

# 《2013中公版英语学科知识与教学能》

## 图书基本信息

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# 《2013中公版英语学科知识与教学能》

## 书籍目录

英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（一）标准预测试卷（一）专家详解英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（二）标准预测试卷（二）专家详解英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（三）标准预测试卷（三）专家详解英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（四）标准预测试卷（四）专家详解英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（五）标准预测试卷（五）专家详解英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（六）标准预测试卷（六）专家详解英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（七）标准预测试卷（七）专家详解英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（八）标准预测试卷（八）专家详解英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（九）标准预测试卷（九）专家详解英语学科知识与教学能力（高级中学）标准预测试卷（十）标准预测试卷（十）专家详解

## 章节摘录

Ahmed Aziz , another international student , was from Jordan. When we met yesterday, he moved very close to me as I introduced myself. I moved back a bit , but he came closer to ask a question and then shook my hand. When Darlene Coulon from France came dashing through the door , she recognized Tony Garcia's smiling face. They shook hands and then kissed each other twice on each cheek , since that is the French custom when adults meet people they know. Ahmed Aziz , on the contrary , simply nodded at the girls. Men from Middle Eastern and other Muslim countries will often stand quite close to other men to talk but will usually not touch women. As I get to know more international friends , I learn more about this cultural "body language". Not all cultures greet each other the same way, nor are they comfortable in the same way with touching or distance between people. In the same way that people communicate with spoken language , they also express their feelings using unspoken "language" through physical distance , actions or posture. English people , for example , do not usually stand very close to others or touch strangers as soon as they meet. However , people from places like Spain , Italy or South American countries approach others closely and are more likely to touch them. Most people around the world now greet each other by shaking hands, but some cultures use other greetings as well , such as the Japanese , who prefer to bow. These actions are not good or bad , but are simply ways in which cultures have developed. I have seen , however , that cultural customs for body language are very general - not all members of a culture behave in the same way. In general , though , studying international customs can certainly help avoid difficulties in today's world of cultural crossroads ! .....

## 编辑推荐

发书评，赢大奖·中公大礼等你拿，参与即有奖！发帖盖楼更有机会中大奖！ 【活动介绍】：自2012年6月15日起，凡在京东网购买中公版图书并发表五星标准书评者，即可赢取相应大奖！ 【参与方式】：一、登陆网站发五星标准书评并截图 登录hd1.offcn.com选择我们已经为您准备好的标准书评，选择五星，一键发布，方便快捷！（发表书评后请顺便截图，便于帖子参加抽奖使用） 二、登录论坛发帖子 参与用户登陆论坛pdt.offcn.com，在名为“发书评，赢大奖·中公大礼等你拿”的主题，发布包含“书评截图+书评网址”的帖子参与盖楼： 帖子内容：本人在京东网已购买中公图书“书评截图+书评网址”（书评日期为2012年6月15日—2012年12月25日） 【奖品展示】： 一等奖：中公面授“一年通过班”（价值18800元，其中包含14日食宿的两期封闭特训班） 二等奖：中公网校系统精讲班行测（价值1380元）+系统精讲班申论（价值800元） 三等奖：中公面授国考模考讲评班（价值380元） 参与奖：中公网校名师课程卡（价值200元），凭此卡登陆指定网页可免费学习中公教育领袖师资课程，每月自动更新 【评奖细则】： 1、凡参与发书评及发送以上帖子的用户均可获得参与奖！ 2、2012年6月15日—2012年12月31日，自7月25日起每月25日24时将会进行 【注意事项】： 1、每月开奖有效贴以发帖时间为准，发帖时间为上月26日00：00—当月25日24:00 2、每月25日工作人员统计完成中奖名单后三日内会在pdt.offcn.com论坛发布公示，请中奖用户联系官方QQ中公“陪读团”：1156022671，方便工作人员统计发放奖品，当月中奖名单公示后三日内未与指定QQ联系的，视为放弃中奖资格。 3、可重复盖楼，同一账户不可重复中奖，如出现重复，则以最大奖为准发放。每个账户连续盖楼三次的取消中奖资格，不能获得奖品。 4、盖楼跟帖内容不符合要求的，无法获得中奖资格。 【截止日期】：2012年12月25日 【咨询电话】：400-6300-999

## 精彩短评

### 1、 四、 题型示例

#### I . 语言知识与能力

##### 1 . 单项选择题 ( 语言知识 )

( 1 ) Thousands of ex-military officers have found \_\_\_\_\_ jobs in private security firms in the US.

