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2016 年安徽省中小学教师招聘考试英语专业真题试卷

I. 单项填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满 15 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1—There are a lot of \_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_ good to learn English with enough practice.

A.one **B.it** C.them D.that

4.—Tom didn't stop looking for a job \_\_\_ 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?" \_\_\_ 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**

6—Which do you prefer ,reading online or reading on paper.

—\_\_\_.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 \_\_\_ them to the window.

A.moves B.had moved **C.has moved** D.would move

8.We failed in the English competition.

—\_\_\_.Everyone wants to win,but the most important thing is to learn something new.

A.Good job **B.Take it easy** C.Well done D.Congratulations

9.Sally \_\_\_ 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, \_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_ to take a taxi?

A.important B.popular **C.necessary** D.valuable

12.—How do you feel about the new concert?

—\_\_\_,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 \_\_\_ 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?

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 to me to finish the task on time .

15.Which one of the following works is written by Charles Dickens? A.paradise

lost **B.Oliver Twist** C.captain Singleton D.Tess of the D'Urbervilles.

## II. 完型填空 (共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 满分 15 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

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

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

What is most impressive is that London took the construction of the Olympic Park as an opportunity to **20** polluted areas - 2 million tons of polluted soil were removed. But that's not all. 99 percent of the turn-down materials were **21** to build the Olympic Park.

Besides, all venues(体育场馆) were built with green building **22**. The Olympic Stadium is the lightest one ever built. Also, the handball field has lighting pipes on the roof that reduce electricity use **23** forty percent.

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

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

The Clean anti-doping(反兴奋剂) result also **29** the greenness of the Games: only one athlete tested positive for a banned drug--that is **30** the IOC President, Jacques Rogge, has praised anti-doping efforts at the London Games.

16. A.simple B.direct C.difficult **D.cartain**
17. **A.criticized** B.applaudeed 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.recogizing D.limiting
28. **A.reduced** B.promoted C.increased D.guaranteed
29. A.caed for **B.added** to C.left for D.put off
30. A.when B.wher C.how **D.why**

## III. 阅读理解 (共 12 小题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 24 分)

从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

### A

In 1894, Maria Montessori became the first woman in Italy to receive a medical degree. However, she is remembered for her idea about education, not for being a doctor. Her work with children began because she is a doctor. As director of a 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 activity 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 idea

as 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. Ev

erywhere 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?

- 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. Maria Montessori left Italy because \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Her ideas were not welcome 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 at public school.

33. When she left Italy Montessori first went to \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Sri Lanka
- B. Spain
- C. the Netherlands
- D. India

34. This passage is probably taken from \_\_\_\_\_

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

## B

Is there anything as trendy as name? 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 became 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 name). Furthermore, such names are usually unisex (the name 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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?

A. Some of the old names are coming back.

B. Some names lost their place quickly

C. Persons' names can affect others' opinions of them

D. There are some interesting trends in new names

37. According to the passage, the name \_\_\_\_\_ can be unisex.

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

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

A. Sarah and her friends



- B.A new baby in town
- C.Names out of fashion
- D.Popularity in name 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 you 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 a single pane windows" This wasn't like what I wanted to hear.A new fridge and double-glazed 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 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 \_\_\_\_\_

- 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 fridge because \_\_\_\_\_

- 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 room?

- A.Because a lot of the heat is escaping through the windows.
- B.Because the writer has the heating on November.
- C.Because the children have the TV on too much.

D.because the window framers are not the size.

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

A.would'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 题, 每小题 2 分, 满分 10 分)**

将下列短文翻译成中文。

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

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

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

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

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

**【参考答案】:**

43.交际法是一种学习外语或第二语言的方法,它强调语言学习的目的是交际能力。

44.交际法旨在使有意义的交际,语言运用成为所有课堂活动的中心。

45.学习者是通过运用语言交际来使用某种语言的。

46.语言交际整合了不同的语言技能。

47.交际语言教学对全世界范围内的语言教学产生了重要的影响。

**V. 书面表达 (满分 20 分)**

随着时代发展和科技进步,人们的生活的节奏越来越快,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。

注意:

(1) 次数不少于 150;

(2) 文中不得出现与本人相关的信息。

**VI. 教学设计 (满分 20 分)**

请就下面提供的教学素材,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;

