

## 2021 安徽中小学新任教师招聘考试真题答案解析

### 小学英语

I. 单项选择题(本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共计 15 分)

从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. The negotiation took a big ( ) forward yesterday and a lot of agreements have been reached.

A. weight B. stage C. trick D. jump

2. The camera and the eye are ( ) in many aspects. For example, they both need light rays and have a lens.

A. reliable B. permanent C. valuable D. similar

3. The pedantic seems to underline China's vision ( ) it is important to build a global community of nations with a shared future for humankind.

A. which B. where C. that D. when

4. Jack treasures the overcoat from his grandfather, even though it is beginning to ( ).

A. take off B. wear out C. close up D. trickle down

5. ( ) John was looking forward to retirement, he was not accustomed to the life when it came true.

A. Unless B. Before C. While D. Because

6. —Why are you still here?

—( ) for my classmates, but he hasn't turned up.

A. have been waiting B. will be waiting

C. had waited D. had been waiting

7. Lucy and Cindy were ( ) but friendly off-camera, even refusing to take the same lift.

A. everything B. anything C. something D. nothing

8. The performance was so well-received that I couldn't find any ( ) seat in the theatre.

A. reserved B. stable C. appointed D. vacant

9. As far as I'm concerned, ( ) a calm mind is important in case of an emergency.

A. keep B. being kept C. keeping D. been kept

10. David entered the class. Beside his desk ( ) he had never seen before.

A. a pretty girl sat B. sat a pretty girl

C. a pretty girl did sit D. did a pretty girl sit

11. Little Ann tried moving the heavy box out of the way, but her strength ( ) her.

A. failed B. absorbed C. confused D. spotted

12. Used equipment prices have gone up ( ) as much as 20 percent over the past six months.

A. by B. for C. to D. on

13. The Summer Palace is a tourist-heavy area but tourists are well organized, with signs ( ) them where to go.

A. direct B. having directed C. directing D. directed

14. The English word "beatable" is composed of ( ) morphemes.

A. one B. two C. three D. four

15. The novel *Paradise Lost*, was written by ( ).

A. John Bunyan B. John Donne C. John Dryden D. John Milton

## II. 完形填空 (本大题共15小题, 每题1分, 共计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。

The next generation of airplanes has arrived. They have bigger seats.

Their windows are larger. They have more 16 for luggage. And they are coming to an airport near you. These 17 airplanes, such as the Boeing 787 Dreamliner or Bombardier C Series, are more comfortable for passengers. They also 18 the environment. By using less fuel, they will create less 19. Airline companies are excited, but scientists wonder if the airplanes' designers could do even more.

The 20 to using less fuel is less weight. Therefore, these new planes are made of light materials. They are mostly made up of carbon fiber, a very light 21 strong plastic. Unlike older planes, they do not contain much 22 metal. As a result, they require 20 to 25 percent less fuel than similarly sized older planes.

Some people, however, are still not 23. They say that the new airplanes only produce 20 percent airplanes will one day uses only biofuel. Unlike 24 fuel made from oil, biofuel is made from 25, like corn or sugarcane. Scientists believe that the use of biofuel will produce less air pollution. Studies show that biofuel produces half the carbon dioxide of oil-based fuel.

Some scientists also 26 the new airplanes design. Although they 27 less, the Dreamliner and C Series still look like regular planes. And for the last fifty years, the 28 of airplanes hasn't changed much. Scientists say that 29 planes with a new shape could save much more weight and fuel. One idea is to make planes that look like a very large single wing. Another is to create planes in the 30 of a flying saucer. The round shape of a flying saucer, scientists say, would use half the fuel of modern planes.

