



# 湛江喜报



#### 喜讯一 笔试篇

2021年湛江笔试36人过30人,面试103人过87人 2021年雷州教综网络+考前冲刺面授班11人进面8人 2021年廉江笔试班小班6人进面,其中3名以第一名进面!

#### 喜讯二 面试篇

2021年湛江开发区结构化+说课尊享VIP班5过4,其中创造2名状元! 2021年雷州试讲面试班共开3个基础班+2个冲刺班,共28名学员成功 上岸23人,多名学员状元上岸!

2021年遂溪试讲多名学员成功上岸!通过率高达75%!

2021年廉江无限学学员刘\*\*创造87高分,实力反转成功上岸! 2021年吴川试讲冲刺班,成功6过4,学员王\*\*,梁\*\*均以面试反超 对手,圆梦尚佰

2021年湛江赤坎面试1对1学员陈\*\*过关斩将勇夺高分,最终状元上岸

#### 喜讯三 荣誉榜

2021年进江尚伯教育部分上岸学员名单【部分优秀学员】										
関位代码 招車 人数		姓名	准专证号	笔试成绩	面试成绩	色成績	总排名	果理物	無注	
M05	4	唐**	101431****	73.63	88.30	79.50	1	秋元上岸	尚伯雷州学员	
J01	2	庄**	102431****	71.99	85.80	77.51	1	状元上岸	尚伯雷州学员	
HJ02	4	李**	117433****	75.51	81.60	77.95	1	状元上岸	尚伯雷州学员	
A05	7	昊**	117433****	86.75	84.00	85.65	1	状元上岸	尚伯雷州学员	
218592	2	朱**	2021592****	83.65	90.50	86.39	1	秋元上岸,面试荣获90+	尚值茂名学员	
1202107009	2	李**	2021201****	71.48	78.80	74.408	2	无限学实力反转	尚值茂名学员	
202106044	5	泰**	2021032****	70.30	85.80	78.05	3	比例外实力反转5名	尚值茂名学员	
202106050	4	99/^^	2021032****	69.31	79.80	74.56	3	比例外实力反转	尚值茂名学员	
20223	4	英**	107420****	83.47	73.80	78.64	1	状元上岸	尚值罗定学员	
20131	9	D <del> </del> **	313020****	62.46	79.50	70.98	9	比例外实力反转10名	尚值罗定学员	
20124	9	蓝**	103020****	79.35	80.30	79.83	3	比例外实力反转10名	尚伯罗定学员	
20107	9	邱**	417020****	76.94	87.1	82.02	6	比例外实力反转10名	尚值罗定学员	
C031	14	陈**	2021****	67.55	76.29	72.79	6	学习刻苦,实力上岸	尚值襄江学员	
C045	11	刘**	2021****	57.54	87.27	75.38	2	无账学实力反转	尚值襄江学员	
D2021191	3	Ŧ**	D20211912407	65.39	83.15	76.05	2	置试实力反转	尚佰吳川学员	
B2021075	1	梁**	820210750968	77.9	80.4	79.4	1	秋元上岸	尚值吴川学员	
23		黄**	2021****	92.76	79.7	86.97	2	过关斩将,成功上岸	尚值湛江开发区学员	
61		洪**	2021****	91.26	83.65	88.06	1	秋元上岸	尚值湛江开发区学员	
241		唐**	2021****	79.76	85.45	78.72	1	状元上岸	尚值湛江开发区学员	

