

2013年上半年教师资格证考试《高中英语》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. “The” in the phrase “the dignity and the honor” is pronounced () respectively.

A.[ðɪ],[ðə] B.[ðə],[ðɪ]
C.[ðiː],[ðə:] D.[ðə:],[ðiː]
- 2./k/ is not fully pronounced in ().

A.bicycle B.park C.picture D.key
- 3.Taking photographs of individuals in private places without their consent is not acceptable, unless () by the public interest.

A.justified B.freed C.pardoned D.forgiven
- 4.The newly-married couple wanted a restaurant that services good food and has a bit of () as well.

A.conditions B.situations
C.environment D.atmosphere
- 5.Last Sunday she came to visit us out of the blue. The italicized phrase means ().

A.unexpectly B.unhappily
C.untidily D.unofficially
- 6.—What happened to the glass?
—().

A.The glass is broken.
B.The glass was broken.
C.Tom broke the glass.
D.Tom has the glass.
- 7.There () nothing more for discussions, the meeting came to an end half an hour earlier.

A.be B.to has been
C.being D.to be
8. “It seems that she was there at the conference.” The sentence means that ().

A.She seems to be there at the conference.
B.She seemed to be there at the conference.
C.She seems to have been there at the conference.
D.She seems to being there at the conference.
- 9.The phenomenon of “ () ” may be the factor to cause the fewest changes in the English language in recent years.

A.moving toward greater informality
B.the influence of American English
C.the influence of science and technology
D.the conflicts between or among nations
- 10.According to Noam Chomsry, human beings are born with an innate ability to acquire and produce knowledge as ().

A.CAT B.MRI C.TG D.LAD
- 11.When learners come across new words, they are required to focus on ().

A.spelling B.semantic features

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(一)

请阅读Passage 1，完成21~25小题。

Passage 1

Move over Methuselah. Future generations could be living well into their second century and still doing Sudoku, if life expectancy predictions are true. Increasing by two years every decade, they show no signs of flattening out. Average lifespan worldwide is already double what it was 200 years ago. Since the 1980s, experts thought the increase in life expectancy would slow down and then stop, but forecasters have repeatedly been proved wrong.

The reason behind the steady rise in life expectancy is "the decline in the death rate of the elderly", says Professor Tom Kirkwood from Newcastle University. He maintains that our bodies are evolving to maintain and repair themselves better and our genes are in testing in this process to put off the damage which will eventually lead to death. As a result, there is no ceiling imposed by the realities of the ageing process. "There is no use-by-date when we age. Ageing is not a fixed biological process," Tom says.

A large study of people aged 85 and over carried out by Professor Kirkwood discovered that there were a remarkable number of people enjoying good health and independence in their late 80s and beyond. With people reaching old age in better shape, it is safe to assume that this is all due to better eating habits, living conditions, education and medicine.

There are still many people who suffer from major health problems, but modern medicine means doctors are better at managing long-term health conditions like diabetes, high blood pressure and heart disease. "We are reaching old age with less accumulative damage than previous generations. We are less damaged," says Professor Kirkwood. Our softer lives and the improvements in nutrition and healthcare have had a direct impact on longevity.

Nearly one-in-five people currently in the UK will live to see their 100th birthday, the Office for National Statistics predicted last year. Life expectancy at birth has continued to increase in the UK—from 73.4 years for the period 1991 to 1993 to 77.85 years for 2007 to 2009. A report in Science from 2002 which looked at life expectancy patterns in different countries since 1840 concluded that there was no sign of a natural limit to life.

Researchers Jim Oeppen and Dr. James Vaupel found that people in the country with the highest life expectancy would live to an average age of 100 in about six decades. But they stopped short of predicting anything more.

"This is far from eternity; modest annual increments in life expectancy will never lead to immortality," the researchers said.

We do not seem to be approaching anything like the limits of life expectancy, says Professor David Leon from the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. "There has been no flattening out of the best of the best—the groups which everyone knows have good life expectancy and low mortality," he says.

These groups, which tend to be in the higher social and economic groups in society, can live for several years longer than people in lower social groups, prompting calls for an end to inequalities within societies.

Within populations, genes also have an important role to play in determining how long we could survive for—but environment is still the most important factor.

It is no surprise that healthy-living societies like Japan have the highest life expectancies in the world. But it would still be incredible to think that life expectancy could go on rising forever. "I would bet there will be further increases in life expectancy and then it will probably begin to slow," says Tom, "but we just don't know."

