

2020 年小学英语教师招聘模拟题（三）

总分：100 分

一、单项选择（本题共 15 小题，每题 1 分，共 15 分）

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出一个可以填入空白处的最佳选项，并在答题卡的相应位置上涂黑。

1. Having battled with their \_\_\_\_\_ over whether to offer help to an aged man or woman who has fallen over, most people choose to help.

- A. compromise  
B. contradiction  
C. conscience  
D. competence

2. Dave was a \_\_\_\_\_. Because of his misconduct in class, the whole class had to stay after school.

- A. wet blanket  
B. leading light  
C. black sheep  
D. dark horse

3. If you see things in a negative light, you will find faults everywhere and problems where there are really \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. none  
B. some  
C. many  
D. nothing

4. —Long time no see. What have you been up to these days?

—I've been working on a research report, which was \_\_\_\_\_ easy.

Which of the following can't be put in the blank?

- A. anything but  
B. little more than  
C. far from  
D. nowhere near

5. \_\_\_\_\_ it rain tomorrow, the meeting would be put off.

- A. Should  
B. Would  
C. Could  
D. Must

6. I failed in the final exam last term and only then \_\_\_\_\_ the importance of study.

- A. I realized  
B. I realize

- C. had I realized  
D. did I realize
7. The boy is having a fever. You'd better damp a towel and lay it \_\_\_\_\_ his forehead.  
A. across  
B. within  
C. through  
D. beyond
8. *Dream of the Red Chamber* is believed to be semi-autobiographical, \_\_\_\_\_ the fortunes of Cao's own family.  
A. mirrored  
B. to mirror  
C. mirroring  
D. mirror
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ up my mind what I was going to say in the seminar, but it was cancelled.  
A. have made  
B. had made  
C. was making  
D. would make
10. My mother is always warning me when I go out, "Don't get off the bus \_\_\_\_\_ it is stopping."  
A. until  
B. while  
C. before  
D. after
11. —I don't know \_\_\_\_\_ makes her different from others.  
—Honesty, I think.  
A. how is it that  
B. how it is that  
C. what is it that  
D. what it is that
12. Perhaps the day will come \_\_\_\_\_ people will be able to breathe clean air in cities.  
A. when  
B. while  
C. as  
D. since
13. —Patrick, we are going to try some new methods to promote the sales of the new products.  
—Good, but be sure to suit the customers' needs, \_\_\_\_\_ method you choose.  
A. what  
B. which  
C. whatever  
D. whichever
14. —So you haven't read the information form?  
— \_\_\_\_\_ makes the matter worse is that I don't have a single copy.

- A. It  
B. What  
C. That  
D. Which

15. \_\_\_\_\_ the days \_\_\_\_\_ I spent with Jane on the farm, I still can't figure out what went wrong.

- A. Looking forward to; when  
B. Looking back on; that  
C. Looking into; which  
D. Looking back on; when

二、完形填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

My father lived a long life and was deeply loved by his wife, three children, eleven grandchildren and a large number of friends. He was smart and quick-headed. When I asked if he'd like to join me on Virgin Airlines, I remember him \_\_\_1\_\_\_ replying: "Why not? It's as close to heaven as I'll ever get"

While he could always make us \_\_\_2\_\_\_ he was also quiet, considerate and full of wonderful \_\_\_3\_\_\_ for us so that we could do better.

When I was a child, I \_\_\_4\_\_\_ myself to the change in Dad's loose drawer—I didn't see it as stealing, but rather as just borrowing without a \_\_\_5\_\_\_ to give back—and bought chocolate from our local corner shop.

One day, while \_\_\_6\_\_\_ the shop with my father, the shopkeeper questioned my \_\_\_7\_\_\_ spending habits: "Now I don't want to get him into any \_\_\_8\_\_\_, Mr. Branson, but I don't know where young Richard is getting all his \_\_\_9\_\_\_ from. He's becoming my best customer—I \_\_\_10\_\_\_ he isn't stealing it."

Dad \_\_\_11\_\_\_ by looking her straight in the eyes and saying loudly, "Madam, how dare you \_\_\_12\_\_\_ my son of stealing?"

After we left the shop, my father never spoke a word about the \_\_\_13\_\_\_. However, his deliberate \_\_\_14\_\_\_ for the rest of the day expressed everything. The way he \_\_\_15\_\_\_ the situation taught me a hugely effective lesson. I learned that the power of the \_\_\_16\_\_\_ words can be frighteningly influential.

