

2016 年安徽省中小学新任教师公开招聘考试真题 小学英语专业知识

I 单项选择题 (一共 15 题, 每题 1 分, 共计 15 分)

- 1.—There are a lot of C of bike riding.
—I agree. It's good for the environment and it saves money.
A.instructions B.instruments **C.advantages** D.products
- 2.We have C the four applicants, for none of them is fit for the job.
A. turned against B. turned into **C. turned down** D. turned on
- 3.Our teacher thinks B good to learn English with enough practice .
A.one **B.it** C.them D.that
- 4.—Tom didn't stop looking for a jobD he got an offer from an American company.
—Lucky him.It's not easy for university graduates to get a good job now.
A. as B. if C. since **D. until**
- 5.—The song "Where did the time go?" D the old days and the love of my family .
—Sure .It's also my favorite song .
A.helps me out B.cheers me up
C.regards me as **D.reminds me of**
- 6.—Which do you prefer, reading online or reading on paper?
— A ,sometimes I read online , and sometimes I read on paper.
A. both B. None C. Nothing D. Neither
- 7.—Where are the magazines?
—You see ,someone C them to the window .
A.moves B.had moved **C.has moved** D.would move
- 8.—We failed in the English competition.
— B ,Everyone wants to win ,but the most important thing is to learn something new.
A .Good job **B. Take is easy** C. Well done D. Congratulations
- 9.Sally C goes traveling during holidays.She likes staying at home with her family.

- A .often B.always C.seldom D.usually
10. Leave the reference books behind, A you won't be able to think independently.
A. or B. and C. so D. but
11. —Dad ,it's a long way from our home to the amusement park .
—You mean it's C to take a taxi ?
A. important B. popular C. necessary D. valuable
12. —How do you feel about the new concert?
— A ,I don't like the end.
A. To be honest B. All of a sudden C. After all D. In this way
13. A new rule D office love is forbidden at work has been set up in the company .
A .which B.when C.what D. that
14. Which of the following infinitives expresses REASON? C
A. Would you like something to eat?
B. He came here to get his computer repaired
C. I'm glad to receive the present from my uncle.
D. Dad told me to finish the task on time.
15. Which one of the following works is writing by Charles Dickens ? B
A. Paradise Lost B. Oliver Twist
C. Captain Singleton D. Tess of the D'Urbervilles

二、完形填空（共 15 小题，每小题 1 分，满分 15 分）

Was the London Olympics a success? Many people hold different opinions. However ,one thing is 16D :London could win a gold medal for hosting the “greenest ” Games ever .

Previous Olympic hosts have been 17A for the environmental damage they have caused through construction ,waste and transport . 18C things had to be different in London because years ago it bid for the Olympics through the 19A of “One Planet Olympics ”.

The most impressive is that London took the construction of the Olympic Park as an opportunity to 20D polluted areas — 2 million tons of polluted soil were removed .But that's not

all .99 percent of the torn-down materials were 21C to build the Olympic park .Besides ,all venues (体育场馆) were built with green building 22D .The Olympic Stadium is the lightest one ever built .Also ,the hand ball field has lighting pipes on the roof that reduce electricity use 23C forty percent .

The effort that London made to deal with waste also deserves 24B .Water used for drinking and watering plants was from collected rainwater or recycled waste water .Water food packages were 25A recycled or processed and turned into 26C energy .

As one of the best connected places in Europe ,London tried to solve traffic jams by 27B the use of public transport .For example ,it had trains ,instead of cars,deliver half of the building materials ,which greatly 28A carbon emissions .

The clean anti-doping (反兴奋剂)result also 29B the greenness of the Games :only one athlete tested positive for a banned drug —that is 30D the IOC president has praised anti-doping efforts at the London Games.

