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# 2017 年安徽省中小学新任教师公开招聘考试

## 小学英语专业知识

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_ 准考证号：\_\_\_\_\_

(在此卷上答题无效)

### 考生注意事项：

- 1、答题前，务必在试卷、答题卡规定的地方填写自己的姓名、考点、准考证号。在答题卡背面左上角填写姓名和座号，每个空格只能填写一个阿拉伯数字，要填写工整、笔迹清晰。
- 2、请考生认真核对答题卡所粘贴的条形码中姓名、准考证号、座号与本人姓名、准考证号、座号是否一致。3、答题前，请仔细阅读答题卡上注意事项要求、答选择题时，用 2B 铅笔把对应题目答案标号涂黑。如需改动，用橡皮擦干净后，再涂黑其它标号。
- 4、答其它题目时，必须使用 0.5 毫米的黑色墨水签字笔在答题卡上书写，要求字体工整笔迹清晰，必须在题号所指示的答题区域作答，超出答题区域书写的答案无效，试卷、草稿纸上答题无效。
- 5、考试结束，务必将试题卷和答题卡一并上交。
- 6、本考试为闭卷考试，满分 120 分，考试时间为 150 分钟。

2017 年安徽省中小学新任教师公开招聘考试  
小学英语

I. 单项选择题（本大题共 15 小题每小题 1 分，共计 15 分）从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

1. It is hard for us to decide which oil painting is the best. It's a(n) C of personal taste.

- A. affair      B. event      C. matter      D. variety

2. Whether you are happy or unpleasant depends less on money or health than C on your ability to have fun.

- A. it is      B. it was      C. it does      D. it did

3. He D he would be able to leave tomorrow, but it's beginning to look difficult.

A. hopes      B. was hoping      C. hoped      D. had hoped

4. We should try to get a good night's sleep A much work we have to do.

A. however      B. no matter      C. although      D. whatever

5. He refreshed himself with a cup of coffee and ordered C to stay awake.

A. the other      B. other      C. the others      D. another

6. He was a good principle and his school scored A average in most subjects.

7. You can't imagine what great trouble they have B the problem.

A. to solve; being discussed      B. solving; being talked about  
C. to solve; to talk about      D. solving; to discuss

8. It is widely accepted that language acquisition is much B for children.

A. easy      B. easier      C. difficult      D. more difficult

9. Winston Churchill, A life had been tough in school, was glad to seek his fortune in the army.

A. for whom      B. of whom      C. in whom      D. for whose

10. My textbook has disappeared. Who C have taken it?

A. should      B. must      C. could      D. would

11. —Has Arnold finished his composition today?

—I have no idea. He C it this morning.

A. does      B. has done      C. was doing      D. had done

12. Hurry up, or you will not have time to get A before the party.

A. changed      B. change      C. changing      D. to change

13—Are you willing to sign up for the course?

—B.It' s too good an opportunity to miss.

A.No problem!                    B.That' s for sure.

C.Why me?                        D.Why bother?

14. Which of the following is a compound word?B

A. legalize    B. peacemaker    C. decrease    D. unfortunate

15.Dis regarded as the spokesman of “The Lost Generation” in American literature.

A. Mark Twain                    B. Ezra Pound

C. Jack London                    D. Hemingway

II. 完形填空 (本大题共 15 小题, 每小题 1 分, 共计 15 分) 阅读下面短文, 从短文后每小

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。

One day my friend Jack picked me up after what had been a particularly long and discouraging Monday. My two EFL classes had not gone well 16 all. I had felt disorganized and 17 in both, even though I had prepared a lesson plan and extensive teaching materials 18 . I loaded my bags with papers and books into the car and 19

into the passenger seat, obviously exhausted.

“How was your day?” asked Jack.

I then told him about what I had tried to do, how several little things had begun to go wrong, how the materials had puzzled my students, and finally how the entire lesson plan had fallen apart. Jack listened 21 to it as he always does. Then he said, “It sounds like you were over-prepared.”

“No, I wasn' t. I didn' t feel prepared at all! I was— ” I 22 , stuck for a

diagnosis. He was right—I had spent a lot of time 23 the weekend preparing the materials for my classes. What had gone wrong?

Suddenly, like the pieces of glass in a kaleidoscope tumbling into place when the cylinder is 24, a new awareness emerged: “Oh! No. I wasn’t over-prepared. I was under-prepared. But I was over-supplied.” I had got too much stuff, and I hadn’t 25 out how to use it well. The students and I were all overwhelmed by the 26.