( ) 16. A. seats B. space C. time D. flights

( ) 17. A. normal B. outdated C. imagined D. new

( ) 18. A. worsen B. contaminate C. benefit D. control

- ( ) 19. A. profit B. protection C. pollution D. promotion
- ( ) 20. A. secret B. journey C. goal D. entrance
- ( ) 21. A. as B. or C. than D. but
- ( ) 22. A. heavy B. precious C. rare D. strong
- ( ) 23. A. surprised B. satisfied C. determined D. worried
- ( ) 24. A. unique B. solid C. regular D. nuclear
- ( ) 25. A. vegetables B. grains C. fruits D. plants
- ( ) 26. A. complain about B. subscribe to C. insist on D. sweep aside
- ( ) 27. A. shuttle B. weigh C. accomplish D. convey
- ( ) 28. A. name B. ticket C. design D. airport
- ( ) 29. A. creating B. buying C. drawing D. loading
- ( ) 30. A. title B. shape C. place D. position

III. 阅读理解 (本大题共12题, 每小题2分, 共计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

Swimmer Michael Phelps has had a lot of success. He was a star of the 2008 Beijing Olympics. He has won awards all over the world. How does he do it? There are two keys to Phelps' success. One is that he is a great athlete. The other is that he learned always to think positively.

It helps, of course, that Phelps has the perfect body for swimming. He is tall: 6 foot (1.93 meters). He has long arms. He also has remarkably big feet. What's more, his feet are very flat. In many ways, they look like flippers certain sea animals, such as seals and dolphins, use to move through water.

These big, flat feet are a real benefit to Phelps in the water. Phelps uses a special move called the dolphin kick when he swims. If our feet leave the water when we are swimming, we swim more slowly. With the dolphin kick, a swimmer's feet never leave the water.



Dolphins swim the same way as Phelps, and they are some of the fastest animals in the ocean. Phelps learned to think positively as a child. School was not easy for him. Phelps was very tall. In many ways, he felt different from other children. His classmates often bullied him. He had problems with teachers as well. One teacher once told him he would never succeed as a swimmer. But Phelps never doubted himself. Each day, he went to the swimming pool to practice.

Phelps also learned that failures are part of sports. Not an athlete can win 100 percent of the time. Phelps realized this at a young age. After losing a swimming race, Phelps would try to think positively. Instead of wanting to quit, he would try to identify his mistakes. He would also try to find something to feel satisfied about. He learned not to blame others for his problems with this positive view. He was able to improve each year. As an Olympic athlete, Phelps uses positive thinking to help him focus. From the moment a race begins, Phelps thinks only about winning. He forgets everything else in his life. As a result, he never feels anxious in the pool. "Swimming is normal for me," he says. "I'm relaxed. I'm comfortable. It's my home." Experts say this ability to stay calm in important moments is something most star athletes have in common.

( ) 31. What is special about Phelps in terms of swimming?

- A. He adopts the dolphin kick.
- B. He swims the fastest in the world.
- C. His feet will leave the water.
- D. His body is like that seals and dolphins.

( ) 32. It can be concluded from Paragraph 4 that Phelps ( ).

- A. had a happy school life
- B. had confidence in himself

C. often got help from his classmates

D. was encouraged by his teacher to swim

( ) 33. Which of the following would Phelps most probably agree with?

A. School time is the best time to practice swimming.

B. Swimming is relaxing and comfortable for everyone.

C. Long arms are more important than big feet for swimming.

D. Find out the mistakes from failures and you can become better.

( ) 34. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

A. Phelps: Keys to Success

B. Phelps: Spirit of Sports

C. Phelps: Ways to Practice

D. Phelps: Quality of Thinking

B

In the Government Work Report delivered on the first day of the annual session of the National People's congress, Premier Li Keqiang said China will strengthen quality infrastructure construction and carry for the word "spirit of craftsmanship" to improve the quality of manufacturing in the country.

Lu Xindi, a deputy to the NPC, China's top legislature, has suggested introducing a national level "Model Worker's Day of Craftsmanship" and Sun Dehong, a member of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the top political advisory body, has proposed observing a "Chinese Craftsmanship Day" to improve the quality of manufacturing.