His \_\_\_17\_\_\_ my honesty was more \_\_\_18\_\_\_ than if he had scolded me. I also learned the power of \_\_\_19\_\_\_ and second chances. And these lessons have \_\_\_20\_\_\_ me a lot in both life and work.

- |                 |                 |                |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. nervously | B. deliberately | C. sensitively | D. humorously   |
| 2. A. calm      | B. laugh        | C. benefit     | D. reflect      |
| 3. A. advice    | B. patience     | C. expectation | D. appreciation |
| 4. A. led       | B. sent         | C. helped      | D. attracted    |
| 5. A. dream     | B. receipt      | C. way         | D. plan         |

- |                      |                   |               |                  |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|------------------|
| 6. A. visiting       | B. discussing     | C. exploring  | D. progressing   |
| 7. A. reasonable     | B. flexible       | C. usual      | D. common        |
| 8. A. debt           | B. trouble        | C. honor      | D. change        |
| 9. A. confidence     | B. pleasure       | C. pride      | D. money         |
| 10. A. know          | B. hope           | C. admit      | D. remember      |
| 11. A. responded     | B. exploded       | C. attacked   | D. comforted     |
| 12. A. express       | B. inform         | C. accuse     | D. warn          |
| 13. A. question      | B. incident       | C. trip       | D. shopkeeper    |
| 14. A. absence       | B. sadness        | C. anger      | D. silence       |
| 15. A. put up with   | B. kept away from | C. dealt with | D. lived through |
| 16. A. unspoken      | B. proper         | C. meaningful | D. enjoyable     |
| 17. A. discovering   | B. losing         | C. defending  | D. exhibiting    |
| 18. A. concerned     | B. powerful       | C. annoying   | D. frightening   |
| 19. A. communication | B. friendship     | C. blame      | D. forgiveness   |
| 20. A. grasped       | B. benefited      | C. expressed  | D. surprised     |

### 三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

Big Brothers Big Sisters is based on the simplicity and power of friendship. It is a program which provides friendship and fun by matching vulnerable young people (ages 7-17) with a volunteer adult who can be both a role model and a supportive friend.

Volunteer tutors come from all walks of life—married, single, with or without children. Big Brothers and Big Sisters are not replacement parents or social workers. They are tutors: someone to trust, to have fun with, to talk and go to when needed.

A Big Sister and Little Sister will generally spend between one and four hours together three or four times each month for at least twelve months. They enjoy simple activities such as a picnic at a park, cooking, playing sport or going to a football match. These activities improve the friendship and help the young person develop positive self-respect, confidence and life direction.

Big Brothers Big Sisters organizations exist throughout the world. It is the largest and most well-known provider of tutor services internationally and has been operating for 25 years.

Emily and Sarah have been matched since 2008. Emily is a 10-year-old girl who has experienced some difficulties being accepted by her schoolmates at school. “I was pretty sure there was something wrong with me.”

Emily's mum came across Big Brothers Big Sisters and thought it would be of benefit to Emily by "providing different feedback (反馈) about herself other than just relying on schoolmates to measure her self-worth.

Sarah wanted to get involved in a volunteer program. "I googled it and found out how to be a part of it. I thought it would be fun for me to get involved in making time to do something because sometimes it is all work and no play."

Big Brothers Big Sisters has been of great benefit and enjoyment to both Emily and Sarah. They love and look forward to their time together and the partnership has certainly helped Emily be more comfortable in being the wonderful, happy and unique girl she is!

1. What is the aim of Big Brothers Big Sisters?
  - A. To offer students public services
  - B. To help students improve their grades
  - C. To organize sport activities for young people
  - D. To provide partnership and fun for young people
2. A volunteer is usually expected to work within a year for at least \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. 24 hours
  - B. 36 hours
  - C. 48 hours
  - D. 72 hours
3. According to Emily's mother, this program may provide Emily with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. advice from her teachers
  - B. a new way to assess herself
  - C. a new way to judge her schoolmates
  - D. more comments from her schoolmates
4. Why did Sarah want to get involved in the program?
  - A. She used to be a volunteer
  - B. She needed a part-time job
  - C. She felt a bit bored with her life
  - D. She wanted to get a challenging job
5. According to the passage, "vulnerable young people" are probably those who are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. popular at school
  - B. rather weak physically
  - C. easily hurt emotionally
  - D. confident in themselves

