

2019 年湖北省义务教师教育专业知识中学英语

一、单项选择题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的,请将其选出,并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂、错涂、多涂或填涂不规范均不得分。

1. In the following four words, the underlined letters have the same sound EXCEPT

A. Paper B. safer C. flatter D race

2. These figures are not consistent ___ the results obtained in previous experiments

A in B. to C. for D with

3. To our surprise, he speaks as if he ___ on the sport.

A. were B. have been C. is D. was

4. A lot of friends advise him not to drink more wine ___ is good for his health

A. That B. than C. as D. but

5. Steven ___ so much work that he couldn't really do it efficiently

A. turned on B. brought on C. put on D. took on

6. All the desks and seats can be ___ to the height of different children

A. suited B. fitted C. adjusted D. adapted

7. Which of the following writers does NOT belong to the Age of Enlightenment in England?

A. William Shakespeare B. Daniel Defoe

C. William Blake D. Robert Burns

8. The rhetorical device employed in "Unhappiness always hits you when you are unprepared" IS ___

A. Metaphor B. synecdoche C. personification D. iron

9. Which of the following pair of words are homophones?

A. knife; fork B. lily; flower C. uncle, nephew D. meat: meet

10. work in pairs and look at the two pictures very carefully. Student A should not look at Student B's picture and vice versa. Each one of you should describe your own picture to the other so that you can find out the differences between the two pictures. This activity is called

A. accuracy-focused activity

B. information-gap activity

- C. decision-making activity
D. word-bingo activity

二、完形填空题(本大题共 10 小题,每小题 1 分,共 10 分)

在每小题给出的四个备选项中只有一项是符合题目要求的,请将其选出。

China has been drinking tea since 5,000 years ago. Britain,'s relationship with tea is much shorter, ___ 11 ___ tea enjoys pride of place as the UK's national drink. According to the UK Tea Council, British people drink a(n) ___ 12 ___ of three cups a day or a national total of 165 million cups every day.

With figures like ___ 13 ___ it is no surprise that time spent taking tea affects the working day in Britain. A recent survey ___ 14 ___ that 24 minutes a day are lost in making, buying and drinking tea and coffee. That is, f400 a year is lost in working hours per employee, or 190 days over a lifetime. So ___ 15 ___ employers be worried about this lost working time, or does the tea break make ___ 16 ___ in other ways?

One argument is that caffeine ___ 17 ___ mental state: a drink of tea or coffee can make you active and focus on work.

Professor Rogers of the University of Bristol ___ 18 ___ After years of studying caffeine he sees no thing can prove that. "Workers would perform equally well if not drinking it at all," he says. "But i f they're often drinking it and then go without, they'll feel ___ 19 ___ and won't work well."

Psychologist Cooper instead emphasizes the role tea breaks play in office life, and in ___ 20 ___ so cial relationships. "We need to make people more active and see other people. The tea break is one way of doing this," says Cooper. And Professor Rogers also points out the comfort effect of a hot drink: "We warm our hands on them on a cold day; they're comforting and play a big role in our everyday life. Whatever the caffeine's doing, I'd say these 24 minutes aren't wasted."

11. A and B. but C. or D. therefore
12. A. amount B. average C. sum D. kind
13. A. this B. that C. these D. those
14. A. showed B. illustrated C. presumed D. told
15. A. can B. may C. should D. would

16. A. off B. outc. C. over D. up
17. A. improves B. generates C. dominates D. worsens
18. A. agrees B. disagrees C. relieved D. excited
19. A. tired B. determining C. governing D. building.

20. 题目缺失

三 阅读理解题（一）本大题共 8 小题，每小题 2 分，共 16 分

在每小题给出得四个备选项中只有一项符合题目要求的，请将其选出，并用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。未涂，错涂，多涂，或不规范均不得分。

Passage 1

As is known to all, Medicine comes in lots of different packages some in a tablet can make your headache go away. Others from a tube can prevent your cuts from becoming infected. But can medicine come packaged in chicken eggs?

A team of scientists from Scotland say “yes”. They’ve engineered special chickens that lay eggs with disease-treating drugs inside. These eggs come from chickens that have been engineered to produce certain drugs inside their egg whites.

These drugs are made of molecules called proteins. Animals make thousands of proteins — they’re the main element in skin, hair, milk and meat. Since animals can make proteins easily, they’re good candidates) for making protein drugs. Researchers have already made cows, sheep and goats produce protein drugs in their milk. But chickens are cheaper to take care of, need less room, and grow faster than these other animals. A team of researchers changed rs changed chickens’ DNA — the code that tells cells how to make proteins — so that the birds’ cells made two protein drugs. One drug can treat skin cancer, and the other treats a nerve disease.

The scientists changed the chickens’ DNA so that the birds made these drugs only in their egg whites. This protects the chickens’ bodies from the drugs’ possible harmful effects and makes it easy for scientists to collect the drugs. The special chickens before they settle in drug companies’ labs the birds don’t make enough drugs to treat people yet, but one day it will come into our daily life.

21. Scientists choose chickens to make protein drugs for the following reasons EXCEPT

- A. chickens grow faster than other animals
- B. it's easier to change chickens'DNA
- C. it costs less to care for chickens
- D. chickens need less room
22. Why do scientists change chickens'DNA?
- A. Because drugs can not be collected.
- B. Because chickens can not make proteins
- C. Because drugs may bring harmful effects to chickens
- D. Because chickens can only make drugs in their egg whites
23. This passage is a piece of
- A, exposition B. description C. narration D.argumentation
24. What is the main topic discussed in this passage?
- A. Different packages of medicine.
- B. Drugs packaged in chicken eggs.
- C. Recent advances in medical technology.
- D. The benefits of changing chickens'DNA.