#### 喜讯 开 开 课 篇





## 2022 年广东省湛江市开发区教师招聘考试 【英语模拟题,仅供参考】

—, Single choice questions, Please choose the best of the four options listed for
each question and write the answer in a $2B$ Pencil on the answer sheet。 (共 $50$
题, 每题 1.5 分, 满分 75 分)
1. 下列活动中,不属于教育现象的是( )。
A. 课堂教学 B. 阅读书刊 C. 影视观赏 D. 初生婴儿吸奶
2. 学校产生的重要标志是( )。
A. 生产力的发展 B. 奴隶制国家的形成
C. 文字的产生和应用 D. 专职教师的出现
3. "建国君民, 教学为先。"这句话体现了教育与( )的关系。
A 政治 B. 经济 C. 文化 D. 科技
4. 《学记》有云:"道而弗牵,强而弗抑,开而弗达。"这句话反映了( )教学原则。
A. 教学相长 B. 及时性 C. 启发性 D. 长善救失
5. 下列教学书籍中, 倡导自然教育的是( )。
A. 《教育漫话》 B. 《爱弥儿》 C. 《普通教育学》 D. 《教育学》
6. 学校教育在人的发展中起( )作用。
A. 主导 B. 辅助 C. 强化 D. 完善
7. 教育目的对教育活动具有定向功能、调控功能和()。
A. 主导功能 B. 衍生功能 C. 激励功能 D. 评价功能
8. 课程标准与教材的关系是( )。
①教材编写必须依据课程标准,教材的编写组必须领会和掌握本学科课程标准的基本思想和
内容,并在教材中予以充分体现
②课程标准是教材的编写指南和评价依据,教材是课程标准的主要载体
③课程标准只是一个最低限度的要求,是基本的要求
④教材是对课程标准的一次再创造、再组织
⑤教材的编写和实验可以检验课程标准的合理性
A. 234 B. 12 C. 1234 D. 12345
9. 以下教育理论的著作和作者对应不正确的是( )。
A. 《民主主义与教育》一杜威
B. 《大教学论》一裴斯泰洛齐
C.《爱弥儿》一卢梭
D. 《国民教育和民主主义》一克鲁普斯卡娅
10. 教育优先发展又称教育先行或教育超前发展,其内涵主要是指( )。

A. 社会用于发展教育的投资要适当超越现有生产力和经济发展水平而超前投入

B. 教育发展要先于或优于社会上其他行业和部门而发展



C. 社会用于发展教育的投资要适当超越现有生产力和经济发展水平而投入,教育发展要 先于社会上其他行业和部门而发展 D. 社会用于发展教育的投资要适当超越现有生产力和经济发展水平而超前投入,教育发 展要先于或优于社会上其他行业和部门而发展 11. 青少年儿童有着独立的社会地位,并依法享受各种合法权利,其中不包括( A. 生存权 B. 选举权 C. 安全权 D. 受教育权 12. 我国最早的师范教育产生于()。 A. 清朝末期 B. 北洋政府时期 C. 民国末期 D. 中华人民共和国成立初期 13. 在教学评价过程中,评价对象既是评价的客体,又是评价的主体,他们既要被他人评价, 同时又要对自己的工作进行价值判断。这体现了教学评价的( )原则。 A. 客观性 B. 主体性 C. 科学性 14. 教师的知识结构的核心是()。 B. 科学文化知识 A. 学科专业知识 C. 教育理论知识 D. 班级管理知识 15. 义务教育最本质的特征是()。 A. 强制性 B. 普遍性 C. 免费性 D. 基础性 16. The party, \_\_\_\_\_ I was the guest of honor, was extremely enjoyable. B. for which C. to which D. at which A. by which 17. I know he failed his last test, but really he's stupid. B. anything but C. nothing but D. not but A. something but 18. The term "metaphysical poetry" is commonly used to name the work of the 17th century writers who wrote under the influence of\_\_\_\_\_. A. John Milton B. John Donne C. John Keats D. John Bunyan 19. Mark Twain, one of the greatest 19th century American writers, is well known for his . A. international theme B. waste-land imagery C. local color D. symbolism 20. The function of the sentence "A nice day, isn't it?" is\_\_\_\_ B. phatic C. directive D. performative A. informative 21. — Do you know you will be fined 12 points if you run a red light? — ? I have always been a cautious driver. Bad news to you in fact! A. No kidding B. How come C. So what 22. the campus shooting that killed 20 first graders as the worst day of his presidency, President Barack Obama wants gun violence measures in 2013. A. Recalling; passing B. To recall; passing C. Recalled; passed D. Recalling; passed 23. — You have never believed September 21, 2012 is the end of the world, have you? - But how I wish it were true! A. Yes, I have B. Yes, I haven't C. No, it isn't D. No, I haven't

