

2020 年安徽省教师招聘考试小学英语真题试卷（一）

I. 单项选择题（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，共 15 分）

从每小题所给的 A. B. C. D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

() 1. When the food and drinks were sent to the villages in the food-stricken area , they SSS.

A. gratefully B. doubtfully C. gradually D. coldly

() 2. Jennifer nearly lost her SSS as the bus suddenly moved forward.

A. interest B. chance C. identity D. balance

() 3. Homework SSS on time will help you pass the course.

A. done B. is done C. having done D. has been done

() 4. She would have accompanied her husband on a trip to the mountains last month , but she SSS busy helping her colleagues in the local hospital.

A. is B. will be C. was D. has been

() 5. If you are a loner , you' d better get yourself some friends , or else risk SSS precious brain cells.

A. to lose B. losing C. being lost D. to be lost

() 6. Louise had heart disease ,SSS made it difficult for her to work ,even as a young woman.

A. that B. as C. what D. which

() 7. Jenny looks so tired , she SSS too late last night.

A. should have stayed up

B. must have stayed up

C. can stay up

D. may stay up

() 8. My hometown has SSS a brand new look , from a small fishing village to a thriving tourist resort.

A. taken to B. taken away

C. taken on D. taken out

() 9. SSS things are made easy by breaking them into parts and teaching them explicitly.

A. Plain B. Obvious C. Straightforward D. Complicated

() 10. It was only after Bob left SSS she realized the friendship meant a lot to her.

A. what B. since C. that D. when

() 11. Linda would then feel guilt for her anger and SSS by doing even more for the children.

A. survive B. compensate C. withdraw D. complain

() 12. By the end of October 2021 , the local airport SSS.

A. has completed B. has been completed

C. will complete D. will have been completed

() 13. —I just found that I didn' t bring any cash. Could you lend me 30 yuan?

—SSS , but I' ve only got enough to pay for my meal.

A. I' d like to B. No , I couldn' t

C. You are right D. Of course

() 14. In “technological” the primary stress falls on the SSS syllable of the word.

A.second B.third C.fourth D.fifth

() 15. The novel , SSS was written by Charles Dickens.

A.Vanity Fair B.Jude the Obscure

C.Great Expectations D.A Passage to India

II. 完形填空 (共 15 小题 , 每题 1 分 , 共 15 分)

阅读下面短文 , 从短文后每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中 , 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

A few weeks before the 1996 Atlanta Olympic Games , I received a phone call from Billy Payne , chairman of the organizing committee. I had been looking forward to swimming in Atlanta , mostly because it was an 16 to defend my Olympic title in the 800-meter freestyle , but also because it 17 that my swimming career could finally come to an end.

Billy was calling to 18 me to run the Olympics torch at the Opening Ceremonies , I didn’ t give a direct answer to his request. 19 , I had to compete the next days , and I didn’ t want my legs to be 20 . “If you run the torch , it will be the greatest moment of your Olympic career ,” Billy 21 said. I wasn’ t sure if I believed him , but I 22 to try.

The night of the Opening Ceremonies came , and before long it was my 23 to receive the torch. I stood on the dark track , with 10 ,000 24 from all over world standing in the field. I received the 25 from Evander Holyfield and began my run. Carefully and very slowly , I 26 my way to the top of the stadium. As I stand

there with the torch , Muhammad Ali emerged from behind me! The crowd 27 and began screaming his name. It felt like the entire stadium was shaking! I slowly and steadily passed the 28 to Ali.

Ali was not the same person in 1996 that he was at the Rome Olympic in 1960. It took 29 to stand there and light that caldron. Many things could have gone wrong , but he was there , doing his best to inspire the world again.

I didn' t win any medals in Atlanta. But the brief moment with Ali during the torch lighting 30 my perspective. Life is not about winning or victories , but courage.