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|---------------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| 16. A .simple | B.direct | C.difficult | D .certain |
| 17. A.criticized | B.applauded | C.ignored | D.discussed |
| 18. A .So | B.And | C.But | D.Or |
| 19. A.concept | B.method | C.importance | D.suggestion |
| 20. A.put up | B.make up | C.take up | D.clean up |
| 21. A.remarked | B.repaired | C.reused | D.rejected |
| 22. A.program | B.project | C.strategies | D.techniques |
| 23. A.with | B.in | C.by | D.for |
| 24. A.determination | B.praise | C.doubt | D.consideration |
| 25. A.either | B.too | C.neither | D.both |
| 26. A.safe | B.secure | C.renewable | D.new |
| 27. A.stopping | B.encouraging | C.recognizing | D.guaranteed |
| 28. A.reduced | B.promoted | C.increased | D.guaranteed |
| 29. A.called for | B.added to | C.left out | D.put off |
| 30. A.when | B.where | C.how | D.why |

III 阅读理解（一共 12 题，每题 2 分，共计 24 分）

A

In 1894 Maria Montessori became the first woman in Italy to receive a medical degree. However, she is remembered for her ideas about education, not for being a doctor. Her work with children began because she was a doctor. As director of hospital, she became interested in children with mental retardation (迟钝). These children were slow learners, not very intelligent. She believed that these children could learn. She gave these children ideas to think about, activities to do with their hands, and ways to feel good about themselves. And the children began to learn! Some children were in her hospital because their parents couldn't take care of them, because the children couldn't learn. But Montessori showed that they could learn! Soon her slow children passed the Italian public school test for sixth-grade students. Soon everyone in Italy knew about Dr. Maria Montessori's ideas about education.

Montessori believed that her methods would work well with children of normal intelligence, too. In 1907 she opened the first Montessori school, the children's House, in a poor part of Rome. Observers came to see the children at this school. Before the age of five, the children had learned to read and write. They liked working more than playing. And they could focus on an activity and not get tired.

For Montessori, the adults in a school were not just teachers. They were classroom leaders and directors. Their job was to direct the interests of children, to help them develop. A director observes a child, when the child shows signs of being ready to learn something new, the director helps the child begin.

Soon many people in other places heard about the Montessori school in Rome. And her ideas spread. However, by 1934, Maria Montessori left Italy. The government there was not friendly to her ideas. She went to Spain for two years and then to the Netherlands. In Amsterdam, she established a special school for "Montessori" teachers. Later she lived in both India and Sri Lanka. Everywhere she went, she started more children's Houses, and her ideas of teaching children spread all over the world.

31. Which of the following statements about Maria Montessori is not true? D

- A. She was famous for her ideas about education.
- B .Her ideas about education spread worldwide.
- C .It didn't take long for people in Italy to know about her.
- D .Children with mental retardation could learn better than normal ones.**

32.Moria Montessori left Italy because A .

- A. her ideas were not welcomed by the government.**
- B. Her ideas about education couldn't be accepted by people.
- C .she wanted to set up a special school for “Montessori”teachers.
- D. the children only passed the sixth-grade test of the public school.

33.When she left Italy , Montessori first went to B .

- A. Sri Lanka **B. Spain** C .The Netherlands D. India

34.This passage is probably taken from . C

- A. an official document B. a book review
- C. a culture magazine** D. an advertisement

B

Is there anything as trendy as names? Sociologists sometimes study which names are common and why. From generation to generation, some names lose their place quickly. New names take their place. Other names are old standards. These names remain popular for centuries. The name John is one such name. John is the strongest of names, for centuries nearly every family has at least one John. For women, the names Susan and Elizabeth have the same kind of popularity. These names never seem to go out of style.

In every generation, some names become popular quickly. Sometimes the name belongs first to a famous person, like a singer or a movie star. Unusual names like Demi for a girl or Conan for a boy obviously come from heroes on the big screen. Other times the names simply multiply. There are hundreds of thousands of Jennifers and Joshuas who are adults today. No one knows why. Each mother thought she was picking a nice name, and not one that was so popular that it was almost too common!

Parents sometimes worry their child might have the wrong name. Studies prove that a person's name can affect others' opinions of him or her. A person with a "loser" name, a name that is out of fashion, has a hard time in school. Other children make fun of the name, so the child tends to be unhappy at school. Furthermore, teachers actually expect less of the child with an unusual name. They give less attention to the child, and they don't talk as much to the child. A name can be a dangerous thing.

There are some interesting trends in new names. Many babies are being named surnames (last names). Furthermore, such names are usually unisex (the same for boys and girls). Examples include Bailey, Campbell, Chandler, Chase, Tanner, Cole, Murphy, Hayden, and Emerson.