#### 020-89114526 / 18578536525(个人微信号)

$24. \ \ \text{Dependable information has ruled out the possibility} \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{she was taken away}$							
by the secret police.							
A. whether B. what C. that D. if							
25. Guangdong Province, together with Beijing and Shanghai, published plans							
to gradually allow migrant workers' children to enter senior high schools and							
college entrance exams locally.							
A. has; sit B. have; seat C. has; seat D. have; sit							
26. — Are you driving home for Spring Festival this year?							
— Sure. You know the government to continue a toll—free policy for passenger							
cars.							
A. has promised B. was promised C. had promised D. is promised							
27. All across India, people are all debating on the country has a problem							
of violence against women and to do with it.							
A. how; how B. why; what C. whether; how D. why; whether							
28. The police have reached some conclusions about the possible cause of							
the accident. The exact cause is still under investigation.							
A. authentic B. precise C. confidential D. tentative							
29. If Tracy McGrady the one-year contract to play in China for Qingdao,							
he wouldn't have lost so many matches.							
A. didn't sign B. wouldn't sign C. hadn't signed D. haven't sighed							
30. — Hi, Dylan, have you made up your mind yet?							
— Well,, I think I'm going to have my hair shaved.							
A. now and then B. more or less C. back and forth D. sooner or later							
31. A dilemma is a problem offering two possibilities, is practically							
acceptable.							
A. neither of which B. both of which C. either of them D. both of them							
32. — I have looked for my keys everywhere, but I can't find them.							
— Sorry to hear that. You them somewhere.							
A. must lose B. should lose C. should have lost D. must have lost							
33. On AIDS Day, the minister of Health Department demanded that the problems							
paid special attention to.							
A. referred to being B. referred to be							
C. refer to being D. refer to be							
34. The father couldn't figure out $\_\_$ made his son spend so much time in preparing							
for this match.							
A. what it was that B. that it was what							
C. it was what that D. what was it that							
35. — I know my parents love me very much, but what did my brother say just now?							

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— He was green with envy and said you were
A. your parents' feet of clay  B. the salt of the earth to him
C. the apple of your parents' eyes D. the fatted calf that your parents would
kill
36. She didn't come back to her hometown for five years and, she had got
married and had a couple of kids.
A. to be honest B. above all
C. on the other hand D. in the meantime
37. German Chancellor Angela Markel says united Europe could fail if Eurozone
over debt problems in Greece, Italy and other weaker economies.
A. pulls up B. pulls down C. breaks up D. breaks down
38. —You' ve got a stomachache? But we ate at the same place. How come my stomach
is fine?
— You have an iron stomach! Mine isn't strong.
A. as B. such C. much D. enough
39.—It's thirty years since we last met.
—But I still remember the story, believe it or not, we got lost on a rainy
night.
A. which B. that C. what D. when
40. — Are your family ready for rafting?
— Yes, I really want my children to experience that they are young.
A. \ B. if C. unless D. while
41. The girl cannot come to school today on account of the flu. The underlined part
means
A. concerning B. for C. as to D. because of
42. Mary and John are busy looking for a hotel for their wedding
A. meal B. banquet C. refreshment D. snack
43. Mini-skirts first in the 1960s.
A. caught on B. caught in C. caught out D. caught up
44. That outburst at the meeting was of his bad temper.
A. expository B. explanatory C. illustration D. revealing
45. The earthquake refuges are for food and blankets.
A. desirous B. badly off C. seriously off D. ambitious
46. When Linda heard the good news she tired to sound casual, but her excitement
was obvious. The underlined part means
A. uncaring B. disinterested C. without plan D. without warning
47. Most Chinese people went to work by bike within living
A. mind B. knowledge C. memory D. scope