Many countries have special days honoring specific professions such as Teachers' Day, Nurses' Day, Doctors' Day and Journalists' Day. China, too, observes "Labor Day" and "Chinese Farmers' Harvest Day", the latter falling on Sept 22 or 23 and steeped in Chinese culture. However, no day

has been marked for those roughing in the production lines.

The introduction of a national level “Model Worker’s Day of Craftsmanship” or “Chinese Craftsmanship Day” can help model workers get due attention and respect. Honoring such workers amounts to recognizing their craftsmanship and hard work. The spirit with which they work has patriotism at its core, while reform and innovation serve as a powerful spiritual driving force for the party and the people of all ethnic groups. The spirit that drives these model workers and skilled workers is worth saluting and emulating. Only by adopting and applying this spirit to every sphere of our work, study of our work, study of our work, study and dedication, can we achieve extraordinary feats.

In the early days after the founding of the People’s Republic of China, millions of workers performed one “miracle” after another through their hard work under arduous conditions.

Whether it is to cherish the past or the present or to look forward to the future, marking a “Model Workers Day of Craftsmanship” or “Chinese Craftsmanship Day” at the national level is important. The proposal is worth considering as it reflects the inherent requirements of development in our times.

- ( ) 35. Why is the Government Work report mentioned in Paragraph 1?
- A. To declare Chinese Craftsmanship Day.
  - B. To highlight the importance of the topic.
  - C. To improve the quality of manufacturing.
  - D. To strengthen infrastructure construction.
- ( ) 36. What do the special days in Paragraph 3 have in common?
- A. They fall in September.
  - B. They are about Chinese culture.
  - C. They originated overseas.



D. They are related to certain occupations.

( ) 37. What is Paragraph 4 mainly about?

A. Prospects of reform and innovation.

B. Achievements of applying the spirit.

C. A specific introduction of model workers.

D. Significance of observing such a special day.

( ) 38. What does the underlined word “arduous” in Paragraph 5 mean?

A. Changing. B. Current. C. Tough. D. Temporary.

C

Betty, a new Caledonian crow living in a research lab, was hungry. She could see a piece of meat at the bottom of a glass test tube, but she could not reach it. In the wild, crows use twigs to dig into trees to get insects. There were not wigs in Betty's cage, but that didn't stop the hungry crow. She picked it up with her beak. Then she stuck the wire under some sticky tape that was also in her cage, and bent the wire. Finally, she used her new tool to remove the piece of meat from the test tube. The scientists in the lab watched in amazement as she popped the piece of meat in her mouth. They knew crows could use tools, but could they make them? That was something new. Clearly crows were more intelligent than they had thought.

In another show of intelligence, a group of crows in Tokyo suburb have learned a new way to get lunch. They fly over intersections and drop nuts in front of cars. The cars drive over the nuts and the crows wait for the light to change. When the light turns red, the cautious crows fly down and eat the nuts without fear of being run over. The behavior has become widespread as more and more crows teach it to others. After observing crow behavior in the lab and in the wild, scientists now believe that the birds crows have the intellectual capacity to plan, solve problems, and teach



new behaviors to others.

These stories of crow genius attracted the attention of a writer named Joshua Klein. To find out if crows could be trained, Klein designed an experiment. He built a vending machine for crows. Inside the machine were nuts. He knew that crows were attracted to shiny things, so he put coins on the ground around the machine. At first the crows just picked up the coins. By chance, a few crows dropped some coins into the machine and were rewarded with a nut. Soon the crows appeared to understand the relationship among the coins, the machine, and the nuts. Klein's experiment, along with other research, shows how well crows can adapt to new challenges.

- ( ) 39. How did Betty get the meat from the test tube?
- A. By using the wire. B. By digging.  
C. By using her beak. D. By popping.
- ( ) 40. What can we learn from Paragraph 2?
- A. The crows fly away when the lights turn red.  
B. The traffic is very busy in the Tokyo suburb.  
C. The crows can learn behaviors from each other.  
D. The drivers run over the nuts to help the crows.
- ( ) 41. Why did Joshua Klein design the experiment?
- A. To prove that crows could pick up the coins.  
B. To try to build a vending machine for crows.  
C. To find out if crows could be taught some skills.  
D. To test whether crows could be attracted to shiny things.
- ( ) 42. What impressed the scientists most according to the text?
- A. The crows' way of acting instinctively.  
B. The crows' ability to learn and think.  
C. The crows' behavior of dropping nuts.