27 this simple story-telling experience, I saw a pattern in my teaching that had characterized thousands of failed lessons in a 25-year career: I often have more stuff to 28 than I or students can deal with in the 29 available. I am often aware that I haven’t finished with my lesson plan. But telling Jack about my 30 Monday classes, hearing his interpretation of the events I had recounted, and then trying to create an alternative interpretation gave me a new insight about a pattern in my teaching.

16. A. for    B. at    C. by    D. to
17. A. confused    B. shocked    C. cheered    D. inspired
18. A. at random    B. in advance    C. on average    D. by accident
19. A. jumped    B. changed    C. collapsed    D. fell
20. A. discover    B. seize    C. attend    D. accomplish
21. A. anxiously    B. passionately    C. patiently    D. luckily
22. A. paused    B. worried    C. answered    D. retorted
23. A. with    B. over    C. in    D. of
24. A. grasped    B. turned    C. broken    D. made
25. A. ran    B. read    C. put    D. figured



26. A. concepts      B. approaches      C. materials      D. strategies

27. A. Appealing to    B. Referring to    C. Carrying on    D. Reflecting on

28. A. cover          B. fold    C. review      D. collect

29. A. book          B. lesson    C. time      D. energy

30. A. unusual      B. unsuccessful    C. encouraging    D. exciting

**完型填空答案: 16-20 BABCD    21-25 CDCCD    26-30 CDABB**

III 阅读理解 (本大题共 12 小题, 每题 2 分, 共 24 分) 阅读下列短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项。

A

China is one of the biggest countries in the world, and also a land of bicycles. When I traveled the country in 1992, there were not so many cars and everyone seemed to be riding a bicycle. Yet since my arrival in Beijing last year, I've found that great changes took place. On the streets were millions of cars. However, people still use their bicycles to get around. For many people, it's the easiest and cheapest way to travel today. Bicycles also come in different colors—silver, green, red, blue, yellow, whatever you want.

It's quite fun to watch people biking. They rush quickly through crossroads, move skillfully through traffic. Bicycles allow people the freedom to move about that cars just can't provide.

Eager to be part of this aspect of Chinese culture, I decided to buy a bicycle. Great weather accompanied my great buy. I immediately jumped up on my bicycle seat and started home.

My first ride home was orderly. To be safe, I stayed with a "pack" of bikers

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while cars on the streets came running swiftly out of nowhere at times. I didn't want to get hit. So I took the ride carefully.

It is a big problem to cross the streets, quite like crossing a major highway back in the United States. The streets here were wide, it took some time to cross it, and it needs a little bit of skill.

I finally got home. The feeling on the bicycle was amazing. The air hitting my face and going through my hair was wonderful. I was sitting on top of the world as I passed by places and people. Biking made me feel alive.

31. According to the author, why are bicycles still popular in China today?
- A. Because they belong to Chinese culture.
  - B. Because they are convenient and inexpensive.
  - C. Because they are colorful and safe.
  - D. Because they are fashionable and environment friendly.
32. The author decided to buy a bicycle because he intended .
- A. to ride it for sport
  - B. to use it for saving money
  - C. to experience local culture
  - D. to improve his riding skills.
33. Why did the author choose to stay with other bikers in his first ride?
- A. Because he was not used to riding alone.
  - B. Because he felt secure while riding with others.
  - C. Because it was fun to watch people biking together.
  - D. Because he found it easy to follow the traffic regulations.

- 
34. Which of the following statements is correct? A.  
The local drivers drove swiftly out of nowhere. B.  
The other bikers offered to accompany him home. C.  
Chinese people prefer crossing streets together. D.  
The author took great pleasure in biking.

B

Derek Sandha, who came from France, was dressed in a formal suit on Thursday morning in a hall. It was so quiet that you could hear yourself breathe. He held a glass of baijiu in his hand, and studied it as if it were a piece of art. Then he closed his eyes, inhaled the aroma and finally tasted it with apparent satisfaction.

“It’s amazing”, he said.

Sandha was one of the panelists judging the Chinese alcoholic classic at the Concours Mondial de Bruxelles Guiyang 2015 Spirits Selection in Guizhou province.