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48.	The speaker wa	s very	good at		his	ide	as dı	uring the	discus	ssion.	
A.	putting aside	В.	putting	acro	SS	C.	putti	ing back	D.	putting	off
49.	The food is goo	d at th	nis hotel	, bu	t the _		_ is p	poor, the	waiter	s don'	t seem
to	to be well trained.										
Α.	service	B. rep	pair	С.	charge		D.	maintena	nce		
50.	Slavery was	iı	n America	a in	the 19	th c	entui	cy.			
Α.	terminated	B. car	ncelled		C. abai	ndon	ed	D. ab	olished	1	

#### 二、Reading comprehension (共4题, 每题2.5分, 满分10分)

We may think we're a culture that gets rid of our worn technology at the first sight of something shiny and new, but a new study shows that we keep using our old devices (装置) well after they go out of style. That's bad news for the environment—and our wallets—as these outdated devices consume much more energy than the newer ones that do the same things.

To figure out how much power these devices are using, Callie Babbitt and her colleague sat the Rochester Institute of Technology in New York tracked the environmental costs for each product throughout its life—from when its minerals are mined to when we stop using the device. This method provided a readout for how home energy use has evolved since the early 1990s. Devices were grouped by generation. Desktop computers, basic mobile phones, and box—set TVs defined 1992. Digital cameras arrived on the scene in 1997. And MP3 players, smart phones, and LCDTVs entered homes in 2002, before tablets and e—readers showed up in 2007.

As we accumulated more devices, however, we didn't throw out our old ones。"The living-room television is replaced and gets planted in the kids'room, and suddenly one day, you have a TV in every room of the house, "said one researcher。 The average number of electronic devices rose from four per household in 1992 to 13 in 2007. We're not just keeping these old devices—we continue to use them。 According to the analysis of Babbitt's team, old desktop monitors and box TVs with cathode ray tubes are the worst devices with their energy consumption and contribution to greenhouse gas emissions (排放) more than doubling during the 1992 to 2007 window.

So what's the solution (解决方案)? The team's data only went up to 2007, but the researchers also explored what would happen if consumers replaced old products with new electronics that serve more than one function, such as a tablet for word processing and TV viewing. They found that more on—demand entertainment viewing on tablets instead of TVs and desktop computers could cut energy consumption by 44%.

- 1. What does the author think of new devices?
- A. They are environment-friendly.

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- B. They are no better than the old.
- C. They cost more to use at home.
- D. They go out of style quickly.
- 2. Why did Babbitt's team conduct the research?
- A. To reduce the cost of minerals.
- B. To test the life cycle of a product.
- C. To update consumers on new technology.
- D. To find out electricity consumption of the devices.
- 3. Which of the following uses the least energy?
- A. The box-set TV.
- B. The tablet.
- C. The LCDTV.
- D. The desktop computer.
- 4. What does the text suggest people do about old electronic devices?
- A. Stop using them.
- B. Take them apart.
- C. Upgrade them.
- D. Recycle them.

#### 三、 Correct the mistakes in the passage

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文,请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误,每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加:在缺词处加一个漏字符号(A),并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的用斜线(\)划掉.

修改:在错的词下划一横线,并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起) 不计分, 每处 1 分

During my last winter holiday, I went to countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I find a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small house with dogs, ducks, and another animals. Last winter when I went here again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of chicken. They also had a small pond which they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earned quite a lot by sell the fish. I felt happily that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my father that I planned to return for every two years, but he agreed.

