

2020 年湖北省义务教育学校教师公开招聘考试

小学英语

本试卷共 6 页。全卷共 100 分，考试用时 90 分钟。

注意事项：

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名和准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上的指定位置。

2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。答在试卷和草稿纸上无效。

3. 非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上对应的答题区域内作答。答在非指定区域、试卷和草稿纸上无效。

4. 严禁在答题卡上做任何标记（含粘贴答案），严禁使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带。

5. 考试结束，考生将本试卷、答案卡和草稿纸一并交回。

一、单项选择题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的，请将其选出，并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

1. In the following four words, the underlined letters have the same sound EXCEPT _____.

A. notice

B. copies

C. hopeful

D. postman

1. 【答案】B

【解析】考查字母 o 的发音。copies 中的字母 o 读 [ɔ]，notice、hopeful、postman 中的字母 o 读 [əu]。故选 B。

2. All things _____, the planned trip will have to be called off.

A. considering

B. considered

C. having considered

D. be considered

2. 【答案】B

【解析】考查非谓语动词。句意：考虑到所有因素，计划中的旅行必须取消。分析句子成分可知，本句的谓语动词为 **will have to be**，无连词又无从句，**consider** 应该使用非谓语动词形式，排除 D 项；根据其逻辑主语 **all things** 可知，此处考查独立主格结构充当条件状语，且 **consider** 与 **all things** 之间为被动关系，因此 **consider** 应使用过去分词形式，即 **considered**，排除 A、C 项。故选 B。

3. They will travel to Singapore next month _____ they have enough money.

A. provided B. until

C. unless D. lest

3. 【答案】A

【解析】考查连词辨析。句意：如果他们有足够的钱，下个月就会去新加坡。根据前后文的逻辑关系可知，此处为 **provided** 引导条件状语从句，相当于 **if**。**provided** 意为“假如，若是”；**until** 意为“直到……为止”；**unless** 意为“除非”；**lest** 意为“免得，以免，恐怕，唯恐”。故选 A。

4. If you suspect that the illness might be serious, you should not _____ going to the doctor.

A. make out B. pick out

C. put off D. give off

4. 【答案】C

【解析】考查动词短语辨析。句意：如果你怀疑病情可能很严重，你不应该推迟去看医生。**make out** 意为“起草，说明，结论，辨别，理解，进展，亲热”；**pick out** 意为“挑出；辨认出”；**put off** 意为“不安，延期，摆脱，欺诈”；**give off** 意为“散发（光、气味等）”。根据句意可知，此处表示“推迟去看医生”。故选 C。

5. To speed up the _____ of letters, the Post Office introduced automatic sorting.

A. delivery B. departure

C. treatment D. transmission

5. 【答案】A

【解析】考查名词词义辨析。句意：为了加快信件的投递速度，邮局引进了自动分拣。**delivery** 意为“传递，交付，递送”；**departure** 意为“出发，离开，分歧，新的尝试”；**treatment** 意为“治疗，对待，处理”；**transmission** 意为“传输，传播，播送”。根据句意可知，此处表示“快递的投递”。故选 A。

6. Which of the following works is NOT written by Ernest Hemingway?

A. *The Sun Also Rises*

B. *For Whom the Bell Tolls*

C. *A Farewell to Arms*

D. *The Call of the Wild*

6. 【答案】D

【解析】考查英美文学。题干：下列哪部作品不是欧内斯特·海明威所写？*The Sun Also Rises*（《太阳照常升起》）、*For Whom the Bell Tolls*（《丧钟为谁而鸣》）和 *A Farewell to Arms*（《永别了，武器》）都是海明威的代表作，只有 *The Call of the Wild*（《野性的呼唤》）是杰克·伦敦的代表作。故选 D。

7. The rhetorical device _____ is the practice of representing objects, qualities, etc. as humans, especially in art and literature.

A. simile

B. personification

C. metaphor

D. metonymy

7. 【答案】B

【解析】考查修辞学。题干：以下哪个修辞手法是指把事物，包括物体，动物，思想或抽象概念，当作人来描写，赋予其人的动作、外表、性格或思想感情？明喻（*simile*）是常用 *like* 或 *as* 等词把具有某种共同特征的两种不同事物连接起来进行比较的一种修辞手法，明喻的表达方法是：本体像喻体；暗喻（*metaphor*）的比较不通过比喻词 *as* 或 *like* 等进行，而是直接将甲事物当作乙事物来描写，甲乙两事物的联系或共同点是暗含的，因此被称为暗喻；拟人（*personification*）是指把事物，包括物体，动物，思想或抽象概念，当作人来描写，赋予其人的动作、外表、性格或思想感情；转喻（*metonymy*）指当甲事物与乙事物不相似，但有密切关系时，可以利用这种关系，用乙事物的名称来指代甲事物的一种修辞手法。故选 B。

8. Which of the following pair of words are antonyms?

A. sweater; clothes

B. pencil; eraser

C. right; wrong

D. clever; smart

8. 【答案】C

【解析】考查语义学。题干：下面哪一对词是反义词？*sweater* 和 *clothes* 是上下义关系（*Hyponymy*）；*pencil* 和 *eraser* 无明确的语义关系；*right* 和 *wrong* 是反义关系（*Antonyms*）；*clever* 和 *smart* 是同义关系（*Synonymy*）。故选 C。

9. In early 2020, most of the teachers in China had to teach at home because of the coronavirus pandemic. Which of the following can best describe his kind of teaching?

- A. Data teaching
B. Online teaching
C. Flipped teaching
D. Mechanical teaching

9. 【答案】B

【解析】考查英语课程与教学论。题干：2020年初，由于冠状病毒大流行，中国大多数教师不得不在家授课。以下哪一种能最好地描述他的教学方式？Data teaching 意为“数据教学”；Online teaching 意为“在线教学”；Flipped teaching 意为“反转式教学”；Mechanical teaching 意为“机械教学”。教师在家授课明显属于在线教学。故选 B。

10. Which of the following activities is most appealing to children's characteristics?

- A. Cross-word puzzle
B. Formal grammar instruction
C. Role play
D. Reciting texts

10. 【答案】C

【解析】考查英语课程与教学论。题干：下列哪一项活动最符合儿童的特点？Cross-word puzzle 意为“拼字游戏”；Formal grammar instruction 意为“正式语法讲解”；Role play 意为“角色扮演”；Reciting texts 意为“背诵课文”。角色扮演应该更符合学生的认知特点，其余的课堂活动的难度要求偏高。故选 C。

二、阅读理解题（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 3 分，共 24 分）

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的，请将其选出，并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

Passage 1

As in business and other professions, the use of computers is a growing trend in health care. At first, computers were used only in the business office for such things as patient billing and paying for purchase. As computer technology advanced, the use of computers broadened to include patient information and communication systems.

Hospital information systems have been developed which collect, send, record, and store information. The information can be retrieved when needed. Patient records and patient care plans are on the computer in many health care facilities. Instead of recording on the patient's chart, health team members enter information into the computer. Entering information into a computer is easier, faster, and more efficient than writing on the chart. Using the computer to record observations is also more accurate and reliable.