() 16.A. excuse B. agreement C. idea D. opportunity

() 17.A. ensured B. meant C. concluded D. stressed

() 18.A. teach B. force C. ask D. forbid

() 19.A. After all B. In addition C. Therefore D. Instead

() 20.A. short B. strong C. tired D. recovered

() 21.A. finally B. casually C. temporarily D. hesitantly

() 22.A. refused B. decided C. forgot D. continued

() 23.A. duty B. fault C. dream D. turn

() 24.A. athletes B. volunteers C. audiences D. runners

() 25.A. message B. signal C. order D. torch

() 26.A. made B. lost C. pushed D. cleared

() 27.A. fled B. erupted C. ran in D. sat down

() 28.A. card B. ticket C. medal D. flame

() 29. A. patience B. courage C. wisdom D. talent

() 30. A. puzzled B. destroyed C. changed D. adopted

III. 阅读理解 (共 12 题, 每小题 2 分, 共 24 分)

阅读下列短文, 从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

A recent study by researcher Nina Kraus shows that playing a musical instrument can improve a person's hearing ability. As a part of the study, two groups of people listened to a person talking in a noisy room. The people in the first group were musicians, while those in the second group had no musical training. The musicians were able to hear the talking person more clearly.

"Musicians hear better," says Kraus, "because they learn to pay attention to certain sounds." Think about violinists in an orchestra. When the violinists play with the group, they hear their own instrument and many others, too. But the violinists must listen closely to what they are playing, and ignore the other sounds. In this way, musicians are able to concentrate on certain sounds, even in a room with lots of noise.

Gottfried Schlaug, a doctor at Harvard Medical School, works with stroke patients. Because of their illness, these people can't say their names, addresses or other information normally. However, they can still sing. Dr. Schlaug was surprised to find that singing words helped his patients to eventually speak. Why does this work? Schlaug isn't sure. Music seems to activate different parts of the brain,

including the damaged parts. This somehow helps patients to use that part of the brain again.

Music improves concentration , memory , listening skills and other overall language abilities. It can even help sick people to get better. Playing an instrument or singing , says Nina Kraus , can help us do better in school and keep our brain sharp as we get older. “Music ,” she adds , “is not only enjoyable , it’ s also good for us in many other ways.”

() 31.Which of the followings did Nina Kraus study ?

- A.People with and without musical training.
- B.Noisy people and quiet people.
- C.Violinists and other musicians in an orchestra.
- D.People who have hearing problems.

() 32.Why can musicians hear better according to Nina Kraus ?

- A.They often stand close to the talking people.
- B.They are equipped with special instruments.
- C. They are able to put up with lots of noise.
- D. They fix their attention on certain sounds.

() 33. What made Dr. Schlaug surprised?

- A. His patient’ ignorance of their mental illness.
- B. His patients’ speaking abilities being improved.
- C. His patients’ inability to express themselves well.
- D. His patients’ slow recovery of their damaged brains.

() 34. What can be the best title for the text?

- A. The Category of Music
- B. Music Gets People Smarter
- C. The Power of Music
- D. Music Connects People

B

Imagine you' ve finally landed the job of your dreams in another city. It' s everything hoped for , but there' s only one problems——housing costs in area are so high that you live in a parking lot.

While this sounds like an unlikely situation , this predicament is a reality for some employees in the west.

Brandon (who doesn' t reveal his last name) , 25 , is a software engineer in San Francisco , California. San Francisco is home to the most expensive rental market in the US , with the average rental for a one-bedroom apartment coming to \$3 , 590 a month.

"I realized I was paying an exorbitant amount of money for the apartment I was staying in and I was almost never home ," he told newspaper in October , 2015.

"It' s really hard to justify throwing that kind of money away. You are essentially burning it—you are not putting equity into anything and you are not building it up for a future."

Since scoring his job in May 2015 following a successful internship , he' s been living in a truck on a parking lot a short distance from his workplace. The

technology worker makes up for the lack of facilities by eating , using and showering at work , also charging his phone there.

And while some may not be able to handle giving up life' s luxuries just to put aside some cash , Brandon estimates that he' s saved almost \$28 , 000 since he moved in just over 18 months ago.

“Not only do I get to invest all of that redirected rent money , but I get to invest all the money I' m not spending on furniture , facilities and buying food ,” Brandon wrote on his blog.

() 35. Which of the followings can replace the underlined word “predicament” in Paragraph 2 ?

A. Freedom. B. Restriction. C. Dilemma. D. Anticipation.

() 36. What can we learn about the rental market in San Francisco?

- A. It' s a hard situation.
- B. Renters' future is very bright.
- C. It favors house hunters.
- D. House rent is unreasonably high.

() 37. Where is Brandon living according to the text ?

