

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（高级中学）

（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. The sound of “th” in “thigh” is _____.
A. A voiceless dental fricative
B. A voiceless bilabial stop
C. A voiced dental fricative
D. A voiced bilabial plosive
2. When _____ is produced, complete closure of the articulations is involved so that the air stream cannot escape through the mouth.
A. stop B. affricate C. lateral D. fricative
3. The actress is not so beautiful _____ the press described in advance.
A. that B. which C. as D. what

4. My uncle hasn't been able to quit smoking, but at least he has _____.

- A. cut out B. cut down C. cut up D. cut off

5. The University of Georgia, _____ in 1785, was the first state supported university in the United States.

- A. chartered B. was chartered
C. it was chartered D. to be chartered

6. Our boss, Mr. Thompson, _____ a raise in salary for ages, but nothing has happened yet.

- A. was promising B. has been promising C. promised D. has promised

7. It is only when you nearly lose someone _____ fully conscious of how much you value him.

- A. do you become B. then you become
C. that you become D. have you become

8. Xenon has a number of applications, _____ may be mentioned its use in flash lamps for high speed photography.

- A. among which B. which C. and which D. each of which

9. Which of the following words contains an inflectional morpheme?

- A. disagree B. enlarge C. post-war D. oxen

10. The pair "_____ " are stylistic synonyms in British and American English.

- A. flat and apartment B. father and daddy
C. statesman and politician D. candy and sweet

11. During the process of teaching grammar, if the teacher presents the students with specific examples of using the language first to guide them to find out the grammatical rules, he or she is using the _____ method.

- A. inductive B. guided-discovery
C. deductive D. grammar-translation

12. Which of the following assumptions about vocabulary learning contradicts the modern language teaching theories?

- A. Students ought to infer the meaning of the unknown words by context.
- B. Students can acquire the pronunciation of new words by rote-learning.
- C. It is advisable for the students to consolidate the language points in authentic or nearly authentic situations.
- D. Students should cooperate with their peers when it is necessary.

13. Which of the following can NOT be regarded as a feature of a successful English teacher?

- A. Fluent spoken English
- B. Do mechanical drills in class only
- C. Follow the latest trend of educational reform
- D. Use textbooks flexibly

14. Which of the following activities cannot be adopted in the while-listening section?

- A. Listen and fill in the blanks
- B. Listen and sequence
- C. Listen and tick
- D. Predicting

15. Which of the following activities can be labeled as a kind of communicative one?

- A. High & low voice
- B. Snowball
- C. Interview
- D. Substitution drill

16. Which of the following ways of teaching reading contradicts the concept of the new curriculum?

- A. Focusing on the translating the text to facilitate the students' understanding only.
- B. Guiding the students to have a brief discussion based on the overall theme of the passage.
- C. Guiding the students to infer the meaning of the words by context.

D. Guiding the students to make some predictions based on the title and pictures of the passage.

17. Which of the following is NOT a suitable pre-task activity?

A. Providing students with some important words and phrases related to the topic.

B. Dividing students into small groups and assigning tasks to them.

C. Introducing the theme.

D. Work in groups to recite the text.

18. Which of the following is not one of the principles of phonetic principle?

A. Systematicness

B. Communication

C. Authenticity

D. Comprehensiveness

19. Which of the following is a rather scientific way to teaching writing?

A. Output-oriented teaching

B. Process-oriented teaching

C. Content-oriented teaching

D. Peer-editing

20. Which of the following activities is not a post-reading one?

A. Have a discussion

B. Retell the passage

C. T/F

D. Role-play

请阅读 **Passage 1**，完成第 21-25 小题。

Passage 1

Our culture has caused most Americans to assume not only that our language is universal, but that the gestures we use are understood by everyone. We do not realize that waving good-bye is the way to summon a person from the Philippines to one's side or that in Italy and some Latin-American countries, curling the finger to oneself is a sign of farewell.

Those private citizens who sent packages to our troops occupying Germany after World War II and marked them GJIF to escape duty payments did not bother to find out that "Gift"

means poison in German. Moreover, we like to think of ourselves as friendly. Yet we prefer to be at least, 3 feet or an arm's length away from others. Latins and Middle Easterners like to come closer and couch which makes Americans uncomfortable.