Departments such as the X-rays department and the laboratory communicate with other units of the hospital through the computer. Instead of sending a typed report by a person for the patient's record, the information is entered into the computer. The information can be accessed at the computer in the nurses' or doctors' station. The systems have reduced the amount of clerks, work and telephone calls between departments. Information is communicated with greater speed and accuracy.

Computers are also being used to monitor certain measurements such as blood pressures, temperatures, heart rates, and heart functions. The computer is programmed to recognize normal and abnormal measurements. When the abnormal is sensed, an alarm is sounded. Monitoring by the computer has proved to be very accurate and increased early discovery of life-threatening events.

11. The underlined word in Paragraph 2 means "_____".

- A. record
- B. translate
- C. recite
- D. interpret

11. 【答案】 A

【解析】词义猜测题。根据前半句“recording on the patient's chart”可知，此处表示“健康小组成员不是在病人的病历上记录，而是把信息输入计算机”。故选 A。

12. In Paragraph 3, information is communicated between the X-rays department and _____.

- A. The laboratory
- B. the business office
- C. health care facilities
- D. other units of the hospital

12. 【答案】 D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第三段第一句“Departments such as the X-rays department and the laboratory communicate with other units of the hospital through the computer”可知，X光科和化验室等部门通过计算机与医院其他单位进行联系。故选 D。

13. According to the passage, the application of computers involves the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. collecting and storing information
- B. billing patients for their expenses
- C. sending typed reports
- D. monitoring blood pressures

13. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段第一句“Hospital information systems have been developed which collect, send, record, and store information.”、第一段第二句“ At first, computers were used only in the business office for such things as patient billing and paying for purchase.”和最后一段第一句“Computers are also being used to monitor certain measurements such as blood pressures, temperatures, heart rates, and heart functions.”可知，医院的信息系统可以收集、发送、记录和存储信息、可以用于病人帐单和购买付款等事务、可以用来监测某些测量数据，如血压、体温、心率和心脏功能，所以 A、B、D 三项均属于计算机的应用；根据第三段第二句“ Instead of sending a typed report by a person for the patient’s record, the information is entered into the computer”可知，这些信息被输入到计算机中，而不是由一个人发送一份打印好的报告作为病人的记录。这些信息可以在护士或医生站的计算机上获取。所以 C 项不属于计算机的应用。故选 C。

14. What is the benefit of using computers in health care?

- A. Retrieving relationships between different departments.
- B. Bringing convenience to doctors and patients.
- C. Curing life-threatening diseases at an early stage.
- D. Substituting for suggestions given by doctors.

14. 【答案】B

【解析】主旨大意题。根据全文第一段可知，起初，计算机只用于商务办公室，例如病人账单和购物支付。随着计算机技术的进步，计算机的使用范围扩大到包括病人信息和通信系统，为医生和病人提供了很多便利。故选 B。

【试题分析】本文是一篇议论文。起初，计算机只用于商务办公室，例如病人账单和购物支付。随着计算机技术的进步，计算机的使用范围扩大到包括病人信息和通信系统，为医生和病人提供了很多便利。

Passage 2

Ask an Icelander who he is, he may well tell you with a straight face that he is the son of a Viking. “But the Viking are long gone,” you may say. He will probably look you in the eye, laugh maybe, and tell you that no, they are still here. These days, they just dress differently, prefer fishing to fighting, and have much better ships. If there is one thing Icelanders are proud of, it is their past. The people of Iceland are indeed direct descendants of the Vikings. The island was settled by the Vikings late in the 9th century, and it has had no outside influence since. One reason

why Icelanders love their past is that there is plenty to be proud of. The original settlers of this wild island were undoubtedly a strong and hardworking group.

In 930 AD, a group of men gathered at Thingvellir and founded their own government, which is today the world's oldest parliamentary system. While the rest of Europe was suffering, Leif Eriksson was exploring North America and the great storytellers of Iceland were writing down the epic poems, which are to this day the foundation of Iceland's history. Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about Iceland's past, however, is that it is still alive in the language, which has been unchanged for 1,000 years. It is so pure that if you hand an Icelander a copy of saga written 1,000 years ago, he will be able to read every word. And what about the Viking cooking? Well, it's still here, too, and in the month of February you can find it in almost every restaurant. This goes back to an old feast the Vikings used to hold to celebrate the last weeks of winter. One of the dishes is not for those who are not brave enough. It is a shark that has been rotting in the ground for four months.

15. Which of following statements is NOT true about the Icelanders?

- A. They take pride in their origin.
- B. They seldom fight against others.
- C. They are the offspring of the Vikings.
- D. They prefer to dress differently from others.

15. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段第五句“*If there is one thing Icelanders are proud of, it is their past*”可知，如果说冰岛人有什么值得骄傲的，那就是他们的过去，因此排除 A 项；根据文章第一段第四句“*These days, they just dress differently, prefer fishing to fighting, and have much better ships*”可知，现在，他们只是穿着不同，喜欢钓鱼胜过打架，而且有更好的船，因此排除 B 项；D 项的表述是错误的，文中只是表明冰岛人现在的穿着与维京人不一样而已；根据文章第一段第六句“*The people of Iceland are indeed direct descendants of the Vikings*”可知，冰岛人民确实是维京人的直系后裔，因此排除 C 项。故选 D。

16. All the following belong to the Viking's achievement EXCEPT _____.

- A. setting up the first parliamentary system
- B. visiting North America for exploration
- C. developing a new literature form of epic poem

D. keeping their language pure for 1,000 years

16. 【答案】 C

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段第一句“*In 930 AD, a group of men gathered at Thingvellir and founded their own government, which is today the world's oldest parliamentary system*”可知，公元930年，一群人聚集在辛格维利尔，建立了他们自己的政府，这是当今世界上最古老的议会制度，因此排除A项；根据文章第二段第二句“*While the rest of Europe was suffering, Leif Eriksson was exploring North America and the great storytellers of Iceland were writing down the epic poems, which are to this day the foundation of Iceland's history*”可知，当整个欧洲都在遭受苦难时，Leif Eriksson正在探索北美，冰岛伟大的叙事家们正在记录史诗，这些史诗至今仍是冰岛历史的基石，因此排除B项；C项表述错误，不符合文意；根据文章第二段第三句“*Perhaps the most extraordinary thing about Iceland's past, however, is that it is still alive in the language, which has been unchanged for 1,000 years*”可知，也许冰岛过去最不寻常的事情，就是它的语言仍然活跃，这种语言已经保持了1000年，因此排除D项。故选C。

17. What is the main topic discussed in this passage?

A. The Viking's history.

B. The Viking's character.

C. The Viking's hobbies.

D. The Viking's descendants.

17. 【答案】 D

【解析】主旨大意题。本文主要围绕维京人的后代——冰岛人现在的生活展开叙述，涉及冰岛人的过去和现在生活各方面的对比。故选D。

18. What is the author's attitude towards the Vikings?

A. Subjective

B. Objective

C. Supportive

D. Passive

18. 【答案】 C

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章中“*proud of*”、“*strong and hardworking group*”以及“*most extraordinary thing*”等词可知，作者对待维京人的态度是积极的。故选C。