Passage2

A circle of close friends and strong family ties can increase a person's health more than exercise, losing weight or quitting cigarettes and alcohol, psychologists say. Sociable (好交际的) people seem to reap extra rewards from their relationships by feeling less stressed, taking better care of themselves and having less risky lifestyles than those who are more isolated. A review of studies into the impact of relationships on health found that people had a 50% better survival rate if they belonged to a wider social group, be it friends, neighbors, relatives or a mix of these. The striking impact of social connections on welfare has led researchers to call on GPs (社区全科医生) and health officials to take loneliness as seriously as other health risks, such as alcoholism (酗酒) and smoking.

"We take relationships for granted as humans," said Julianne Holt-Lunstad, a psychologist at

Brigham Young University in Utah. "That constant interaction is not only beneficial psychologically but directly to our physical health." Holt-Lunstad's team reviewed 148 studies that tracked the social interactions and health of 308 849 people over an average of 7.5 years. From these they worked out how death rates varied depending on how sociable a person was. Being lonely and isolated was as bad for a person's health as smoking 15 cigarettes a day or being an alcoholic. It was as harmful as not exercising and twice as bad for the health as being fat. The study is reported in the journal Plos Medicine.

Holt-Lunstad said friends and family can improve health in numerous ways, from help in tough times to finding meaning in life. "When someone is connected to a group and feels responsibility to other people, that sense of purpose and meaning translates to taking better care of themselves and taking fewer risks."

Holt-Lunstad said there was no clear figure on how many relationships are enough to boost a person's health, but people fared better when they rarely felt lonely and were close to a group of friends, had good family contact and had someone they could rely on and trust.

25. From the studies, people probably have a 50% better survival rate if they

- A. do a lot of exercises
- B. manage to lose weight
- C. abandon bad habits like smoking
- D. communicate with a wider social group

26.27.28.空缺

四. 阅读理解（二）（共4小题，每题2分，共8分）

第五页阅读文章空缺。

29. Give a very brief answer to the following question:

What is the writer's implication of the underlined sentence in Paragraph 4?

30. Give a very brief answer to the following question

What does the writer intend to argue about portfolios?

31. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph I into Chinese

32. Translate the underlined sentence in Paragraph 3 into Chinese.

五、综合题（本大题共 3 小题，第 33 小题 10 分，34 小题 10 分，35 小题 21 分，共 41 分）

（注：本大题除有特殊要求的小题外，其他题目请用中文作答）

33. 作文英语教师，掌握恰当的教学方法和技巧非常重要，其中，课堂导入是课堂教学的主要环节之一，导入的成败直接影响着整堂课的教学效果。请问课堂导入的作用是什么？（2 分）请简要介绍四种常见的新课导入方法。（8 分）

34. 英语教学中经常用到课堂提问的方法，请根据所学知识回答以下问题。

(1) 按照布鲁姆(Bloom)的分类，课堂提问可以分为“knowledge questions, comprehension questions, application questions, analysis questions, synthesis questions, evaluation questions”等六种。下面有两个不同方式的提问，请按照布鲁姆的分类法分别判断每个问题的类别。（2 分）

(a) What is the topic sentence of the first paragraph?

(b) Can you draw a map of the town according to the description of the text

(2) 请在布鲁姆的分类中任选两种，然后用中文分别进行简要解释。（4 分）

(3) 下面是一段初一课堂师生问答，T 代表教师，S 代表学生。请问：教师的提问什么问题？（2 分）教师对学生回答的反馈存在什么问题？（2 分）

T: What is the story about? What can we learn from it? Why?

(Silence)

T: It is EASY! You should know the answer!

35. 以下是初中某教材某单元第一页的学习内容，请仔细阅读，并回答后面五个问题

UNIT 8

Section A

How do you make a banana milk shake?

Language Goals:
Describe a process;
Follow instructions

1a Write these words in the blanks in the picture above.

turn on cut up drink peel pour put

1b Listen and put the instructions in order.

____ Turn on the blender.
 ____ Cut up the bananas.
 ____ Drink the milk shake.
 ____ Pour the milk into the blender.
 ____ Put the bananas and ice-cream in the blender.
 1 Peel three bananas.

1c Cover the instructions above. Tell your partner how to make a banana milk shake.

A: How do you make a banana milk shake?
 B: First, peel the bananas ...

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1a: Write these words in the blanks in the picture above.

Turn on	cup up	drink	peel	pour	put
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1b: Listen and put the instruction in order.

___ Turn on the blender

___ Cut up bananas.

___ Drink the milk shake.

___ Pour the milk into the blender.

___ Put the bananas and ice-cream in the blender.

__1__ Peel three bananas.

(1)本单元的标题是“How do you make a banana milk shake?”,话题是“食物制作”,请问本单元所学语言的交际功能是什么?(1分)?要完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是什么?(1分)?

(2)本页中的主要内容包括一幅图,任务或练习1a,1b和1c。图片在本页的教学中起什么作用?(2分)1a,1b,1c各自的教学内容是什么(3分)?

(3)假定“blender”是一个生词,你想结合实物用英语向学生解释该词,你会怎么说?(本题用英语作答)(3分)

(4)假定1a中的‘peel’也是一个学生不熟悉的词语,你认为使用什么方式呈现它的意义最好?为什么?(3分)

(5)假定你要为本页的教学内容设计教案,请写出有关教学目标的设计方案。(8分)

六、写作题(本大题共1小题,15分)

36.some people tend to change their jobs quite often. Then what is your viewpoint on job-hopping?Write an essay in no less than 150 words, using specific reasons and examples to support your idea.Marks will be awarded for content, organization, grammar and appropriateness.