

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（高级中学）

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 15 小题，每小题 3 分，共 45 分）

在每小题列出的四个备选项中只有一个符合题目要求的，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 three of the six words below have the stress on the first syllable? ()
 ① palace ② radium ③ awaken ④ second ⑤ relate ⑥ upstairs
 A. ①②④ B. ①③⑤ C. ②③④ D. ②⑤⑥
2. Which of the tone units does an English speaker follow in his/her normal speech? ()
 A. Early to bed and/early to rise/makes a man healthy, /happy and wise.
 B. Early to bed and/early to rise makes/a man healthy, /happy and wise.
 C. Early to bed/and early to rise/makes a man/healthy, happy and wise.
 D. Early to bed/and early to rise makes/a man/healthy, happy and wise.
3. The criminals tried to escape by air, but the police () them before they reached the airport.
 A. dispose B. interrupt C. disrupt D. intercept
4. The critic noted that the () tone that characterizes much of the writer's work stands in stark contrast to his gentle disposition.
 A. stoic B. somber C. strident D. conciliatory
5. The respect accorded choreographer Martha Graham by her students and colleagues alike was so great that it amounted to ().
 A. exasperation B. commiseration C. veneration D. reconciliation
6. There is a general understanding among the members of the Board of Directors that chief attention () to the undertaking that is expected to bring highest profit.

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A.should be given B.is given C.must be given D.gives

7.Mary wishes that she () law instead of history when she was in college.

A.had studied B.studies C.has studied D.studied

8.The reason Beethoven went away to the country is ().

- A.because he was gradually going deaf
- B.since he was gradually going deaf
- C.that he was gradually going deaf
- D.as he was gradually going deaf

9.The word “flu” is formed in the way of ().

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

10.Which of the following is used to describe “the opportunity to speak at some point during a conversation?” ()

A.Floor B.Tum-taking C.Turn D.Overlap

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. meta cognitive 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

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

Perhaps the most curious and interesting phrase ever put into a public document is “the pursuit of happiness.” It is declared to be an inalienable right. It cannot be sold. It cannot be given away. It is doubtful if it could be left by will. The right of every man to be six feet high, and of every woman to be five feet four, was regarded as self-evident until women asserted their undoubted right to be six feet high also, when some confusion was introduced into the interpretation of this rhetorical fragment of the eighteenth century.

The pursuit of happiness! It is not strange that men call it an illusion. But I am well satisfied that it is not the thing itself, but the pursuit, that is an illusion. Instead of thinking of the pursuit, why not fix our thoughts upon the moments, the hours, perhaps the days, of this divine peace, this merriment of body and mind, that can be repeated and perhaps indefinitely extended by the simplest of all means, namely, a disposition to make the best of whatever comes to us? Perhaps the Latin poet was right in saying that no man can count himself happy while in this life, that is, in a continuous state of happiness; but as there is for the soul no time save the conscious moment called "now," it is quite possible to make that "now" a happy state of existence. The point I make is that we should not habitually postpone that season of happiness to the future.

Sometimes wandering in a primeval forest, in all the witchery of the woods, be sought by the kindest solicitations of nature, wild flowers in the trail, the call of the squirrel, the flutter of birds, the great world-music of the wind in the pinetops, the flecks of sunlight on the brown carpet and on the rough bark of immemorial trees, I find myself unconsciously postponing my enjoyment until I shall reach a hoped-for open place of full sun and bound-less prospect.

The analogy cannot be pushed, for it is the common experience that these open spots in life, where leisure and space and contentment await us, are usually grown up with thickets fuller of obstacles, to say nothing of labors and duties and difficulties, than any part of the weary path we have trod.

The pitiful part of this inalienable right to the pursuit of happiness is, however, that most men interpret it to mean the pursuit of wealth, and strive for that always, postponing being happy until they get a fortune, and if they are lucky in that, find at the end that the happiness has somehow eluded them, that, in short, they have not cultivated that in themselves that alone can bring happiness. More than that, they have lost the power of the enjoyment of the essential pleasures of life. I think that the woman in the Scriptures who out of her poverty put her mite into the contribution-box got more happiness out of that driblet of generosity and self-sacrifice than some men in our day have experienced in founding a university.

21. Why does the author regard the pursuit of happiness as an illusion? ()

- A. It is a conception of time in people's minds.
- B. It is a fantasy which does not actually exist.
- C. It is a moment that gives us lasting happiness.
- D. It is a state of mind that we are accustomed to.

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22.What can be inferred as the author's advice concerning happiness? ()

A.Cherish what we have

B.Do charity work

C.Fulfill our obligations

D.Stay close to nature

23.Which of the following reflects the author's view of happiness? ()

A.Wealth may give you a sense of happiness

B.Happiness is right under your own control

C.The ultimate goal of life is to make a fortune

D.You should set aside plenty of time for leisure

24.Why did the author cite the woman's donation in the last paragraph? ()

A.To warn us not to let happiness slip from us.

B.To exemplify the true meaning of happiness.

C.To arouse others' sympathy for the poor woman.

D.To discourage others from following her example.

25.What type of writing can the passage be classified as? ()

A.Exposition

B.Narration

C.Argumentation

D.Description

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

Muhammad Yunus, the Bangladeshi economist whose Grameen Bank is credited with helping millions of the world's poorest people to lift themselves out of poverty, was the surprise winner of the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize. Professor Yunus, 65, known as Bangladesh's "banker to the poor" won the \$750,000 award ahead of the former president of Finland, Martti Ahtisaari, who had been widely tipped for his role in brokering a peace deal in the

Indonesian province of Aceh.

