2019 年安徽中小学教师招聘考试《中学英语》

一、选择题

1. Mr. Wang devoted himself_____ teaching in the rural are.
A. to B. for C. by D. in

2. I ____ in this factory since I graduated from the university.
A. work B. worked C. have been working D. am working

3. Such a sharp comment is an_____ to a bitter argument.
A. appendix B. invitation C. intention D. announcement

4. Becoming a millionaire has changed his life, but the win has also brought him stress and troubles. Sometimes he wishes he_____ the money.
A. had never won B. has never won C. would never win D. will never win

5. Readily accessible technology is giving a voice to "Generation E", _____ young people who are flooding the Internet with their own stories, music, films and art.
A. specially B. basically C. eventually D. especially

6. It is very interesting that the children, _____music lessons, have improved more on general memory skills.
A.to take B. taken C. being taken D. taking

7. _____ cold it is, the young man refused to put on a warm coat.
A. However B. No matter C. As D. Though

8.The price of this skirt is ____ that one.
A. three times much as B. three times as many as C. as three times much as D. three times as much as

9. It was not until she had arrived home ____ her appointment with the doctor.
A. did she remember B. when she remembered C. that she remembered D. had she remembered

10. Every means _____ tried but without much result.
A. has been B. have been C. are D. is

11. This is the dormitory _____ I lived three years ago.
A. in that B. that C. in which D. which

12. I can't go cycling with you this weekend, for my bicycle needs _____. A. to

repair B. repairing C. repaired D. being repaired

13. ---- Will it snow tomorrow?----_____. Then we can make a snowman. A. I hate it B. I hope so C. No, it won t D. I don't think so

14. In language testing. _____ refers to the effect the tests have on the teaching and learning.
 A. reliability B. validity C. wash back D. practicality

15. "Most dog owners are convinced that their four-legged friends know exactly what they mean when they use certain words like sit, stay or treat."The function of the underlined part is _____.
A. a subject clause B. an adverbial clause C. an object clause D. an attributive clause

二、完型填空
　　The World's Loneliest Phone Booth For almost 40 years, a lone phone booth stood in the Mojave Desert. about 75 miles southwest of Las Vegas. It was likely installed for local miners around 1960. The glass panels were long gone from the 17 by 1990, and the phonebook had been stolen. But a visitor to the booth in 1990 found that the telephone 17 worked. For the next 10 years, visitors poured into the area, making the phone booth one of the oddest 18 in the world. After its phone number was 19 on the Internet, the phone in the Mojave booth began to 20 more often. Visitors to the phone booth would often camp out, waiting for a chance to answer the 21 phone. Calls came in from many different states and 22 different countries. Visitors were thrilled to be able to 23 the phone and talk to strangers from 24 places. They were happy to 25 their own stories as they reached across the miles. In May 2000, Pacific Bell Telephone Company quietly 26 the phone booth. The company said that 27 were causing too much stress on the environment. Fans of the booth 28 insisting that the phone booth had become a work of art. Later, a plaque(标牌)was placed at the site as a tribute, but it also 29 . In the end, the phone booth left no trace on the desert that had hosted it. Fans of the phone booth, 30 , can still hear the dial tone in their hearts.
　　16. A. factory B. mine C. booth D. phone

