

## 2016年云南省中小学教师公开招聘考试

### 英语专业知识模考题

总分：120分 时间：150分钟

#### 模拟卷 10

##### 一、单项选择题（共10小题，每小题1分，总分10分）

1. I \_\_\_\_\_ walk to school .But this morning I took a bus because I got up late.  
A. usually                      B. hardly                      C. seldom                      D. never
2. ---Look at the sign. You \_\_\_\_\_ fish here.  
---Sorry, I didn't know.  
A. may                      B. should                      C. mustn't                      D. needn't
3. ---Wow, your new car looks so cool!  
---Thank you very much! I \_\_\_\_\_ it for two weeks.  
A. have had                      B. have bought                      C. bought                      D. buy
4. ---Drugs have done great harm to some people and their families.  
---You are right, so we should \_\_\_\_\_ from them.  
A. keep away                      B. put away                      C. move away                      D. hide away
5. That is a \_\_\_\_\_ point of view. I don't agree with you.  
A. crucial                      B. mysterious                      C. reliable                      D. conservative
6. This is the military \_\_\_\_\_. Nobody is allowed to get in without permission.  
A. reserve                      B. zone                      C. park                      D. zoo
7. This hotel \_\_\_\_\_ \$ 60 for a single room with bath  
A. claims                      B. demands                      C. prices                      D. charges
8. \_\_\_\_\_ all of us who are to night ,I would like thank MR.Brown for his talk  
A. On behalf of                      B. on account of  
C. In honor of                      D. In terms of

9. The semantic components of the word “\_\_\_\_\_” are “human +adult +male +married”.

- A. man                      B. husband                      C. bachelor                      D. Widow

10. Currently and permanently affected by \_\_\_\_\_, Ernest Hemingway formed his own writing style.

- A. marriage              B. education              C. war experience              D. love experience

## 二、完形填空（共 20 小题，每题 1 分，总分 20 分）

In families with two working parents, fathers may have more impact \_\_\_\_11\_\_\_\_ a child’ s language development than mothers, a new study \_\_\_\_12\_\_\_\_.

Researchers \_\_\_\_13\_\_\_\_ 92 families from 11 child care centers before their children were a year old, interviewing each to establish income, \_\_\_\_14\_\_\_\_ of education and child care arrangements. \_\_\_\_15\_\_\_\_, it was a group of well-educated middle-class families, \_\_\_\_16\_\_\_\_ married parents both living in the home.

When the children were 2, researchers videotaped them at home in free-play sessions with both parents, recording all of their \_\_\_\_17\_\_\_\_. The study will appear in the November \_\_\_\_18\_\_\_\_ of The Journal of Applied Developmental Psychology.

The scientists \_\_\_\_19\_\_\_\_ the total number of utterances of the parents, the number of different words they used, the \_\_\_\_20\_\_\_\_ of their sentences and other aspects of their speech. \_\_\_\_21\_\_\_\_ average, fathers spoke less than mothers did, but they did not \_\_\_\_22\_\_\_\_ in the length of utterances or proportion of questions asked.

Finally, the researchers \_\_\_\_23\_\_\_\_ the children’s speech at age 3, using a standardized language test. The only predictors of high \_\_\_\_24\_\_\_\_ on the test were the mother’ s level of education, the \_\_\_\_25\_\_\_\_ of child care and the number of different words the father used.

The researchers are \_\_\_\_26\_\_\_\_ why the father’ s speech, and not the mother’ s, had an effect. “It’ s well \_\_\_\_27\_\_\_\_ that the mother’ s language does have an impact,” said Nadya Pancsofar, the lead author of the study. “It \_\_\_\_28\_\_\_\_ be that the high-functioning mothers in the study had already had a strong influence \_\_\_\_29\_\_\_\_ their children’ s speech development, or it may be that mothers are \_\_\_\_30\_\_\_\_ in a way we didn’ t measure in the study.”

