

教师资格考试标准预测试卷
英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)
卷(一)~(十)

(科目代码:305)

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教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(一)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。



1. /s/ and /θ/ can be distinguished by _____.
A. manner of articulation B. place of articulation
C. vibration of the vocal cords D. aspiration of articulation
2. Which of the following doesn't contain liaison?
A. Put it on, please. B. Not at all.
C. Please pick it up. D. Great minds have purpose, others have wishes.
3. The car _____ him 100000 yuan; he must save money for a new house.
A. costs B. spends
C. pays D. takes
4. Mr. Black looked at his wife's dirty face _____.
A. in surprised B. in surprising
C. in surprise D. in the surprising
5. This restaurant wasn't _____ that other restaurant we went to.
A. half as good as B. as half good as
C. as good as half D. good as half as
6. This cell phone will last for 6 hours of _____ use. Then you'll have to recharge the battery.
A. complex B. temporary
C. exclusive D. fragile
7. He was delighted at _____.
A. how the airline had been efficient
B. how efficient the airline had been
C. how efficient had been the airline
D. how had the airline been efficient
8. Tired _____ he was, our teacher decided to continue his teaching.
A. as B. although
C. if D. like

9. _____ is a design feature of human language that enables speakers to talk about a wide range of things, free from barriers caused by separation in time and space.

- A. Cultural transmission B. Duality
C. Displacement D. Productivity

10. Which of the following pairs of words is complementary antonymy?

- A. Big and small.
B. Present and absent.
C. Teacher and student.
D. Strawberry and fruit.

11. Role-plays in authentic context, debates, questionnaires, interviews and dialogues with information cards are _____ activities.

- A. open and creative
B. semi-controlled
C. semi-mechanical
D. controlled and mechanical

12. Task-based Language Teaching is, in fact, a further development of _____.

- A. the Communicative Approach B. the Audio-lingual Method
C. the Audio-visual Method D. the Direct Method

13. During class, the teacher draws a flow chart on the blackboard to show the structure and its inner connection of a passage. What class do you think it most possibly is?

- A. Word class.
B. Reading and writing class.
C. Grammar class.
D. Phonetics class.

14. Which of the following activities cannot help students develop the listening skill for specific information?

- A. Filling in the diagram.
B. Creating a synopsis.
C. Putting sentences in order.
D. Choosing true or false.

15. Which of the following statements is NOT a way of consolidating vocabulary?

- A. Defining.
C. Gap-filling.
- B. Matching.
D. Labeling.

16. Which of the following words does NOT represent a “P” of PPP model?

- A. Presentation.
- B. Practice.
- C. Preparation.
- D. Production.

17. When the students are given the task to design a poster for a big school event, the best form of activity is _____.

- A. pair work
B. group work
C. one-to-one work
D. individual work

18. Which of the following does not belong to the contents of a lesson plan?

- A. The objectives of the lesson.
B. Teaching aids that are required.
C. Teaching procedures.
D. Students' answers to teachers' questions.

19. Identification of _____ is the key to analysis of learning needs.
- A. students' levels
B. learning goals
C. teaching environment
D. teaching materials
20. Which of the following is a referential question used by a teacher in class?
- A. Who is the laureate of Nobel Prize for Literature in 2019?
B. Where did the 2008 Olympic Games take place?
C. What's the highest mountain in the world?
D. How can we become good learners?

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

A big focus of the criticism of computer games has concerned the content of the games being played. When the narratives of the games are analyzed they can be seen to fall into some genres. The two genres most popular with the children I interviewed were “Platformers” and “Beat-them-ups”. Platform games such as Sonic and Super Mario involve leaping from platform to platform, avoiding obstacles, moving on through the levels, and progressing through the different stages of the game. Beat-them-ups are the games which have caused concern over their violent content. These games involve fights between animated characters. In many ways this violence can be compared to violence within children’s cartoons where a character is hit over the head or falls off a cliff but walks away unscathed.

Controversy has occurred in part because of the intensity of the game play, which is said to spill over into children's everyday lives. There are worries that children are becoming more violent and aggressive after prolonged exposure to these games. Playing computer games involves feelings of intense frustration and anger which often expresses itself in aggressive "yells" at the screen. It is not only the "Beat-them-up" games which produce this aggression; platform games are just as frustrating when the characters lose all their "lives" and "die" just before the end of the level is reached. Computer gaming relies upon intense concentration on the moving images on the screen and demands great hand-to-eye coordination. When the player loses and the words "Game over" appear on the screen, there is annoyance and frustration at being beaten by the computer and at having made an error. This anger and aggression could perhaps be compared to the aggression felt when playing football and you take your eye off the ball and enable the opposition to score. The annoyance experienced when defeated at a computer game is what makes gaming "addictive": the player is determined not to make the same mistake again and to have "one last go" in the hope of doing better next time.

Some of the concern over the violence of computer games has been about children who are unable to tell the difference between fiction and reality and who act out the violent moves of the games in fight on the playground. The problem with video games is that they involve children more than television or films and this means there are more implications for their social behavior. Playing

these games can lead to anti-social behavior, make children aggressive and affect their emotional stability.

21. What is the topic of this article?
 - A. How does playing computer games affect the level of violence in children.
 - B. There is no difference between Platform games and “Beat-them-ups” .
 - C. How to control anger while playing computer games.
 - D. How to make children spend less time on computer games.
22. Which of the following games is supposed to contain violent content?
 - A. Sonic.
 - B. Super Mario.
 - C. Platformer.
 - D. Beat-them-up.
23. What does “unscathed” (Para. 1) probably mean?
 - A. unsettled
 - B. unbeaten
 - C. unharmed
 - D. unhappy
24. According to the second paragraph, how does violence relate to playing computer games?
 - A. When losing computer games children tend to experience frustration and anger.
 - B. Beat-them-ups are more popular with children therefore more likely to produce violent behavior.
 - C. People who have good hand-eye coordination tend to be more violent than others.
 - D. The violent content in the games gets children addicted to the games.
25. According to the author, why do video games lead to violence more than TV or movies?
 - A. Because children cannot tell fiction from reality.
 - B. Because children like to act out the scenes in the games on the playground.
 - C. Because computer games involve children more than TV or films.
 - D. Because computer games can produce more anti-social behavior.

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

The fashion industry blatantly pays attention to plus-size women. A good fit is everything, stylists often counsel, but in assessing its market America’s fashion business appears to have mislaid the measuring tape. A frequently-cited study done a few years ago by Plunkett Research, a market-research firm, found that 67% of American women were “plus-size” , meaning size 14 or larger. That figure will not have changed much, but in 2016, only 18% of clothing sold was plus-size, according to NPD Group, another research firm.

Designers and retailers have long thought of the plus-size segment as high-risk. Predicting what these customers will buy can be difficult, as they tend to be more cautious about styles. Making larger clothes is more expensive; higher costs for fabric cannot always be passed on to consumers. In turn, plus-size women shopped less because the industry was not serving them well. “We have money but nowhere to spend it,” says Kristine Thompson, who runs a blog called Trendy Curvy and

has nearly 150000 followers on Instagram, a social-media site.

At last, that is changing. Fast-fashion brands, including Forever 21 and a fashion line sold in partnership with Target, a giant retailer, have expanded their plus-size collections. Lane Bryant, a plus-size retailer, and Prabal Garung, a designer, have done the same. In March, Nike extended its “X-sized” sportswear range. Revenue in the plus-size category increased by 14% between 2013 and 2016, compared with growth of 7% for all apparel.

Social media has played an important role in changing attitudes in the fashion business, says Madeline Jones, editor and co-founder of *PLUS Model Magazine*. Nonetheless, designer brands still hold back (Walmart sells the most plus-size apparel). Some brands, such as Michael Kors, do sell plus-size ranges but do not advertise them or display them on websites. Gwynnie Bee, Stitch Fix and Dia&Co, for example, share information with designers on preferred styles and fits. Tracy Reese, a designer known for creating Michelle Obama’s dress for the Democratic National Convention in 2012, is one brand that recently enlisted Gwynnie Bee’s help to create a new plus-size collection. Gwynnie Bee prompted the label to create bigger patterns and more appealing designs.

Not all plus-size shoppers are convinced. Laura Fuentes, a hairstylist from Abilene, Texas, says that many upmarket department stores still keep their plus-size clothing sections poorly organized, badly stocked and dimly lit, if they stock larger clothes at all. Yet such complaints should be taken with a pinch of salt, says Ms. Thompson. “We’re nowhere near where we should be but we’ve made progress,” she says.

26. What is the meaning of the underlined word in the first paragraph?

- A. Frequently.
- B. Publicly.
- C. Potentially.
- D. Practically.

27. Which of the following is not the reason why designers and retailers consider the plus-size segment as high-risk?

- A. It is difficult for designers and retailers to predict what style the consumers prefer.
- B. The larger the clothes are, the more expensive their costs are.
- C. Plus-size women spend less time in shopping.
- D. Plus-size women tend to buy more expensive clothes than slim women.

28. In the sentence “At last, that is changing” in Paragraph 3, what does “that” refer to?

- A. The Plus-size clothes segment is high-risk.
- B. The cost of making plus-size clothes decreases.
- C. The designers and retailers begin to pay attention to plus-size women.
- D. Plus-size women were not served well by designers and retailers.

29. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A. Some fashion brands and retailers have expanded their plus-size collections.
- B. From 2013 to 2016, the plus-size category contributes a lot to the revenue.
- C. Designer brands have been convinced by the prospect of plus-size clothes.
- D. The attitude of fashion business is greatly influenced by social media.

30. What is Ms. Thompson's attitude toward the development of plus-size clothes?

- A. Negative. B. Optimistic.
C. Neutral. D. Opposite.

二、简答题(本大题1小题,20分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

31.什么是课堂总结(4分)?它的作用是什么(6分)?请具体说出两种课堂总结的方法并给出示例(10分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32.在初中英语听力课上,教师为扩展学生视野,提高学生听力水平,为同学们准备了一篇题为《宇宙形成初期或只是一维空间》的科普文章。教师先把所有问题告诉学生,然后让学生反复听录音。但录音反复播放了三遍,学生依然没能回答出教师预设的问题。以下是听力材料原文片段:

Did the early universe have just one spatial dimension? That's the mind-boggling question at the heart of a theory. Scientists say they are on the brink of solving.

The theory was first proposed by physicist Dejan Stojkovic and colleagues from the University of Buffalo in 2010. They suggested that the early universe—which exploded from a single point and was tiny at first—was one-dimensional (like a straight line) before expanding to include two dimensions (like a plane) and then three, which is the world in which we live today. The theory, if valid, would address important conundrums facing particle physicists.

根据所给信息从下列三个方面作答。

(1)分析该教师的教学没有达到预期效果的原因。(12分)

(2)针对以上原因为该教师提出一些具有可行性的建议。(9分)

(3) 提出至少三种可以提高学生听力效果的技巧。(9分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题,40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案,用英文作答。

33. 设计任务:请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材,设计20分钟的英语阅读教学方案。教案没有固定格式,但须包含下列要点:

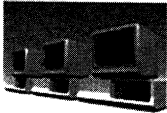
- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points
- major steps and time allocation
- activities and justifications

教学时间:20分钟


学生概况:某城镇普通中学八年级(初中二年级)学生,班级人数40人。多数学生已达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》三级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材:


Three students talk about the most interesting museums they have ever been to. Read the magazine article and answer the questions.



Ken: The most interesting museum I've ever been to is the American Computer Museum. They have information about different computers and who invented them. The old computers were much bigger. It's unbelievable that technology has progressed in such a rapid way! I've also learned that there was a special computer. It could play chess even better than humans. I wonder how much more computers will be able to do in the future.



Amy: I've recently been to a very unusual museum in India, the International Museum of Toilets. I just couldn't believe my eyes when I saw so many different kinds of toilets there. The museum teaches people about the history and development of toilets. It also encourages governments and social groups to think about ways to improve toilets in the future.



Linlin: Last year I went to the Hangzhou National Tea Museum. It's a relaxing and peaceful place near a lake. The tea art performances show how to make a perfect cup of tea with beautiful tea sets. Watching the tea preparation is just as enjoyable as drinking the tea itself. I've finally realized why my grandpa loves drinking tea and collecting tea sets.

1. Which three museums do the students talk about?
2. What do you think is the most interesting thing about each museum?

教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(二)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。

- The correct pronunciation of the underlined letter in the word "wanna" is _____.
A. /ʌ/ B. /ə/ C. /p/ D. /ɑ:/
- Which of the following correctly describes the English phoneme /tʃ/?
A. A voiceless alveolar fricative.
B. A voiceless post-alveolar affricate.
C. A voiced palatal affricate.
D. A voiced alveolar fricative.
- I felt so bad all day yesterday that I decided this morning I couldn't face _____ day like that.
A. other B. another
C. the other D. others
- It was very generous _____ your husband to lend us all that money.
A. from B. of
C. for D. to
- Sitting by the window of the train, you can have a better _____.
A. scenery B. sight
C. scene D. view
- It is usually considered that living with disability is _____.
A. challenged and frustrated B. challenged and frustrating
C. challenging and frustrated D. challenging and frustrating
- It was March 5, 2013 _____ President Hugo cost his last fight in life at the age of 58.
A. that B. when
C. since D. while
- It is because Susan is too inexperienced _____ she doesn't know how to deal with the problem.
A. that B. so C. so that D. in case

9. Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human _____.
 A. contact B. communication
 C. relation D. community
10. The word “denaturalization” consists of _____ morphemes.
 A. 3 B. 4
 C. 5 D. 6
11. The PWP teaching model is not considered appropriate in teaching _____.
 A. reading B. listening
 C. writing D. vocabulary
12. In an English class, the teacher, firstly, plays the radio and asks students to listen to the tape and understand the dialogue. Then, the teacher asks students to read after the tape to imitate the pronunciation. Next, the teacher asks students to repeat the dialogue in pairs ... What teaching method does the teacher use in this class?
 A. The Communicative Approach. B. Task-based Language Teaching.
 C. The Audio-lingual Method. D. The Audio-visual Method.
13. Which of the following is NOT a suitable pre-reading activity?
 A. Predicting the content.
 B. Discussing a relevant picture.
 C. Associating vocabulary with the topic.
 D. Selecting titles for the reading material.
14. If a teacher wants to organize an open or creative activity in an oral English class, he/she can choose the following activities except _____.
 A. role-play B. debate
 C. impromptu speech D. retelling
15. In a while-listening activity, students need to learn to cope with some ambiguity in listening and realize that they can still learn even when they do not understand every single word. The aim of this activity is to develop the skill of _____.
 A. listening for specific information B. listening for gist
 C. listening for structure D. listening for vocabulary
16. The _____ approach in models of teaching writing focuses on the collection of writing materials and richness of the writing content.
 A. product-oriented B. content-oriented
 C. process-oriented D. communicative
17. Which of the following is a communicative activity?
 A. Listening to the news report and talking about an event.
 B. Listening to the news report and filling in a form.
 C. Listening to the news report and writing the main idea.
 D. Transferring the information from the news report into a chart.

