

offcn 中公·教师考试 严格依据最新教师招聘考试大纲编写

教师招聘考试 专用教材

学科专业知识·中学英语

英语专业基础知识/高等教育对应于中学英语教学内容/中学英语课程与教学论内容

中公教育教师招聘考试研究院◎编著

2015
最新版



本书适用于

- 中学教师入编考试
- 特岗教师招聘考试
- 面向应往届高校毕业生公开招聘
- 教育局人事局公开招聘教师
- 代转公考试
- 事业单位公开招聘教师



本书特色

- 专业研发，掌握最新考情
- 紧扣大纲，涵盖全部考点
- 优化结构，内容完备科学
- 双色分栏，突出重点难点
- 再现真题，讲解细致透彻
- 总结规律，精准预测考题

购书
立享

中公教师招聘课程优惠，凭此书报班立减 **50** 元

世界图书出版公司

offcn中公·教师考试 严格依据最新教师招聘考试大纲编写

2015 最新版

教师招聘考试专用教材

学科专业知识·中学英语

中公教育教师招聘考试研究院 编著

世界图书出版公司

北京·广州·上海·西安

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

学科专业知识. 中学英语 / 中公教育教师招聘考试研究院编. —北京: 世界图书出版公司北京公司, 2012.1(2014.9 重印)

教师招聘考试专用教材

ISBN 978-7-5100-4240-9

I. ①学… II. ①中… III. ①英语课-教学法-中学教师-聘用-资格考试-自学参考资料 IV. ①G451.1

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2011)第 267941 号

教师招聘考试专用教材·学科专业知识·中学英语

编 著: 中公教育教师招聘考试研究院

责任编辑: 夏 丹 李 苗

装帧设计: 中公教育图书设计中心

出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

出 版 人: 张跃明

发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

(地址: 北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编: 100010 电话: 64077922)

销 售: 各地新华书店

印 刷: 大厂回族自治县彩虹印刷有限公司

开 本: 889 mm×1194 mm 1/16

印 张: 32

字 数: 768 千

版 次: 2012 年 2 月第 1 版 2014 年 9 月第 5 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-5100-4240-9

定 价: 52.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

掌握命题规律,直击核心考点,提升教学能力

——中公教招专家团队,圆您教师之梦

自2003年教育部推进教师聘任制改革,制定“凡进必考”的教师公开招聘考试制度以来,教师招聘考试在探索中不断发展,正规化、专业化趋势十分明显,对应试者的综合素质要求越来越高。浙江、福建、江西、安徽、广西等省(或自治区)已在全省(或自治区)范围内实行统考。教师招聘考试在省(市或自治区)实行统考实为大势所趋。

教师招聘考试从教师应有的职业素养、专业水平、教育技能等方面对应试者进行全面考核,择优录取。由各地教育部门或人事部门发布招聘简章,应试者经过报名与资格审查、笔试、面试、基本功考核、体检等环节,直至被录用。以下是已经实行统考的省(或自治区)考试的主要内容:

省(自治区)	笔试内容	面试内容
浙江省	教育基础知识、学科专业知识	一般由各市、区、县统一组织面试,面试的形式多样,一般采取说课、试讲、模拟上课和答辩的形式,有些地方还涉及到课堂教学测试、三笔字、本专业基本功、特长展示等。
福建省	教育综合知识、学科专业知识	
江西省	教育综合基础知识、学科专业知识	
安徽省	教育综合知识、学科专业知识	
广西壮族自治区	教育学与教学法基础知识 教育心理学与德育工作基础知识	

由上表可知,各地教师招聘考试的笔试内容存在一定的差异,但主要考查学科专业知识和教育教育理论。从各地考试真题来看,呈现出以下显著特点:

1. 基础知识要点众多,试题综合性极强

教师招聘考试笔试试卷题量适中,难易适中,整体比较稳定;突出考查重点,兼顾一般知识。试题综合性极强,一般涉及多个知识点的考查,其目的是增大知识的覆盖面,考查考生知识的熟练程度和思维的敏捷程度。

2. 注重考查分析和解决实际问题的能力

要求考生对从事教育教学所需的背景性知识、教育基础知识与基本原理有基本认知能力,对所涉及的领域或者问题能够清楚地知道来龙去脉、前因后果,考核考生根据所学理论分析、解决教育教学实际问题和现象的能力。

为帮助更多的考生顺利走上教师岗位,中公教招专家团队深入研究了各地教师招聘考试相关政策、考试大纲或考试说明,在多年教学研发的基础上,推出了教师招聘考试系列辅导图书。该系列图书分幼

