

# 全国教师资格统考《英语学科知识与能力（初中）》模拟

## 试卷二

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. The visitors here are greatly impressed by the fact that \_\_\_\_\_ people from all walks of life are working hard for \_\_\_\_\_ new Ma' anshan.

A. \; a B. \; the C. the; a D. the; the

2. \_\_\_\_\_, a small advertisement held my attention, which read "Easy job. Good wages. No experience necessary."

A. Looking through the newspaper B. While I was looking through the newspaper

C. To look through the newspaper D. I was looking through the newspaper

3. Hard work, however, does not necessarily \_\_\_\_\_ much achievement or honor which is expected by someone.

A. stand up for B. come up with C. go after D. result in

4. \_\_\_\_\_ the aid from the government, the earthquake-stricken area \_\_\_\_\_ greater loss.

A. Apart from; should have suffered B. But for; would have suffered

C. Thanks to; could suffer D. Except for; would have suffered

5. I doubt if it is \_\_\_\_\_ for you to read that book again.

A. worth B. worthy C. worthwhile D. valuable

6. To distinguish sounds, students are encouraged to practice \_\_\_\_\_.

A. minimal pairs B. nasal explosion

C. consonant clusters D. incomplete explosion

7. Language is said to be arbitrary because there is no logical connection between \_\_\_\_\_ and meanings.

A. sense B. sounds C. objects D. ideas

8. If two sounds are in complementary distribution, they are \_\_\_\_\_ of the same phoneme.

A. allophones B. symbols C. phones D. signs

9. Which of the following sentences is a two-place predicate?

A. It is snowing. B. The baby is sleeping.

C. John gave Mary a book. D. Jack loves Mary.

10. The structural view limits knowing a language to knowing its structural rules and vocabulary. The communicative or notional-functional view adds the need to know how to \_\_\_\_\_ the rules and vocabulary to do whatever it is one wants to do.

A. use B. analyze C. learn D. remember

11. If a teacher asks “What does corrective feedback mean”, this type of question is called “\_\_\_\_\_” .

- A. referential question B. tag question
- C. rhetorical question D. display question

12. A variety of games, role-plays, situations, etc. are \_\_\_\_\_ communicative activities prepared to support the Communicative Language Teaching.

- A. text-based B. task-based C. game-based D. situation-based

13. What is the purpose of using information gap activity?

- A. To prepare students for oral presentation.
- B. To provide students with an enjoyable activity based on effective communicative approaches.
- C. To ask students to listen and write.
- D. To make enough input.

14. In \_\_\_\_\_, substitutional and transformational drills are frequently used and aimed at form accuracy.

- A. cognitive processing B. communicative practice
- C. meaning practice D. mechanical practice

15. In a conversation about how to spend a holiday, a student says, “I have plan to go traveling with my family.” Which of the teacher’ s feedback will keep up communication as well as help the student correct his syntax error?

A. You should say you have planed to go traveling with your family.

B. Why not say you planned to go traveling with your family?

C. You say you haveplan to go traveling?

D. You should pay attention to the tense of the sentence.

16. Which of the following does a teacher want his / her students to develop if he / she guides them to take notes key words, abbreviations and symbols?

A. Cultural awareness. B. Language awareness.

C. Learning strategies. D. Language knowledge.

17. According to The National English Curriculum Standards, the language knowledge students are required to learn consists of phonetics, vocabulary, grammar, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. function and theme B. culture and society

C. literature and linguistics D. discourse and genre

18. Which of the following should a teacher avoid when using an ELT course book?

A. Selecting appropriate supporting materials and resources.

B. Interpreting curriculum goals and its expectations for the course.

C. Planning lessons in relation to specific goals, topics, texts, and tasks.

D. Implementing everything in the book without considering students' needs and levels.

19. Total Physical Response as a TEFL method is more often used for teaching \_\_\_\_.

A. children B. adults C. ESP course D. GE course

20. Which of the following is an example of teachers' indirect corrective feedback?

- A. say "went" instead of "go"
- B. we never use "at" that way
- C. choice A is not the right answer
- D. who can help him with this sentence?

请阅读 Passage 1 , 完成 21~25 小题。

Passage 1

There's always a lot to do to get the kids ready to go back to school, let alone trying to get them excited about the idea. To help your kids get ready, save a few dollars in the process and have some fun with them in the dying days of summer, try a few of these fun filled activities.

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UP-CYCLING

Every student needs school supplies. But a lot of what they need is already littering around your house. If you don't have reusable school supplies at home, you might have the materials to make them.

Try up-cycling with your kids and change old or useless products into new ones.

Here are a few ideas to get you started:

- Sew blue jeans into pencil cases.
- Turn shoeboxes into arts storage boxes.
- Use an old belt as a books belt.
- Wrap book covers in old posters.

