

浙江省中小学教师录用考试

中学英语考试说明

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. 考查考生对中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中学英语学科知识掌握情况；
3. 考查考生中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中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：中学英语学科知识、高等教育对应于中学英语学科知识及中学英语课程与教学论内容。

（一）中学英语学科知识

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 能准确理解中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 能用英文书写不同体裁和不同题材的文章。

（二）高等教育对应于中学英语学科知识

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) 中学英语课程与教学论内容

1. 中学英语课程标准内容

理解《普通高中英语课程标准（实验稿）》和《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. 中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) 能设计不同类型的中学英语试题，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： 中学英语学科知识	第二部分： 高等教育对应于中 学英语学科知识	第三部分： 英语学科课程与教 学理论内容	总计
约 30 分	约 40 分	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：中学英语学科知识

说明：本部分分为四节。第一节：单项选择填空；第二节：翻译题；第三节：完形填空；第四节：写作题。

第一节：单项选择填空 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中，选出最佳选项

1. Advertisements give us _____ about products, such as their prices and uses.
A. information B. news C. words D. pictures
2. – Which shirt will you take, Betty?
– _____. The blue one is too long and the white one is too short.
A. Both B. Neither C. Either D. None
3. During the last Paralympics, all the rooms in the Paralympic Village in Beijing are so designed that they are _____ to the disabled.
A. accessible B. available C. convenient D. valid
4. --- Jerry and Lucy must both like movies. I often meet them at the cinema.
--- _____ is Lucy, not Jerry, who likes movies.
A. So B. That C. It D. Such
5. Mom, have a rest please. You _____ in the kitchen ever since you came home.
A. had worked B. were working C. have been working D. would work

第二节：翻译题 把下面的句子翻译成为英文

6. 几经周折，我才在一家金矿找到一份工作。
7. 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。
8. 到了这个时候，他的餐馆本该宾客盈门。
9. 昨天我们见了面，我做自我介绍时，他靠得很近
10. 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。

Once there was a little girl who came to live in an orphanage (孤儿院). As Christmas time was drawing near, all of the other children 11 telling the little girl about the beautiful Christmas tree that would appear in the hall downstairs on Christmas morning. After their usual 12, each child would be given their only Christmas gift, a small orange.

The headmaster of the orphanage was very 13 with the kids. So on Christmas Eve, when he 14 the little girl slipping down the stairs to peek (偷看) at the much-heard-of Christmas tree, he 15 that the little girl would not receive her Christmas orange because she had been so curious as to disobey the rules. The little girl ran back to her room 16, crying at her terrible fate. The next morning as the other children were going down for breakfast, the little girl stayed in her bed. She couldn't 17 the thought of seeing the others receive their gift while there would be 18 for her. Later, as the children came back upstairs, the little girl was surprised to be handed a napkin (餐巾). As she carefully opened it, there, to her 19, was an orange all peeled and sectioned (分瓣). "How could this be?" she asked. Then, she realized how each child had taken

one section from their orange for her so that she, too, would have a Christmas orange. What an example of the true meaning of Christmas those orphan children showed that morning! How I 20 the world would show the same kind of concern for others, not only at Christmas, but throughout the year!

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 11. A. stopped | B. began | C. hated | D. avoided |
| 12. A. breakfast | B. lunch | C. dinner | D. break |
| 13. A. patient | B. satisfied | C. angry | D. strict |
| 14. A. caught | B. took | C. held | D. kept |
| 15. A. noticed | B. declared | C. explained | D. doubted |
| 16. A. open-hearted | B. broken-hearted | C. light-hearted | D. warm-hearted |
| 17. A. stand | B. understand | C. remember | D. find |
| 18. A. some | B. none | C. many | D. one |
| 19. A. surprise` | B. regret | C. sorrow | D. anger |
| 20. A. wonder | B. think | C. wish | D. feel |

第四节：写作题

21. 阅读下面短文，根据所给情节进行续写，使之构成一个完整的故事。

One weekend in July, Jane and her husband, Tom, had driven three hours to camp overnight by a lake in the forest. Unfortunately, on the way an unpleasant subject came up and they started to quarrel. By the time they reached the lake, Jane was so angry that she said to Tom, "I'm going to find a better spot for us to camp" and walked away.

With no path to follow, Jane just walked on for quite a long time. After she had climbed to a high place, she turned around, hoping to see the lake. To her surprise, she saw nothing but forest and, far beyond, a snowcapped mountain top. She suddenly realized that she was lost.

"Tom!" she cried. "Help!"