【试题分析】本文是一篇说明文。主要介绍维京人的后代——冰岛人现在的生活，涉及冰岛人的过去和现在生活各方面的对比。

三、综合题（本大题共 2 小题，第 19 小题 16 分，第 20 小题 20 分，共 36 分）（注：本大题除部分有特殊要求的小题外，其他题目请用中文作答）

19. 对英语初学者讲解冠词的用法是教学的重要内容，下面八个句子分别包含零冠词的不同用法，请简要概述每一例中零冠词的用法规则。

- (1) Failure is the mother of success. (2 分)
- (2) Physics is a difficult subject. (2 分)
- (3) Her cell-phone is different from mine. (2 分)
- (4) National Day Holiday is one of the most important holidays in a country. (2 分)
- (5) In fact, go to school, in hospital, in conclusion, etc. (2 分)
- (6) He can play football very well. (2 分)
- (7) Teachers should be respected. (2 分)
- (8) He is head of the department. (2 分)

19. 【参考答案】 (1) 抽象名词表示一般概念时，通常用零冠词；

(2) 在学科名词前，通常用零冠词；

(3) 名词前有物主代词、指示代词、不定代词、名词所有格修饰时不需要使用冠词；

(4) 在季节、月份、节日、假日、日期、星期等表示时间的词语前，通常不加冠词；

(5) 用于某些固定短语中，不加 the 表示抽象概念，加 the 表示具体动作；

(6) 在三餐、球类运动和娱乐运动的名称前，不加冠词；

(7) 泛指的可数名词，表示一类人或事物时，可不用定冠词；

(8) 在称呼或表示官衔、职位的名词前一般不加冠词；

20. 以下是小学某教材某单元的一页学习内容。请仔细阅读该页，并回答后面五个问题。



- (1) ①请根据本页教材所展示内容判断教学中所学语言的交际功能是什么？（1分）
 ②完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是什么？（1分）
- (1) 【参考答案】上述教学内容所学语言的交际功能是学生能够在情景中熟练、正确地运用以上单词，并熟练地交谈动物正在做的事情；完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是 *What is Fido doing? He is eating. He is not drinking. Are this rabbits eating? No, they are playing with each other.*
- (2) 本页内容包括两项活动：“Let’s learn”和“Let’s play”。这两个活动之间的关系是什么？（2分）
- (2)【参考答案】Let’s learn 部分呈现本节课主要词汇教学内容，包括 *climbing*、*drinking*、*eating*、*playing*、*sleeping* 和 *jumping*，并为词汇的教学提供了相应的语言交际情境：*What is Fido doing? He is eating. He is not drinking. Are this rabbits eating? No, they are playing with each other*；Let’s play 部分则提供了本节课教学内容的操练活动参考——看图说话。教师出示图片，学生分组描述图片中的人物都在做什么。
- (3) 假定“*rabbit*”是生词，请问：①你认为采用哪种方法向学生解释该词的词义效果

较好？（1分）②请说明理由。（2分）

（3）【参考答案】我认为运用直接法向学生解释该词的词义效果更好。因为采用图片、实物这样的一些直观教具，有利于提高学生的学习积极性和学习兴趣，而且直接学习和直接应用的教学方式，有助于培养用外语思维的能力，直接用外语交流也能够有效地培养学生的语言运用能力。

（4）“Let's learn”在教材里被设计为听力活动。请问：①听力教学如何把握难度的适当性？（4分）②听力教学过程一般分为听前阶段、听中阶段和听后阶段，这三个阶段的主要教学目的分别是什么？（3分）

（4）【参考答案】①在设计听力任务时，对任务的难度等级进行分级是非常重要的。影响听力任务难度的因素有很多，但据安德森和林奇分为三大类：语言使用类型、听力任务或目的以及听力任务发生的背景。大多数教科书没有提供足够多样化的听力任务，因此作为教师，需要评估所提供的任务，适应并设计自己的任务，以提供更多样化的内容。多样性非常重要。它不仅帮助学生保持学习的兴趣和动机，而且还提供学习者在现实生活中遇到的各种听力情景的练习。②就课堂教学程序而言，听力教学一般分为三个阶段：听前阶段，教师帮助学生准备听；听后阶段，学生的注意力集中在听力课文上，教师可以引导学生并帮助他们理解课文；听后阶段，学生有机会将从课文中学到的知识整合到他们现有的知识中，并利用听力课文中的信息与他人进行交流。

（5）“Let's play”部分需要设计教学情境，我们可以运用语言创设情境，也可以运用活动创设情境。请结合教材内容，简要描述如何运用语言来创设情境？（3分）

（5）【参考答案】教师出示愉快一天的五张图片，分别呈现学生的好朋友 Mike、Chen Jie、Oliver、Wu Yifan、John 以及 Zhang Peng 五个人愉快一天的照片，请同学们五人一小组接力利用本节课学过的语言知识描述好朋友们快乐的一天，越快越标准越好。

四、写作题（本大题共 1 小题，20 分）

21. Do you think it's necessary for primary school students to learn English from native speakers? Write an essay in no less than 120 words, using specific reasons and examples to support your idea. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

【试题分析】

解题思路：

1. 写作内容为论述小学生有没有必要向以英语为母语的人学习英语，字数 120 字左右；

2.本文需用到第一人称和第三人称；

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】

Necessity to Learn English from Native Speakers

As is known to us, the overall language ability required in the 2011 National English Curriculum includes the following aspects: language knowledge, language skills, learning strategies, emotional attitude and cultural awareness. Quality-oriented education is supposed to be paid special attention.

To begin with, spoken English is of great significance for language learning. There is no doubt that learning English from native speakers is conducive for accurate intonation and pronunciation. Moreover, listening comprehension remains one of the most essential language skills. What's more, the assessment for the nine-year compulsory education should be geared to stimulating students' interests and cultivating their autonomy in learning. Encouraging students to communicate with native speakers will improve students' language performance and achievements in their real situation.

To conclude, as far as I'm concerned, it's necessary for primary school students to learn English from native speakers.