11. A. in    B. at    C. on    D. with

12. A. reports    B. informs    C. assumes    D. suggests

13. A. appointed    B. recruited    C. enrolled    D. admitted

14. A. level B. standard C. years D. degree
15. A. Moreover B. Overall C. In all D. Luckily
16. A. and B. or C. with D. without
17. A. speech B. action C. expression D. response
18. A. publication B. version C. edition D. issue
19. A. recorded B. measured C. included D. estimated
20. A. simplicity B. complexity C. easiness D. difficulty
21. A. On B. In C. For D. At
22. A. change B. speak C. differ D. specialize
23. A. videotaped B. predicted C. compared D. analyzed
24. A. values B. scores C. standards D. qualities
25. A. effect B. intensity C. quality D. strength
26. A. aware B. unaware C. sure D. unsure
27. A. understood B. constituted C. established D. informed
28. A. should B. could C. had to D. used to
29. A. with B. in C. at D. on
30. A. contributing B. cultivating C. instructing D. enlightening

三、阅读理解（共 12 题，每小题 2 分，共 24 分）

A

Cancer is among the top killer diseases in our society today and scientists have found out that stress helps to bring it on. It is worthwhile to consider, therefore, what are the causes of stress in our life, and whether we can do anything about them.

Are we under-employed, or overburdened with too many responsibilities? Do we have a right balance of work and leisure in our lives? Are our relationships with family, friends or fellow workers in a good state?

All these things can be a cause of stress, and it is best to face them honestly, and to bring our frustration into the open. People who have a row and then forget it are doing their health more good than those who bottle up their feelings.

If our self-examination has brought any causes of stress to light, let us consider what we can

do about them. It is possible to change jobs. We can make more leisure and fill in more fun, if we will accept a different living standard. We can improve our personal relationships by a different attitude. It is we who allow other people to make ourselves unhappy. Often the little things that disturb us are not worth an hour's anger. The teaching in the Bible "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath" is good advice from the health point of view as well as the religious.

31. Which of the following statement is TRUE according to the text?

- A. Stress is the direct cause of cancer.
- B. The cause of stress is worthy of serious study.
- C. Cancer is the number one killer in our society today.
- D. People who can't accept a different living standard are less likely to suffer from stress.

32. Judging from the text, the word "row" in the third paragraph most probably means\_\_\_\_\_

- A. a noisy quarrel
- B. a boat journey
- C. a good relationship
- D. a cured disease

33. Which of the following is not mentioned as a way to reduce our stress?

- A. Changing our jobs.
- B. Changing our attitude about little things that make us displeased.
- C. Speaking out about our frustrations.
- D. Reading the Bible

34. "Let not the sun go down upon your wrath" probably means\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Don't let your anger last long.
- B. Don't get angry even though the sun is going down.
- C. Something important that disturb us is worth an hour's anger.
- D. Watch the sunset while you are angry.

35. Which of the following may not be a cause of stress ?

- A. under-employed.
- B. overburdened with too many responsibilities.
- C. having a right balance of work and leisure in our lives
- D. having bad relationships with other people

## B

The most important point about idioms is to understand that their meaning is always different to the dictionary meaning of the words. They cannot be literally translated and understood. Idioms are as difficult for the Chinese as for any other language learners.

What is an idiom?

An idiom is an expression whose meaning can't be derived simply by hearing it. It is an expression with the following features:

1. It is fixed and is recognized by native speakers. You cannot make up your own!
2. It uses language in a non-literal—metaphorical way.

The followings are examples:

1. I'm up to my eyes in work at the moment.
2. I was over the moon when I heard she'd had twins!
3. It broke my mother's heart to use them because there is so much to learn.

4. Use of idioms by Chinese students will make them seem by others to have a better grasp of the English language.

Learning idioms

### 1. In context

Learning idioms by themselves is useless if they are learnt out of context and they are also difficult to remember unless you use them regularly.

### 2. In use

The problem with learning idiomatic language outside English speaking countries is that it is hard to know which idioms are in fashion and which idioms are already out-of-date. Try to use modern reference books such as up-to-date dictionaries.

### 3. In speech

Make a note of new idioms and their context by listening to movies and TV shows and try to use what you hear.

### 4. In writing

Be aware that many idioms are dated and no longer in current use. Make sure that if you



include an idiom in writing it is correct and correctly used in context.

36. About the features and uses of an idiom which of the following is NOT true \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Stress is the direct cause of cancer.
- B. It is fixed and used by native speakers frequently .
- C. By following up-to-date dictionaries ,we can determine whether an idiom is still in fashion.
- D. The best way to learn to use idioms is reciting one by one and translating them word by word .