18. Which of the following does NOT belong to the approaches to teaching reflection?

- A. Teaching journal. B. Narrative research.
C. Action research. D. Teaching plan.

19. _____ aims to help students to pay attention to the teaching content efficiently at the beginning of the class.

- A. Lead-in B. Presentation
C. Preparation D. Practice

20. Before doing a writing task, the teacher elicits students' ideas by asking them to list as many words or phrases that come into their minds about the topic as possible. Here the teacher is playing the role of a(n) _____.

- A. controller B. participant
C. organizer D. prompter

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

There are two types of people in the world. Although they have equal degrees of health and wealth and the other comforts of life, one becomes happy, the other becomes miserable. This arises from the different ways in which they consider things, persons, and events, and the resulting effects upon their minds.

The people who are to be happy fix their attention on the conveniences of things, the pleasant parts of conveniences, the well-prepared dishes, the goodness of wines, the fine weather. They enjoy all the cheerful things. Those who are to be unhappy think and speak only of the contrary things. Therefore, they are continually discontented. By their remarks, they sour the pleasures of society, offend many people, and make themselves disagreeable everywhere. If this turn of mind were founded in nature, such unhappy persons would be the more to be critical. The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation. It grows into a habit, unknown to its possessors. The habit may be strong, but it may be cured when those who have it are convinced of its bad effects on their interests and tastes.

Although in fact it is chiefly an act of imagination, it has serious consequences in life, since it brings on deep sorrow and bad luck. Those people offend many others, nobody loves them, and no one treats them with more than the most common politeness and respect, and scarcely that. This frequency puts them in bad temper and draws them into arguments. If they aim at obtaining some advantage in rank or fortune, nobody wishes them success. If they bring on themselves public disapproval, no one will defend or excuse them, and many will join to criticize their misconduct. These people should change this bad habit and condescend to be pleased with what is pleasing, without worrying needlessly about themselves and others. If they do not, it will be good for others to avoid any contact with them. Otherwise it can be disagreeable and sometimes very inconvenient, especially when one becomes mixed up in their quarrels.

21. According to the author, the major reason to cause the difference between happy and unhappy people is _____.
- A. that they have different life styles
 - B. that they have fewer friends
 - C. that they look at things differently
 - D. that they are not on good terms with the people around them
22. The basic difference between happy and unhappy people lies in the facts that _____.
- A. they focus on different aspects of their life
 - B. they have different attitudes towards other people
 - C. they have different personalities
 - D. they come from different family backgrounds
23. The sentence “The tendency to criticize and be disgusted is perhaps taken up originally by imitation” in Paragraph 2 means _____.
- A. criticizing has become a habit and no one wants to imitate them
 - B. criticizing and being disgusted has become a tendency and it is caused initially by imitation
 - C. this tendency should not be imitated
 - D. imitation is one of the reasons why they always criticize others
24. What does “condescend” (Line 7, Para. 3) mean?
- A. Retentive.
 - B. Force themselves.
 - C. Make efforts.
 - D. Be humble and accept.
25. In the third paragraph the writer states that _____.
- A. unhappy people always put themselves at rather unfavorable positions
 - B. unhappy people can be suitable to be leaders
 - C. unhappy people are always easy to become successful
 - D. unhappy people do not like to be mixed up with other people

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

In almost every part of the world and in every age men have tried to limit the possibilities open to females by hindering their movements. The foot-binding of upper class Chinese girls and the Nigerian custom of weighing women's legs down with kilos of heavy wire are extreme examples. But all over the world similar methods have been used to make sure that once you have caught a woman she cannot run away, and even if she stays around she cannot keep up with you.

What seems odd is that all these apparatus have been seen as beautiful, not only by men but by women as well. Tiny feet, which seem to us a deformity, were passionately admired in China for centuries, and today most people in Western society see nothing ugly in the severely squeezed toes produced by modern footwear. The high-heeled, narrow-toed shoes that for most of these centuries have been an essential part of women's costume are considered attractive, partly because they make

the legs look longer. They also make standing for any length of time painful, walking exhausting and running impossible. The way of walking produced by them is thought to be attractive, perhaps because it guarantees that no woman wearing them can outrun a man who is chasing her. Worst of all, if they are worn continually from the teenage years on, they deform the muscles of the feet and legs so that it becomes even more painful and difficult to walk in flat shoes.

Modern women's shoes are what keeps Samantha from running as far as Sammy, literally as well as figuratively. As anyone who has worn them will agree, it is hard to concentrate on your job when your feet are killing you—especially if you are faint with hunger because you had only half a grapefruit and coffee for breakfast so as to stay a beautiful five kilos below your natural healthy weight. For a while in the sixties and seventies it was not necessary to be handicapped in this way unless you choose to be. During the last few years, however, women have begun wearing tight, high-heeled shoes again; and the most fashionable styles are those that give least support to the feet and make walking more difficult.

26. Men have tried to limit the possibilities for women by _____.
 - A. making it difficult for women to move
 - B. using heavy wire apparatus to catch women
 - C. allowing only women from upper classes to move around freely
 - D. insisting that women are inferior to men
27. What is odd about the customs concerning women's feet?
 - A. Tiny feet are considered beautiful by most people in Western society.
 - B. People accept that modern shoes are ugly.
 - C. Apparatus which deforms women's feet is not admired by men.
 - D. Unnaturally shaped feet have been—and are—appreciated.
28. Why, according to the author, are high-heeled, narrow-toed shoes thought to be attractive?
 - A. They change the appearance of the legs.
 - B. Women have been wearing them for the last 100 years.
 - C. They are an essential part of women's clothing.
 - D. They encourage men to chase women.
29. What was the situation in the sixties and seventies?
 - A. People went on diets to lose weight more than they do now.
 - B. Women began to wear shoes which squeezed their toes.
 - C. People had almost no choice regarding shoes.
 - D. Fashion allowed the wearing of comfortable shoes.
30. What is the opinion of the author, concerning modern women's shoes, in the text as a whole?
 - A. They are not very comfortable but are nevertheless attractive.
 - B. They lead to difficulties only after many years of wearing them.
 - C. They are not necessarily beautiful and cause many difficulties.
 - D. Their design has been influenced by Chinese and Nigerian customs.

二、简答题(本大题1小题,20分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

31. 语言测试在教学中有何作用(6分)? 请列举评估语言测试的四个标准(14分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32. 下面是三位英语老师的英语教学片段。

Teacher A

T: What day is it today?

S: Is Monday.

T: Oh, good. It is Monday?

S: Yes, it is Monday.

Teacher B

T: Who's this woman?

S: He is ...

T: Oh, not he. You should use "She" .

S: She is a ...

Teacher C

T: What did you do yesterday?

S: I do my homework at home.

T: Oh, great! What about you, Lin Tao?

根据所给信息从下列三个方面作答。

(1) 简要阐述三位教师对待学生语言错误的方式。(9分)

(2) 对三位教师对待学生的语言错误的方式进行评价。(9分)

(3) 结合自身体会, 谈谈在对待学生语言错误上应注意哪些关键点。(12分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题, 40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案, 用英文作答。

33. 设计任务: 请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材, 设计20分钟的英语阅读教学方案。教案没有固定格式, 但须包含下列要点:

- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points
- major steps and time allocation
- activities and justifications

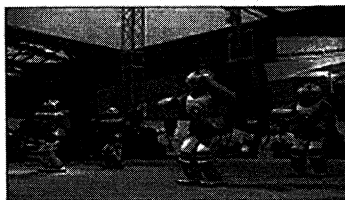
教学时间: 20分钟

学生概况: 某城镇普通中学初中三年级第一学期学生, 班级人数40人。多数学生已达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》四级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材:

Do You Think You Will Have Your Own Robot?

1. When we watch movies about the future, we sometimes see robots. They are usually like human servants. They help with the housework and do jobs like working in dirty or dangerous places.
2. Today there are already robots working in factories. Some can help to build cars, and they do simple jobs over and over again. Fewer people will do such jobs in the future because they are boring, but robots will never get bored.
3. Scientists are now trying to make robots look like humans and do the same things as we do. Some robots in Japan can walk and dance. They are fun to watch. However, some scientists believe that although we can make robots move like people, it will be difficult to make them really think like a human. For example, scientist James White thinks that robots will never be able to wake up and know where they are. But many scientists disagree with Mr. White. They think that robots will even be able to talk like humans in 25 to 50 years.
4. Some scientists believe that there will be more robots in the future. However, they agree it may take hundreds of years. These new robots will have many different shapes. Some will look like humans, and others might look like animals. In India, for example, scientists made robots that look like snakes. If buildings fall down with people inside, these snake robots can help look for people under the buildings. This was not possible 20 years ago, but computers and rockets also seemed impossible 100 years ago. We never know what will happen in the future!



教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(三)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。

- Which of the following sounds is a voiced bilabial stop?
A. /m/ B. /v/
C. /p/ D. /b/
- Which one below has the proper word stress?
A. systeMatic B. Systematic
C. syStematic D. systemaTic
- However important wealth is, it should not become our _____ in life.
A. focus B. sense
C. conflict D. conscience
- Scientists in California think they may have discovered a way to _____ the aging process.
A. put aside B. put off
C. put out D. put away
- _____ he studies hard in middle school, he can't enter his favorite university.
A. Unless B. In case
C. Apart from D. Because
- If you _____ at the corner of the street when I pass, I shall give you a lift into town.
A. are standing B. stands
C. will stand D. to stand
- If I _____ to him yesterday, I should know what to do now.
A. had spoken B. have spoken
C. spoke D. speak
- At the meeting place of the Yangtze River and the Jialing River _____, one of the ten largest cities in China.
A. lies Chongqing B. Chongqing lies
C. does lie Chongqing D. does Chongqing lie

9. The study of language at one point of time is a _____ study.
 A. synchronic B. historic
 C. diachronic D. descriptive
10. In English, the phonemes of /t/ in “top” and “stop” are _____.
 A. nasal B. approximant
 C. minimal pair D. allophones
11. Which of the following is a feature of the Communicative Approach?
 A. Focus on accuracy. B. Focus on functions.
 C. Focus on strategies. D. Focus on context.
12. Which of the following statements about the Audio-lingual Method is wrong?
 A. The method involves making a comparison between foreign language and mother tongue.
 B. The method involves correcting the mistakes timely.
 C. Mother tongue is widely used in the classroom.
 D. Emphasis is laid upon using oral language in the classroom; some reading and writing tasks might be done as homework.
13. What's the primary principle in teaching pronunciation?
 A. Accuracy. B. Long-term development.
 C. Comprehensiveness. D. Pertinence.
14. Which of the following is NOT a suitable post-reading activity?
 A. Getting the gist of the text.
 B. Retelling the story of the text.
 C. Writing a summary of the main content of the text.
 D. Oral discussion of the topic of the text.
15. Which of the following is not a recommended vocabulary memorizing strategy?
 A. Situational memorization.
 B. Rote memorization.
 C. Association memorizing methods.
 D. Dictionary-assisted memory.
16. In _____ drills, the students change a given structure in a way so that they are exposed to other similar structures, which also helps them have a deeper understanding of how the structures are formed and how they are used.
 A. substitution B. transformation
 C. comprehension D. communicative
17. If a teacher wants to use the visual method to introduce a new lesson, he/she can _____.
 A. present physical materials or pictures
 B. tell a story
 C. lead students to review knowledge
 D. play a song

18. Which of the following strategies does not belong to English learning strategies?
- A. Cognitive strategy.
 - B. Interpersonal strategy.
 - C. Resourcing strategy.
 - D. Communicative strategy.
19. Which of the following activities is most suitable for whole class work?
- A. The role-play of a dialogue involving the use of the passive voice.
 - B. Talking about the changes of one's hometown.
 - C. Presenting the passive voice.
 - D. An information-gap activity.
20. When a teacher makes evaluations by asking students to conclude what they have learned through concept maps after learning a unit or several units, he/she is conducting the _____.
- A. summative assessment
 - B. diagnostic assessment
 - C. formative assessment
 - D. integrative test

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

Scottish island is now a windswept island boasting pine martens, red deer and puffins. But 170 million years ago, some very different beasts were leaving their mark on the Isle of Skye.

Researchers have unearthed a new site of about 50 tracks, some as big as a car tyre, from dinosaurs that roamed the island during the Middle Jurassic.

The study, published in the *Scottish Journal of Geology*, builds on previous dinosaur found on the island—not least a huge array of tracks discovered in the north of Skye in 2015 by the same team.

That site showed hundreds of footprints, almost all from enormous, long-necked, plant-eating dinosaurs known as sauropods. But the newly discovered site at Rubhanam Brathairean, or Brothers Point, reveals that these hefty beasts were sharing their spot with another type of dinosaur: a meat-eater.

“Anytime we find new dinosaurs it is exciting, especially in Scotland because the record is so limited and also because these are Middle Jurassic dinosaurs and there are very few dinosaur fossils of that age anywhere in the world,” said Dr. Stephen Brusatte, a paleontologist and co-author of the study from the University of Edinburgh.

Around 170 million years ago, shortly after the supercontinent Pangaea began to break up, the land that is now Skye was part of a smaller subtropical island, far closer to the equator, and replete with beaches, rivers and lagoons.

“This was a subtropical kind of paradise world, probably kind of like Florida or Spain today,” said Brusatte. “These prints were made in a shallow lagoon—dinosaurs walking in very shallow water.”

One of Brusatte's students stumbled across the tracks in 2016 while on a field trip along Skye's coast. "The tide went out and we noticed them," said Brusatte. "We knew that you could find these things in Scotland and if you were walking on tidal platforms and you saw holes in the rock, they could, possibly, be footprints."

Mapping the site with drones and other camera equipment revealed about 50 dinosaur prints at the site in total, including what appears to be two lines of tracks.