2021 年湖北省农村义务教育教师招聘考试小学英语真题

一、单项选择题（本题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

1. Which of the following pair of words contains the same vowel?

A. lack; lake

B. hide; hard

C. wide; wine

D. back; bike

1. 【答案】C

【解析】考查字母发音。句意：下面哪一对单词包含相同的元音？lack 读作 /læk/，lake 读作 /leɪk/；hide 读作 /haɪd/，hard 读作 /hɑ:d/；wide 读作 /waɪd/，wine 读作 /waɪn/；back 读作 /bæk/，bike 读作 /baɪk/。C 项包含相同的元音 /aɪ/。故选 C。

2. Betty was just about _____ when her friend arrived.

A. leave

B. leaving

C. left

D. to leave

2. 【答案】D

【解析】考查 **when** 引导的时间状语从句。句意：贝蒂正要离开，这时她的朋友来了。be about to do sth when... 为固定句型，意为“正要打算做某事时，某事发生”。故选 D。

3. Carey, along with two other students, _____ to read books in library tomorrow.

A. was

B. is

C. were

D. are

3. 【答案】B

【解析】考查就远一致。句意：凯里和另外两个学生明天要去图书馆看书。当 together with, as well as, along with 连接并列主语时，句子的谓语动词需要与最远的主语保持一致，故空格处应填入单数谓语动词，因此排除 C 项和 D 项；结合题干中的时间状语 tomorrow 可知，此处表示将来，应填入 is。故选 B。

4. It wasn't very _____ to go out on your own so late at night.

A. sensory

B. sentient

C. sensitive

D. sensible

4. 【答案】D

【解析】考查形容词辨析。句意：这么晚了自己一个人出去是不太明智的。sensory 意为“知觉的，感觉的，知觉器官的”；sentient 意为“有知觉的，有感情的”；sensitive 意

为“灵敏的，敏感的，善解人意的”；sensible 意为“明智的，合情理的”。结合句意可知，此处只能填入“明智的”。故选 D。

5. The skin on her hands was hard and _____ due to heavy housework.

- A. rough
B. harsh
C. coarse
D. crude

5. 【答案】 A/C

【解析】考查形容词词义辨析。句意：由于家务繁重，她手上的皮肤又硬又粗糙。rough 意为“粗糙的，不平的”，指制作不够精细的，或表面不平滑的；harsh 指外表、性质、声音的粗糙、刺耳、刺目，强调使人不愉快的粗糙感；coarse 意为“粗的，粗糙的”，指皮肤或布料不光滑的；crude 意为“粗糙的，粗制的”，指制作水平不高、细节欠雕琢打磨的。结合句意可知，此处表示皮肤粗糙，通常使用 coarse。故选 A/C。

6. In the following four works, only _____ was written by John Keats.

- A. *Paradise Lost*
B. *Songs of Innocence*
C. *Ode to a Nightingale*
D. *The Waste Land*

6. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查英国作家约翰·济慈 John Keats。句意：在下面四部作品中，只有_____是约翰·济慈写的。*Paradise Lost*《失乐园》是 John Milton 的作品；*Songs of Innocence*《天真之歌》是 William Blake 的作品；*Ode to a Nightingale*《夜莺颂》是 John Keats 的作品；*The Waste Land*《荒原》是 Thomas Stearns Eliot 的作品。故选 C。

7. The rhetorical device employed in “My love is like a red, red rose” is _____.

- A. metaphor
B. simile
C. personification
D. hyperbole

7. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查明喻。句意：“我的爱就像一朵红红的玫瑰”中使用的修辞手法是_____。metaphor 意为“隐喻”；simile 意为“明喻”；personification 意为“拟人”；hyperbole 意为“夸张”。根据题干中出现的比喻词“like”可知，此处应填入“明喻”。故选 B。

8. _____ studies the rules governing the structure, distribution and sequencing of speech sounds and the shape of syllables.

- A. Phonology
B. Morphology
C. Semantics
D. Pragmatics

8. 【答案】 A

【解析】考查音系学。句意：_____研究语音的结构、分布、顺序和音节形状的规律。音系学(Phonology)研究语音的结构、分布和顺序以及音节形状的规则；形态学(Morphology)研究单词的内部结构和组成单词的规则；语义学(Semantics)是研究语言意义的一门学科；语用学(Pragmatics)可以被定义为研究一种语言的使用者如何使用句子来实现成功的交际。故选 A。

9. The following statements are about task design, which one of them is INCORRECT?

- A. Activities must have clear and designed objectives.
- B. Activities should help develop learners' language skills.
- C. Activities must be irrelevant to learners' experiences.
- D. Activities should not be confined to the classroom context.

9. 【答案】 C

【解析】考查《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》实施建议教学建议的内容。句意：下面的表述是关于任务设计的，哪一个是不正确的？《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》，教师应注意处理好知识学习与能力发展的关系、语言操练与语言运用的关系以及常规教学与考试的关系，使教学活动更加有效。活动要有明确的交流目的、真实的交流意义和具体的操作要求；活动的内容和形式要贴近学生的生活实际，符合学生的认知水平和生活经验；活动应包括学习语言知识和发展语言技能的过程；活动不仅限于课堂，还可延伸到课堂之外。C项“活动与学习者的经验无关”是不正确的。故选 C。

10. If there is only one language used in classroom interaction, which of the followings can describe this kind of language context?

- A. Multilingual classroom.
- B. Monolingual classroom.
- C. Bilingual classroom.
- D. Trilingual classroom.

10. 【答案】 B

【解析】考查英语教育教学实践能力其他。句意：如果课堂互动中只使用一种语言，以下哪一项可以描述这种语言语境？根据题干描述可知，只有一种语言出现在课堂互动中，这种课堂被称为单语课堂。Multilingual classroom 意为“多语课堂”；Monolingual classroom 意为“单语课堂”；Bilingual classroom 意为“双语课堂”；Trilingual classroom 意为“三语课堂”。故选 B。

二、阅读理解题（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 3 分，共 24 分）

Passage 1

Current advances in home automation offer homeowners comfort, convenience, security and energy saving and a lot of impressive technology. With a fully automated home, you'd be able to pick up your phone, call your house and instruct it to disarm the security system, start the spa and turn up the lights. The interest in home automation is not born of a desire to create a space-age home, but to make a house safe, energy-efficient and more comfortable.

Take security for example. If there is a fire, an automated house will detect it, turn off the gas, close the dampers in the ventilation system, turn on the lights, unlock the doors, set off an alarm and call the fire department. More advanced systems might even tell you where the fire is, and through which room you should escape.

With Home Manager, one of several automation systems on the market, you can warm up the master bedroom, kitchen and bathroom in the morning before alarm goes off. Or you can program it to keep the nursery at a constant temperature. In midsummer, you can even instruct sensors in the house to open skylights, turn on ceiling fans, and close the draperies when the house reaches a certain temperature. All of these functions can be controlled while in the house or remotely from a phone or computer.

In addition, home automation offers tremendous lifestyle improvements for elderly and disabled people. For those who cannot push a button or flip a switch, a voice command can be used to activate security cameras, turn up the stereo volume or drop the room temperature a few degrees. The click of an infrared remote control could turn on the oven, close the blinds or open the door.

11. The following topics are related to home automation, which one has been discussed in detail in this passage?

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| A. Energy savings. | B. Spa technology. |
| C. Space-age home. | D. Lifestyle improvements. |

12. According to the passage, home automation can offer the following benefits EXCEPT

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| A. safety | B. cleanliness |
| C. convenience | D. energy-efficiency |

13. What is the main topic discussed in this passage?

- A. The origin of home automation.
- B. The limitation of home automation.
- C. The application of home automation.
- D. The development of home automation.

14. Which of the following statements is NOT true about home automation?

- A. Home automation can also be controlled within certain distance.
- B. Home automation is one of the automation systems available now.
- C. The main aim of home automation is to create a very modern and advanced home.
- D. Home automation can also offer lifestyle improvements for elderly and disabled people.

