

2014年上半年教师资格证考试《高中英语》题（精选）

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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. Sip and zip, tip and dip, map and nap are all ().
A.minimal pairs B.diphthongs
C.allophones D.phonemes
2. Which of the following words in bold is pronounced with a falling tone? ().
A.Do you have any specials?
B.You’ re kidding...he has lost his job?
C.When will we have the exam, today or tomorrow?
D.The flat has a kitchen, a living room, two bedrooms, and a bath.
3. We’ d better makes a clear () between competence and performance for the convince of our discussion.
A.separation B.division
C.distinction D.difference
4. It has been suggested that all government officials () information on their income.
A.dissent B.disclose C.unfold D.uncover
5. The children lined up and walked out ().
A.in person B.in private
C.in order D.in progress
6. It was not until dawn () the snowcapped peak in the remote area in Tibet.
A.that they sighted
B.did they sight
C.that they did not sight
D.had they sighted
7. () enough time and money, the investigators would have been able to discover more evidence in this case.
A.Giving B.Given
C.To give D.Being given
8. Criticism and self-criticism are necessary () they may help us to find out and correct mistakes.
A.by that B.at that C.on that D.in that
9. What maxim is flouted in such extreme example of tautologies as “Boys are boys” , and “Lies are lies” ? ()
A.The maxim of quantity.
B.The maxim of quality
C.The maxim of relevance.
D.The maxim of manner.
10. Sociolinguists study varieties of language and, accordingly, will be interested in the analysis of all of the following EXCEPT ().
A.regional dialect B.register
C.figures of speech D.social dialect
11. In a listening activity, students are asked to note down the time and places of events. The aim of this activity is to develop the skill of ().

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- A.listening for gist
 - B.listening for specific information
 - C.listening for structure
 - D.listening for vocabulary
12. Which of the following can NOT be used as a pre-reading task? ()
- A.Predicting what a passage is about.
 - B.Creating a word web related to a topic.
 - C.Listening to the recording of a passage.
 - D.Sharing what is already known about a topic.
13. Which of the following does a teacher want his/her students to develop if he/she guides them to take notes key words, abbreviations and symbols? ()
- A.Cultural awareness.
 - B.Language awareness.
 - C.Learning strategies.
 - D.Language knowledge.
14. If a teacher gives commands in English and asks students to show understanding by action or gestures, he/she is most probably using () .
- A.Communicative Approach
 - B.Audio-lingual Approach
 - C.Grammar Translation Method
 - D.Total Physical Response
15. According to The National English Curriculum Standards,the language knowledge students are required to learn consists of phonology, grammar, () .
- A.function and theme
 - B.culture and society
 - C.literature and linguistics
 - D.discourse and genre
16. There are two syllables in the word “motto” /
ˈmɒtə/. It occurs in both syllables, but the first one is longer than the second because () .
- A.it is stressed
 - B.it comes before a consonant
 - C.it is in the first syllable
 - D.it comes between two consonants
17. Which of the following should a teacher avoid when using an ELT course book? ()
- A.Selecting appropriate supporting materials and resources.
 - B.Interpreting curriculum goals and its expectations for the course.
 - C.Planning lessons in relation to specific goals, topics, texts, and tasks.
 - D.Implementing everything in the book without considering students’ needs and levels.
18. To assess how well students are able to apply what they have learned in completing a given task, a teacher would use () assessment.
- A.performance
 - B.self
 - C.competence
 - D.peer

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19. Popular as it might be,the Presentation–Practice–

Producion teaching model is not considered appropriate in teaching ().

- A.phonetics B.grammar C.vocabulary D.reading

20. If a teacher starts with language examples and guides students to work out the rules, he/she is using the () method.

- A.deductive B.conducive
C.inductive D.constructive

(一)

Among the throngs of American prowling the malls and trawling e-commerce sites, many are looking out for themselves.Retail–research firm NPD Group said,thus far,about one third of consumers have engaged in what is called self–gifting.That’ s up from 12 percent in a typical prerecession year,and up from the 19 percent who said they planned to do so last year.The nationals Retail Federationk,the dispenser of all holiday–related data,ssid in 2012,nearly 60 percent of shoppers would do so.