Brusatte said the conclusion that the depressions were produced by dinosaurs came down to a number of factors.

"There was a kind of a left-right, left-right patterning," he said. "They were all kind of the same shape, they were all generally the same size—they were pretty circular but they had little bits sticking out at the front and those are marks of toes."

Some of the footprints, said Brusatte, were as big as a car tyre. "There were also handprints associated with those tracks—so these were made by a dinosaur walking all fours, a big dinosaur, and the dinosaur that fits the bill is a sauropod—one of these long-necked, potbellied, brontosaurus-type dinosaurs," said Brusatte, adding that they would have been up to 15 meters in length and weighed more than 10 tonnes. "They were the biggest things living on land at the time," he said.

But the team also found impressions made by three-toed dinosaurs, probably theropods. "These are the tracks of the meat-eaters," said Brusatte. "There were only footprints, no handprints: this was a dinosaur just walking on its hind legs;" he added, saying the creature would have weighed about a tonne and was around five or six meters in length. "Kind of a primitive cousin of a T-Rex," said Brusatte.

Brusatte said the prints back up evidence from the 2015 site that suggests dinosaurs spent time pottering around lagoons.

"We think of dinosaurs as thundering across the land, which of course they did, but in the Jurassic dinosaurs had become dominant, they had spread all over the world and they were living in all sorts of environments, even on the beaches, even in the lagoons," he said.

"These dinosaurs look like they were just lingering; they were just kind of loitering. This seems to be a snapshot into a day in the life of some dinosaurs and I think that is just pretty cool."

21. What does "some very different beasts" in the first paragraph refer to?

- A. Dinosaurs.
- B. Pine martens.
- C. Red deer.
- D. Puffins.

22. Researchers deem that _____ may live in Isle of Skye according to the hundreds of footprints.

- A. enormous dinosaurs and sauropods
- B. long-necked dinosaurs and plant-eater dinosaurs
- C. meat-eater dinosaurs and sauropods
- D. only meat-eaters

23. About 170 million years ago, the area that now is named Skye was _____.

- A. part of an island which was located in subtropical area
- B. an island that was far from the equator
- C. a supercontinent where replete with beaches, rivers and lagoons
- D. a windswept island boasting pine martens, red deer and puffins

24. According to this passage, the following statements are correct EXCEPT that _____.

- A. researchers have unearthed a new site where dinosaurs maybe lived during the Middle Jurassic
- B. there are very few dinosaur fossils of Middle Jurassic anywhere in the world
- C. if you were walking on tidal platforms in Scotland and you saw holes in the rock, they must be footprints of dinosaurs
- D. in the Jurassic dinosaurs were living in all sorts of environments, even on the beaches or in the lagoons

25. What's the best title for this passage?

- A. Scottish Island, a Windswept Island
- B. Dinosaur Footprints Found on Skye
- C. A Research Applied by Brusatte
- D. The Life of Dinosaurs

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

Teaching children to read well from the start is the most important task of elementary schools. But relying on educators to approach this task correctly can be a great mistake. Many schools continue to employ instructional methods that have been proven ineffective. The staying power of the “look-say” or “whole-word” method of teaching beginning reading is perhaps the most flagrant example of this failure to instruct effectively.

The whole-word approach to reading stresses the meaning of words over the meaning of letters, thinking over decoding, developing a sight vocabulary of familiar words over developing the ability to unlock the pronunciation of unfamiliar words. It fits in with the self-directed, “learning how to learn” activities recommended by advocates of “open” classrooms and with the concept that children have to be developmentally ready to begin reading. Before 1963, no major publisher put out anything but these “Run-Spot-Run” readers.

However, in 1955, Rudolf Flesch touched off what has been called “the great debate” in beginning reading. In his best-seller *Why Johnny Can't Read*, Flesch indicted the nation's public schools for miseducating students by using the look-say method. He said—and more scholarly studies by Jeane Chall and Rovert Dykstra later confirmed—that another approach to beginning reading, founded on phonics, is far superior.

Systematic phonics first teaches children to associate letters and letter combinations with

sounds; it then teaches them how to blend these sounds together to make words. Rather than building up a relatively limited vocabulary of memorized words, it imparts a code by which the pronunciations of the vast majority of the most common words in the English language can be learned. Phonics does not devalue the importance of thinking about the meaning of words and sentences; it simply recognizes that decoding is the logical and necessary first step.

26. The author feels that counting on educators to teach reading correctly is _____.

- A. only logical and natural
B. the expected position
C. probably a mistake
D. merely effective instruction

27. The author indicts the look-say reading approach because _____.

- A. it overlooks decoding
B. Rudolf Flesch agrees with him
C. he says it is boring
D. many schools continue to use this method

28. One major difference between the “look-say” method of learning reading and the phonics method is _____.

- A. look-say is simpler
- B. phonics takes longer to learn
- C. look-say is easier to teach
- D. phonics gives readers access to far more words

29. The phrase “touch off” (Para. 3) most probably means _____.

- A. talk about shortly B. start or cause
C. compare with D. oppose

30. According to the author, which of the following statements is true?

- A. The phonics approach regards whole word method as unimportant.
B. The whole word approach emphasizes decoding.
C. In the phonics approach, it is necessary and logical to employ decoding.

D. Phonics is superior because it stresses the meaning of words thus the vast majority of most common words can be learned.

二、简答题(本大题1小题,20分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

31.简述课堂教学反馈的含义与作用(8分),列举三条教师实施教学反馈的注意事项(9分),并简要介绍一种教师实施非语言反馈的方法(3分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32. 以下是某初中英语教师的教学片段。

- (1) The teacher wrote the new vocabulary down and asked students to look them up in the dictionary.
- (2) The teacher explained the usage of those words in Chinese.
- (3) After dealing with the vocabulary, the teacher began to explain grammar in Chinese.

根据所给信息从下列三个方面作答。

(1) 该教师采用了什么教学方法? 该教学法有哪些特点? (6分)

(2) 用这种方法进行教学有何缺点? (12分)

(3) 针对该教学方法的缺点,对该教师的词汇教学提出建议。(12分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题,40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案,用英文作答。

33. 设计任务: 请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材,设计20分钟的英语口语教学方案。教案没有固定格式,但须包含下列要点:

- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points

- major steps and time allocation

- activities and justifications

教学时间:20分钟

学生概况:某城镇普通中学八年级(初中二年级)学生,班级人数40人。多数学生已达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》三级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材:

A: Would you mind doing the dishes?

B: OK, I'll do it right now.

A: Would you mind not playing basketball here?

B: Sorry, we'll play somewhere else.

教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(四)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。

- Which of the following is a fricative sound?
A. /m/ B. /p/
C. /w/ D. /v/
- The phoneme /n/ in the following words changes to /ŋ/ EXCEPT _____.
A. bank B. foundation
C. langue D. function
- Such a sharp comment is an _____ to a bitter argument.
A. appendix B. invitation
C. intention D. announcement
- It is widely acknowledged that students should be _____ in terms of overall quality.
A. supported B. matched
C. evaluated D. controlled
- _____ we talk to someone, we'll certainly feel worse.
A. However B. Besides
C. Unless D. Except
- She won't be available between 6 and 8, for she _____ an important meeting.
A. has had B. had had
C. would have had D. will be having
- She seldom goes to the theatre, _____ ?
A. doesn't she B. does she
C. would she D. wouldn't she
- It's about time you _____ her what's going on.
A. tell B. have told
C. had told D. told
- The relationship between "furniture" and "desk" is _____.
A. superordinate B. antonymy
C. hyponymy D. homonymy

10. What is the minimal unit of meaning?

- A. Phoneme. B. Morpheme.
C. Allophone. D. Allomorph.

11. According to Clark, Scarino and Brownell's view, please select the components of task in Task-based Language Teaching.

- ① purpose ② context ③ process
④ function of language ⑤ product
A. ①②③⑤ B. ②③④⑤
C. ①②④⑤ D. ①②③④

12. When teachers teach pronunciation, which suggestion is useless?

- A. Use hands and arms to conduct choral pronunciation practice.
B. Move around the classroom when doing choral practice.
C. Try to use visual aids.
D. Rely on explanations.

13. If a teacher explains grammatical rules to students and gives some examples, then lets students practice the grammar point. What's the teacher's grammar teaching method?

- A. The deductive method.
B. Presentation.
C. Consolidation.
D. The inductive method.

14. Which of the following is not a goal of listening?

- A. Understanding the intention of the speakers according to intonation and stress.
B. Understanding conversations on familiar topics and extract information and ideas.
C. Understanding main ideas and new words with the help of the context.
D. Understanding and recite the stories at normal speed and grasp their causes and effects.

15. In writing, which activity is used to get students to exchange their papers and correct in terms of spelling and grammar points?

- A. Editing. B. Brainstorming.
C. Mapping. D. Drafting.

16. In _____ part of teaching reading, it includes skimming, scanning, questioning, explaining and generalizing, recognizing substitution words.

- A. lead-in B. pre-reading
C. while-reading D. post-reading

17. Which of the following questions belongs to comprehension question?

- A. What would happen if there were no cellphone?
B. Can you state it in your own words?
C. Who can show us how to make fruit salad referring to the steps in the text?
D. Which do you think is more appropriate?

18. When the teacher says “Who wants to have a try?” , he/she wants to _____.
- A. control discipline
 - B. prompt class activity
 - C. evaluate students’ work
 - D. draw students’ attention to the lesson
19. _____ assessment is based on information collected in the classroom during the teaching process for the purposes of improving teaching and learning.
- A. Criterion-referenced
 - B. Norm-referenced
 - C. Formative
 - D. Summative
20. If a teacher intends to maintain discipline of the class, what instruction would he/she give to the students?
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| A. Close your books. | B. Listen to the tape. |
| C. Raise your hands. | D. Be quiet, please. |

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

Shoppers on Black Friday, the traditional start of the holiday shopping season in America, are notoriously aggressive. Some even start queuing outside stores before dawn to be the first to lay their hands on heavily discounted merchandise. Despite the frenzy at many stores, however, the recession appears to have accelerated the pace at which shoppers are abandoning bricks and mortar in favor of online retailers—e-tailers. So this year Black Friday (so named because it is supposed to put shops into profit for the year) also marks the start of many conventional retailers' attempts to regain the initiative.

E-commerce holds particular appeal in straitened times as it enables people to compare prices across retailers quickly and easily. Buyers can sometimes avoid local sales taxes online, and shipping is often free. No wonder, then, that online shopping continues to grow even as the offline sort shrinks.

The shift in spending to the Internet is good news for companies like P&G that lack retail outlets of their own. But it is a big concern for bricks-and-mortar retailers, whose prices are often higher than those of e-tailers, since they must bear the extra expense of running stores. Happily, however, conventional retailers are in a better position to fight back than last year, when overstocking forced them to resort to ruinous discounting.

The most obvious response to the growth of e-tailing is for conventional retailers to redouble their own efforts online. The online arms of big retailers are performing well, on the whole. Retailers are also trying to make shopping seem fun and exciting to counteract the economic gloom. One common tactic is to set up “pop-up” stores, which appear for a short time before vanishing again, to

foster a sense of novelty and urgency. Following the lead of many bricks-and-mortar outfits, eBay recently launched a pop-up in New York where customers could inspect items before ordering them.

Stores are also trying to lure customers by offering services that are not available online. Best Buy, a consumer-electronics retailer, has started selling music lessons along with its musical instruments. Lululemon Athletica, which sells sports clothes, offers free yoga classes. The idea is to bring people back to its shops regularly, increasing the likelihood that they will develop the habit of shopping there.

21. Why is the recession of conventional business accelerating?
 - A. Because conventional retailers don't care for their customers.
 - B. Because more people are waiting for the best bargain.
 - C. Because stores compete by offering discounted merchandise.
 - D. Because many customers begin to favor shopping online.
22. What is the advantage of online retailers?
 - A. They don't charge their customers for purchase tax.
 - B. They can offer convenient and beneficial services.
 - C. They needn't pay any taxes for its sales.
 - D. They can offer the lowest prices for the same goods.
23. What can we learn from the third paragraph?
 - A. Conventional retailers hold a better situation than last year.
 - B. E-retailers don't have their own offline stores.
 - C. Conventional retailers make more profits from higher prices.
 - D. E-retailers are not faced with the problem of overstock.
24. What is the main purpose for retailers to set up "pop-up" stores?
 - A. To let customers inspect the quality of items.
 - B. To cut down the cost of running businesses.
 - C. To arouse customers' curiosity to purchase goods.
 - D. To redouble their efforts on online sales.
25. Why does Best Buy sell music lessons with its instruments?
 - A. It tries to offer particular services for customers.
 - B. It aims at luring more customers for its lesson.
 - C. It may promote the sales of its musical instruments.
 - D. It may attract more people to buy things there.

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

We all know that eating badly, and eating too much, are associated with gaining weight. New research has shown that another factor is also important—what time of day you eat. A new study, published in *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*, showed that eating later in the evening

was associated with a higher percentage of body fat.

But it also found that the overall effects all came down to your own personal biological clock rather than the actual time. Researchers collected data from 110 college students over 30 days to observe their sleep times and eating habits. They also looked at when subjects released melatonin—the sleep hormone—to determine where their circadian rhythms (body clocks) were at.

They then examine the relationship between body clock setting, body mass index (BMI), and the timing of food consumption. The team expected to see that individuals who ate closer to their melatonin onset—which is usually occurs just before sleep—would have a higher percentage of body fat. Results showed that they were right, and those who had high body fat percentages consumed most of their calories shortly before going to bed, when melatonin levels were high. However, this didn't mean they found a relationship between eating later and gaining weight per se, rather that timing of when you consume calories, relative to your own biological timing, may be an important factor for your health.

“We believe that our findings highlight that when you eat may be just as important as what you eat,” lead author Andrew W. McHill, researcher with the Division of Sleep and Circadian Disorders at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Massachusetts, told Business Insider. “We actually hypothesise that the mechanism driving this result is a lower amount of energy expended to break down food that is consumed during the night, as we have shown that to be true during controlled laboratory studies.” As with every study, there were a few limitations, such as the fact that participants may have under-reported how many calories they consumed, or may have changed their eating habits while they knew they were being tracked. There was also only one night where melatonin levels were assessed, so slight changes could not be identified.

26. Which factor is considered to be related to body fat in this passage?

- A. Where you eat.
- B. When you eat.
- C. How you eat.
- D. Why you eat.

