

2016年下半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》 题

1. It was such (a/an) _____ when they met each other in Beijing because they thought the other was in Hongkong.
A.occurrence B.chance
C.coincidence D.occasion
2. When you come to our city you can see _____ yourself how beautiful it is?
A.in B.for C.to D.with
3. We have no trust in him because he has never _____ the grandiose promises he makes.
A.delivered on B.eaten off
C.forgotten about D.abide by
4. With the villager _____ the way, we had no trouble _____the cottage.
A.to lead, finding B.to lead, to find
C.leading, to find D.leading, finding
5. A new park has sprung up in _____ was a wasteland ten years ago.
A.that B.what C.which D.where
6. He said he would phone you _____ got home.
A.the moment B.the moment when
C.at the moment D.at the moment when
7. Which indefinite article “a” should be read emphatically in the following sentences?
A.He is a handsome boy, but not smart.
B.He is not a suspect, but is the suspect.
C.He bought a cartoon for his son.
D.He is talking with a middle-aged man.
8. Which of the following indicates a more polite request or invitation?
A.Come around tonight (rising)
B.Come around tonight (falling)
C.Come around tonight (falling rising)
D.Come around tonight (rising falling)
9. Due to the _____ influence, some Chinese English learners wrongly passivize the intransitives like die as in the sentence “John was died last year.”
A.inter-lingual B.inter-cultural
C.intra-lingual D.intra-cultural
10. _____ tells where a person comes from, whereas _____ tells what he does.
A.Dialect, register B.Style, genre
C.Dialect, style D.Register, genre
11. Which of the following fails to describe the nature of vocabulary or vocabulary learning?
A.Words are best learnt in a context.
B.A lexical item can be more than the word.

2016年下半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

- C.All words in a language have equivalents in other languages.
D.Learning a word includes learning its form, meaning and use.
12. When a teacher creates a real-life situation for students to discuss, he expects them not to focus on _____ too much.
A.form B.use C.meaning D.function
13. It is suggested that a teacher should not interrupt students for error correction especially when the activity is aimed at developing _____.
A.accuracy B.fluency C.complexity D.cohesion
14. When asking students to quickly run their eyes over the text to get the gist, we are training the skill of _____.
A.scanning B.mapping C.predicting D.skimming
15. Teachers who adopt the _____ model may start teaching a text by introducing new vocabularies or structures.
A.parallel B.serial C.top-down D.bottom-up
16. It is suggested that low-level EFL learners learn to read by reading _____ material.
A.simple and authentic
B.original and classical
C.complex and classical
D.classical and authentic
17. When asking students to arrange the scrambled sentences into a logical paragraph, the teacher is focused on _____.
A.reading skills B.critical thinking
C.proofreading skills D.textual coherence
18. Which of the following is a typical feature of formal writing?
A.Archaisms are preferred.
B.Precision of a language is a priority.
C.Short and incomplete sentences are preferred.
D.An intimate relationship with the audience is preferred.
19. Which of the following writing activities may develop students' skills of planning?
A.Editing their writing in groups.
B.Self-checking punctuation in their writing.
C.Ranking in order the content related to the topic.
D.Mutual proofreading.
20. In trying to get across a message, an EFL learner may use a _____ strategy to make up for a lack of knowledge of grammar or vocabulary.
A.communicative B.cognitive
C.resourcing D.affective

(一)

请阅读Passage 1，完成第 21-25 题。

Passage 1

2016年下半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

Hidden Valley looks a lot like the dozens of other camps that dot the woods of central Maine. There's a lake, some soccer fields and horses. But the campers make the difference. They're all American parents who have adopted kids from China. They're at Hidden Valley to find bridges from their children's old worlds to the new. Diana Becker of Montville, Maine, watches her 3-year-old daughter Mika dance to a Chinese version of "Twinkle, Twinkle Little Star." "Her soul is Chinese," she says, "but really she's growing up American."