Our linguistic and cultural blindness and the casualness with which we take notice of the developed tastes, gestures, customs and languages of other countries are losing us friends, business and respect in the world.

Even here in the United States, we make few concessions to the needs of foreign visitors. There are no information signs in four languages on our public buildings or monuments; we do not have multilingual (多语言的) guided tours. Very few restaurant menus have translations, and multilingual waiters, bank clerks and policemen are rare. Our transportation systems have maps in English only and often we ourselves have difficulty understanding them.

When we go abroad, we tend to cluster in hotels and restaurants where English is spoken. The attitudes and information we pick up are conditioned by those natives — usually the richer — who speak English. Our business dealings, as well as the nation's diplomacy, are conducted through interpreters.

For many years, America and Americans could get by which cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance. After all, America was the most powerful country of the free world, the distributor of needed funds and goods.

But all that is past. American dollars no longer buy all good things, and we are slowly beginning to realize that our proper role in the world is changing. A 1979 Harris poll reported that 55 percent of Americans want this country to play a more significant role in world affairs; we want to have a hand in the important decisions of the next century, even though it may not always be the upper hand.

21. It can be inferred that Americans being approached too closely by Middle Easterners would most probably_____.

A. stand still

B. jump aside

C. step forward

D. draw back

22. The author gives many examples to criticize Americans for their _____.

A. cultural self-centeredness

B. casual manners

C. indifference towards foreign visitors

D. arrogance towards other cultures

23. In countries other than their own most Americans _____.

A. are isolated by the local people

B. are not well informed due to the language barrier

C. tend to get along well with the natives

D. need interpreters in hotels and restaurants

24. According to the author, Americans' cultural blindness and linguistic ignorance will _____.

A. affect their image in the new era

B. cut themselves off from the outside world

C. limit their role in world affairs

D. weaken the position of the US dollar

25. The author's intention in writing this article is to make Americans realize that _____.

A. it is dangerous to ignore their foreign friends

B. it is important to maintain their leading role in world affairs

C. it is necessary to use several languages in public places

D. it is time to get acquainted with other cultures

请阅读 **Passage 2**，完成第 26-30 小题。

Passage 2

Divorce doesn't necessarily make adults happy. But toughing it out in an unhappy marriage until it turns around just might do, a new study says.

The research identified happy and unhappy spouses culled (选出) from a national database. Of the unhappy partners who divorced, about half were happy five years later. But unhappy spouses who stuck it out often did better. About two-thirds were happy five years later. Study results contradict what seems to be commonsense, says David Blankenhorn of the Institute for American Values, a think-tank on the family. The institute helped sponsor the research team based at the University of Chicago. Findings will be presented in Arlington, Va., at the "Smart Marriage" conference, sponsored by the Coalition for Marriage, Families and Couples Education.

The study looked at data on 5,232 married adults from the National Survey of Families and Households. It included 64.5 who were unhappy. The adults in the national sample were analyzed through 13 measures of psychological well-being. Within the five years, 167 of the unhappy were divorced or separated and 478 stayed married.

Divorce didn't reduce symptoms of depression, raise self-esteem or increase sense of mastery compared with those who stayed married, the report says.

Results were controlled for factors including race, age, gender and income. Staying married did not tend to trap unhappy spouses in violent relationships. What helped the unhappy married turn things around? To supplement the formal study data, the research team asked professional firms to recruit focus groups totaling 55 adults who were "marriage survivors". All had moved from unhappy to happy marriages. These 55 once-discontented married felt their unions got better via one of three routes, the report says:

Marital endurance. "With time, job situations improved, children got older or better, or chronic ongoing problems got put into new perspective." Partners did not work on their marriages.

Marital work. Spouses actively worked "to solve problems, change behavior of improve communication".

Personal change. Partners found "alternative ways to improve their own happiness and build a good and happy life despite a mediocre marriage." In effect the unhappy partner changed.

