

国家教师资格证考试 中学英语学科专业知识 科目（三）

重要提示

为维护您的个人权益，确保教师资格证考试的公平公正，请您协助我们监督考试实施工作。

本场考试规定：监考老师要向本考场全体考生展示题本密封情况，并邀请 2 名考生代表验封签字后，方能开启试卷袋。

条形码
粘贴处

请将此条形码揭下，
贴在答题卡指定位置

注意事项

- 一、 本试卷满分 150 分，总时限 120 分钟，各部分不单独计时，答题时请注意合理分配时间。
- 二、 请按照要求在答题卡上填写好自己的姓名，涂写好准考证号，严禁折叠答题卡。
- 三、 必须在答题卡上答题：在题本上答题，一律无效。
- 四、 监考人员宣布考试开始时，方可答题；宣布考试结束时，应立即停止答题。题本、答题卡、草稿纸一律留在桌上，待监考人员确认数量无误，允许离开后，方可离开考场。如果违反了以上任何一项要求，都将影响你的成绩。
- 五、 在本套试卷中，可能有些试题较难，因此你不要在一道题上思考时间太久，遇到不会答的题目可先跳过去，如果有时间再去思考，否则，你可能没有时间完成后面的题目。
- 六、 试题答错不倒扣分。

停！请不要往下翻！听候监考老师的指示。否则，会影响你的成绩。

机密★启用前

2019 年上半年中小学教师资格考试

英语学科知识与教学能力试题（初级中学）

（科目代码：303）

注意事项：

1. 考试时间为 120 分钟，满分为 150 分。
2. 请按规定在答题卡上填涂、作答。在试卷上作答无效，不予评分。

一、单项选择题（本大题共 30 小题，每小题 2 分，共 60 分）

在每小题列出的四个备选项中只有一个是符合题目要求的，请用 2B 铅笔把答题卡上对应题目的答案字母按要求涂黑。错选、多选和未选均无分。

1. Which of the following correctly describes the English phoneme /s/?
 - A. A voiceless alveolar fricative
 - B. A voiceless bilabial stop
 - C. A voiced dental fricative
 - D. A voiced bilabial plosive
2. _____ is the main rhyming pattern in the sentence “The two friends were faithful through thick and thin”.
 - A. Assonance
 - B. End rhyme
 - C. Alliteration
 - D. Reverse rhyme

3. I don't think what he said is _____ to the topic we are discussing. He has missed the point.

- A. faithful B. parallel C. relevant D. similar

4. He did not _____ easily, but was willing to accept any constructive advice for a worthy cause.

- A. approach B. wrestle C. compromise D. communicate

5. Which of the following best describes the relation between flower and flour?

- A. Metonymy B. Homonymy C. Antonymy D. Hyponymy

6. Neither side is prepared to talk to _____ unless we can smooth things over between them.

- A. others B. the other C. another D. one other

7. Police have found _____ appears to be the lost ancient statue.

- A. which B. where C. how D. what

8. They might just have a place _____ on the writing course — why don't you give it a try?

- A. leave B. left C. leaving D. to leave

9. On hearing the utterance "I am hungry" by Tom, his mom took out a cake for him from the fridge. It is a(n) _____.

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

10. What rhetorical device is used in the sentence "I wandered lonely as a cloud"?

- A. Synecdoche B. Simile C. Metaphor D. Oxymoron

11. Which of the following functions and characteristics does not belong to discourse teaching?

- A. Holistic efficiency B. Graphical construction

C. Listening and speaking combination D. Predictability

12. Which of the following does not belong to the pre-speaking activities?

A. Reading background information

B. Activating expressive motivation

C. Familiar with topics and contexts

D. Retelling story

13. What role does a teacher play by asking questions in class and promoting students' thinking?

A. Facilitator

B. Participant

C. Controller

D. Consultant

14. 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

15. Which of the following options has a different function?

A. Acting out the roles in the classroom

B. Greeting people informally in pairs

C. Identifying particular phonemes on the tape

D. Having discussion in groups

16. Which of the following activities is the most suitable for group work?

A. Guessing game

B. Story retelling

C. Information gap

D. Drama performance

17. The _____ approach to writing teaching pays attention to not only what to write, but also how to write.

A. product-oriented

B. process-oriented

C. form-focused

D. meaning-focused

18. This is how a teacher explains nouns about profession. For example, when talking about police, he not only enables students to read and write the word, but also helps students to associate various scenes of police, such as roads, traffic and so on. What vocabulary teaching principles does the teacher follow?

