

浙江省中小学教师录用考试

小学英语考试说明

一、 考试性质

浙江省中小学教师录用考试是为全省教育行政部门招聘教师而进行的选拔性考试，其目的是为教育行政部门录用教师提供智育方面的参考。各地根据考生的考试成绩，结合面试情况，按已确定的招聘计划，从教师应有的素质、文化水平、教育技能等方面进行全面考核，择优录取。因此，全省教师招聘考试应当具有较高的信度、效度、区分度和适当的难度。

二、 考试目标与要求

1. 考查考生对小学英语学科知识的理解、掌握和运用水平；
2. 考查考生对高等教育对应于小学英语学科知识掌握情况；
3. 考查考生小学英语课程与教学论的基础知识和基本方法的掌握情况，以及运用所学知识和方法分析解决小学英语教学中实际问题的能力。

三、 考试内容和范围

考试内容和范围涵盖三个方面：小学英语学科知识、高等教育对应于小学英语学科知识及小学英语课程与教学论内容。

（一） 小学英语学科知识

1. 英语语言知识

- （1）英语语音知识 包括字母组合、单音节和多音节词发音的基本规律、句子语音语调；
- （2）英语词汇知识 包括词性、词缀、词根及不同条件下词形的变化，也包括词义的理解、识记和正确运用；
- （3）英语句法知识 包括句子成分、句型结构、从句、句子时态、句子语态、句子语气。

2. 英语语言技能

- （1）阅读理解能力 能准确理解小学英语语篇的内容和意义；把握语言结构和事实；能理解教材潜在知识结构和技能系统；能理解教材的教学意义和学习价值；
- （2）写作能力 能用英文书写不同题材和不同体裁的文章。

（二） 高等教育对应于小学英语学科知识

1. 综合英语

- （1）与专业四级水平相当的词汇知识、句法知识和语篇知识；
- （2）具有较强听、说、读、写综合运用英语的技能；
- （3）理解、分析、欣赏有关政治、经济、社会、语言、文学、教育、哲学等方面作品的的能力。

2. 写作基础

- （1）英语写作基础理论；
- （2）写作构思能力、文字组织能力和文本修改能力。

3. 翻译技巧

- (1) 具有英汉、汉英翻译的基础理论知识;
- (2) 能够比较忠实、准确、通顺地翻译不同体裁的文本。

4. 英美概况

- (1) 主要英语国家历史、地理、政治以及风土人情等社会文化背景知识;
- (2) 理解英美文化与汉语文化之间的相似性和差异性。

5. 英美文学

- (1) 英、美文学形成与发展全貌的基础知识;
- (2) 了解各个时期主要作家、作品以及主要文学流派的创作特色及创作主张。

6. 英语语言学

- (1) 英语语言学的基础知识;
- (2) 理解语音学、词汇学、句法学、语义学、语用学和第二语言习得的基本概念。

(三) 小学英语课程与教学论内容

1. 小学英语课程标准内容

理解《义务教育英语课程标准（2011年版）》中的课程性质、基本理念、设计思路、课程目标、内容标准、教学建议和评价建议。

2. 小学英语教学知识与能力

- (1) 理解翻译法、听说法、交际法等常见教学法的基本主张与主要实施步骤;
- (2) 能根据教学材料、教学任务进行教学设计,能对教学案例进行评析;
- (3) 理解终结性评价、形成性评价和诊断性评价等不同类型评价的特点与功能;
- (4) 能设计不同类型的小学英语试题,具有评价试题的初步能力。

四、考试形式、试题类型与试卷结构

(一) 考试形式

1. 闭卷、笔试;
2. 试卷满分为 100 分;
3. 考试限定用时 150 分钟。

(二) 试题类型

选择题、填空题、翻译题、简答题、论述题、教学设计、写作题等。

(三) 试卷结构

第一部分: 小学英语学科知识	第二部分: 高等教育对应于小 学英语学科知识	第三部分: 小学英语学科课程 与教学理论内容	总计
约 35	约 35	约 30 分	100 分

题型示例

(实考题型、题分可能变化, 以实考为准)