37. The following are idioms except \_\_\_\_\_

- A. broke one's heart
- B. over the moon
- C. at the moment
- D. up to my eyes

38. What does the underlined word "them" in the passage refer to ?

- A. idioms
- B. Chinese students
- C. others
- D. Things

39. The best title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. What idioms are
- B. How to use idioms
- C. Why idiom are so important
- D. How to remember idioms

**C**

Language learning begins with listening. Children are greatly different in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking, and later starters are often long listeners. Most children will "obey" spoken instructions some time before they can speak, though the word "obey" is hardly accurate as a description of the eager and delighted cooperation that is usually shown by the child. Before they can speak, many children will also ask questions by gesture and by making questioning noises.

Any attempt to study the development from the noises babies make to their first spoken words leads to considerable difficulties. It is agreed that they enjoy making noises, and that during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves as particularly expressive as delight, pain, friendliness, and so on. But since these can't be said to show the baby's intention to communicate, they can hardly be regarded as early forms of language. It is agreed, too, that from about three months they play with sounds for enjoyment, and that by six months they are able to add new words to their store This self-imitation leads on to deliberate imitation of sounds made or words spoken to them by other people. The problem then arises as to the point at which one can say that these imitations can be considered as speech.

It is a problem we need to get our teeth into The meaning of a word depends on what a word depends on what a particular person means by it in a particular situation; and it is clear that what a child means by a word will change as he gains more experience of the world. Thus the use, at seven

months, of "mama" as a greeting for his mother cannot be dismissed as a meaningless sound simply because he also uses it at another times for his father, his dog, or anything else he likes. Playful and meaningless imitation of what other people say continues after the child has begun to speak for himself. I doubt, however whether anything is gained when parents take advantage of this ability in an attempt to teach new sounds.

40. Before children start speaking \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. they need equal amount of listening
- B. they need different amounts of listening
- C. they are all eager to cooperate with the adults by obeying spoken instructions
- D. they can't understand and obey the adult's oral instructions

41. Children who start speaking late \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. may have problems with their listening
- B. probably do not hear enough language spoken around them
- C. usually pay close attention to what they hear
- D. often take a long time in learning to listen properly

42. A baby's first noises are \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. an expression of his moods and feelings
- B. an early form of language
- C. a sign that he means to tell you something
- D. An imitation of the speech of adults.

#### 四、翻译（共5句，每句2分，共10分）

43. Once the teacher agrees to accept the new plan of instruction, they must face the new plan to take to their pressure.

44. What I discovered is that adults are remarkably similar in how they learn best: the most unforgettable and transformative learning occurs through personal experience, group support or mentoring.

45. He will have to give advice and make decisions as problems arise, and he must know how to get his huge staff to work efficiently with their respective responsibilities.

46. Many analysts suggest that this added pressure disproportionately（不成比例的） touches the women, who already carry major responsibility for their own children.

47. Events that the older generation remembers vividly are nothing more than past history.

### 五、书面表达（总分 20 分）

学习在教师发展中起着重要作用，请你以“The importance of life-long learning to a teacher”为题，说说自己的体会和看法。

注意词数不少于 150 字。

### 六、教学设计（总分 20 分）

小学篇：

Hi Tom,  
Welcome to Wuhan!  
Wuhan is a city of history, it's also a city of education, and it's a good place to live.  
If you are interested in Chinese poems, you can visit the Yellow Crane Tower. It's about eighteen hundred years old. Lots of tourists visit it every year.  
If you want to visit some famous universities, you can go to Wuchang. There are many universities there. Wuhan University is very famous and beautiful, you can have a good time in it.  
If you like Chinese food, you can go to Jiqing Street and Hubuxiang. You can enjoy all kinds of delicious snacks there!  
If you have more time, you can visit other places, like the East Lake, Guiyuan Temple and so on.  
Have fun!  
Yours,  
Lily

请根据以上教学内容拟定该堂课的三维教学目标，并设计读前活动。



中学篇：（课文选自人教八上 unit 3: what are you doing for vacation?）

**SECTION**  
**A**

**UNIT 3**

**What are you doing for vacation?**

**Language Goal:**

- Talk about future plans

**1a** Look at the vacation activities in the picture. Make a list and add a few more.

1. <u>camping</u>	4. _____	7. _____
2. _____	5. _____	8. _____
3. _____	6. _____	

**1b** Listen to the conversations and number the pictures [1-3].

**1c PAIRWORK**


What are the people in the picture doing for vacation? Make conversations.

