



2021 年湖北省义务教育学校教师招聘考试

英语专业知识（二）

注意事项

1. 答卷前，考生务必将自己的姓名和准考证号填写在试题卷和答题卡上的指定位置。
2. 选择题每小题选出答案后，用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案代码涂黑。答在试卷和草稿纸上无效。
3. 非选择题用黑色签字笔在答题卡上对应的答题区域内作答。答在答题卡上非指定区域、试卷和草稿纸上无效。
4. 严禁在答题卡上做任何标记(含粘贴答案)，严禁使用涂改液、胶带纸、修正带。
5. 考试结束，考生将本试卷、答案卡和草稿纸一并交回。

一、单项选择题（本大题共 10 小题，每小题 2 分，共 20 分）

1. Little _____ about her own safety, though she herself was in great danger.
A. she cared B. she may care C. may she care D. did she care
2. The couple had no sooner got to the station _____ the coach left.
A. when B. as C. until D. than
3. Aren't you tired? I _____ you had done enough for today.
A. should have thought B. must have thought
C. might have thought D. could have thought
4. During the TV interview, the singer announced that he was going to _____ his new album soon.
A. release B. renew C. relieve D. rehearse
5. After working for the firm for ten years, he finally the _____ rank of deputy director.
A. achieved B. approached C. attained D. acquired
6. Come on, Jack, tell me the story. Don't keep me in _____.
A. suspense B. suspending C. suspension D. suspender
7. The football match was _____ because of the heavy rain.



- A. called over B. called up C. called out D. called off

8. Which one has the same sound with now

- A. how B. follow C. yellow D. window

9. Gulliver' s Travels was written by_____.

- A. Daniel Defoe B. Charles dickens C. Jonathan Swift D. Joseph Addison

10. _____ refers to the phenomenon that words having different meanings have the same form.

- A. Polysemy B. Synonymy C. Homonymy D. Hyponymy

二、阅读理解：（本大题共 8 小题，每小题 3 分，共 24 分）

Passage One

Like most people, I've long understood that I will be judged by my occupation, that my profession is a gauge people use to see how smart or talented I am. Recently, however, I was disappointed to see that it also decides how I'm treated as a person.

Last year I left a professional position as a small-town reporter and took a job waiting tables. As someone paid to serve food to people. I had customers say and do things to me I suspect they'd never say or do to their most casual acquaintances. One night a man talking on his cell phone waved me away, then beckoned (示意) me back with his finger minute later, complaining he was ready to order and asking where I'd been.

I had waited tables during summers in college and was treated like a peon (勤杂工) plenty of people. But at 19 years old, I believed I deserved inferior treatment from professional adults. Besides, people responded to me differently after I told them I was in college. Customers would joke that one day I'd be sitting at their table, waiting to be served.

Once I graduated I took a job at a community newspaper. From my first day, I heard a respectful tone from everyone who called me. I assumed this was the way the professional world worked — cordially.

I soon found out differently. I sat several feet away from an advertising sales representative with a similar name. Our calls would often get mixed up and someone asking for Kristen would be transferred to Christie. The mistake was immediately evident. Perhaps it was because money was



involved, but people used a tone with Kristen that they never used with me.

My job title made people treat me with courtesy. So it was a shock to return to the restaurant industry.

It's no secret that there's a lot to put up with when waiting tables, and fortunately, much of it can be easily forgotten when you pocket the tips. The service industry, by definition, exists to cater to others' needs. Still, it seemed that many of my customers didn't get the difference between server and servant.

I'm now applying to graduated school, which means someday I'll return to a profession where people need to be nice to me in order to get what they want, I think I'll take them to dinner first, and see how they treat someone whose only job is to serve them.