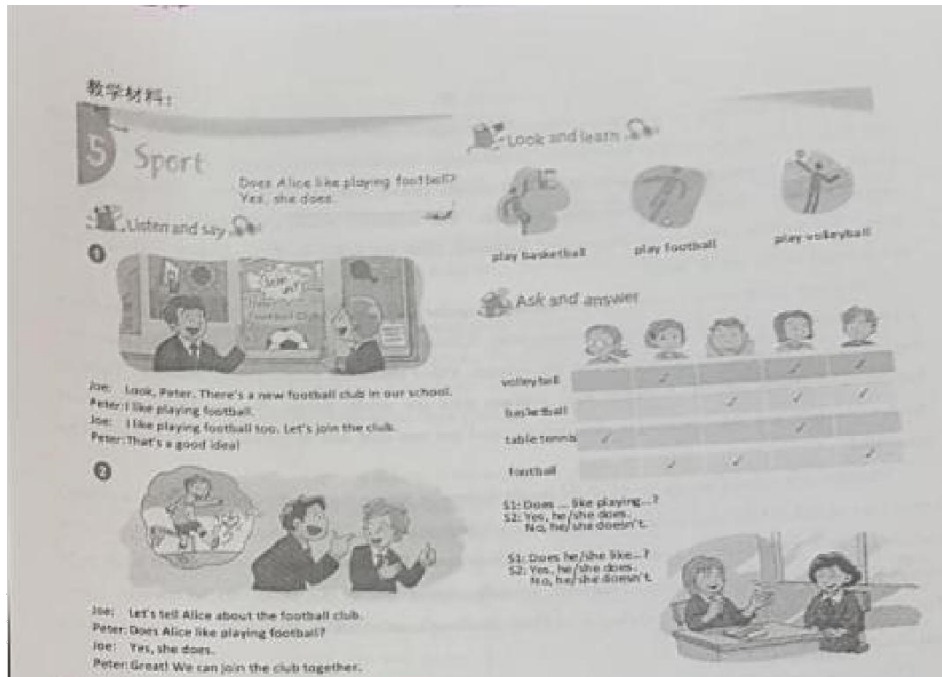
(2) 依据所设定的知识目标,设计 presentation 环节的教学活动,并对设计意图加以说明;

(3) 依据所设定的能力目标,设计 Praticce 环节的教学活动(活动不能少于两个),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



### 《Sport》教学设计

课题	Unit 5 Sport	章节	Period 1
学科	英语	年级	
教学目标	<p>1、知识目标: 1)Students can understand and say the phrase play basketball, Play football and play volleyball.</p> <p>2)Students can understand and say the sentence pattern Does ... like doing ...? Yes, he/she does. No, he/she doesn't.</p> <p>2、能力目标: Students can talk about other 's hobbies in groups in English freely.</p>		
教学重难点	句型 Does ... like doing ...? Yes, he/she does. No, he/she doesn't. 在实际生活中的运用。		
教学方法	Communicative Teaching Approach Cooperative Learning Method		

### 教学过程



教学环节	教师活动	学生活动	
Presentation	<p>1. Greetings.</p> <p><b>2. Warm-up</b></p> <p>The teacher introduce himself/heself with some pictures like this: This is me. I'm ... I like singing. What do you like doing?</p> <p><b>3. New Phrase Learning</b></p> <p>Present the picture and phrase "play football" and present the sentence with PPT: Do you like playing football? And show Ss' answer Yes, I do. No, I don't. Learn the phrase "play football". Read the word and do the action.</p> <p>Learn the other 2 words in Part Look and learn in the same way.</p> <p><b>4. New Sentence pattern Learning</b></p> <p>1) Show the pictures of Peter and Joe. Then present the sentence " Does Joe like Playing football?" under the sentence "Do you like playing football? "</p> <p>Play the tape and let the students find the answer.</p> <p>2) Invite the students answer the question and try to complete the answer as " Yes, he does." if they can't give the whole one.</p> <p>3) T: If he doesn't like playing football, what can we say?</p> <p>4) Read the new sentences.</p> <p><b>5. New Text Learning</b></p> <p>1) T: Peter and Joe are talking about a football club. They want to join in it. They also want to invite Alice. Does Alice like playing football? Now let listen to the recording again.</p> <p>Play the recording.</p> <p>2) Invite a student to answer the question.</p> <p>3) Read the text.</p>	<p>1. Greetings.</p> <p>2. Introduce their hobbies by revision the sentence pattern I like ...ing ...</p> <p>3. Yes, I do. No, I don't.</p> <p>Students read the phrase and do the action.</p> <p>Read and act.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>1) Listen and try to find the answer.</p> <p>Tell the answer "Yes."/ "Yes, she does."</p> <p>2) Answer the question.</p> <p>3) No, he doesn't.</p> <p>4) Read the sentences after the teacher.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>1) Listen to the tape and try to find the answer.</p> <p>2) S1: Yes ,she does.</p> <p>3) Read the text after the teacher and then in pairs.</p>	<p>2. 热身环节教师用介绍自己的式拉近与学生的距离，同时复习型 I like doing sth.为下文的新句型打下语言基础。</p> <p>3. 新词组呈现用旧句型 Do you like ...?带动,助学生在自然的言环境中获得新知。同时，运用边说边做这种</p> <p>TPR 教学方法提升学生学习兴趣，帮助学生牢固掌握单词。</p> <p>4. 以课本中学生所熟悉的人物出本课重点句型并将其呈现在旧型 "Do you like playing football? "</p> <p>之下，学生通观察，能一眼看两者之间的区别从而牢记新句型使用方法。</p> <p>5. 课文文本呈环节，给学生设问题，根据问题录音，增强学生合分析和提取信的能力。接下来跟读和互读，为面的语言交际扫障碍。</p>