The latest step in the evolution of our burgeoning culture of narcissism? Yes.Self–gifting makes psychological and economic sense given what Americans have endured three years.

THE PST–BUST (破产) ear has been a long,hard,heroic slog of balance–sheet improvement.Americans have labored to save money and hack away at the huge mountain of debt they accumulated during the credit boom. According to the New Youk Federal Reserve, consumers have knocked down their aggregate debt load from \$12.67 trillion in the third quarter of 2008 to \$11.31 trillion in the third quarter of 2012–credit–card debt is off \$192 billion from the peak. Americans have cut their load by spending more carefully and engaging in that most un–American of traits: self–abnegation.

After living frugally for so much of the year and for so many years who can blame a parents at an Apply Store for buying herself a new iPad?Indeed,self–gifting may actually be a function of the new abstemiousness.Let’ s say you’ ve been holding off on relpacing your old television.Why not buy it around Noverber or December when insane promotions and free shipping are available?Besides,it’ s not like self–gifters are solely interested in self–pleasure.An NRFsurvey said that the typical self–gifter would spend about \$140 on himself this year.For comparison’ s sake,the survey said the typical shopper would spent about \$750 in all.

After a long period of economic madness(remember the housing bubble and the dotcom mess),self–gifting is a sign of much–needed economic rationality.Shopping for others involves a certain amount of wrong guesswork with negative financial consequence.This year,for example,CEB Tower Group claims that Americans will load \$110 billion onto gift cards and give them as presents.But the market–research firm says that about 1.6 percent of that total,about \$1.7 billion,will go used.Meanwhile,a large percentage of gifts wind up getting of people reported returning at least some of their gifts>Returns induce guilt and raise the specter of uncomfortable conversations about what happened to that giant striped sweater.But more significant,returns are bad for the environment.They lead to more triops to the mall,higher shipping costs,and the unnecessary use of packaging materials.

These days, the rise of e-commerce means shopping is now antiseptic: sit and click. With the charm gone, we have to come up with other ways to make the experience pleasurable.

As the song goes,” Have yourself a merry little Christmas” .

21. What have the retail research and surveys revealed about self–gifting? ()

- A.It hasn’ t helped improve balance sheets.
B.It is an age–old practice for most Americans.

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- C.It has been on the rise since the recent recession began.
D.It has reflected the American tradition of self-abnegation.
22. What did the author intend to illustrate by citing a comparison from an NRF survey on the expenses of a typical self-gifter and those of a typical shopper? ()
- A. Self-gifters were only interested in self-pleasure.
B. Self-gifting could be a sign of abstemiousness.
C. Self-gifting was very conducive to living frugally.
D. Self-gifters bought things both for themselves and for others
23. What does the underlined word “aggregate” in PARAGRAPH 3 most probably mean? ()
- A. Gigantic B. Heavy C. Total D. Maximum
24. What does the underlined word “them” in PARAGRAPH 5 refer to? ()
- A. Gift cards
B. Americans
C. \$110 million
D. CEB Tower Group projects
25. What is the author’s attitude toward online self-gifting? ()
- A. unclear B. neutral C. negative D. supportive

(二)

AMONG CHINA’S greatest art treasures are the Buddhist caves near Dunhuang. Their ancient frescoes and sculptures have survived wars, environmental damage, antiquities hunters, and the chaotic Cultural Revolution. Today domestic tourism is the biggest threat: the UNESCO World Heritage site has an optimal capacity of 3,000 per day, but peak times can see twice that many visitors.

The Mogao Grottoes are especially vulnerable to mass tourism. Their ecosystems are fragile. A buildup of humidity and carbon dioxide from visitors’ breath can lead to flaking and discoloration of wall paintings.

To preserve the caves, the Dunhuang Academy is pioneering an ambitious project to digitize the site. Recently, the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in Washington, D.C., offered a tantalizing glimpse at the undertaking. Donning 3-D glasses, visitors were transported into a breathtaking “virtual” Dunhuang grotto, known as Cave 220. The 3-D, interactive experience is flooded with vivid color, close-up details, moving images of flying bodhisattvas, even sound.