【试题分析】本文为说明文。主要介绍家庭自动化的优势，包括舒适、方便、安全和节能，并能提供许多令人印象深刻的技术。

11. 【答案】D

【解析】推理判断题。第一段和第三段都讲述的是自动化家庭的方便之处，第二段举了“安全”方面的例子，第四段讲述的是这种方便也体现在使老年人和残疾人的生活更便利上，并举出具体的例子，因此整篇文章都详细说明了自动化家庭的方便之处，即生活方式的便利。故选D。

12. 【答案】B

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段第一句“Current advances in home automation offer homeowners comfort, convenience, security and energy saving and a lot of impressive technology”可知，家庭自动化可以提供以下好处，包括舒适、方便、安全和节能。故选B。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】主旨大意题。根据全文的内容可知，本文主要讲述的家庭自动化的应用以及它所带来的便利。故选C。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第三段最后一句“All of these functions can be controlled while in the house or remotely from a phone or computer.”可知，所有这些功能都可以在家里或通过电话或电脑远程控制，即家庭自动化也可以在一定的距离内得以控制，因此A项正确；根据文章第三段第一句“With Home Manager, one of several automation systems on the market...”可知，家庭自动化是目前可用的自动化系统之一，故B项正确；根据文章第一段

最后一句“The interest in home automation is not born of a desire to create a space-age home, but to make a house safe, energy-efficient and more comfortable”可知，人们对家庭自动化的兴趣并不是出于创造现代化和先进的家的愿望，而是想让房子变得安全、节能和舒适，因此 C 项错误；根据文章最后一段第一句“In addition, home automation offers tremendous lifestyle improvements for elderly and disabled people”可知，此外，家庭自动化极大地改善了老年人和残疾人的生活方式，因此 D 项正确。故选 C。

Passage 2

Fast food restaurants are popping up all over the planet. While individuals have different motivations for going to fast food chains, there are specific reasons why they have become so popular and remain so.

When it comes to restaurant dining, fast food is nearly as cheap as it gets, so price is one of the primary reasons people frequent them. Finding inexpensive dining out options is especially important to families, which make up a large percentage of fast food customers. Many chains offer value meals or items for less than a dollar, counting on customers with budget sensitivity to be attracted to these options.

Fast food is simple to obtain and practically on every corner, providing a quick way to purchase a meal. As people have less and less time to dedicate to cooking meals, they turn more to the simplest available option. Since many fast food establishments have drive-through windows, diners don't even have to get out of their cars to pick up food. With the augment of healthier meal options at fast food chains, they've become even more popular.

Many fast food restaurants offer guilty pleasures on their menus, such as French fries and bacon. These elements are comfort food for many people and can be filling as well as tasty. Unfortunately, the reason fast food tastes so good is often because it's loaded with fat and sodium, but due to the outcry from customers who are increasingly health-conscious, changes in the way some items are prepared are being made which may or may not affect their taste.

Fast food restaurants spend a large amount of money on marketing their meals to consumers, and it seems to be effective. Teens, adults and parents are all separate targets of advertising, and children are also a major marketing demographic with toys and special meals aimed just for them. Many fast food chains design marketing promotions around popular sports and media events, and publicize contests as another way to get diners through their doors.

15. According to the passage, the causes of fast food's popularity involve the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. price
B. convenience
C. taste
D. diversity

16. The underlined word in Paragraph 3 means “_____”.

- A. approval
B. disapproval
C. increase
D. decrease

17. Which of the following statements is NOT true about fast food?

- A. Fast food is often low in fat and sodium.
B. Children are also the targets of fast food.
C. Advertising contributes to the attraction of fast food.
D. The taste of fast food may be influenced if the cooking way is changed.

18. The passage is a piece of _____.

- A. narration
B. argumentation
C. exposition
D. description

【试题分析】本文为议论文。主要论述为什么快餐店会如此受到欢迎。

15. 【答案】D

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第二段第一句“When it comes to restaurant dining, fast food is nearly as cheap as it gets, so price is one of the primary reasons people frequent them”、第三段第一句“Fast food is simple to obtain and practically on every corner, providing a quick way to purchase a meal”、第四段第一句“Many fast food restaurants offer guilty pleasures on their menus, such as French fries and bacon”以及第五段第一句“Fast food restaurants spend a large amount of money on marketing their meals to consumers, and it seems to be effective”可知，快餐流行的原因包括价格实惠、方便、口味好以及市场营销好。故选D。

16. 【答案】C

【解析】词义猜测题。根据文章前一句内容可知，由于许多快餐店都有免下车窗口，食客甚至不需要下车就能拿到食物，因此快餐店比较方便，后面接着论述到快餐店更加受欢迎的原因应该是“随着快餐连锁店增加了更健康的餐饮选择”，因此划线处的 *augment* 应该意为“增加，提高”。故选C。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第四段第三句“the reason fast food tastes so good is often because it's loaded with fat and sodium”可知，快餐中富含脂肪和钠，因此 A 项错误；根据文章最后一段第二句“children are also a major marketing demographic with toys and special meals aimed just for them”可知，儿童也是主要的营销人群，因此 B 项正确；根据文章最后一段第一句“Fast food restaurants spend a large amount of money on marketing their meals to consumers, and it seems to be effective”可知，餐店花了大量的钱向消费者推销他们的饭菜，这似乎是有效的，因此 C 项正确；根据文章第四段最后一句“due to the outcry from customers who are increasingly health-conscious, changes in the way some items are prepared are being made which may or may not affect their taste”可知，由于越来越注重健康的顾客的强烈抗议，一些食物的制作方式正在改变，这可能会也可能不会影响他们的口味，因此 D 项正确。故选 A。

18. 【答案】B

【解析】推理判断题。根据文章全文的内容可知，文章主要以议论文的形式来论述快餐店之所以能够流行且维持不变的原因。故选 B。

三、综合题（本大题共 2 小题，第 19 小题 16 分，第 20 小题 20 分，共 36 分）（注：本大题请用中文作答）

19. 分词分为现在分词和过去分词两种。现在分词一般指主动和进行，过去分词一般指被动和完成，下面八个句子包含分词的不同用法，针对每个例句：①请写出该句中的分词，并判断该分词是现在分词还是过去分词；②请简要概括该分词在例句中的基本用法。

- (1) Being a warm-hearted person, he has many friends. (2 分)
- (2) He had his wallet stolen. (2 分)
- (3) The old man sitting in that corner is a Nobel Prize winner. (2 分)
- (4) I saw the monkey climbing the tree. (2 分)
- (5) The book I read yesterday was really moving. (2 分)
- (6) Some foreigners do not like the smoked fish in this restaurant. (2 分)
- (7) When asked about it, she said she knew nothing. (2 分)
- (8) Having been kept indoors for the whole day, the old men became impatient. (2 分)

【参考答案】

(1) Being——现在分词——在句中充当原因状语，且与其逻辑主语 he 之间存在主动关系；

(2) **stolen**——过去分词——在句中充当宾语 **his wallet** 的宾语补足语，且与其逻辑主语 **his wallet** 存在被动关系；