The event, which kicked off on Wednesday in a region famous for its baijiu brands, has attracted global attention, with 1,397 spirits from 43 countries seeking recognition at one of the world’s most authoritative spirit competitions.

It was the first time that baijiu had officially become a category of spirits to be tasted. The event was organized by Concours Mondial de Bruxelles, established in 1994 and dubbed the “United Nation of fine wines”.

“It was really hard to swallow when I drank Chinese baijiu for the first time, because the flavor is so different from Western spirits. Since I’ve learned about the culture and got used to it, I like to drink Chinese baijiu”, Sandha said.

He suggested makers lower its level of alcohol, or that people mix it with other



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drinks to make cocktails, for easier acceptance by the Westerners.

Xie Yongwen, general engineer for Dao huaxiang, a brewer based in Hubei province, said baijiu can get to foreigners' tables with much help from the government. He said since many Chinese cities have built friendly relationships with cities overseas, spirits from the two sides could be part of an exchange of culture, thereby promoting baijiu to the world.

35. What can we know from Derek Sandha?

- A. Sandha preferred Chinese baijiu to western spirits.
- B. Sandha couldn't accept the flavor of Chinese baijiu.
- C. Sandha was satisfied with a glass of baijiu he tasted.
- D. Sandha was the organizer of the Concours Mondial de Bruxelles Guiyang 2015 Spirits Selection.

36. Which of the following can replace the underlined words in fourth paragraph?

- A. started
- B. closed
- C. competed
- D. developed

37. What can we infer from passage?

- A. Sandha suggested elevating baijiu's quality of alcohol for easier acceptance.
- B. Chinese baijiu has already been widely accepted by westerners.
- C. The government should play a part in promoting baijiu to the world.
- D. Baijiu officially has been a category of spirits to be tasted in many great events.

38. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Concours Mondial de Bruxelles Guiyang 2015 Spirits Selection
- B. Chinese baijiu, which is being recognized by foreigners

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C. Sandha —a panelist judging the Chinese alcoholic classic

D. Concours Mondial de Bruxelles, the “United Nations of fine wines”

C

Windsor Castle is the oldest and largest occupied castle in the world. Windsor is one of the official residences of Her Majesty the Queen. As the Castle is a working Royal Palace, official engagements may occasionally limit access to those areas usually open to visitors.

The official guidebook and audio tour of the Castle provide information on St George’s Chapel, the State Apartments and magnificent works of art on display. Both are available at the state of your visit in the shop opposite the exit.

The tours introduce Windsor’s history and the Castle’s use today. Accompanied by Castle Wardens, the tours are free of charge and take approximately 30 minutes.

Evensong is held daily at 17:15 and visitors are welcome to attend. The Chapel is open only to worshippers on Sunday. Visitors arriving at the Castle after 15:00 from March to October are advised to visit St George’s first before it closes.

Shops offer a wide range of souvenirs designed for the Royal Collection, including books, postcards, china, jewelers, and children’s toys. Please ask at the Middle Ward Shop about our home delivery service.

As Windsor Castle is a working royal palace, visitor and their belongings should get through airport-style security checks. For safety and security, a one-way system operates along the visitor route.

39. A visitor can get an audio tour \_\_\_\_\_.

A. in St George’s Chapel

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B. in the State Apartments

C. at the information center

D. in the shop opposite the exit

40. In St George' s Chapel, you can\_\_\_\_\_.

A. take photographs      B. make films      C. attend evensong      D. get

something to drink

41. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

A. Worshippers can attend the evensong at 17:15 on weekends.

B. There are some official activities held in Windsor Castle once in a while.

C. Only visitors should get through airport-style security checks.

D. A security check is specially offered to visitors with kids.

42. The passage is likely to be written for\_\_\_\_\_.

A. the tourists from all over the world

B. the working staff in Windsor Castle

C. the visitors to Windsor Castle

D. the guards in the Royal Palace

**阅读理解答案：31-34 BCBD 35-38 CACB 39-42 DCAC**

#### IV. 翻译（本大题共 5 小题，每题 2 分，共 10 分）

将短文中划线的句子译成中文。

43. My feelings towards the young lady were feelings of worship, at least, that is what I told my friend and myself. 44. Even my nearest intimate knew nothing of the real state of my mind. 45. And I had a sort of pride that I could keep my passion pure by thus concealing it in the inmost recesses of my heart. 46.

