

2016年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》 题

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一. 单项选择题：下列各题的备选答案中，只有一项是最符合题意的，请把这个答案选出。（本大题共30小题，每小题2分，共60分）

1. Walnut trees _____ environment stresses such as drought by producing significant amounts of a substance similar to aspirin.
A.turn to B.confirm to
C.contribute to D.respond to
2. John felt great _____ about his upcoming trip to Sidney; indeed, he could hardly contain his enthusiasm.
A.unrest B.uncertainty
C.anxiety D.excitement
3. The professor' s classroom manner was quite _____, never revealing the warmth and playfulness she showed in private.
A.lively B.amiable C.formal D.cheerful
4. Again as _____ in this experiment, he didn' t lose heart.
A.he failed B.did he fail
C.he did fail D.had he failed
5. Taiwan lies _____ the east of Fujian and is larger than _____ island in China.
A.to; any B.in; any
C.to; any other D.in; any other
6. Johnson is a man of great experience, _____ much can be learned.
A.for whom B.for which C.from that D.from whom
7. Which of the following shows the correct sentence stress in normal cases?
A.His 'brother is my 'best friend.
B.They 'help one 'another in their work.
C.They have 'been in the 'countryside recently.
D.She 'thought herself 'better 'than 'anyone else.
8. The phrase “_____” exemplifies the incomplete plosion at the junction of words.
A.good morning B.green apple
C.delicious cherry D.beautiful jacket
9. The synonymous pair “_____” differ in degree of formality.
A.pass away and pop off B.accuse and charge
C.prison and jail D.tap and faucet
10. When using the imperative “Turn it off ” to give an order, the speaker highlights the _____ of the utterance.
A.locutionary act B.illocutionary act
C.perlocutionary act D.indirect speech act
11. Fluent and appropriate language use requires knowledge of _____ and this suggests that we should teach lexical chunks rather than single words.
A.connotation B.denotation
C.morphology D.collocation
12. “Underlining all the past form verbs in the dialogue” is a typical exercise focusing on _____.

2016年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

- A.use B.form C.meaning D.function
13. Which of the following activities may be more appropriate to help students practice a new structure immediately after presentation in class?
- A.Role play. B.Group discussion.
C.Pattern drill. D.Written homework.
14. When teaching students how to give appropriate responses to a congratulation or an apology, the teacher is probably teaching at _____.
- A.lexical level B.sentence level
C.grammatical level D.discourse level
15. Which of the following activities can help develop the skill of listening for gist?
- A.Listen and find out where Jim lives.
B.Listen and decide on the best title for the passage.
C.Listen and underline the words the speaker stresses.
D.Listen to pairs of words and tell if they are the same.
16. When an EFL teacher asks his students “How do you know that the author liked the place since he did not tell us explicitly?”, he is using _____.
- A.literal B.evaluative
C.inferential D.appreciative
17. Which of the following types of questions are mostly used for checking literal comprehension of the text?
- A.Display questions. B.Rhetorical questions.
C.Evaluation questions. D.Referential questions.
18. Which of the following is a typical feature of informal writing?
- A.A well-organized structure is preferred.
B.Short and incomplete sentences are common.
C.Technical terms and definitions are required.
D.A wide range of vocabulary and structural patterns are used.
19. Peer-editing during class is an important step of the _____ approach to teaching writing.
- A.genre-based B.content-based
C.process-oriented D.product-oriented
20. Portfolios, daily reports and speech delivering are typical means of _____.
- A.norm-referenced test
B.criterion-referenced test
C.summative assessment
D.formative assessment

(一)

请阅读Passage 1，完成第 21-25 题。

Passage 1

Sante Fe, New Mexico multimillionaire Forrest Fenn has always loved a good adventure. As a small child before eight, he and his brother, Skippy spent summer vacations making exploration in Yellowstone National Park.

2016年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

As a teen, Fenn idolized the decorated World War II fighter pilot, called Robin Olds and latter emulated his hero during the Vietnam War as an Air fighter pilot to go to New Mexico and settled there as an arts and antiques dealer, hunting down valuable paintings, rugs, war memorabilia, and other antiques to sell.