27. According to the research, we can know _____.

- A. people who have higher body fat usually eat late
- B. people who eat earlier will have less body fat
- C. people's biological clocks are different
- D. people's biological clocks affect their weights

28. The underlined word “highlight” can be replaced by _____.

- A. indicate
- B. strengthen
- C. consider
- D. underline

29. According to the last paragraph, which of the following is not the limitation of the research?

- A. There is not enough energy to consume food at night.
- B. Participants may have under-reported the amount of calories they consumed.

C. The data of melatonin levels has been assessed for only one night.

D. Participants may have consciously changed their eating habits.

30. Supposing the scientific findings of this research are correct, what should we do to improve our health?

A. Do not eat before sleep.

B. Eat as earlier as possible.

C. Do not eat at night.

D. Eat whenever we want.

二、简答题(本大题1小题,20分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

31.教师在语音教学中应当遵循哪些原则(12分)?简述三种训练学生各个音素的发音的方法,并举例说明(8分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32.下面是一节阅读课上的读后活动。

(设计背景:通过阅读文章,学生了解了希望工程的重要作用及希望工程给贫困学生带来的变化。本案例是学生运用所学的现在完成时的表达方式及相关短语表演希望工程对贫困儿童求学的救助活动。)

核心环节1:

T: Well, what can you do for the Project Hope? How can you help?

S1: I can save some pocket money and give it to the Project Hope.

S2: I can give the poor children some of my favourite books.

S3: I can ask some of my family members and friends to help them with me.

核心环节2:

T: You have many good ideas. In fact, we have many ways to help them. For example, *Outlook English* is going to make a programme about Project Hope. Suppose you are the host, can you work with your friends to make a programme like this? Here are some advice. I will give you a model first.

Host (主持人)——介绍嘉宾(invite, welcome)

Liu Sanzi——利用表格信息介绍自己(drop out of school, be important to work, be poor)

Li Ming——利用表格信息介绍自己(have been ill, look after)

Volunteer——介绍希望工程所做的工作并提出希望(has raised, paid for, has built)

根据所给信息从下列两个方面作答。

(1) 结合这两个核心环节, 分析教师所扮演的角色。(12分)

(2) 在这两个核心环节中, 教师是如何创设情境的?(18分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题, 40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案, 用英文作答。

33. 设计任务: 请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材, 设计15分钟的英语听说教学方案。教案没有固定格式, 但须包含下列要点:

- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points
- major steps and time allocation
- activities and justifications

教学时间: 15分钟

学生概况: 某城镇普通中学七年级(初中一年级)学生, 班级人数40人。多数学生已经达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》二级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材：

Girl 1: Welcome to the English club. Today we're going to talk about the best ways to learn English. Who has an idea?

Boy 1: Do you learn English by watching English videos?

Girl 2: No. It's too hard to understand the voices.

Boy 1: What about keeping a diary in English? Do you learn English that way?

Girl 2: Yes. It helps to learn English every day.

Girl 3: Have you ever studied with a group?

Girl 2: Yes, I have! I've learned a lot that way.

Girl 1: Do you ever practice conversations with friends?

Girl 2: Oh, yes. It improves my speaking skills.

Boy 1: What about reading aloud to practice pronunciation?

Girl 3: I do that sometimes. I think it helps.

Boy 2: I do too. And I always look up new words in a dictionary.

Girl 3: That's a great idea!

教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(五)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。

1. Which of the following underlined letters is different in pronunciation with others?

- A. pollution
- B. communication
- C. huge
- D. continue

2. Which of the following indicates that the speaker is uncertain or doubtful?

- A. It's going to rain ↘, I'm afraid ↘.
- B. It's going to rain ↗, I'm afraid ↗.
- C. It's going to rain ↘, I'm afraid ↗.
- D. It's going to rain ↗, I'm afraid ↘.

3. The British constitution is _____ a large extent a product of the historical events described above.

- A. within
- B. to
- C. by
- D. at

4. When asked about their opinions about the schoolmaster, many teachers would prefer to see him step aside _____ young men.

- A. in terms of
- B. in need of
- C. in favor of
- D. in praise of

5. Do you think shopping online will _____ take the place of shopping in stores?

- A. especially
- B. frequently
- C. merely
- D. finally

6. If you are in any doubt as to _____ you should be doing these exercises, consult your doctor.

- A. that
- B. if
- C. whether
- D. whatever

7. _____ the competition was fierce, David rose to the challenge without the slightest hesitation.

- A. Realize
- B. Realized
- C. To realize
- D. Realizing

8. Mother's Day is thought to _____ in the 1910s, isn't it?

- A. first mark
- B. have first been marked
- C. have first marked
- D. be first marked

9. In Componential Analysis, _____ may be shown as PARENT (x, y) & MALE (x).

- A. father
- B. mother
- C. son
- D. daughter

10. _____ are not a minimal pair in English.

- A. "Sink" and "zinc".
- B. "Fine" and "vine".
- C. "Bat" and "pat".
- D. "Teach" and "cheat".

11. Which of the following statements about Task-based Language Teaching is NOT true?

- A. Students should be given tasks to perform or problems to solve in the classroom.
- B. Students are task-driven.
- C. Task-based Language Teaching is student-centered.
- D. Task-based Language Teaching follows the PPP model.

12. When a teacher leads students to guess the meaning of a new word based on the contextual clue, which one of the following models does he/she use?

- A. Bottom-up Model.
- B. Top-down Model.
- C. Interactive Model.
- D. 3P Model.

13. _____ about a word involves its part of speech, affix, spelling and pronunciation. It also includes lexical rule, the syntax structure of words.

- A. Meaning
- B. Word information
- C. Usage
- D. Strategy

14. Anderson and Lynch put forward the three factors that affect the listening comprehension.

Which of the following is not among them?

- A. Listening materials.
- B. Listening tasks.
- C. Listening training.
- D. Background knowledge.

15. Which is not a controlled writing exercise?
- A. Transformations.
 - B. Filling in the blanks.
 - C. Sentence completions.
 - D. Translation.
16. A teacher asks students to read a sentence structure many times and then make a sentence according to it. The teacher aims to emphasize _____.
- A. meaning
 - B. function
 - C. form accuracy
 - D. fluency
17. There are some speaking activities. Which of the following mainly focuses on the form and accuracy?
- A. Controlled activities.
 - B. Semi-controlled activities.
 - C. Communicative activities.
 - D. Problem-solving activities.
18. To achieve fluency, when should correction be conducted?
- A. After class.
 - B. The moment error occurs.
 - C. At the summary stage of the activity.
 - D. During the course of the communication.
19. Which of the following is the most advantageous relationship mode between teachers and students for the development of students?
- A. Managerial mode.
 - B. Arbitrary mode.
 - C. Democratic mode.
 - D. Permissive mode.
20. Which of the following is used to measure a person's potential competence of learning a new language?
- A. Diagnostic test.
 - B. Achievement test.
 - C. Exit test.
 - D. Aptitude test.

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

The geology of the Earth's surface is dominated by the particular properties of water. Present on Earth in solid, liquid, and gaseous states, water is exceptionally reactive. It dissolves, transports, and precipitates many chemical compounds and is constantly modifying the face of the Earth.

Evaporated from the oceans, water vapor forms clouds, some of which are transported by wind over the continents. Condensation from the clouds provides the essential agent of continental

erosion: rain. Precipitated onto the ground, the water trickles down to form brooks, streams, and rivers, constituting what are called the hydrographic network. This immense polarized network channels the water toward a single receptacle: an ocean. Gravity dominates this entire step in the cycle because water tends to minimize its potential energy by running from high altitudes toward the reference point, that is, sea level.

The rate at which a molecule of water passes through the cycle is not random but is a measure of the relative size of the various reservoirs. If we define residence time as the average time for a water molecule to pass through one of the three reservoirs (atmosphere, continent, and ocean), we see that the times are very different. A water molecule stays, on average, eleven days in the atmosphere, one hundred years on a continent and forty thousand years in the ocean. This last figure shows the importance of the ocean as the principal reservoir of the hydrosphere but also the rapidity of water transport on the continents.

A vast chemical separation process takes places during the flow of water over the continents. Soluble ions such as calcium, sodium, potassium, and some magnesium are dissolved and transported. Insoluble ions such as aluminum, iron, and silicon stay where they are and form the thin, fertile skin of soil on which vegetation can grow. Sometimes soils are destroyed and transported mechanically during flooding. The erosion of the continents thus results from two closely linked and interdependent processes, chemical erosion and mechanical erosion. Their respective interactions and efficiency depend on different factors.

21. The first paragraph mainly _____.

- A. talks about the various forms water exists on the Earth
- B. details how our geology is dominated by chemical compounds and water
- C. discusses the importance of water to Earth
- D. explains the relationship between water and different chemical compounds

22. In the first paragraph, the underlined word “modifying” is closest in meaning to _____.

- A. dominating
- B. altering
- C. improving
- D. damaging

23. According to the passage, the cycle of water on Earth is _____.

- A. ocean → cloud → wind → rain → ocean
- B. cloud → rain → hydrographic network → ocean
- C. ocean → cloud → rain → groundwater → ocean
- D. ocean → cloud → rain → hydrographic network → ocean

24. What determines how fast water passes through the cycle?

- A. The size of the water molecule.
- B. The weather condition.
- C. The relative size of the reservoirs.
- D. Human activities.

25. What can we learn about erosion from the last paragraph?

- A. Calcium, sodium, potassium, and magnesium are thoroughly dissolved in the process of chemical erosion.
- B. Insoluble ions weaken the fertility of farmlands.
- C. Mechanical erosion refers to the process of insoluble ions being left behind in the soil.
- D. Chemical erosion and mechanical erosion are responsible for the erosion of the continent.

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

For Chen Hua, 28, an automobile engineer in Shanghai, reading out English text aloud after taking pronunciation lessons on a mobile app has become an evening routine. Chen might skip dinner, but wouldn't trade even one language class delivered by the app for anything.

Not having been using English much since leaving college, Chen feels the pressure to pick it up using spare time. The "pressure" arises from a constant fear of being left behind as English-proficient peers appear to get ahead. Academic circles refer to this as "middle-class anxiety", which is grasping some sections of China's population.

In a report released by leading online recruiter Zhaopin in January, one-fourth of surveyed white-collar workers said they feel more stressed than inspired, citing reasons from unstable paychecks to gloomy career prospects. Most important of all, many people worry that the worth and utility of their knowledge and qualifications could erode due to thriving technological progress, globalism and entrepreneurship.

"Intensified peer pressure, especially at workplaces, is one factor that fuels our business," said Wang Yi, CEO of Liulishuo, an English-learning app that Chen uses every day. Wang, a Princeton computer science graduate and former product manager at Google Inc, launched the app over five years ago with the intention to disrupt China's hidebound brick-and-mortar language schools.

Liulishuo—it is Chinese for "speaking fluently"—brings social media and gaming elements to the genre. Wang said that unlike pre-school or K12 education, the adult-learning market is characterized by an inherent desire for self-improvement. Students of online adult education courses feel the fee is money well spent.

To personalize offerings, Liulishuo has introduced big data and algorithms to quantify multiple dimensions of speech, as well as automatically tailor courses so that the courses could walk a fine line between challenging the students and discouraging them to the extent that they quit learning.

Actually, this is not just confined to language courses. China's growing learners have shown they will spend time on the right educational programs.

26. Which of the following can be the best title for the text?

- A. White-collar Workers Feeling Stressed
- B. Online Adult Education Gaining Popularity
- C. Young Learners Leading the New Trend

D. Mobile Apps Used in English Learning

27. What does the underlined words “middle-class anxiety” in Paragraph 2 refer to?

- A. Using mobile apps constantly.
- B. Being unable to use English frequently.
- C. Feeling the pressure to pick up English.
- D. Worrying about being surpassed by English-proficient peers.

28. People surveyed feel more stressed than inspired due to the following reasons EXCEPT

- _____.
- A. unstable paychecks
 - B. less promising career prospects
 - C. less spare time for their online education
 - D. less worth and utility of their knowledge and qualifications
29. What was the purpose of Wang Yi launching Liulishuo over five years ago?
- A. To pick up English.
 - B. To satisfy the desire for self-improvement.
 - C. To break China’s old-fashioned way of learning.
 - D. To intensify peer pressure, especially at workplaces.

30. The text is mainly developed by _____.

- A. giving examples
- B. making comparisons
- C. showing differences
- D. making classifications

二、简答题(本大题 1 小题, 20 分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务, 用中文作答。

31. 简述教师进行口语教学时可采用的策略(12 分), 并简要介绍口语教学中常用的两种教学模式(8 分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32.下面是某初中教师在教授了“过去进行时”这一语法内容之后设计的练习活动。

Activity 1

T: Hi, what were you doing at 8 p.m. yesterday?

S1: I was doing my homework.

T: Good. Ask the student behind you the same question.

S1: What were you doing at 8 p.m. yesterday?

S2: I was watching TV. What were you doing at 8 p.m. yesterday?

S3: I was cleaning my room. What were you doing at 8 p.m. yesterday?

...

Activity 2

T: Now let's see who has the best memory. I was cooking at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. What about you?

S1: I was having dinner.

T: Tell your partner like this: Ms. Zhang was cooking at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. I was having dinner.

S1: Ms. Zhang was cooking at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. I was having dinner.

S2: Ms. Zhang was cooking at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. S1 was having dinner. I was doing some shopping.

S3: ...

根据所给信息从下列三个方面作答。

(1)该教师设计的两个活动属于什么类型的语法操练活动?请简要说明。(6分)

(2)该设计存在什么问题?(12分)

(3)针对存在的问题提出合理的建议。(12分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题,40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案,用英文作答。

33. 设计任务:请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材,设计15分钟的英语听说教学方案。教案没有固定格式,但须包含下列要点:

- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points
- major steps and time allocation
- activities and justifications

教学时间:15分钟

学生概况:某城镇普通中学七年级(初中一年级)学生,班级人数40人。多数学生已达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》二级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材:

Bob: Hi, Carol! How was your school trip yesterday?

Carol: It was great!

Bob: Did you go to the zoo?

Carol: No, I didn't. I went to a farm. Look, here are my photos.

Bob: Did you see any cows?

Carol: Yes, I did. I saw quite a lot.

Bob: Did you ride a horse?

Carol: No, I didn't. But I milked a cow.

Bob: Did you feed any chickens?

Carol: Well, I saw some chickens but I didn't feed them.

Bob: What else did you do?