- A. In a truck.
- B. In his workplace.
- C. In a fancy hotel.
- D. In a one-bedroom apartment.

() 38. Which word best describes Brandon' s present life?

A. Peaceful B. Economical C. Luxurious D. Wasteful

C

With some Chinese cities to implement compulsory garbage sorting regulations , teams from China-UK Low Carbon College at Shanghai Jiao Tong University have been working to devise more efficient means of accomplishing this task through the use of high-end technology.

Among the ongoing projects in the college is a robot that can sort dry waste. According to the team behind his project , the machine can identify a piece of dry waste before placing it in its respective container. The device currently boasts a 90 percent accuracy rating and can sort up to 5,400 piece of waste per hour. “Workers involved in manual sorting of unseparated domestic waste are exposed to unhygienic environments.” says Li Jia. “The work also poses risks to workers’ safety as there are sometimes items such as sharp metal pieces of broken glass that could hurt them. Robots would be useful for such repetitive and arduous tasks. Two robots operating for 24 hours a day can handle the workload of 54 workers , and with higher efficiency. ”

Li knows that there is a lack of waste-sorting equipment in the domestic market , and such products developed by other countries are prohibitively expensive—a single unit could cost up 10 million yuan (\$1. 4 million) . Maintenance costs as high as well.

Equipped with three kinds of cutting-edge sensors and other technologies like contour (轮廓) identification , the machine can identify the color , shaped and

texture of an object , as well as what it is made of. An algorithm (算法) also enables the robotic arm to determine the most efficient way to fetch items.

According to Li , the team will cooperate with factories and companies to conduct performance assessments on the robot. “The components of garbage are different in every city and neighborhood ,and these varying elements will affect the performance of the performance of the machine ,” he says. “The robots need to be trained to work in the real environment.”

() 39.What is the main purpose of the first paragraph?

- A.To offer an explanation.
- B.To introduce the topic.
- C.To present one argument.
- D.To put forward a suggestion.

() 40.What does Paragraph 2 center on ?

- A.The efforts put into the ongoing project.
- B.The harsh working conditions of dustmen.
- C.The risks and accomplishments of using high-end technology.
- D.The advantages of garbage sorting robots over manual workers.

() 41. Which of the followings is a feature of the machine devised by Li’ s team?

- A.It is prohibitively expensive.
- B.Its maintenance cost high.
- C.It can identify the contour of an object.
- D.It is equipped with a single sensor.

() 42.What can we infer from the last paragraph ?

- A.The robot may have its limitations in practice.
- B.The robot is by far the most efficient of its kind.
- C.Assessments on the robot have been all conducted.
- D.Workers don' t need to be trained to operate the robot.

IV.翻译 (共 5 小题 , 每小题 2 分 , 共 10 分)

43.What is wanted is neither obedience nor rebellion , but good nature , and general friendliness both to people and to new ideas. These qualities are due in part to physical causes , to which old-fashioned educators paid too little attention. But they are still more to freedom from the feeling of baffled importance which arises when vital impulses are thwarted. 44. If the young are to grow into friendly adults , it is necessary , in most cases , that they should feel their environment friendly. 45.This requires that there should be a certain sympathy in the child' s important desires. 46. In teaching , every attempt should be made to cause the pupil to feel that it is worth his while to know what is being taught. 47. When the pupil cooperates willingly he learns twice as fast with half the fatigue.

V.书面表达 (20 分)

一直以来 ,总有些家长急切的让孩子超前学习新知识或新技能 ,而有些家长对孩子置之不顾使其错失发展良机。请用英语写一篇不少于 150 词的文章 , 阐述并分析这种现象 , 并谈谈你的看法。文中不得出现个人信息。

VI.教学设计 (20 分)

请就下面提供的教学材料，根据 PPP (Presentation , Practice , Production) 教学模式，用英语完成以下教学设计（设计意图可用中文表述）。

- (1) 写出本节课的教学目标；(3 分)
- (2) 写出本节课的教学重难点；(2 分)
- (3) 设计 Presentation 环节的教学活动，并对设计意图加以说明；(4 分)
- (4) 设计 Practice 环节的教学活动，并对设计意图加以说明；(4 分)
- (5) 设计 Production 环节的教学活动，并对设计意图加以说明；(4 分)
- (6) 板书设计。(3 分)

教学材料：

Let's try

Listen and tick. Which is John's picture?

