

2024 年上半年中小学教师资格考试

英语学科知识与教学能力（初级中学）

注意事项：

1. 考试时间为 120 分钟，满分为 150 分。
2. 请按规定在答题卡上涂、作答。在试卷上作答无效，不予评分。

一、单项选择题（本大题共 30 小题，每小题 2 分，共 60 分。）

在每小题列出的四个备选项中只有一个是符合题目要求的，请用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案字母按要求涂黑。错选、多选或未选均无分。

1. -Which of the following word should be stressed in the underlined sentence?

-What do you think of the film?

-It's an interesting film.

-What do you mean?

-I like the film very much. The story is good. The actors are wonderful.

A. it B. is C. interesting D. film

2. Which of the following shows the correct pronunciation of the English word "politician"?

A. /ˈpɒlɪtʃ(ə)n/ B. /pɒˈlɪtʃ(ə)n/ C. /ˌpɒlɪˈtʃ(ə)n/ D. /ˌpɒlɪtʃ(ə)n/

3. She stayed away from the window _____ anyone see her.

A. unless B. lest C. provided D. if

4. -I wonder if you could go with me to the cinema.

-Sorry. I _____ my report all the morning and haven't finished yet.

A. write B. was writing C. have written D. have been writing

5. -That must be a mistake.

-No, it _____ be. I've consulted the dictionary.

A. mustn't B. can't C. needn't D. wouldn't

6. Peter paid the third _____ on his car, so the firm sent him a reminder.

A. settlement B. premium C. installment D. debt

7. Mr. Lam wanted to **** popular restaurant, so he _____ one by telephone.

- A. maintained B. preserved C. retained D. reserved

8. Mary counted the chairs in the classroom and found that there were 42 _____.

- A. altogether B. in sum C. all together D. entirely

9. The word “OPEC” is an example of _____.

- A. acronym B. blending C. coinage D. clipping

10. The sense relation between “Sam is the husband of Sally” and “Sally is the wife of Sam” is _____.

- A. polysemy B. hyponymy C. antonymy D. synonymy

11. No _____ is encouraged in the Direct Method, as the method asserts that meaning is to be connected directly with the target language.

- A. grammar explanation B. translation
C. error correction D. drilling

12. “Knowing a word” means knowing not only the meaning of a word, its part of speech, word family and associations, but also _____.

- A. its grammatical category B. its semantic links
C. its semantic typology D. its collocations

13. When teaching “give somebody something” and “give something to somebody”, the teacher asks students to find out the rules by comparing examples, this is a case of _____.

- A. inductive teaching B. deductive teaching
C. content-based teaching D. project-based teaching

14. In teaching listening, schema-activating should be done _____.

- A. before listening B. while listening
C. after listening D. through listening

15. When a teacher says “What else can you find in this text?”, he/she is most probably _____.

- A. correcting students mistakes B. giving students’ feedback
C. inviting students’ comments D. eliciting students’ responses

16. Language is more likely to be acquired when more than one sense is involved. Which of the following activities most probably involves visual, aural and kinesthetic processes?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. writing a passage | B. seeing a film |
| C. performing a play | D. listening to a tape |

17. When a teacher asks the students to read the text and sort out the facts and opinions, the main purpose is to develop students' _____.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A. thinking ability | B. cultural awareness |
| C. linguistic ability | D. discourse awareness |

18. In task-based language teaching, textbook units are compiled primarily around _____.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| A. skills | B. grammar |
| C. functions | D. topics |

19. When a teacher guides students to make a writing plan, write a draft, and then evaluate and revise the draft before submitting the final version, he/she tries to develop students' _____ strategy.

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| A. cognitive | B. metacognitive |
| C. communicative | D. resource |

20. At the end of a term, teachers would give students a test to see how well they have learned the language and skills taught in class. Such a test is called a(n) _____.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A. proficiency test | B. diagnostic test |
| C. achievement test | D. placement test. |

21. 缺

22. 缺

23. 缺

24. 缺

25. 缺

请阅读 Passage 2，完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

Over the past decade, the Japanese fashion chain Uniqlo has become among the most successful retailers in the world. Its success is due in a large part to the fact that it has found a way to sell basic stuff that is not only affordable stylish and durable. And there's something else that makes Uniqlo distinctive: it hires a lot of people, and spends a lot of time training them. When the company opened its flagship Fifth Avenue store last fall, it hired six hundred and fifty people, and pledged to have four hundred people working there at one time. This is not the way most retailers do business. The generation dogma in recent decades has been that, in order to compete on price, you need to keep labor costs down hiring as few workers as you can get away with and paying them as little as possible. Although leanness is generally a good thing in business. Too much cost—cutting turns out to be a bad strategy, not only for workers and customers but also for business themselves.

A recent Harvard Business Review study by Zeynep Ton, and MIT professor, looked at four low-price retailers: Costco, Trader Joe's. The convenience-store chain QuikTrip, and a Spanish supermarket chain called Mercadona. These companies have much higher labor costs than their competitors. They pay their employees more; they have more fulltime workers and more salespeople on the floor; and they invest more in training them. (At QuikTrip, even part-time employees get forty hours of training.)