儿园、小学、中学三个学段,包含笔试和面试两大系列,其中笔试科目图书包括教育理论和学科专业知识,编写了每一科目的教材、真题与模拟卷。在此基础上,我们又根据各地考试特点,先后出版了浙江、福建、江西、河南、江苏、山东、湖南、北京、辽宁、河北、陕西、吉林、广东、四川、新疆、甘肃、安徽、广西、内蒙古、黑龙江、贵州等省(市或自治区)的教招考试专业辅导用书。相信这些真正符合考试特点的图书,必能最大限度地方便读者选择。这本《教师招聘考试专用教材·学科专业知识·中学英语》有以下显著特色:

————— 紧扣考试大纲 全面覆盖真题考点 —————

在本书的编写过程中,中公教招专家团队系统研究了数十套历年考试真题,确定了每一道试题的答案及其考点。在此基础上,对考点出现的频率进行统计分析,并结合考试大纲,最终架构起以英语专业基础知识、高等教育对应于中学英语教学内容、中学英语课程与教学论内容为主的知识体系,真正做到了“考纲要求的,书中全有;真题考到的,书中都有”。相信这种对考点进行地毯式搜索的编写方法,必能将新一年教招考试中的考点一网打尽。

————— 把握命题规律 直击重点快速提分 —————

凭借着对命题规律的精准把握,中公教招专家团队真正实现了最大限度地提高考生的备考效率。首先,在讲述每一个知识板块的内容之前,根据考情制作了精细的知识框架图,使考生一目了然,对将要学习的内容形成整体的基本认识,明确学习的主要内容。其次,在讲解考点的过程中,重要考点的篇幅更长,并配有考试真题强化理解,一般性考点则篇幅较短或以正文补充的形式出现。最后,在一个知识板块内容讲述完毕之后,配有一定数量的强化练习,便于考生自我检测和考前查看。

————— 双色分栏设计 便于阅读辅助记忆 —————

本书对主体内容进行了双色双栏设计,在主栏区域对重要内容进行红色标记,侧栏区域设置了知识拓展、考题再现、易错提示等内容。在知识拓展板块,我们对主体内容中的知识点进行了必要的补充,便于考生理解和巩固知识点;在考题再现板块,我们为考生精选了有代表性的真题及模拟题;在易错提示板块,我们提炼了考生易错的内容进行分析,帮助考生识别易错点。相信这样的设计,不仅能提高读者阅读的效率,快速抓住图书的结构和核心内容,而且能够帮助考生实现准确记忆,提高学习的效率。

相信这本凝聚着中公教招专家团队集体智慧的图书,一定可以帮助考生稳步提升教育教学的理论水平,帮助大家顺利通过考试,圆教师之梦。

教师,是一个令人敬重的职业,同时又是需要为每一位学生的发展不断付出艰辛努力的职业。“学高为师,身正为范”,相信能成为一名优秀教师的人,一定是一个能力和品德都十分出众的人。能为您实现理想提供帮助,我们很荣幸,感谢您对中公教育的信任。

殷切期待广大读者给我们提出宝贵意见,让图书更好地帮助更多的人。

中公教招专家团队

2014年9月

教师招聘考试

核心考点解读与最新真题分析

中学英语

在教师招聘考试中,学科专业知识中学英语部分的考试一般包括三部分内容:英语专业基础知识、高等教育对应于中学英语教学内容、中学英语课程与教学论内容。通过对各地考试真题的汇总分析,我们归纳了教师招聘考试学科专业知识中学英语部分的常考题型及其考查内容(如下表所示)。需要提醒考生的是,考生要根据所在地区的考试大纲或考试说明、考试要求和历年真题,有针对性地进行复习备考。

核心考点解读

英语专业基础知识

核心考点	常考题型
语音	单选题、注音题
词汇	单选题、完形填空题、填空题
语法	单选题、完形填空题
功能话题	单选题

高等教育对应于中学英语教学内容

核心考点	常考题型
阅读理解	阅读理解题、完形填空题
英汉互译	翻译题
英语写作	书面表达
英语国家概况	单选题、填空题
英美文学	单选题
语言学	单选题
跨文化交际	单选题

中学英语课程与教学论内容

核心考点	常考题型
中学英语课程基础知识	单选题、填空题、简答题、案例分析题
中学英语教学基础知识	单选题、简答题、论述题、案例分析题
中学英语教学技巧	简答题、案例分析题