(3) **sitting**——现在分词——在句中充当后置定语修饰限定中心名词 **The old man**，且与其逻辑主语 **The old man** 存在主动关系，相当于定语从句 **who is sitting in that corner**；

(4) **climbing**——现在分词——在句中充当宾语 **the monkey** 的宾语补足语，且与其逻辑主语 **the monkey** 之间存在主动关系；

(5) **moving**——现在分词——在句中充当系动词 **was** 后面的表语，通常译为“令人感动的”；

(6) **smoked**——过去分词——在句中充当前置定语修饰限定后面的中心名词 **fish**，且与其逻辑主语 **fish** 之间存在被动关系，意为“被烟熏过的”；

(7) **asked**——过去分词——在句中充当时间状语，且与其逻辑主语 **she** 之间存在被动关系，意为“当被问及……的时候”；

(8) **Having been kept**——现在分词完成式的被动形式——在句中充当原因状语，与其逻辑主语 **the old men** 之间存在被动关系，且其动作先于该句主句谓语动词 **became** 之前发生。

20. 以下是小学某教材某单元的两张授课幻灯片，请仔细阅读，并回答后面的问题。



幻灯片 1

Do a survey

What can you do? I can draw cartoons. I can do some kung fu, too!

	Zhang Peng		
do some kung fu	√		
play the <i>pipa</i>			
sing English songs			
dance			
draw cartoons	√		
other			

Who can dance?

幻灯片 2

(1) 请根据两张幻灯片所展示内容回答：

- ①教学中所学语言的交际功能是什么？（1分）
- ②完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是什么？（1分）

(2) 幻灯片（一）内容主题为“Let’s learn”，幻灯片（二）内容主题为“Do a survey”。

请问：

- ①这两项活动的主要内容分别是什么？（2分）
 - ②这两项活动之间的关系是什么？（2分）
- (3) 如果要求将“Let’s learn”设计成游戏活动，请问：
- ①游戏活动要遵循那些基本原则？（5分）
 - ②英语课堂游戏活动的重要性体现在哪些方面？（2分）
- (4) 两张幻灯片的内容中，请问哪些能够成为英语课堂思政教育的素材？（3分）
- (5) 请简要说明小学英语教材设计与课堂思政教育协同前行的基本原则？（4分）

【参考答案】

(1) ①教学中所学语言的交际功能是：能在实际生活中询问他人会做什么。

②完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构：

词汇：dance, sing English songs, play pipa, do Kungfu, draw cartoons

句型：What can you do? I can ...

(2) ①“Let’s learn”的主要内容是呈现本节课的主要知识目标，即学生能够听、说、读、写词汇“dance, sing English songs, play pipa, do Kungfu, draw cartoons”以及句型“What can you do? I can ...”；“Do a survey”的主要内容则是引导学生完成小组调查活动，使学

生能够在实际情景中灵活运用本节课的词汇和句型了解他人的能力、兴趣。

②上述两项活动之间的关系是教学内容和巩固活动参考的关系，“Do a survey”为“Let's learn”的教学服务，“Do a survey”为“Let's learn”中词汇和句型的教学提供巩固活动参考，采用任务型教学法引导学生在实际生活中灵活运用词汇和句型完成交际任务，提高学生“用英语做事情”的能力，即提高学生的综合语言运用能力。

(3) ①游戏活动要遵循的基本原则包括目的性、真实性、启发性和灵活性；形式多样化和层次性；评价的选择性。

②英语课堂游戏活动的重要性体现在以下几个方面：寓学于玩，减轻学习负担；遵循规律，激发学习动机；创设情境，培养创新能力，提高学习能力。

(4) “Let's learn”部分呈现的多个词组能够激励学生意识到兴趣爱好的重要性，鼓励他们在学习之余利用兴趣爱好丰富自己的课余时间；“Do a survey”部分呈现的调查活动能够鼓励学生大胆运用所学语言知识了解身边同学的能力，做生活中的有心人。

(5) 小学英语教材设计与课堂思政教育协同前行的基本原则包括：

- ①尊重英语教学的思想政治教育功能；
- ②英语教学与思政教育相互促进发展；
- ③坚持强化思政教育意识。

四、写作题（本大题共 1 小题，共 20 分）

Some people consider that watching English cartoons is helpful for students to learn English. What do you think of this viewpoint? Write an essay in no less than 120 words, using specific reasons and examples to support your idea. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

【试题分析】

解题思路：

1. 本文为教学观点类写作。写作内容为论述观看英语动画片对学生学习英语是否有帮助。第一段阐述现状并表明自己的观点，第二段说明理由支撑自己的观点，第三段总结并强调观点。不少于 120 词；

2. 本文需用到第一人称和第三人称；

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】

Watching English Cartoons Is Helpful or Not?

When it comes to the question whether watching English cartoons is helpful for students to learn English, different individuals tend to hold various viewpoints. As far as I'm concerned, cartoons, as is known to all, provide more than just entertainment.

Firstly, watching cartoons is an efficient way to develop language skills. When watching an English cartoon, children may be naturally immersed in English and can pick up new expressions that they might not learn in textbooks, like some vocabularies or expressions. Secondly, they can learn from the plot of the story more important than knowledge, such as teamwork, empathy and strong and other excellent qualities.

In a word, watching English cartoon is helpful for students to learn English.

2022年7月16日湖北省中小学教师统一招聘考试笔试

小学英语

本试卷共100分，考试用时90分钟

一、单项选择题(本大题共10小题。每小题2分，共20分)

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的，请将其选出，并用2B铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

1. In the following four words, the underlined letters have the same sound EXCEPT _____.

A. hour B. tour

C. our D. sour

2. It has been suggested that bright children _____ take their exams early.

A. could B. would

C. might D. should

3. Only in Paris _____ bars like this.

A. can you find B. you find

C. find you D. you can find

4. It is common knowledge that travel can _____ our horizon and enrich our life.

A. shorten B. entertain

C. extract D. broaden

5. In a(n) _____ world there would be no poverty and disease.

A. realistic B. ideal

C. flexible D. practical

6. "Home. I'll go home. And I'll think of some way to get him back. After all, tomorrow is another day." The above quotation is taken from _____.

A. Gone with the wind B. Pride and Prejudice

C. Jane Eyre D. Little Women

7. The rhetorical device employed in "Food is to the body as fuel is to the engine." is _____.

A. hyperbole B. metaphor

C. simile D. metonymy

8. All the following words are formed by blending EXCEPT _____.

- A. lab
B. motel
C. brunch
D. workaholic

9. When teaching grammar, “You are a stranger in this town...” and “A policeman was asking some questions...” are two examples of using _____.

- A. word bingo
B. body language
C. created situation
D. chain of questions

10. The _____ theory believes that learning is a process in which the learner constructs meaning based on his/her own experiences and what he/she already knows.

