

# 2017年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》 题

- 1.The main difference between [m] and [n] lies in \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.manner of articulation  
B.place of articulation  
C.voicing  
D.length
- 2.\_\_\_\_\_ is the main rhyming pattern in the sentence “Alice’ s aunt ate apples and acorns around August” .  
A.Reverse rhyme  
B.End rhyme  
C.Assonance  
D.Alliteration
- 3.Tom is snobbish, always \_\_\_\_\_ the influential people.  
A.making out for  
B.making up  
C.making up to  
D.making up for
- 4.Britain \_\_\_\_\_ for control of the sea in the 17th century.  
A.contended  
B.contrived  
C.contented  
D.confined
- 5.Which of the following best describes the relation between night and knight?  
A.Metonymy.  
B.Homonym.  
C.Antonym.  
D.Hyponymy.
- 6.Of the people who work here, \_\_\_\_\_ are French and \_\_\_\_\_ English.  
A.half, half  
B.the half, the half  
C.a half, a half  
D.half, the half
- 7.You’ ll find yourself thinking about nothing \_\_\_\_\_ when you’ re very nervous.  
A.wherever  
B.whatsoever  
C.whenever  
D.however
- 8.Mr. Johnson has a habit of asking questions \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.and then not listens to the answers  
B.but then not listens to the answers  
C.and then not listening to the answers  
D.and then doesn’ t listen to the answers
- 9.On hearing the utterance “It’ s not here” , the listener opened the door. It is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.locutionary act  
B.illocutionary act  
C.direct speech act  
D.perlocutionary act
- 10.What rhetoric device is used in the sentence “many hands made light work” ?  
A.Synecdoche.  
B.Simile.  
C.Metaphor.  
D.Oxymoron.
1. When the teacher attempts to elicit more information from the students by saying “And...?” “Good. Anything else?” etc., he/she is playing the role of a \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.prompter  
B.participant  
C.manager  
D.consultant
- 2.For more advanced learners, group work may be more appropriate than pair work for tasks that are \_\_\_\_\_.  
A.linguistically simple  
B.structurally controlled

2017年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

- C.cognitively challenging  
D.thematically non-demanding
13. When you focus on “utterance function” and “expected response” by using examples like “Here you are” “Thanks” , you are probably teaching language at the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.lexical level B.sentence level  
C.grammatical level D.discourse level
14. Which of the following tasks fails to encourage active language use?
- A.Reciting a text.  
B.Bargaining in a shop.  
C.Writing an application letter.  
D.Reading to get a message.
15. A teacher may encourage students to \_\_\_\_\_ when they come across new words in fast reading.
- A.take notes  
B.ask for help  
C.guess meaning from context  
D.look up the words in a dictionary
16. Which of the following statements about task design is incorrect?
- A.Activities must have clear and attainable objectives.  
B.Activities should be confined to the classroom context.  
C.Activities must be relevant to students’ life experiences.  
D.Activities should help develop students’ language abilities.
17. If someone says “I know the word” , he should not only understand its meaning but also be able to pronounce, spell and \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- A.explain B.recognize C.memorize D.use
18. Teachers could encourage students to use \_\_\_\_\_ to gather and organize their ideas for writing.
- A.eliciting B.mind mapping  
C.explaining D.brainstorming
19. When students are asked to go to the local museum, libraries, etc. to find out information about endangered animals and work out a plan for an exhibition, they are doing a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
- A.survey B.experiment  
C.project D.presentation
20. Which of the following tasks fails to develop students’ skill of recognizing discourse patterns?
- A.Analyzing the structure of difficult sentences.  
B.Checking the logic of the author’ s arguments.  
C.Getting the scrambled sentences into a paragraph.  
D.Marking out common openers to stories and jokes.

(一)

请阅读Passage 1，完成第 21-25 题。

Passage 1

2017年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

Kimberley Asselin sits in a rocking chair in front of her 22 kindergartners, a glistening smile across her face as she greets them for the morning. Even at 9 a. m., she is effervescent and charismatic.

Yet behind Asselin's bright expression, her enthusiasm is fading. Asselin, 24, is days away from finishing her first year as a teacher, the career of her dreams since she was a little girl giving arithmetic lessons on a dry-erase board to her stuffed bears and dolls.