D. The crows' understanding of the experiments.

IV. 翻译（本大题共5小题，每小题2分，共计10分）

将短文中画线的句子译成中文。

The significant inscription found on an old key—“If I rest, I rust”.

(43) It would be an excellent motto for those who are afflicted with the slightest taint of idleness. Even the most industrious person might adopt it with advantage to serve as a reminder that. (44) If one allows his faculties to rest, like the iron in the unused key, they will soon show signs of rust and, ultimately, can not do the work required of them. (45) Those who would attain the heights reached and kept by great men must keep their faculties polished by constant use. (46) Only in this way, may they unlock the doors of knowledge, the gates that guard the entrances to the professions, and to science, art, literature agriculture—every department of human endeavor. (47) In a word, industry can keep bright the key that opens the treasury of achievement.

V. 书面表达（20分）

研究表明成功的语言学习者能够积极参与语言学习过程，请用一篇不少于150词的文章，阐述你的看法。文中不得出现个人信息。

VI. 教学设计（20分）

请根据下面小学五年级的教学材料，用英语完成以下教学设计（设计意图可用中文表述）。

1. 确定教学目标（3分）

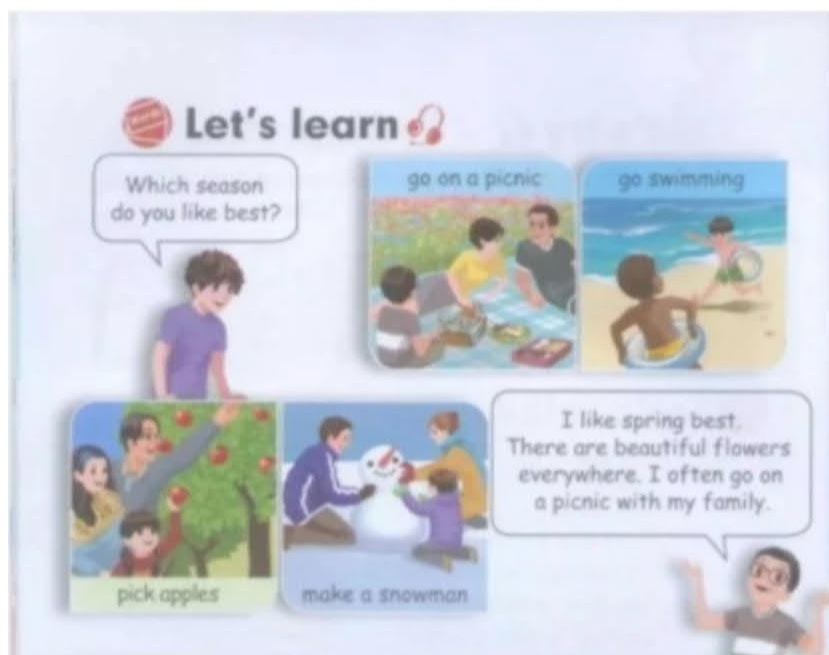
2. 设计教学目标（14分）

(1) 设计一个基于语境的词汇呈现活动并写出活动主要步骤。（3分）

(2) 设计两个操练活动并说明设计意图。（8分）

(3) 设计一个基于真实情境的语言输出活动并写出活动的主要步骤。（3分）

3. 布置课后作业并说明意图（3分）



### VII. 教学案例分析（16分）

下面是小学六年级的英语教学材料及其教学设计片段，请用中文从以下三个方面进行评析。

1. 读前两个活动的设计意图（4分）。
2. 读中两个活动运用的阅读策略及其意图（6分）。
3. 读后三个活动的设计意图（6分）。

教学材料：

Hi, this is LiuYun. I'm going to have a busy weekend! On Saturday, I'm going to the bookstore by subway. I'm going to buy a new CD and some story-books. Then, I'm going to go home and read the new books. On Sunday, I'm going to the supermarket with my mother. We are going after lunch. Then, in the evening, I'm going to visit my aunt. We are going to watch TV together. That will be fun! What about you? What are you going to do on the weekend?