知识点,做到活学活用,在练习时多加琢磨并总结所要考查的知识点,合理选择相应的解题策略。解答这类题常用的方法有词语辨析法、语法分析法、语境考虑法、关键词暗示法、标点提示法、直接选定法、逐个排除法等。



完形填空题

【教招考试最新真题】

The party began shortly after Mr. Wood, who lived in the flat below, signed to himself as he heard excited voices and the noisy music. Luckily he had 16 some work home from the office, 17 he kept himself busy for a couple of hours, thus managing to pay no attention to the noise 18. But by eleven o'clock he felt tired and was ready to go to bed, though from his earlier experience he knew it was 19 trying to get to sleep. He undressed and lay for a while on the bed, trying to read, but he found himself reading the same page over and over again. He then turned off the light and 20 his head in the pillow. But 21 he could not shut off the noise, finally, after 22 seemed hours, his 23 was gone. He jumped out of bed, put on some clothing, marched 24 up the stairs, and walked into his neighbor's flat. The owner of the flat, who caught up with him in his dressing gown, came across the room and, before Mr. Wood could say anything, cried, "My dear fellow, come and join us. I know our parties 25 you. I meant to send you an invitation." Mr. Wood's anger disappeared then and there. He said, "I'd better go and get dressed." Minutes later, he returned, properly dressed, only to find that the party was nearly over.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 16. A. taken | B. carried | C. brought | D. fetched |
| 17. A. with which | B. from which | C. where | D. when |
| 18. A. outside | B. overhead | C. downstairs | D. nearby |
| 19. A. useless | B. necessary | C. possible | D. helpful |
| 20. A. buried | B. rested | C. shook | D. turned |
| 21. A. till then | B. worse still | C. strange enough | D. even so |
| 22. A. it | B. what | C. that | D. which |
| 23. A. sleep | B. strength | C. patience | D. anger |
| 24. A. sadly | B. proudly | C. quietly | D. firmly |
| 25. A. may trouble | B. would trouble | C. may bother | D. must bother |

16.【答案】C。解析:take一般指把东西带到说话人指定的地方;bring一般指把东西带到说话人说话的地方;carry没有方向性;fetch“去取”。由句意可知,答案为C。

17.【答案】A。解析:先行词是some work,用with which在非限制性定语从句中作方式状语,符合句意。

18.【答案】B。解析:根据上句中的“below”和下文中的“up the stairs”可知,Wood先生住在开晚会楼层的下面,因此噪音应来自上面,故答案为B。

19.【答案】A。解析:根据本句中的“though”可知此处有转折之意,因此可以推知Wood先生打算去睡觉,但是根据以往的经验,这样是睡不着的。故用useless,选A。

20.【答案】A。解析:buried his head in the pillow意为“把自己的头埋在枕头里”。

21.【答案】D。解析:till then“直到那时”;worse till“更糟的是”;strange enough“奇怪的是”;even so“即使如此”。根据语境可知,尽管他关了灯,把头埋在枕头里,还是能听到外面的吵闹声。因此D项符合句意。

22.【答案】B。解析:介词after后跟的是一个由what引导的名词性从句,表示“过了好像几个小时的样子”。

23.【答案】C。解析：根据空格后的句意“他跳下床，穿上衣服，去找楼上的邻居”可知，他的“耐心”全无。

24.【答案】D。解析：firmly 意为“坚定地，不再迟疑地”，其他选项均不符合语境。

25.【答案】B。解析：晚会的主人知道开晚会一定会打扰 Mr. Wood，故排除 A、C 项。must 语气不对，此处用 would 比较委婉地表达晚会主人的想法，故选 B。

复习策略

完形填空题一般为 200~300 词的短文中留出 10 个、15 个或是 20 个空白，要求考生选出最适合文章内容的选项。它主要考查考生在具体的语境中灵活运用语言知识的能力，根据试题内容进行逻辑推理、综合判断和分析概括的能力，难度系数适中(部分地区难度稍大)。考生在备考此类试题时，首先要细读首句，判断文章体裁，推测文章大意。其次，通读全文，掌握大意，找出关键词。再次，学会瞻前顾后，先易后难，保证上下连贯，合乎逻辑。最后，复核全文，消除疏漏。对于个别难度较大的空项，可以凭着自己的语感，坚持第一感觉选择答案。



阅读理解题

【教招考试最新真题】

Among the most popular books being written today are those which are usually classified as science fiction. Hundreds of titles are published every year and are read by all kinds of people. Furthermore, some of the most successful films in recent years have been based on science fiction stories.