No reply. If only she had not left her mobile phone in that bag with Tom. Jane kept moving, but the farther she walked, the more confused she became. As night was beginning to fall, Jane was so tired that she had to stop for the night. Lying awake in the dark, Jane wanted very much to be with Tom and her family. She wanted to hold him and tell him how much she loved him.

Jane rose at the break of day, hungry and thirsty. She could hear water trickling (滴落) somewhere at a distance. Quickly she followed the sound to a stream. To her great joy, she also saw some berry bushes. She drank and ate a few berries. Never in her life had she tasted anything better. Feeling stronger now, Jane began to walk along the stream and hope it would lead her to the lake.

As she picked her way carefully along the stream, Jane heard a helicopter. Is that for me? Unfortunately, the trees made it impossible for people to see her from above. A few minutes later, another helicopter flew overhead. Jane took off her yellow blouse, thinking that she should go to an open area and flag them if they came back again.

注意：

1. 所续写短文的词数应为 150 左右；
2. 应使用 5 个以上短文中标有下划线的关键词语；

3. 续写部分分为两段，每段的开头语已为你写好；
4. 续写完成后，请用下划线标出你所使用的关键词语。

Paragraph1:

But no more helicopter came and it was getting dark again. _____

Paragraph2:

It was daybreak when Jane woke up. _____

第二部分：高等学校对应于中学英语学科知识

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

22. As one of the best-known American authors of 20th century, Ernest Hemingway wrote all the following novels EXCEPT _____.

A. For Whom the Bell Tolls	B. The Green Hills of Africa
C. The Sound and the Fury	D. The Old Man and the Sea
23. The period ranging from 1865 to 1914 has been referred to as _____ in the literary history of the United States.

A. the Age of Enlightenment	B. the Age of Romanticism
C. New England Transcendentalism	D. the Age of Realism
24. The utterance “We are already working 25 hours a day, eight days a week.”

A. quality	B. manner	C. relation	D. quantity
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25. The semantic components of the word “gentleman” can be written as _____.

A. +ANIMATE, +MALE, +HUMAN, -ADULT	B. +ANIMATE, +MALE, +HUMAN, +ADULT
C. +ANIMATE, -MALE, +HUMAN, -ADULT	D. +ANIMATE, -MALE, +HUMAN, +ADULT
26. As a salesman, he works on a (an) _____ basis, taking 10% of everything he sells.

A. salary	B. pension	C. commission	D. income
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27. The pseudonym of Samuel Langhorne Clemens is _____.

A. Mark Twain	B. O. Henry	C. Herman Melville	D. Dan Brown
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28. The American Revolutionary War was from _____.

A 1861—1865	B. 1775—1783	C. 1840—1844	D. 1789—1794
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29. According to F. de Saussure, _____ refers to the abstract linguistic system shared by all the members of a speech community.

A. parole	B. performance	C. langue	D. Language
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30. _____ are those that cannot be used independently but have to be combined with other morphemes, either free or bound, to form a word.

A. Free morphemes	B. Bound morphemes
C. Bound words	D. Words
31. _____ does not study meaning in isolation, but in context.

A. Pragmatics	B. Semantics	C. Sense relation	D. Concept
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第二节：翻译题

32. 把下面短文翻译成中文。

A police officer in a small town stopped a motorist who was speeding down Main Street. “But officer,” the man said, “I can explain.” “Just be quiet!” snapped the officer. “Or I’m going to let you cool off in jail until the chief gets back.” “But officer, I just wanted to say...” “And I

said KEEP QUIET! Now you're going to jail!" A few hours later, the officer checked up on his prisoner and said, "Lucky for you the chief is at his daughter's wedding. He'll be in a great mood when he gets here." "Don't count on it," said the prisoner. "I'm the groom; he is my father-in-law."

33. 把下面的短文翻译成英文。

明朝统治中国 276 年，被人们描绘成人类历史上治理有序、社会稳定的最伟大的时代之一。这一时期，手工业的发展促进了市场经济和城市化。大量商品，包括酒和丝绸，都在市场销售。同时，还进口许多外国商品，如时钟和烟草。北京、南京、扬州、苏州这样的大商业中心相继形成。也是在明代，由郑和率领的船队曾到印度洋进行了七次大规模探险航行。还值得一提的是，中国文学的四大经典名著中有三部写于明朝。

第三节：阅读理解 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)

In recent years, we have all watched the increasing commercialization of the campus. The numerous advertising posters and the golden arches of fast food outlets may be an insult to our aesthetic sensibilities, but they are, arguably, no worse than ugly. Some of the other new features of commercialized campus life do, however, constitute a serious threat to things we rightly respect. "privatization" and the "business model" are the potential menace.