教学片段：

Pre-reading

Activity 1

Students have a free talk, using “I’ m going to...”

#### Activity 2

Students carry on the following dialogue with Mr.Time on the screen:

Student A: Hello. Mr.Time.

Mr.Time: Hello. Where are you going?

Student A: I’ m going to...

Mr.Time: What are you going to do?

Student A: I’ m going to...

#### While-reading

##### Activity 1

Students read the text quickly and silently to find the answer to the question: what is the text about?

##### Activity 2

Students underline Liu Yun’ s weekend plan and answer the questions.

What is Liu Yun going to do on Saturday/Sunday afternoon/Sunday evening?

What dose Liu Yun think of her weekend?

#### Post-reading

##### Activity 1

Students retell Liu Yun’ s weekend plan according to the timeline on the blackboard.

##### Activity 2

Students talk about another two weekend plans in groups, choose the better one and give the reasons.

##### Activity 3

Students write down their own weekend plans, report them in class and evaluate them.



## I. 单项选择题

1.D【解析】考查名词辨析。weight“重量”；stage“阶段”；trick“诡计”；jump“跳跃”；take a big jump“向前迈进了一大步”。句意：昨天谈判取得了很大进展，达成了许多协议。故选D。

2.D【解析】考查形容词辨析。reliable“可靠的”；permanent“永恒的”；valuable“有价值的”；similar“相似的”。句意：相机和眼睛在很多方面相似，例如，它们都需要光线，又有透镜。故选D。

3.C【解析】考查同位语从句。句意：学问们似乎强调了中国的愿景，即构建人类命运共同体是非常重要的。根据句意可知，（ ）后的句子成分完整，在解释说明 vision，可以判断此句为同位语从句，选用 that。故选C。

4.B【解析】考查动词短语辨析。take off“脱掉”；wear out“精疲力尽，磨损”；close up“关闭”；trickle down“向下滴流”。句意：杰克珍爱祖父留给他的那件大衣，尽管它已经开始变旧了。故选B。

5.C【解析】考查连词辨析。unless“除非”；before“在...之前”；while“虽然，当...时”；because“因为”。句意：虽然约翰盼望着退休，但这一愿望真的实现了，他反而不习惯。

根据句意可知，从句与主语存在转折关系。故选C。

6.A【解析】考查时态。句意：你为什么还在这儿？我一直在等我的同学，但他还没有出现。根据上下句语境可知，“等待”的动作一直在持续，故用 have been waiting 现在完成进行时。故选A。

7.B【解析】考查不定代词。句意：Lucy 和 Cindy 在镜头外根本不友善，她们甚至拒绝乘坐同一架飞机。anything but“根本不是，一点也不”；nothing but“只是，仅”。此句为否定含义。故选B。

8.D【解析】考查形容词辨析。reserved“内向的”；stable“稳定的”；appointed“约定的”；vacant“空着的”。句意：表演很受好评，以至于我在剧院里找不到任何空缺的座位。故选D。

