



## 2016 安徽中小学新任教师公开招聘考试真题

### 中学英语专业知识

#### 一、单项选择题 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 总共 15 分)

- 1.—Sarah,would you please give me some more milk?  
—I'm sorry,but B is left.  
A.no one                      B.none                      C.everything                      D.it
- 2.Tony,you've got a fever.You D that cold shower last night.  
A.might not have                      B.could have had  
C.hadn't have                      D.shouldn't have had
- 3.With lots of wounded people,the quake-stricken area is C for medical assistance now.  
A.crazy                      B.opposite  
C.desperate                      D.reluctant
- 4.Since he's been thrown out of Eton,when will he go to school and what will A him in the future?  
A.become of                      B.stand by                      C.turn on                      D.refer to
- 5.Chinese writer Cao Wenxuan was awarded the Christian Anderson Award in 2016,making himself the first Chinese C such a prize.  
A.won                      B.has won                      C.to win                      D.winning
- 6.D he tried to cover the truth,it turned out at last.  
A.No matter what                      B.Whatevet  
C.No matter how                      D.However hard
- 7.—How can you make such a tasty cake,Mrs.Cook!  
—The D is to follow the directions in the cookbook!  
A.feature                      B.plan  
C.cost                      D.trick
- 8.—Can I bring Anne to your party tonight,Maggie?  
—A He's my friend too.  
A.By all means                      B.How come?  
C.Let me see                      D.You're welcome
- 9.Mr.Smith,who B as a teacher in our school for about 20 years,is now our mayor.  
A.has worked                      B.worked



- C.works D.had worked
- 10.Only with joint efforts B a better living environment.  
A.we can have B.can we have  
C.we have D.have we
- 11.It is vital that every citizen in China A the core socialist value to practice.  
A.apply B.applies  
C.is to apply D.would apply
12. B impressed us most was that he combined Chinese poetry with his paintings.  
A.It B.What C.That D.Which
- 13.It's a real relief for us to know Anna was saved from D fire last night.  
A.the;a B.the;the C./;a D.a;the
- 14.The method of forming new words,like disappointment,unintelligible or comfortably,is called C.  
A.compounding B.conversion  
C.derivation D.abbreviation
15. B, the "father of English Poetry"and one of the greatest narrative poets of England,was born in London about 1340.  
A.William Blake B.Geoffrey Chaucer  
C.Francis Bacon D.John Dryden

## 二、完形填空（共 15 题，每小题 1 分，总分 15 分）

阅读下面短文，从短文后每小题所给的 ABCD 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白外的最佳选项。

Admittedly,the best way of learning a foreign language is to stay for a long period of time in the target language country. 16 few learners had or have an opportunity to do so.Most have to endure the 17 process of just studying it at home or in the classroom.The better our English is,the more we realize how first language accelerate or 18 our learning.The move from intermediate to highre levels of 19 in English is closely associated with the ability to make 20 regarding vocabulary and collocation.This is certainly not an issue in the early stage of learning. 21 ,advanced learners prefer to rely on first language to make these decisions.

In the past,the mother tongue was an 22 part of many local textbooks used at all levels.Translation 23 and to first language was popular in language teaching.However,this use of first language was later 24 ,as it often slows foreign language learning.The obvious 25 is that more and more language teachers tend not to speak this mother-tongue in the classroom.Thus,it seems that we 26 the value of translation too much.

In general there are currently two major trends toward it. The first suggestion that using the target language exclusively in the classroom is the only to 27 all the principles and



requirements of language teaching. In fact, many teachers feel 28 about saying a word in their mother-tongue. The feel it is 29 and not in keeping with modern trends. The second is repeated by those teachers who 30 use the mother-tongue in the classroom for checking understanding, clarifying meaning, chatting and so on.