What do these notions mean? To me, they involve an increased dependence on industry and charitable actions for operating the university; an increased amount of our resources being directed to applied or so-called practical subjects, both in teaching and in research; a proprietary treatment of research results, with the commercial interest in secrecy overriding the public interest in free, shared knowledge; and an attempt to run the university more like a business that treats industry and students as clients and ourselves as service providers with "customers" and, as the old saying goes, "the customer is always right".

Privatization is particularly frightening from the point of view of public well-being. A researcher employed by a university-affiliated hospital in Canada, working under contract with a medicine-making company, made public her findings that a particular drug was harmful. This violated the terms of her contract, and so she was fired. Her dismissal caused a scandal, and she was subsequently restored to her previous position. The university and hospital in question are now working out something similar to tenure for hospital-based researchers and guidelines for contracts, so that more public exposure of privately funded research will become possible. This is a rare victory and a small step in the right direction, but the general trend is the other way. Thanks to profit-driven private funding, researchers are not only forced to keep valuable information secret, they are often contractually obliged to keep discovered dangers to public health under wraps, too. Of course, we must not be too naïve about this. Governments can unwisely insist on secrecy, too, as did the British Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food in the work they funded in connection with the bovine spongiform encephalopathy epidemic. This prevented others from reviewing the relevant data and pointing out that problems were more serious than government was letting on.

34. From the first paragraph we can learn that the campus life has become _____ .

- A. more convenient
- B. somewhat harmful
- C. rather ugly
- D. no more aesthetic than before

35. "Privatization" and the "business model" in this passage most probably mean _____ .

- A. potential menace to life
 - B. new trend on campus
 - C. dependence on industry and charities
 - D. new features of campus life
36. The author believes that we should pay _____ .
- A. due attention to the public interest in free, shared knowledge
 - B. little attention to applied subjects
 - C. considerable attention to the commercial interest in the secrecy of research results
 - D. more attention to the immediate needs and demands of our customers
37. The researcher mentioned in the third paragraph was fired because _____ .
- A. she worked for the rival of the company
 - B. she failed to keep her research results secret
 - C. she was committed to a contract with a company
 - D. she was obliged to keep her discoveries secret
38. It is implied in the passage that _____ .
- A. the general public is too naïve to accept the “privatization”
 - B. the notion that “the customer is always right” is out of date
 - C. it is a general trend that there will be more public disclosure of privately funded research
 - D. the bovine spongiform encephalopathy epidemic in Britain was more serious than what was disclosed

(二)

Justice in society must include both a fair trial to the accused and the selection of an appropriate punishment for those proven guilty. Because justice is regarded as one form of equality, we find in its earlier expressions the idea of a punishment equal to the crime. Recorded in the Bible is the expression “an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth. That is, the individual who has done wrong has committed an offense against society. To make repayment for this offense, society must get equally balanced, which can be done only by imposing an equal injury upon him. This conception of deserved-punishment justice is reflected in many parts of the legal codes and procedures of modern times, which is illustrated when we demand the death penalty for a person who has committed murder. This philosophy of punishment was supported by the German idealist Hegel, who believed that society owed it to the criminal to put into operation a punishment equal to the crime he had committed. The criminal had by his own actions denied his true self and it is necessary to do something that will eliminate this denial and restore the self that has been denied. To the murderer nothing less than giving up his life will pay his debt. The demand for the death penalty is a right the state owes the criminal and it should deny him what he deserves.

Modern jurists have tried to replace deserved-punishment justice with the notion of corrective justice. The aim of the latter is not to abandon the concept of equality but to find a more adequate way to express it. It tries to preserve the idea of equal opportunity for each individual to realize the best that is in him. This does not mean that criminals will escape punishment or be quickly returned to take up careers of crime. It means that justice is to heal the individual, not simply to get with him. Therefore, his conviction of crime must not deprive him of the opportunity to make his way in the society of which he is a part.