Some of the old names are coming back. Therefore, boys' names such as Zachary, Matthew, and Jacob are common again. Michael has been popular for years. Girls' names like Hannah, Mary, Ann, Samantha, Sarah, and Emily have been around for many years.

35. The possible reason why a name like Conan becomes popular is that B.

- A. it can be a safe thing
- B. it comes from a hero on the big screen**
- C. it is an important family name
- D. it never seems to go out of style

36. What does the third paragraph mainly talk about? C

- A. Some of the old names coming back.
- B. Some names lost their place quickly.
- C. Person's names can affect others' opinions of them.**
- D. There are some interesting trends in new names.

37. According to the passage, the name A can be unisex.

- A. Murphy**
- B. Susan
- C. John
- D. Matthew

38. Which of these titles would work for this article? D

- A. Sarah and Her Friend
- B. A New Baby in Town
- C. Names out of Fashion
- D. Popularity in Names for Babies**

C

I like to think that I'm bringing my kids up to care about the world around them. They know that resources are scarce: that they shouldn't waste water and that they should turn lights off to save electricity when they're not in a room. I thought my family was environmentally friendly, so I invited Tom Harper from Pollution Prevention Ltd to come and see if I was doing everything right.

Tom arrived. The first thing he asked was "How old is your fridge?" "I told him it was about fifteen years old." "Well, by the look of it, you ought to think about getting a new one." "A new one?" "I said, "I thought we were supposed to use products for as long as possible before buying new ones. It still works quite well."

"Well," said Tom, "They're old, so they're leaking cold air. That means your fridge has to work harder to stay cold, so that uses more electricity. A new one would be much more efficient and cost-effective."

We moved to the living room. It was November, so the heating was on. "It's nice and warm in here," said Tom, "but, to be frank, there's a problem with your windows. Those aluminium window frames let a lot more hot air out of the house than wooden or plastic frames do. And you don't have double glazing. Double-glazed windows keep in almost twice as much heat as single pane windows." This wasn't like what I wanted to hear. A new fridge and double-glazing were expensive.

"There are some things you can do," said Tom, "like checking your car, that won't cost you much money and they'll save you money in the long run. But you have to be aware that your windows and your fridge at the moment are costing you more than they should in terms of heating bills and electricity use. Nobody benefits from that."

39. The writer invited Tom Harper to her house to B .

- A. show how difficult it was to be environmentally friendly.
- B. see whether her family was environmentally friendly.**
- C. teach her children to be environmentally friendly.
- D. explain to him how to be environmentally friendly.

40. The writer was surprised by what Tom said about the fridge because D .

- A. she bought it many years ago.
- B. it was only about fifteen years old.**

C. the fridge didn't work at all.

D. Tom advised her to buy a new fridge.

41. Why is the writer using too much electricity in the living room? A

A. Because a lot of the heat is escaping through the windows.

B. Because the writer has the heating on in November.

C. Because the children have the TV on too much.

D. Because the window frames are not the right size.

42. Tom points out to the writer that buying a new fridge B .

A. wouldn't really benefit her.

B. may save her money in other ways.

C. may not be as expensive as she thinks.

D. is more important than checking the car.

IV 翻译（共 5 小题，每小题 2 分，满分 10 分） 将下列短文译成中文。

(43) Communicative Approach is an approach to foreign or second language teaching which emphasizes that the goal of language learning is communicative competence.

【参考答案】 交际教学法是学习第二语言或者是外语的一种教学法，它强调语言学习的目标就是培养交际能力。

(44) It seeks to make meaningful communication and language use a focus of all classroom activities.

【参考答案】 它寻求把有意义的交流和语言的使用成为所有课堂活动的焦点。

(45) Learners use a language through using it to communicate.

【参考答案】 学习者通过使用语言去交流这种方式去使用语言。

(46) Communication involves the integration of different language skills.

【参考答案】 交际需要不同语言技能参与的综合能力

(47) Communicative language teaching has had a major impact on changes in language teaching worldwide.