A: What's she doing for vacation?  
B: She's babysitting her sister.

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**2a** Listen. What are Hector, Susan and Molly doing for vacation? Fill in the chart under "What".

Who	What	When
Hector	visiting cousins	
Susan		
Molly		



**2b** Listen again. When are they going on vacation? Fill in the chart under "When".

**2c GROUPWORK**  
 What are you and your classmates doing for your next vacation? Ask and answer questions and then write down your plans.

A: What are you doing for vacation, Li Chen?  
 B: I'm going camping.  
 A: That sounds nice. Who are you going with?  
 B: I'm going with my parents.

Name	Vacation plans
Li Chen	He's going camping with his parents.

Questions	Answers	Look!
What are you doing for vacation?	I'm visiting my grandmother.	What's = What is
What's she doing for vacation?	She's going camping.	
What are they doing for vacation?	They're relaxing at home.	
When are you going?	I'm going on Monday.	
When is he going?	He's going on the 12th.	
When are they going?	They're going next week.	

**Grammar Focus**

**14** Unit 3 • What are you doing for vacation?

请根据以上教学内容，设计一节初中英语听说课的导入、新授环节以及相应的设计意图。

### 七、教学案例分析（总分 16 分）

1、请具体分析下面这个案例在知识、能力、情感目标的设定方面是否合理。

“My friends”教学设计片段

教材依据：PEP 小学英语（四年级上册）Unit 3 Part B Let's talk

知识目标:

- (1) 让学生初步掌握 Let's talk 中的句子 “He's/She's....He/She has....He/She likes....”;
- (2) 理解会说 Let's chant 中的内容。

能力目标:

- (1) 学生能正确使用人称代词描述男性及女性朋友;
- (2) 能用几句连贯的英文向别人介绍自己的朋友以及朋友的特征和爱好, 并具有根据特征判断他/她是谁的能力。

情感目标: 使学生认识到人与人应该是亲密友好的关系。爱心使这个世界更美好。

**教学内容: Let's talk**

A: I have a friend.

B: Boy or girl?

A: A girl.

B: Who's she?

A: Guess. She's quiet. She likes music. What's her name?

B: Her name is Amy.

A: Yes.

B: I have a friend, too. He's strong. He likes sports.

A: He's Tom.

B: You're right.

## 八、简答题 (总分 10 分)

简答 1: 简述班主任工作的职能和任务

简答 2: 简述素质教育的主要特征

## 九、论述题 (10 分)

论述题: 如何在学生的品德培养过程中运用奖励和惩罚。

## 2016 年云南教师招聘英语考试笔试模拟题

### 模拟卷 10 答案解析

#### 一、单项选择题。

1. A

【解析】根据后句中的转折连词 but，可判断前句意为经常走路去上学。

2. C

【解析】Mustn't 表示禁止、不可以，needn't 表示不需要，句子要表达你不可以在这里钓鱼，因此选择 C 项。

3. A

【解析】此题考查一般过去时和现在完成时、延续性动词和非延续性动词的区别。根据句意，描述的是过去发生的事情，而 for two weeks 表示过去的一段时间，因此应选用完成时；bought(buy)是非延续性动词，不能和表示一段时间的短语连用，因此选择 A。

4. A

【解析】keep away 表示远离，put away 表示把...收拾起来，move away 离开、搬家，hide away 隐藏、隐匿。

5. D

【解析】A 至关重要的，B 神秘的，C 可依赖的，D 保守的、保留的。根据句意判断选 D。

6. B

【解析】A 当名词是保护区，B 区域，根据句意判断选 B。

7. D

【解析】claim 声称，demand 要求，price 定价，主语是人，charge 要价，这间旅馆带洗浴的单人房要价 60 美元一晚上，根据题意选 D。

8. A

【解析】本题考查短语意思，on behalf of 代表，on account of 由于、因为，In honor of 向...表示敬意，in terms of 就...而言，本句意思是我代表今晚在座的各位向布朗先生致谢，结合句子意思本题选 A。