9.C【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：在我看来，在紧急情况下保持冷静是很重

要的。( )为主语部分，句中已经有了谓语动词 is，因此此要用实义动词 keep 非谓语动词形式作主语且表达主动的含义。故选 C。

10. B 【解析】考查倒装句。句意：大卫走进教室，在他的课桌旁边坐着一个他以前从未见过的漂亮女孩。句中 Beside his desk 为介词短语置于句首，句子需要使用完全倒装的形式，即谓语动词置于主语之前。故选 B。

11. A 【解析】考查动词辨析。fail “失败”；absorb “吸收”；confuse “混淆，使迷惑”；spot “注意到，发现”。句意：小安试着把沉重的箱子移开，但她没有力气，失败了。故选 A。

12. A 【解析】考查介词辨析。句意：二手设备的价格与过去六个月相比上涨了 20%。get up to “增长到”；get up by “增长了”。故选 A。

13. C 【解析】考查 with 独立主格结构。句意：颐和园是一个旅游胜地，但游客们在指示牌的指引下井然有序。句中 with 的独立主格结构做状语，with+名词(代词)+现在分词，表示主动关系。根据句意，标志“指引”游客，是主动关系。故选 C。

14. B 【解析】考查语言学。beatable 共有 2 个词素组成，beat 为词根，-able 为词缀。故选 B。

15. D 【解析】考查英国文学。*Paradise Lost* “《失乐园》”，作者是 John Milton 约翰·弥尔顿。故选 D。

## II. 完形填空

16. B 【解析】考查名词辨析。seats “座位”；space “空间”；time “时间”；flights “飞行”。句意：新式飞机有更大的行李存放空间。

17. D 【解析】考查形容词辨析。normal “正常的”；outdated “过时的”；imagined “想象的”；new “新的”。句意：这些新飞机，如波音 787 梦幻客机或庞巴迪 C 系列，对乘客来说更舒适。

18. C 【解析】考查动词辨析。worsen “恶化”；contaminate “污染”；benefit “有益”；control “控制”。由上文可知，此处介绍的是新型飞机的优点，新式飞机对于环境的益处。

19. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。profit “利益”；protection “保护”；pollution



“污染”；promotion “进步”。句意：新型飞机用更少的燃料，产生的污染会更小。

20. A 【解析】考查名词辨析。secret “秘密、秘诀”；journey “旅行”；goal “目标”；entrance “入口”。句意：新型飞机使用更少燃料的秘诀是选用轻型材质。

21. D 【解析】考查连词辨析。as “正如”；or “或者”；than “与其相比”；but “但是”。句意：它们大多由碳纤维构成，碳纤维是一种很轻但很结实的塑料。light 与 strong，表达相反意义，选用转折关系。

22. A 【解析】考查形容词辨析。heavy “重的”；precious “珍贵的”；rare “稀有的”；strong “强壮的”。句意：新型飞机的重量与传统的老式飞机相比更轻。

23. B 【解析】考查形容词辨析。surprised “惊讶”；satisfied “满意”；determined “坚决”；worried “担忧”。一些人觉得新型飞机所减少的污染只有百分之二十，这远远不够。由上下文可知有的人仍然不满意。

24. C 【明尚解析】考查形容词辨析。unique “唯一的”；solid “固体的”；regular “普通的”；

nuclear “核能的”。句意：与从石油中提炼的普通燃料不同，生物燃料是由玉米或甘蔗等植物制成的。

25. D 【解析】考查名词辨析。vegetables “蔬菜”；grains “粮食”；fruits “水果”；plants “植物”。生物燃料是由玉米或甘蔗等植物制成的，玉米及甘蔗都属于植物。

26. A 【解析】考动词词组辨析。complain about “抱怨”；subscribe to “同意”；insist on “坚持”；sweep aside “不予理会”。根据下文可知，科学家对新型飞机的外观并不满意。

27. B 【解析】考查动词辨析。shuttle “穿梭往返”；weigh “重量”；accomplish “完成”；convey “传递”。句意：尽管 Dreamliner 和 C 系列的重量较轻，它们看起来仍然像普通飞机。

28. C 【解析】考查名词辨析。name “名字”；ticket “票”；design “设计”；airport “机场”。根据上下文可知，此段讲的是飞机的设计。

29.A【解析】考查动词辨析。creating“设计、创造”；buying“买”；drawing“画”；loading“登录、着陆”。句意：科学家表示，创造一种新的形状的飞机可以节省更多的重量和燃料。根据上下文可知，此处是关于飞机的设计创造。