#### 四、案例分析。请将答案用黑色字迹签字笔填写在答题卡的横线区域,切勿在试卷上作答。 (共1题,每题5分,满分5分)

1. 于漪老师在上一节语文公开课时,当她讲到课文中"一千万万颗行星"时,一个同学发问: "老师,万万"是什么意思?"惹得全班同学哄堂大笑。于老师见状便问大家:"大家都知道 万万"等于"亿"那么,这里为什么不用"亿"而用"万万"呢?"全班同学的注意一下子 被吸引过来,没有人再发笑了,大家都认真地思考起来,并且发表了自己的看法。在大家讨 论完后,于老师进行了总结。最后老师又问了一句:"请大家想想,今天这一"额外"的收



获是怎么来的呢?大家要感谢谁呢?请让我们用掌声表达对他的谢意!"大家把目光转向那位同学,对他鼓起掌来。

问题:请分析上面教学片段中体现的教学原则和教学方法。

## 2022 年广东省湛江市开发区教师招聘考试答案解析 【英语模拟题,仅供参考】

- 一、Single choice questions, Please choose the best of the four options listed for each question and write the answer in a 2B Pencil on the answer sheet。 (共 50 题, 每题 1.5 分, 满分 75 分)
- 1. D【解析】教育是一种有目的地培养人的社会活动,这是教育区别于其他事物现象的基本特征,是教育的质的规定性。即教育是有目的的,区别于人的本能、无意识的活动。人的本能活动不属于教育,如见风流泪、初生婴儿吸奶等
- 2. C【解析】学校产生的原因一般来说主要有以下几点:①学校产生的历史基础是生产力的发展和奴隶制国家的形成;②学校产生的客观条件是体脑分工和专职教师的出现;③学校产生的重要标志是文字的产生和应用。
- 3. A【解析】《学记》中提出的"建国君民,教学为先"的意思是建立国家,管理百姓,要把教育放在首位。因此,这句话体现了教育与政治的关系。
- 4. C【解析】教学的启发性原则是指在教学中教师要主动承认学生是学习的主体,注意调动他们的学习主动性,引导他们独立思考,积极探索,生动活泼地学习,自觉地掌握科学知识和提高分析问题、解决问题的能力。《学记》中提出的"道而弗牵,强而弗抑,开而弗达"



的教学要求,阐明了教师的作用在于引导、激励、启发学生,而不是牵着学生走,更不是强 迫和代替学生学习。因此,这句话反映了启发性教学原则

- 5. B【解析】卢梭是法国思想家和教育家,他在其教育代表作《爱弥儿》中提出了自然教育与自由教有的思想。洛克在《教育漫话》中提到我敢说日常所见的人中,他们之所以或好或坏,或有用或无用,十分之九都是他们的教育所决定的。"这句话反映了洛克认为人的发展完全是由教育决定的。赫尔巴特《普通教育学》的出版标志着教育学作为一门规范、独立的学科正式诞生
- 6. A【解析】学校教育在人的发展中起主导和促进作用。其主要原因有以下几点:①学校教育 具有明确的目的性、计划性、组织性和系统性;②学校教育由专业教师来施教;③学校教育能 有效地控制和协调影响学生发展的各种因素;④学校教育给人的影响比较全面、系统和深刻。 7. D【解析】教育目的的功能是指教育目的对实际教育活动所具有的作用。它包括对教育活动的定向功能、调控功能和评价功能。
- 8. D【解析】课程标准和教材的关系主要体现在以下几个方面:①教材编写必须依据课程标准。教材的编写组必须领会和掌握本学科课程标准的基本思想和内容,并在教材中予以充分体现。课程标准是教材的编写指南和评价依据,教材是课程标准的主要体。②教材是对课程标准的一次再创造、再组织③义务教育的课程标准应适应普及义务教育的要求应让大多数学生经过努力都能达到,即课程标准只是个最低限度的要求,是一个基本要求。④教材的编写和实验可以检验课程标准的合理性。
- 9.B【解析】《大教学论》是捷克教育家夸美组斯的代表作。
- 10. D【解析】教育优先发展又称教育先行或教育超前发展。其有两个内涵:一是社会用于发展教育的投资要适当超越现有生产力和经济发展水平而超前投入;二是教育发展要先于或优于社会上其他行业和部门而发展
- 11. B【解析】《中华人民共和国未成年人保护法》第三条规定,"未成年人享有生存权、发展权、受保护权、参与权等权利,国家根据未成年人身心发展特点给予特殊、优先保护,保障未成年人的合法权益不受侵犯。未成年人享有受教育权,国家、社会、学校和家庭尊重和保障未成年人的受教育权"。《中华人民共和国宪法》第三十四条规定,"中华人民共和国年满十八周岁的公民,不分民族、种族、性、职业、家庭出身、宗教信仰、教育程度、财产状况、居住期限,都有选举权和被选举权;但是依照法律被剥夺政治权利的人除外"。因此,青少年儿童的合法权利不包括选举权。
- 12. A【解析】我国最早的师范教育产生于清朝末期。1897年,盛宣怀在上海开办南洋公学,分设上院、中院、师范院和外院,在师范院创办了我国最早的师范教育。
- 13. B【解析】教学评价的主体性原则是指在进行教学评价时,承认评价对象在评价中的主体地位,充分发挥他们的主观能动性,使他们自觉积极地参与评价活动。教学评价的客观性原则是指在进行教学评价时,必须以客观事实为基础,严格执行评价标准,坚持客观的、实事求是的态度,不主观臆断或掺杂个人情绪。教学评价的科学性原则是指教学评价应按照教学评价活动本身的客观规律办事,以科学的教学评价指标体系为尺度,以评价信息为依据,采用科学的评价方法技术,对评价对象进行实事求是的价值判断。教学评价的一致性原则是指在进行教学评价时,必须采取一致的标准。