In 1998, Fenn was diagnosed with terminal kidney cancer. As he had always been doing, he conceived a grand adventure that he assumed would be his last one. “I wanted to create some excitement, some hope, before I died,” says Fenn, 82, adding that he also wanted to “get kids out of the game room and off the couch.” With those ideas in his mind, he started to devise a treasure hunt.

Little by little, Fenn began stocking a small bronze chest with gold coins, prehistoric bracelets and other valuable things. When his cancer went into remission in 1993, he decided he would carry out his plan anyway.

In 2010, Fenn topped off the chest with jewels and valuable stones and hid it somewhere deep in the Rocky Mountains, north of Sante Fe. Later that year, he wrote a poem for his self-published memoir, The Thrill of the Chase. It contained nine clues about the treasure box’ s whereabouts. One stanza reads like this: Begin it where warm waters halt/And take it in the canyon down/Not far, but too far to walk/Put in below the home of Brown.

A few months later, a story about the treasure appeared in a magazine. Since then, Fenn has received thousands of e-mails from treasure hunters. Some request more clues to the box. But mostly “people thanked me for bringing their family together,” he says with a selfcomforting smile on his face.

In April, Fenn told a crowd at an Albuquerque bookstore that two groups of treasure hunters had gotten within 500 feet of the chest. “They walked right by it,” he said.

Fenn is confident that the treasure will be unearthed eventually and says it will take the right combination of cunning and perseverance. “It will be discovered by someone who has read the clues carefully and successfully. But nobody is going to happen upon it,” he predicts.

He hopes that whoever finds the loot will relish the riches and the adventure of findingthem.

21. Who was a fighter pilot during the Vietnam War according to the passage?

- A.Skippy. B.Robin Olds.
- C.Sante Fe. D.Forrest Fenn.

22. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined phrase “topped off ” in Paragraph 5?

- A.Filled. B.Covered. C.Fixed. D.Decorated.

23. Why did Fenn design a treasure hunt after he was diagnosed with cancer?

- A.He enjoyed adventures and couldn’ t help doing it.
- B.He wanted to help himself and game- and telly-addicted kids.
- C.He wanted to get the kids out of the game room to play with him.
- D.He thought it could bring him hope, excitement and a longer life.

24. What did Fenn enjoy most from treasure hunters according to the passage?

- A.Their requests about more clues.
- B.Their tremendous interest in the game.
- C.Their news about getting their family closer.
- D.Their numerous emails about their perseverance.

25. What does the underlined word “it” in the last but two paragraph refer to?

- A.The riches.
- B.The treasure.
- C.The adventure.

2016年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

D.The treasure discovery.

(二)

请阅读Passage 2，完成第 26–30 题。

Passage 2

The Ancient Greek philosopher Pythagoras is best known today for his mathematical theorem, which haunts the dreams of many geometry students, but for centuries he was also celebrated as the father of vegetarianism. A meatless diet was referred to as a “Pythagorean diet” for years, up until the modern vegetarian movement began in the mid–1800s. While Pythagoras was an early proponent of a meatless diet, humans have been vegetarians since well before recorded history. Most anthropologists agree that early humans would have eaten a predominantly plant–based diet; after all, plants can’t run away. Additionally, our digestive systems resemble those of herbivores closer than carnivorous animals. Prehistoric man ate meat, of course, but plants formed the basis of his diet.

Pythagoras and his many followers practiced vegetarianism for several reasons, mainly due to religious and ethical objections. Pythagoras believed all living beings had souls. Animals were no exception, so meat and fish were banished from his table. Strangely enough, he also banished a vegetable that has a place of honor on most vegetarian menus today, the humble bean. His followers were forbidden to eat or even touch beans, because he thought beans and humans were created from the same material. Fava beans were especially bad, as they have hollow stems that could allow the souls of the dead to travel up from the soil into the growing beans.

While the edict against beans was lifted not long after Pythagoras’ death, his followers continued to eat a meatless diet. His principles influenced generations of academics and religious thinkers, and it was a group of these like–minded individuals who founded the Vegetarian Society in England in the mid–1800s. The virtues of temperance, abstinence and self–control were all tied to vegetarian ideals, while lust, drunkenness and general hooliganism all resulted from a diet too rich in meat products. Notable early vegetarians included Leo Tolstoy, George Bernard Shaw, Mahatma Gandhi and American Bronson Alcott, a Transcendentalist teacher, reformer and the father of Little Women’s author Louisa May Alcott.