Hidden Valley and a handful of other "culture camps" serving families with children from overseas reflect the huge rise in the number of foreign adoptions, from 7,093 in 1990 to 15,774 last year. After cutting through what can be miles of red tape, due to different customs and cultures, parents often come home to find a new dilemma. "At first you think, 'I need a child'," says Sandy Lachter of Washington D.C., who with her husband, Steve, adopted Amelia, 5, from China in 1995. "Then you think, 'What does the child need'?"

The culture camps give families a place to find answers to those kinds of questions. Most grew out of local support groups; Hidden Valley was started last year by the Boston chapter of Families with Children from China, which includes 650 families. While parents address weighty issues like how to raise kids in a mixed-race family, their children just have fun riding horses, singing Chinese songs or making scallion pancakes.

The camp is a continuation of language and dance classes many of the kids attend during the year. "When we rented out a theater for 'Mulan', it was packed," says Stephen Chen of Boston, whose adopted daughter Lindsay is 4. Classes in Chinese language, art and calligraphy are taught by experts, like Renne Lu of the Greater Boston Chinese Cultural Center. "Our mission is to preserve the heritage," Lu says.

Kids who are veteran campers say the experience helps them understand their complex heritage. Sixteen-year-old Alex was born in India and adopted by Kathy and David Brinton of Boulder, Colo., when he was 7. "I went through a stage where I hated India, hated everything about it," he says. "You just couldn't mention India to me." But after six sessions at the East India Colorado Heritage Camp, held at Snow Mountain Ranch in Estes Park, Colo., he hopes to travel to India after he graduates from high school next year.

21. What is the writer's primary purpose in writing this passage?

- A. Revealing the procedures for foreign adoptions.
- B. Recounting an amazing childhood camping experience.
- C. Investigating how Hidden Valley saves foreign adoption families.
- D. Demonstrating how culture camps help foreign adoption families.

22. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word "dilemma" in PARAGRAPH 2?

- A. Predicament.
- B. Status.
- C. Contradiction.
- D. Consequence.

23. Where are the adopted kids served by Hidden Valley from?

- A. Russia.
- B. India.
- C. China.
- D. America.

24. What do culture camps help to do according to Peter Kassen?

- A. It helps adopted kids form a right attitude to their complex heritage.
- B. It helps Chinese children have fun with their American parents.
- C. It helps Americans increase the adoption from Russia and China.
- D. It helps American parents adopt children from other countries.

25. What can be inferred about Alex from the last paragraph?

- A. Culture camps caused Alex to hate everything about India.
- B. The East India Colorado Heritage camp led to Alex's immigration.

2016年下半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

- C.Hidden Valley served as a link between the old world and the new.
D.Culture camps help Alex better understand his mix-raced heritage.

(二)

请阅读Passage 2，完成第 26-30 题。

Passage 2

Birds are a critical part of our ecological system. But more than ever, birds are threatened by human pollution and climate change.

We need the birds to eat insects, move seeds and pollen around, transfer nutrients from sea to land, clean up after the mass death of the annual Pacific salmon runs, or when a wild animal falls anywhere in a field or forest.

How could we enjoy spring without the birds flitting busily in our garden or dropping by to check out the flowers in our urban window box? Can you contemplate America without the soaring bald eagle, or even those scavengers like the pigeons and gulls that clean up discarded food scraps on our city streets and waterfronts? How diminished our lives would be without them.

Scavenging eagles and condors need hunters to behave responsibly and bury, or remove, the remains of any shot deer peppered with fragments of lead bullets. Loons, ducks and other water birds will be poisoned by lead bullets and lead fishing sinkers if we allow such objects to drop in their feeding space.

All sea and shore birds, even the puffins and guillemots of the otherwise pristine Aleutians, need us to make sure that no other heavy metals, like mercury and cadmium, are dumped in rivers and make their way across the oceans. Birds like the terns, knots and shearwaters that migrate between the far north and deep, deep, south of our planet need people everywhere to cease and desist from filling in their wetland fuel stops and rest stations, and from constructing golfing resorts and factories in their feeding and breeding grounds.