30.B【解析】考查名词辨析。title“标题”；shape“形状”；place“地方”；position“位置”。句意：另一种方法是制造飞碟形状的飞机。

### III. 阅读理解

A

31.A【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段第二句“Phelps uses a special move called the dolphin kick when he swims.”可知，A项正确。

32.B【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段倒数第二句“But Phelps never doubted himself”以及第五段内容可知，菲尔普斯从不怀疑自己，总是以一种积极的想法去思考。故选B。

33.D【解析】观点态度题。根据文章第五段“Phelps also learned that failure is part of sports.”

及“He learned not to blame others for his problems. With this positive view, he was able to improve each year.” 故选D。

34.A【解析】主旨大意题。文章第一段点明了本文的大意：菲尔普斯的成功有两个关键

因素。下文具体解释了这两个关键因素是如何体现的。故选A。

B

35.B【解析】推理判断题。本文主要讲的是：人大代表提议大力弘扬工匠精神，建议设立“国家工匠日”。因此在首段提及政府工作报告中总理的指示，目的是为了强调所谈话题的重要性。故选B。

36.D【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段“Many countries have special days honoring specific professions.”可知，这些节日共同的特点是都与特定的职业有关。故选D。



37. D 【解析】概括归纳题。文章第四段主要概括了设立“国家工匠日”的意义：可以使

劳动模范得到应有的关注和尊重，值得我们尊敬和效仿等。故选 D。

38. C 【解析】词义推测题。Changing “变化的”；Current “现在的”；Tough “艰苦的”；Temporary “暂时的”。根据第五段第一句可知在中国成立初期，以及创造一个又一个的“奇迹”可知，应该是在“艰苦卓绝”的条件下。故选 C。

C

39. A 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段可知乌鸦是用它的新工具一弄弯的铁丝取出的那块肉。故选 A。

40. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段“The behavior has become widespread as more and more crows teach it to others.”以及本段最后一句，可知乌鸦会教给其它乌鸦新行为。故选 C。

41. C 【解析】细节理解题。根据文章倒数最后一段第二句“To find out if crows could be trained, Klein designed an experiment.”可知，Klein 设计这一实验的目的是弄清楚乌鸦是否可以被训练。故选 C。

42. B 【解析】推理判断题。本文主要通过几个实验证明乌鸦比人们想象的更聪明，它们有规划解决问题和教给他人新行为的智力。故选 B。

#### IV. 翻译

##### 【参考译文】

43. 对于那些懒散而烦恼的人来说，这将是一则最好的箴言。

44. 如果一个人有才而不用，就像搁置不用的铁钥匙一样，这些才能就会很快锈迹斑斑，并最终无法完成给予自己的工作。

45. 有些人想取得伟人所获得并保持的成就，他们就必须不断运用自身才能。

46. 只有这样，他们才能来开启知识的大门，即那些通往人类努力探求的各个领域的大门，这些领域包括各种职业：科学，艺术，文学，农业等。

47. 总之，勤奋使开启成功宝库的钥匙保持光亮。

#### V. 书面表达

##### 【参考范文】

## Active Participation in English Learning

Studies show that for a successful language learner, active participation plays an important role in the whole learning process. As an English teacher, in my opinion, stimulating students' learning interest is of great significance for language learners to actively participate in learning a language.

To start with, a teacher should always take a student-centered approach, giving students a lively, engaging learning environment. With the combination of words, pictures, animation, sound, video, and so on, a teacher could create a positive atmosphere in the classroom, thus motivating the students' interest. With rich contents and colorful activities, a teacher should encourage students to express themselves using the language, making learning both instructive and enjoyable.

Besides, successful language learning is active learning. Language learners should actively participate in the process of listening, speaking, reading and writing. The best way to master a language is to be personally on the scene, so students must use language in real life. They should hold any opportunity to communicate and be not afraid to repeat what they hear and make mistakes.