【参考答案】 交际法在世界范围内对语言教学方法的改变产生了重要的影响。

V 书面表达 (满分 20 分)

随着时代发展和科技进步,人们的生活节奏越来越快,总觉得时间不够用。一些人认为,我们应该做好每天的计划,充分利用时间;另一些人认为,生活不必太刻意,可以随性安排时间,减轻压力,放松心情。

请用英语简要介绍这两种观点,并谈谈自己的看法,题目自拟。

(1) 词数不少于 150;

(2) 文中不得出现与本人相关的信息。

【参考答案】书面表达首先要力求正确,始终记得无错便是功;其次要尽可能地体现灵活多变的表达方式,长短句结合;注意英语表达方式和汉语的差异,用英语思维,不要处处都汉语气息;合理使用连接词,使句子及段落联系紧密等等。

书面表达的评分标准

第四档(16-20): 完全完成了试题规定的任务,完全达到了预期的写作目的

——覆盖所有内容要点。

——应用了较多的语法结构和词汇。

——语法结构或词汇方面有些许错误,但为尽力使用较复杂结构或较高级词汇所致;具备较强的语言运用能力。

——英语气息浓。

——有效地使用了语句间的连接成分,使全文结构紧凑

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) 确立本节课的知识目标和能力目标;

(2) 依据所设定的知识目标,设计 Presentation 环节的教学活动,并对设计意图加以说明;

(3) 依据所设定能力目标,设计 Practice 环节的教学活动(活动不少于 2 个),并对设计意图加以说明;

(4) 依据所设定的知识目标和能力目标,设计 Production 环节的教学活动,并从合作学习的

角度对设计意图加以说明；

(5) 板书设计

教学材料: **Srort**

-Does Alice like playing football?

-Yes,she does.

Listen and Say

Joe:Look,Peter,there's a new football club in our school.

Peter:I like playing football.

Joe:I like playing football too.Let's join the club.

Peter:That's a good idea!

Joe:Let's tell Alice about the football club.

Peter:Does Alice like playing football?

Joe: Yes,shedoes.

Peter:Great!We can join the club together.

Look and Learn

Play basketball play football play volleyball

S1:Does...like playing...?

S2:Yes,he/she does.

No,he/she doesn't

S1:Does he/she like...?

S2:Yes,he/she does.

No,he/she doesn't

【解题思路】答题时要按照知识目标和能力目标的设定安排相应的教学活动，并在教学目的中阐明活动安排意图。

在 Presentation 过程中，教师把要学的新的语言知识介绍给学生，教师设法引起学生对所学新句型、新对话或新文章的兴趣，激发学生的求知欲，并检查学生对新授要点的理解。在 Practice 那过程中，教师则给学生很多的操练机会，鼓励学生尽可能运用刚介绍的新知识，进行反复的句型练习并不断提高语言运用的正确率。在 Production 过程中，学生被要求创造性地运用所

学知识，做到灵活并自由地运用语言，实现正确并流利地进行交际的目标。不同步骤的要求决定了教师角色的不断转换。

Presentation Practice Production

在三个不同的阶段，教师对学生的控制力不断降低，从 Presentation→Practice→Production，以教师为中心很快过渡到以学生为中心，教师的角色先后为演员、观众和评论员，最终实现以学生为主体、教师为主导的教学新要求。Pair work&Group work 进行对话。对话内容需要贴近生活，最好是学生熟悉的话题；听者与言者不断转换。

VII 教学案例分析（16分）

下面是一节小学四年级英语课的新课导入和新知呈现环节的教学片段。

话题：At the beach 新授词汇：beach, sea, at the beach

请用中文从以下两个方面进行简要评析。（1.活动设计；2.多媒体运用）

教学片段：

Step1: Greeting and Lead-in

(欣赏一段有关大海和沙滩景色的视频)

T: Look at the beach, so beautiful! The sky is blue. The clouds are white, and the sea is clean and blue.

Boys and girls, do you like the sea? It's a sunny day. Let's go to the beach, ok?

(新授单词 beach, sea)

Step2: Presentation

T: I think the beach is so beautiful. Sally is enjoying the sunshine. She is swimming. Can you swim? Let's swim into the sea together. Let's travel in the sea, Ok?

(带领孩子作游泳状，指着屏幕上的小鱼，作简单介绍)

T: Look, here are some sea animals in the sea. They are so strange. Let's have a look. Who are they?

(介绍几种海洋动物)(海滩图片为背景，切换图片，新授知识 at the beach)

T: Some people are collecting shells. They are all having a good time. (全班观看对话视频)

【解题思路】紧密围绕活动设计和多媒体运用两个方面，按照新课改的理念，既要找出优点又要指出不足。