- A. Behaviorist
B. Cognitivist
C. Structuralist
D. Constructivist

二、阅读理解（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 3 分，共 24 分）

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的，请将其选出，并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

Passage 1

What makes you cry? Being moved by a sappy or sad movie, waving a loved one or getting emotional after slitting up with your partner can all cause tear to roll down our faces. We all have the power to cry, but is that a good thing?

When you think about it, shedding tears from your eyes is an odd thing to do. But it seems to be an automatic reaction when we get sad, upset or even when we're very happy. What triggers this reaction differs from person to person. However, the feeling is the same your cheeks pull up, your eyes tighten and before you know it, tears are streaming down your face. Some of us may sniffle a little while others might cry like a baby and some people suggest that it's women who cry more than men.

A study in the UK in 2017 found that women admitted that they cry 72 times a year. This was, on average, more than men. Writing for the BBC, Adam Rutherford says “According to pretty much every study done, women do cry more than men, and this result has been consistent since we've been looking.” But does this mean men don't get as upset or emotional as women, or are they just more embarrassed about showing their true feelings? The debate continues.

One place where we experience emotional and tearful outbursts is in the workplace. This can be somewhere where emotions run high— someone might be stressed, their workload might be too much, and, as therapist, Joanna Cross told the BBC, “Crying is often a build-up of frustration and it’s a bit of a final straw moment.” She describes how someone might start weeping when they’re just asked to make a cup of tea because, “actually that’s often a large amount of situations”.

But crying in the office or elsewhere can be cathartic: it can actually make you feel better. Maybe it dissolves or clears the negative or sad feelings you’ve had. Bawling your eyes out shows others how you feel, so perhaps it’s a crying shame that more of us, particularly men, don’t cry more often.

11. According to the passage, we may cry on all the following occasions EXCEPT _____.

- A. seeing a sentimental movie
- B. breaking up with your partner
- C. waving goodbye to the one you love
- D. encountering your old friend on the street

12. According to the research in this passage, we are sure that _____.

- A. men feel it a shame to cry
- B. on average women cry more than men
- C. men are not as upset or emotional as women
- D. men are too embarrassed to show their emotion in public

13. In the workplace we may shed our tears NOT as a result of _____.

- A. stress
- B. frustration
- C. straw
- D. workload

14. What is the author’s attitude towards crying?

- A. Negative.
- B. Positive.
- C. Neutral.
- D. Indifferent.

Passage 2

The traditional Chinese lunar calendar divides the year into 24 solar terms. Minor Heat, the 11th solar term of the year, begins on July 7 this year and ends on July 22. Minor Heat signifies the hottest period is coming but the extreme hot point has yet to arrive.

In China, the 24 solar terms were created thousands of years ago to guide agricultural production. But the solar term culture is still useful today to guide people's lives through special foods, cultural ceremonies and even healthy living tips that correspond with each term.

Storms, thunder and hail often happen during Minor Heat, though in some years there might be droughts. One of the prevailing farming activities during Minor Heat is staying on top of flood control and drought relief.

In Minor Heat, high temperatures are good for the growth of the lotus flower. From Minor Heat to the Double Ninth Festival, the lotus flower is in full bloom, and always simple but elegant.

Minor Heat comes when all kinds of melons are being harvested. One custom in Nanjing, Jiangsu province has to do with enjoying small melons on the day of Minor Heat and having big melons on the day of Major Heat. Small and big melons normally refer to cantaloupes and watermelons.

Dumplings are the traditional and household food among Chinese. When the "dog day" comes, people tend to lose their appetites, and dumplings can refresh people's feelings toward food. During the Minor Heat period, with the longest amount of sunlight and the strongest sunlight radiation, many families hang their clothes out in the sun to prevent mildew.

15. According to the passage, the 24 solar terms in the Chinese traditional lunar calendar were created mainly to _____.

- A. mentor people's diet
- B. guide people's cultural ceremonies
- C. direct people's agricultural work
- D. divide a year into different seasons

16. Which of the following statements is NOT true about Minor Heat?

- A. Minor Heat lasts 16 days this year.
- B. Minor Heat stands for the extreme hot point of a year.
- C. Lotus would be in full blossom.
- D. People would sun clothes.

17. The underlined part in the last paragraph means "_____".

- A. the hottest time of the year
- B. the time to stroll with dog

C. the wet season of the year

D. lucky and successful time

18. This passage is a piece of _____.

A. news

B. narration

C. exposition

D. argumentation

三、综合题（本大题共 2 小题，第 19 小题 16 分，第 20 小题 20 分，共 36 分）

（注：请用中文作答）

19. 英语最基本的两种语调形式是升调和降调。有的句子读升调，有的句子读降调，也有的句子升调和降调会同时出现。下面有八个例句，请说明每个例句的语调形式，以及该语调形式在例句中的基本规则。

(1) Have you been living here? (2分)

(2) David, please open the door! (2分)

(3) Would you like a cup of tea or a glass of water? (2分)

(4) How beautiful the flowers are! (2分)

(5) Who is singing in the room? (2分)

(6) I am as tall as your sister, aren't I? (2分)

(7) John likes running, swimming and skating. (2分)

(8) We come to school by bus and he comes by bike. (2分)

20 以下是小学英语某教材某单元的一页内容。请仔细阅读该页，并回答后面的问题。

Let's learn

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Chinese	maths	Chinese	maths	PE		
English	science	maths	Chinese	music		
maths	Chinese	art	English	science		
music	art	English	computer class	English		

WEEKEND

What do you have on Mondays?

I have Chinese, English, maths and music.

Let's play

Work out a schedule with your partner.

I have PE, music, science and English.

Is it Monday?

No.

Is it Friday?

Yes!

15

(1) 请根据该页教材所展示内容回答：

① 教学中所学语言的交际功能是什么？（1分）

② 完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是什么？（1分）

(2) 该页内容包括两项活动：“Let's learn”和“Let's play”。请问：这两项活动各自的任务是什么？（2分）

(3) “Let’s learn” 可通过生词导入的方式开展教学，请结合教材内容，就如何进行生词导入给出教学建议。(4分)

(4) 假定 “schedule” 是生词，教学中可以通过课堂表演来讲解该词的意义。请问：

①什么是课堂表演？(2分)

②如何通过课堂表演的方式解释 “schedule” 的词义？(2分)

(5) 请简要说明设计 “Let’s play” 这一口语活动的：

①主要原则。(4分)

②教学步骤。(4分)

四、写作题(本大题共1小题，20分)

21. Nowadays many children learn English from computer. Do you think computer can take the place of English teachers? Write an essay in no less than 120 words, using specific reasons and examples to support your idea. Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.