A. Mobilizing multiple senses

B. Contextualization

C. Chunking

D. Strategy principles

19. What is the teacher doing in terms of error correction?

T: Make a sentence with “play”!

S: He play the piano.

T: He PLAY the piano?

S: He plays the piano.

T: Very good. He PLAYS the piano.

A. Direct correction

B. Indirect correction

C. Self-correction

D. Peer correction

20. English course objectives at the stage of basic education include five aspects, which are students' language skills, _____, emotional attitude, cultural awareness and learning strategies.

A. language knowledge

B. learning level

C. practical activities

D. habits of thinking

请阅读 Passage 1，完成第 21-25 小题。

Passage 1

From the health point of view, we are living in a marvelous age. We are immunized from birth against many of the most dangerous diseases. A large number of once fatal illnesses can now be cured by modern drugs and surgery. It is almost certain that one day remedies will be found for the most stubborn remaining diseases. The expectation of life has increased enormously. But though the possibility of living a long and happy life is greater than ever before, every day we witness the incredible slaughter of men, women and children on the roads. Man versus the motor-car! It is a never-ending battle which man is losing. Thousands of people the world over are killed or horribly killed each year and we are quietly sitting back and letting it happen.

It has been rightly said that when a man is sitting behind a steering wheel, his car becomes the extension of his personality. There is no doubt that the motor-car often brings out a man's very worst qualities. People who are normally quiet and pleasant may become unrecognizable when they are behind a steering-wheel. They swear, they are ill-mannered and aggressive, willful as two-year-old and utterly selfish. All their hidden frustrations, disappointments and jealousies seem to be brought to the surface by the act of driving.

The surprising thing is that society smiles so benignly on the motorist and seems to condone his behaviour. Everything is done for his convenience. Cities are allowed to become almost uninhabitable because of heavy traffic; towns are made ugly by huge car parks; the countryside is desecrated by road networks; and the mass annual slaughter becomes nothing more than a statistic, to be conveniently forgotten.

It is high time a world code were created to reduce this senseless waste of human life. With regard to driving, the laws of some countries are notoriously lax and even the strictest are not strict enough. A code which was universally accepted could only have a dramatically

beneficial effect on the accident rate. Here are a few examples of some of the things that might be done. The driving test should be standardized and made far more difficult than it is; all the drivers should be made to take a test every three years or so; the age at which young people are allowed to drive any vehicle should be raised to at least 21; all vehicles should be put through stringent annual tests for safety. Even the smallest amount of alcohol in the blood can impair a person's driving ability. Present drinking and driving laws (where they exist) should be made much stricter. Maximum and minimum speed limits should be imposed on all roads. Governments should lay down safety specifications for manufacturers, as has been done in the USA. All advertising stressing power and performance should be banned. These measures may sound inordinately harsh. But surely nothing should be considered as too severe if it results in reducing the annual toll of human life. After all, the world is for human beings, not motor-cars.

21. What does the author think of society toward motorists?

- A. Society smiles on the motorists.
- B. Huge car parks are built in the cities and towns.
- C. Victims of accidents are nothing.
- D. Society condones their rude driving.

22. Why does the author say "his car becomes the extension of his personality"?

- A. Driving can show his real self.
- B. Driving can show the other part of his personality.
- C. Driving can bring out his character.
- D. His car embodies his temper.

23. Which of the followings is NOT mentioned as a way against traffic accidents?

- A. Build more highways.
- B. Stricter driving tests.

C. Test drivers every three years.

D. Raise age limit and lay down safety specifications.

24. The attitude of the author is _____.

A. ironical

B. critical

C. appealing

D. militant

25. The main idea of this passage is _____.

A. traffic accidents are mainly caused by motorists

B. thousands of people the world over are killed each year

C. the laws of some countries about driving are too lax

D. only stricter traffic laws can prevent accidents

请阅读 Passage 2，完成第 26-30 小题。

Passage 2

It is simple enough to say that since books have classes fiction, biography, poetry, we should separate them and take from each what it is right that each should give us. Yet few people ask from books what books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and divided minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry that it shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattering, of history that it shall enforce our own prejudices. If we could banish all such preconception when we read, that would be an admirable beginning. Do not dictate to your author; try to become him. Be his fellow worker and accomplice. If you hang back, and reserve and criticize at first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read. But if you open your mind as widely as possible, then signs and hints of almost imperceptible finesse, from the twist and turn of the first sentences, will bring you into the presence of a human being unlike any other. Steep yourself in this, acquaint yourself with this, and soon you will find that your author is giving you, or attempting to give you, something far more definite. The