　　17. A. still B. never C. hardly D. rarely

　　18. A. inventions B. attractions C. discoveries D programs

　　19. A. hawked B. exclaimed C. decreased D. published

　　20. A. ring B. click C. cease D. crush

　　21. A special B. portable C internal D. cordless

22. A. ever B. yet C.often D. even

23. A purchase B.answer C. provide D. suspend

24. A. nasty B.suburban C. distant D. historical

25. A. write B. make C. share D. ignore

26. A polished B.removed C. decorated D. reconstructed

27. A miners B. natives C. visitors D. villagers

28. A. approved B. cheered C. guaranteed D protested

29. A. vanished B .remained C. developed D continued

30. A. therefore B. moreover C. however D. otherwise

三、阅读理解

Parents and toddlers who read paper books together speak and interact more when compared with those who read e-books, researchers found. Reading with a child is a hugely important developmental activity as it helps youngsters learn new words, broadens their knowledge and provides time to bond with loved ones. So scientists wanted to see if parents and children acted differently when they read books together using traditional media versus electronic devices like tablets. To investigate, the researchers found 37 pairs of parents and healthy toddlers between two and three years old. They asked them to read from three different types of media: enhanced electronic books with sound effects or animation, a basic electronic book, and a print book's Researchers found parents and toddlers spoke more when interacting with a paper book rather than a story on an electronic tablet. What's more, parents used richer language when using print books compared with tablets, and collaborated more with their children. But parents were less responsive and children were less engaged with their parents when reading e-books, said Dr. Tiffany Munzer, corresponding author of the study at the University of Michigan C.S. Mott Children's Hospital. The findings were published in the journal Pediatrics. Munzer pointed out. however, that the study was limited in several ways, including that the team did not test the toddlers reading comprehension. It was also limited by the small sample size, and the fact that the team used only one commercially-available app for the e-books." That isn't to say there is no benefit to electronic book reading compared with doing nothing. Just less compared with print books. Print books are just better for promoting rich language from their parents and more conversations between parents and children, said

Munzer. Munzer said that parents always know their children best, "so they should feel empowered to adjust the reading experience to what they know their children are interested in: even comics and magazines count as reading. "

31. Why did scientists carry out the study among parents and toddlers? A. To find out how they behave when they read from different media.

B. Help youngsters learn more words and broaden their knowledge

C. To provide more time to develop relationships with loved ones.

D. To prove that electronic devices help them to interact more

32. According to the study, which results in more communication between parents and toddlers?

A. Using electronic books B .Using commercial apps C. Using print books. D. Using electronic devices

33. What is Paragraph 5 mainly about A. The implications of the study B. The limitations of the study. C. The instruments of the study. D. The motivations of the study.

What is Dr. Munzer's proposal for choosing what to read? A. Children should read more comics and magazines B. Tablets are better for developing rich language C. Parents should choose more apps for e-books. D. It should depend on children's interests photographs, social media feeds messages and emails; it's no wonder they are glued to their screens. But is it good for them? There have been many claims about the damage looking at screens does to our eyesight. Some people feared staring at a small bright box could make us short-sighted or lead to headaches. This is a particular concern for children and young people, who spend a higher percentage of time using electronic gadgets. BBC technology corespondent, Rory Cellan-jones, says: "There is plenty of anecdotal evidence that no matter how long teenagers are spending looking at screens. they are encountering material about issues such as anorexia (厌食症) and self-harm that could prove damaging to their mental health. " But a new study says time in front of computers and phones might not be as bad for young people as many think. Research by the Oxford Internet Institute examined data from more than 17. 000 teenagers in the UK. Ireland and the United States. Their study concluded that most links between life satisfaction and social media use were trivial" accounting for less than 1% of a teenagers health. Professor Przybyl ski, director of the research at the institute, said: 99.75 of a persons life satisfaction has nothing to do with their use of social media. " The research found that family, friends and school life all had a greater impact on well-being. Perhaps for now, deciding what the "right" amount of screen time is has to be up to personal judgments. 35. The first paragraph is designed to _____. A. lead in the topic B. introduce a new type of screen C. promote a phone D. show the finding of a stud

If I could have your attention, I'd like to talk to you about young people's screen

time. It's a tempting habit for them to glance at their smart phone or tablet rather than make eye contacts with someone and make conversations! There is so much to look at: photographs, social media feeds messages and emails; it's no wonder they are glued to their screens. But is it good for them?

There have been many claims about the damage looking at screens does to our eyesight. Some people feared staring at a small bright box could make us short-sighted or lead to headaches. This is a particular concern for children and young people, who spend a higher percentage of time using electronic gadgets. BBC technology corespondent, Rory Cellan-jones, says: "There is plenty of anecdotal evidence that no matter how long teenagers are spending looking at screens. they are encountering material about issues such as anorexia (厌食症) and self-harm that could prove damaging to their mental health."

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Perhaps for now, deciding what the "right" amount of screen time is has to be up to personal judgments.

35. The first paragraph is designed to _____.
A. lead in the topic
B. introduce a new type of screen
C. promote a phone
D. show the finding of a stud

36. What does Rory Cellan-jones think of the screen time? A. Precious B. Sufficient C. Pointless D. Harmful

37. What does the underlined word trivial″in Paragraph 3 mean? A. Incredible B. Of little significance C. Rational D. Of great consequence

38. What is the best title for the text? A. Is it good to have a smart phone? B. Do you make eye contacts with people? C. Is too much screen time bad for children? D. Are you confident about your screen time?