It is often thought that science fiction is a fairly new development in literature, but it can be found in books written hundreds of years ago. These books were often concerned with the presentation of some form of ideal society, a theme which is still often found in modern stories. Most of the classics of science fiction, however, have been written within the last hundred years. Books by writers such as Jules Verne and H.G. Wells, to mention just two well-known authors, have been translated into many languages. Modern science fiction writers don't write about men from Mars or space adventure stories. They are more interested in predicting the results of technical developments on society and the human mind; or in imagining future world which are a reflection of the world which we live in now. Because of this their writing has obviously political undertones.

In an age where science fact frequently overtakes science fiction, the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of scientific advances. Those who are sufficiently clear-sighted to see the way we are going, however, may provide a valuable lesson on how to deal with the problems which society will inevitably face as it tries to master its new technology.

31. Which of the following statements can't prove that science fiction is very popular today?

- A. Hundreds of titles are published every year.
- B. All kinds of people love it.
- C. Some of the most successful films of recent years have been based on science fiction stories.
- D. Science fiction can be found in books written hundreds of years ago.

【答案】D。解析：根据文章第一段的内容可判断 A、B、C 项均能证明“科幻小说是最受欢迎的书籍之一”。而 D 项“科幻小说可以追溯到数百年前”，这是在说科幻小说的起源，并不能证明科幻小说现在很受欢迎。

32. In the past, science fiction was probably concerned with _____.

- A. men from Mars or space adventures stories

- B. prediction the results of technical developments on society
- C. predicting the human mind
- D. imagining future worlds which are a reflection of the modern world

【答案】D。解析:文章第二段第二句话“*These books were often concerned with the presentation of some form of ideal society, a theme which is still often found in modern stories.*”意为“这些书(科幻小说)关注呈现理想社会的某一形态,这个主题在现代的小说中也可以找到。”由这句话推断,过去的科幻小说应该注重于呈现他们根据现实社会所想象的理想的社会,故选 D。

33. According to the passage, we know that _____.

- A. science fiction is a fairly new development in literature
- B. the history of science fiction is less than a hundred years
- C. the science fiction in the past is more popular than modern science fiction
- D. modern science fiction usually has obviously political undertones

【答案】D。解析:根据文章第三段最后一句,“*Because of this their writing has obviously political undertones*”可知,科幻小说家的创作会有很鲜明的政治底色,故 D 正确。文中第二段第一句说科幻小说经常被认为是一个很新的文学形式,但是在数百年前就可以找到科幻小说,所以 A 项不对;文章第二段第一句说的是“*hundreds of years ago(数百年前)*”,不是“*less than a hundred years*”,所以 B 项不对;对于 C 项,文章第一段说现在科幻小说很流行,并没有比较科幻小说在现在还是在过去更出名。故选 D。

34. The underlined word “overtakes” in the last paragraph means _____.

- A. takes the place of
- B. is more meaningful than
- C. develops more quickly than
- D. develops more slowly than

【答案】C。解析:文中最后一段第一句说“*the writers may find it difficult to keep ahead of scientific advances*”,意思是说科幻小说家很难保持在科学进步的前端,所以可以推断应该是科学的发展太快,故选 C。

35. The best title of the passage may probably be _____.

- A. Science Fiction
- B. The Popularity of Science Fiction
- C. The Origin of Science Fiction
- D. The Themes of Science Fiction

【答案】A。解析:选项 A 最具有概括性,能概括全文所讲的内容。

复习策略

阅读理解题一般为 1~5 篇文章,每篇文章中设置 3~5 个小题,要求考生根据文章内容选出最佳选项。但有个别省份也会出现排序题、匹配题、任务型阅读等题型。文章题材多样化,涉及政治经济、社会文化、风俗习惯、历史地理、科学技术等各个方面;体裁多样化,包括记叙文、说明文、议论文、应用文等各种文体。它主要考查考生对短文的阅读理解能力、归纳概括能力、逻辑推理能力以及对材料的评估能力。难度系数因地区而异,多数情况下,难度系数一般,个别省份选用的篇幅相对较难,不容易理解和作答。考生在备考此类试题时,具体可以从以下几个方面着手:第一,掌握阅读材料的主旨和大意;第二,理解用以阐述主旨的事实和细节;第三,根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意思;第四,通过理解个别句子的意义,理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;第五,根据所阅读的材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;第六,正确领会作者的观点和态度。

四 填空题

【教招考试最新真题】

Wuhan Railroad Bridge Vocational School offers a one-year training course for college students for the 4s places, there are often more than 100 (26)_____ (申请人).” College graduates who have (27)_____ experience and unique qualities such as creativity and leadership are always popular among employees.” said Zhang Zhiguo, director of the school’s admission and employment offices. Studying at a vocational school also (28)_____ college graduates a second chance to plan their career path.