Professor Yunus shares the award with the Grameen Bank, which he founded in 1983 to dispense tiny loans to Bangladeshi women who used the money to transform their lives by buying tools to start small businesses.

The Grameen Bank has been instrumental in helping millions of poor Bangladeshis, many of them women, improve their standard of living by letting them borrow small sums to start businesses.

Loans go toward buying items such as cows to start a dairy, chickens for an egg business, or mobile phones to start businesses where villagers who have no access to phones pay a small fee to make calls. He said he would use part of his prize money to create a company. The rest would go toward setting up an eye hospital for the poor in Bangladesh.

In its citation, the Nobel Committee said Professor Yunus and the bank had advanced the causes of democracy and human rights around the world by daring to invest in economic and social development for those previously thought beyond help.

Ole Danbolt Mjøs, the committee chairman said, “..... before Professor Yunus's scheme, giving loans to poor people without financial collateral had seemed an impossible idea. From modest beginnings three decades ago, Yunus has, first and foremost through the Grameen Bank, developed micro-credit into an evermore important instrument in the struggle against poverty. The Grameen Bank has been a source of ideas and models for the many institutions in the field of microcredit that have sprung up around the world.”

The idea for the Grameen Bank, which has been copied in more than 100 countries, came from field research conducted by Professor Yunus after the 1974 famine that devastated large parts of Bangladesh. After seeing how women were trapped in a cycle of poverty by the demands of money-lenders, he offered seed-corn loans at reasonable rates to enable them to reap the full rewards of their labor.

Almost 30 years later the Grameen Bank—“grameen” means village in Bangla—has lent almost \$3 billion to 6.6 million borrowers, 96 per cent of whom are women. Repayment rates exceed 98 per cent and it is estimated that micro-credit institutions have reached more than 92 million clients, of whom 66 million were living below the absolute poverty line of 50 penny per day. Assuming five persons per family, Professor Yunus's idea is said to have directly affected some 333 million people.

Born into the well-to-do family of a goldsmith in the port city of Chittagong, Professor Yunus has cited his mother, Sofia Khatun, who always helped any poor person who knocked on their door, as among his biggest influences. No stranger to awards, he was asked to describe his feelings about the Nobel Prize. “This is the last

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prize." he said, "That's what's so special about it. it's the sky."

26. Why was Professor Yunus awarded the 2006 Nobel Peace Prize? ()

- A He helped reach a peace deal in Aceh.
- B He was a founder of the Grameen Bank.
- C He provided the Bangladeshis with a means of self-support.
- D He offered the Bangladeshi women tools to launch businesses.

27. What has triggered Professor Yunus to start his initiative to help the poor? ()

- A field research he carried out.
- B The demand of local people.
- C Natural disasters in Bangladesh.
- D Financial returns from the loans.

28. Which of the following is most likely to be granted a micro-credit loan by the Grameen Bank? ()

- A To buy a small house for her family.
- B To pay tuition fees for her college education.
- C To open a small restaurant to support her family.
- D To set up an eye hospital for poor Bangladeshi women.

29. What is significant contribution of Grameen Bank? ()

- A It initiates a worldwide anti-poverty plan.
- B It pioneers in offering micro-credit to the poor.
- C It cooperates with other banks to help the needy.
- D It advocates its ideas and models in financial institutions.

30. Which of the following reflects Professor Yunus' feeling about winning the Nobel Prize? ()

- A It was just out of his expectation
- B It was the last prize he would win in his life
- C It was the most prestigious prize he had ever won.
- D It was the prize he had been hankering for all his life.

二、简答题（本大题共 1 小题，共 20 分。）

31. 从感知方式上看，不同的学习者会表现出不同的学习风格。请简述“学习风格”的含义（5 分）；结合英语学习，列举三种学习风格（9 分）并描述其特点（6 分）。

三、教学情境分析题：本大题共 1 小题，共 30 分。

根据题目要求完成下列任务，用中文作答。

作文题目及要求：请以“Great Changes”为题，用英语写一篇短文（作文开头已给出）。内容要点如下：

- (1) 某中学地震后三年来的变化，包括教学条件、活动场所以及师生精神面貌等；
- (2) 发生变化的原因；
- (3) 你的感想。

学生的作文：

Great Changes

I am deeply impressed by the great changes that have taken place in the school over the past three years. (上面题目和第一段已给出，下面是学生续写)

Three years ago, this high school was destroyed by earthquake. The buildings and the playground were turn ruins. However, Nowaday, the building are built and very beautiful. The play ground more larger than before. The students are enjoy playing game in the playground

D. Facing the beautiful school, the teachers and the students are happy with smile face.

Though the power of earthquake is big, the government is devoted into many sources into the school education and construction. It help the school rebuilt and give the promise to the students. The most important is that the sport of the people.

To sum up, the great changes that have taken place in the school. Not only the society help it but also the spirit of the local people help themselves rid of the difficulties. I hope they can happy forever.

32. 请根据该素材回答下列问题：

(1) 请对该作文进行评分。（6 分）(评分说明：满分 25 分。评分等级分五档，第一档 25~23 分、第二档

22~19 分、第三档 18~15 分、第四档 14~10 分、第五档 9~0 分。)

(2) 从语言、内容和篇章结构三个方面分别进行优缺点的点评。(24 分)

四、教学设计题 (本大题共 1 小题, 共 40 分。)

教学时间: 40 分钟

学生概况: 某城镇普通中学高中三年级学生, 班级人数 40 人。多数学生已经达到《普通高中英语课程标准(2017 年版 2020 年修订)》的相应学业质量水平。学生课堂参与积极性较高。

语言素材:



33. 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: 请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材, 设计一节英语诗歌欣赏课的教学方案。教案没有固定格式, 但须包含下列要点:

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