第一部分: 小学英语学科知识

说明: 本部分分为四节。第一节: 字母和单词注音; 第二节: 翻译; 第三节: 完形填空;
第四节: 写作题。

第一节: 字母和单词注音

1. w [] 2. z [] 3. l [] 4. beds []
5. reading [] 6. worker [] 7. kitchen []
8. begun [] 9. can't [] 10. said []

第二节: 翻译题 把下面的句子翻译成为英文

11. 几经周折, 我才在一家金矿找到一份工作。
12. 那时这被认为是一次技术革命, 也是我人工智能研究的开始。
13. 到了这个时候, 他的餐馆本该宾客盈门。
14. 昨天我们见了面, 我做自我介绍时, 他靠得很近。
15. 事情的经过是这样的。

第三节: 完形填空 阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 然后从各题所给的四个选项中, 选出最佳选项

Since my family were not going to be helpful, I decided I would look for one all by myself and not tell them about it till I'd got one.

I had seen an agency advertised in a local newspaper. I rushed out of the house in search of it. I was wildly excited, and as 16 as if I were going on the stage. Finding the place quite easily, I ran breathlessly through a door which said "Enter without knocking, if you please."

The simple atmosphere of the office 17 me. The woman looked carefully at me for a while through her glasses, and then 18 me in a low voice. I answered softly. All of a sudden I started to feel rather hopeless. She wondered why I was looking for this sort of 19. I felt even more helpless when she told me that it would be difficult to get a job without 20. I wondered whether I ought to leave, when the telephone on her desk rang. I heard her say:

"21, I've got someone in the office at this very moment who might 22." She wrote down a number, and held it out to me, saying: "Ring up this lady. She wants a 23 immediately. In fact, you would have to start tomorrow by cooking a dinner for ten people."

"Oh yes," said I--- never having cooked for more than four in my life. I 24 her again and again, and rushed out to the nearest telephone box. I collected my thoughts, took a deep breath, and rang the number. I said confidently that I was just what she was looking for.

I spent the next few hours 25 cook books.

- | | | | |
|------------------|------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 16. A. proud | B. pleased | C. nervous | D. worried |
| 17. A. calmed | B. excited | C. frightened | D. disturbed |
| 18. A. advised | B. examined | C. informed | D. questioned |
| 19. A. place | B. job | C. advice | D. help |
| 20. A. ability | B. experience | C. knowledge | D. study |
| 21. A. Above all | B. As a matter of fact | C. As a result | D. In spite of that |
| 22. A. hire | B. accept | C. suit | D. offer |
| 23. A. cook | B. help | C. teacher | D. secretary |
| 24. A. answered | B. promised | C. thanked | D. told |
| 25. A. borrowing | B. buying | C. reading | D. writing |

第四节: 写作题

26. 书面表达:

现在越来越多的学生使用词典, 有人选择使用传统词典, 有人则喜欢使用电子词

典。请你以“Printed dictionary or E-dictionary, which do you prefer?”为题，按照下列要点写一篇英语短文，可根据需要适当发挥：

- 1、传统词典：内容详细、例句多… 缺点：携带不便…
- 2、电子词典：省时、方便… 缺点：例句少…
- 3、我选用的词典及理由

注意：1、词数：100-120 文章题目和开头已给出（不计入词数）。

- 2、参考词汇：电子词典 e-dictionary；传统词典 printed dictionary；条目 entry；释义 definition

Printed dictionary or E-dictionary, which do you prefer?

Nowadays more and more students use dictionaries as study aids. Some think that it is better to use ...