After graduating (29)_____ Shandong Normal University. Guan Fang, 25, works as a sports teacher at a vocational school. Seeing thought of (30)_____ (改变). He quits his job and rolled in Qingdao vocational school to study electric automatization. The training was (31)_____ than he expected. For a year, he worked in factories, participating in real protests. But it (32)_____ off. After graduating, he landed a job at CSR Sifang Co. Ltd. as a technician and his salary quadrupled.

“Promising as it is, it’s not a path that many people, (33)_____ the students families can understand,” said Guan.

Guan’s parents didn’t support his (34)_____ of quitting his job and studying at a vocational school. But Guan went ahead with (35)_____ anyway.

“It’s not a shame for a collage graduate to be a skilled worker. Who says we have to works as a white collars” said Guan.

26.【答案】applicants

27.【答案】beneficial

28.【答案】gives

29.【答案】from

30.【答案】changing

31.【答案】harder

32.【答案】paid

33.【答案】especially

34.【答案】idea / decision

35.【答案】it

【教招考试最新真题】We _____ (祝贺) her on the birth of her daughter.

【答案】congratulated

【教招考试最新真题】Great Britain is made up of three _____, England in the East, Scotland in the _____, and Wales in the Southwest.

【答案】countries; North

【教招考试最新真题】阅读教学不仅包括_____的教学,而且应包括阅读技能的培养和训练,使学生具有真正全面的阅读能力。

【答案】语言知识

复习策略

填空题一般包括词汇、语法类填空和英语课程与教学论知识填空两种题型。语法、词汇类填空一般分为三类:短文填空、选词填空和句子填空(此种题型出现的较少)。主要考查考生的词汇积累、语法掌握

程度及阅读能力,难度中等。考生在备考此类试题时,具体可以从以下几个方面着手:第一,通读全文,领会大意;第二,重视主题句;第三,瞻前顾后,先易后难;第四,复读全文,逐一检查。课程与教学论知识填空一般针对《义务教育英语课程标准(2011年版)》(初中段)、《普通高中英语课程标准(实验稿)》的相关内容,与中学英语教学论出题,较为直接地考查有重要意义的语句或概念。考生在备考时,需要在平时熟练掌握英语课程与教学论的相关知识。另外,在书写答案的时候,需要字迹工整清晰,不出现书写上的错误。

五 判断题

【教招考试最新真题】高中英语课程采用必修课与选修课相结合的课程设置模式。必修课程共10个学分,按模块顺序开设。学生修满10个必修学分,达到七级目标要求即达到英语学科的高考要求。()

【答案】True。

复习策略

判断题通常是给出一句话,要求考生在每句话前(后)的括号内填“T(true)”或“F(false)”(或是“√”或“×”)。考生在备考此类试题时,具体可以从以下几个方面着手:第一,句中只要有一处错误,则整句话就判定为错误;第二,分辨表现形式,确定解答思路;第三,辨析设错方式。解答判断题的关键在于考生能否正确地找出或辨析出试题的设错方式。

六 翻译题

【教招考试最新真题】Like many complex phenomena, teaching and learning look different depending on who you are, where you are standing, and where you are looking.

【参考答案】同许多复杂的现象一样,你的身份、你的立场以及你是从何种角度去看待事物,这一切决定了教与学看起来也不尽相同。

【教招考试最新真题】比尔·盖茨擅长编程,其中一个原因就在于编程蕴含了运算与逻辑。他在湖畔学校的那段时间,在一次数学测验中取得了完美的800分。取得这样的成绩对他来说是至关重要的,为了取得这个成绩他必须不止一次地参加这个测试。

【参考答案】Bill Gates is skilled in programming. One of the reasons is that programming contains operation and logic. During his time at Lakeside School, Bill Gates scored a perfect eight hundred on a mathematics test. It was extremely important for him to get this grade, for which he had to take the test for more than once.