39. According to the Bible, the concept of equality in justice means _____ .
- A. a criminal must be severely punished

- B. a criminal must be given a punishment that is exactly the same as the crime he has done
 C. a criminal must be given a punishment that he deserves
 D. a criminal must be pay for his crime with his eyes and teeth
40. The result of deserved-punishment justice is _____ .
 A. the criminal's winning of a true life
 B. the criminal's taking death penalty for the crime committed by him
 C. the criminal's denial of his true self
 D. the restoration of the criminal's guilty self to the self before the crime
41. In the sentence: "society owed it to the criminal to put into operation a punishment equal to the crime he had committed" the underlined part can be interpreted as: society _____ .
 A. was in debt to the criminal and must put him into operation as a punishment
 B. should consider punishment as something it must do so that the criminal can get paid back for his crime.
 C. owed the criminal equality and must first show it in action
 D. owed an operation of equal crime to the criminal
42. The main difference between deserved-punishment and corrective justice is _____ .
 A. the latter is for non-punishment equality
 B. the latter hates "an eye for an eye" equality of punishment
 C. the latter places the criminal's equal rights in life above everything else
 D. the latter focuses on both reforming the criminal and giving him new opportunities in society
43. Compared with the old justice concept, modern law as shown in this passage is _____ .
 A. less vengeful B. less effective C. less just D. less reasonable

第四节：写作

44. 以 **On Oil Price Increase** 为题，写一篇长为 120—150 词的小作文。

第三部分：英语课程与教学理论知识

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

45. 按照基础阶段英语课程分级总体目标的要求，《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准》对语言技能、语言知识、_____、学习策略和文化意识等五方面都提出了相应的、具体的标准和要求。
 A、认知心理 B、基本原理 C、目标体系 D、情感态度
46. 一般而言，中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
47. 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立关系，其语音操作由语义潜势；其三，Baddeley 的研究表明，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
48. Austin 和 Searle 的理论是任务型教学语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
49. There are two general rules for giving instructions; they must be kept as simple as possible, and they must be _____.
- A. logical B. feasible C. authentic D. natural

第二节：填空题

50. 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.
51. 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).
52. _____ learning emphasizes the task rather than the language in learning process.
53. **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.
54. 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

55. 英语教学设计既是一门艺术，又是一门科学。其设计过程的科学性应该体现在哪些方面？
56. 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

57. 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九年级学生，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：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:

Sad but Beautiful

Last night one of my Chinese friends took me to a concert of Chinese folk music. The piece which was played on the *erhu* especially moved me. The music was strangely beautiful, but under the beauty I sensed a strong sadness and pain.

The piece had a simple name, "Moon Reflected on Second Spring", but was one of the most moving pieces of music that I've ever heard. The *erhu* sounded like it was crying, and I almost cried along with it as I listened. Later I looked up the history of "Moon Reflected on Second Spring", and I began to understand the sadness in the music.

The music was written by Abing, a folk musician who was born in the city of Wuxi in 1893. Just one year later, his mother died. Abing's father taught him to play many musical instruments, such as the drums, *dizi* and *erhu*, and by age 17, Abing was known for his musical ability. However, after his father died, Abing's life grew worse. He was very poor, caught a serious illness and became blind. For several years, he had no home. He lived on the streets and played music to make money. Even after Abing got married and had a home again, he continued to sing and play in the city streets. He performed in this way for many years.

Abing's amazing musical skills made him very popular during his lifetime. By the end of his life, he could play over 600 pieces of music, many of which he wrote himself. It is a pity that only six pieces of music in total were recorded for the future world to hear, but his popularity continues to this day. Today, Abing's "Moon Reflected on Second Spring" is a piece which all the great *erhu* masters.

参考答案

第一部分: 中学英语学科知识

第一节: 单项选择题 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项

1--5 ABACC

第二节: 翻译题 把下面的句子翻译成为英文

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

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

11--15 BADAB 16--20 BABAC

第四节: 写作题

21. 参考答案

But no more helicopter came and it was getting dark again. The temperature got lower at

night than in the daytime. Jane put on her yellow blouse. At that moment, tiredness surrounded her. She felt exhausted both physically and emotionally. But she continued walking forward because she really wanted to meet Tom as soon as possible. She walked slowly and carefully in darkness. Following the stream for about two hours, Jane couldn't support her physical strength, so she found a flat ground to spend the long and hard night.

It was daybreak when Jane woke up. She felt hungry and tired. After a short adjustment, she began the hard trip. A few hours later, she caught sight of an old man cutting woods. To her great joy, the old man, who was very familiar with the geographical characteristics, informed her of the way to the lake. Seeing the lake meant seeing hope in the air. Fortunately, a helicopter flew overhead just at that moment. Jane flagged her yellow blouse wildly. This time, the helicopter found her and took her to her husband. They gave each other the warmest hug they had ever received.