- |                     |                   |                 |                 |
|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 16. A. Purposefully | B. Unfortunately  | C. Strangely    | D. Morally      |
| 17. A. gradual      | B. easy           | C. primitive    | D. painful      |
| 18. predicts        | B. absorbs        | C. hinders      | D. interests    |
| 19. A. competence   | B. fluency        | C. volume       | D. accuracy     |
| 20. A. mistakes     | B. choice         | C. preparations | D. suggestions  |
| 21. A. Similarly    | B. So             | C. Yet          | D. Besides      |
| 22. A. academic     | B. independent    | C. alternative  | D. essential    |
| 23. A. from         | B. in             | C. by           | D. against      |
| 24. A. employed     | B. favored        | C. rejected     | D. introduced   |
| 25. A. phenomenon   | B. effect         | C. cause        | D. excuse       |
| 26. A. questioned   | B. overlooked     | C. mastered     | D. stressed     |
| 27. A. determine    | B. fulfill        | C. conclude     | D. describe     |
| 28. A. guilty       | B. content        | C. enthusiastic | D. comfortable  |
| 29. A. fashionable  | B. complete       | C. outdated     | D. valid        |
| 30. A. up and down  | B. back and forth | C. in and out   | D. now and then |

**答案：16.B 17.D 18.C 19.A 20.B 21.A 22.D 23.A 24.C 25.B 26.D 27.B 28.A 29.C 30.D**

### 三、阅读理解（共12小题，每小题2分，总分24分）

阅读下列短文，从每小题所给的ABCD四个选项中，选出最佳选项。

#### A

In 1922, Englishman Howard Carter found the tomb of an Egyptian king named Tutankhamen. Some reports say that above the entrance to the tomb, a curse was written: "Death shall come on swift wings to him who disturbs the peace of the king." Carter ignored the curse. He and his friend Lord Carvarvon broke into tomb. They found an amazing collection of treasure and three mummies.

A few months later, Lord Carvarvon, aged 57, got sick and died. The doctor didn't know the exact cause of his death, but said perhaps it was from an infection started by an insect bite. It's said that when he died, there was a short power outage and all of the lights throughout Cairo went out. At his home back in England, his favorite dog howled and dropped dead.

Even more strange, when the mummy of Tutankhamen was unwrapped in 1925, it was found to have a wound on the left cheek in exactly the same position as the insect bite on Carvarvon that led to his death.

Reporters quickly developed the story. By 1935, they claimed that 21 deaths were due to the "Mummy's Curse". However, according to Herbert E. Winlock the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, by 1934, only eight people directly connected to the tomb had died. Indeed, Howard Carter, the man who actually opened the tomb, lived to almost 65 before dying of natural causes.

But perhaps some connection did exist. In 1999, a German scientist suggested that the deaths were



possibly caused by mold—extremely small, dangerous growths that can survive for thousands of years, even in a dark, dry tomb. For this reason, archeologists now wear special masks and gloves when unwrapping a mummy.

31. The best title for the passage is probably \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. An Ancient Egyptian King
- B. The Mummy's Curse
- C. Egyptian Mummies
- D. Unwrapping a Mummy

32. The underlined word "outage" in paragraph 2 is the closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. shock
- B. failure
- C. disaster
- D. therapy

33. Who contributed most to the spread of the curse?

- A. Reporters.
- B. Doctors.
- C. Carvarvon.
- D. Scientists.

34. What can be inferred from the passage?

- A. Howard Carter died soon after he opened the tomb.
- B. Lord Carvarvon's right cheek was actually bitten by an insect.
- C. A total number of 21 deaths were closely related to the curse.
- D. Mold might be the scientific explanation for the strange deaths.

## B

Imagine the solitude felt by Marie Smith before she died earlier this year in her native Alaska, at 89. She was the last person who knew the language of the Eyak people as a mother-tongue. Or imagine Ned Mandrell, who died in 1974—he was the last native speaker of Manx. In remote parts of the world, dozens more people are on the point of taking to their graves a system of communication that will never be recorded or reconstructed.

Should anyone lose sleep over the fact that many tongues are in danger of suffering a similar fate? Compared with groups who advocate saving animals or trees, campaigners who advocate preserving languages are themselves a rare breed. But they are trying both to impede and publicize an alarming acceleration in the rate at which languages are vanishing. Of some 6,900 tongues spoken in the world today, some 50% to 90% could be gone by the end of the century. In Africa, at least 300 languages are in near-term danger, and 200 more have died recently or are on the verge of death. Some 145 languages are threatened in East and South-east Asia.

Some languages even face a threat in the shape of political power bent on imposing a majority tongue. A youngster in any part of France soon realized that whatever you spoke at home, mastering French was the key to success. Nor did English reach its present global status without ruthless tactics. In years past, Americans, Canadians and Australians took native children away from their families to be raised at boarding schools where English rules.