请用中文从以下两个方面进行简要评价：1.活动设计 2.多媒体运用  
教学片断

#### Step1.Greetings 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 swimming. 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, 做简单介绍。)

T: Look, there are some sea animals in the sea .They are so strang.Let's have a look . Who are they?(介绍几种海洋动物)

(海洋图片为背景, 切换图片, 亲授短语 at the beach)

T.Some people are collecting shells. They are all having a good time.

(全班看对话视频)

### VII.教学案例分析(满分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断。

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

答: 1.从教学活动设计上来说。

1) 新课程标准特别强调要关注每个学生的情感, 激发他们学习英语的兴趣, 帮助他们建立学习的成就感和自信心, 使他们在学习过程中发展综合语言运用能力, 提高人文素养, 增强实践能力, 培养创新精神。苏霍姆林斯基说: “如果老师不想办法使学生产生情绪高昂的智力振奋的内心状态, 就急于传授知识, 那么这种知识只能使人产生冷漠的态度, 而给不动感情的脑力劳动带来疲劳。” 所以, 导入环节非常重要。在本课 Greetings and lead-in 环节中, 教师运用一段有关大海和沙滩景色的视频瞬间紧紧抓住学生的注意力, 激发出学生潜在的学习兴趣, 使其产生良好的学习动机, 能主动参与教学过程, 为整节课作好了准备; 另外, 这个导入紧扣主题, 学生自然而然地学会了单词 beach 和 sea。

2) 三四年级的学生对英语有好奇心, 喜欢听他人说英语。能根据教师的简单指令做游戏、做动作、做事情。在 presentation 环节中, 老师先是介绍在海里游泳的 Sally, 并带领孩子做游泳状。老师与学生的这种互动符合小学四年级学生生理和心理发展的需求和特点, 也提高了学生的学习兴趣。接着, 教师从海洋图中的生物图片片切换到沙滩图片, 过度自然, 在新

词 at the beach 教授了得同时, 陶冶了学生的情操, 拓宽了学生的视野。

2. 从多媒体运用方面来说。

新课程标准提出, 英语课程要力求合理利用和积极开发课程资源, 给学生提供贴近学生实际、贴近生活、贴近时代的内容健康和丰富的课程资源; 要积极利用音像、电视、书刊杂志、网络信息等丰富的教学资源, 拓展学习和运用英语的渠道。在本课中, 教师利用视频和图片进行教学, 首先, 吸引了学生的注意力, 使其收到了感染和教育, 发挥了学生学习的主动性。其次, 这种多媒体的运用, 方便、快捷、高效, 节省了教师板书的时间, 也提高了教学效率。最后, 教师的多媒体运用具有一定的实效性, 它迅速地突破了本课的重难点, 让学生能够将图片和单词同时而又迅速的记牢在大脑中, 与此同时, 它的运用又开拓了学生的视野, 启发了学生的想象。总之, 这节课无论是从教学环节上, 还是从多媒体运用上来说, 都是一接相当精彩的课。



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