## B

The purpose of an interview is to find out if your goals and the goals of an organization are **compatible**. Other goals of the interview are: to answer questions successfully, obtain any

additional information needed to make a decision, accent your special strengths, establish a positive relationship, show confidence, and to sell yourself. Based on these goals, place yourself in the role of the interviewer and develop anticipated questions and answers to three categories: company data, personal data, and specific job data. You also develop questions which you will ask to determine how well your career goals match the needs of the organization. These questions include both those you would ask before a job offer and those you would ask after a job offer.

Prior to the interview, acquaint yourself with the laws pertaining to job discrimination. This knowledge will enhance your chances of being considered on an equal standing with other applicants.

To develop confidence, adequately prepare for the interview. Focus on how you can best serve the organization to which you are applying. Then rehearse until the rough edges are smoothed and you sound convincing to those with whom you have practiced.

Since the interview will center on you, proper self-management process is divided into four stages: the before stage, the greeting stage, the consultation stage, and the departure stage. The before stage includes writing a confirmation letter, concentrating on appearance and nonverbal communication, developing your portfolio, anticipating questions with positive responses, and arriving early. The greeting stage includes greeting everyone courteously, using waiting-room smarts, using your time wisely, and applying proper protocol when meeting the interviewer. The consultation stage includes responsiveness and enthusiasm, knowing when to interject key points, showing sincerity, highlighting your strengths, and listening intently. The departure stage includes leaving on a positive note, expressing appreciation, expressing interest, leaving promptly, and making notes immediately after departure.

To save time and money and offer convenience to prospective employees and employers, videotaping and satellite videophones may become a common method of interviewing. Being at ease in front of a camera would be important for these types of interviews.

Following the interview, write thank-you letters to each person who interviewed you and to those who helped you get the interview. When invited for a second interview, go prepared by using your notes and feedback from the interview to zero in on what the company wants. If the company doesn't respond in two weeks, call back or write a follow-up letter. You may get turned down. If so, try to find out why as a means of self-improvement.

Following a job offer, take a few days to consider all elements and then call or write a letter either accepting or declining the offer—whichever is appropriate. If you accept and you are presently employed, write an effective letter of resignation, departing on a positive note.

1. The word “compatible” in the first sentence probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- |                  |                |
|------------------|----------------|
| A. in agreement  | B. in conflict |
| C. complementary | D. practicable |

2. The writer advises you to familiarize yourself with the laws concerning job discrimination so that \_\_\_\_\_.



以下教学设计：



【问题】

1. 请写出教学内容。
2. 请写出一个 lead in 活动并说明设计意图。
3. 请创设情景教授单词 March。
4. 请设计一个练习活动并说明设计意图。

### 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

请看以下教学案例片段，并回答问题

T: There is much pollution all over the world now. Can you tell me what it is?

(学生很快地回答)

Ss: Water pollution; Air pollution; Noise pollution; soil pollution ...etc.

T: Do you know what causes water pollution?

Ss: Factories pour waste water into rivers and lakes.

T: All the factories?

Ss: No.

T: What factories?

Ss: Paper factories, printing and dyeing mills, plastic factories...ect.

(学生不会用英语说“印染厂及塑料厂”，他们说中文，我说英文。)

T: What else can cause water pollution, too?

Ss: Some people throw rubbish into rivers and lakes.

T: How can we help to solve this problem?

(学生们分组讨论解决办法。)

Ss: We can advise the directors of these factories to stop pouring waste water into rivers and lakes.

T: If they don't accept your advice, what else can we do?

(学生们讨论更热烈了，过了一会儿，他们七嘴八舌地说：)

Ss:1. We can write a letter to Green China about it.

2. We can also ask newspaper reporters and TV station reporters to report these factories.

.....

T: There is a paper factory in my hometown. It pours waste water into the river every day . The people in the town drink the water of the river every day. They have advise the leader to stop pouring waste water into the river many times. But he never accepts it. Can you write a letter about it to the Green China?