C

A decline in memory as a result of ageing can be temporarily reversed using a harmless form of electrical brain stimulation, scientists have found.

The study focused on a part of cognition called working memory, the brain system that holds information for short periods while we are making decisions or performing calculations. Working memory is crucial for a wide variety of tasks, such as recognising faces, doing arithmetic and navigating a new environment. Working memory

is known to steadily decline with age. One factor in this decline is thought to be a disconnection between two brain networks.

In the study, published in the journal Nature Neuroscience, 42 people aged 20-29 and 42 people aged 60-76 were assessed in a working memory task.

The older group were slower and less accurate on the tests. The scientists then subjected them all to 25 minutes of non-invasive brain stimulation. This aimed to make the two target brain regions work together by passing gentle pulses of electricity through the scalp(头皮)and into the brain.

After the treatment，working memory in the older adults improved to match the younger group and the effect appeared to last for 50 minutes after the stimulation. Those who had scored worst to start with showed the largest improvements.

While these results were exciting and promising. Dardo Tomasi, a scientist at the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism in Bethesda, who was not involved in the work said that larger studies would be needed to confirm the findings and assess how they might be applied clinically.

D. James Picket e head of research at the Alzheimer's Society, said, "We can't cure, prevent or even slow down dementia (痴呆), so it vital we explore all possible areas for treatments. Altering and correcting the circuitry of the brain with technology is a new exciting avenue of

research for dementia. Deep-brain simulation a surgical procedure used in Parkinson's, is proof of principle that this approach may one day be fruitful for dementia."

39. What is the purse of the second paragraph?
A. To emphasize the importance of various tasks.
B. To introduce the decisions of the brain system.
C. To describe the connection of brain networks.
D. To present the functions of working memory.

40. For what did the scientists subject the older group to the brain stimulation?
A. Promoting connections of the target brain regions. B. Improving their working memory permanently. C. Passing gentle pulses of electricity into the scalp. D. Working out their speed and accuracy on the tests

41. What is Dr. James Pickett's attitude towards the research? A. Skeptical B. Optimistic C. Frustrated D. Embarrassed

42. What can we infer from the text? A. The approach is successful for slowing down the decline in memory. B. Those who had worst memory demonstrated fewer improvements. C. More researches are needed before the results are applied to patients. D. Preserving the circuitry of brain is a direction of research for dementia.

四、翻译题

43. The quality of our lives is determined by the quality of our thinking. The quality of our thinking, in tum, is determined by the quality of our questions, for questions are the engine, the Driving force behind thinking. Without questions, we have nothing to think about.

我们思维的质量反过来又取决于我们问题的质量，因为问题是思维的引擎和驱动力。

44. Without essential questions, we often fail to focus our thinking on the significant and substantive.

如果没有基本的问题，我们往往不能把思维集中在那些重要且实质性的问题上。

45. when we ask this kind of questions, we deal with what is necessary, relevant and indispensable to a matter at hand. Yet few people are masters of the art of asking essential questions.

当我们问此类问题时，我们会处理对手头的事情来说什么是必要的、什么是相关的、什么是不可或缺的。

46. Most have never thought about why some questions are crucial and others peripheral. Essential questions fall into a range of categories. Some essential questions are principally analytic, some principally evaluative.

大多数人从未想过为什么有些问题至关重要，而有些问题无关紧要。

47. Some apply predominantly to academic subjects, others to our innermost thoughts, feelings, and desires.

一些问题主要适用于学术学科，另一些适用于我们内心深处的想法、感受和欲望。

五、书面表达

48. Nowadays, multimedia is increasingly used in classroom teaching. Some teachers even abandon blackboards. What do you think of this phenomenon? Write a composition of no less than 150 words to express your points of view in English without any personal information.

参考范文：

Two Sides of the Multimedia Teaching

Nowadays，there are more and more teachers changing traditionally unitary teaching system into a tri-dimensional one，which is called the teaching of multimedia. So far as the present situation is concerned，is it a good or bad thing to extend the teaching of multimedia？Everything has two sides and teaching of multimedia is not an exception，it has both advantages and disadvantages.

On the one hand, teachers can create a relaxed, pleasant atmosphere, which can make a great contribution to improving the interest in learning of students. What's more, it can increase the

capacity of classroom teaching, helping us to get lots of information which is impossible to be got by traditionally unitary teaching system.

