# 2016年下半年中小学教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力试题(高级中学) 参考答案及解析

#### 一、单项选择题

- 1.【答案】A。解析:本题考查名词辨析。句意为"中国菜谱很快得到了外国餐馆老板的青睐"。favor"喜爱,欢心,赞同", find favor with sb. (= be supported by sb.)意为"得宠于人,得人好感,被人接受",符合句意,故本题选A。flavor"味道,特色", fever "发烧,发热", fancy "幻想,想象力",均不符合句意。
- 2.【答案】C。解析:本题考查动词辨析。句意为"种种迹象表明新一代亚洲移民乐意被美国人同化"。oblige "迫使,强制", absorb "吸收,吸引……的注意", assimilate "使同化,吸收", stabilize "稳定,使安定,使坚固"。根据句意可知本题选C。
- 3.【答案】B。解析:本题考查名词辨析。句意为"在美国,城市或政府部门的首席律师是司法部副部长"。solicitor"法务官,律师",solicitor general 意为"(美)司法部副部长",符合题意,故本题选B。senator"参议员",councilor"(美)政务会委员,议员",inspector"检查员,(美)督察长",均不符合题意。
- 4.【答案】D。解析:本题考查非谓语动词和时态语态。分析句子结构可知两个分句之间没有连词,前半部分的逻辑主语是 all the flights,而句子的主语是they,所以前半部分不是完整的句子,而是一个独立主格结构,所以空格处应该用非谓语动词形式,排除A、C。flights与cancel构成被动关系,且是已经完成的动作,所以使用过去完成时的被动语态。句意为"由于飓风,所有的航班都被取消。他们决定换乘火车"。故本题选D。
- 5.【答案】D。解析:本题考查英语中分数的读法。分数的表达方式:分子用基数词,分母用序数词。当分子大于1时,分母序数词用复数形式。故本题选D。
- 6.【答案】C。解析:本题考查主语从句。题干中可看到系动词is之前是主语,而主语是由一个连接词引导的,所以该句是主语从句。主语从句并不缺少任何成分,应该用that引导,其在主语从句中只起引导作用,不充当任何成分,本身无实际意义,但不能省略。B项whether在主语从句中也不充当任何成分,但是表达"是否"的意思。A项和D项在从句中做成分,因此排除。句意为"人向往善良且实行之,这在历史上是屡见不鲜的"。故本题选C。
- 7.【答案】D。解析:本题考查辅音的发音方式。按照发音方式,A项的/k/,/t/和B项的/d/,/g/均为塞音;C项的/s/和/z/均为擦音;D项中的/t/为塞音,/s/为擦音。故本题选D。
- 8.【答案】A。解析:本题考查句子重读。一般来说句子中的实词要重读,比如名词、动词、形容词、副词、数词等。虚词多数情况下不重读,比如冠词、介词、连词、感叹词等。这句话中的冠词a、介词 for 和 be 动词都不重读,B、C、D 三项均排除,故本题选A。
- 9.【答案】A。解析:本题考查语义学中的的涵义关系。题干中要求找出属于方言同义词(即英式英语和美式英语)的一组词。A项tap和faucet均是水龙头的意思,但前者常用于英式英语,后者常用于美式英语,因此A项属于方言同义词。B项stroll为"漫步,散步",trot是"慢跑",语义是有差别的。C项freedom其"自由"的涵义比较广泛,包括从社会政治经济意义上的自由,到个体内心的无拘无束。而liberty则比较偏向于政治经济和人权上的解放,属于存在语义差异的同义词。D项politician和statesman均指从事政治的人,但politician多含贬义,而statesman常用于褒义,属于情感或评价有差异的同义词。
  - 10.【答案】C。解析:本题考查语用学的合作原则。四个选项分别是数量准则、质量准则、关系准则和方