“Dunhuang rank as the single most important repository of early Chinese art. Here the great cultures of the world—Greek and Roman, Persian and Middle Eastern, Indian and Chinese—constantly interacted for over a millennium,” said Mimi Gates, who formed the Dunhuang Foundation. “High-resolution digitization will provide a lasting record of this artistic treasure for all mankind and can make it accessible beyond China.”

A dozen years ago, the Dunhuang Academy began cooperating with foreign institutions to conserve the treasures. Among the projects, one used a camera to create a digital archive of the caves. The results will be used in the academy’s planned \$40 million state-of-the-art visitor center which will present virtual tours of the caves to save the real site wear and tear. The scope of the project is daunting. It requires 20 minutes or so to record a 9-square-meter fresco, and there are 492 caves with murals inside. But the Sackler exhibit proved how enthralling even a single virtual cave can be.

Real caves provide no light bulb. Once they reach critical levels of moisture and temperature, they are shut to the public. Only a few dozen caves are accessible to visitors at any given time. But the Sackler’s virtual tour was different. One of the most popular features was the “magnifying glass,” which can zoom in on, say, a zither depicted

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in a mural. The instrument appears to pop out of the wall, enlarge, and then rotate in space. Visitors can also “flip” back and forth between the intricate Tang-dynasty mural and a later, cruder Sung-dynasty fresco.

To help Cave 220’s Tang dancer paintings magically come to life, two Chinese performers were flown to the Applied Laboratory for Interactive Visualization and Embodiment (ALiVE) in a Hong Kong university. For three days the dancers were filmed over and over performing intricate steps, fluid movements, and careful manipulation of long, sinuous ribbons. They appeared in the Sackler tour, dancing as if in midair, clad in brightly colored Tang period costume. ALiVE’s project manager, Leith Chan, said that while he’s become intimately familiar with the images of Cave 220, he hasn’t been to Dunhuang yet. “I can’t wait to visit the real thing.”

26. Which of the following factors mentioned in the article may cause a severe damage to the Buddhist caves today? ()

- A. Antiquities hunters.
- B. Environmental damage.
- C. The optional number of tourists.
- D. Visitors exceeding the optimal number.

27. Which of the following would NOT experienced by visitors in the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery in Washington, D.C.? ()

- A. Background music and sound.
- B. Color and delicacy of treasures.
- C. Genuine interaction with treasures.
- D. Enthralling performance of flying bodhisattvas.

28. What does the underlined phrase “this artistic treasure” in PARAGRAPH 4 refer to? ()

- A. Dunhuang.
- B. Early Chinese art.
- C. Indian and Chinese art.
- D. Persian and Middle Eastern art.

29. What does the underlined word “daunting” in PARAGRAPH 5 probably mean? ()

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| A. Limited | B. Intimidating |
| C. Very broad | D. Rather exciting |

30. Which of the following is the best title for this article? ()

- A. Digital Tourism in Future China.
- B. IT in Art M. Sackler’s Virtual Tour
- C. IT and Presentation of China’s Mogao Grottoes
- D. China’s Fabled Mogao Grottoes Turn to Digital Tourism

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.（分析题）简述写作教学中“范文”的作用，并说明范文在教学中的使用步骤及每个步骤的教学目标。

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）

某教师在完成一篇关于旅行的课文教学后，要求学生做下列练习。

Choose words from the list to complete the sentences. Use your dictionary if necessary:

Travel cruise trip voyage journey tour expedition

1) We went on a sightseeing ___ round London.

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- 2)We' re going on a day ___to the country.
- 3)The return___from Spain took 36 hours.
- 4)We went on a Mediterranea___and the ship was very comfortable.
- 5)At the moment he' s away on a business___.
- 6)We had a good flight but the train___was awful.

32.（分析题）根据题目要求完成下列任务，用中文作答。

根据所给信息从下面两个方面作答：

- （1）分析此练习的目的（至少三个）；
- （2）从至少三个角度说明此类练习对语言学习和使用的意义。