A . lucrative      B . ludicrous      C . longish      D . lucky

( 2 ) The manager persuaded the team to play the game. What actually happened according to this statement?

- A . The manager played hard.
- B . The team played hard.
- C . The team actually did not play.
- D . The manager actually did not play.

##### 2 . 单项选择题 ( 阅读理解 )

Human beings are an irritant to Mother Nature, and in spite of the fact that it took their brains five million years to evolve, She can rid Herself of them in an instant. This, however, may not be necessary, since humans seem to be racing to see if they can save Her the trouble. They behave so arrogantly, contending they are superior to Nature. Rain forests are being cut down or burned—not only polluting the air but also causing a drop in oxygen levels. The love affair people have with their automobiles, especially “ gas hog ” SUV ’ s, adds to the pollutants in the air and is, yet, another nail in their coffins. Since prehistoric times, humans have been stalking and killing animals, causing many, beginning with the mastodon and saber-toothed tiger, to become extinct. Modern civilization is rushing headlong to slaughter animals in wholesale lots, all the while trying to prove its superiority to Mother Nature, usually with disastrous results.

For thousands of years, humans also have been defacing the earth, making scars upon the land. The throngs of people who responded to the lure of gold in the Yukon totally stripped mountainsides of trees above the Yukon River to make rafts in order to sail 500 miles to Dawson. Forty percent never made it! In the populated areas of the Himalayas very few trees remain since the citizens have cut them down for cooking and heating fires. With most of the trees gone, erosion occurs on a large scale, washing away most of the topsoil, making food production difficult. Even more disturbing is the fact that, due to large-scale cutting, the famous cedars of Lebanon, mentioned in the Bible, no longer exist. Along the same lines, so much of the rain forest in Panama is being destroyed that scientists are predicting the Panama Canal could fill with silt, thus prohibiting ships from crossing the isthmus, due to the effects of deforestation.

Deforestation and erosion, along with changing weather patterns, have led to the fastest-growing regions on this planet—deserts. All the while, populations are exploding worldwide and the proliferation of deserts means there is less arable land to feed the increasing number of people. Starvation on a massive scale will run rampant, and whenever a noted ecologist or environmentalist sends out warnings about such dangers to human life, very few consider giving up any of their conveniences. For instance, they insist on using aerosols and traveling one-to-one car, thus adding to the emissions, which cause the ozone holes to expand, leading to more cases of skin cancer—a vicious cycle, indeed.

To make matters even more critical, global warming is becoming an ever-increasing threat to the existence of humans and animals. Polar icecaps are melting, and sections, the size of the state of Rhode Island, are breaking off. Traveling toward the Temperate Zones, they begin to melt, placing an inordinate amount of fresh water into the oceans and causing an imbalance.

Humans further complicate their lives by allowing businesses to release pollutants in urban areas, in the name of profit. “ Accidents ” often take place at refineries where toxic fumes are released into the air that people and animals breathe. Pesticides are so widely used and pose such a threat that it is amazing all of them haven ’ t been banned.

Governments, anxious to appease money-hungry corporations and their stockholders, have allowed timber companies into National Forests to cut virgin-growth trees. Most of these businesses clear cut vast areas and



because of that, English began to be spoken in many other countries. Today, more people speak English as their first, second or a foreign language than ever before.

Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English. Look at this example:

British Betty: Would you like to see my flat?

American Amy: Yes, I'd like to come up to your apartment.

So why has English changed over time? Actually all languages change and develop when cultures meet and communicate with each other. At first, the English language spoken in England between about AD 450 and 1150 was very different from the English spoken today. It was based more on German than the English we speak at present. Then gradually between about AD 800 and 1150, English became less like German because those who ruled England spoke first Danish and later French. These new settlers enriched the English language and especially its vocabulary. So by the 1600s Shakespeare was able to make use of a wider vocabulary than ever before. In 1620 some British settlers moved to America. Later in the 18th century some British people were taken to Australia too. English began to speak in both countries.

Finally by the 19th century the language was settled. At that time two big changes in English spelling happened: first Samuel Johnson wrote his dictionary and later Noah Webster wrote The American Dictionary of English Language. The latter gave a separate identity to American English Spelling.

English now is also spoken as a foreign or second language in South Asia. For example, India has a very large number of fluent English speakers because Britain ruled India from 1765 to 1947. During that time English became the language for government and education. English is also spoken in Singapore and Malaysia and countries in Africa such as South Africa. Today the number of people learning English in China is increasing rapidly. In fact, China may have the largest number of English learners. Will Chinese English develop its own identity? Only time will tell.