复习策略

翻译题通常分为两种:汉译英与英译汉,要求翻译一句话、段落中的划线句子或是整个段落,难度适中(个别地区难度会稍大)。题材常选自哲理散文、名人演讲、名人事迹、调查报告等,主要考查考生的语言理解能力与英汉双语的转换能力。考生在备考此类试题时,可以从几下方面入手:第一,当给出的原文在内容形式上、单词方面没有过多的困难时,就可以把它们直译过来,这样可以避免用别的词汇、句型替换时出现错误;第二,当给出的原文中出现某些词汇、词组在翻译上有困难时,可以根据语境进行意译;第三,英语中有相同的词语常省略,行文较简练,但翻译为汉语时,经常会把省略的部分补充翻译出来;第四,翻译时要根据目的语的习惯进行词序和句内结构的调整,但顺序调整后的译文不能偏离原文的句子重心。

七 书面表达

【教招考试最新真题】

1. 古诗《悯农》：“锄禾日当午，汗滴禾下土。谁知盘中餐，粒粒皆辛苦。”
2. 名言警句：成于勤俭，败于奢侈。
3. 习近平主席发出了“光盘行动”的指示。

请结合以上材料，可适当发挥，以 No Wasting Food 为题，写一篇 120 个单词左右的作文。

【参考范文】

No Wasting Food

Recently, a growing number of restaurants and customers in China have joined the “Clearing Your Plate” campaign against wasting food, which was firstly called for by Chairman Xi.

It is quite meaningful for us to take an active part in this activity. Not to mention the hard work farmers paid, it is a waste of food as well as money if we order too much food. Meanwhile, the environment will also be polluted by the wasted food. What's more, eating too much is bad for our health.

Taking all these into account, more actions should be taken to support the campaign. On the one hand, the restaurants should introduce more dishes in smaller portions for choosing. On the other hand, we customers should eat up all the food in our dishes and plates, order less or smaller dishes, or even take the leftovers home and enjoy them later.

In a word, I do think it is our duty not to waste food.

解析：范文首段开篇引出将要论述的社会现象，“Recently, a growing number of restaurants and customers in China have joined the “Clearing Your Plate” campaign against wasting food”，然后根据材料中给出的观点提出自己的观点与看法，“It is quite meaningful for us to take an active part in this activity.”接着中间段阐述了理由、说明观点等。结尾段归纳、总结。范文中出现的句型“Not to mention ...”，“Taking all this into account, ...”及短语““Clearing Your Plate” campaign”，“called for”，“take an active part in”等都是文章中的亮点。

复习策略

书面表达常以命题、话题作文的形式来考查，有时也会出现看图作文、表格作文、应用文等其他题型，要求考生根据所提供的题目、话题或要求写一篇 120~180 词的短文。它主要考查考生运用所学语言构建语篇、呈现信息和表达观点的能力。它通常要求考生针对话题表明自己的看法与观点，提出建议、解决办法等，要求内容完整、切题，强调语言表达的准确性、得体性、流畅性。具体可以从以下几个方面着手：第一，在写作时要选用明确、准确、生动形象的词，适当地使用成语或名人名言，可避免语言的单调贫乏，使句子生动而富于内涵；第二，可以使用多种方法来表达同一概念，不断变换句式，使语言形式丰富多彩，强化表现力；第三，文章内容必须与主题保持一致，要求写作开门见山、直入主题。

八 简答题

【教招考试最新真题】在英语教学过程中，教师可以通过哪些手段来创设情境？

【参考答案】

- (1) 利用教学材料进行情境教学；
- (2) 借助现代化媒体进行情境教学；
- (3) 创设各种有趣的活动进行情境教学；

- (4)充分利用直观教学手段进行情境教学;
- (5)利用课外生活进行情境教学;
- (6)以积极评价进行情境教学。

复习策略

简答题主要针对英语课程与教学论知识出题,需要考生答出问题的基本要点。考查考生对课程与教学论基础知识的掌握程度,包括基本概念、原则、教法等的理解与记忆以及相似概念之间的比较分析等。考生在备考此类题的时候,需要熟记课程与教学论的相关知识内容。另外,考生在作答时要注意抓住问题中的关键词,准确把握设问中所要求回答的是属于“是什么”“为什么”还是“怎么办”,紧扣主题,提炼要点。

九 论述题

【教招考试最新真题】请从方法的理论依据(approach)、课程设计(design)、课堂教学程序(procedure)三个方面论述听说法和交际法的差异。(注:用英文作答)

【参考答案】

Historically, Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) has been seen as a response to Audio-Lingual Method of Language Teaching (CLT).

First, as for the approach, ALM was firmly grounded in Structural Linguistics and Behavioral Psychology. Whereas, CIT is based on Functional Linguistics and Sociolinguistics.