The result is a growing list of tongues spoken only by white-haired elders. For instance, Njerep, one of 31 endangered languages in Cameroon, reportedly has only four speakers left, all over 60. The valleys of



the Caucasus used to be a paradise for linguists in search of unusual syntax, but Ubykh, one of the region's mysterious tongues, officially expired in 1992.

35. What led to Marie Smith's solitude?

- A. The language she spoke will never be recorded.
- B. People around her could not understand her.
- C. She's a native of Alaska but lives far away from it.
- D. She's the last person having Eyak as mother-tongue.

36. What do campaigners in Paragraph 2 strive to do?

- A. Take measures to take down spoken languages.
- B. Record and reconstruct all the vanishing languages.
- C. Slow down languages' vanishing and make them known.
- D. Speed up the rate of learning a certain foreign language.

37. From Paragraph 3, we can know that\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. mastering French holds the key to one's career success
- B. the vanishing languages are promoted by political figures
- C. some languages are threatened by certain political power
- D. English stands out from languages due to its own advantages

38. The last paragraph implies that in the future the number of languages will\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. stop falling
- B. stop increasing
- C. begin to climb
- D. continue to decrease

### C

The American screen has long been a smoky place, at least since 1942's *Now, Voyager*, in which Bette Davis and Paul Henreid showed how to make a romantic deal over a pair of cigarettes. Today cigarettes are the most common onscreen: 75% of Hollywood films show tobacco use, according to a recent survey by the University of California, San Francisco.

Audiences, especially kids, are taking notice. Recent studies have found that among children as young as 10, those exposed to the most screen smoking are up to 2.7 times as likely as others to pick up the habit. Worse, it's the ones from nonsmoking homes who are hit the hardest.

Now the Harvard School of Public Health (HSPH)-the folks behind the U.S. designated-driver campaign-are pushing to get the smokes off the screen. "We're in the business of preventing disease, and cigarettes are the No. 1 preventable cause," says Barry Bloom, HSPH's dean. "A possible way to do it is to expose them to enough good examples." That's why the designated-driver concept caught on in the 1980s, when Harvard and the ad agencies persuaded TV networks to slip the idea into their shows. "The idea appeared in 160 prime-time episodes over four years and drunk-driving fatalities fell 25% over the next three years."

Harvard long believed that getting cigarettes out of movies could have as powerful an effect, but it wouldn't be easy. Cigarette makers had a history of striking product-placement deals with Hollywood, and while the 1998 tobacco settlement prevents that, nothing stops directors from incorporating smoking into scenes on their own.

In 1999 Harvard began holding one-on-one meetings with studio execs trying to change that. Harvard's advice was clear: Get the butts entirely out, or at least make smoking unappealing. A few films



provide a glimpse of what a no-smoking-or low-smoking-Hollywood would be like. Such movies are hardly the rule, but the pressure is growing. Like smokers, studios may conclude that quitting the habit is not just a lot healthier but also a lot smarter.

39. The first paragraph mainly tells us that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. smoking can make romance on screen
  - B. cigarette smoke floods American screen
  - C. cigarettes are now easier to get than in the past
  - D. Hollywood movies characterize American screen
40. The second paragraph is written to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. analyze the data related to on-air smoking
  - B. explain why smoke-based movies are popular
  - C. display how screen smoking affects children
  - D. show kids above 10 are the most likely to smoke
41. It is hard to get cigarettes out of Hollywood mainly because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. directors are reluctant to give up smoking scenes
  - B. cigarette makers are on good terms with Hollywood
  - C. there is still no relevant law to regulate the market
  - D. the designated-driver campaign doesn't apply to Hollywood
42. What is the author's attitude towards getting cigarettes out of screen?
- A. Negative.
  - B. Positive.
  - C. Sympathetic.
  - D. Skeptical.

31. B 解析：主旨大意题。文章首段就提到了坟墓入口处的咒语，后面主要讲的是人们猜想某些不幸或死亡与咒语相关以及科学家们关于此的研究。所以全文都与“curse”相关，故选择 B 项。

32. B 解析：词义猜测题。根据文章原句“*There was a short power outage and all of the lights throughout Cairo went out*”可知 power outage 可能是停电的意思。Power failure 也有停电的意思。故此题选择 B 项。