Not surprisingly, these stores are better places to work. What's more surprising is that they have more profitable than most of their competitors and have more sales per employee and per square foot.

The big challenge is to make sure that the people coming into the store actually buy stuff and research suggests that not scrimping on payroll is crucial. In a study published at the Wharton School, Marshall Fisher, Jayanth Krishnan, and Serguei Netessine looked at detailed sales data from a retailer with more than five hundred stores, and found that every dollar in additional payroll led to somewhere between four and twenty-eight dollars in new sales. Stores that were understaffed to begin with benefited more, stores that were close to fully staffed benefitted less but, in all cases, spending more on workers led to higher sales. A study last year of a big apparel chain found that increasing the number of people working in stores led to a significant increase in sales at those stores.

The reasons for this aren't hard to divine. As Fisher, Krishnan, and Netessine show, customers' needs are pretty simple: they want to be able to find products and helpful salespeople easily; and they want to avoid long checkout lines. For a well-staffed store, that's problem, but if you don't have enough people on the floor, or if they aren't well trained, customers can easily lose patience. One of the biggest problems retailers have is what is called a "Phantom stock-out." That's when a product is in the store but can't be found. Worker-friendly retailers with more

employees have fewer phantom stock-outs, which leads to more sales. And happy workers tend to stick around, which saves the costs associated with employee turnover, like hiring and training.

26. According to Paragraph 1, what do retailers do to increase their profits?

- A. Cut down on labor cost.
- B. Improve work efficiency.
- C. Hire more part-time workers.
- D. Provide stylish and durable products.

27. According to Paragraph 3, what fact does the study by Marshall Fisher and other researchers highlight?

- A. Low labor cost is crucial for a retailer
- B. Under-stuffed stores make more profits
- C. Higher wages to the workers will pay off in the long run
- D. More profits will be gained from employing fewer workers

28. What implication can be drawn from the phantom's problem?

- A. The number of customers determines the amount of profits.
- B. worker-friendly environment is crucial to promoting sales.
- C. The more easily products are found, the more sales are ensured.
- D. The more wages are paid to workers, the smaller profits are made.

29. What can be inferred about the outcome of cost reduction?

- A. Stores will close down
- B. Services will be hampered
- C. Workers will be laid off
- D. Prices of products will be cut

30. What makes Uniqlo stand out as a global fashion chain retailer?

- A. Its uniqueness in fashion design
- B. Its dogma of reducing labor cost
- C. Its establishment of luxurious flagships

D. Its adequate number of well-trained staff

二、简答题（本大题共 1 小题，共 20 分。）

31. 一学生在英语课堂练习活动中说 “She said me I was late” 请针对该句中的错误，写出两种纠错方式（8 分，用国家通用语言文字作答），并写出相应的教师话语（6 分，用英文作答）及目的。（6 分，用国家通用语言文字作答）。

三、教学情境分析题（本大题共 1 小题，共 30 分。）

下面素材是某初中英语教师的单元教案片段。

Unit 10 Can you play the guitar?

Teaching aims

1. Words and Phrases: play chess, join, paint, speak English, play the guitar, drum, piano, trumpet, violin

2. Key sentences:

Can you play the guitar/swim/paint/dance?

Yes, I can. No, I can't.

Ability objectives

Enable *****and talk about abilities

Learning ability objectives

Help students*****to and talk about abilities

Teaching important/difficult points

How to *****about abilities?

32. （分析题）根据以上材料回答问题：

(1) 写出该教案片段的*****? (6 分)

(2) 分析该片段的***** (12 分)，并提出相应的修改建议。 (12 分)

四、教学设计题（本大题共 1 小题，共 40 分。）

33.（论述题）设计任务：根据学生信息和语言素材，设计一节英语写作课教学方案，教案没有固定格式，但需要含下列要点：

- ① Teaching objectives
- ② Teaching contents
- ③ Key and difficult points
- ④ Major steps and time allocation
- ⑤ Activities and justifications

教学时间：40 分钟

学生概况：某城镇普通中学九年级（初中三级）学生，班级人数 40，多数学生已达到义务教育英语课程标准的相应水平。学生积极参与积极性一般。

语言素材：

Read the e-mail from Fran and write a reply.

Subject: Can you help?

From: Fran

Dear knowledgeable,

My best friend, Mei, has a problem. There is a really important English speech contest for our whole city next month. Our classmates want her to represent the class in the school contest. Everyone is sure she will win. It's probably true.

Mei is very clever and can speak English really well. In fact, she always comes top in the school exams. The problem is that she's very shy. She doesn't want to let her friends down but she's terrified of speaking in front of other people.

She's my friend, so she can tell me that she's shy. But she can't tell everyone that. I don't think they would believe her. I can't think of any good advice to give her. But you always come up with good solutions to people's problems. What do you think of I should tell Mei? What do you think I should tell the rest of the students?

Fran