

**全国教师资格统考《英语学科知识与能力（高中）》模拟  
试卷一**

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. --- Why was the suspect set free?

--- For lack of \_\_\_\_\_ evidence.

A. solid B. apparent C. ambiguous D. concrete

2. \_\_\_\_\_ we know that diligent ants live in a highly organized society, it does nothing to prevent us from being filled with disgust when we find they are crawling over a carefully prepared picnic lunch.

A. Unless B. While C. Provided that D. Where

3. — Would you like tea or coffee?

— \_\_\_\_\_, just a cup of water.

A. Either B. Both C. Neither D. Each

4. —Catherine, I have cleaned the room for you.

—Thanks. You \_\_\_\_\_ it. I could manage it myself.

A. needn' t do B. needn' t have done

C. mustn' t do D. shouldn' t have done

5. We' ll get you informed of the meeting the moment the manager becomes \_\_\_\_\_.

A. accessible B. useful C. available D. convenient

6. There are different types of affixes or morphemes. The affix "ed" in the word "learned" is known as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

A. derivational morpheme B. free morpheme

C. inflectional morpheme D. free form

7. "I bought some roses" \_\_\_\_\_ "I bought some flowers" .

A. entails B. presupposes

C. is inconsistent with D. is synonymous with

8. The English word "impossible" is composed of \_\_\_\_\_ morphemes.

A. one B. two C. three D. four

9. Both syntax and semantics are the branches of linguistics, the former studies the rules governing the combination of words into sentences, the latter studies \_\_\_\_\_.

A. the form of words B. the meaning of language

C. the sound patterns of language D. the change of language

10. A syllable is a part of a word which contains a \_\_\_\_\_ and is pronounced as a unit.

A. consonant B. vowel C. phoneme D. pitch

11. In meaningful practice the focus is on the production, comprehension or exchange of \_\_\_\_.

A. structures B. sentences C. form D. meaning

12. PPP and TBL are two approaches to language teaching. PPP stands for presentation, practice and production, and TBL stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A.Task Book Language stands
- B.Text Book Learning
- C.Teacher-Based Learning
- D.Task-Based Learning

13.Hedge discusses five main components of communicative competence. These components include linguistic competence, pragmatic competence, discourse competence, strategic competence, and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. accuracy
- B. fluency
- C. correctness
- D. grammaticality

14. \_\_\_\_\_ does not belong to formative assessment.

- A. Learner portfolio
- B. Test results
- C. Classroom observation
- D. Student diaries

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

"S: I go to the theatre last night."

T: You GO to the theatre last night?

- A. Correcting the student' s mistake.
- B. Hinting that there is a mistake.
- C. Encouraging peer correction.
- D. Asking the student whether he really went to the theatre.

16. When learners come across new words, they are required to focus on \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. spelling B. semantic features
- C. form, meaning and use D. word formation

17. Which of the following features is not exhibited by the deductive method?

- A. It saves time.
- B. It pays more attention to form.
- C. It teaches grammar in a decontextualized.
- D. It encourages students to work out the grammatical way rules.

18. \_\_\_\_\_ may be defined as any kind of engaging with the language on the part of the learners, usually under the teacher supervision, whose primary objective is to consolidate learning.

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

19. The activity of \_\_\_\_\_ may maximize the possibility of eliciting ideas, words or concepts from students when it is focused on a given topic.

- A. retelling B. assessing output
- C. brainstorming D. comprehension

20. Which of the following nominating patterns can a teacher adopt to ensure that all students are activity involved in classroom activities?

- A. Nominating those who are good at English.

- B. Asking questions in a predicable sequence.
- C. Nominating students after the question is given.
- D. Nominating students before giving the question.

请阅读 Passage 1 , 完成 21~25 小题。

### Passage 1

From the very beginning of school we make books and reading a constant source of possible failure and public humiliation. When children are little we make them read aloud, before the teacher and other children, so that we can be sure they “know” all the words they are reading. This means that when they don’ t know a word, they are going to make a mistake, right in front of everyone. After having taught fifth-grade classes for four years, I decided to try at all costs to rid them of their fear and dislike of books, and to get them to read oftener and more adventurously.

One day soon after school had started, I said to them, “Now I’ m going to say something about reading that you have probably never heard a teacher say before. I would like you to read a lot of books this year, but I want you to read them only for pleasure. I am not going to ask you questions to find out whether you understand the books or not. If you understand enough of a

book to enjoy it and want to go on reading it, that's enough for me. Also I'm not going to ask you what words mean."