式准则。当Jane问问题时,她最想知道这个问题的答案,因此答案要首先和问题有所关联。故本题选C。

- 11.【答案】C。解析:本题考查词汇教学。题干:下列哪项说法没有正确描述词汇或词汇学习的性质? A项"最好在语境中学习单词";B项"一个词条可以对应不止一个单词";C项"在一门语言中的所有单词在另一门语言中都有对应的词汇",但是事实上一门语言的词汇与另外一门语言的词汇并不是一一对应的关系,比如"巧克力"就是一个音译过来的原本在汉语里不存在的词汇;D项"学习一个单词包括学习其形式、意义和用法"。故本题选C。
- 12.【答案】A。解析:本题考查课堂活动。教师创设真实有意义的情境,为学生提供讨论交流的机会,在这个过程中,应更重视语言的意义、用法和功能,让学生通过体验、实践,将学习的结果和自己的生活结合起来。因此不必过多地关注形式(form)。故本题选A。
- 13.【答案】B。解析:本题考查语言教学与课堂纠错。不打断学生是要保证说话的流畅性。accuracy "准确性", fluency "流畅性", complexity "复杂性", cohesion "衔接"。故本题选B。
- 14.【答案】D。解析:本题考查阅读教学。题干:当要求学生快速浏览一篇文章获取大意时,我们在训练他们的什么技能? scanning "寻读",目的是从较长的文字资料中寻找特定的细节内容。mapping "思维导图",一般是在了解文章基本内容之后,从阅读材料的主题出发,画出各部分之间的联系,从整体上理解文章的过程。predicting "预测",指借助文章的标题、逻辑关系等,对文章的主题、体裁、结构等进行预测,目的常常是激发学生的阅读兴趣。skimming "略读",是通过快速阅读文章来获取大意的阅读技巧。故本题选D。
- 15.【答案】D。解析:本题考查阅读教学模式。自下而上的教学模式(bottom-up model)主张从较小的语言单位开始教学,即从单词、句子逐渐解码,进而达到对整个段落、最后到整篇文章的理解。自上而下的教学模式(top-down model)主张在阅读教学中重视背景知识的导人,要求学生对文章进行预测,然后阅读、检验、修订自己的预测,再进行新的预测。教师在教授阅读时首先从新单词和句型结构开始,采用了自下而上的阅读教学模式。故本题选D。
- 16.【答案】A。解析:本题考查阅读材料的选择。A项"简单且地道的",B项"学术且地道的",C项"原始且经典的",D项"经典且地道的"。对于水平较低的学习者,要选择容易理解且地道的语言材料,这样学生才不会产生挫败感并且能够学到地道的外语表达。学术型、经典以及原著是较难的学习材料。故本题选A。
- 17.【答案】D。解析:本题考查写作教学活动。这里教师关注的是上下文的逻辑性和连贯性。A项"阅读技巧",是用来理解文章、找出所需信息的技巧;B项"批判性思维";C项"校对技巧";D项"语篇连贯"。故本题选D。
- 18.【答案】B。解析:本题考查写作教学。题干:下面哪项是正式文体写作的典型特征? A项"偏好使用古体词", B项"首先要保证语言的准确性", C项"偏好使用简短、不完整的句子", D项"跟读者建立亲密的关系"。正式文体的要求首先是用词准确无歧义,如法律文书。故本题选B。
- 19.【答案】C。解析:本题考查写作教学活动。题干:下面哪一项写作活动可以用于发展学生的规划能力? A项"分小组修改他们的作文";B项"自己检查作文中的标点符号";C项"将想法分类并按顺序排列";D项"相互检查作文中的语言"。C项符合题意。
- 20.【答案】A。解析:本题考查英语学习策略。学习策略指学生为了有效地学习语言和使用语言而采取的各种行动和步骤。英语学习策略包括认知策略(cognitive strategies)、调控策略(control strategies)、交际策略(communicative strategies)和资源策略(resourcing strategies)等。其中,交际策略是指学生为了争取更多的交际机会、维持交际以及提高交际效果而采取的各种策略。当英语学习者由于缺乏必要的语法或词汇知识而不知道如何表达时,为了让别人明白自己的意思,可以借助手势或表情等非语言手段来克服语言障碍,从而