9. B



【解析】根据句意可知，此题应选择“husband”。

10. C

【解析】该题考的是英美文学常识。

## 二、完形填空

### 【文章大意】

本文的主题是双职工家庭中，对于孩子语言的发展父亲可能比母亲有更大的影响力。研究者对 92 个孩子的活动以及其父母与之交流的语言进行了为期两年多的跟踪与调查，并在孩子们 3 岁时对他们进行语言测试，结果发现父亲而非母亲的言语对孩子影响更大。其中的原因可能是母亲的言语早已对孩子产生了影响，也可能是研究人员并未对母亲的影响进行记录。

11. C

【解析】介词搭配题。have impact on sth. : 对……产生影响。

12. D

【解析】动词辨析题。第一句是文章的主题句，表明了整个研究的发现结果，因此在新闻报道中往往会用 suggest, show 等词。report 的主语应该是记者、新闻媒体；inform（通知），assume（假设）在意义上都不正确。

13. B

【解析】动词辨析题。根据原文可知，研究人员征集了 92 个家庭的孩子参加这个实验。recruit：招募（志愿者、工作人员等）；appoint：任命；enroll：报名，注册（参加课程，学校学习）；admit：录取，招生。

14. A

【解析】名词辨析题。本句的动词谓语为 establish（确认，明确）。根据句意，研究者需要确认家庭中与孩子发展有关的因素，因此此处应该是指父母的 level of education（教育水平），而不是 standard of education（教育标准）。

15. B

【解析】副词辨析题。overall：总体来说。根据原文可知，在列举了被研究家庭的各个方面情况之后，本句显然是对整体情况的一个描述，因此用 overall 一词。

16. C



【解析】语法关系题。本句的主句为 “it was a group of ... families”，因此本短语充当状语，根据句意应该选 with。

17.A

【解析】语义衔接题。因为该研究是父母对孩子语言发展的影响，因此研究人员记录的应该是孩子在玩耍中所说的话，因此 speech（说话，言语）符合题意。

18.D

【解析】名词辨析题。期刊杂志的一期称为 issue。publication：出版物；version：译本，（书、音乐改编的）版本；edition：版本（如精装、平装），（书报等）一次发行的总数。

19.B

【解析】语义衔接题。根据上文，科学家用录像记录了孩子们在家玩耍时与父母之间的语言，而下文提到了父母说话及提问在数量和长度等方面的差别，因此这里科学家应该是根据录像测算（measure）父母说话的数量、用词等方面的量化值。

20. B

【解析】固定搭配题。句子结构的复杂性要用 complexity 一词，如：complex sentence 复合句。

21. A

【解析】介词搭配题。on average：平均。

22. C

【解析】语义衔接题。根据句意，本句前半句的内容是对父母与孩子说话的数量进行比较，后半句承接这个比较，主要是对父母的话语长度或疑问句的使用比例进行比较。因此此处应该选 differ 一词。

23. D

【解析】语义衔接题。根据后文“采用标准化语言测试（using a standardized language test）”可知这里应该选的是分析（analyze）一词。

24. B

【解析】语义衔接题，因为上文提到用标准化测试分析孩子三岁时的语言，而该句提到测试的结果，因此是 high score（高分）。

25. C

【解析】名词辨析题。决定孩子三岁时语言能力 的因素包括母亲的受教育程度、育儿水平（quality of child care）以及父亲对孩子使用的词汇 的多样性。effect：结果；intensity：强烈程度；strength：强度，力度。

26. D

【解析】逻辑关系题。从上文可知研究人员发现父亲使用的词汇对孩子的语言发展有影响，但他们无法确定（unsure）造成这个结果 的原因何在。unaware 意思为“没有意识到”。

27. C

【解析】动词辨析题。well-established：已被充分证明；well-understood：完全理解的；well-constituted：结构优良；well-informed：消息灵通。

28. B

【解析】语法辨析题。此处为虚拟语气，表示猜测的语气。根据前文可知，科学家早已证实母亲的语言对孩子的语言发展有影响，但父亲的语言为何在这个阶段影响如此巨大，科学家还不得而知。根据后面的“had already had a strong influence”也可以看出此处为虚拟语气。

29. D

【解析】介词搭配题。influence 与 on 为固定搭配，表示“对……产生影响”。

30. A

【解析】动词辨析题。根据上文，研究人员感到不解的是为什么父亲的语言比母亲对孩子的影响更大。他们提出了两个可能的原因，中第二个原因就是母亲语言影响孩子语言发展的方式他们尚未记录，因此用 contribute（做出贡献）一词表示对孩子语言发展的总体上的帮助。而 cultivate（培育），instruct（教授）和 enlighten（启蒙）在意义上不恰当。