33. A 解析：细节理解题。根据文章第四段首句“*reporters quickly developed the story*”可知记者很快把此事夸大扩散。所以记者就是这群人。选择 A 项。

34. D 解析：推理判断题。此题可以采用排除法。A 项所指之人不对，根据第二段，应是他的朋友 Lord Carvarvon 在开启墓后很快地死掉。B 项可根据第三段找到答案，是“left cheek”而不是“right cheek”，再根据倒数第二段可知死亡 21 人并非事实。再根据最后一段可知，D 项的表述是正确的，故选择 D 项。

35. D 解析：细节理解题。根据第一段“*She was the last person who knew the language of the Eyak people as a mother tongue*”可知她是最后一个以“Eyak”为母语的人，D 项正是此句话的同义转述。



36.C 解析: 细节理解题。根据第二段“But they are trying both to impede and publicize an alarming acceleration in the rate at which language are vanishing.”这些运动领导者的目的是为语种的丧失敲响警钟。选项 C 是该句的同义转述。选 C。

37.C 解析: 推理判断题。第三段的首句提到“Some languages even face a threat in the shape of political power bent on imposing a majority tongue.”意思是某些政治力量倾向于大众语言使很多语种消失。第三段是后面接着举了英语和法语的例子。很多语言就受到英语与法语两大政治语言的影响而慢慢消失。C 项表达的就是此意。

38.D 解析: 推理判断题。最后一段主要接着第三段来的。很多语言受到大众语言的影响, 濒临消失的边缘。所以结果是语种继续减少。选 D。

39.B 解析: 主旨大意题。根据文章的第一段首句“The American screen has long been a smoky place.”就是本段的主题句。B 项是本句的同义转述。

40.C

解析: 推理判断题。第二段落要讲的是研究证明, 银屏上频繁出现吸烟, 对未成年人有影响。C 项当选。

41.A 解析: 推理判断题。根据文章倒数第二段最后一句话“nothing stops directions from plugging smoking into screens on their own.”可以推断最主要的原因是导演们不希望把吸烟从荧屏中抽出来。A 项正确。

42.B 解析: 推理判断题。最后一句鼓励吸烟者戒烟, 可以推断, 作者是支持的态度。

#### 四、翻译(总分 10 分)

将短文中划线的句子翻译成中文。

(43) Happiness can be described as a positive mood and a pleasant state of mind. Psychologists have been studying the factors that contribute to happiness.(44) It's not predictable nor is a person in an apparently ideal situation necessarily happy. The ideal situation may have little to do with his actual feelings.(45) A good education and income are usually considered necessary for happiness. Though both may contribute, they are only chief factors if the person is seriously under-educated or actually suffering from lack of physical needs.(46) People with college educations are somewhat happier than those who did not graduate from high school, and it's believed this is mainly because they have more opportunities to control their lives. (47) Yet people with a high income and a college education may be less happy than those with the same income and no education.

43. 幸福可以描述为一种积极的情绪和一种令人愉悦的思想状态。

44. 这是不可预测的, 一个处于理想状态中的人也不一定幸福。

45. 良好的教育和不菲的收入, 对于幸福来说, 通常是必要的。



46.接受过大学教育的人,比那些中学没有毕业的人,会稍微幸福一些。一般认为这主要是因为接受过大学教育的人有更多的机会控制他们的生活。

47.然而,比起那些和他们有相同收入却没有接受过大学教育的人,有过大学教育的高收入的人可能没有感到更幸福。

#### 五、书面表达(总分20分)

The number of overweight children in our country is increasing. Some people think this is due to problems such as the growing number of fast food outlets. Others believe that parents are to blame for not looking after their children's health. What do you think? Write a composition of no less than 150 words on the following topic:

#### **My views on the growing overweight children**

#### 六、教学设计(总分20分)

根据下面的语言素材,用英语完成以下的设计任务(设计意图可以用中文表达)。

- 1.确定这节课的知识目标和能力目标;
- 2.根据所设计的目标创设情境,设计3个教学活动,写出活动的主要内容及设计意图。

#### Knowledge aims

1. students can know about the new words and expressions in the dialogue.
2. students learn to express what they want to be in the future.

#### Ability aims

- 1.To develop students' ability of expressing themselves by talking about their dreams.
- 2.To improve Ss' speaking ability.

#### Step 1 Leading-in

Activity 1 Brainstorming. Make a list of jobs you are interested in. Ask Ss to give as many jobs as they can: teacher, doctor, writer, engineer, nurse, driver.....