Carol: My friends and I went for a walk around the farm and talked with a farmer.

教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(六)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。

- How many liaisons are there in the sentence "I'm an English boy" ?
A. One. B. Two.
C. Three. D. Four.
- Which of the following is the proper pronunciation of "meet you" as a result of assimilation?
A. /mæ:tju:/ B. /mi:tju/
C. /mi:tju:/ D. /mi:tfu:/
- Mr. Wang devoted himself _____ teaching in the rural area.
A. to B. for
C. by D. in
- He wouldn't answer the reporters' questions, nor would he _____ for a photograph.
A. summon B. highlight
C. pose D. marshal
- The baby has just gone to sleep. Will you please _____ the TV a bit?
A. turn off B. turn down
C. turn up D. turn on
- I thought he wouldn't lend me the book. _____, he agreed straight away.
A. Surprisingly B. Nervously
C. Punctually D. Obviously
- _____ after carefully, the plant can live through the winter.
A. Looked B. Looking
C. To look D. Having looked
- The intake of fried foods _____ directly associated with the risk of several cancers.
A. have found B. has found
C. have been found D. has been found
- _____ is the study of the relationship between language and the cognitive or behavioral characteristics of those who use it.
A. Pragmatics B. Semantics

C. Sociolinguistics

D. Psycholinguistics

10. The word has the same _____ meaning to all the speakers of the same language.

A. conceptual

B. associative

C. lexical

D. affective

11. Which of the following statements about the Situational Approach is NOT true?

A. Adopting an inductive approach to grammar teaching.

B. Encouraging explanations of the meaning of new items in foreign language.

C. Focusing on language accuracy.

D. Practicing structures and patterns through repetition and substitution activities.

12. When training students to apply grammar items, the _____ method is characterized by using such activities as information gaps, investigations, discussions, interviews, and poster making. This method avoids rigidly adhering to conventional training on grammar forms only.

A. deductive

B. inductive

C. guided discovery

D. task-based teaching

13. In writing, which step is used to get students to think freely and put down all possible ideas related to the topic that come to their minds?

A. Proofreading.

B. Revising.

C. Brainstorming.

D. Mapping.

14. Which of the following is NOT the purpose of the pre-reading stage?

A. To prepare students for the content of the text.

B. To help students understand the content and structure of the text.

C. To arouse students' interest in the topic or type of text.

D. To motivate students to read the text by providing a purpose for reading.

15. Which of the following does not belong to the post-listening activities?

A. Role-play.

B. Answering questions in groups.

C. Retelling

D. Listening and ticking.

16. Which of the following practices aims at pronunciation-skill training?

A. Odd one out.

B. Reading aloud.

C. Context practice.

D. Reciting.

17. Which of the following activities is the most appealing to students?

A. Dictation.

B. Formal grammar instruction.

C. Reciting texts.

D. Role-play.

18. Which of the following teachers' questioning strategies is NOT advocated in class?

A. Asking questions which are suitable for students' language level.

B. Asking questions in a staged sequence.

C. Wait-time is allowed after a question.

D. Asking another student immediately to answer the question when one cannot.

19. To assess how well a student is performing relative to his or her own previous performance, a teacher should use _____ assessment.

A. criterion-referenced

B. individual-referenced

C. norm-referenced

D. peer

20. Which of the following questions can cultivate students' divergent thinking ability?

A. What is the best title of the passage?

B. What do you think of the relations between education and work?

C. According to Paragraph 2, which of the following is true?

D. Are there any flowers in the picture?

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

Passing through an airport one morning, I caught one of those trains that take travelers from the main terminal to their boarding gates. Free, sterile and impersonal, the trains run back and forth all day long. Not many people consider them fun, but on this Saturday I heard laughter.

At the front of the first car—looking out the window at the track that lay ahead—were a man and his son. We had just stopped to let off passengers, and the doors were closing again. "Here we go! Hold on to me tight!" the father said. The boy, about five years old, made sounds of sheer delight.

"Look out there!" the father said to his son. "See that pilot? I bet he's walking to his plane." The son craned his neck to look.

As I got off, I remembered something I'd wanted to buy in the terminal. I was early for my flight, so I decided to go back.

I did, and just as I was about to reboard the train for my gate, I saw that the man and his son had returned too. I realized then that they hadn't been heading for a flight, but had just been riding the shuttle for fun.

"You want to go home now?" the father asked.

"I want to ride some more!"

"More?" the father said, mock-exasperated but clearly pleased, "You're not tired?"

"This is fun!" his son said.

"All right," the father replied, and when a door opened we all got on.

There are parents who can afford to send their children to Europe or Disneyland, but the

children turn out rotten. There are parents who live in million-dollar houses and give children cars and swimming pools, yet something goes wrong. Rich and poor, so much goes wrong so often.

“Where are all these people going, Daddy?” the son asked.

“All over the world,” came the reply. The other people in the airport were leaving for distant destinations or arriving at the ends of their journeys. The father and son, though, were just riding this shuttle together, making it exciting, sharing each other’s company.

There are so many troubles—crime, the murderous soullessness that seems to be taking over the lives of many young people, the lowering of educational standards, the increase in vile obscenities in public, the disappearance of simple civility. So many questions about what to do. Here was a father who cared about spending the day with his son and who had come up with this plan on a Saturday morning.

The answer is so simple: parents who care enough to spend time, pay attention to the needs of their children, and try their best. It costs nothing, yet it is the most valuable thing in the world.

The train picked up speed, and the father pointed something out, and the boy laughed again, and the answer is so simple.

21. Why did the author take the train twice?

- A. Because he thought that riding on a train is fun.
- B. Because he wanted to buy something in the terminal.
- C. Because he was early for his flight.
- D. Because he forgot his ticket.

22. What was the father’s attitude as the son kept asking for another ride?

- A. The father became a little annoyed.
- B. The father wanted to sleep without any words to say.
- C. The father was pleased all the time.
- D. The father became indifferent.

23. The writer’s purpose for writing this article is that _____.

- A. both the father and son enjoyed their shuttle trip
- B. the parents should try their best to spend enough time to care their children, pay attention to the needs of their children
- C. the children should understand their parents; they couldn’t make their parents feel annoyed
- D. the narrator caught the train from downtown to the airport, and he was angry at the story on the train

24. What are the troubles for young people to face according to the passage?

- A. How to achieve themselves, how to realize their dreams.
- B. Family, social identity, salary, job and many social problems.
- C. Crime and the murderous soullessness.
- D. The lowering of educational standards, the increase in vile obscenities in public, the disappearance of simple civility.

25. What can you infer after reading the whole passage?

- A. Many troubles of young people today are due to lack of care and love on the part of the parents.
- B. Many troubles of young people today are due to lack of care and love on the part of the society.
- C. Many troubles of young people today are due to lack of care and love on the part of the teacher.
- D. Many troubles of young people today are due to lack of care and love on the part of their peers.

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

The lights go out—another power failure. “Get the candles,” Mom says, and I do. My younger brother and I search every room to collect the tall candles and holders spaced around the house. I hurry from shelf to shelf gathering wax sticks in my arms and place them in the living room, a few candles in each corner except for a small red votive. That one I keep. It is the one I will take to the coffee table to use to read. I slide my book, *Things Fall Apart*, beside the candle holder, determined to finish the last three chapters, but lacking determination. So the book remains closed. A sigh escapes my brother’s lips.

“This is boring,” he says. A drop of wax falls on my book. “I know,” I say, but really, I am enjoying the stillness. I like to watch the candle burn and feel that life is simple. I like to look out of the window into an immediate darkness unspoiled by unpleasant light. I love these silent moments when I feel as if I can live the way they lived, the people of the past—the Egyptians, the Pilgrims, the Greeks—anyone who ever lived to see the black color I’m seeing, anyone who lived to see a yellow flame and depended on it. I feel at once with a secret, ancient age. I’m convinced that night, in this disturbed state, is the closest a person can get to experience the past.

So, what was night really like for them? Night, as we know it now, is a pleasant, loving thing compared to the incomprehensible darkness that covered Earth’s first people. Even its beauty seemed unmatched.

What did a farmer’s family do at night? Of course, the darkness must have brought them together, forced them into each other’s company as it has done to us tonight—developed a close relationship in a time of fear and uncertainty. A fire probably burnt brightly in a central room where the family gathered to talk and relax. Night was a time when men and women were liberated from work and socialized. They had no computers or TVs, and had to make do with books, religion, and conversation. At their bedside, they prayed to God, and felt a sense of security that they were out of the darkness and harm’s reach.

Nevertheless, to run a risk of going outside was sometimes necessary, and the threat of robbers, wolves, even the ethereal, was present. What emotions did these people feel? Did they witness a

deep bright blue cloud across heaven? What would it have been like to feel the night, heavy and damp against my back? Would it have taken me, choked me with its powerful hands, separated me from other people? Or would those have been awful dreams, and dreams only?

I imagine a young girl, stepping outside her home and into a desert for some air. A cool, earthy smell would greet her. There's a sky with millions of stars—far more than a person could see today—and there's the moon. It's the largest object in the sky, the midnight sun that shines in the world, the traveler's torch. It inspires stories of uncertainty, stories of power. I imagine this girl amazed at the moon and stars. If she wanders too far, she needn't worry, for the stars will lead her back home.

Bzzz! The lights return. Everyone cheers and abandons the room, happy that their period of being lonely is over, everyone except me. I pull my candle closer, and stare into the night. The glory is gone; it has been made less bright by street lamps, electric signs, TVs, and all other manners of artificial light. But in those moments, when every light in every house was off, people may have had a taste of the old world. They may finally have touched upon the slight fear, the admiration, and the respect that our ancestors felt for the night.

26. We can learn from the passage that the writer thinks the power failure _____.

- A. allows people to simplify their life
- B. keeps people away from artificial lights
- C. brings too much inconvenience to people
- D. gives people a time to taste the old lifestyle

27. By saying "This is boring" (Paragraph 2), the writer's brother most probably means that _____.

- A. he really dislikes the sudden power failure
- B. he lacks interesting books to entertain himself
- C. the writer's book is really uninteresting
- D. it's dull to see wax fall on the book

28. From Paragraph 4, we can learn that the farmers of the past _____.

- A. lived a really simple and boring life
- B. had nothing in common with modern people
- C. didn't have to work as hard as modern people
- D. might have no choice but to stay indoors at night

29. It can be inferred that when they stayed outside at night, the people of the past _____.

- A. would have awful dreams
- B. were sure to lose their way
- C. might hold some fear inside
- D. were faced with no danger at all

30. The writer makes up the story of a young girl in order to _____.

- A. inspire people to explore a desert

- B. show his love for the beauty of night
- C. inform people of what to do at night
- D. provide suggestions for traveling at night

二、简答题(本大题1小题,20分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

31. 请简述教学情境的含义(6分),以及教学过程中如何创设教学情境(14分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32. 以下是某课堂教学实录。

片段1:

S1: Look! I think that tall girl is Sally.

S2: Yes, he (应该是she) is tall with fair hair, and she wear glasses (应该是wears glasses). And she wear jeans (应该是wears jeans) and a T-shirt just as she says (应该是said) in her letter.

S1: She is also carrying her warm coat. Yes, I'm sure she is Sally.

S2: OK, let's go to her and say "hello" to her.

该教师一直在听这两名学生的对话直到交流结束。

片段2:

T: What do you like doing in your free time?

S: I very much like to watch TV.

T: You mean you very much like to watch TV? (教师在纠正学生的表达时有意重读或拖长错误发音或用升调特别强调。)

S: Oh, I like to watch TV very much in my free time. I also like to collect stamps very much. (学生认识到了错误并重复使用正确形式)

T: So your hobby is collecting stamps?

S: Right.

根据所给信息从下列三个方面作答。

(1)在片段1中,教师的行为有哪些可取之处?(12分)

(2)在片段2中,教师运用了哪种纠错方法?(4分)

(3)评价片段2中的教师的纠错方法。(14分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题,40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案,用英文作答。

33.设计任务:请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材,设计20分钟的英语阅读教学方案。教案没有固定格式,但须包含下列要点:

- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points
- major steps and time allocation
- activities and justifications

教学时间:20分钟

学生概况:某城镇普通中学八年级(初中二年级)学生,班级人数40人。多数学生已达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》三级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材:

Sad but Beautiful

Last night one of my Chinese friends took me to a concert of Chinese folk music. The piece which was played on the *erhu* especially moved me. The music was strangely beautiful, but under the beauty I sensed a strong sadness and pain. The piece had a simple name, *Erquan Yingyue* (*Moon Reflected on Second Spring*), but it was one of the most moving pieces of music that I've ever heard. The *erhu* sounded so sad that I almost cried along with it as I listened. Later I looked up the history of *Erquan Yingyue*, and I began to understand the sadness in the music.

The music was written by Abing, a folk musician who was born in the city of Wuxi in 1893. His mother died when he was very young. Abing's father taught him to play many musical instruments, such as the drums, *dizi* and *erhu*, and by age 17, Abing was known for his musical

ability. However, after his father died, Abing's life grew worse. He was very poor. Not only that, he developed a serious illness and became blind. For several years, he had no home. He lived on the streets and played music to make money. Even after Abing got married and had a home again, he continued to sing and play in the city streets. He performed in this way for many years.

Abing's amazing musical skills made him very popular during his lifetime. By the end of his life, he could play over 600 pieces of music. Many of these were written by Abing himself. It is a pity that only six pieces of music in total were recorded for the future world to hear, but his popularity continues to this day. Today, Abing's *Erquan Yingyue* is a piece which all the great *erhu* masters play and praise. It has become one of China's national treasures. Its sad beauty not only paints a picture of Abing's own life but also makes people recall their deepest wounds from their own sad or painful experiences.

教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(七)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。

1. Which of the following underlined letters is different from others in pronunciation?

- A. He joins a social club to make new friends.
- B. I'd appreciate some help.
- C. Tom went off in the direction of home.
- D. Ocean levels are rising.

2. There are an increasing number of cars in the city. It really _____ sense for the city authorities to further restrict parking.

- A. makes
- B. brings
- C. has
- D. keeps

3. Giving up my job to go back to full-time education was a big _____, but now I know it was the best decision I ever made.