(学生异口同声说“ Yes”)将该内容布置为课后作业。

请回答以下问题：

- (1) 该教师在上课过程中应用何种教学方法？学生们应用了哪种学习方法？（5分）
- (2) 结合本节课的内容与课标的基本理念，对该教师的教学进行评价。（5分）

## 2020年小学英语教师招聘模拟题参考答案及解析（三）

### 一、单项选择（本题共15小题，每题1分，共15分）

#### 1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词辨析。compromise 意为“妥协”；contradiction 意为“否认”；conscience 意为“良知”；competence 意为“胜任”。句意：在与自己的良知作斗争之后，大多数人选择了帮助跌倒的老人或妇女。根据“over whether to offer help to an aged man or woman who has fallen over”可知，此处表示“与良知做斗争”，故选 C。

#### 2. 【答案】C

【解析】考查名词短语辨析。句意：Dave 是害群之马，由于他上课表现不好，下课后全班都不得留下来。wet blanket 意为“扫兴的人”；leading light 意为“重要人物”；black sheep 意为“害群之马”；dark horse 意为“黑马”。根据句意，此处指害群之马，故选 C。

#### 3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查代词辨析。句意：如果你用消极的眼光看待事物，你会发现到处都是错误，到处都是问题。none 意为“没有任何东西”；some 意为“一些”；many 意为“许多”；nothing 意为“无事，无物”。此处指没有问题的地方也有问题，故选 A。

#### 4. 【答案】B

【解析】考查短语辨析。句意：“好长时间没见了。这些天在忙什么？”“我一直在进行一个研究报告，它非常的难。”anything but 意为“根本不”；little more than 意为“仅仅是”；far from 意为“完全不，远离，远非”；nowhere near 意为“绝不，差得远，远不及”。由所给语境可知，这个研究报告不容易，故 A，C，D 都比较符合语境，利用排除法，故选 B。

#### 5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查虚拟语气，句意：要是明天下雨的话，会议将被推迟。句子表示与将来的事实相反，故从句用 should + v 原形。此处是 if 引导的非真实条件句，如果把 if 省略，则将情态动词 should 提到主语的前面。故选 A。

#### 6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查倒装句。句意：我上学期期末考试不及格，直到那时我才意识到学习的重要性。首先由时间状语 then 确定时态为一般过去时，而时间状语由 only 引出放于句首，句

子产生部分倒装，即助动词提前到主语之前，其他成分保持位置不变。故选 D。

7. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查介词。句意：这个男孩在发烧。你最好把毛巾弄湿，铺在他的额头上。across 意为“从表面上穿过”；within 意为“在……里面”；through 意为“从里面穿过”；beyond 意为“超过”。根据句意可知在额头上，故用 across，故选 A。

8. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：《红楼梦》被认为是一部半自传性质的小说，它反映了曹雪芹自己家族的命运。Dream of the Red Chamber is believed to be semi-autobiographical 是主句，\_\_\_\_\_ the fortunes of Cao's own family 是定语，修饰 Dream of the Red Chamber，Dream of the Red Chamber 和 mirror 之间是主动关系，故用现在分词做定语，故选 C。

9. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查动词的时态。句意：我已经决定了在研讨会上要说什么，但是，研讨会被取消了。“make up one's mind”这个行为发生在研讨会被取消之前，根据“it was cancelled”可知，研讨会被取消是过去的事情，那么，make up one's mind 是发生在过去某个动作之前的行为，故该空应用过去完成时态。故选 B。

10. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查连词。句意：我出去的时候，妈妈总是警告我：“不要在车正要停的时候下车。”这里 stopping 表示车正在停止的动作，也就是车还没完全停下来，while 意为“当……的时候”，故选 B。

11. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查特殊句式。句意：我不知道是什么让她与众不同。what it is that makes her different from others 是 know 的宾语从句，因此要用陈述语序。从句是一个强调句，被强调部分是主语 what。故选 D。

12. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查定语从句。句意是：可能人们在城市里能呼吸新鲜空气的日子就快到了。when 引导定语从句修饰 the day，因为在定语从句中缺少时间状语，所以用 when。故选 A。

13. 【答案】 D

【解析】考查状语从句。句意：“Patrick，我们要尝试些新的方法去促销新产品。”“好的，但不管你选择哪个方法，一定要确保适合顾客的需要。”此处需要使用让步状语从句表