- 14. A【解析】从教师知识的功能出发,教师的知识结构可分为学科专业知识、教育理论知识、 科学文化知识和实践性知识。其中,学科专业知识是教师知识结构的核心。
- 15. A【解析】《中华人民共和国义务教育法》第二条规定,"义务教育是国家统一实施的所有适龄儿童、少年必须接受的教育,是国家必须予以保障的公益性事业。实施义务教育,不收学费、杂费"。这一规定体现了义务教育的三个本质特征:一是普及教育;二是强制教育;三是免费教育。我国义务教育最本质的特征是国家的强制性。
- 16. D【解析】考查带介词的定语从句。可以把先行词和定语从句还原为: I was the guest of honor the party. 在晚会上应该用介词 at, 因此选 D.
- 17. B【解析】固定搭配。正确选项 B 项 anything but 表示"决不,根本不"的意思。如: That's anything but true. nothing but 表达"只是,只有"的意思。如: He eats nothing but hamburgers. 因此 he's nothing but stupid 的意思是"他就是太蠢了"与转折语气不符合。Something but 和 not but 都不是固定搭配。
- 18. B【解析】考察英国文学常识。玄学派代表人物为 John Donne。
- 19. C【解析】考察美国文学常识。马克吐温作品具有乡村特色(Local color)。
- 20. B【解析】考察语言学基本常识。题干"今天天气真不错,不是吗?"无任何实际信息的交流,只是为了维持良好的人际关系,体现了语言的寒暄功能。
- 21. C【解析】口语交际题。你知道如果你闯红灯了会被扣 12 分吗? So what? 那有怎么样呢? 我是个很小心的司机,这个消息对你来说不怎么好。因此选 C。
- 22. D【解析】考察非谓语动词。Recall 的主语是奥巴马总统,与 recall 之间是主动关系,因此用 recalling; pass 的主语是 gun violence measures,它们之间是被动关系,因此用 passed,因此本题选 D。
- 23. D【解析】此题的 No, I haven't. 表示是的,我都不信。从下文可以判断应该选择 D。
- 24. C【解析】that 引导同位语从句,对 possibility 的内容进行解释说明。
- 25. A【解析】together with 连接两个名词,谓语动词要与前面的名词的数保持一致。sit 在句子中充当动词。因此本题选择 A。
- 26. A【解析】根据句意,政府已经出台政策继续免费通行。因此选 A。
- 27. B【解析】根据句意可以推断第一空填 why, 第二空根据 do with 得出应该用 what 提问。
- 28. D【解析】根据句意,得出的结论是暂时性的,因此选 D。
- 29. C【解析】本题考察虚拟语气,与过去事实相反,从句用 had done 形式。
- 30. D【解析】根据句意, 迟早我会去剃了我的头发, 因此本题选 D。
- 31. A【解析】根据句意,两难的困境,都不想接受。因此用 neither 表示。
- 32. D【解析】must have done 表示对过去情况的肯定的推测,你一定是把他丢到什么地方去了,因此选 D。
- 33. B【解析】本题考察非谓语与虚拟语气的结合。refer to 做 problem 的定语,是被动关系。be 是本句的谓语动词,由于在 demand 引导的宾语从句中,因此 should be 中将 should 省略。本题选 B。
- 34. A【解析】本题考察强调句。强调疑问词 what 要提前。在宾语从句中要用陈述句语序, 因此本题选 A。