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But passion is like the mountain stream which must seek an outlet. 47. This is why I tried to give expression to my emotions in poems.

**仅供参考：**

译文：我对年轻女人的感觉就是十分喜爱的感觉。至少，我是这样告诉我的朋友和我自己的。甚至连我最亲密的亲人都不知道我内心的真正感受。我有点自豪，我通过将这种感觉埋藏在内心深处的方式来保持我的这种纯粹热情。但是热情就像是山涧的溪流，寻求着释放的出口。这就是我为什么尝试通过诗词来表达我的这些心情。

**V. 书面表达（20 分）**

如果你有幸成为一名班主任，你将如何开展文体活动来促进学生的健康成长？请用英语写出自己的看法，题目自拟。内容不少于 150 个单词，不得出现与本人相关的信息。

**仅供参考：**

文章题目：How to Organize Recreational and Sports Activities?..

想法搜集：文体活动是给学生展示自己特殊才能才艺的机会，同时培养学生组织管理的能力。作为班主任，你将怎么做(How)？为什么这么做(Why)？结合自己的教学经历，根据一些典型实例，发表自己的看法。从教育学中班级、班级管理、班主任工作这些内容获得启发。如：1. 明确目标和任务；2. 集体讨论，安排工作，如确定主持人、收集节目等；3. 落实任务，分工合作，如加强训练彩排...有明确的想法和清晰的思路即可。

结构布局：1. 引入话题；班主任工作的重要性，包括文体活动的开展。2. 如何开展(How)？相应的原因或意图(Why)？3. 主题概括归纳或作出呼吁。文章结构一目了然，层次分明即可。

关键词句：entertainment/cultural and sports activities, be of great importance, be vital...



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I'd like to carry out the event as follows.

first and foremost, second, besides, last but one, last but not least..

in conclusion, in a word, in short....