(通过 Brainstorming, 引起学生对话题的兴趣并列出学生喜欢的职业,为下面的对话学习打下基础)

#### Step 2 Presentation

- 1 Listen to the dialogue and answer the question: What does Ken want to be?





## 2 Read the dialogue

3Activity 2: Asking-and-answering Activity in pairs: Give an example on the screen and then ask the Ss to act out the dialogue in pairs

S1: What do you want to be?

S2: I want to be\_\_\_\_\_.

S1: How are you going to do that?

S2: I am going to \_\_\_\_\_.

(通过问答活动,让全体同学都参与到课堂中来,积极表达自己的梦想和将来的职业,并努力去实现自己的梦想,增加目标语言的输入,培养学生的口语交际能力,为下面的输出做准备。)

## Step 3 Practice

.....

## Step 4 Production

Activity 3 Group work. Work in group of seven. One student acts as a reporter and interview your group members in turn by asking what they want to be in the future and how you are going to achieve your goals. One student takes notes and one student acts as a spokesman .

(通过组织小组活动,有共同的目标,有合理、明确的分工,加大目标语言的输出,在活动中体现了同伴互助,合作探究的新课程理念。)

## Step 5 Summary and homework

### 七、教学案例分析(16分)

下面是一篇八年级的阅读材料以及教学片段,请用中文从以下方面进行评析。

#### 1.阅读教学模式:



- 2.读前活动;
- 3.教师角色。

阅读材料:

When people say "culture",we think of art and history.But one very famous symbol in American culture is a cartoon.We all know and love the black mouse with two large round ears-Mickey Mouse.Over 80 years ago,he first appeared in the cartoon Steamboat Willine.When this cartoon came out in New York on November 18,1928,it was the first cartoon with sound and music.The man behind Mickey was Walt Disney.He became very rich and successful.In the 1930S,he made 87 cartoons with Mickey.

Some people might ask how this cartoon animal became so popular.One of the main reasons is that Mickey was like a common man,but he always tried to face any danger.In his early films,Mickry was unlucky and had many problems such as losing his house or girlfriend,Minnie.However,he was alway ready to try his best.People went to the cinema to see the "little man" win.Most of them wanted to be like Mickey.

教学片断:

Step1 Pre-reading

Brainstorming:

T:DO you like to watch cartoons? What is your favorite cartoon? (学生小组讨论自己最喜欢的卡通片)

T: And which is your favorite cartoon character?What does he/she look like? (学生讨论、列举出最喜欢的卡通人物并简单介绍其外貌特征)

Step2 While-reading

1.Fast reading. Students read the passage quickly and try to get the main idea of each paragraph.

paragraph 1 One symbol of American culture

paragraph 2 Reasons for Mickey's popularity

2.Careful reading.

1)Tell students to read the passage from 5W:Who,What,When,Where and Why.

2)Read carefully and find out the answers to 5W in this passage.

Who is the main character?

What does he look like?

When did he first appear?

Where did he come out?

Why did he become so popular?

3)Retell the passage according to 5W and make a conclusion:

Mickey is a symbol of American culture

Step3 Post-reading

Work in groups to:

1.Make a survey about another catoon character that is as Mickey in China.

2.Introduce the cartoon character to others from 5W.

**参考答案**



1 教学设计符合阅读课常用的 **pre-reading**、**while-reading** 和 **post-reading** 的 PWP 的教学模式，在教学环节清晰，条理分明，阅读活动设计安排先易后难，先概要问题，后细节信息。

2 课前活动用 **Brainstorming** 吸引学生对话题的兴趣，共同分享信息，**bridge the information gaps**，但是读前活动设计太笼统，与学习材料相关性不强，没有合理地引入本节课的学习目标词汇，为开始的阅读作充分地准备和铺垫。可以在 **Pre-reading** 中引出“**Micky**”，可以用直观图片、动画，**Micky** 的视频，引起学生对所学内容的兴趣。并适时在语境中呈现本节课的目标词汇，为下面的阅读作充分准备。

3 在阅读活动中，教师的主导作用得到充分地发挥，教师始终牢牢地控制学生的学习活动，除了在最后的 **post-reading** 中，学生可以自由地介绍卡通人物，体现了同伴互助、合作探究外，大多数时间学生的主体地位缺失，缺乏学生的自主学习的气氛，学生在阅读活动中按照老师的指令完成阅读任务，丧失了学生的主体地位。