示“无论……”，并且依据前一句提到的“new methods”可知，是有一定范畴的，故选 D。

14.【答案】B

【解析】考查主语从句。句意：“所以你还没有阅读信息表格？”“更糟糕的是我没有副本。”由句子结构知，该处连接主语从句且从句中缺少主语，表示“事情”要用 what 来引导主语从句且充当主语。故选 B。

15.【答案】B

【解析】考查动词短语辨析和定语从句。句意：回想我和 Jane 在农场度过的那段时间，我仍然搞不明白哪里出问题了。look forward to 意为“期待”；look back on 意为“回顾，回想”；look into 意为“调查”。根据句意可知，第一空用 look back on 的现在分词的结构做状语；第二空构造了定语从句，先行词 the days，定语从句要用关系代词 that 或者 which 在定语从句中作宾语；故选 B。

二、完形填空（本题共 20 小题，每题 1 分，共 20 分）

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。作者用客观叙事的方式描述了一位父亲勤劳工作，刻苦学习，给孩子们留下很多影响。

1.【答案】D

【解析】考查副词。nervously 意为“紧张不安地”；deliberately 意为“故意地”；sensitively 意为“敏感地”；humorously 意为“幽默地”。当我问他是否愿意加入 Virgin Airlines 时，我记得他幽默地回答：为什么不呢？这是我离天堂最近的地方了。故选 D。

2.【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。calm 意为“使冷静”；laugh 意为“大笑”；benefit 意为“有利于”；reflect 意为“反射”。他总是能让我们笑，他也安静，体贴，充满了奇妙的建议，我们可以做得更好。故选 B。

3.【答案】A

【解析】考查名词。advice 意为“建议”；patience 意为“耐心”；expectation 意为“期待”；appreciation 意为“欣赏，感激”。他总是能让我们笑，他也安静，体贴，充满了奇妙的建议，我们可以做得更好。故选 A。

4.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。lead 意为“领导”；send 意为“寄派”；help 意为“帮助”；attract 意为“吸引”。当我还是个孩子的时候，我自己动手在爸爸那只松脱的抽屉里找零钱——我不认为这是偷窃，而认为这只是借来的，没有打算还回去——然后从我们当地的街角小店买了巧克力。故选 C。

5. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。dream 意为“梦想”；receipt 意为“收据”；way 意为“方法”；plan 意为“计划”。当我还是个孩子的时候，我自己动手在爸爸那只松脱的抽屉里找零钱——我不认为这是偷窃，而认为这只是借来的，没有打算还回去——然后从我们当地的街角小店买了巧克力。故选 D。

6. 【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。visiting 意为“访问”；discussing 意为“讨论”；exploring 意为“探索”；progressing 意为“取得进步”。一天，当我和父亲一起去商店时，店主对我平常的消费习惯提出了质疑。故选 A。

7. 【答案】C

【解析】考查形容词。reasonable 意为“合情合理的”；flexible 意为“灵活的”；usual 意为“通常的”；common 意为“共同的，普通的”。一天，当我和父亲一起去商店时，店主对我平常的消费习惯提出了质疑。故选 C。

8. 【答案】B

【解析】考查名词。debt 意为“债务”；trouble 意为“烦恼”；honor 意为“荣誉”；change 意为“改变”。布兰森先生，现在我不想给他带来任何麻烦，但我不知道年轻的理查德所有的钱是从哪儿来的。故选 B。

9. 【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。confidence 意为“自信”；pleasure 意为“快乐”；pride 意为“自豪”；money 意为“金钱”。一天，当我和父亲一起去商店时，店主对我平常的消费习惯提出了质疑：“布兰森先生，现在我不想给他带来任何麻烦，但我不知道年轻的理查德所有的钱是从哪儿来的”。故选 D。

10. 【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。know 意为“知道”；hope 意为“希望”；admit 意为“承认”；remember 意为“记得”。他正在成为我最好的顾客——我希望他没有偷我的东西。故选 B。

11.【答案】A

【解析】考查动词。respond 意为“回应”；explode 意为“爆炸”；attack 意为“攻击”；comfort 意为“使舒适”。爸爸直视着她的眼睛，大声说：夫人，你怎么敢指责我儿子偷东西？故选 A。

12.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。express 意为“表达”；inform 意为“告知”；accuse 意为“控告”；warn 意为“警告”。爸爸直视着她的眼睛，大声说：夫人，你怎么敢指责我儿子偷东西？故选 C。