21. The purpose of the prediction saying that future generations could be doing Sudoku when they are over 100 is to ().

- A. report that doing Sudoku is a healthy living style
- B. prove that doing Sudoku helps people move to Methuselah
- C. predict that future generations will like Sudoku since it is very popular now

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- D.indicate that future generations could remain smart and energetic even if they are over 100
- 22.The underlined phrase "this process" in Paragraph 2 refers to () process.
- A.the ageing
B.the body-evolving
C.the genes-repairing
D.the body's putting-off-damage
- 23.Based on recent studies made by various scholars, which of the following factors plays a fundamental role in man's longevity? ()
- A.Genes
B.Eating habits
C.Environment
D.Medical condition
- 24.The underlined phrase "low mortality" in Paragraph 8 could best be replaced by “ () ” .
- A.short life span
B.low death rate
C.low illness rate
D.good health condition
- 25.Which statement below is TRUE concerning life expectancy according to the passage? ()
- A.Life expectancy goes on rising forever.
B.There could be further increases in life expectancy.
C.Life expectancy has slowed down since 1980s and it will stop.
D.Life expectancy in Japan doubles what it was 200 years ago.

(二)

请阅读Passage 2，完成26~30小题。

Passage 2

It was a dark and stormy night. Somewhere, Gary Bettman was seething. All these events being cancelled, and not by him.

On TV, anticipation was so animated it was heatedly debated and, in the way that television is ghastly in its predilections, the coverage was both ghoulish and foolish. On CNN, it went like this—in the studio, an anchor lady talking to a weather guy who noted, “it will be onshore in less than three hours,” at which point anchor lady declared, “and there he is ,Ali Velshi!” Cut to Ali Velshi, barely upright and ankle-deep in water in Atlantic City, in a fierce, whipping wind.

“Ali at any point in time we will yank this, if you are in any danger at all,” anchor lady announced helpfully. Then , “what else do you see, Ali?” To which he answered, “there’ s some siding flying off buildings. Unless you’ re kinda like us and reporting, there’ s no reason to be out here.”

Too true. On channel after channel ,reporters standing in howling winds and pouring rain to illustrate that , yeah, the storm was arriving and it was wicked ,just as predicted. In case anyone thought it was a con job.

Then the Hurricane Sandy devastation in New Tersey and New York. Footage of flooded subways, as if massive wavees of water finding an outlet in large holes in the ground was a surprise. In Toronto’ s east end, a tree fell. Power went out. CP24 savoured it all, at last some real, honest-to-God disaster effects.

For all the raw footage and dramatic scenes of flooding, fires, rescue workers waist-deep in water and darkened buildings lashed by wind, television struggles to convey the authenticity of disaster-inducing storms. The fallback position is disaster-movie cliché and panicked voices in a studio commanding viewers to look (just look!) at this footage of flooding! The term “weather porn” doesn’ t do it justice.

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Few live TV shows were taped in New York on Monday. But David Letterman went ahead and one has to wonder, why? The challenge, maybe, of doing a show without an audience and with only one celebrity guest available. Either that challenge, or a strange, terrible addiction to doing the TV show, as if some profound emptiness might result from cancelling it for a day.

On occasion, the footage reminded me of the great miniseries *Storm of the Century*, written by Stephen King, which played on a community's deep fears of what happens after a raging storm passes. In the series, a stranger emerged from the devastation, the devil himself (superbly played by Colm Feore), saying, "give me what I want and I will go away."

This led me to think about the U.S. Election coverage. On Fox News, there was an air of peevishness that the storm was distracting from its relentless anti-Obama rhetoric. Not to worry, though, no opportunity was wasted. A report from Washington about "how the president is handling the storm crisis" focused, bizarrely, not on disaster relief, but on the president's handling of "the Benghazi crisis." See, as Fox sees it, the devastating weather was absolutely an occasion to compare Barack Obama's attitude during the storm to his alleged mishandling of the attack on the Benghazi consulate. The term "election porn" doesn't do it justice.

The heart sank. Such devastation, such determination to make petty politics of the wreckage of cities, towns, lives. Such emptiness, never empathy, throughout, and across the channels.