11. The author was disappointed to find that _____.

- [A] one's position is used as a gauge to measure one's intelligence
- [B] talented people like her should fail to get a respectable job
- [C] one's occupation affects the way one is treated as a person
- [D] professionals tend to look down upon manual workers

12. What does the author intend to say by the example in the second paragraph?

- [A] Some customers simply show no respect to those who serve them.
- [B] People absorbed in a phone conversation tend to be absent-minded.
- [C] Waitresses are often treated by customers as casual acquaintances.
- [D] Some customers like to make loud complaints for no reason at all.

13. How did the author feel when waiting tables at the age of 19?

- [A] She felt it unfair to be treated as a mere servant by professional.
- [B] She felt badly hurt when her customers regarded her as a peon.
- [C] She was embarrassed each time her customers joked with her.
- [D] She found it natural for professionals to treat her as inferior.

14. What does the author imply by saying "...many of my customers didn't get the difference between server and servant"(Lines 3-4, Para.7)?

- [A] Those who cater to others' needs are destined to be looked down upon.
- [B] Those working in the service industry shouldn't be treated as servants.



[C] Those serving others have to put up with rough treatment to earn a living.

[D] The majority of customers tend to look on a servant as server nowadays.

Passage Two

What's hot for 2007 among the very rich? A \$7.3million diamond ring. A trip to Tanzania to hunt wild animals. Oh, and income inequality.

Sure, some leftish billionaires like George Soros have been railing against income inequality for years. But increasingly, centrist and right-wing billionaires are staring to worry about income inequality and the fate of the middle class.

In December, Mortimer Zuckerman wrote a column in U.S. News & World Report, which he owns. "our nation's core bargain with the middle class is disintegrating," lamented (哀叹) the 117th-richest man in America. "Most of our economic gains have gone to people at the very top of the income ladder. Average income for a household of people of working age, by contrast, has fallen five years in a row." He noted that "Tens of millions of Americans live in fear that a major health problem can reduce them to bankruptcy."

Wilbur Ross Jr. has echoed Zuckerman's anger over the bitter struggles faced by middle-class Americans. "It's an outrage that any American's life expectancy should be shortened simply because the company they worked for went bankrupt and ended health-care coverage," said the former chairman of the International Steel Group.

What's happening? The very rich are just as trendy as you and I, and can be so when it comes to politics and policy. Given the recent change of control in Congress, the popularity of measures like increasing the minimum wage, and efforts by California's governor to offer universal health care, these guys don't need their own personal weathermen to know which way the wind blows.

It's possible that plutocrats (有钱有势的人) are expressing solidarity with the struggling middle class as part of an effort to insulate themselves from confiscatory (没收性的) tax policies. But the prospect that income inequality will lead to higher taxes on the wealthy doesn't keep plutocrats up at night. They can live with that.

No, what they fear was that the political challenges of sustaining support for global economic integration will be more difficult in the United States because of what has happened to the distribution of income and economic insecurity.



In other words, if middle-class Americans continue to struggle financially as the ultrawealthy grow ever wealthier, it will be increasingly difficult to maintain political support for the free flow of goods, services, and capital across borders. And when the United States places obstacles in the way of foreign investors and foreign goods, it's likely to encourage reciprocal action abroad. For people who buy and sell companies, or who allocate capital to markets all around the world, that's the real nightmare.

15. What is the current topic of common interest among the very rich in America?

- [A] The fate of the ultrawealthy people.
- [B] The disintegration of the middle class.
- [C] The inequality in the distribution of wealth.
- [D] The conflict between the left and the right wing.

16. What do we learn from Mortimer Zuckerman's lamentation?

- [A] Many middle-income families have failed to make a bargain for better welfare.
- [B] The American economic system has caused companies to go bankrupt.
- [C] The American nation is becoming more and more divided despite its wealth.
- [D] The majority of Americans benefit little from the nation's growing wealth.