thirty-two chapters of a novel, if we consider how to read a novel first, are an attempt to make something as formed and controlled as a building, but words are more impalpable than bricks, reading is a longer and more complicated process than seeing. Perhaps the quickest way to understand the elements of what a novelist is doing is not to read, but to write; to make your own experiment with the dangers and difficulties of words. Recall, then, some event that has left a distinct impression on you-how at the corner of the street, perhaps, you passed two people talking. A tree shook; an electric light danced; the tone of the talk was comic, but also tragic; a whole vision, an entire conception, seemed contained in that moment.

26. What does the author mean by saying "Yet few people ask from books what books can give us"?

- A. The author means that lots of people read few books.
- B. The author thinks that readers have only absorbed part of knowledge in books.
- C. The author holds that few people have a proper idea about what content some kind of books should include.
- D. The author considers that readers can scarcely understand most of the books.

27. According to the passage, which of the following statement is right?

- A. A reader should find some mistakes when he is reading.
- B. The more difficult a book is, the more you can get from it.
- C. To read something is easier than to watch something.
- D. One should be in the same track with the writer when he is reading.

28. What is the possible meaning of "impalpable" in the passage?

- A. clear
- B. elusive
- C. delicate
- D. precise

29. When a writer is writing, he often gets the whole conception ____.

- A. after a long time's thinking

- B. through an instant inspiration
- C. according to his own experience
- D. by way of watching the objects attentively

30. What's the main idea of this passage?

- A. The importance of reading
- B. The proper way to read
- C. How to get most from one book
- D. The characters of a good book

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. 简述语法教学中演绎法和归纳法的教学过程及其优缺点。

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. 下面是某初一老师关于 What do you like to eat?的教学简案。

教学简案

Types of Lesson: Reading and writing

Teaching objects:

1. To learn new words and expressions
2. To develop the students' reading and writing skills.

Teaching approaches:

TBLT, communicative approach, process approaches to writing

Step 1: Lead-in (5 mins)

1. Ask Ss to discuss in groups the question "What's your favorite food?" by brainstorming (3 mins)
2. Ask Ss to read the new words and expressions (2 mins)

Step 2: While-reading (10 mins)

1. Ask Ss to find out the topic sentence of each paragraph and get the main idea of the text (3 mins)
2. The teacher explains some difficult language points in the reading material (4 mins)
3. Ask Ss to make a summary of the text (3 mins)

Step 3: Post-reading (6 mins)

1. Ask Ss to analyze the structure of the text (2 mins)
2. Ask Ss how the author makes the text vivid (2 mins)
3. ...

Step 4: Writing

...

Step 5: Summary (4 mins)

The teacher summarizes what Ss have learned in this lesson.

Step 6: Homework (2 mins)

1. Review the lesson

2. Review and polish your article

3. Read more articles about food

根据以上信息，从下面三个方面作答：

(1) 请指出该教学案例中教学目标的缺点。(8 分)

(2) 请对该教学案例中已经呈现出的教学过程 Step 1, Step 2, Step 3 中的第 1, 2 小点及 Step 5 进行评析并分别说明理由。(12 分)

(3) 简述教师确定教学目标的原则。(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。

33.设计任务：请阅读下面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：

David's hobbies

Many students have hobbies, such as reading, painting, growing vegetables and looking after animals. Some hobbies are relaxing and others are active. Hobbies can make you grow as a person, develop your interest and help you learn new skills.

David Smith is a student, and one of his hobbies is writing. During the summer of 2010, he spent four weeks at a summer camp. As well as the usual activities, such as sailing and climbing, there was a writing class. "The teacher was a writer, and she asked us to talk about our lives and tell interesting stories. Then she encouraged us to write about our experiences at the camp."

Back at school, David wrote a story about the life of a sixteen-year-old boy, and it came out as a book in 2012. many young people love his books, and as a result, David has become a successful young writer.

David has been very lucky because his hobby has brought him pleasure and success. But writing is not his only hobby. He is also interested in many other things. "I spend some of my free time playing volleyball for my school team. Maybe I will write about my volleyball team in my future books."