It wasn’t until the 1960s that vegetarianism moved into mainstream American life and the movement’s growth picked up speed in the 1970s when a young graduate student named Francis Moore Lappe wrote a book called Diet for a Small Planet. In it, she advocated a meatless diet not for ethical or moral reasons, but because plant–based foods have much less impact on the environment than meat does. Today, many vegetarians refuse meat because of animal rights issues, or concerns over animal treatment, a principle first espoused in Peter Singer’s 1975 work Animal Liberation.

26. Which of the following statements fails to be inferred from the passage?

- A. meatless diet was supported and practiced by Pythagoras.
- B. After his death, Pythagoras’ followers continued to eat beans.
- C. Pythagoras influenced a lot of people who chose not to eat meat.
- D. Pythagoras refused to eat any meat for religious and ethical reasons.

27. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word “humble” in Paragraph 3?

- A. Evil.
- B. Palatable.
- C. Plain.
- D. Notorious.

28. What issue were vegetarians in the mid 1800s in England primary reason with when refusing to eat meat?

- A. Environmental protection.
- B. Animal rights.
- C. Religious belief.

2016年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

D.Moral purity.

29. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A.Pythagoras made a great contribution to biology.
- B.Pythagoras thought beans, like humans, had souls.
- C.Francis Moore Lappe is a contemporary vegetarian.
- D.Both Bronson Alcott and his daughter were vegetarians.

30. Which of the following might be the best title for the passage?

- A.The History of Vegetarianism
- B.The Father of Vegetarianism
- C.The Advocates of Vegetarianism
- D.The Benefits of Vegetarianism

二. 简答题：根据题目要求完成下列任务，用中文作答。（本大题共1小题，共20分）

31.（论述题）反馈是教学中的重要环节之一。简述外语教学中反馈的两种主要类型。（8分）
列举教师了解学生学习情况的三种途径，以便及时给予反馈。（12分）

三. 教学情境分析题：根据题目要求完成下列任务，用中文作答。（本大题共1小题，共30分）

32.（论述题）下面是某初中课堂教学片段。

T: (Referring to a picture) Where is John, Li Lei?
S1: He has gone to Shanghai.
T: How many times has he been to Shanghai?
S1: He has been to Shanghai for only once.
T: (Referring to another picture) Where is Mary, Wang Wei?
S2: She has gone to the library.
T: How many times has she been to the library a week?
S2: She has been to the library twice a week.

根据上面所提供的信息，从下面四个方面作答：

- （1）此教学片段的教学目标是什么？（5分）
- （2）教师采用了何种教学方法？（5分）
- （3）该教学方法有何优缺点？（10分）
- （4）提出两条主要建议，解决该教学方法可能带来的问题。（10分）

四. 教学设计题：根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案，用英文作答。（本大题共1小题，共40分）

33.（论述题）设计任务：请阅读下面学生信息和语言素材，设计20分钟的英语阅读教学设计。该方案没有固定的格式，但须包含下列要点：

- Teaching objectives
- Teaching contents
- Key and difficult points
- Major steps and time allocation
- Activities and justifications

教学时间：20分钟

2016年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

学生概况：某城镇普通中学初中二年级（八年级）学生，班级人数40人，多数学生已经达到《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》三级水平。学生课堂积极性一般。

语言素材：

If you go to a fast food restaurant or a snack bar, you will probably see a lot of teenagers. Today, many teenagers are overweight, and food eating habits go beyond fast food. Many teenagers find it difficult to eat healthy. Some don't have breakfast before they go to school. Only one third of the students didn't follow a healthy diet. Nearly half of the students didn't like vegetables, and many of them don't like to exercise. Parents today also worry about their children's diet. Some doctors give the following advice:

- Teenagers shouldn't eat too much junk food.
- Teenagers shouldn't eat food with too much salt. Salt can cause high blood pressure in the future.
- Teenagers should eat food with less fat, oil, and sugar.
- Teenagers need to eat some fruit and vegetables every day. Fruit and vegetables are rich in vitamins and have little fat.
- Teenagers need to drink more milk. Milk will help their bones grow.
- Teenagers need to eat breakfast every day. This is good for their body and mind.