Coming to the design, ALM emphasizes that the goal of language learning is the mastery of grammatical competence, ALM didn't focus on teaching vocabulary. Rather, the teacher drilled students in the use of grammar. The unit of analysis and practice is typically the sentence. The teacher is like an orchestra leader providing students with a good model for imitation. Students are imitators. Differently, CIT emphasizes that the goal of language learning is communicative competence. The learning materials are mainly from the real life and presented in a stimulate real-life situation. The teacher becomes a facilitator and monitor of the activity, and sometimes acts as a participator. For learners, learning is not an individual, private activity, but a social one that depends on interaction with others, working in pairs or in group. They were expected to take on a greater degree of responsibility for their own learning.

Accordingly, their teaching procedure is very different. First, ALM employs accuracy activities while CLT employs fluency activities. The former included memorization of dialogues, questions-and-answer practice, substitution drills, and various forms of guided speaking and writing practice; whereas, the later required learners to negotiate meaning and to interact meaningfully. Second, ALM starts with the presentation of the new phrase or sentence in a dialogue, but CLT begins with the presentation of new language structure in a stimulated real-life situation. Finally, the class of ALM is more traditional with the teacher as the master. In contrast, CLT advocates learning by playing. Students' motivation to learn comes from their desire to communicate in meaningful ways about meaningful topics.

复习策略

论述题与简答题在考题设置上具有极大的相似性,一般也是针对英语课程与教学论知识出题,但需要考生根据所学的知识进行对比、分析、总结等,写出详细的答案。它考查考生对课程与教学论基础知识的理解,包括对基本概念、原则、教法等的理解以及相似概念之间的比较分析等。考生在备考此类试题时,要开阔视野,从多角度分析问题,按“是什么?为什么?怎样做?”的逻辑展开论述;也可按“教学原理—事实—总结”的逻辑展开论述,同时要注意回归教材,力求使用科学用语。



案例分析题

【教招考试最新真题】

教学材料:

A: How do you make fruit salad?

B: First cut three bananas, three apples and a watermelon. Next put the fruit in a bowl. Then put in two teaspoons of honey and a cup of yogurt. Finally mix them all up.

某位教师的部分教学过程如下:

步骤 1. 播放一段 Lucy 在吃水果沙拉的视频。提问: Have you ever eaten fruit salad? Do you like fruit salad? What can you see in Lucy's salad?

步骤 2. 展示实物: three bananas, three apples, a watermelon, a bowl, two teaspoons of honey, a cup of yogurt; 演示 mix up 这个动作; 呈现单词 first, next, then, finally; 提问 Do you know how to make fruit salad?

步骤 3. 要求学生以小组为单位进行比赛, 看哪个小组能最先猜出制作水果沙拉的过程。

步骤 4. 挑出几组学生上台边演示水果沙拉的制作过程, 边用英语描述该过程。

步骤 5. 对上台表演的每组学生的表现进行点评, 并对其中的闪光点予以肯定和表扬。

步骤 6. 播放对话原文的录音, 学生听并模仿。

步骤 7. 播放根据教学材料改编的 chant 录音, 并要求学生模仿。

步骤 8. 要求学生以小组为单位讨论西红柿蛋汤的制作过程, 必要时教师可提供帮助。

1. 这位教师在教学过程中运用了哪些教学方法? 这些教学方法分别体现在哪个或哪些步骤?

【参考答案】

(1) 直观教学法

在步骤 1、2 中, 教师通过播放视频、展示实物来进行教学, 体现了直观教学法。

(2) 情景教学法

在步骤 4 中, 教师让学生上台演示水果沙拉的制作过程, 创设了具体、形象的场景, 引起学生一定的态度体验, 运用了情景教学法。

(3) 听说法

在步骤 6、7 中, 教师播放对话原文的录音, 让学生听并模仿, 运用了听说法。

(4) 合作学习法

在步骤 3 和步骤 8 中, 教师要求学生以小组为单位进行比赛和讨论活动, 运用了合作学习法。

2. 在实际教学中这些教学方法有什么优点?

【参考答案】

(1) 直观教学法的优点:

它形象、直观, 有利于学生建立清晰、明确的概念, 可以调动学生的学习兴趣, 加深他们的理解和记忆。

(2) 情景教学法的优点:

把学生引入一定的情景之中, 变单调、机械的操练为活泼、生动的练习, 调动学生学习的积极性, 有利于学生更好地理解教学内容。

(3) 听说法的优点:

以句型为中心, 反复操练, 通过重复的言语实践活动来强化学生的记忆、培养学生的语感, 有利于学生听说能力的提高。

(4)合作学习法的优点:

为学生提供练习语言并互相学习的条件和机会,提高学生的人际交往能力以及合作能力,使学生在学习中体会到成功的喜悦,增强学生的自信心。

3.对该教师这部分教学过程的设计予以评论。

【参考答案】

(1)该教师的设计充分体现了新课标下对于运用英语教学的要求。

(2)该教师综合运用多种教学方法,课堂活动设置多样化,寓教于乐,很好地激发了学生的学习兴趣。

(3)整个教学过程中,老师以组织者、引导者的身份组织教学,重点鼓励发挥学生的主动性、合作性,与学生交流多。

复习策略

案例分析题一般是给考生提供一段教师在教学中的一个具体案例,然后提出问题,要求阅读分析所给教学案例,依据一定的理论知识,或做出决策,或做出评论,或提出具体的解决方法或建议等。它考查考生对英语教学论知识的理解与运用,更重要的是考查考生对案例的综合分析、评价能力。考生在备考此类试题时,首先,认真阅读材料,找出关键点;其次,审准题干,弄清楚考查内容;最后,查找相关概念或原理,仔细作答。



教学设计题

【教招考试最新真题】要求:设计要体现《英语课程标准》的基本理念;遵循语言教学的规律,符合教学对象的认知特点和心理特征;结构完整,条理清晰。(中、英文均可)

八年级下册 Unit 9 Have you ever been to an amusement park?

Read this article about a theme park. Circle the places, things, and activities you think are interesting. Underline the ones you think are boring.

Have You Ever Been to Disneyland?

Most of us have probably heard of Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck, and many other famous Disney characters. Perhaps we have even seen them in movies. But have you ever been to Disneyland? In fact, there are now several different Disneyland amusement parks around the world.

Disneyland is an amusement park, but we can also call it a theme park. It has all the normal attractions that you can find at an amusement park, but it also has a theme. The theme, of course, is Disneyland movies and Disney characters. For example, you can find a roller coaster in amusement parks, but in Disneyland, the theme of the roller coaster is Disney characters. This means that you can find Disney characters all over the roller coaster. You can also watch Disney movies, eat in Disney restaurants and buy Disney gifts. And you can see Disney characters walking around Disneyland all the time!

Have you ever heard of a Disney Cruise? These are huge boats that also have Disney theme. You can take a ride on the boat for several days, and you can sleep and eat on board. There are also many attractions on board, just like any other Disneyland, you can shop, go to Disneyland parties, and eat with Mickey Mouse! The boats take different routes, but they all end up in the same place. That is Disney's own land.

It is just so much fun in Disneyland!

根据上面题为 Have You Ever Been to Disneyland? 一文的内容,进行教材分析和处理,并回答下列问题。

1.确定这节课的具体教学目标。

2. 确定这节课的教学重点和难点。
3. 设计这节课的几个教学步骤(至少三个),并写出各教学步骤的主要内容及设计意图。
4. 设计这节课对学生的评价方法。
5. 写出这节课的板书设计。

【参考答案】

1. 教学目标

(1) Knowledge objectives:

① Students can master some new words and phrases.

② Students can understand the Present Perfect Tense, and know how to ask and answer the sentence pattern "Have you ever been to ...?"

(2) Ability objective:

Through group work, students can use the Present Perfect Tense to talk about their past experiences in spoken conversation.

(3) Emotional objectives:

① Students can get some ideas about the cultural differences between China and Western countries.

② Through talking about the places having been to, students can learn to care about others.

2. 教学重点和难点

(1) Teaching key points:

① Words and phrases: amusement, character, roller coaster, attraction, end up, route

② Grammar: Present Perfect Tense

(2) Teaching difficult points:

① How to use the Present Perfect Tense to talk about past experience

② How to identify the differences between Present Perfect Tense and Simple Past Tense

3. 教学过程

Step 1 Leading-in (5 mins)

Use three questions to lead in the teaching topic:

(1) Did you go to park last week?

(2) Have you ever been to some special parks?

(3) Can you tell us something about your favorite park?

Through these three questions and answers, use the Simple Past Tense to lead out the Present Perfect Tense and the way of changing "be" into its Present Perfect Tense form "been". Require students to answer the three questions and compare the differences.

(Purposes: Create a sound atmosphere for the following teaching, and help to consolidate the knowledge learned at the same time.)

Step 2 Presentation (15 mins)

(1) Ask students to find out the new words and new phrases in this passage, and try to guess their meaning together.

(Purposes: Through encouraging students to guess the meanings of new words, help students to raise a good study habit by thinking on their own.)

(2) Ask students to find sentences which are in a similar form / using the Simple Past Tense in passage