#### IV . 教学实施与评价

教学情景分析题：根据题目要求进行教学分析，本题用中文作答。

以下片段选自某课堂实录（片段中T指教师，S指学生）。请分析该教学片段并回答下列问题：

- (1) 学生在对话中的语言错误是什么？
- (2) 教师采用什么方式来纠正学生的错误？效果如何？
- (3) 教师还可以采用哪些方式纠错？请举例说明。

教学片段：

T: What did your mum do yesterday, Wang Lin?

S: My mum buyed the dress for me.

T: Oh, that is nice, your mum bought it for you, did she?

S: Yes.

T: Where did she buy it?

S: She buyed it in town.

T: Oh, she bought it in town for you. Well, it is very nice.

## 2、和题型不配。



## 精彩书评

1、四、题型示例 I . 语言知识与能力 1 . 单项选择题 ( 语言知识 ) ( 1 ) Thousands of ex?鄄army officers have found \_\_\_\_\_ jobs in private security firms in the US. A . lucrative B . ludicrous C . longish

( 2 ) The manager persuaded the team to play the game. What actually happened according to this statement? A . The manager played hard. B . The team played hard. C . The team actually did not play. D . The manager actually did not play. 2 . 单项选择题 ( 阅读理解 ) Human beings are an irritant to Mother Nature, and in spite of the fact that it took their brains five million years to evolve, She can rid Herself of them in an instant. This, however, may not be necessary, since humans seem to be racing to see if they can save Her the trouble. They behave so arrogantly, contending they are superior to Nature. Rain forests are being cut down or burned—not only polluting the air but also causing a drop in oxygen levels. The love affair people have with their automobiles, especially “ gas hog ” SUV ’ s, adds to the pollutants in the air and is, yet, another nail in their coffins. Since prehistoric times, humans have been stalking and killing animals, causing many, beginning with the mastodon and saber?鄄toothed tiger, to become extinct. Modern civilization is rushing headlong to slaughter animals in wholesale lots, all the while trying to prove its superiority to Mother Nature, usually with disastrous results. For thousands of years, humans also have been defacing the earth, making scars upon the land. The throngs of people who responded to the lure of gold in the Yukon totally stripped mountainsides of trees above the Yukon River to make rafts in order to sail 500 miles to Dawson. Forty percent never made it! In the populated areas of the Himalayas very few trees remain since the citizens have cut them down for cooking and heating fires. With most of the trees gone, erosion occurs on a large scale, washing away most of the topsoil, making food production difficult. Even more disturbing is the fact that, due to large?鄄scale cutting, the famous cedars of Lebanon, mentioned in the Bible, no longer exist. Along the same lines, so much of the rain forest in Panama is being destroyed that scientists are predicting the Panama Canal could fill with silt, thus prohibiting ships from crossing the isthmus, due to the effects of deforestation. Deforestation and erosion, along with changing weather patterns, have led to the fastest?鄄growing regions on this planet—deserts. All the while, populations are exploding worldwide and the proliferation of deserts means there is less arable land to feed the increasing number of people. Starvation on a massive scale will run rampant, and whenever a noted ecologist or environmentalist sends out warnings about such dangers to human life, very few consider giving up any of their conveniences. For instance, they insist on using aerosols and traveling one?鄄to?鄄a?鄄car, thus adding to the emissions, which cause the ozone holes to expand, leading to more cases of skin cancer—a vicious cycle, indeed. To make matters even more critical, global warming is becoming an ever?鄄increasing threat to the existence of humans and animals. Polar icecaps are melting, and sections, the size of the state of Rhode Island, are breaking off. Traveling toward the Temperate Zones, they begin to melt, placing an inordinate amount of fresh water into the oceans and causing an imbalance. Humans further complicate their lives by allowing businesses to release pollutants in urban areas, in the name of profit. “ Accidents ” often take place at refineries where toxic fumes are released into the air that people and animals breathe. Pesticides are so widely used and pose such a threat that it is amazing all of them haven ’ t been banned. Governments, anxious to appease money?鄄hungry corporations and their stockholders, have allowed timber companies into National Forests to cut virgin?鄄growth trees. Most of these businesses clear cut vast areas and often wait an inordinate amount of time to replant. Burning questions never cease: When will governments—local, state, and federal—corporations, and the rest of the human race realize what is happening to this planet? When will the race for profit cease to consume them? Perhaps it will come about when there is no land left to farm and feed the burgeoning population, or there is no clean water left to drink, or wildlife to balance the ecosystem, or, more importantly, when their children start dying. By that time, however, it probably will be too late. 1 . In Paragraph 1, “ another nail in their coffin ” is similar in meaning to . A . a bad luck B . going dead C . a blessing in disguise