The children sat stunned and silent. Was this a teacher talking? One girl, who had just come to us from a school where she had had a very hard time, looked at me steadily for a long time after I had finished. Then, still looking at me, she said slowly and seriously, "Mr. Holt, do you really mean that?" I said just as seriously, "I mean every word of it."

During the spring she really astonished me. One day, she was reading at her desk. From a glimpse of the illustrations I thought I knew what the book was. I said to myself, "It can't be," and went to take a closer look. Sure enough, she was reading *Moby Dick*, in edition with woodcuts. I said, "Don't you find parts of it rather heavy going?" She answered, "Oh, sure, but I just skip over those parts and go on to the next good part."

This is exactly what reading should be and in school so seldom is—an exciting, joyous adventure. Find something, dive into it, take the good parts, skip the bad parts, get what you can out of it, go on to something else. How different is our mean-spirited, picky insistence that every child get every last little scrap of "understanding" that can be dug out of a book.

21. According to the passage, children' s fear and dislike of books may result from \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. reading little and thinking little
- B. reading often and adventurously
- C. being made to read too much
- D. being made to read aloud before others

22. The teacher told his students to read \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. for enjoyment B. for knowledge
- C. for a larger vocabulary D. for higher scores in exams

23. Upon hearing the teacher' s talk, the children probably felt that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it sounded stupid
- B. it was not surprising at all
- C. it sounded too good to be true
- D. it was no different from other teachers' talk

24. Which of the following statements about the girl is TRUE according to the passage?

- A. She skipped over those easy parts while reading.
- B. She had a hard time finishing the required reading tasks.
- C. She learned to appreciate some parts of the difficult books.
- D. She turned out to be a top student after coming to this school.

25. From the teacher' s point of view, \_\_\_\_\_.

A. children cannot tell good parts from bad parts while reading

B. children should be left to decide what to read and how to read

C. reading is never a pleasant and inspiring experience in school

D. reading involves understanding every little piece of information

请阅读 Passage 2 , 完成 26~30 小题。

Passage 2

A new Chinese-led international development bank announced its first four loans on Saturday, pledging to lend \$509 million for projects to spread electric power in rural Bangladesh, upgrade living conditions in slums in Indonesia, and improve roads in Pakistan and Tajikistan. At the first of the annual general meetings of the institution, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, the bank' s president, Jin Liqun, said the projects were financially sound and environmentally friendly and had been accepted by the people in the project areas.

The road in Tajikistan is just three miles long, but it will help clear traffic congestion on an important trading route near the



capital, Dushanbe. A \$100 million loan to Pakistan is for 40 miles of highway in Punjab Province that would complete the last section of a national artery, the M-4, the bank said.

Three of the projects are being financed with other institutions — the Asian Development Bank, the World Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development — an approach that allowed the new bank to begin the projects quickly. The bank's \$165 million loan to expand electricity in rural areas of Bangladesh is its only stand-alone project. By financing projects with long-established institutions, the Beijing-based bank was able to move quickly because work on meeting environmental standards and procurement policies had been completed, staff members at the bank said.

Although the new bank was China's idea, it is intended to operate as an international bank dedicated to improving the basic structures and facilities needed to stimulate development across Asia, Mr. Jin said at a news conference on Saturday. Unlike the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank, the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank places less emphasis on the reduction of poverty, he said. The bank "was born with the birthmark of China, but its upbringing is international," Mr. Jin

said. Referring to the three other institutions that will finance the projects, he said, "We can work wonderfully together."

The new bank is being watched closely. The United States refused to join when it was offered membership in 2014. Japan has also not sought membership in the bank. But President Obama's administration was mostly concerned that the bank would challenge the current development architecture, the Bretton Woods system established under the leadership of the United States after World War II.

In the past year, Mr. Jin has worked to reassure Washington, largely by agreeing to choose projects that have already been approved by the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European bank. He has also emphasized that the new bank will be more streamlined and strive to be "lean, green and clean."

Britain was the most eager of the Western democracies to join the bank, and it broke ranks with the United States and became a member in the fall of 2014. Other members of the European Union, including France and Germany, rushed in after Britain. The withdrawal of Britain from the European Union is not expected to affect its relationship with the bank, Mr. Jin said. "I believe the United Kingdom will continue to play an important

role in the development of the bank," he said at the news conference. Asked if he believed that Britain's decision showed that the old guard was crumbling quicker than he expected, Mr. Jin diplomatically replied that he had detected no such signs.