- 35. C【解析】本题考察固定用法, the apple of your parents' eyes"掌上明珠"
- 36. D【解析】in the meantime "在此期间"
- 37. C【解析】根据句意,如果在希腊等国家由于债务问题导致欧元区垮台的话,那么欧洲就会陷入困境。因此选 break up "瓦解,垮台"。
- 38. A【解析】本题是省略现象。Mine isn't as strong as yours. 后面的 as yours 省略, 因此用 as。
- 39. B【解析】that 引导同位语从句,对 story 内容进行解释说明。
- 40. D【解析】while 引导时间状语从句,当他们年轻的时候,让他们体验下。
- 41. D【解析】女孩得了流感不能来上学,划线部分"on account of"的意思是"because of 因为", On account of 意思是"因为",答案选"D",because of 指直接原因,表示必然的因果关系。For 表示附加或推断的理由。如: The day breaks for the birds are singing. (天亮了,因为鸟在叫。) concerning 和 as to 作介词,意为"关于"。
- 42. B【解析】玛丽和约翰在忙于寻找酒店举办他们的婚宴。Wedding snack/ refreshment 指"婚礼小吃/茶点"。Wedding meal 侧重婚宴上的饭菜,wedding banquet 才是"婚宴",也有 wedding reception 这一表达方式。
- 43. A【解析】迷你裙最初流行于 20 世纪 60 年代。Catch on "流行,受欢迎",为不及物动词短语,A 符合句意。Be caught in "身陷不佳境地,卷入",如: be caught in a dilemma (进退维谷)。catch up 意为"赶上,追上"。Catch out "揭露,揭穿",如: I'm sure he is not telling the truth; talk to him and see if you can catch him out. (我能肯定他在撒谎,跟他谈谈,看看能否设法揭穿他的假话。)
- 44. C【解析】他在会议上发飙说明了他的坏脾气。Expository"说明的,解释的",如: an expository prolong(说明性的开场白)。Explanation"解释的,说明的",与 expository 是近义词,如: explanation notes (注释)。Illustrative"起说明作用的,作为例证的",常与 of 搭配,题干中"他在会议上发飙"是"他脾气坏"的印证,C 正确。Revealing 意为"透露内情的,披露性的"。
- 45. B 【解析】震后灾民极度缺乏食物和毛毯。Be badly off for 意为"缺乏",如: The refugees are badly off for blankets, and even worse off for food.(难民需要毯子,更需要食物。) B 符合句意。Desirous 意为"渴望的"
- 46. A【解析】琳达听到这个好消息时努力保持淡然,但是她那股兴奋劲却不言而喻。划线部分"casual"的意思是"uncaring 不在乎的"。根据 but 转折,可知前后两个分句是转折对比关系。根据之后的 excitement was obvious,可知琳达听到好消息的状态应该是平静的,或者不明显的。A 项 uncaring 意为"不在乎的",故正确。B 项 disinterested 意为"客观的;(因无兴趣)不关心的",题干的后半部分提到琳达很兴奋,说明他并非对好消息没有兴趣,因此 B 不对。C"没有计划"、D"毫无预警"均不符合上下文语境。
- 47. C【解析】人们仍清晰记得大多数中国人以前骑自行车上班。Within/in living memory "在当今人们记忆中",强调现在活着的人的记忆。又如: water levels on the Mississippi River haven't been this high memory. (人们记忆中密西西比河的水位从来没有那个高过。)