Let's talk

Chen Jie: The yellow picture is mine.
 Are these all ours?
 Mike: Yes, they are.
 Chen Jie: Wow! That picture of Beijing is beautiful.
 Whose is it?
 Mike: It's Zhang Peng's.
 Chen Jie: Look! There is a picture of Shanghai, too.
 Mike: It's Yifan's.
 Chen Jie: Oh, yes! It's his.

Ask and find out.

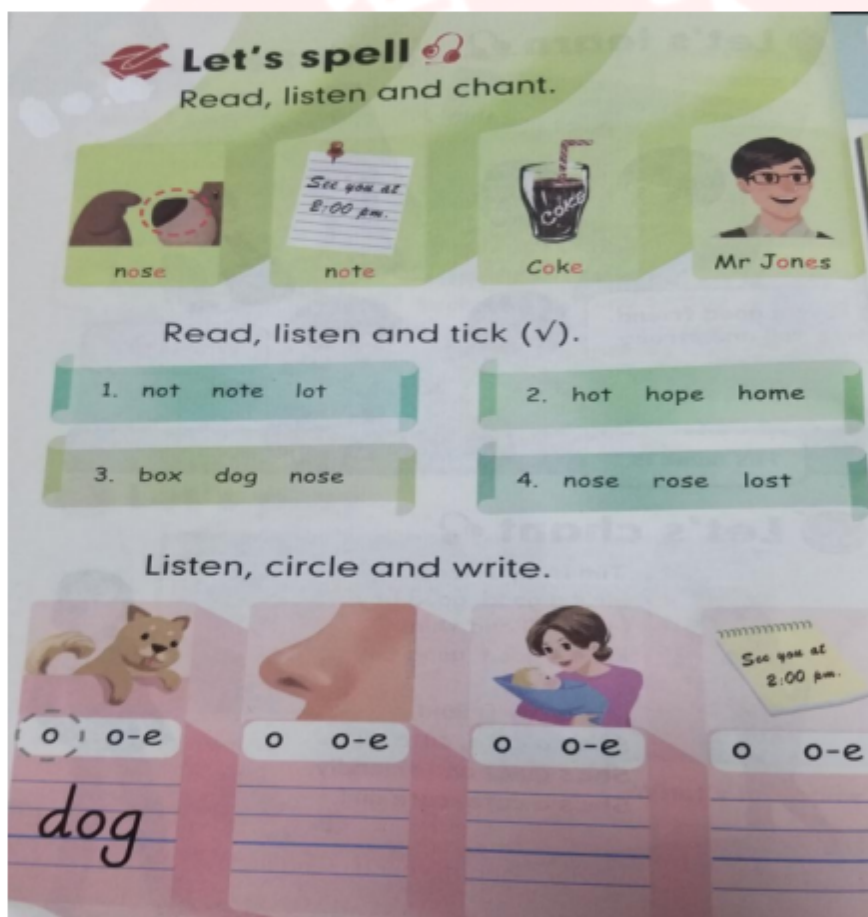
Whose storybooks are these? They are mine.
 Whose book is this? It's Mike's. It's his.

VII. 教学案例分析 (16 分)

下面是一篇小学英语的教学材料及教学片段,请用中文从教学方法和活动设计等方面进行简述。

- (1) 活动的设计意图;
- (2) 课堂情境的创设;
- (3) 教师角色的定位;
- (4) 教学资源的运用。

教学材料:



教学片段:

1. Listen and read

PPT 播放 dog 拟声, 引出单词 dog, 学生拼读。

2. Watch and find

教师介绍 “The dog is sad , because it is lost.” PPT 播放绘本视频 *The Lost Dog*。引导学生根据已有拼读知识拼读绘本中的单词 :got , lost , dog ,not。通过对比 not 和 note ,引导学生发现 o-e 的读音规则并尝试拼读单词 : note , Jones。

3. Chant and read

教师介绍 “Mr. Jones finds the lost dog. They go home together and drink Coke. The dog is happy. Mr. Jones is funny at home.” 出示简笔画并 chant :

old Mr.Jones put the note on the nose.

old Mr.Jones put the Coke on the note.

old Mr.Jones put his nose on his toes.