Up-cycling is a great way to develop artistic talent and creative thinking in your children.

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## PLAN TO PACK AHEAD

Most teachers and schools reward green behavior among students. To help your kids stay green, be sure to have these items on hand so you can pack them litter-less lunches.

Here's what you need:

- Reusable lunch containers.
- A firm lunchbox and thermos(水瓶).



- Reusable napkins(餐巾).

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## MAP IT OUT

Across the country, kids are thinking about how they' ll get to school. Do I walk? Do I bike? Either way, avoid driving them if at all possible.

Kids need to stay active and want to connect with other local kids on the way to school. Help your children map out their route or get them involved with a local walking school bus. A walking school bus is groups of children walking to school with one or more adults.

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We hope these activities will help you and your kids get ready for the new school year, and that you' ll have some fun in the process. Last but not least, some activities may require encouragements. ... may we suggest some organic chocolate ice cream.

21. What do the suggested activities have in common?

- A. Having fun and saving green.
- B. Saving money and obeying school rules.

C. Offering food and training skills.

D. Bringing teachers together and saving money.

22. The activities of UP-CYCLING bring benefits of \_\_\_\_.

a. making old products into creative school supplies

b. making friends with local kids on the way to school

c. bringing fun of cooperation between parents and kids

d. packing litter-less lunches to school

e. developing kids' artistic talent and creative thinking

A. a, c, d B. b, c, d C. b, d, e D. a, c, e

23. Which of the following is TRUE about the MAP IT OUT activity?

A. Parents are forbidden to be involved in the activity.

B. Children can learn to read a map and take a correct school bus.

C. Parents are expected to drive their kids to school if possible.

D. Children walk to school together accompanied by one or more adults.

24. What's the meaning of the underlined words in paragraph three?

A. The behavior to make the children to be green.



B. The behavior to make the children to learn to protect the environment.

C. The behavior to make the children to learn saving.

D. All of the above are right.

25. The passage is most probably intended for \_\_\_\_.

A. teachers B. parents C. children D. headmasters

请阅读 Passage 2 , 完成 26~30 小题。

### Passage 2

Mom was right! If you say thank you, for even the smallest gift or slightest show of kindness, you' ll feel happy.

Gratitude, says Robert A. Emmons, a professor of psychology at the University of California, is an important element of happiness. In his recent book, Thanks! Emmons uses the first major study on gratitude to prove mom' s point.

As one of the leading scholars of the positive psychology movement, he admits gratitude may be difficult to express. He advises you to begin by admitting that life is good and full of events and elements that make daily existence a wonder. Second, recognize that the source of life' s goodness is more than just you. That source may be your mom, a friend, partner, child, colleague at work or play.

Gratitude is always other-directed, notes Emmons. You can be pleased or angry with yourself and feel guilty about doing something wrong, but you can never be grateful to or for yourself.

Expressing gratitude shouldn't be a reaction; it should be a state of mind. To feel grateful when life is a breeze and you have more than you need is easy. To feel grateful in time of crisis—anger, hatred and bitterness—is easier. Also, too many people are aware of life's blessings only after these are lost.

It's crisis and chaos—danger, disease, disability and death—that bring many individuals to realize just how dependent they are on others. Yet it's the way each of us begins life and ends it. It's too bad that so many people waste those decades in between laboring under the illusion(幻觉) they are self-sufficient, says Emmons.

The abundance of voices expressing gratitude from his studies of individuals with chronic health problems is many. But Emmons goes beyond his "groundbreaking" science to make his case for gratitude by including the inspirational writings of philosophers, novelists and saints, as well as the beliefs of various religious and their respective scripture(经文). Take together, these observations are summed up quite nicely by

famous humanist Albert Schweitzer, who said the secret of life is “giving thanks for everything” .

To enable and embrace gratitude, Emmons encourages the readers of *Thanks!* to keep a gratitude diary. He even provides easy-to-follow directions on how to practise and develop gratitude.

I’ m not a reader or advocate of self-help books, but I am thankful for the reference I found in a newspaper article to the research Emmons was conducting on gratitude involving organ donors and recipients. The chance discovery led me to this book.

Mom implied that kindness seems to find its way back to the giver because life really is all about giving, receiving and repaying. So I’ ll pay attention to her professional advice and say: Thank you, professor Emmons.

26. What is the text mainly discussed?

- A. There are many ways of being thankful.
- B. Gratitude is important to happiness.
- C. Mom is great for her being thankful.
- D. Being thankful will keep you fit.

27. The author mentions Robert A. Emmons’ book *Thanks!* in order to prove that \_\_\_\_.

- A. Professor Emmons supports mom’ s study on psychology.