其他表达自己想法的关键词句。

题目明确，内容翔实有思想，文本结构清晰条理，语言表达正确地道，没有语法词汇或其他低级错误，即可。

## 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. 确立本节课的教学目标；

2. 设计一个 Presentation 环节的教学活动，并对设计意图加以说明；

3. 设计两个 Practice 环节的教学活动，并对设计意图加以说明；

4. 设计一个 Production 环节的小组合作学习活动，并对设计意图加以说明；

5. 设计板书。

教学材料：





这是词汇教学课，结合功能句式学习某类词汇，提倡在具体的语境或对话中来学习这些单词，学会用英语进行交流交际，注重实践语用功能，不提倡孤零零地学习单词。

明确了教学目标之后，后面设计教学活动时要对这些目标有所体现，要保证这节课能达到这些教学目标，因此教学活动在某种程度上是与教学目标对应的。

## 教学设计

教学目标：（知识目标，能力目标，情感目标）（知识与技能，过程与方法，情感态度与价值观）

教学重难点：重点、难点分开写

教学方法：交际教学法，全身反应教学法，情境教学法，任务教学法

教学工具：computer, PPT, projector, tape recorder, flash cards

教学步骤：warm-up, lead-in, presentation, practice, production

作业布置：个性化作业，考虑学生个别差异  
板书设计：标题+词汇+功能句式+其他

教学反思：课后总结反思

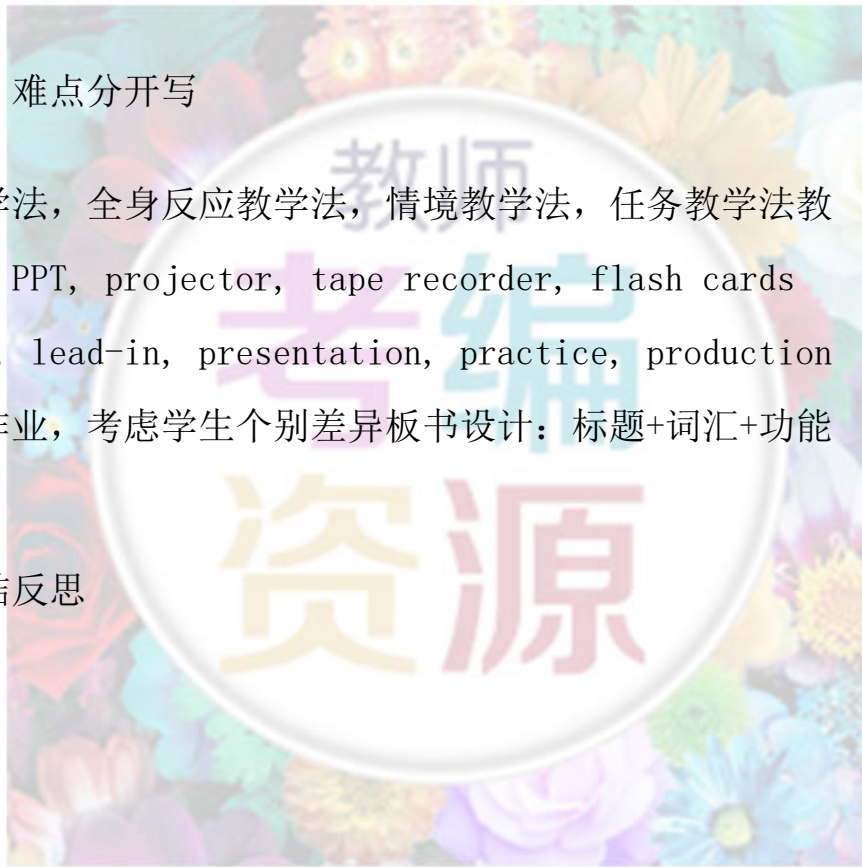
### 仅供参考：

Teaching Aims:

Knowledge Aims:

1. Students learn the new words about the way of transportation.
2. Students understand the new sentence pattern about the means of transportation:  
---How do we get there?  
---By bus.

Ability Aims:



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1. Students can use the words and sentences to express their own transportation ways in daily life.

2. Students develop the awareness and ability of team work.

1. Students get to know the convenience that the various transportation means bring us.

2. Encourage students to use the public transportation, not the private cars.

3. Students form the love to life.

仅供参考，其他合理的教学教学目标均可。

Presentation:

用图片、音频（交通工具的声音）、交通工具模型、交通工具纸折工艺品、实物等引出并展示这些有关交通工具的单词，并用功能句式进行操练练习。

设计意图：单词呈现形式多样，让学生运用多重感官理解学习这些单词，且较直观，同时塑造了不同的语境进行语言教学，增强了教学的情境性和趣味性。仅供参考，其他合理的教学活动亦可。

Practice:

1. “My Transportation Means”

教师以自己为例，展示自己在不同时间不同场合下选用的交通方式，再询问了解学生不同时间不同场合下选用的交通方式。

设计意图：将课堂教学与学生生活实际联系起来，让语言学习生活化，根据学生生活实际进行语言操练与语用，增强了教学趣味性，引起了学生的学习兴趣，同时增进教师与学生之间了解与情感建立。

2. 问卷调查活动:

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设计一张调查表，让学生调查至少 6 位同学的上学交通方式，调查过程用这节课学习的功能句式进行交流对话，并将调查结果填进调查表，然后让学生报告调查结果。

设计意图：给学生提供说话的空间和时间，鼓励学生将所学知识运用到具体实践中去，增强学生语用和交际的能力。

仅供参考，其他合理的教学活动亦可。

Production

Group Work:

向学生展示若干个景点，将学生分组，让每组学生选择想去的地点，然后每组组内成员商讨他们去该地点的交通方式。路线确定后，每组集体汇报该路线的交通方式。

仅供参考，其他合理的教学活动亦可。

板书设计:

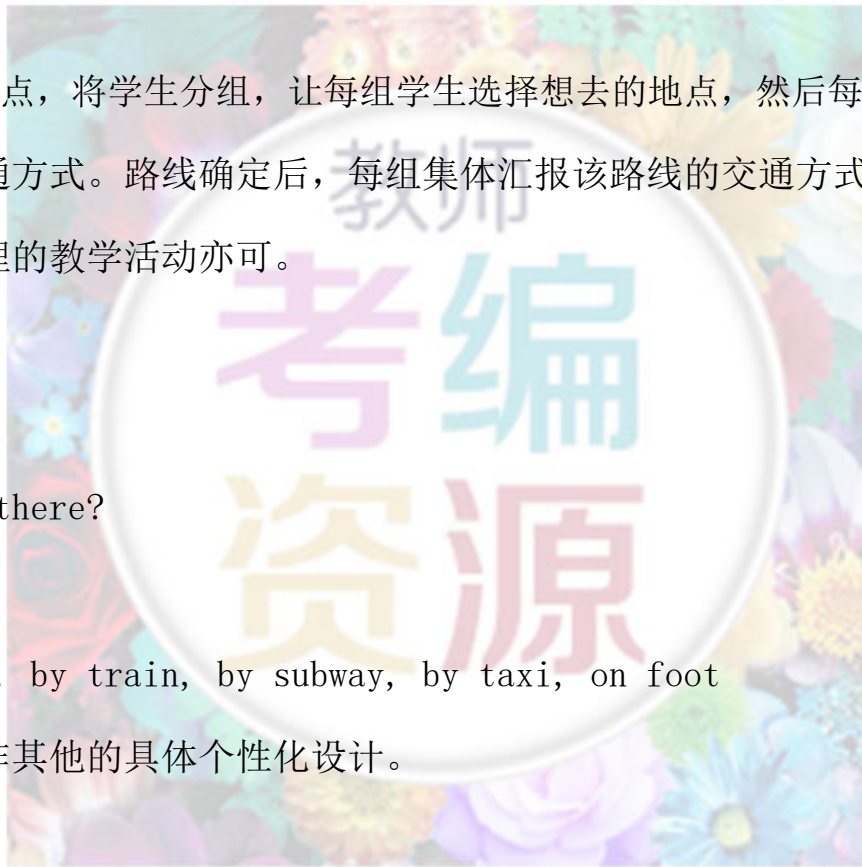
Let's Learn

---How do we get there?

---By bus.

by plane, by ship, by train, by subway, by taxi, on foot

仅供初步参考，可作其他的具体个性化设计。



## VII. 教学案例分析（16 分）

下面是一篇小学三年级教学材料及其教学片断，请用中文从情景创设和活动设计等方面进行简述。

教学材料：

**Let's spell**  
Listen, repeat and chant. 🎧

fun run

duck under

Read, listen and number. 🎧

1.  duck  cut  run  fun

2.  under  duck  up  run

教学片断：

1. 教师音频播放拟声，引出 Baby Duck，带领学生拼读生词 duck。



2. 教师视频介绍 “This is Baby Duck. He is very naughty. And he plays hide and seek. He likes to run here and there.” 引导学习生词 run。学生拼读单词 run。教师提问 “Where is Baby Duck now?” 视频呈现位置，学生学习回答 “It’s under the chair”。拼读生词 under。

3. 教师视频播放 Mummy Duck 寻找 Baby Duck 的情境，“Where is my Baby Duck? It is under the chair?” 并呈现位置，学生学习回答 “No, it’s in the sun.”

4. 继续播放视频，Mummy Duck 找到了 Baby Duck, 快乐相拥。They are happy. They have fun together. 学生体会快乐情感，学习拼读生词 fun。

5. 学生诵读表演关于本故事的 chant，整体理解故事，练习单词含字母 u 发 /ʌ/ 音的读音和拼写，发现其发音规律。

6. 学生完成书面作业，Read, listen, and number, 内化发音规律。

7. 教师呈现含有字母 u 的单词：up-cup, sun-gun, cut-hut, duck-luck, under-uncle 等，学生分小组根据读音规律试读新单词。组词竞争，组内互助。教师从旁恰当帮助，最后反馈正确答案。

### 案例评析：

1. 整个教学活动设计形成了一条主线，前后一气呵成，环环相扣，各环节衔接紧密自然，故事趣味性强，提供了真实的语言情境，教会学生理解记忆单词，注重启发教学，引导学生主动发现和学习发音规律，倡导发现学习，充分发挥了学生的主体性，先输入后输出。

2. 活动设计形式多样，有音频、视频、图像、诵读活动、探究发现活动、竞争合作活动等等，比较形象直观，符合教学规律和儿童的认知特点。

3. 通过塑造故事提供了真实的情境，随着故事的推进，情感教育的渗透适时合理，增强了学生对亲人间亲厚亲密快乐情感的感知，生动感人。

4. 教师充分发挥了学生的主体作用，让学生真正参与到课堂中来，教师也充分发挥了主导作



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用，组织活动有效进行，对学生进行适当指导帮助，及时反馈正确答案，教学评价合理有效。

5. 重难点处理巧妙得当，用故事将所有单词练成一线后进行理解记忆，然后引导学生发现某类发音规律，再操练巩固这类单词的发音，最后拓展应用这类发音并进行评价，教学达成度很高。

仅供参考，言之成理即可。



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