13.【答案】B

【解析】考查名词。question 意为“问题”；incident 意为“事件”；trip 意为“旅行”；shopkeeper 意为“店主”。我们离开商店后，父亲对这件事只字未提。故选 B。

14.【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。absence 意为“缺席”；sadness 意为“伤心”；anger 意为“生气”；silence 意为“沉默”。然而，他那天余下的时间里故意保持沉默，说明了一切。故选 D。

15.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词短语。put up with 意为“忍受”；keep away from 意为“远离”；deal with 意为“处理”；live through 意为“度过”。他处理这种情况的方式给我上了非常有效的一课。故选 C。

16.【答案】A

【解析】考查形容词。unspoken 意为“无言的”；proper 意为“合适的”；meaningful 意为“有意义的”；enjoyable 意为“快乐的”。我明白了，无言的力量可能会产生可怕的影响。故选 A。

17.【答案】C

【解析】考查动词。discovering 意为“发现”；losing 意为“丢失”；defending 意为“防护”；exhibiting 意为“展览”。他为我的诚实辩护比责骂我更有力。故选 C。

18.【答案】B

【解析】考查形容词。concerned 意为“关心的”；powerful 意为“强大的”；annoying 意为“恼人的”；frightening 意为“令人害怕的”。他为我的诚实辩护比责骂我更有力。故选 B。

19.【答案】D

【解析】考查名词。communication 意为“交际”；friendship 意为“友谊”；blame 意为“责备”；forgiveness 意为“宽恕”。我也学会了宽恕和第二次机会的力量。故选 D。

20.【答案】B

【解析】考查动词。grasp 意为“抓住”；benefit 意为“有利于”；express 意为“表达”；surprise 意为“使惊讶”。这些经验对我的生活和工作都有很大的帮助。故选 B。

三、阅读理解（本题共 10 小题，每题 2 分，共 20 分）

A

【试题分析】本文为记叙文。文章主要讲述了公益项目 Bigger Brothers Bigger Sisters，其宗旨是通过老少联谊活动，加强友谊，从而帮助脆弱的 7—17 岁未成年人增强自信，把握人生方向。Emily 就是其中的一个受益者。

1.【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段第二句“*It is a program which provides friendship and fun by matching vulnerable young people (7—17) with a volunteer adult...*”可知，该项目宗旨是通过老少联谊活动，加强友谊获得乐趣。故选 D。

2.【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第三段第一句“*A Big Sister and Little Sister will generally spend between one and four hours together three or four times each month for at least twelve months.*”可知，该项目的志愿者与未成年人相处的时间，一年中每月 3—4 次，每次 1—4 小时。故选 B。

3.【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段可知，母亲认为 Emily 参与这一项目可以让 Emily 获得不同的自我价值反馈途径，而不仅仅是一种方式（从同学中获得）。故选 B。

4.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第七段最后一句“*because sometimes it's all work and no play.*”可知，Sarah 想要通过参加这个项目来找些事儿做，因为有时候生活充满了工作而没有放松，故选 C。

5.【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段第三句“*These activities improve the friendship and help the young person develop positive self-respect, confidence and life direction.*”可知，该项目举办

一些活动来培养 vulnerable young people 的自尊感，自信感以及积极人生心态；根据第五段得知 Emily (vulnerable young people 的例子) 在学校难以得到同学的认同；根据最后一段中的 “They love and look forward to their time together and the partnership has certainly helped Emily be more comfortable in being the wonderful, happy and unique girl she is!” 可知，Emily 参加该项目以后受益匪浅，从此变成一个快乐而富有个性的好女孩。故选 C。

## B

【试题分析】本文为议论文。主要讲述了如何应对面试，面试前，面试中以及面试后应该怎么做。

### 1. 【答案】A

【解析】词义猜测题。根据第一段第三句 “Based on these goals, place yourself in the role of the interviewer and develop anticipated questions and answers to three categories” 可看出，你的表现要根据 goals of the interview 来展示。故二者的目标是一致的，故选 A。

### 2. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段可知笔者建议你熟悉与工作歧视有关的法律，来确保你与其他申请者具有同等被雇佣的机会。故选 B。

### 3. 【答案】C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第四段第四句，The consultation stage includes responsiveness and enthusiasm, knowing when to interject key points, showing sincerity, highlighting your strengths, and listening intently. 商洽阶段包括反应能力、热情，知道什么时候陈述关键信息，要表现得诚恳，强调自己的优点，注意倾听。故选 C。