第二部分：高等学校对应于小学英语学科知识

说明：本部分分为四节。第一节：单项选择；第二节：翻译题；第三节：阅读理解题；第四节：写作题。

第一节：单项选择：从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项

27. I am sorry I have no time at present to ____ more detail or give you an account of other cities of interest.
- A. bring into B. take into C. come into D. go into
28. Jim says that he is willing to ____ tomorrow's meeting.
- A. preside B. chair C. lead D. take part
29. Living in the western part of the country has its problems, _____ obtaining fresh water is not the least.
- A. with which B. for which C. of which D. which
30. _____ is usually meaning-distinctive in Chinese, but in English it is not.
- A. stress B. tone C. intonation D. phoneme
31. With the publication of *The Sun Also Sun Rises*, _____ became the spokesman for what Gertrude Stein had called “a Lost Generation”.
- A. Fitzgerald B. Faulkner C. Hemingway D. Steinbeck

第二节：翻译题：

32. 把下面短文划线部分翻译成中文。

I find young people exciting. They have an air of freedom, and they have not a dreary commitment to mean ambitions or love of comfort. They are not anxious social climbers, and they have no devotion to material things. All this seems to me to link them with life, and the origins of things. It's as if they were, in some sense, cosmic beings in violent and lovely contrast with us suburban creatures. All that is in my mind when I meet a young person. He may be conceited, ill-mannered, presumptuous or fatuous, but I do not turn for protection to dreary clichés about respect for elders—as if mere age were a reason for respect. I accept that we are equals, and I will argue with him, as an equal, if I think he is wrong.

第三节：阅读理解题 阅读下面的短文，从每题所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中，选出最佳选项

(一)

As a wise man once said, we are all ultimately alone. But an increasing number of Europeans are choosing to be so at an ever earlier age. This isn't the stuff of gloomy philosophical contemplations, but a fact of Europe's new economic landscape, embraced by sociologists, real-estate developers and ad executives alike. The shift away from family life to solo lifestyle, observes a French sociologist, is part of the "irresistible momentum of individualism" over the last century. The communications revolution, the shift from a business culture of stability to one of mobility and the mass entry of women into the workforce have greatly wreaked havoc on(扰乱) Europeans' private lives.

Europe's new economic climate has largely fostered the trend toward independence. The current generation of home-aloners came of age during Europe's shift from social democracy to the sharper, more individualistic climate of American style capitalism. Raised in an era of privatization and increased consumer choice, today's tech-savvy(精通技术的) workers have embraced a free market in love as well as economics. Modern Europeans are rich enough to afford to live alone, and temperamentally independent enough to want to do so.

Once upon a time, people who lived alone tended to be those on either side of marriage—twenty something professionals or widowed senior citizens. While pensioners, particularly elderly women, make up a large proportion of those living alone, the newest crop of singles are high earners in their 30s and 40s who increasingly view living alone as a lifestyle choice. Living alone was conceived to be negative—dark and cold, while being together suggested warmth and light. But then came along the idea of singles. They were young, beautiful, strong! Now, young people want to live alone.

The booming economy means people are working harder than ever. And that doesn't leave much room for relationships. Pimpi Arroyo, a 35-year-old composer who lives alone in a house in Paris, says he hasn't got time to get lonely because he has too much work. "I have deadlines which would make life with someone else fairly difficult." Only an Ideal Woman would make him change his lifestyle, he says. Kaufmann, author of a recent book called "The Single Woman and Prince Charming," thinks this fierce new individualism means that people expect more and more of mates, so relationships don't last long—if they start at all. Eppendorf, a blond Berliner with a deep tan, teaches grade school in the mornings. In the afternoon she sunbathes or sleeps, resting up for going dancing. Just shy of 50, she says she'd never have wanted to do what her mother did—give up a career to raise a family. Instead, "I've always done what I wanted to do: live a self-determined life."

33. More and more young Europeans remain single because _____ .

- A. they are driven by an overwhelming sense of individualism
- B. they have entered the workforce at a much earlier age
- C. they have embraced a business culture of stability
- D. they are pessimistic about their economic future

34. What is said about European society in the passage?

- A. It has fostered the trend towards small families.
- B. It is getting closer to American-style capitalism.