出示生词 nose , note , Coke , Jones 相应的简笔画图片 , 并引导学生根据 o-e 的发音规则拼读单词。

4. Play and act

PPT 介绍 : Mr.Jones 邀请大家到家里做客 , 需要大家帮他完成两张 notes , 并正确读出内容。

PPT 出示 notes , 学生两人一组合作完成。

Note1 : I have a rose. It is orange. It is in the pot.

Note2 : I have a dog. It likes bones. It is at home.

5. Read , listen and tick

完成书上练习。

2020 年安徽省教师招聘考试小学英语真题试卷（一）

I. 单项选择题

1.A【解析】考查副词辨析。句意：当食物和水被送到遭受洪灾地区的村庄时，村民们感激地接受了这及时的帮助。gratefully “感激地”；doubtfully “疑惑地”；gradually “逐渐地”；coldly “冷漠地”。根据句意可知选 A。

2.D【解析】考查名词短语。interest “兴趣”；chance “机会”；identity “身份”；balance “平衡”。lost one's balance 为固定用法，表示“某人失去平衡”。句意：公共汽车突然向前行驶，杰妮弗差点失去了平衡。

3.A【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：按时完成家庭作业将有助于你通过这门课程。Homework 和动词 do 之间是被动关系，故用过去分词 done。故选 A。

4. C【解析】考查动词的时态。根据时间状语 last month 可知，她在当地医院帮忙是发生在上个月的过去动作，故用一般过去时。句意：上个月，她本打算陪丈夫去山上旅行，但她那时候正忙着帮助当地医院的同事。

5.B【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：如果你是一个孤独的人，你最好给自己找些朋友，否则会有失去宝贵的脑细胞的风险。risk doing sth.为固定用法，表示“冒险做某事”。且主语 you 和 lose 之间是主动关系。故选 C。

6. D【解析】考查非限制性定语从句。句意：路易丝有心脏病，这使她很难工作，即使她还很年轻。which 引导非限制性定语从句，在从句中作主语，故选 D。

7.B【解析】考查情态动词。由空格前句的“珍妮看起来很累”以及后句的时间状语 last night 可知，空格处是对过去的事实进行推断，即“她昨天晚上肯定熬夜了”。must have done 用于对过去发生事情的肯定推测。故选 B。

8.C【解析】考查动词短语。take to “喜爱，养成（做……）的习惯”；take away “拿走，带走”；take on “呈现，显出（新面貌或新特点）”；take out “去除，获得”。句意：我的家乡面貌焕然一新，从一个小渔村变成了一个欣欣向荣的旅游胜地。

9.D【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：把复杂的东西进行拆解然后进行讲授，就容易多了。plain “清楚，明显的，朴素的”；obvious “明显的”；straightforward “简单的，易懂的”；complicated “复杂的”。根据句意可知选 D。

10.C【解析】考查强调句。句意：鲍勃走后，她才意识到这份友谊对她有多重要。把 It was 去掉后结构完成，表明这是一个强调句，英语常用的强调结构是 “It is (was) + 被强调部分（主语、宾语或状语）+ who (that) ...”，本题强调的是时间状语 after Bob left。故选 C。

11.B【解析】考查动词辨析。句意：琳达为自己的愤怒感到内疚，于是为孩子们做更多的事情来进行弥补。survive “幸存”；compensate “补偿，弥补”；withdraw “撤退”；complain “抱怨”。根据句意可知选 B。

12.D【解析】考查动词的时态和语态。根据时间状语 “By the end of October 2021” 可知，句子表示截止至未来的某个时间，故用将来完成时。且 airport 和 complete 之间为被动关系，故用被动语态，选 D。

13.A【解析】考查情景交际。句意：——我才发现我没有带现金。你能借我 30 元吗？——我很愿意，但我的现金只够付我的饭钱。

14.B【解析】考查重音。technological [ˌteknəˈlɒdʒɪkl] 共有 4 个音节，其重音落在 lo 音节，即第三个音节上。故选 B。

15.C【解析】考查英美文学。《远大前程》(Great Expectations) 是查尔斯·狄更斯的作品。《名利场》(Vanity Fair) 的作者是威廉·梅克比斯·萨克雷 (William Makepeace Thackeray)

《无名的裘德》(*Jude the Obscure*) 的作者是托马斯·哈代 (Thomas Hardy);《印度之旅》(*A Passage to India*) 的作者是爱德华·摩根·福斯特 (Edward Morgan Forster)

