做了准备。

Step 2 Presentation (10 min)

T: I am a teacher. What about you?

Ss: We are students.

T: Good! Now look at this photo.(教师展示自己家庭成员的照片)Can you guess who this man is?

Ss: He is your father.

T: Yes, he is my father. What' s his job?

Ss: (七嘴八舌地猜)

T: Well, he is a doctor.

Then the teacher presents the new word on the PPT: doctor.

Present the word "driver" in the same way.

设计意图：教师通过让学生猜其家庭成员的职业的方式，引出新单词和新句型，激发学生的好奇心，活跃课堂气氛。同时也加深学生对目标单词、句型的印象。

Step 3 Practice and Consolidation (15 min)

(1) Playing a game "I say and you guess"

The teacher divides the students into two groups. Then the teacher asks one group to describe a job, while the other group guesses the name of it. Then exchange their roles. The group which guesses more using less time will be the winner.

(2) Making a survey

The teacher divides students into groups of six and asks each student to make a survey about other students' parents' jobs, using the sentence pattern they have learned.

设计意图：猜单词的游戏能够加深学生对于所学单词意义的记忆，同时使课堂气氛轻松活泼。运用所学句型做调查，使学生进行对话练习，巩固了知识点，并锻炼了听说、交际能力和合作精神。