- C. to study the movement of ocean currents
D. to replace the global radio communications network
40. The deep-sea listening system makes use of ____ .
A. the sophisticated technology of focusing sounds under water
B. the capability of sound to travel at high speed
C. the unique property of layers of ocean water in transmitting sound
D. low-frequency sounds travelling across different layers of water
41. It can be inferred from the passage that ____ .
A. new radio devices should be developed for tracking the endangered blue whales
B. blue whales are no longer endangered with the use of the new listening system
C. opinions differ as to whether civilian scientists should be allowed to use military technology
D. military technology has great potential in civilian use
42. Which of the following is true about the U.S. Navy underwater listening network?
A. It is now partly accessible to civilian scientists.
B. It has been replaced by a more advanced system.
C. It became useless to the military after the cold war.
D. It is indispensable in protecting endangered species.

第四节：写作题

43. 以 **On Aging of the population** 为题，写一篇长为 120—150 词的小作文。

第三部分：小学英语课程与教学论知识

说明：本部分分为四节。第一节：单项选择填空；第二节：填空题；第三节：简答题；第四节：教学设计题。

第一节：单项选择填空。

44. 英语课程标准规定了小学阶段二级的语音知识具体目标。英语语音知识涵盖语音的认读、音节的识别、词汇的辨认、_____、句子的理解，也涵盖语调、节奏、音重和语流运作的规律。
A. 语篇结构的感知 B. 语法的认知 C. 目标的获取 D. 语义的判断
45. 一般而言，中小学英语单元教材可以分为三大系统，它们主次分明，_____是源，作业系统和图表系统是流，三者相辅相成。
A. 非文本系统 B. 主题系统 C. 知识结构系统 D. 文本符号系统
46. 英语与汉语不尽相同，英语是_____。就英语阅读过程而言，阅读首先是个体把文字符号转换为语音码的过程；其次，英语语音与字母或字母组合有着相对的对对应关系，其语音操作由语义潜势；其三，语音是短时工作记忆的载体。
A. 语言符号系统 B. 音节文字系统 C. 拼音文字系统 D. 表意文字系统
47. Austin 和 Searle 的学说是“任务型”教学研究一个十分重要的理论来源。Searle 认为，语言交际单位不是单词或句子等语言单位，而是_____。
A. 语言行为 B. 言语行为 C. 文字符号 D. 心理表征
48. 小学英语_____对新知识没有任何明确的计划和要求，它是一个将听、说、读、写、玩、表、唱等形式融为一体的英语课。
A. 活动课 B. 综合课 C. 口语课 D. 巩固复习课

第二节：填空题。

49. Theory is _____ in the practice of language teaching. It reveals itself in the assumptions underlying practice, in the planning of a course of study, in the routines of the classroom, in the value judgements about language teaching, and in the decisions that the language teacher has to make day by day.
50. The _____ view of language sees language as a linguistic system made up of various subsystems: the sound system (phonology); the discrete units of meaning produced by sound combinations (morphology); and the system of combining units of meaning for communication (syntax).
51. _____ learning emphasizes the task rather than the language in learning process.
52. **PPP** stands for **Presentation, Practice** and _____. In PPP method classes or sequences, the teacher presents the context and situation for the language, and both explains and demonstrates the meaning and form of the new language. The students then practice making sentences before going on to another stage in which they talk or write more freely.
53. The _____ theory of language learning was initiated by the psychologist Skinner, who applied Watson and Raynor's theory of conditioning to the way humans acquire languages

第三节：简答题。

54. 为什么说英语语音的训练和教学是首要的、基础的，它要贯穿在英语教与学活动的始终？
55. 为什么说英语语法教学是基于语法学习而存在的？

第四节：教学设计题。

56. 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。
- 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口语能力，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小学五年级的学生，班级人数为 40 人。多数学生已具备初步的英语语言能力。学生能够积极参与课堂活动，合作意识较强。
- 教学时间：20 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：(Typescript)

Let's talk

Miss White: We'll have an English party next Tuesday! What can you do for the party,

children?

Zhang Peng: I can sing English songs.

Miss White: Wonderful! How about you, John?

Zhang Peng: I can do some kung fu!