II. 完形填空

16.D 【解析】excuse “借口”; agreement “协议, 同意”; idea “想法, 主意”; opportunity “机会”。句意: 因为这是我在 800 米自由泳中卫冕的机会。

17.B 【解析】ensure “确保”; mean “意味着”; conclude “推断, 决定”; stress “强调”。

句意: 但也因为这意味着我的游泳生涯最终要画上句号了。

18.C 【解析】ask sb. to do sth. “要求某人做某事”。此处指 Billy 打电话来是要让我在奥运徽开幕式上传递奥运火炬。

19.A 【解析】After all “毕竟”; In addition “此外”; Therefore “因此”; Instead “反而”。

句意: 我没有直接回复他。毕竟, 接下来的几天我还要参加比赛。

20.C 【解析】short “短的”; strong “强壮的”; tired “劳累的”; recovered “重新找到的”。句意: 而且我不希望我的双腿处于疲惫的状态

21.A 【解析】finally “最后”; casually “随便地, 偶然地”; temporarily “临时地”; hesitantly “迟疑地”。比利最后说: “如果你传递火炬, 那将是你奥运生涯中最伟大的时刻。”

22.B 【解析】refuse “拒绝”; decide “决定”; forget “忘记”; continue “继续”。句意: 在 Billy 的劝说下, 我决定试试。

23.D 【解析】duty “责任”; fault “错误, 缺点”; dream “梦想”; turn “转弯, 变化”。

句意: 开幕式之夜到了, 没过多久就轮到我接过火炬了

24.A 【解析】athlete “运动员”; volunteer “志愿者”; audience “观众”; runner “奔跑者”。句意: 我站在黑暗的跑道上, 来自世界各地的 10000 名运动员站在内场。

25.D 【解析】 message “信息”；signal “信号”；order “命令”；torch “火炬”。句意：

我从伊万德·霍利菲尔德手中接过火炬，开始我这一棒的火炬传递。

26.A 【解析】 make one's way to do sth. “向.....进发，前往某处”。句意：我缓缓地走

向体育场的顶端。

27.B 【解析】 flee “逃走”；erupt “爆发”；run in “争论，冲突”；sit down “坐下”。句

意：人群爆发，开始尖叫他的名字

28.D 【解析】 根据语境可知，此处指我小心翼翼地将火炬交给 Ali。

29.B 【解析】 patience “耐心”；courage “勇气”；wisdom “智慧”；talent “天才，才能”。

句意：站在那里，点燃火炬塔是需要勇气的。

30.C 【解析】 puzzled “困惑的”；destroy “破坏”；change “改变”；adopt “采用，改

变”。

句意：但与 Ali 一起点燃火炬的短暂瞬间改变了我的看法。

III. 阅读理解

A

【语篇分析】本文是一篇议论文，谈论的是音乐和语言之间的联系。研究表明，演奏乐器可以提高一个人的听力能力，甚至能帮助生病的人变得更好。

31.A 【解析】 推理判断题。结合第一段内容可知，Nina Kraus 研究的是会演奏乐器的人和不

会演奏乐器的人在听力方面的差异，所以她的研究对象是演奏乐器的人和不演奏乐器的人。

故选 A。

32.D 【解析】 细节理解题。根据文章第二段第一句 “Musicians hear better...because they

learn to pay attention to certain sounds”可知，演奏乐器的人之所以听力较好，是因为他们能够将注意力集中在某些声音上。故选 D。

33.B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第四句 “Dr. Schlaug was surprised to find that singing words helped his patients to eventually speak.” 可知，医生惊讶是因为病人的语言表达能力得到了改善。故选 B。

34.C 【解析】主旨大意题。全文列举了两个故事，表明了音乐在人的听力和口语能力方面起到的作用，最后一段又表明，音乐可以在多方面影响人的发展，所以综合来讲，文章介绍了音乐的力量。故选 C。

B

【语篇分析】本文讲述了 Brandon 的故事。他在一个城市找到了理想的工作，但是房租太高，他不得不选择住在停车场，这让他省下高昂的租房成本，并在 18 个月内攒下了一笔钱。他认为自己的选择是明智的。