维持交际,这属于学习策略中的交际策略。故本题选A。本题容易误选成C,注意该题干中get across的意思是"让对方了解你要传达的意思"。

#### Passage 1

- 21.【答案】B。解析:细节题。根据文章第一段中的"The emotional condition which renders possible such achievements is like that of the religious devotee or the lover",可知他在科学上有如此大的成就的原因是他对科学的喜爱就像是宗教信徒对宗教的热爱或迷恋那样。故本题选B。
- 22.【答案】B。解析: 推断题。根据题干可以将nis problems 定位至第一段中的"On another occasion, Einstein described the impulse to grapple with his problems as 'a demoniac possession'"。由上文"'This daily striving,' he said, 'is dictated by no principle or program, but arises from immediate personal need.'"可知, 他的问题指代的是this daily striving, 故本题选B。
- 23.【答案】C。解析:细节题。题目问的是对于爱因斯坦屈服于压力的最准确描述是哪个。首先排除A、D,这两个选项不仅表达的是同样的意思,而且与文章意思不符;B项"看低自己",不符合原文意思。从第二段可以看出,爱因斯坦在这五种情况中,左右为难,最后迫于各种压力违背自己本意。故本题选C。
- 24.【答案】D。解析:词汇题。fuss and feathers 的意思是"大吹大擂,炫耀"。A项"古怪的行为",B项"无聊的日常活动",C项"不安的举动",D项"炫耀的展示"。D项与这个词组的意思最为接近,故本题选D。
- 25.【答案】D。解析:细节题。根据题干可以定位至最后一段中的"His backbone stiffened, however, when an admirer sought to press on him a Guarnerius valued at \$33,000; this he firmly refused, saying that he was not enough of a musician to do justice to the instrument",由此可知他认为自己不够好,配不上使用这么好的乐器。A项与题干无关;B项说法太绝对;C项的意思是他认为自己不是一名音乐家,与原文意思有些出人。故本题选D。

#### Passage 2

- 26.【答案】B。解析:推断题。根据题意,首先排除D项,因为D项和题意重合,并未说明原因。根据文章第一、二段可知,繁忙的人可以通过正确的决定将事情在截止日期前完成,而不是A项"更加珍惜时间"或者C项"立即完成事情"。故本题选B。
- 27.【答案】C。解析:词汇题。flesh out的原义是"充实,具体化"。根据第五段第一句可知这里是对上文的观点做进一步解释,是为了证明上面的观点,与C项 add details to 的意思吻合。put forward "提出", dream up "想起,想象出", come up with "提出,想出",均不符合。故本题选C。
- 28.【答案】B。解析:指代题。根据题干可以定位至第五段最后一句 "Arbitrary though calendars may be in parsing up the continuous flow of time, humans parse their concept of time in line with them.", 意思是虽然日历会随意地描述不断流逝的时间,但人们仍然根据它们来定义时间。因此them指的是calendars。故本题选B。
- 29.【答案】A。解析:主旨题。本文主要阐述了按时完成事情的关键,B项不符合文意;C、D两项均是文章的某个信息,并不能全面地描述作者的意图。故本题选A。
- 30.【答案】B。解析:态度题。humanistic "人文主义的", objective "客观的", speculative "推理的, 思考的", recriminatory "互相指责的,反控诉的"。全文作者以客观的态度阐述观点,故本题选B。

#### 二、简答题

#### 31.【参考答案】

(1)多样化原则是指语言输入材料、输入方式、教学安排及练习形式的多样化。具体体现有:课堂活动不能过于单一,要有多样性;组织形式要多样化,既有个体活动,又有小组活动;感官刺激要多样化,既有视觉、