While she began the school year in Virginia's Fairfax County full of optimism, Asselin now finds herself, as many young teachers do, questioning her future as an educator. What changed in the months between August and June? She says that an onslaught of tests that she's required to give to her 5- and 6-year-old students has brought her down to reality.

"It's more than a first-year teacher ever imagines," Asselin said. "You definitely have a lot of highs and lows, and it keeps going up and down and up and down."

New federal data that the Education Department released in April shows that about 10 percent of new teachers leave the profession within the first year on the job, and 17 percent leave within five years. Although far lower than earlier estimates, it still means that many young educators bail from the classroom before they gain much of a foothold. For Asselin, testing has been the biggest stressor.

The proliferation of testing in schools has become one of the most contentious topics in U. S. education. The exams can alter the course of a student's schooling and can determine whether a teacher is promoted or fired. In Virginia, schools earn grades on state-issued report cards based on the scores students earn on mandatory end-of-year exams. University of Virginia education professor Tonya R. Moon said that tests have shifted the focus in schools and enhanced scrutiny of teacher performance. "You get this extreme focus on nothing but tests," Moon said. "I think to some extent we have gone way overboard at the local level."

The Fairfax County school system, one of the nation's largest, boasts that its kindergarten students take part in coursework that exceeds the state's standards. Unlike most states, Virginia has never adopted the Common Core State Standards, but Virginia officials say that the state's academic standards are just as—or more—rigorous.

Asselin said that means that even the youngest students in public school are under an academic microscope, making kindergarten about far more than socialization and play time.

"Kindergarten is the new first grade," Asselin said. "It's not crafting or taking care of the class pet. It's reading and writing."

That also means that Fairfax students, including kindergartners, are tested "on a regular basis," to ensure they are progressing through the required material.

21. Asselin questioned her future as an educator in less than a year because \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. common practice for American young teachers.
- B. experienced too many highs and lows in her work.
- C. totally beyond her expectation to give kids endless tests.
- D. grown tired of greeting her kindergartners every day.

22. Why do schools in Virginia emphasize regular testing?

- A. Rigorous academic standards can be achieved.
- B. Students' performance can be accurately measured.
- C. Schools are ranked according to students' test scores.
- D. Students' academic performances can be properly assessed.

23. In paragraph nine, what does the writer imply by saying "even the youngest students in public school are under an academic microscope" ?

2017年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

- A.Students' performances are over being supervised.
  - B.Students' performances are over measured by tests.
  - C.Students' performances are examined at the micro level.
  - D.Students' performances are not a concern at the macro level.
24. According to the author, what kind of place is a kindergarten supposed to be?
- A.Place of academic training.
  - B.Place of reading and writing.
  - C.Place where there are no tests.
  - D.Place of socialization and fun.
25. What is Asselin likely to do under the current educational system?
- A.Consider her future.
  - B.Range her ways of teaching.
  - C.Fewer tests for her students.
  - D.Emphasize her students' academic skills.

(二)

请阅读Passage 2，完成第 26-30 题。

Passage 2

According to one account, the hamburger was first sold at the Erie County Fair in Hamburg, New York, in 1885, by brothers Frank and Charles Menches. The two Ohio brothers had arrived on the grounds of the fair too late to get a supply of chopped pork for their sandwich concession. The butcher sold them beef instead, and after some experimentation they formulated a sandwich, which they named after the Buffalo, New York, suburb where they were doing business.

Hamburg's claim to be the site of the first hamburger is disputed by the town of Seymour, Wisconsin, where a man named Charles Nagreen is claimed to have served hamburger sandwiches in 1885.

Another story about the origins of the ubiquitous burger states that in the late 1800s Fletcher Davis, a potter in Athens, Texas, wasn't selling enough pottery. Therefore he opened a lunch counter. His specialty? A ground-beef patty served between slices of homemade bread. In 1904, Davis went to the World's Fair in St. Louis, Missouri, with his recipe, which was, of course, a big hit. At the Fair the ground beef sandwich was deemed the hamburger, because in Hamburg, Germany, ground beef patties were popular, though the patties there are more like meat loaf and lack a bun. (It is believed that 19th-century German sailors learned about eating raw shredded beef, "Steak Tartare," in the Baltic Provinces. A German cook eventually had the idea of cooking the Tartare mixture.)