Two dozen countries have expressed interest in joining the bank, and they sent observers to the two-day meeting, Mr. Jin said. The new members would come from Eastern Europe, Latin America and Africa, and could join as early as next year.

26. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank's first four loans will go to the following countries except \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. Tajikistan B. Pakistan C. Bangladesh D. India

27. About the four projects, which one of the following statements is false?

A. Local people welcome the projects

B. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank can start the projects quickly with the finance of other institutions.

C. The project in Bangladesh is also financed with other institutions

D. The project will only improve road in Tajikistan by three miles but it will do great help.

28. Mr. Jin agrees with the following ideas except \_\_\_\_\_ .

A. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank will be devoted to improve development in Asia

B. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank will work together with the World bank, the Asian Development Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

C. The Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank will pose a challenge to the United States

D. World Bank and the Asian Development Bank emphasize more on poverty reduction than Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank does.

29. What does "lean" mean in Paragraph 6?

A. Be well funded. B. Be less redundant. C. Be less corrupted.  
D. Be well organized.

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

A. United States and Japan will join the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank soon.

B. More countries are interested in the membership in the bank

C. Germany and France will join the bank soon

D. Britain's exit from European Union will have an impact on its membership in the bank.

二、简答题(本题共 1 小题 , 20 分)

根据题目要求完成下列任务 , 用中文作答。

英语课程标准的内容标准包括哪五个方面(10 分)?谈谈你对“情感态度”的理解(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。

材料 1 :

Tom: Hello Alice. I' m interested in your work saving birds!

What do you think is the most difficult part of your work?

Alice: Well... I suppose it' s saving wild birds covered in oil. That' s the most difficult of all.

Tom: How does that happen?

Alice: The oil comes from boats. It floats on the water and covers the bird' s feathers when they swim through it.

Tom: That sounds terrible. What do you do about it?

Alice: The first thing we do is to make sure the bird hasn' t tries to clean itself with its beak. As it does so, the bird eats some oil and becomes sick.

Tom: Oh dear! Do the birds always die?

Alice: Sometimes... but we try to save them. Birds use their feathers like a raincoat to keep out cold water. When feathers are

covered in oil, they stick together and a bird's skin gets cold in the water. So without help the bird would die of cold!

材料 2 :

Scientists have discovered that when chimpanzees have stomach pains, typically because of intestinal parasites, they look for a certain plant to eat. Lippea. It is common in the jungles where chimpanzees live, and it contains chemical substances effective against many parasites. Lippea is not the only natural medicine in the chimpanzees' cabinet. They may actually use up to thirty different plants — for different problems. Interestingly, the local people make use of many of the same plants for medical purposes. It is almost certain that chimpanzees discovered these herbal remedies before humans.

(1)这两份材料分别属于哪种语篇类型?(6 分)

(2)这两份材料分别适合于哪种课堂教学?说明理由(至少写出两个要点)。(12 分)

(3)分析教师选用文本材料时需要考虑的基本要素(至少写出三个要点)。(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。

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

- Teaching objectives
- Teaching contents
- 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：

#### STANDARD ENGLISH AND DIALECTS

What is Standard English? Is it spoken in Britain, the US, Canada, Australia, India and New Zealand? Believe it or not, there is no such thing as Standard English. Many people believe the English spoken on TV and the radio is Standard English. This is because in the early days of radio, those who reported the news were expected to speak excellent English.

However, on TV and the radio you will hear differences in the way people speak. When people use words and expressions different from the “standard language”, it is called a dialect. American English has many dialects, especially the Midwestern, southern, African American and Spanish dialects. Even in some parts of the USA, two people from neighboring towns speak a

little differently. American English has so many dialects because people have come from all over the world.

Geography also plays a part in making dialects. Some people who live in the mountains of the eastern USA speak with an older kind of English dialect. When Americans moved from one place to another, they took their dialects with them. So People from the mountains in the southeastern USA speak with almost the same dialect as people in the northwestern USA. The USA is a large country in which many different dialects are spoken. Although many Americans move a lot, they still recognize and understand each other' s dialects.

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2. 回复咨询，与老师在线交流