### 三、阅读理解

#### A

##### 31. B

【解析】由 “It is worthwhile to consider, therefore, what are the causes of stress in our life” 知答案为 B；其他三项均是以偏概全：由 “scientists have found out that stress helps to bring it on” 知压力并非癌症直接原因；由 “Cancer is among the top killer diseases in our society today” 知 C 错；由 “We can make more leisure and fill in more fun, if we will accept a different living standard.” 知 D 错。

##### 32. A

【解析】从句意看，此处 row 应该是负面的含义，故 C、D 项均不对；B 项 “乘船旅行” 在文章上下文中说不通。

##### 33. D

【解析】本题特别注意，D 选项属于偷梁换柱：文章的确引用了圣经的话，但读圣经本身并不能减少压力。

##### 34. A

【解析】文章结尾引用圣经提出建议，控制情绪无论从宗教还是从健康角度来看都是有益的。其中 wrath 就是前文 anger 的指代。

##### 35. C

【解析】从文章第二段以及第三段开头可知，失业、负担过重、与亲朋好友或同事关系恶劣都可能导致压力，故 A、B、D 都可能成为压力之源。

#### B

##### 36. D

【解析】文章第一段已经指出 “They cannot be literally translated and understood ”，因此 “translating them word by word” 是行不通的。

##### 37. C

【解析】A、B、D 三个选项均是文章中习语的例子，C 选项不是。

##### 38. B

【解析】此处意为 “中国学生使用习语会使他们显得精通英语”，故 “them” 就是指中国学生。

39. A

【解析】从全文看，文章两处关键的文眼，分别是“*What is an idiom?*”和“*Learning idioms*”。故答案为 A。

C

40. B

【解析】文章开头已经明确指出，“*Children are greatly different in the amount of listening they do before they start speaking*”，因此答案确定为 A。

41. D

【解析】从文章“*later starters are often long listeners*”可以推出，儿童讲话时间越晚，后期练习听力的时间就会越长。故答案为 D。

42. A

【解析】从原文“*during the first few months one or two noises sort themselves as particularly expressive as delight, pain, friendliness, and so on*”可知早期的婴儿发声实际上是一种情感的表达。

四、翻译。

【解析】

43. 一旦教师同意接受指令下达的新教学计划，他们就必须面对完成新计划带来的压力。

教师一旦同意接受新的教学计划，就得面对新计划带给他们的压力。

44. 我发现，成人学习最有效的方式其实非常类似：最难忘、带来最深远改变的学习经验均是通过个人的体会、小组支持或者良师的启发获得的。

45. 公司出现状况之后，他必须为手下员工出主意，做决断，他还必须清楚如何使自己庞大的员工队伍各司其职，高效工作。

46. 许多分析家认为，对于那些已经承担了繁重的养儿育女责任的妇女们来说，再增加额外压力无疑是雪上加霜。

47. 对于年轻人来说，老一辈记忆犹新的重大事件，只不过是过去的历史。

五、 书面表达

【参考范文】

For a teacher, life-long learning is of great importance , especially nowadays. The reasons are

as follows:

Firstly, being knowledgeable and skillful in teaching is the pre-requirement to be a good teacher. The more one can learn, the more one can teach his students.

Secondly, a teacher who is eager to learn can set a very good example to his students. We can always find that students are likely to imitate their teachers behaviourally because they admire their teachers. A teacher who has a strong appetite for further knowledge may influence his students consciously or unconsciously.

Thirdly, life-long learning is especially important in today's information age. A good teacher should always update his knowledge and learn new ways to improve his teaching effect, such as PPT, word and excel, so as to better his teaching.

To conclude, it is of great importance for a teacher to learn throughout his life.

## 六、 教学设计

### 小学篇：

#### 1. Teaching aims

##### 1.1 Knowledge aims:

Students are able to understand the patterns on suggestions: if \_\_\_\_, you can \_\_\_\_. Besides, they know how to put them into use in specifically context.

##### 1.2 Learning strategies:

- A. Understand the main idea of the E-mail and read it with correct pronunciation and intonation;
- B. Make use of some basic reading skills to catch the main idea, search for some detailed information;
- C. Be aware of the importance of collecting information and know how to describe the information collected so as to better express their ideas.