But on the other hand, while tri-dimensional teaching offers a more convenient way of studying, it will somehow make students more passive simply because they have no opportunity to speak out. Students will not have enough time to have a careful analysis in the class.

From what has been discussed above, we should safely draw a conclusion that it would be better to integrate the two teaching methods so as to fully utilize their advantages and avoid their disadvantages.

六、教学设计

49. 下面是一篇八年级的阅读教学材料，请用英语完成以下设计任务(文本分析和设计意图可用中文表述)：1. 从 What、Why、How 三个方画进行文本分析:(3 分) 2. 确定本节课的教学目标:(5 分) 3. 设计一个读前活动,写出活动的主要内容及设计意图:(4 分) 4. 设计两个文本表层信息提取和两个深层含义理解的问题:(4 分) 5. 设计一个读后活动,写出活动的主要内容及设计意图。(4 分)

教学材料：Who's Got Talent? Everyone is good at something, but some people are truly talented. It's always interesting to watch other people show their talents. Talent shows are getting more and more popular. First, there were shows like American Idol and Americas Got Talent. Now, there are similar shows around the world such as China's Got Talent. All these shows have one thing in common: They try to look for the best singers, the most talented dancers, the most exciting magicians, the funniest actors and so on. All kinds of people join these shows. But who can play the piano the best or sing the most beautifully? That's up to you to decide. When people watch the show, they usually play a role in deciding the winner And the winner always gets a very good prize. However, not everybody enjoys watching these shows. Some think that the lives of the performers are made up. For example, some people say the are poor farmers, but in fact they are just actors. However, if you don't take these shows too seriously, they are fun to watch. And one great thing about them is that they give people a way to make their dreams come true.

一、文本分析

①本文是一节中学英语阅读课，讲述了有关当下中外较流行的个人才能秀节目以及它的特征和由此引发的人们对此类节目的思考等。

②中学阅读课程的设置有助于培养学生通过多种形式的阅读活动提高略读、寻读、等阅读技能；从把握文章大意到理解细节信息的能力；理解文章所指及猜测生词等推理能力。

③中学阅读课应先从从把握文章大意到处理细节信息，循序渐进，层层递进，应符合学生知识水平与能力，体现启发式、层次性教学的原则。

二.Teaching Objectives：

1.Knowledge Objectives：

①Students can learn some new phrases and useful expressions: be good at，in common，play a.....role in，make up，take......seriously，come true，etc.

②Students can understand the general idea of the whole passage and retell it.

2.Ability Objective：

①Students' reading skills such as skimming and scanning will be enhanced through various reading activities: extensive-reading and intensive-reading.

3.Emotional Objectives：

①Students will form a good habit of observing and appreciating the talented around them.

②Students' awareness of cooperation in group will be fostered.

三、Pre-reading

Activity1：Make a Prediction

Present the title"Who's Got Talent"and a picture that two girls are playing the piano on the screen，encourage students to guess what content they will read next.

设计意图：读前通过展示文章标题和课本图片，引导学生对文章大意进行大胆预测，激发了学生阅读兴趣，为读中活动做好铺垫。

四、浅层问题：

Q1：All these talent shows have something in common？Write them down.

Q2：Does everyone enjoy watching these shows？Why？

深层问题：

Q1：What do you think of these talent shows？Is it a great thing for people to truly come true their dreams？

Q2：Do you think is there a standard to decide who is the best performer？The judges or the audience？

五、Post-reading

Activity1：Make an interview

Divide the whole class into 6 groups，eight in a group.Make an interview about "Who's Got Talent" in your group，discuss with your group members and 10 minutes later，I will invite some leaders out of each group to act it out in front of the class.