26. According to David Blankenhorn, people commonly believe that _____.

- A. divorce is a better solution to an unhappy marriage than staying together
- B. divorce is not necessarily the only solution to an unhappy marriage
- C. keeping an unhappy marriage needs much courage and endurance
- D. to end an unhappy marriage or not is a tough decision for the spouses

27. Which of the following is true about the research under discussion?

- A. It was conducted by the Institute for the American Values headed by David Blankenhorn.
- B. It was sponsored by the Coalition for Marriage, Families and Couples Education.
- C. Its subjects were chosen from a national database based at the University of Chicago.
- D. Its report will be included in the schedule of the "Smart Marriage" conference.

28. The 13 measures of psychological well-being are used to _____.

- A. serve as the standards for choosing the subjects of the research
- B. serve as the ways to help adults to get over their unhappy marriage
- C. examine all the 5232 married adults
- D. examine all the adults in the database

29. The author's attitude towards divorce may best be described as _____.

A. critical

B. impersonal

C. arbitrary

D. scornful

30. According to the report, those unhappily-wedded may not survive their marriage by_____.

A. waiting for the living conditions to get improved

B. achieving children's understanding

C. changing their own attitude towards mediocre marriages

D. working on their problems and strengthening communication

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. 听力技能是语言技能的重要内容之一。请简述在听力教学中，教师如何培养学生良好的听力习惯？

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. 下面是某高三英语老师在阅读课 first aid 的教学片段。

T: Now, you will have ten minutes to read the passage quickly for the first time, and then you need to tell me the topic sentence in each paragraph, and then you need to answer the questions on the PPT.

- (1) Why should you put cold water on a burn?
- (2) Why doesn't a third-degree burn hurt?
- (3) Why do you think clothes and jewelry near burns should be removed?
- (4) If someone has a third-degree burn, why might you see tissue?

根据以上信息，从下列三个方面作答：

(1) 该片段属于什么教学环节？教师的活动设计存在什么问题？该问题可能会导致什么负面结果？（10 分）

(2) 针对存在的问题提出相应的改进建议。（10 分）

(3) 谈谈你对读后环节的理解，以本实例为依据可以设置哪些读后活动？（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：某城镇普通中学高二学生，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）》五级水平。学生课堂参与积极性一般。

语言素材：

Theme Parks-Fun and More Than Fun

Which theme park would you like to visit? There are **various** kinds of theme parks, with a different park for almost everything: food, culture, science, cartoons, movies or history. Some parks are famous for having the biggest or longest roller coasters, others for showing the famous sights and sounds of a culture. **Whichever** and whatever you like, there is a theme park for you.

The theme park you are probably most familiar with is Disneyland. It can be found in several parts of the world. It will bring you into a magical world and make your dream come true, whether you are travelling through space, visiting a pirate ship or meeting your favorite fairy tale or Disney cartoon character. As you wander around the **fantasy** amusement park, you may see Snow White or Mickey Mouse in a parade or on the street. Of course Disneyland also has many exciting rides, from giant **swinging** ships to terrifying

free fall drops. With all these **attractions**, **no wonder tourism** is increasing **wherever** there is a Disneyland. If you want to have fun and more than fun, come to Disneyland.

Dollywood, in the beautiful Smoky Mountains in the southeastern USA, is one of the most **unique** theme parks in the world. Dollywood shows and celebrates America's traditional southeastern culture. Although Dollywood has rides, the park's main attraction is its culture. Famous country music groups perform there all year in indoor and outdoor theaters. People come from all over America to see **carpenters** and other craftsmen make wood, glass and iron objects in the old-fashioned way. Visit the candy shop to try the same kind of candy that American southerners made 150 years ago, or take a ride on the only steam-engine train still working in the southeast USA. You can even see beautiful bald eagles in the world's largest bald eagle preserve. And for those who like rides, Dollywood has one of the best old wooden roller coasters, Thunderhead. It is world-famous for having the most length in the smallest space. Come to Dollywood to have fun learning all about America's historical southeastern culture!

If you want to experience the ancient days and great deeds of English knights and ladies, princes and queens, then England's Camelot Park is the place for you. Every area of the park is modeled after life in the days of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table. In one place, you can watch magic shows with Merlin the Wizard. If you want to see fighting with swords or on horseback, then the jousting area is a good place to visit. If you do well there, King Arthur may choose you to fight in the big jousting tournament. Do you like animals? Then visit the farm area, and learn how people in ancient England ran their farms and took care of their animals. To enter a world of fantasy about ancient England, come to Camelot Park!