26. The underlined sentence "Too true." in Paragraph 4 ().

- A. emphasizes the importance of warning
- B. indicates that the author totally agreed with the CNN news reporters
- C. implies that presentation of the disastrous scenarios from CNN is too horrible to be true
- D. implies that the author considered presentation of the disastrous scenarios from CNN unnecessary

27. The underlined phrase "con job" in Paragraph 4 means ().

- A. hoax
- B. hard work
- C. irksome task
- D. special mission

28. The underlined word "it" in Paragraph 5 refers to ().

- A. the tree that fell
- B. Toronto's east end
- C. the subway in New York
- D. the Hurricane Sandy devastation

29. The underlined terms "weather porn" in Paragraph 6 and "election porn" in Paragraph 9 imply that ().

- A. TV programs must be rated
- B. news reports often give rise to moral questions
- C. endless TV coverage of weather or election can be very repulsive
- D. such TV coverage of weather or presidential election is pornographic

30. The best title for the passage would be " () " .

- A. Storm Crisis vs. Benghazi Crisis
- B. Why Stormy Weather Makes Dumb TV?
- C. What Really Matters in News Broadcast and Why?
- D. Hurricane Sandy and the U.S. Presidential Election

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）

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31. (论述题) 根据题目要求完成下列任务, 用中文作答。

自我纠错是学生的有效学习方式之一。教师应该采用哪种方式引导学生自我纠错? 写出四种方式, 并各举一例说明。

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)

(三)

材料一

Tom: Hello, Alice, I'm so interested in your work saving birds. What do you think is the most difficult part of your work?

Alice: Well, I suppose it's saving wild birds covered in oil. That's the most difficult to all.

Tom: How has that happened?

Alice: The oil comes from boats. It flows on the water and covers the bird's feathers when they swim through it.

Tom: That sounds terrible. What do you do about it?

Alice: The first thing we do is making sure the bird hasn't eaten too much oil. When a bird covered an oil it tries to clean it itself with its beak. As it does so the bird eats some oil and become sick.

Tom: Oh, dear! Did the bird always die?

Alice: Sometimes. But we try to save them. Birds use their feathers like a raincoat to keep out cold water. When feathers are covered an oil they stick together and the bird's skin gets cold in the water. So without help the bird would die of cold.

材料二

When chimpanzees have stomach pains, typically because of intestinal parasites, they look for a certain plant to eat, Lippea. It is common in the jungles where chimpanzees live, and it contains chemical substances effective against many parasites. Lippea is not the only natural medicine in the chimpanzees' cabinet. They may actually use up to thirty different plants—for different problems. Interestingly, the local people make use of many of the same plants for medical purposes. It is almost certain that chimpanzees discovered these herbal remedies before humans.

32. (分析题) 预览:

根据题目要求完成下列任务, 用中文作答。

1. 这两份材料各属于哪种语篇类型?

2. 这两份材料各适合于哪种课堂教学? (至少写出两点理由)

3. 教师在选用文本材料时应该注意哪些基本要素? (至少写出三点)

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)

(四)

语言素材:

The ancient Olympic Games

The original Olympic Games were part of an important religious festival to honour the Greek gods, especially Zeus. They were held in a valley in Olympia every four years and men from all the Greek city states attended. Women did not compete in the games or even attend. The first record of the Olympic Games dates from 778 BC, but they were probably established hundreds of years before that.

At first there was only one competition in the games—a 200m foot race. The distance was based on a myth about the hero Hercules who was said to have run this distance in one breath. At later Olympics other events were introduced, including a 365 meter and a 5 kilometer race, boxing, chariot races and the pentathlon jumping, running, javelin, discus and wrestling.

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Athletes came to Olympia to train full-time for 10 months. As they were allowed to compete, they were examined by a committee of 10 men to make sure they were of good character and physically fit. All wars between cities had to stop for the five days of the games.

The prize for the winners was a crown made from an olive tree branch, but with a gold handled knife from a sacred tree. The olive branch was believed to give the athlete great strength and health. The winner gave public thanks to Zeus and to his city or district. Winners were believed to have gained the favor of the gods.

33. (分析题) 根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案, 用英文作答。

设计任务: 请阅读下面学生信息和语言素材, 设计一节英语阅读课教学方案。该方案应突出如下要点:

Teaching objectives

Teaching contents

Key and difficult points

Major steps and time allocation

Activities and justifications

教学时间: 45分钟

学生概况: 某城镇普通中学高中一年级第一学期学生, 班级人数40人。多数学生已经达到《普通高中英语课程标准(实验)》五级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。