35. C 【解析】词义推测题。freedom “自由”；restriction “限制”；dilemma “窘境，进退两难的处境”；anticipation “期望，预料”。根据第一段中 “housing costs in area are so high that you live in a parking lot. (该地区的房租如此高，你不得不住在停车场)” 可知，第一段描述的场景是一种 “进退两难的窘境”。故选 C。

36.D 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段第二句 “San Francisco is home to the most expensive rental market in the US.” 可知，旧金山的房费虚高，故选 D。

37.A 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第五段第一句 “...he’s been living in a truck on a parking lot a short distance from his workplace.” 可知 A 项正确。

38.B 【解析】推理判断题。peaceful “和平的”；economical “节俭的”；luxurious “奢侈的”；wasteful “浪费的”。根据文章对 Brandon 生活的描述，为了省房租，一直住在离工

作场所不远的停车场的卡车里，为了存钱放弃了生活中的奢侈品。由此推断，Brandon 现在的生活十分节俭。故选 B。

C

【语篇分析】本文主要讲述了上海交通大学中英国际低碳学院的团队研发出了超视觉垃圾分类机器人，该款机器人手速快、目力好、节成本，“解放”人工，助力垃圾分类。

39.B【解析】主旨大意题。文章第一段主要讲述了上海交通大学中英国际低碳学院的团队一直致力于设计更有效的方法，通过使用高端技术来完成垃圾分类。由此可知，第一段概括全文，起到统领全文的作用。故选 B。

40.D【解析】主旨大意题。整个第二段通过对比垃圾分类机器人和人工作业的区别，突出了机器人在垃圾分类工作上的优势：快、准、稳。故选 D。

41.C【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第一句“Equipped with three kinds of cutting-edge sensors and other technologies like contour（轮廓）identification...”可知选 C。

42.A【解析】推理判断题。根据文章最后一段可知，在具体的应用中，机器人可能会面临很多复杂多变的环境，机器也需要进一步的检测，所以具有一定的局限性。故选 A。

IV.翻译

【参考译文】

43. 我们需要的既不是顺从，也不是叛逆，而是善良的本性，以及对人和新思想的普遍宽容和欣赏。

44. 如果想要孩子成长为友好的大人，那么大多数情况下，他们应该觉得自己生活的环境就是友好的。

45. 这就要求我们对孩子的重要愿望要有一定的共情。

46. 在教学中，我们应当尽己所能让学生感知到，他们正在学的知识是值得学的。

47. 一旦学生主动地学习，则其效率就会加倍，而疲劳则会减半（事半功倍）。

V. 书面表达

【参考范文】

Parents and Their Children's Education

It is said that Chinese parents are the world's most responsible parents. Since the kids are born, they start to plan everything for the children and want to raise their kids to be the excellent ones, thus they put so much hope on them. While there are also some parents do not deliberately constrain their children, even completely ignore the children's development. Actually, both these two extremes are to be avoided.

Education experts believe that the child's behavior inappropriate intervention, not only bound the child's curiosity, but would discourage the child's self-confidence, have an adverse impact on the formation of a child's intellectual development and personality.

Certainly, it is good to see much of parents' attention is paid to children's education. However, in my opinion, emphasis should also be laid on fostering their other abilities and personal qualities. True, it is important to learn to succeed, but the first thing to learn is how to survive and how to be a qualified citizen. If this is included in good education that parents are seeking now, their children will be definitely ensured not only a bright future but a sound intellectual and mental foundation, hence a healthy life.

【高分表达】have an adverse impact on 对.....有不利影响

pay attention to 注意.....

VI.教学设计

【参考答案】

(1) Teaching Objectives :

①Knowledge objectives :

Students can master the key words and phrases including “Whose is it? It’ s ...” .

②Ability objective :

Students can use the new words and sentences in real situation and their speaking abilities will be improved.

③Emotion objective :

Students can form the good habits of team cooperation through the group work.

(2) Teaching Key and Difficult Points :

①Teaching key point :

Students can listen , speak and use the key sentence pattern.

②Teaching difficult point :

Students can talk about their own belongings correctly and properly in daily life.

(3) Presentation :

①Look and say

Shows the picture , and ask the students to predict what Mike and Chen Jie are talking about.

设计意图：通过展示图片，鼓励学生谈论，既唤醒了学生的知识储备，又为新知识作铺垫

引导学生对对话内容进行预测。

② Ask students to listen for the first time to get the main idea and confirm prediction.