2 . The author purposefully capitalizes the initial letters of Mother Nature because . A . the author is clearly being sarcastic and suggesting that human beings show no respect for the nature B . the author wants to emphasize the point that nature, like our mother, provides us with nourishment C . they are used here as a proper noun personifying the might power of nature D . they are words of very special importance 3 . The author implies that travelling one?鄄to?鄄a?鄄car . A . is an environmentally?鄄friendly travel option B . should be

discouraged C . should be encouraged D . should be punished

II . 语言教学知识与能力 1 . 单项选择题 Which of the following activities belongs in communicative practice? A . Repeating sentences that the teacher says. B . Doing oral grammar drills. C . Reading aloud passages from the textbook. D . Giving instructions so that someone can use a new machine. 2 . 简答题 (中文作答) (1) 请辨析下列两个句子的不同点并解释原因。 Did you eat something this evening? Did you eat anything this evening? (2) 英语教师应该如何看待并处理学生的语言错误? 请举例说明。 III . 教学设计 教学设计题: 根据所提供的信息和语言素材进行教学设计, 本题用英文作答。 请根据以下信息和语言素材进行教学设计, 本题用英文作答。 设计任务: 阅读以下信息和语言素材。 假设你将利用此语言素材提高学生的阅读能力, 请根据学生情况设计针对此素材的教学目标, 以及实现该目标的课堂活动。 学生概况: 本班为中等城市普通学校高中一年级的学生, 班级人数为40人。 多数学生已具备一定的英语语言能力。 学生能够积极参与课堂活动, 合作意识较强。 教学时间: 25分钟。 教学设计需包括: 教学目标; 教学步骤及设计意图; 教学活动方式、具体内容及设计意图; 教学时间规划; 学习评价。 语言素材: (加粗单词为学生首次接触的词汇) The Road to Modern English At the end of the 16th century, above five to seven million people spoke English. Nearly all of them lived in England. Later in the next century, people from England made voyages to conquer other parts of the world and because of that, English began to be spoken in many other countries. Today, more people speak English as their first, second or a foreign language than ever before. Native English speakers can understand each other even if they don't speak the same kind of English. Look at this example: British Betty: Would you like to see my flat? American Amy: Yes, I'd like to come up to your apartment. So why has English changed over time? Actually all languages change and develop when cultures meet and communicate with each other. At first, the English language spoken in England between about AD 450 and 1150 was very different from the English spoken today. It was based more on German than the English we speak at present. Then gradually between about AD 800 and 1150, English became less like German because those who ruled England spoke first Danish and later French. These new settlers enriched the English language and especially its vocabulary. So by the 1600s Shakespeare was able to make use of a wider vocabulary than ever before. In 1620 some British settlers moved to America. Later in the 18th century some British people were taken to Australia too. English began to speak in both countries. Finally by the 19th century the language was settled. At that time two big changes in English spelling happened: first Samuel Johnson wrote his dictionary and later Noah Webster wrote The American Dictionary of English Language. The latter gave a separate identity to American English Spelling. English now is also spoken as a foreign or second language in South Asia. For example, India has a very large number of fluent English speakers because Britain ruled India from 1765 to 1947. During that time English became the language for government and education. English is also spoken in Singapore and Malaysia and countries in Africa such as South Africa. Today the number of people learning English in China is increasing rapidly. In fact, China may have the largest number of English learners. Will Chinese English develop its own identity? Only time will tell. IV . 教学实施与评价 教学情景分析题: 根据题目要求进行教学分析, 本题用中文作答。 以下片段选自某课堂实录 (片段中T指教师, S指学生)。 请分析该教学片段并回答下列问题: (1) 学生在对话中的语言错误是什么? (2) 教师采用什么方式来纠正学生的错误? 效果如何? (3) 教师还可以采用哪些方式纠错? 请举例说明。 教学片段: T: What did your mum do yesterday, Wang Lin? S: My mum buyed the dress for me. T: Oh, that is nice, your mum bought it for you, did she? S: Yes. T: Where did she buy it? S: She buyed it in town. T: Oh, she bought it in town for you. Well, it is very nice.

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