Group Members	Who's Got Talent
Tom	
Tina	

设计意图：读后分组采访活动采用任务型教学法，既培养了学生综合语言运用能力，又增强了学生小组协作和英语口语表达技能。

七、案例分析

50. 阅读下面听力材料及教学片断，用中文从以下几个方面进行评析：

1. While-listening 中第一个活动的设计:(4分)

2.教学资源的运用;(4分)

3.听力微技能的培养;(4分)

4.教师角色的定位，(4分)

听力材料: Female: Good evening and welcome to"Building Sights". Today Ben Smith will describe four of his favorite buildings from around the world。 1. The Palace of the Doges, in Venice, is one of the best ancient buildings anywhere in Europe. It was finished in 1498. It has beautiful pink and white marble walls, From St Mark's square you can see the balcony with statues on either side. 2. The Post Office Savings Bank building in Budapest was built in the early twentieth century. The most beautiful Part of the building is the roof -which is green. blue, yellow and brown. On the roof, there are fantastic decorations representing waves, flowers and angels. Someone asked the architect who designed the building why there are so many interesting things where people could not see them. He replied, "But the birds will." 3. The ancient castle of Eilean Donan in Scotland is probably one of the most fantastic buildings in the world. It was built in the thirteenth century but was destroyed by the English in 1719. The castle was in ruins for 200 years until it was rebuilt in 1932. It has a large, stone tower and thick stone walls. 4. The Chrysler Building in New York is not the highest skyscraper in New York, but it is one of the most beautiful. This skyscraper was made of new materials: metal, concrete and glass. It was built in the 1930s and has a beautiful metal roof. 教学片断: Step 1 Pre-listening Match the buildings in the pictures with their names. T: Which do you like best? Why? How to describe a building in English? Step2 While-listening I. Have a virtual tour around the four great buildings by Baidu Map App. Take notes of the features of the buildings T: Please follow me to have a virtual tour and take a look at the four great buildings to know more about them. When you are watching, please take down the key words of periods, materials, features. and kinds of the buildings. 2. Listen to the passage and complete the chart. T: When we describe a building, we will focus on the styles, periods, locations, materials and features. Now lets listen to the passage. While listening, please take down the key words about the buildings. If the words are too long, you can use some short forms, for example, you can just write "POD " instead of"the Palace of the Doges". ... T: Now we've finished the listening, please work in pairs and exchange your information with your partner. If you have any questions, please let me know.

参考要点：

1. While-listening 中的第一个活动设计

该案例中，教师在听中环节第一个活动中通过借助百度地图 APP 这一多媒体手段，要求

学生边认真观察四处著名建筑物景点边记录关于每座建筑物的相关信息。活动设计新颖生动，尤其利用百度地图 **APP**，不仅极大地调动了学生视觉器官和阅读积极性和求知欲，更通过灵活的教学手段引导学生完成相应的阅读任务，培养了学生良好的阅读策略和技巧。

2.教学资源的运用

英语课程标准提出要利用现代教育技术，拓宽学习和运用英语的渠道。

该案例中教师充分利用各种多媒体教学手段：幻灯片、百度地图 **APP**、音频等，既充分调动了学生听觉和视觉等感觉器官，又丰富了教学内容和形式，促进学生课堂英语学习。

听前和听中活动通过展示图片，观看视频，播放音频等多媒体教学手段，通过边听边完成相关听力任务，体现了视听与思考相结合的教学原则，充分发挥了教师主导和学生主体的新课标理念；同时培养了学生获取信息，解决问题和思考问题的能力。总之，该案例中教师合理利用了多种教学资源，提高了教学效率，达到了良好的教学效果。

3.听力微技能的培养

根据英语课程标准，教师要转变在教学中的角色，不应只是知识的传授者、课堂教学的控制者，同时也是学生学习的评价者、促进者、指导者、组织者、帮助者、参与者和合作者以及资源的提供者。

该案例中教师担任多种教师角色：学生学习的促进者、指导者、帮助者；课堂教学的组织者、参与者以及资源的提供者等。

听前活动通过展示图片，听中利用百度 **APP**，听录音完成表格等活动中，体现了教师是课堂教学的组织者、参与者以及资源的提供者；听中活动中要求学生边听边记录关于建筑物相关重要信息，听到长句时，引导学生利用首字母缩略词帮助学生克服听力障碍，渗透听力策略，体现了教师是学生学习的促进者、指导者、帮助者等角色。

总之，该案例中教师有意识地引导学生发展自主学习能力，使学生真正成为了学习的主体，符合新课程的标准。

4.教师角色的定位

该案例中，教师设置了听前和听中活动，从获取听力材料大意到处理细节信息，层层递进，循序渐进，符合学生认知水平和能力。在听中活动中更渗透了听力技巧和策略，为学生扫清了听力障碍，提高了学生快速获取听力信息的能力；同时听中环节要求学生听后以双人分组形式交换和讨论所听信息，培养了学生听、说技能，锻炼了综合语言运用能力。