- A. project
- B. commitment
- C. competition
- D. ambition

4. It's necessary to know what color looks good _____ your skin before buying clothes.

- A. for
- B. upon
- C. against
- D. with

5. The present situation is _____ and the people in the town are _____.

- A. terrify; terrified
- B. terrifying; terrify
- C. terrifying; terrified
- D. terrified; terrifying

6. I took my daughter to the amusement park last Sunday. _____ we had together there!

- A. What good time
- B. What a good time
- C. How good time
- D. How a good time

7. Bill asked me to sing an English song, and _____.

- A. so I did
- B. so did I
- C. so Bill did
- D. so did Bill

8. The living room is clean and tidy, with a dining table already _____ for a meal to be cooked.

- A. laid
- B. laying
- C. to lay
- D. being laid

9. Which of the following refers to the study of meaning in abstraction?

- A. Phonetics.
- B. Pragmatics.
- C. Semantics.
- D. Sociolinguistics.

10. In terms of _____ words can be divided into closed-class words and open-class words.

- A. meaning
- B. quality
- C. variability
- D. membership

11. Among the following teaching method systems, which is based on the language functional items, aiming at cultivating students' ability to communicate in a specific social context?

- A. The Natural Approach.
- B. The Communicative Approach.
- C. The Audio-lingual Method.
- D. The Grammar-translation Method.

12. When it comes to the PPP teaching model of oral English class, the second P refers to _____.

- A. Presentation
- B. Prediction
- C. Practice
- D. Production

13. Which of the following is not a part of teaching speaking?

- A. Language form.
- B. Language content.
- C. Function.
- D. Outline.

14. If a teacher says "Read the text carefully and figure out the meaning of the underlined word", he/she wants to cultivate students' reading skill of _____.

- A. predicting
- B. inferring
- C. word-guessing
- D. scanning

15. Which of the following can be used in stress and intonation practice?

- A. The teacher can indicate the stress and intonations by clapping hands.
- B. The teacher can raise his/her voice to indicate the stress and intonations.
- C. The teacher can highlight the stress and intonations on the blackboard by underlining them.
- D. All of the above.

16. When the teacher gives feedback to students on writing, he/she should NOT _____.

- A. make positive comments on the good features of the writing
- B. give words simply like "good" or "very good" to the writing
- C. point out areas for improvement
- D. express his/her opinion on the issue that student has written

17. Which of the following is NOT true about the assessment in language teaching?
- A. Testing does not equate with assessment.
 - B. Summative assessment focuses on the process of learning.
 - C. The students themselves should be given the chance to evaluate their own performance.
 - D. Assessment means to discover what the learners know and can do at certain stage of the learning process.
18. Which of the following statements about teachers' instructions is NOT true?
- A. Instructions should be simple and clear.
 - B. Instructions can be long and complicated for students to follow.
 - C. Teachers can use body language to assist students to understand.
 - D. Instructions should be kept to a minimum during activities.
19. When students are doing activities, the teacher walks around and provides help if necessary, both in knowledge and language. What role is the teacher playing?
- A. Organizer.
 - B. Assessor.
 - C. Resource-provider.
 - D. Prompter.
20. What should the teacher try to avoid when selecting listening materials?
- A. The text scripted and recorded in the studio.
 - B. The text with implicated concepts beyond the comprehension of students.
 - C. The text with local accents in pronunciation.
 - D. The text with some difficult words for students.

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

Television has transformed politics in the United States by changing the way in which information is disseminated, by altering political campaigns, and by changing citizen's patterns of response to politics. By giving citizens independent access to the candidates, television diminished the role of the political party in the selection of the major party candidates. By centering politics on the person of the candidate, television accelerated the citizen's focus on character rather than issues.

Television has altered the forms of political communication as well. The messages on which most of us rely are briefer than they once were. The stump speech, a political speech given by traveling politicians and lasting up to 2 hours, which characterized nineteenth-century political discourse, has given way to the 30-second advertisement and the 10-second "sound bite" in broadcast news. Increasingly the audience for speeches is not that standing in front of the politician but rather the viewing audience who will hear and see a snippet of the speech on the news.

In these abbreviated forms, much of what constituted the traditional political discourse of earlier ages has been lost. In 15 or 30 seconds, a speaker cannot establish the historical context that shaped the issue in question, cannot detail the probable causes of the problem, and cannot examine alternative proposals to argue that one is preferable to others. In snippets, politicians assert but do not argue.

Because television is an intimate medium, speaking through it requires a changed political style that was more conversational, personal, and visual than that of the old-style stump speech. Reliance on television means that increasingly our political world contains memorable pictures rather than memorable words. Schools teach us to analyze words and print. However, in a world in which politics is increasingly visual, informed citizenship requires a new set of skills.

Recognizing the power of television's pictures, politicians craft televisual, staged events, called pseudo-event, designed to attract media coverage. Much of the political activity we see on television news has been crafted by politicians, their speechwriters, and their public relations advisers for televised consumption. Sound bites in news and answers to questions in debates increasingly sound like advertisements.

21. It can be inferred from the passage that before television came along, voters _____.
 A. paid more attention to political issues than the candidates
 B. had more power in deciding which candidates could represent the parties
 C. had to use skills that were not taught in school to analyze the speeches of the candidates
 D. participated more actively in politics
22. The expression "given way to" in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 A. substituted
 B. led to
 C. been replaced by
 D. paved the way for
23. What is the main reason why the author says "sound bites in news and answers to questions in debates increasingly sound like advertisements" ?
 A. Because they are made professionally.
 B. Because they show the best qualities of the candidates.
 C. Because they are crafted and designed to attract public attention.
 D. Because they are as short and attractive as advertisements.
24. According to the passage, which of the following is not a characteristic of television?
 A. Concise.
 B. Intimate.
 C. Visual.
 D. Long-winded.
25. What's the author's attitude toward the role television plays in political life?
 A. Approving.
 B. Objective.
 C. Ambiguous.
 D. Sarcastic.

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

A lyric is a subjective poem of intense personal emotion whose principal quality is its musical form. Poe, master of the lyric, was led to explain all poetry as the rhythmical creation of beauty in words. Because great poetry is often pure music, haunting melody, and chiming syllables, the reader should not glance through poetry as he reads his newspaper or the latest magazine—skipping a word here and a line there, and still hopes to get what the author had intended for him. Poetry being

music, like all other forms of music, it gains its meaning when interpreted by the human voice.

It is the special function of lyrical poetry to give pleasure through this musical quality no less than through fine contemplation of beauty it inspires—beauty of thought, of feeling, of expression, and of technical skill. But poetry is more than a great pleasure. It should also be an outlet for our own unspoken thoughts and our varied moods. It makes articulate our choked-up passageways of speech, giving adequate expression to our pent-up loves and joys and glories, and furnishes release and relief to our fears, grieves and sorrows. A great poet takes our half-formed thoughts, or suppressed moods, our crushed desires, and needs, and leads them out into the open, endowing them with a harmony, and completeness ...

Great verse can help to vitalize our thinking about the commonplace and elemental in life, and can idealize and give meaning to the simplest things in creation. Listen to Tennyson:

Flower in the crannied wall,
I pluck you out of the crannies,
I hold you here, root and all, in my hand,
Little flower—but if I could understand,
What you are, root and all, and all in all,
I should know what God and man is.

26. What is the passage mainly about?

- A. Mixed emotions.
- B. Great poets.
- C. Lyric poems.
- D. Musical forms.

27. What does the underlined word “articulate” in Para. 2 probably mean?

- A. Clear.
- B. Safe.
- C. Straight.
- D. Difficult.

28. According to the author, a great poet is one who _____.

- A. gives meaning to readers' life
- B. makes readers blessed with wisdom
- C. puts readers in a peaceful state of mind
- D. enables readers to have a sense of belonging

29. It can be inferred from Tennyson's poem that _____.

- A. it's vital to treasure what we have
- B. it's hard to live life to the fullest
- C. it's great to appreciate the beauty of nature
- D. it's impossible to understand what God and man is

30. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The lyric is beautiful poetry of action and story.
- B. The most important feature of the lyric is its musical form.
- C. Poetry gains its meaning when read silently and carefully.
- D. Poe defined all poetry as pure music with chiming syllables.

二、简答题(本大题1小题,20分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

31.简述教学设计的含义(5分),并说明教学设计应遵循的原则(15分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32.以下两个环节选自某课堂实录。

练习1: Translate the following sentences into Chinese, and pay attention to the underlined words.

- ① He often corresponds with her pen friend.
- ② Her expenses don't correspond with/to her income.
- ③ The wings of a bird correspond to the arm of the man.
- ④ His actions don't correspond with/to his words.

练习2: Translate the following sentences into English, using inverted structures.

- ①他刚才去学校了,我也是。
- ②我从未看过如此感人的电影。
- ③他不仅读了这本书,还记住了所读的内容。

根据所给信息从下列三个方面作答。

(1)练习1适用于哪种课堂教学?请说明理由。(6分)

(2)练习2适用于哪种课堂教学?请说明理由。(6分)

(3)从至少三个角度说明翻译练习对语言学习和使用的意义。(18分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题,40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案,用英文作答。

33.设计任务:请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材,设计20分钟的英语听说教学方案。教案没有固定格式,但须包含下列要点:

- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points
- major steps and time allocation
- activities and justifications

教学时间:20分钟

学生概况:某城镇普通中学七年级(初中一年级)学生,班级人数40人。多数学生已达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》二级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材:

Conversation 1

Tom: Hey, Peter.

Peter: Hi, Tom.

Tom: How's the weather down there in Shanghai?

Peter: It's cloudy. How's the weather in Moscow?

Tom: It's snowing right now.

Conversation 2

Peter: Hi, Aunt Sally.

Aunt Sally: Hello, Peter.

Peter: How's the weather in Boston?

Aunt Sally: Oh, it's windy.

Conversation 3

Peter: So, how's the weather in Beijing?

Julie: It's sunny.

教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(八)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。

- The underlined part in the word "helped" is pronounced as _____.
A. /t/ B. /d/ C. /ɪd/ D. /ɪt/
- Which of the following clusters of words is an example of alliteration?
A. Slap and clap. B. Pride and prejudice.
C. Knock and dock. D. Philosophy and geography.
- We will see that communities and rural areas have better _____ to e-commerce and express delivery service in the near future.
A. chance B. access
C. permission D. attachment
- Although they meet with difficulties, I hear that they've succeeded _____.
A. in all B. after all
C. above all D. first of all
- Morphemes that represent "tense, number, gender, case and so on" are called _____ morphemes.
A. inflectional B. free
C. bound D. derivational
- _____ today, he would get there by Sunday.
A. Would he leave B. Were he to leave
C. Was he leaving D. If he leave
- _____ that he would get a promotion soon, he felt grateful and worked even harder.
A. Having convinced B. Been convinced
C. Convincing D. Convinced
- If they win the final tonight, the team are going to tour around the city _____ by their enthusiastic supporters.
A. being cheered B. be cheered
C. to be cheered D. were cheered

9. In the word “interchangeable” , the root is _____.

- A. inter
- B. interchange
- C. change
- D. changeable

10. When one speaker says “The beef here is too expensive” to advise the listener to buy beef in another place, the speaker gives a(n) _____.

- A. locutionary act
- B. perlocutionary act
- C. direct speech act
- D. indirect speech act

11. Which of the following statements about the Grammar Translation Method is incorrect?

- A. Use mother tongue as the teaching language.
- B. Pay little attention to the oral ability.
- C. Pay little attention to the grammar.
- D. Emphasize the importance of reading.

12. Which aspect do students focus on when they learn the usage of vocabulary?

- A. Spelling.
- B. Lexical rules.
- C. Collocation.
- D. Pronunciation.

13. What stage can the following grammar activity be used at?

The teacher asked students to arrange the words of sentences into different columns marked subject, predicate, object, object complement and so on.

- A. Presentation.
- B. Practice.
- C. Production.
- D. Preparation.

14. To develop the skill of listening, the teacher asks students to learn several new words that will appear in the listening material and predict what the listening material is about. Which stage is it at in listening class?

- A. Warming up.
- B. Pre-listening.
- C. While-listening.
- D. Post-listening.

15. The teacher should draw students’ attention to _____, not only the use of language form in teaching speaking.

- A. language meaning
- B. accent
- C. origin of language
- D. interlocutors

16. _____ discourse is a narrative paragraph which shows up in reading classes or grammar classes. Some written forms of language make up the discourse with uncertain level of difficulty. New words and phrases are inevitable.

- A. Conversation
- B. Vocabulary
- C. Sentence
- D. Paragraph

17. If a teacher wants to design the Lead-in stage of a lesson plan, which of the following might be of his/her least concern?

- A. The time of Lead-in.
- B. The content of teaching and students’ age.

C. To concentrate students' attention.

D. The number of students.

18. Which does not belong to the features of summative assessment?

A. Based on testing.

B. Memory work focused.

C. Presented in marks and grades.

D. Focused on the process of learning.

19. What is the method taken by the teacher in terms of error correction?

T: Does any of you have a pet at home?

S: I have dog at home.

T: Oh, I see you have a dog at home. Is your dog big or small?

A. Helping students do self-correction.

B. Indirect correction.

C. Tolerating correction.

D. Encouraging students to do peer-correction.

20. The teacher works as a(n) _____ in the conversation below.

Student: I go to the museum last Sunday.

Teacher: That's nice. You went to the museum last Sunday, right?

A. instructor

B. controller

C. organizer

D. assessor

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

It's one of our common beliefs that mice are afraid of cats. Scientists have long known that even if a mouse has never seen a cat before, it is still able to detect chemical signals released from the cat and run away in fear. This has always been thought to be something that is hard-wired into a mouse's brain.

But now Wendy Ingram, a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, has challenged this common sense. She has found a way to "cure" mice of their inborn fear of cats by infecting them with a parasite, reported the science journal *Nature*.

The parasite, called *Toxoplasma gondii*, might sound unfamiliar to you, but the shocking fact is that up to one-third of people around the world are infected by it. This parasite can cause different diseases among humans, especially pregnant women—it is linked to blindness and the death of unborn babies.

However, the parasite's effects on mice are unique. Ingram and her team measured how mice reacted to a cat's urine before and after it was infected by the parasite. They noted that normal mice stayed far away from the urine while mice that were infected with the parasite walked freely around the test area.

But that's not all. The parasite was found to be more powerful than originally thought—even after researchers cured the mice of the infection. They no longer reacted with fear to a cat's smell,

which could indicate that the infection has caused a permanent change in mice's brains.

Why does a parasite change a mouse's brain instead of making it sick like it does to humans? The answer lies in evolution.