Miss White: Thank you, John

参考答案:

第一部分：小学英语学科知识

第一节：字母和单词注音

1. w [ˈdʌb(ə)lju:] 2. z [zed] 3. l [el] 4. beds [bedz]
5. reading [ˈri:diŋ] 6. worker [ˈwɜ:kə] 7. kitchen [ˈki:tʃɪn]
8. begun [[biːgʌn] 9. can't [kɑ:nt] 10. said [sed]

第二节：翻译题 把下面的句子翻译成为英文

11. After trying hard, I got a job in a gold mine.
12. At that time, it was considered a technological revolution and the start of my study of artificial intelligence.
13. By now his restaurant ought to be full of people.
14. When we met yesterday, he moved close to me as I introduced myself.
15. This is how the story goes.

第三节：完形填空

16--20 CADBB. 21--25 BCACC

第四节：写作题

26. 书面表达

Nowadays more and more students use dictionaries as study aids. Some think that it is better to use the printed dictionary. They consider that it has more entries which are complete and detailed, while the e-dictionary offers limited information.

However, some others hold the opposite view. They think that an e-dictionary is smart and cool to use as well as time-saving. Meanwhile, it has many other practical functions. But a printed dictionary is not so convenient to carry.

Personally, I prefer the printed dictionary because it has many advantages. First, it provides more entries. Besides, the definitions are followed by more examples, which makes it easier for us to understand. Most important of all, it provides enough contexts for us to develop a good sense of language and to improve our writing. (116 w)

第二部分：高等学校对应于小学英语学科知识

第一节：单项选择：从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项

27—31 DBCBC

第二节：翻译题

32. 把下面短文划线部分翻译成中文。

参考译文：

我觉得年轻人令人振奋。他们无拘无束；既不追逐卑鄙的名利，也不贪图生活的舒适。他们不热衷于向上爬，也不一味追求物质享受。在我看来，所有这些使他們与生命和万物之源联系在了一起。在某种意义上讲，他们似乎是宇宙人，同我们这些凡夫俗子形成了强烈而鲜明的对照。

第三节：阅读理解题 阅读下面的短文，从每题所给的四个选项 A、B、C 和 D 中，选出最佳选项

33—37 ABDAC 38—42 BACDA

第四节：写作题

43. 以 **On Aging of the population** 为题，写一篇长为 120—150 词的小作文。

参考译文：

Aging of the population

People in China are living longer and longer while new babies are insufficient to take place of them. As a result, china has become an aging society, with the population over 60 reaching 134 million, or more than 10 percent of the country's 1.3 billion total.

The aging of the population is putting more and more serious pressure on both society and family. National expenditure for the aging population is always on the increase. To make matters worse, a declining proportion of the working population is likely to hinder the economic development. As for the young couples, they are struggling harder and harder to support their old parents while raising their children at the same time.

Among the following three ways to address, the first is to pay due attention to guaranteeing the basic living standards of the elderly and safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests. Secondly, the elderly should be given full chance to play an active role in our social life and make a contribution to the whole society. Last, but not least, we should persist in our efforts to develop the market which provides products for the elderly and stimulate the growth of our economy.

第三部分：小学英语课程与教学论知识

第一节：单项选择

44—48 DBCBA

第二节：填空题。

49. implicit 50. Structural 51.Task-based 52. Production 53.behaviourist

第三节：简答题

54. 为什么说英语语音的训练和教学是首要的、基础的，它要贯穿在英语教与学活动的始终？首先英语是拼音文字系统，它与形义之间关系密切，三者相互依存，相辅相成，语义的获取是以语音为中介的；其次，就个体语言发展而言，口语（语音）先于书面语而存在，而发展。离开了语音，英语语言教与学便是一句空话。所以说英语语音训练和教学是首要的，是基础的。

55. 从学习者知识表征来看，英语语法是显性语言规则的内部心理表征；从教学的视角来看，英语语法通过教学表征才能实现学生语法学习的心理表征。就英语语法学习过程

而言，语法具有语义的潜势，英语语法学习必须与语义相关联。英语语法教学必然是意义彰显，内涵丰富的个体心理过程。因此，英语语法教学是不能脱离个体学习的意义，所以说英语语法教学是基于语法学习的存在。