听觉活动,又有触觉、动觉活动;产出要多样化,既有语言产出,又有非语言的产出。

- (2)实施多样化教学需考虑的因素:
- ①以学生为主体。
- ②活动具有可操作性。
- ③洗材新颖目符合学生兴趣。
- ④以培养学生用英语分析问题、解决问题的能力为目的。

## 三、教学情境分析题

#### 32.【参考答案】

- (1)该学生的书面表达主要存在下列三个问题:
- ①写作基本功不扎实。具体表现为单词拼写、标点符号和单词大小写错误;词法句法错误,如时态错误、词性使用错误、单复数使用不清、句子结构混乱等。
  - ②文章观点不明确,结构不完整,逻辑性和连贯性差。
  - ③受汉语语法和习惯表达方式的影响,出现了大量"中式英语"。
  - (2)反映了该学生在英语学习中有如下不足:
  - ①英语基础知识薄弱,包括词汇量不足、语法混乱等。
  - ②写作技能训练不足,缺乏高效的写作技巧。
  - ③容易受母语思维方式的影响,在表达方式上无法灵活转换。
  - (3)教师应该从如下方面帮助学生提高写作能力:
- ①加强英语语言输入。词汇是一篇文章基本的组成要素。要写出好文章,就必须善于从众多的词汇中选择并运用恰当的词汇。因此,要加强词汇教学,丰富学生的词汇量。语法影响句子的组织和表达。在教学过程中,教师应着重强调重点词汇的用法、基本的句型、词语的固定搭配等,使文章中的每个句子合乎语法规范。写作和阅读相辅相成,阅读是学生学习语言的一种重要手段。在大量的阅读训练中,学生能够开阔视野、拓展知识、增加语感,积累必要的语言材料。因此,教师要有计划地指导学生在课外阅读一定数量的英语读物,让学生接触到各种体裁、各种内容、各种形式的文章,要求学生对好的文章、段落、句子或固定表达反复阅读、熟读,甚至把它记下来,变为自己的知识。
- ②加强基础写作训练。英语写作是一种根据具体情况综合利用已习得的英语语言知识和英语语言使用规则进行信息输出的过程。有了一定的语言输入,要达到灵活运用的目的,还需要相应的英语写作训练。教师要制订周密的计划,指导学生遵循由浅入深、由简到繁、由易到难,有目的、有步骤、脚踏实地地进行训练,包括句单位的写作训练和语篇层次的写作训练,包含遭词造句、撰写段落、布局谋篇等技能技巧。在句单位的写作训练中,可以进行词语释义练习、断句与标点练习、句子模仿与改写练习;在语篇层次的写作训练中,可以采用短文改错、连贯性训练、连句成文、语篇结构训练、框架写作、文体分类模仿、自由写作训练等多种形式。
- ③强化英语语言思维。学会一门外语的同时也应学习适应一种外国文化。因此,要克服母语对英语写作的干扰,就必须进行一系列中英文思维转换训练。例如:在理论上分清英语和汉语段落、篇章结构的不同特征及规律;从单词含义人手,对相近词进行词义辨析;创设语境,要求学生在语境中准确用词;通过各种训练,比较英汉篇章组织、思维方式以及表达方式上的差异等。这些训练的关键在于对学生从汉语思维过程转换为英语思维过程的训练。

#### 四、教学设计题

# 33.【参考设计】

Teaching Contents: This class is about the problem that some villages are disappearing in western countryside.

#### **Teaching Objectives:**

(1) Knowledge objective

Students can learn some background that some western villages are disappearing and list the reasons mentioned in the passage.

- (2) Ability objectives
- ① By reading the passage, students' reading skill of skimming and scanning can be improved.
- ② By writing a short composition about the changes in their own hometown in the countryside, students' writing skills can be enhanced.
  - (3) Emotional objectives

Through group work and discussion, students can arouse the awareness of cooperation with others, and learn to enjoy the lives in their own hometown.