设计意图：第一次听录音，引导学生迅速捕捉文章大意。

③ Ask students to listen again and answer the following questions :

Which picture is Chen Jie' s ?

Whose is the picture of Beijing ? Whose is it ?

Whose is the picture of Shanghai ? Whose is it ?

设计意图：通过回答问题引导学生关注细节，以便更好地理解对话内容。

④ The whole class imitate the recording and read after tape. During this process , students should pay attention to the tone and the chunks.

设计意图：鼓励学生跟读模仿，特别注意语音语调，加强语言的输入。

(4) Practice :

Activity : Ask and find out.

Ask the students to imitate the examples in the textbook and practice them with their partners. Then the teacher takes out the story books , pens , pencils and other school utensils collected from the students , and asks the students to practice the dialogue : "Whose... are these ? Whose... is this ? "

设计意图：操练环节通过替换词汇操练，帮助学生进一步熟悉本节课重点句型，为之后的语言产出做好准备。

(5) Production :

Activity : search for the owner of the private collection at the auction.

①The teacher made PPT of the private collection of the popular stars auctioned ,
such as :

Item 1—a bag (Yang Mi)

Item 2—a piano (Zhou Jielun)

Item 3—a robot (Chen Long)

②Then , the students work in groups and ask each other about the original owners
of the items.

—Whose bag is this? /Whose piano is it? /Whose robot is this?

—It' s Yang Miss. /It' s hers. /It' s Zhou Jielun' s. /It' s his. / It' s Chen Long' s.

设计意图：创设寻找拍卖会私人珍藏品主人的情境，让学生在任务中运用所学语言。

(6) Blackboard Design

<p style="text-align: center;">Whose dog is it?</p> <p>—Whose bag is this? —It' s Yang Miss.</p> <p>—Whose piano is it? —It' s Zhou Jielun' s.</p> <p>—Whose robot is this? —It' s Chen Long' s.</p>

VII. 教学案例分析

【参考答案】

(1) 活动的设计意图

案例中教师通过设计拼读单词、简笔画、chant 等不同活动帮助学生学习并练习字母 o-e 发音；接着通过小组合作、角色扮演进行语音强化和语言运用，活动的形式丰富多样，各环节环环相扣，由易到难，循序渐进，一步步引导学生进行语音练习强化。

（2）课堂情境的创设

①课标提出创设真实语言情景，营造良好语言氛围。该案例中结合四年级学生的心理特点，将语音教学融入故事中，视频创设小狗走丢了，Mr. Jones 找到小狗的故事帮助学生熟悉单词，让情景教学与生活紧密相连，培养学生用英语做事情的能力。

②教师在教学中综合利用视频创造情景，进而引出本节课新授语音知识，使课堂变得生动活泼，学生学的知识自然、准确。

（3）教师角色的定位

①该案例中学生在教师播放拟声、绘本视频、简笔画及 chant，学生在教师的引导下自主拼读单词和练习 o-e 发音，教师将整个课堂还给了学生，体现了教师的主导性，学生的主体性；此外，课堂活动由个人到小组，符合课标中的面向全体学生，关注语言学习者的不同特点和个体差异性。

②教师在整个教学活动中成功地扮演了多个角色。首先，该老师是课堂教学的主导者和情境的创设者，通过多媒体课件展现生动、逼真的情境，帮助和引导学生在语境中拼读单词，掌握 o-e 的发音；此外，他更是一名课堂活动的组织者、学生学习的促进者，符合新课标理念所提倡的教师不仅仅是知识的传授者，还是学生学习的组织者、合作者、指导者。

（4）教学资源的运用

①义务教育课标中强调丰富课程资源，拓宽学生英语学习的渠道。该案例中教师通过 PPT、视频创设情境，整体呈现并拼读本课单词。然后利用简笔画和 chant 练习单词拼读。最后小组

合作表演，使课堂变得生动活动，充分利用视频、图片等形式通过听、说、看等充分调动学生的感官参与，调动学生的学习兴趣。

②义务课标中要求教师合理利用各种教学资源，提高学生的学习效率。案例中课堂教学中，教师合理利用 PPT 和视频等现代化教育资源以及简笔画图片，教学资源丰富多样，教学过程更为直观、生动、形象，符合学生的认知特点。