第四节：教学设计题

56. 答案略

六、附录：

第一部分：小学英语学科知识

（一）语音项目

1. 基本语音；
2. 重音；
3. 读音的变化；
4. 语调与节奏；
5. 语音、语调、重音、节奏等在口语交流中的运用；

（二）语法项目

1. 名词：可数名词及其单复数、不可数名词、专有名词、名词所有格；
2. 代词：人称代词、物主代词、反身代词、指示代词、不定代词、疑问代词；
3. 数词：基数词、序数词；
4. 介词和介词短语；
5. 连词；
6. 形容词(比较级和最高级)；
7. 副词(比较级和最高级)；
8. 冠词；
9. 动词：动词的基本形式、系动词、及物动词和不及物动词、助动词、情态动词；
10. 时态：一般现在时、一般过去时、一般将来时、现在进行时、过去进行时、过去将来时、将来进行时、现在完成时、过去完成时、现在完成进行时；
11. 语态：主动语态、被动语态；
12. 非谓语动词：动词不定式、动名词、现在分词、过去分词；
13. 构词法：合成法、派生法、转化法；
14. 句子种类：陈述句、祈使句、疑问句、感叹句；
15. 句子成分：主语、谓语、表语、宾语、定语、状语、补语；
16. 简单句的基本句型；
17. 主谓一致；
18. 并列复合句；
19. 主从复合句：宾语从句、状语从句、定语从句、主语从句、表语从句；
20. 间接引语；
21. 倒装；
22. 强调句；
23. 虚拟语气。

（三）功能意念项目

1. 社会交往；
2. 态度与情感；
3. 时间与空间；

4. 存在;
5. 特征;
6. 计量;
7. 比较;
8. 逻辑关系;
9. 职业。

(四) 话题项目

1. 日常的生活话题;
2. 文化与社会话题;
3. 自然与科学话题。

第二部分：高等教育对应于小学英语学科知识

(一) 英语写作基础

1. 写作规范;
2. 标点符号的使用;
3. 词语的选择:词语的抽象和具体、词语的层次和意义、成语与习语、修辞格的运用;
4. 句子的使用;
5. 段落写作:段落要求、段落组织的常用方法;
6. 短文写作:便条格式、书信格式和逻辑条理、议论文的审题;
7. 描写文;
8. 记叙文;
9. 议论文(讲授、练习、讨论、讲评);
10. 演讲文和辩论文;
11. 说明文;
12. 多视角写作和创造性写作:儿歌、绕口令、诗歌、歌词、散文、小说。

(二) 英语语法

1. 词类及用法;
2. 句子种类及结构;
3. 语篇结构及知识;

(三) 英美概况

1. 了解主要英语国家(美国、英国、澳大利亚、加拿大、新西兰)的历史;
2. 了解主要英语国家地理;
3. 了解主要英语国家政治;
4. 了解主要英语国家风土人情等文化背景知识;
5. 能通过与中国文化的比较,理解文化共性与个性,提高对语言文化内在关系的认识。

(五) 翻译技巧

1. 英汉与汉英的翻译基本知识及过程;
2. 词语、句子和语篇翻译的方法;
3. 翻译的语言对比规律;
4. 文体与翻译;
5. 翻译中的文化意识。

(六) 英美文学

1. 中世纪文学:《坎特伯雷故事集》;
2. 英国文艺复兴:莎士比亚悲剧、戏剧和十四行诗、文艺复兴戏剧、文艺复兴诗歌、文

文艺复兴散文；

3. 十七世纪文学：十七世纪诗歌和小说；
4. 十八世纪文学：新古典主义(Neoclassicism)、感伤主义 (Sentimentalism)、现实主义小说、诗歌、戏剧；
5. 英国浪漫主义：诗歌、小说；
6. 维多利亚文学：现实主义小说、诗歌、戏剧；
7. 二十世纪初期的英国文学：现实主义文学、现代主义文学；
8. 殖民时期美国文学；
9. 浪漫主义时期美国文学；
10. 美国现实主义文学和自然主义文学；
11. 二十世纪美国文学。