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2016 年安徽省中小学新任教师公开招聘考试真题  
—中学英语

I. 单项填空(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。

- 1.—Sarah, would you please give me some more milk?  
—I'm sorry, but \_\_\_\_\_ is left.  
A. ni one B. none C. everthing D. it
2. Tony, you've got a fever. You \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ for medical assistance now.  
A. crazy B. opposite C. desperate D. reluctant
4. Since he's been thrown out of Eton, where will he go to school and what will \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ such a prize. A. won B. has won C. to win D. winning
6. \_\_\_\_\_ he tried to cover the truth, it came out at last.  
A. No matter what B. Whatever C. No matter how D. However hand
- 7.—How can you make such a tasty cake, Mrs. Cook?  
—The \_\_\_\_\_ is to follow the directions in the cookbook!  
A. feature B. plan C. cost D. trick
- 8.—Can I bring Aaron to your party tonight, Maggie?  
—\_\_\_\_\_ He's my friend too.  
A. By all means. B. How come? C. Let me see. D. You're welcome.
9. Mr. Smith, who \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_ the core socialist values to practice.  
A. apply B. applies C. is to apply D. would apply

12. \_\_\_\_\_ impressed us most was that he combined Chinese poetry with his paintings.

A.It B.What C.That D.Which

13.It's \_\_\_\_\_ real relief for us to know Anna was saved from \_\_\_\_\_ 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 \_\_\_\_\_.

A.comounding B.conversion C.derivation D.abbreviation

15. \_\_\_\_\_, 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

## II.完型填空(共 15 小题,每小题 1 分,满分 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。

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 accelerates or 18 our learning. The move from intermediate to higher 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 stages of study. 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 their 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 suggests that using the target language exclusively in the classroom is the only way to 27 all the principles and requirements of language teaching. In fact, many teachers feel 28 about saying a word in their mother-tongue. They feel it is 29 and not in keeping with modern trends. The second is represented by those teachers who 30 use the mother-tongue in the classrooms for checking understanding, clarifying meaning, chatting and so on.

16.A.Purposely B.Unfortunately C.Strangely D.Morally

17.A.gradual B.easy C.primitive D.painful

18.A.predicts B.absorbs C.hinders D.interests

19.A.competence B.fluency C.volume D.accuracy

20.A.mistakes B.choices C.preparations D.suggestions

- 21.A.Similarly B.So C.Yet D.Besides  
22.A.academic B.independent C.altemative 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

### III.阅读理解(共 12 小题,每小题 2 分,满分 24 分)

阅读下列短文,从每小题所给的 A、B、C、D 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 advovcate 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 Caucansus used to be a paradise for linguists in serch 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 langyages 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 pissible 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.Hallywood movies characterize American screen

40.Ther 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.

#### V.翻译(满分 10 分)

将短文中划线的句子译成中文。

(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 education are somewhat happier than those who didn't graduate from high schools,and it's believed that this is mainly because they have more opportunity to control their lives. (47) Yet people with a very high income and a college education may be less happy than those with the same income and no college education.

#### V.书面表达(满分 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 on less than 150 words on the following topic:

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

VI.教学设计(满分 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)。

确定这节课的知识和能力目标;

根据所设定的目标创设情境, 设计 3 个教学活动, 写出活动的主要内容及设计意图。

Andy:What are you reading, Ken?

Ken:The Old Man and the Sea by Hemingway.

Andy:Wow, now I know why you're so good at writing stories.

Ken:Yes,I want to be a writer.

Andy:Really? How are you going to be a writer.

Ken:Well, I'm going to keep on writing stories,of course.What do you want to be?

Andy: My parents want me to be a doctor, but I'm not sure about that.

Ken: Well, don't worry. Not everyone knows what they want to be. Just make sure you try your best. Then you can be anything you want! Andy: Yes, you are right.

## VII. 教学案例分析(满分 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。

阅读教学模式：

读前活动：

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 Willie. 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, Mickey was unlucky and had many problems such as losing his house or girlfriend, Minnie. However, he was always ready to try his best. People went to the cinema to see the "little man" win. Most of them wanted to be like Mickey.

教学片段：

### Step 1 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)

### Step 2 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.

### **Step 3 Post-reading**

Work in groups to:

- 1.Make a survey about another cartoon character that is as famous as Mickey in China.
- 2.Introduce the cartoon character to others from 5W.



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