"It's exciting and scary to know how a parasite can manipulate a mouse's brain this way," Ingram said. But she also finds it inspiring. "Typically if you have a bacterial infection, you go to a doctor and take antibiotics and the infection is cleared and you expect all the symptoms to also go away." She said, but this study has proven that wrong. "This may have huge implications for infectious disease medicine."

21. The passage is mainly about _____.
 - A. mice's inborn terror of cats
 - B. the evolution of Toxoplasma
 - C. a new study about the effects of a parasite on mice
 - D. a harmful parasite called Toxoplasma gondii
22. The underlined part "hard-wired" in Paragraph 1 probably means _____.
 - A. deeply rooted
 - B. quickly changed
 - C. closely linked
 - D. deeply hurried
23. The experiment found that mice infected with Toxoplasma gondii _____.
 - A. stayed far away from cat's urine
 - B. moved around the area freely and fearlessly
 - C. became more sensitive to cat's smell
 - D. were more afraid of cats
24. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
 - A. Toxoplasma gondii causes people strange and deadly diseases.
 - B. With certain infection the infectious disease cannot be cured completely.
 - C. Human beings infected by Toxoplasma gondii will have permanent brain damage.
 - D. Toxoplasma gondii is harmful to human beings, but it does no harm to mice.
25. The author's attitude towards the experiment is _____.
 - A. positive
 - B. subjective
 - C. negative
 - D. objective

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

Frenchmen attach great importance to education. They regard the cultivation of children as a social obligation. French education mixes warm romantic humor into its careful and severe education. I have ever heard such a story:

It took place in an ordinary French family. One day, when the boy was playing basketball, the ball hit a vase off the shelf with its mouth knocked off a large piece. The vase was an antique handed down through generations from Bourbon Dynasty. To cover the great trouble, the boy glued

the pieces together and put the vase back to its place panic-stricken.

That evening his mother noticed the change on it. At dinnertime, she asked her boy if he had broken the vase. Being scared of punishment, the boy said by a sudden inspiration that a cat jumped in from the window and knocked the vase off the shelf. His mother was quite clear that her son was lying, for all the windows were closed before her leaving. However, she just said that it seemed it was her carelessness not to have the window tightly closed.

Before going to bed, the boy found a note on his bed, on which he was asked to go to the study. The boy had thought he had gotten by under false pretences, but then felt he couldn't dodge the misfortune. Now that he had already lied, he made up his mind no matter what his mother said, he would disavow to the end.

On seeing her son enter in fear, his mother took out a chocolate box and gave one piece of the chocolates to her son. "Baker, this chocolate is a reward for you, for you created a cat with your special imagination." Then, she put another chocolate in his hand. "This chocolate is a reward for your ability to restore. But the glue you used is for restoring paper materials; to restore a vase needs higher special technique. Tomorrow, let's bring the vase to the artists to see how they make a craftwork intact as it was." With that, she took the third chocolate. "The last chocolate stands for my apology. I shouldn't have laid a vase in a place where it could so easily fall down. I wish you hadn't been scared, my little sweetheart."

"But, Mom, I ..." The boy tried to make something clear, but he awkwardly uttered nothing but some words. "Our talk is over. Good night, Baker!" She gave a soft kiss on his forehead and walked out of the study.

The following days were the same as before. The only change was that the boy had never told a lie since then.

No scolding. It looks unimaginably queer. In fact, the three chocolates are the alarm in the boy's heart all the time. Sometimes, no punishment itself is a kind of punishment.

26. What does the underlined word "dodge" in the 4th paragraph probably mean?

- A. Avoid. B. Cover. C. Rescue. D. Bear.

27. How did the boy feel when he found the note on his bed?

- A. Doubtful. B. Calm.
C. Uneasy. D. Embarrassed.

28. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. The broken vase was beautifully restored.
B. The three chocolates served as a reminder.
C. The boy's mother forgot to close the window.
D. What the boy said was well prepared and designed.

29. What would be the best title for the passage?

- A. A Beautiful Lie B. An Antique Vase
C. The French Punishment D. The Change for the Better

30. What does the author intend to tell us?

- A. Spare the rod and spoil the child.
- B. Forgiveness with love is a good education.
- C. An apology is more powerful than a punishment.
- D. The cultivation of children is parents' priority.

二、简答题(本大题1小题,20分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

31. 课堂提问有哪些功能(8分)? 简述展示性问题和参考性问题的内涵,并各写出一个英语例子加以说明(12分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32. 以下是两个教学片段。

片段1:

教师利用课件呈现本单元的主要句型“When is ... birthday? It's in ...”“Is your/her/his birthday in ...? Yes. It is./No. It's in ...”“What's the date? It's ...”。机械操练结束后,教师呈现了几张学生熟悉的教师的生活照,引导学生用所学句型猜测教师的生日。采用猜对小组得分的竞赛形式来组织这项活动。学生兴趣盎然,纷纷想参与其中。教师也配合他们进行了对话练习。如在猜测体育教师 Mr. Liu 的生日时:

S1: Is Mr. Liu's birthday in April?

T: No. It isn't.

S2: Is his birthday in December?

T: (抱歉的表情) No.

经过多次尝试以后,某组学生猜对了。

T: Yes! You're right! Your group get one point!

片段2:

猜测活动结束后,教师呈现出听力插图,并对图片做了概括性介绍:This is Sarah's family picture. 接着,用提问的方式与学生一起谈论了图片信息,并进行了如下对话:

T: Look at this family picture. How many people are there in Sarah's family? Who are they?

Ss: Five. Sarah's mother, father, brother, sister and her. (教师迅速在黑板上板书,形成表格)

T: From the picture, we can see the date. Can you read it?

(少部分学生回答)

Ss: Yes! It is Jan. 3rd.

T: What are they doing?

S1: They are cutting birthday cake.

S2: They are singing "Happy Birthday".

T: Yes, they are having a birthday party.

对话进行到这里,教师导出了听力材料中部分学困生可能会觉得陌生的短语“family picture”和“birthday party”,并引导学生学习这两个短语。接着就图片内容又提出一个问题:Whose birthday is it? Can you guess? 学生纷纷猜测。

根据所给信息从下列两个方面作答。

(1)分析片段1和片段2的设计目的。(12分)

(2)如果你是该教师,请对这两个教学片段进行反思。(18分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题,40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案,用英文作答。

33. 设计任务:请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材,设计15分钟的英语阅读教学方案。教案没有固定格式,但须包含下列要点:

- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points
- major steps and time allocation
- activities and justifications

教学时间:15分钟

学生概况:某城镇普通中学七年级(初中一年级)学生,班级人数40人。多数学生已达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》二级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材:

Wenyuan Clothes Store

Come and buy your clothes at Wenyuan's great sale! Do you like sweaters? We have sweaters at a very good price—only 25 Yuan! Do you need bags for sports? We have great bags for only 12 Yuan! For girls, we have T-shirts in red, green and white for only 18 Yuan! For boys, you can buy socks for only 5 Yuan each! Anybody can afford the prices! Come and see for yourself at Wenyuan Clothes Store!

教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(九)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。

- The similarity of the English consonants /θ/, /ʒ/ and /h/ is that they are all _____.
A. fricative B. affricate
C. plosive D. approximant
- The relationship between words and things in the world is established by means of _____.
A. reference B. sense
C. concept D. meaning
- There are many choices to make in life but _____ of them is more important than what goes on in your heart.
A. neither B. nothing
C. none D. no one
- The questionnaire takes _____ ten to fifteen minutes to complete and can be used along with the assessment.
A. mainly B. punctually
C. approximately D. precisely
- The word formed by putting the initial letters of several words together is called _____.
A. omission B. borrowing
C. acronym D. blending
- Catherine was much kinder to Tom than she was to the others, _____, of course, makes all the others upset.
A. who B. which
C. what D. that
- _____ he tried to cover the truth, it came out at last.
A. No matter what B. Whatever
C. No matter how D. However hard
- _____ the past year as an exchange student in the UK, Tom appears more mature than those of his age.
A. Spending B. Spend

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18. Which of the following ways does NOT belong to formative assessment?

- A. Questionnaire survey. B. Final examination.
C. Portfolio. D. Evaluation scale.

19. The best form of activity when the students are given the task to work out answers to the questions of a passage is _____.

- A. one-to-one work B. group work
C. pair work D. individual work

20. If a teacher says “Why don’t you have pair work or group work? If you are good enough, please discuss these questions after reading.” in a class, he/she _____.

- A. doesn’t tell students exactly what to do and how to do
B. gives a clear instruction
C. gives a suggestion
D. shows students how to discuss questions

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

No one is sure how the ancient Egyptians built the pyramids near Cairo. But a new study suggests they used a little rock’n’roll. Long-ago builders could have attached wooden poles to the stones and rolled them across the sand, the scientists say.

“Technically, I think what they’re proposing is possible,” physicist Daniel Bonn said.

People have long puzzled over how the Egyptians moved such huge rocks. And here’s no answer. On average, each of the two million big stones weighed about as much as a large pickup truck. The Egyptians somehow moved the stone blocks to the pyramid site from about one kilometer away.

The most popular view is that Egyptian workers slid the blocks along smooth paths. Many scientists suspect workers first would have put the blocks on sleds. Then they would have dragged them along paths. To make the work easier, workers may have lubricated the paths either with wet clay or with the fat from cattle. Bonn has now tested this idea by building small sleds and dragging heavy objects over sand.

Evidence from the sand supports this idea. Researchers found small amounts of fat, as well as a large amount of stone and the remains of paths.

However, physicist Joseph West thinks there might have been a simpler way, who led the new study. West said, “I was inspired while watching a television program showing how sleds might have helped with pyramid construction. I thought, ‘Why don’t they just try rolling the things?’” A square could be turned into a rough sort of wheel by attaching wooden poles to its sides, he realized. That, he notes, should make a block of stone “a lot easier to roll than a square”.

So he tried it.

He and his students tied some poles to each of four sides of a 30-kilogram stone block. That action turned the block into somewhat a wheel. Then they placed the block on the ground.

They wrapped one end of a rope around the block and pulled. The researchers found they could easily roll the block along different kinds of path. They calculated that rolling the block required about as much force as moving it along a slippery path.

West hasn't tested his idea on larger blocks but he thinks rolling has clear advantages over sliding. At least, workers wouldn't have needed to carry cattle fat or water to smooth the paths.

21. It's widely believed that the stone blocks were moved to the pyramid site by _____.

- A. rolling them on roads
- B. pushing them over the sand
- C. sliding them on smooth paths
- D. dragging them on some poles

22. The underlined part "lubricated the paths" in Paragraph 4 means _____.

- A. made the path wet
- B. made the path hard
- C. made the path wide
- D. made the path slippery

23. What does the underlined word "it" in Paragraph 7 refer to?

- A. Rolling the blocks with poles attached.
- B. Rolling the blocks on wooden wheels.
- C. Rolling poles to move the blocks.
- D. Rolling the blocks with fat.

24. Why is rolling better than sliding according to West?

- A. Because more force is needed for sliding.
- B. Because rolling work can be done by fewer cattle.
- C. Because sliding on smooth road is more dangerous.
- D. Because less preparation on path is needed for rolling.

25. What is the text mainly about?

- A. An experiment on ways of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- B. An application of the method of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- C. An argument about different methods of moving blocks to the pyramid site.
- D. An introduction to a possible new way of moving blocks to the pyramid site.

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

The men and women of Anglo-Saxon England normally bore one name only. Distinguishing epithets were rarely added. These might be patronymic, descriptive or occupational. They were, however, hardly surnames. Heritable names gradually became general in the three centuries following the Norman Conquest in 1066. It was not until the 13th and 14th centuries that surnames became fixed, although for many years after that, the degree of stability in family names varied considerably in different parts of the country.

British surnames fall mainly into four broad categories: patronymic, occupational, descriptive

and local. A few names, it is true, will remain puzzling: foreign names, perhaps, crudely translated, adapted or abbreviated; or artificial names.

In fact, over fifty per cent of genuine British surnames derive from place names of different kinds, and so they belong to the last of our four main categories. Even such a name as Simpson may belong to this last group, and not to the first, had the family once had its home in the ancient village of that name. Otherwise, Simpson means “the son of Simon”, as might be expected.

Hundreds of occupational surnames are at once familiar to us, or at least recognisable after a little thought: Archer, Carter, Fisher, Mason, Thatcher, Taylor, to name but a few. Hundreds of others are more obscure in their meanings and testify to the amazing specialization in medieval arts, crafts and functions. Such are “Day” (old English for breadmaker) and “Walker” (a fuller whose job was to clean and thicken newly made cloth).

All these vocational names carry with them a certain gravity and dignity, which descriptive names often lack. Some, it is true, like “Long” “Short” or “Little”, are simple. They may be taken quite literally. Others require more thinking; their meanings are slightly different from the modern ones. “Black” and “White” implied dark and fair respectively. “Sharp” meant genuinely discerning, alert, acute rather than quick-witted or clever.

Place-names have a lasting interest since there is hardly a town or village in all England that has not at some time given its name to a family. They may be picturesque, even poetical; or they may be pedestrian, even trivial. Among the commoner names which survive with relatively little change from old-English times are “Milton” (middle enclosure) and “Hilton” (enclosure on a hill).

26. The underlined word “epithets” in Paragraph 1 most probably means _____.

- A. a name shared by all the members of a family
- B. a word in front of a person’s name to show their rank or profession
- C. an offensive word or phrase that is used about a person or group of people
- D. an adjective or phrase that is used to describe somebody/something’s character or most important quality

27. According to Paragraph 1, British surnames _____.

- A. only owned by men in the Anglo-Saxon period
- B. gradually became common in the three centuries following the Norman Conquest in 1066
- C. became fixed for many years and rarely changed after the 13th and 14th centuries
- D. had the same degree of stability in different parts of the country

28. All of the following belong to the four main categories of British surnames EXCEPT _____.

- A. patronymic names
- B. occupational names
- C. artificial names
- D. local names

29. Which of the following statements is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. Less than half of the genuine British surnames come from place names.
- B. The name “Simpson” could be a surname deriving from a place name if the family have had

its home in the ancient village of that name.

C. "Thatcher" is an occupational surname which testifies to the specialization in medieval arts.

D. The meanings of all descriptive names are slightly different from the modern ones.

30. This passage is mainly about _____.

A. the importance of surnames

B. the origin and culture of British surnames

C. the dignity of having a proper surname

D. the meanings of British surnames

二、简答题(本大题1小题,20分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

31. 在听力教学的“听前”环节教师的主要任务有哪些(5分)? 请介绍三种听前活动,并给出具体示例(15分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32. 以下是某位教师给学生布置的作业。

Homework

(1) Surf the Internet to find out more information about the animals in danger.