17. From the fifth paragraph we can learn that _____.

- [A] the very rich are fashion-conscious
- [B] the very rich are politically sensitive
- [C] universal health care is to be implemented throughout America
- [D] Congress has gained popularity by increasing the minimum wage

18. What is the real reason for plutocrats to express solidarity with the middle class?

- [A] They want to protect themselves from confiscatory taxation.
- [B] They know that the middle class contributes most to society.
- [C] They want to gain support for global economic integration.
- [D] They feel increasingly threatened by economic insecurity.

三、综合题（本大题共 2 小题，第 19 小题 16 分，第 20 小题 20 分）

19. 案例分析。



【活动目标】1. 学习单词及词组：a sandwich, a hamburger, a packet of fries, a bowl of noodle, a piece of cake, a glass of juice 等。

2. 学习句型：Do you like sandwiches? What would you like? I'd like some hamburgers.等。

【活动过程】

Step 1: Warm-up and Revision

1. Daily English

2. 教师出示图片（都是学生爱吃的食物，爱喝的饮料）导入新单词。

Step 2: Presentation and Practice

1. 教师出示图片，学生根据图片学习本节课的单词。学生学完单词以后每个单词都以个人——小组——全班的方式进行操练。

2. 教师将各种食物图片贴在黑板上并且学习 What would you like? I'd like sth.的句型。

3. 教师做动作，说英语，并且用食物图片提示引导学生用接龙的形式进行句型操练

T: I am hungry.

S: What would you like?

T: I'd like some ---. What would you like?

S2: I'd like some---

4. chant: What would you like for dinner?

Hamburgers and sandwiches, hamburgers and sandwiches

I'd like hamburgers and sandwiches.

5. Act out the dialogue out.全班同学共分六组：

第一组的同学在快餐厅吃饭

第二组的同学在西餐厅吃饭

第三组的同学和家长、亲戚在酒店吃饭

第四组的同学扮演小动物，参加小白兔的生日派对。

第五组的同学正在商场购物，准备参加学校的春游活动。

第六组的同学正在 KFC 参加一个同学的生日派对。

表演结束后，教师对学生的表演及时进行评价，对他们的进步加以肯定。对于他们的一些大胆的尝试也要给予鼓励。

Step 3: Extension and Consolidation



单词滚雪球活动，如：

What would you like for dinner?

I'd like some rice.

I'd like some rice and chicken.

I'd like some rich, chicken and vegetables.

(1)指出本节课的 Step 2 与 Step 3 中出现的问题。

(2)针对课堂活动中教师对学生的评价进行评析。

(3)说说本案例的活动设计符合英语课程标准中的哪些基本理念？

A

Language Goal:
Talk about how often you do things

How often do you exercise?

1a Look at the picture. Make a list of the weekend activities.

1. help with housework

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

1b Listen and write the activities next to the correct frequency words.

always (100%)	<u>exercise,</u>
usually	_____
often	_____
sometimes	_____
hardly ever	_____
never (0%)	_____

1c Practice the conversation in the picture above. Then make your own conversations about what you do on weekends.

A: What do you do on weekends?
B: I usually watch TV.
A: Do you go shopping?
B: No, I never go shopping.

(1) ①请根据本业教材所展示内容判断教学中所学语言的交际功能是什么？（1分）

②完成该交际功能所需要的主要语言结构是什么？（1分）

(2) 1c 的作用是什么？（2分）

(3) 假定“always”是生词，请问：

①你问为采用哪种方法向学生解释该词的词义效果比较好？（1分）

②请说明理由。（2分）

(4) 本课的三维目标是什么？（7分）

(5) 1c 部分需要设计教学情境，我们可以运用语言创设情境，也可以运用活动创设情境。



①请结合教材内容，简要描述如何运用语言来创设情境？（3 分）

②请结合教材内容，简单描述如何运用活动来创设情境？（3 分）

四、写作题（本大题共 1 小题，20 分）

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay entitled Digital Age. You should write at least 150 words following the outline given below.

1. 如今数字化产品得到越来越广泛的使用，并举例
2. 数字化产品的使用对人工作，学习，生活产生的影响