- 48. B【解析】这位发言人在讨论中很善于把他的想法解释清楚。Put aside 意为"储存,保留,把...放在一边,暂不考虑"; put across 意为"表达/解释清楚(自己的想法等)", B 项符合句意。Put back 和 Put off 意思接近,意为"推迟,延迟"。
- 49. A【解析】酒店的饭菜还不错,但是服务太差劲了,服务员好像不是训练有素。前半句正面评价酒店的饭菜,后半句以 but 开头,表示转折。再结合后半句"服务员好像不是训练有素",可知酒店的服务不太好,故选择 A 项 service。Repair"修理"; charge"收费"; maintain"维护,保养",这三项与服务员的工作基本无关,所以排除。
- 50. D【解析】19世纪美国废除了奴隶制。Terminate"终结",通常指终止合同、租约、协议等,cancel"取消",多指取消债务、比赛、旅行计划等;abandon"丢弃,放弃,抛弃",指离弃、义气需要支持、帮助的人或动物,或因困难放弃做某事,abolish正式用词,指彻底"废除"某种制度、规章或习俗,D项符合句意。
- 二、Reading comprehension (共 4 题, 每题 2.5 分, 满分 10 分) ADBA

#### 三、 Correct the mistakes in the passage

During my last winter holiday, I went to  $\frac{\wedge}{\text{the}}$  countryside with my father to visit my grandparents. I  $\frac{\text{find}}{\text{found}}$  a big change there. The first time I went there, they were living in a small housewith dogs, ducks, and  $\frac{\text{another}}{\text{other}}$  animals. Last winter when I went  $\frac{\text{here}}{\text{there}}$  again, they had a big separate house to raise dozens of  $\frac{\text{chicken}}{\text{chickens}}$ . They also had a small pond  $\frac{\wedge}{\text{in}} \frac{\text{which}}{\text{where}}$  they raised fish. My grandpa said last summer they earnedquite alot by  $\frac{\text{sell}}{\text{selling}}$  the fish. I felt  $\frac{\text{happily}}{\text{happy}}$  that their life had improved. At the end of our trip, I told my

father that I planned to return for every two years,  $\frac{\text{but}}{\text{and}}$  he agreed.

### 四、案例分析。请将答案用黑色字迹签字笔填写在答题卡的横线区域,切勿在试卷上作答。 (共1题,每题5分,满分5分)

- 1. (1) 教学原则是根据一定的教学目的和对教学过程规律的认识而制定的指导教学工作的基本准则。该教学案例体现了教学的启发性原则即在教学中教师承认学生是学习的主体,注意调动他们的学习主动性,引导他们独立思考,积极探索生动活泼地学习,自觉地掌握科学知识,提高分析题和解决问题的能力。该原则的一个基本要求就是要使学生的兴趣成为推动学习的动力,善于引导他们积极思维,培养分析问题和解决问题的能力。案例中教师利用一学生的提问诱发同学们的思考,鼓励学生自己找答案。这正是启发性原则在实际教学中的一个很好的应用。
- (2) 教学方法是为完成教学任务而采用的方法,包括教师教的方法和学生学的方法,使教师引导学生掌握知识技能,获得身心发展而共同活动的方法。本案例中教师使用了教学方法中



的谈话法,即教师按照一定的教学要求向学生提出问题,要求学生回答,并通过问答的形式来引导学生获取或巩固知识。该案例中教师很好地吸引了学生的注意力;引起了他们的思维兴奋,通过问题的启发诱导,让学生一步步地获取新知,并在最后进行了归纳,使知识系统化、科学化,有利于学生准确地掌握知识。