Therefore, active participation plays an essential part in becoming successful language learners. Teachers should make full use of various resources such as videos, television programs, and the Internet so as to create the opportunities for students to learn and use the language. Students should be more confident about themselves and actively participate in a language learning.

## VI. 教学设计

### 【参考答案】

#### 1. Teaching Objectives:

Knowledge objectives:

Students can learn and grasp the phrases “pick apples, make a snowman, go on a picnic, go swimming”.

Students can use the sentence patterns “Which season do you like best?” to show their favorite season to others and express their own reasons.

Ability objective:

Students can express their favorite seasons and the reasons using the learned expressions and sentences.

Emotion objective:

Students will enjoy different seasons and be optimistic in daily life.

Students will be more confident in speaking English in public.

2. (1) The teacher presents the phrases one by one in the form of cards about students' activities in holidays. Then the teacher tries to do actions and teaches the phrases “pick apples, make a snowman, go swimming”. Students try to read the phrases correctly.

The teacher chooses some students to show the pronunciation of words, correct the pronunciation in time, praise and encourage students.

设计意图：通过图片、做动作学习新短语，有助于建立视觉、听觉的联系，帮助学生理解和记忆新词汇。通过纠正和表扬学生发音，有利于鼓励学生勇敢表达。

(2) ①Play the cube

Students work in pairs to play the cube with the new phrases “pick apples, make a snowman, go on a picnic, go swimming” on each side. One throws the cube, the other reads the phrases on the top. Then exchange.

②Students work in groups to use the new phrases “pick apples, make a snowman, go on a picnic, go swimming” to express their favorite activities in daily life.

设计意图：通过投掷立方体练习词汇的朗读和成对运用词汇表达喜爱的活动，帮助学生操练



所学词汇，培养其语言实际运用的能力。

(3) Do a survey

In order to know better about the classmates, the teacher holds a survey about others' favorite activities in different seasons. Students work in groups to do a survey. They are supposed to use the phrases and sentence patterns in this lesson. After some time, one student of each group will be invited to give a report about the results.

设计意图：采用任务型教学法对全班同学进行调查，然后再进行小组汇报，有利于学生在真实语境中运用语言，培养其综合语言运用能力。

VII. 教学案例分析

【参考答案】

1. 读前活动的设计意图

(1) 案例中教师在读前用一般将来时来进行自由练习和师生对话，在帮助学生复习知识点的同时，为下一步进行文章的阅读奠定了语言基础，使得各环节活动由易到难，循序渐进。

(2) 课前活动设计贴近学生、贴近生活，符合学生的认知水平和生活经验，读前对话内容关于自己将来的计划安排，易激发学生英语学习的兴趣和课堂参与的积极性。

2. 读中活动阅读策略和意图

(1) 读中活动 1 训练学生通过快速阅读得到关键信息来概括文章大意，为进一步理解文章内容打好基础，有利于培养学生快速阅读的阅读技巧以及总结文章大意的能力。

(2) 读中活动 2 通过寻读的阅读策略引导学生边读边画出刘云的周末计划并且回答四个细节问题，让学生对文章细节内容有了进一步全面的了解，有利于培养学生根据关键词寻读、获取细节信息的能力。

3. 读后活动设计意图

(1) 读后活动 1 教师让学生根据时间线复述文章内容，有助于学生加深对文章



框架的理解，既培养了学生复述的能力，又复习和巩固了本节课的重难点。而且在此过程中，用到了一般现在时的表达，能够提高学生口语表达能力。

(2) 读后活动 2 教师让学生分组讨论其他的周末计划，然后选出最好的一个并给出原因，有助于培养学生自主学习能力，在合作的实践活动中提高学生语言运用和思维能力，学生还能在展示活动中获得成就感。

(3) 读后活动 3 教师让学生写出自己的周末计划并且在全班分享、评价，有利于培养学生在真实语境中运用语言的能力，提高其综合语言运用能力。活动设计贴近学生、贴近生活，学生是整个活动的主体，有利于激发学生语言学习兴趣。