

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 words has a different stress from the others?

- A. expert B. explain C. except D. expect

2. The correct pronunciation of the underlined letters in the word “gonna” is

- A. /ə/ B. /ʌ/ C. /ɒ/ D. /a:/

3. How could you _____ such a fantastic job when you have been out of work for months.

- A. turn off B. turn in C. turn down D. turn to

4. The journey around the world took the old sailor nine months, _____ the sailing time was 226 days.

- A. during which B. of which C. for which D. from which
5. It is reported that a space station _____ on the moon in years to come.
- A. will be building B. will be built
C. has been building D. has been built
6. It's said that the power plant is now _____ large as what it was.
- A. much twice B. twice much C. as twice D. twice as
7. — You needn't take an umbrella. It isn't going to rain.
— Well, I don't know. It _____ do.
- A. would B. should C. might D. need
8. The only way to succeed at the highest level is to have total belief _____ you are better than anyone else on the sports field.
- A. how B. which C. that D. whether
9. All words contain a _____.
- A. root morpheme B. bound morpheme
C. prefix D. suffix
10. Which of the following is not a type of teaching evaluation?
- A. Diagnostic evaluation B. Formative evaluation
C. Summative evaluation D. Segment evaluation
11. Teacher Lin often divides students into groups of 5 to 6, forms a circle and launches topic discussion. This is to develop students' _____.
- A. international vision B. cooperation consciousness
C. confidence D. motherland consciousness
12. When the teacher attempts to elicit more information from the students by saying "And ...?", "Good. Anything else?", etc., he or she is playing the role of a _____
- A. prompter B. participant C. manager D. consultant

13. Which stage of listening teaching is activating students' existing schema?

- A. pre-listening
- B. while-reading
- C. post-reading
- D. careful listening

14. Which stage of reading teaching are the two forms of activities: filling in blanks and T/F?

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

15. Which of the following is not a principle of instructional design?

- A. linkage
- B. flexibility
- C. aim
- D. plan

16. Fluent and appropriate language use requires knowledge of _____ and this suggests that we should teach lexical chunks rather than single words.

- A. morphology
- B. connotation
- C. collocation
- D. denotation

17. Which of the following activities may be more appropriate to help students practice a new structure immediately after the presentation in class?

- A. role play
- B. pattern drill
- C. group discussion
- D. written homework

18. When teaching students how to give appropriate responses to a congratulation or an apology, the teacher is probably teaching at _____.

- A. lexical level
- B. sentence level
- C. grammatical level
- D. discourse level

19. When the EFL teacher asks his student "How do you know that the author likes the place since he didn't tell us explicitly", he is helping students to teach _____ comprehension.

- A. literal
- B. appreciative
- C. inferential
- D. evaluative

20. _____ is an approach to teaching and practising language which is based on the principle that learning a language successfully involves real written and spoken communication rather than just memorizing a series of rules. Teachers using this approach to focus on meaningful communication by providing activities for learners to do which involve practicing language in real life situations.

A. TPR

B. Direct Approach

C. Situational approach

D. Task-based Language Teaching

请阅读 Passage 1，完成第 21-25 小题。

Passage 1

There is no better time than today to go outside and enjoy nature. We don't live near the mountains, but it doesn't mean we can't find places to hike right here in Independence.

One of the major benefits of hiking is that it delivers almost immediate rewards. Hiking is a great way to start exercising. Start with easy hikes and work up to harder hikes that work your legs more. Additionally, it's pretty cheap.

According to the American Hiking Society, hiking delivers a remarkable range of health benefits with comparatively few risks. By using hiking as a way to stay physically active, you can lower your risk of heart disease and a stroke, improve your blood pressure and blood sugar levels, control your weight, and even lighten your mood.

Most of us spend a lot of time on computers, watching TV or indoors. Hiking encourages you to step away from your desk and step out into nature. You can control the intensity of your workout, so it's something you can keep doing. In addition, almost all muscles are used when hiking.

Try to include your children or grandchildren in your adventures. Hiking with kids is great because children are curious and want to know about each and every plant, tree and

bird you pass. Be prepared for their questions, and let their curiosity affect you. Hikes are much more fun when you're constantly exploring.

A growing body of research suggests that walking and hiking have mental benefits as well as physical ones. Hiking and walking are great for helping people think about things and work through problems. Sometimes observing nature can lower stress and allow you to think clearer, while at the same time activating parts of your brain that aren't as active in a work setting.

21. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- A. We should go outside and take a hike
- B. It is time to know the benefits of hiking
- C. We should totally fall in love with nature
- D. It is necessary to make hiking known

22. We can draw a conclusion that _____.

- A. the author prefers the life in the mountains
- B. Independence is at the foot of a hill
- C. the author can go hiking near his home
- D. Independence has no places for hiking

23. If you can go hiking regularly, _____.

- A. you may meet with serious dangers
- B. you can develop lots of hiking skills
- C. you may improve your health
- D. you can be free of any disease forever

24. While hiking with your children, _____.

- A. you may feel tired and impatient
- B. you should have more curiosity

- C. you should control the intensity
- D. you may be inspired by the children

25. Which isn't the benefit of hiking?

- A. Keeping your blood sugar level balanced.
- B. Increasing your blood pressure.
- C. Leaving your brain in a clear state.
- D. Making you feel relaxed and happy.

请阅读 Passage 2，完成第 26-30 小题。

Passage 2

Imagine you went to a restaurant with a date; had a burger, paid with a credit card, and left. The next time you go there, the waiter or waitress, armed with your profile data, greets you with, "Hey Joe, how are you? Mary is over there in the seat you sat in last time. Would you like to join her for dinner again?" Then you find out that your burger has been cooked and your drink is on the table. Forget the fact that you are with another date and are on a diet that doesn't include burgers. Sound a little bizarre? To some, this is restaurant equivalent of the Internet. The Net's ability to profile you through your visits to and interactions at websites provides marketers with an enormous amount of data on you — some of which you may not want them to have.

Are you aware that almost every time you access a website you get a "cookie"? Unfortunately, it's not the Mrs. Reid's type. A cookie on the Internet is a computer code sent by the site to your computer — usually without your knowledge. During the entire period of time that you are at the site, the cookie is collecting information about your interaction, including where you visit, how long you stay there, how frequently you return to certain pages, and even your electronic address. Fill out a survey to collect free information

or samples, and marketers know even more about you — like your name, address, and any other information you provide. While this may sound scary enough, cookies aren't even the latest in technology. A new system called I-librarian Alexa — named for the legendary third century.

B.C. library in Alexandria, Egypt — does even more. While cookies track what you are doing at one site, Alexa collects data on all your Web activity, such as which sites you visit next, how long you stay there, whether you click on ads, etc. All this information is available to marketers, who use it to market more effectively to you. Not only do you not get paid for providing the information, you probably don't even know that you are giving it.

26. In the restaurant story, the author may most probably think the waiter or waitress was _____.

- A. considerate B. polite C. irritating D. unsmart

27. The author makes up the restaurant story in order to _____.

- A. show the good service offered in some Web restaurants
B. criticize some restaurants for too considerate service
C. show the ability of Internet to collect data on you
D. prove the incredible power of the Internet

28. What can be learned about “cookie” from the second paragraph?

- A. It was first created by Mrs. Reid.
B. It collects information on you without your knowing it
C. It's some information sent to your computer about yourself.
D. It's the latest in technology.

29. What can be learned about “Alexa” from the second paragraph?

- A. Alexa is named after an ancient hero in Egypt
B. Alexa is installed in libraries.

C. Alexa can collect all the necessary data on you.

D. Alexa can provide more data for marketers than a cookie.

30. Which of the following words can best reflect the author's attitude to cookies and Alexa?

A. Critical

B. Suspicious.

C. Objective.

D. Optimistic.

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. 请说明课堂提问的类型（6 分）和意义（14 分）分别有哪些。

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现在进行时语法课的教学片段。

教学片段

老师：同学们大家好，今天我们讲现在进行时。所谓现在进行时，顾名思义就是表示现在或目前现阶段正在进行的动作或存在的状态。比如：I am watching TV. 同学们可以看出，现在进行时由 be+ V-ing 两部分构成，……接下来教师开始讲解现在进行时的各种用法。

根据题目要求，完成下列任务，用中文作答：

(1) 材料中体现的语法教学方法是什么? 这种教学方法有什么缺点? (6 分)

(2) 常见的语法教学方式主要包括哪些? (12 分)

(3) 语法教学活动应遵循哪些原则? (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: 请阅读下面学生信息和语言素材, 设计 20 分钟的英语写作教学方案。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:

Dear Tom,

How's everything getting along with you? I am sorry to know that you have had a tough time in recent days. Here are a couple of suggestions for you.

To begin with, it would be better if you engage in more outdoor exercise. What's more, reading books can be a good way to help you through the hard time. Finally, you can talk more with your friends.

Hope my suggestions can help you. I am looking forward to your reply!

Yours,
Li Hua