##### 1.3 Emotion aims:

Students' interests in reading are aroused by reading a daily life related topic.

#### 2. Pre-reading activities

##### 2.1 Free-talk

1) Say hello to Ss, sing a song *If you are happy*.

2) Introduce Tom to Ss.

"I have a new friend, and his name is Tom. He likes to travel. Do you like to travel? We often write e-mails to each other. Look, this is his e-mail."

3) Ask Ss to read Tom's e-mail, and then answer the teacher's question.



T: What is Tom going to do?

Ss: He is going to visit Wuhan.

T: Look! This is Wuhan. Let's watch the video.

## 2.2 Create a situation

1). Have Ss watch the video and ask them some questions.

How many towns are there in Wuhan? What are they?

2). Play a game. What can you see?

3). Ask Ss to name other famous places in Wuhan.

T: There are so many wonderful places in Wuhan, which places will Lily introduce to Tom? Can you guess?

### 中学篇:

**Lead-in** 1. Enjoy some pictures about some famous places.

2. Free talk (questions): Have a free talk about May Day to lead in a new topic: What are you doing for vacation?

**Purpose:** 1. Arouse the Ss' interests by showing the pictures.

2. Link their previous knowledge to the new coming lesson

### **Presentation**

1. (1a) present 6 pictures about my vacation plans and guide the Ss to talk about the pictures. (1a.

Such as: going fishing, going camping, babysitting the kids ...)

2. (1b) match the pictures and activities, and then read the phrases together.

3. Guessing game.(1c) Show the pictures of my students' plans several times and the Ss just look at them carefully and guess what they are doing for vacation.(Bring some postcards as prize.)

### **Purpose:**

Guide the Ss to learn new phrases and sentences, and then help them to be familiar with the key points through guessing game. Moreover, relative practice such as match exercise is really necessary.

## 七、教学案例分析。

### 【解析】

教师在确立目标时，紧紧围绕本课的主题，从知识、能力、情感三个方面设计教学目标。

从知识目标看，这是一节以对话教学为主的课，“He’s/She’s....He/She has....He/She likes....”是本课的核心句型，要求学生达到掌握的层次，并适当进行拓展，符合《课标》的要求。

从能力目标看，要让学生形成一定的语言技能，用英语简单地描述他人的体貌特征。让学生自己设计对话，符合实际，巧妙地和学生的生活经验结合起来，学生的学习兴趣浓厚，也达到了学以致用的教学要求。

从情感目标看，利用英语教学创设一定的生活场景，有利于加深师生、生生之间的感情，同时激发和培养学生热爱生活的美好情感。

## 八、简答题。

### 1 【解析】

中小学班主任是班集体的组织者、教育者和领导者，是学校负有特殊使命的教师。班主任的基本任务或职责是：

- (1) 在学校领导和其他教师协助下，按照德、智、体、美、劳全面发展的要求，对本班学生进行思想道德教育；
- (2) 开展班级日常管理工作
- (3) 组织班级课内外活动
- (4) 指导学生完成学习任务
- (5) 评定学生操行
- (6) 协调任课教师组织教学
- (7) 加强与家长的沟通，使学生的身心得到全面健康的发展。

### 2 【解析】

- (1) 素质教育是面向全体学生的教育
- (2) 素质教育是全面发展的教育
- (3) 素质教育是促进学生个性发展的教育
- (4) 素质教育是以培养创新精神为重点的教育

## 九、论述题。

### 【解析】

#### 1、运用奖励应坚持的原则：

(1) 将物质性奖励与精神性奖励因素统一起来。(2) 将即时奖励与延时奖励统一起来。(3) 将外界的奖励与内在的自我奖励统一起来。(4) 将目的性奖励与过程性奖励统一起来。(5) 将奖励当事人与激励其他人相统一。

#### 2、运用惩罚的原则：

(1) 尊重性原则。(2) 伦理性原则。(3) 最少性原则，即惩罚的频率要尽量少。(4) 确定性原则。(5) 灵活性原则。(6) “捣源”性原则。所谓“捣源”就是直捣罪恶之源。这一原则要求教师在实施惩罚之前应分析导致学生违纪的根本原因。(7) 延时性原则。

运用奖励与处分要注意以下几点要求：①公平、正确、合情合理；②发扬民主，获得群众支持；③注重宣传与教育。