Fletcher Davis is also credited with serving fried potato strips at the World's Fair. A friend in Paris, Texas, had given him the idea, but a reporter thought that Davis said "Paris, France," and those potatoes are forevermore "French Fries."

Another contender in the "hamburger invention" contest is Louis' Lunch, a Yale offcampus eatery. This New Haven, Connecticut, site is said to have first offered the burger in 1895.

The commercial bun on which hamburgers are now served was created by diner operator Walter Anderson of Wichita, Kansas, who also invented the modern grill (both events around 1916) and then established the chain of White Castle hamburger restaurants.

Lionel Clark Sternberger, later proprietor of the Rite Spot steakhouse in Los Angeles, experimentally tossed a slice of cheese on a hamburger he was cooking at his father's shortorder shop in Pasadena, California, in 1924, thus originating the cheeseburger.

2017年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

The word “cheeseburger” was patented by Louis Ballast in 1944. Ballast grilled a slice of cheese onto burgers at his Denver, Colorado, drive-in.

Well, you know the rest—McDonald’s, Burger King, Wendy’s, White Castle, etc. —burgers everywhere. Some good, some so-so. But certainly an all-American favorite. A “classic.”

26. What are hamburgers most likely to be named after?

- A. The recipe for making them.
- B. The person who invented them.
- C. The place where they were first sold.
- D. The restaurant where they were initially served.

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

- A. Deliciously made.
- B. Easily found.
- C. Commonly mentioned.
- D. Hotly disputed.

28. How did Fletcher Davis make a living before a starting to sell his “hamburger” ?

- A. He was a sailor in Germany.
- B. He sold fried potato strips.
- C. He opened a lunch counter.
- D. He sold pottery products.

29. Which of the following best describes the author’s tone of writing this article?

- A. Factual.
- B. Critical.
- C. Humorous.
- D. Sarcastic.

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

- A. Burger Flavors
- B. Burger Recipes
- C. Burger Beginnings
- D. Burger Ingredients

**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）课后作业布置要体现“差异性原则”。简述你对“差异性原则”的理解。（8分）并从作业类型、作业难度和作业量三个方面举例说明如何布置作业。（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）下面是初中英语课堂教学导入活动中的师生对话片段。

T: Hi, Lily. What does your mother do?

S: He...

T: Oh, no. Not “he”, your mother is a woman. You should use “she” instead of “he”.

OK?

S: Yes... Er... Mm... （不知所措）

T: Go on! What’s your mother’s job?

S: He is a ...

根据上面教学情境回答下列问题：

- （1）该教师采用了何种纠错方式？（5分）效果如何？（2分）你的判断依据是什么？（3分）
- （2）该教师的纠错行为对学生的表达有何影响？（10分）
- （3）针对该教师的纠错行为，提出两条建议。（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）**

2017年上半年教师资格证考试《初中英语》题

33. (论述题) 设计任务：请阅读下面学生信息和语言素材，设计一个15 分钟的英语阅读教学活动，教案没有固定格式，但必须包含下列要点：

- Teaching objectives
- Teaching contents
- Major steps and time allocation
- Activities and justifications

教学时间：15 分钟

学生概况：某城镇普通中学初中二年级第一学期学生，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）》三年级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材：

**Who's Got Talent?**

Everyone is good at something, but people are truly talented. It's always interesting to watch other people show their talents. Talent shows are getting more and more popular. All these shows try to look for the best singers, the most exciting magicians, the funniest singers and so on. All kinds of people join these shows. But who can play the best or sing the most beautifully? That's up to you to decide. When people watch a show, they usually play a role in deciding the winner. However, not everybody enjoys watching these shows. Some times that the lives of the performers are made up. For example, some people say they are poor farmers, but in fact they are just actors. However, if you don't take these shows too seriously, they are fun to watch. And one great thing about them is that they give people a way to make their dreams come true.

Who's Got Talent?	
farmer, actor.	Part 1: sentence 1-3
	Part 2: sentence 4-8
	Part 3: sentence 9-13