小学英语真题解析

本试卷共 100 分，考试用时 90 分钟

一、单项选择题（本大题共 20 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

【题型】单选题

1. B 解析：考查字母组合的发音。ACD 三个单词里字母组合 *our* 发音均为 /aʊər/，而 B 选项单词 *tour* 中的字母组合 *our* 发音为 /ʊər/，因此选择 B 选项。
2. D 解析：考查虚拟语气。前面 *suggest* 表示建议的含义，后面主语从句中需要使用虚拟语气，谓语部分使用 *should*+动词原形，*should* 可以省略。因此选择 D 选项。
3. A 解析：考查 *only* 引导的部分倒装语序。*Only* 引导状语置于句首，主句使用部分倒装，语序为助动词/系动词/情态动词+主语+其他部分。因此选择 A 选项。
4. D 解析：考查动词词义辨析。开拓视野，固定搭配 *broaden one's horizon*。*shorten* 缩短；减少。*entertain* 使有兴趣。*extract* 提取；摘录。因此选择 D 选项。
5. B 解析：考查形容词词义辨析。*realistic* 现实的；*ideal* 理想的；*flexible* 灵活的；*practical* 真实的。根据题意可知是：在一个理想的世界中。因此选择 B 选项。
6. A 解析：考查英美文学。该句为 *Gone With the Wind* 《飘》里女主人公斯嘉丽的经典台词。因此选择 A 选项。
7. C 解析：考查修辞。该句中有比喻词 *as*，属于明喻的修辞手法。因此选择 C 选项。
8. A 解析：考查语言学构词法。BCD 选项所给单词都是由 *blending* 混合法构成，而 A 选项 *lab* 是由 *clipping* 截短法构成，原词 *laboratory*。因此选择 A 选项。
9. C 解析：考查教学法理论。题干中的两个例子都是在创设情景，因此选择 C 选项。
10. D 解析：考查教学法理论。建构主义者认为学习是基于原有的知识经验生成意义，构建理解的过程。因此选择 D 选项。

二、阅读理解（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 3 分，共 24 分）

【题型】复合题

11. D 解析：细节理解题。第一段的表述涵盖了前三个选项的内容，但并未提及在街上朋友老朋友的场景，为干扰项。因此选择 D 选项。
12. B 解析：细节理解题。第三段前两句表明女性平均哭的次数多于男性。因此选择 B 选项。
13. C 解析：细节理解题。第四段第二句指出在工作中，压力、沮丧、工作负担等会让我们

流泪，沮丧就是最后的一根救命稻草，但 C 选项 straw 稻草本身不是哭泣的原因。因此选择 C 选项。

14. B 解析：态度判断题。文章最后一段提及了哭泣带来的好处，所以作者的态度应该是积极的。因此选择 B 选项。

15. C 解析：细节理解题。第二段第一句表明 24 节气创造出来是为了指导农业生产。因此选择 C 选项。

16. B 解析：细节理解题。第一段最后一句表明小暑能代表着最热的时期即将到来，但它并不是最热的一天。B 项表述错误。因此选择 B 选项。

17. A 解析：词义猜测题。“hot day”指三伏天，即大热天，且根据后文表述可知人们这段时间失去食欲和日照时长等信息可以推断出来。因此选择 A 选项。

18. C 解析：类型判断题。本文介绍了小暑的起源、作用、特征以及相关习俗等，属于典型的说明文。因此选择 C 选项。

三、综合题（本大题共 2 小题；19 题 16 分，20 题 20 分，满分 36 分）（注：本大题请用中文作答）

【题型】复合题

19. (1) 升调，一般疑问句用升调；

(2) 降调，祈使句表示命令时，语气较强用降调；

(3) 前升后降，选择疑问句前升后降；

(4) 降调，感叹句用降调；

(5) 降调，特殊疑问句用降调；

(6) 前降后升，陈述句部分用降调，反义疑问句部分表述说话者不确定的事情时用升调；

(7) 前升后降，数数、列举事物或列举一连串的动作时，除了最后那个并列成分用降调，其他并列部分用升调；

(8) 前降后降，and 连接两个陈述句，前后均为降调。

20. (1) 交际功能：讨论学校周一到周五的课程安排。

语言结构：-What do you have on Mondays/Tuesdays/Fridays? -I have Chinese/English/maths.

(2) Let's learn 为本节课的主要词汇教学内容，为词汇课，包含词汇、句型等，其中句型为词汇学习提供特定的生活语境；Let's play 为本节课的活动参考，进一步练习本课所学语言结构。若在巩固环节中进行使用，则可以采用角色扮演、调查等方式进行。

(3) 生词导入的形式有很多种,如图片、视频、歌曲、谜语、问题导入、头脑风暴等。本节课可以使用歌曲或谜语进行导入,例如唱关于星期的英文儿歌 *Seven Days*, 或者用猜谜语的方式描述所要猜测的一个星期几 “The days for breaks”。需要注意,导入应该生动有趣,能激发学生的学习热情。

(4) ① 课堂表演是指老师在课堂上通过创设特定的情景,借助相应的身体动作等,为学生练习新知提供较为真实的语言环境,从而打破机械的填鸭式教学模式,提升学习效率和意义。② 老师可以给学生展示一张课程表,并引导学生进行观察,用目标语言引导学生进行表达,如 “I have a Chinese class on Monday afternoon, and an English class on Tuesday.....This is my schedule. How about you? What is your schedule?”。

(5) ① 教师要先做示范,并在练习过程中对学生进行具体的指导;创造轻松的课堂气氛,让学生敢于开口、积极练习;练习的内容和组织形式要灵活多样;练习活动要全班参与,而不是少数几个人的行为;创造轻松愉快活泼的气氛,允许学生犯错,不要频繁纠错。

② 教学步骤: a. 将学生分为两人一组,给定练习时间和相应活动任务,利用句型 “I have...” 和 “Is it...?” 来玩游戏; b. 学生练习的过程中,教师巡堂给出相应的指导和帮助; c. 学生练习完成后,教师邀请部分同学自愿上台表演,并让学生积极踊跃互相评价,教师也需要针对学生的表现进行过程性评价和鼓励。

四、写作题(本大题共 1 小题, 20 分)

【题型】主观题

【参考答案】解题思路:

1. 文体为议论文,词数不少于 120 词,表明自己的观点,并说清楚具体的原因和例证;
2. 本文需用到第一人称和第三人称;
3. 主要时态为一般现在时。

答案要求:

1. 观点明确,论证合理;
2. 标点符号使用规范;
3. 文体定位正确。

【参考范文】

Can Computers Replace English Teachers?

Nowadays, computers are widely used in education. Some people think that teachers do not

play an important role in the classroom. Other people claim that the importance of teachers has been harmed. Therefore, computers will replace teachers in the classroom. But I am very clear that learning from teachers is the most important way. Naturally, it cannot replace students as well.

To begin with, students no longer face serious teachers and quiet classes, but instead they are provided with a new world by the Internet, which reduces the investment in basic education. In the teaching process, many important functions of the computer can't be used to assist the teachers' work. What a computer can do is to repeat the real teachers' conclusion. In addition, each student has different talents and different defects, so they may encounter a variety of problems in the learning process, while computer programmers can not predict these problems when designing software. Without the guidance of teachers, a computer cannot solve these problems. Moreover, if the importance of teachers is weakened, the number of teachers may be reduced. In other words, many teachers may be lazy. If this happens, a series of social problems will break out, such as the reduction of job opportunities.

In general, it will make the burden of the whole society more and more heavy. Although computer-aided teaching has been popularized, teachers still play an important role in the classroom, which is computer cannot and will not replace.