B. mom is as great a psychologist as Professor Emmons.

C. Professor Emmons is a famous psychologist.

D. mom is right about her viewpoint on gratitude.

28. It will be easier for you to feel grateful when\_\_\_\_\_.

A. you live a comfortable life

B. you receive gifts on your birthday

C. you get help during your hard times

D. you are congratulated on your success

29. What is the opinion of Professor Emmons?

A. It is enough to thank others orally

B. Whether you are thankful is always up to you

C. Remember to be thankful anytime and anywhere

D. It is easier to be thankful for yourself than for others.

30. In the writer' s opinion, Emmon' s book Thanks! On gratitude is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. one-side B. reasonable C. puzzling D. helpful

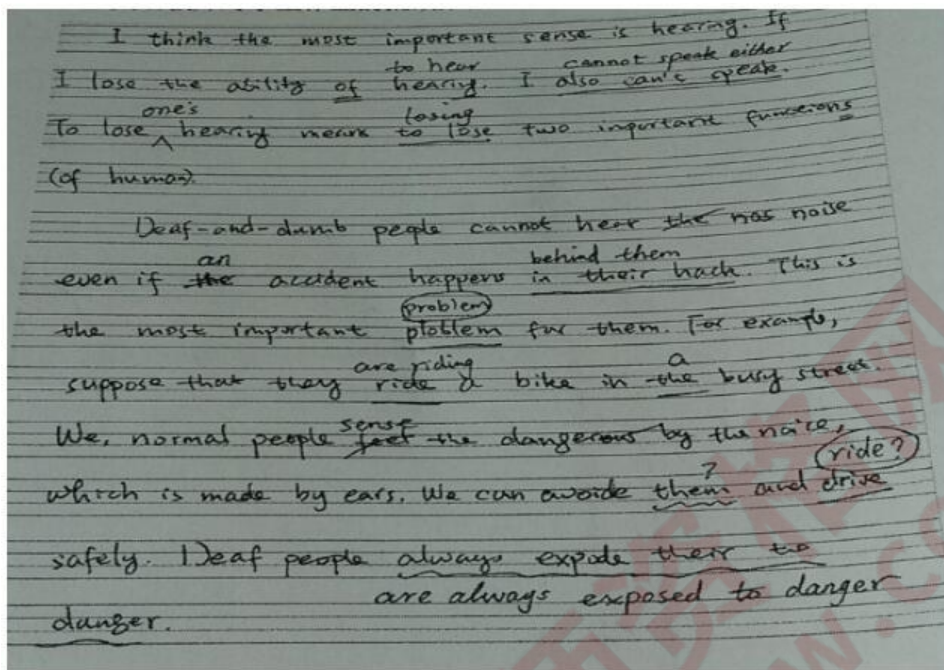
二、简答题(本题共 1 小题 , 20 分)

听说课的教学步骤一般分为哪三部分?(6 分)请简述它们各自的目的  
是什么?(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。

材料 :



上面是某英语教师对学生作业的批改案例，请用中文从以下方面进行评析。

1. 作业批改存在的问题(10 分)
2. 该批改方式可能导致的负面结果(10 分)
3. 针对存在的问题提出相应的改进建议(10 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。

设计任务：请阅读下面学生信息和语言素材，设计一节 20 分钟的英语听说课的教案。教案没有固定格式，但须包含下列要点：

- Teaching objectives
- Key and difficult points
- Major steps and time allocation
- Activities and justifications

教学时间：20 分钟



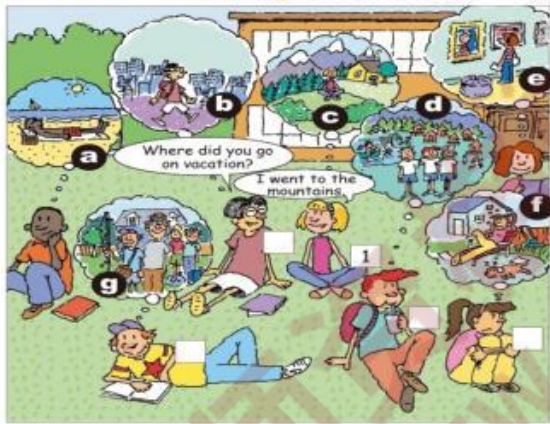
教学材料：

# UNIT 1

## Section A

Language Goal:  
Talk about past events

### Where did you go on vacation?



1a Match the activities with the pictures [a-g].

1. stayed at home	f	5. went to the mountains
2. went to New York City		6. went to the beach
3. visited my uncle		7. visited museums
4. went to summer camp		

1b Listen and number the people in the picture [1-5].

1. Tina	2. Xiang Hua	3. Sally	4. Bob	5. Tom
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1c Make conversations about the people in the picture.

A: Where did Tina go on vacation?

B: She went to the mountains.

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