# Teaching Key and Difficult Points:

(1) Teaching key point

Students can find the main idea about this passage and list the reasons by cooperation.

(2) Teaching difficult point

Students can train their reading ability and writing skill, and they can use this topic in their daily life.

## Major Steps:

方案一:3P模式

#### Step 1 Presentation (8 minutes)

Activity 1 Fast reading

Skimming:

Ask students to read the passage quickly and get the gist of it.

Scanning:

Ask students to read the passage again and find the specific information about the following questions:

- (1) Why do people move to the cities to find work?
- (2) Why do people from the villages not buy houses in the village?
- (3) Why do farmers sell their land?

Activity 2 Careful reading

Ask students to read the passage carefully and underline the ordinal numeral. Then divide them into some groups to discuss and finish the following chart to find the problems and give the reasons.

| Problems | Reasons                               |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
|          |                                       |
|          |                                       |
|          | 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
|          |                                       |
|          |                                       |

(Justification: The fast reading activities can improve students' skimming and scanning skills. Through discussion and group work, students can understand the passage better and their cooperation can be strengthened.)

#### Step 2 Practice (5 minutes)

Invite two of the students to narrate the passage in his or her own words standing on the platform. Then ask students to talk about changes in their own hometown and find the problems and the reasons.

(Justification: Narrating in their own words can train their concluding ability, meanwhile, it can also deepen their impression of the content of this class. Students can put it into practical use by talking about the topic. During the process, students will love their hometown more and cultivate the awareness of protecting the environment.)

#### **Step 3 Production (7 minutes)**

Writing:

Ask students to put the ideas together to write a short composition about the changes in their own hometown in the countryside according to the outline of this passage and the above discussion. Then students exchange their compositions to check with each other about the vocabulary, grammar and punctuation.

(Justification: It can practice students' writing skills, help students know their merits and shortcomings and encourage them to learn useful expressions from others.)

#### 方案二:PWP模式

#### Step 1 Pre-reading (4 minutes)

The teacher will play a VCR about some people who come from village and now work in cities. After that, ask students to discuss two questions:

- (1) Why do they want to find jobs in cities even if they face lots of problems?
- (2) Why do some of them want to return to hometown?

(Justification: VCR can give students a more intuitive feeling. Through watching VCR, they can know what they will learn in this class and their curiosity will be stimulated.)

#### Step 2 While-reading (8 minutes)

Skimming:

The teacher will ask students to read the whole passage quickly to get the main idea, then ask someone to share it with the whole class.

Scanning:

The teacher will ask students to read the text again and underline the ordinal numeral. Then divide them into some groups to discuss the following questions and ask them not only to read the text but also to imagine:

- (1) Why do some of them want to find jobs in cities?
- (2) Why do some of them want to return home?
- (3) If you are one of the villagers, what's your choice?

After discussion, ask them to fill in the table on the screen.

| Persons                     | Reasons |
|-----------------------------|---------|
|                             |         |
| Want to find jobs in cities |         |
|                             |         |
|                             |         |
| Want to return home         |         |
| Your choice                 |         |

(Justification: Skimming can help students have a basic understanding of the passage. The discussion can not only cultivate their cooperation sense but also stimulate their imagination. Besides, filling in the table can help students understand the passage better.)

# Step 3 Post-reading (8 minutes)

Retelling:

In this step, the teacher will invite two of them to narrate the passage in his or her own words standing on the platform.

(Justification: Standing on the platform can give them much more confidence. Narrating in their own words can train their concluding ability and deepen their impression of the content of this class.)

Writing:

In this step, the teacher will ask students to put the ideas together to write a short composition about the changes in their own hometown in the countryside according to the outline of this passage and the above discussion. Then students will exchange their compositions to check carefully the vocabulary, grammar and punctuation.

(Justification: It can practice students' writing skills, let students know their merits and shortcomings and encourage them to learn useful expressions from others.)