(2) Introduce the conditions of these animals to your parents based on the information collected on the Internet.

根据所给信息从下列三个方面作答。

(1) 分析该教师布置的作业的目的并指出一处不足。(9分)

(2) 针对该教师的问题给出两个解决方案。(6分)

(3) 布置作业应遵循哪些原则? (15分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题, 40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案, 用英文作答。

33. 设计任务: 请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材, 设计15分钟的英语阅读教学方案。教案没有固定格式, 但须包含下列要点:

- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points
- major steps and time allocation
- activities and justifications

教学时间: 15分钟

学生概况: 某城镇普通中学八年级(初中二年级)学生, 班级人数40人。多数学生已达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》三级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材:

Have You Ever Been to Disneyland?

Most of us have probably heard of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, and many other famous Disney characters. Perhaps we have even seen them in movies. But have you ever been to Disneyland? In fact, there are now several different Disneyland amusement parks around the world.

Disneyland is an amusement park, but we can also call it a theme park. It has all the normal attractions that you can find at an amusement park, but it also has a theme. The theme, of course, is Disneyland movies and Disney characters. For example, you can find a roller coaster in amusement parks, but in Disneyland, the theme of the roller coaster is Disney characters. This means that you can find Disney characters all over the roller coaster. You can also watch Disney movies, eat in Disney restaurants and buy Disney gifts. And you can see Disney characters walking around Disneyland all the time!

Have you ever heard of a Disney Cruise? These are huge boats that also have Disney theme. You can take a ride on the boat for several days, and you can sleep and eat on board. There are also many attractions on board, just like any other Disneyland, you can shop, go to Disneyland parties, and eat with Mickey Mouse! The boats take different routes, but they all end up in the same place. That is Disney's own land.

It is just so much fun in Disneyland!

教师资格考试英语学科知识与教学能力(初级中学)

标准预测试卷(十)

(考试时间:120分钟 满分:150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选择一个最佳答案,错选、多选或未选均无分。

- The vowel /u:/ in /fu:d/ (food) is a(n) _____ vowel.
A. back B. front
C. unrounded D. central
- "The whole system of rules that everyone in a country or society must obey" is the _____ meaning of the word "law".
A. connotative B. conceptual
C. associative D. complementary
- I'm sure that your letter will get _____ attention. They know you're waiting for the reply.
A. continued B. immediate
C. careful D. general
- We are at your service. Don't _____ to turn to us if you have any further problems.
A. beg B. hesitate
C. desire D. seek
- What rhetorical device is used in the sentence "He is an all-purpose basket" ?
A. Pun. B. Simile.
C. Metaphor. D. Transferred epithet.
- The bride and groom gave _____ attended their wedding some gifts to share their happiness.
A. whomever B. whoever
C. whom D. who
- _____ impressed us most was that he combined Chinese poetry with his paintings.
A. It B. What
C. That D. Which
- The room is empty except for a bookshelf _____ in one corner.
A. standing B. to stand
C. stands D. stood

9. The sense relation of the following pair of sentences is that _____.
 X: Mary's car was stolen.
 Y: Marry has a car.
- A. X entails Y
 B. X presupposes Y
 C. X is inconsistent with Y
 D. X is synonymous with Y
10. The function of the sentence "Australia lies in the southern hemisphere" is _____.
 A. interrogative
 B. directive
 C. informative
 D. performative
11. Total Physical Response belongs to the comprehension approach which especially emphasizes the understanding of _____. Teachers give instructions in foreign language; students need to use body movements to respond to the teachers.
 A. listening
 B. speaking
 C. reading
 D. writing
12. When a teacher teaches the word "famous", he/she teaches two collocations "be famous for" and "be famous as". The teacher attaches importance to _____.
 A. word meaning
 B. word information
 C. word usage
 D. word strategies
13. Which of the following belongs to language structure?
 A. Morphology.
 B. Language use.
 C. Rhetoric.
 D. Language meaning.
14. When a teacher leads students to make necessary improvements in both organization and contents based on either self-editing or peer-editing, which stage are they in?
 A. Editing.
 B. Conferencing.
 C. Revising.
 D. Drafting.
15. Which of the following is NOT a suitable skimming activity?
 A. Giving the title.
 B. Matching the title.
 C. Locating specific information.
 D. Making an outline.
16. Students are offered opportunities to integrate what they learned from the text into their existing knowledge and communicate with others using the information in the listening text. This description belongs to _____ stage.
 A. pre-listening
 B. while-listening
 C. post-listening
 D. none of them
17. Learning portfolio is an important means of _____.
 A. summative assessment
 B. formative assessment
 C. diagnostic assessment
 D. none of the above
18. In which of the following situations is the teacher playing the role of an assessor?
 A. Teaching new words.
 B. Giving examples of how to do an activity after instructions.

C. Enlightening students to express their ideas.

D. Giving feedback.

19. Which of the following activities does not belong to teaching activities?

A. Survey and interview.

B. Planning text structure.

C. Impromptu speaking and discussion.

D. Cooperative learning.

20. For better classroom management, what should the teacher do while the students are doing activities?

A. Participating in a group.

B. Preparing for the next procedure.

C. Moving around to monitor, prompt students and provide help.

D. Standing in front of the class.

请阅读 Passage 1, 完成第 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

If you have a chance to go to Finland, you will probably be surprised to find how “foolish” the Finnish people are.

Take the taxi drivers for example. Taxis in Finland are mostly high-class Benz with a fare of two US dollars a kilometer. You can go anywhere in one, tell the driver to drop you at any place, say that you have some business to attend to, and then walk off without paying your fare. The driver would not show the least sign of anxiety.

The dining rooms in all big hotels not only serve their guests, but also serve outside diners. Hotel guests have their meals free, so they naturally go to the free dining rooms to have their meals. The most they would do to show their good faith is to wave their registration card to the waiter. With such a loose check, you can easily use any old registration card to take a couple of friends to dine free of charge.

The Finnish workers are paid by the hour. They are very much on their own as soon as they have agreed with the boss on the rate. From then on they just say how many hours they have worked and they will be paid accordingly.

With so many loopholes in everyday life, surely Finland must be a heaven to those who love to take “petty advantages”. But the strange thing is, all the taxi passengers would always come back to pay their fare after they have attended to their business; not a single outsider has ever been found in the free hotel dining rooms. And workers always give an honest account of the exact hours they put in. As the Finns always act on good faith in everything they do, living in such a society has turned everyone into a real “gentleman”.

21. While taking a taxi in Finland, a passenger _____.

A. can go anywhere without having to pay the driver

B. only pays two US dollars for a taxi ride

C. needs to provide good faith demonstration before leaving without paying

- D. can never be turned down by the taxi driver wherever he wants to go
22. We can know from the passage that in Finland _____.
- A. both hotel guests and outside diners are served food free of charge
- B. big hotels provide meals for all kinds of diners
- C. big hotels provide free wine and charge for food
- D. big hotels are mostly poorly managed
23. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. Generally speaking, in Finland, workers can get more pay by working long hours.
- B. The bosses are too busy to check the working hours of their employees.
- C. The workers are always honest with their working hours.
- D. The workers and their bosses will make an agreement in advance about the pay.
24. The underlined word “those” in Paragraph 5 probably refers to people _____.
- A. who are dishonest
- B. who often have meals in big hotels
- C. who are on guard against others
- D. who often take taxis
25. It can be concluded that _____.
- A. Finnish people are really foolish in daily life
- B. Finland has been a good place for cheats
- C. the Finnish society is of very high moral level
- D. all the Finns are rich and therefore honest

请阅读 Passage 2, 完成第 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

To live in the United States today is to gain an appreciation for Dahrendorf's assertion that social change exists everywhere. Technology, the application of knowledge for practical ends, is a major source of social change.

Yet we would do well to remind ourselves that technology is a human creation; it does not exist naturally. A spear or a robot is as much a cultural as a physical object. Until humans use a spear to hunt game or a robot to produce machine parts, neither is much more than a solid mass of matter. For a bird looking for an object on which to rest, a spear or robot serves the purpose equally well. The explosion of the *Challenger* space shuttle and the Russian nuclear accident at Chernobyl drive home the human quality of technology; they provide cases in which well-planned systems suddenly went haywire and there was no ready hand to set them right. Since technology is a human creation, we are responsible for what is done with it. Pessimists worry that we will use our technology eventually to blow our world and ourselves to pieces. But they have been saying this for decades, and so far we have managed to survive and even flourish. Whether we will continue to do so in the years ahead remains uncertain. Clearly, the impact of technology on our lives deserves a closer examination.

Few technological developments have had a greater impact on our lives than the computer

revolution. Scientists and engineers have designed specialized machines that can do the tasks that once only people could do. There are those who assert that the switch to an information-based economy is in the same camp as other great historical milestones, particularly the Industrial Revolution. Yet when we ask why the Industrial Revolution was a revolution, we find that it was not the machines. The primary reason why it was revolutionary is that it led to great social change. It gave rise to mass production and, through mass production, to a society in which wealth was not confined to the few.

In somewhat similar fashion, computers promise to revolutionize the structure of American life, particularly as they free the human mind and open new possibilities in knowledge and communication. The Industrial Revolution supplemented and replaced the muscles of humans and animals by mechanical methods. The computer extends this development to supplement and replace some aspects of the mind of human beings by electronic methods. And it's the capacity of the computer for solving problems and making decisions that represents its greatest potential and that poses the greatest difficulties in predicting the impact on society.

26. According to the passage, when will a spear or a robot has the quality of technology?

- A. When it is utilized by human beings.
- B. When it is used to produce new products.
- C. When it has some cultural meanings as physical object.
- D. When it is useful for both man and animal.

27. Why does the author mention the explosion of the *Challenger* space shuttle and the Russian nuclear accident at Chernobyl?

- A. To show the worry that technology may eventually destroy our world.
- B. To tell the readers that as a human creation, technology may go wrong and do harm to human.
- C. To emphasize the responsibility we have in ensuring human safety in a technological world.
- D. To stress the fact that technology usually goes wrong if not given close examination.

28. The author considers the introduction of the computer as a revolution mainly because

-
- A. it gives rise to mass production
 - B. it can do the tasks that could only be done by people before
 - C. it has helped to switch to an information technology
 - D. it has a great potential impact on society

29. By using the phrase "the human quality of technology", the author refers to the fact that technology _____.

- A. has a great impact on human life
- B. has some characteristics of human nature
- C. can replace some aspects of the human mind
- D. does not exist in the natural world

30. The passage is based on the author's _____.
- A. keen insight into the nature of technology
 - B. prejudiced criticism of the role of the Industrial Revolution
 - C. cautious analysis of the replacement of the human mind by computers
 - D. exaggerated description of the negative consequences of technology

二、简答题(本大题1小题,20分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

31. 教学反思是教学中不可或缺的环节。请简述教学中教学反思的主要内容(8分),并列
举教师进行教学反思的三种途径(12分)。

三、教学情境分析题(本大题1小题,30分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务,用中文作答。

32. 下面是某初中课堂教学实录片段。

T: OK! Next, let's read the text and choose the best heading for each paragraph.
(5 minutes later.)
T: Now, who can show us the answer?
S1: B, A, C, F, E.
T: You are clever, but, do you have any other ideas for Paragraph 3?
S1: Oh ..., sorry, It's D.
T: Excellent! Now we have known the main meaning of each paragraph. This time let's read
each paragraph carefully. Then, make a group discussion and try to fill in the form in 10
minutes please.
(10 minutes later.)
T: Time is up. Which group wants to show your form to us? OK, Group 1.
S2: ...
T: Well done. Do you agree with them?
Ss: Yes!
T: OK, very good.

根据所给信息从下列三个方面作答。

(1) 分析该教师的教学目标。(8分)

(2) 该教学片段属于教学中的哪个环节？请评析教师在该片段中是如何实现其教学目标的。(10分)

(3) 请评析该教师的反馈方式。(12分)

四、教学设计题(本大题1小题，40分)

根据提供的信息和语言素材设计教学方案，用英文作答。

33. 设计任务：请阅读下面的学生信息和语言素材，设计20分钟的英语听说教学方案。教案没有固定格式，但须包含下列要点：

- teaching objectives
- teaching contents
- key and difficult points
- major steps and time allocation
- activities and justifications

教学时间：20分钟

学生概况：某城镇普通中学七年级(初中一年级)学生，班级人数40人。多数学生已达到《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》二级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材：

UNIT 5

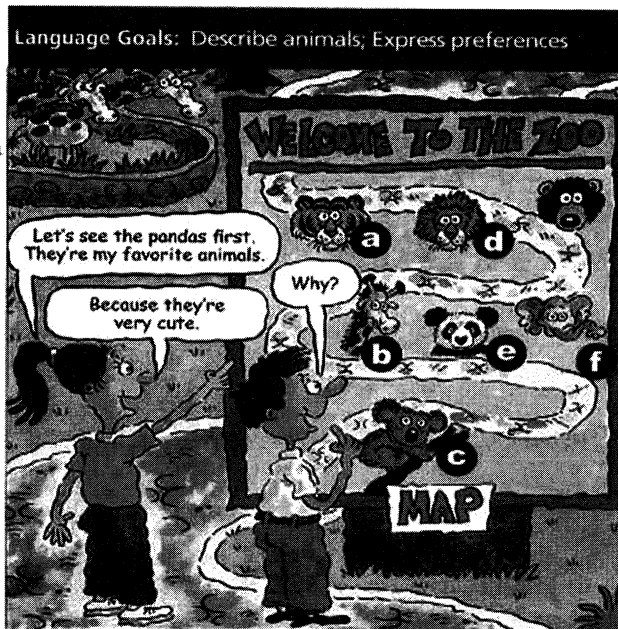
Section A

Why do you like pandas?

Language Goals: Describe animals; Express preferences

Match the words with the animals in the picture.

1. tiger a
2. elephant _____
3. koala _____
4. panda _____
5. lion _____
6. giraffe _____



Listen and check (✓) the animals you hear in 1a.

Practice the conversation with your partner. Then make conversations about the other animals in 1a. Use the words in the box.

cute	interesting
fun	smart
lazy	beautiful

A: Let's see the lions.
B: Why do you want to see them?
A: Because they're interesting.