Seabirds are among the most endangered vertebrate species on the planet, with the International Union for Conservation of Nature classifying 97 species as globally threatened, and 17 in the highest category of critically threatened. Of greatest concern are the pelicans of the southern oceans and the spectacular, but slow-breeding albatross.

Plastic bags must be eliminated from natural environments so sea and shore birds don't mistakenly carry such debris back to feed their chicks, with invariably lethal consequences. The albatross, cormorants and herons need us to stop over-fishing and compromising their normal food supply.

The pelicans, penguins and all the birds that inhabit, or visit, our coastlines need us to ensure that we do not dump oil into gulfs and bays, or release so much carbon dioxide into the atmosphere that the oceans turn acidic and we lose the mussels and oysters, the mass of calcareous plankton that feeds so many creatures, and the coral reefs that nurture enormous numbers of edible species.

Think about it: We share this small green planet. As they fly, feed and nest, the birds monitor the health of the natural world for us, provided that we, in turn, make the effort to access that key information.

26. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the underlined word “contemplate” in PARAGRAPH 3?

- A.Live in. B.Think about.
C.Arrive at. D.Comment on.

27. What does the underlined word “them” in PARAGRAPH 3 mean?

- A.Birds. B.Flowers.
C.Food scraps. D.Scavengers.

28. What does the author intend to do in writing the passage?

2016年下半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

- A.To evaluate the needs of birds to save our earth.
- B.To criticize the effects of human on birds.
- C.To explain a basic tie between birds and human beings.
- D.To describe measures to protect the birds.

29. Which of the following fails to tell what birds do according to the passage?

- A.They help plants grow in miracle ways.
- B.They clean up the dead bodies of fish and animals.
- C.They help the oceans from being polluted and acidic.
- D.They are likely to attack irresponsible hunters.

30. Which of the following best describes the attitude of the author?

- A.Humanistic.
- B.Subjective.
- C.Sentimental.
- D.Recriminatory.

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）简述组织小组活动的注意事项，（8分）教师应发挥的两个角色，（6分）应具备的两个能力。（6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）下面是初中英语课堂教学导入活动中的师生对话片段，请完成下列问题。

T: How do you like this song? Do you know the name of this song?

S1: Sorry, I don't know.

T: It's OK! Does anybody know the name of the song?

S2: A better man.

T: Excellent! It is A better man. Actually, it is sung by Shayne Ward. Maybe we don't know much about him. But he is a singer. Lily, would you like to be a singer in the future?

S3: No.

T: What would you like to be?

S3: I want to be a doctor.

S4: I want to be a teacher.

（1）请说说该教学活动环节及注意事项。（10分）

（2）请谈谈该教学活动环节的设计意图及方法。（10分）

（3）请谈谈该教学活动环节存在的问题。（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：请为下列听说课文设计教学目标、教学内容、教学重难点、教学过程及时间分配活动设计及意图。

教学时间：20分钟

语言素材：

（1）My best friend is called Louise. She's short and chubby. She has big eyes, a straight nose and blond hair. She has brown eyes. Louise is very funny. She likes to tell jokes. Sometimes she makes jokes in class and gets into trouble! Louise and I like to go to the movies together and we like to talk about our favorite actors, singers, etc.

2016年下半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

(2) Alan is my best friend. He's very strong and athletic. He loves all kinds of sports, especially soccer. He's of medium height and thin. He has short, straight, black hair and green eyes. We like to go to watch soccer games with our friends. And we often talk about games we see on TV. Alan knows about all the players of all the teams. He's like an encyclopedia of soccer!

(3) My best friend's name is Penny. She is really smart. She always gets good grades at school. But she's also a lot of fun to be with. She's tall and rather large. She has long, straight, brown hair and brown eyes. We both like music a lot. We like to listen to music and sometimes we go to concerts together. We like to talk about the words of our favorite songs.