### 4. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段第二句 When invited for a second interview, go prepared by using your notes and feedback from the interview to zero in on what the company wants. 如果获得第二次面试的机会，你应该利用第一次面试时的笔记和反馈信息，集中找出公司需要什么（即：需要什么样的人）。故选 B。

### 5. 【答案】A

【解析】主旨大意题。文章的前三段提到了如何准备面试，第四、五段提到了面试期间应该怎么做，最后几段提到了面试后（以及被录用后）应该怎么办。全文主要是对参加面试的人提出建议。故选 A。

## 四、翻译（共 5 分）

【参考答案】如果你很内向，你可能会尽量不跟邻居打交道。但是最好还是表现得友好

一点，就当是为了安全考虑。某种程度上来说，邻居会在你身陷麻烦的时候帮上大忙。比起帮一个陌生人，他们肯定更愿意帮朋友。

### 五、书面表达（共 15 分）

#### 【题目分析】

解题思路：

1. 本文写作内容为分析产生心理健康问题的原因及措施，字数为 150 字左右，可分析 3-4 点原因；

2. 本文需用到第二、三人称；

3. 主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求：

1. 文体格式规范；

2. 合理分段；

3. 标点使用规范。

#### 【参考范文】

There is no denying that mental health is of great importance to people. Nowadays, many people suffer from mental illness, which severely affects their life.

The cause of mental health problems often varies a lot from one case to another. In today's society, a good number of people are suffering from heavy pressure. Others lack communication skills. In addition, a lot of people are ignorant of psychological knowledge about how to keep mentally fit.

Obviously, it is necessary that effective actions should be taken to prevent problems. Firstly, you can find the real cause of your mental health problem and see whether you can do something about it. Secondly, it's better to learn to relax yourself and take exercises to release the pressure. Lastly, you may find it helpful to talk to your partner or friend about your problem, or seek support and advice from a psychological consultant.

### 六、教学设计（共 15 分）

#### 【试题分析】

1. 本题为词汇课教学设计。

2. 教学设计关注教学情景创设。

3. 教学设计包含：lead in, presentation, practice 等环节。

#### 【参考答案】

1. Teaching content: The class is the new words about months: January, February, March, April, May, June. They can learn how to discuss about the activities in the first six months.

## 2. lead in

The teacher plays some dynamic pictures about the activities that students are familiar with, then asks “What special days can you see in the picture?”, leading students to review the familiar festivals. Then elicit to the new lesson from the different festivals.

Intention: Through reviewing the festivals, students will be more involved in the new lesson and prepare enough for the lesson.

3. The teacher has a free talk with students “Do you like trees?” then the teacher continues with “And this week, we will plant some trees on the tree planting day. When is the tree planting day?” while the teacher leads students to answer with the month. “Which month is it now?” then teaches the new word “March”.

## 4. I point you say

Students work in pairs to practice. Each pair has some word cards, then one points at the word cards at random, the other reads loudly and correctly and makes a sentence with it. For example, “It’s May. I can take part in the singing contest.”

Intention: Through the pair work students will practice the new words and extend their speaking ability.

## 七、案例分析（共 10 分）

### 【参考答案】

(1) 该案例中教师主要使用了交际法、任务型教学法。主要通过学生所学习的英语知识, 讨论现实社会中存在的环境污染问题, 让他们说出一些解决的办法。学生采用的学习方式小组合作学习, 通过小组合作学习, 自主探究, 不仅能激发他们学习英语的兴趣, 还能够培养他们的合作意识以及保护环境的主人翁意识。

(2) ①该教师在教学过程中, 让学生学习英语知识的同时, 还让学生拥有一定的环保意识和主人翁感, 这是新课程中注重素质教育的理念的要求。

②教师在教学设计中, 让全体学生分组讨论, 体现了面向全体学生的原则, 能够让所有学生参与到课堂活动中, 同时在教学中以学生为主体, 教师起引导和启发的作用。

③教学过程比较注重学生对英语知识的应用。因此体现了新课程中强调学习过程, 体现英语学习的实践性和应用性。

④同时教师将课堂知识延伸到课堂之外, 让学生为家乡的水污染问题写一封信给 Green China, 符合任务型教学活动中的任务不仅在课堂内, 还要延伸到课堂外的原则。