第二部分：高等学校对应于中学英语学科知识

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

22--26 CDABC 27--31 ABCBA

第二节：翻译

32. 参考译文：

一名骑摩托车的男子在大街上超速行驶，警官将他拦了下来。“警官，我...”男子辩解说，“听我解释—”“你闭嘴！”警官喝道：“等长官回来，我让你到监狱里去反省！”“警官，我是说—”“我叫你闭嘴！你等着进监狱吧！”。几小时以后，警官给罪犯做笔录的时候说：“你挺走运的，今天他女儿结婚。长官回来一定心情不错。”“甭指望了，”嫌犯说：“我是新郎，他是我岳父。”

33. 参考译文：

The Ming dynasty ruled China for 276 years, which is depicted as one of the feudal dynasties that are governed orderly and stabilized in the history. In this period, the development of handicraft promoted the market economy and urbanization. An ocean of commodities, including wine and silk, were sold on the market. Meanwhile, numerous exotic products were imported, such as clocks and tobacco. Commercial centers like Beijing, Nanjing, Yangzhou, Suzhou formed in succession. It was also in Ming dynasty that the fleet of ships led by ZhengHe expedited for seven times to the Indian Ocean on a large scale. What's more, three of the four classical novels are written in the Ming dynasty.

第三节：阅读理解 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

34--38 BCABD 39--43 BDBDA

第四节：写作题

44. **On oil price increase**

In recent years, the international oil price has skyrocketed, and the price keeps going up. The price rising will have a tremendous influence on the life of the common people.

First, the unstable oil price will threaten social stability. As we know, oil is very essential to national economy thus it is often called “the blood of industry”. All the nations all over the world give much emphasis on oil. If oil price keeps increasing, the countries will fight more

fiercely to take control of the limited oil resources in the world, and then there will be more dispute, fights or even wars. If this happens, people throughout the world can not lead a peaceful life any longer.

Second, the oil price rising will increase the living cost of people. Crude oil provides not only the traffic fuel, but also raw materials for many other products. If the oil price goes up, then the prices of the oil byproducts will also rise, including some life necessities materials such as synthetic fiber, the material for clothes. Thus people have to pay much more for those necessities, which will heavy many people's life burden.

Some people hold the opinion that the increase in oil price has nothing to do with their lives, but it is not the case. The rising in oil price has great influence on any people, rich or poor, car owners or those who don't possess cars. Considering the significant influence of the oil price ring, we should take measures to control it in case it causes turmoil in the whole world.

第三部分：中学英语课程与教学论知识

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

45--49 DBCBA

第二节：填空题

50. implicit, 51. structural, 52.Task-based, 53. Production, 54.behaviourist

第三节：简答题

55. 英语教学设计过程的科学性首先体现在设计者必须正确运用教育思想和英语教学原理，以先进的教育思想、教学理念和教学理论指导教学设计，融教育和教学原理于英语教学设计之中。其次，设计的科学性也体现在设计者对英语课程与教材的理解和认识之中。再次，英语教学设计的科学性也在体现在设计者对学习主体的认识上，如学生的学习动机、学习经验和基础社设计者首先要考虑的问题。

56. 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，英语语法教学必然是意义彰显，内涵丰富，但又是非常复杂的社会和心理过程。因此，英语语法教学是基于语法学习的存在。

第四节：教学设计题

57. 答案略

六、附录：

第一部分：中学英语学科知识

（一）语音

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）词汇

1. 初级中学英语课程标准要求掌握的词汇；
2. 普通高级中学英语课程标准要求掌握的词汇。

（三）语法

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。

（四）话题

1. 日常生活话题；
2. 文化与社会话题；
3. 自然与科学话题。

第二部分：高等教育对应于中学英语学科知识

（一）综合英语

1. 英语国家文化传统、风俗习惯；
2. 主要英语国家文化与汉语言文化的共性和特性；
3. 英语语言知识和听、说、读、写、译。

(二) 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。

(三) 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。

(四) 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) 高级阅读

1. 了解不同体裁(说明文、描写文、记叙文和议论文)作品的特征；
2. 掌握其中所采用的不同写作手法、词汇和谋篇布局手段。如,说明文中类比法、原因分析法、举例法;议论文中归纳法;记叙文中表达时间顺序词语的使用；
3. 短篇小说的写作手法。

(六) 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；

(七) 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。

(八) 语言学

1. 语音学：语音学部分包括两种标音法，元音和辅音的分类。；
2. 词汇学：词根、词缀、英语构词法、词义关系、同形异义词、词义演变、派生词素和屈折词素、主要构词法和次要构词法；
3. 句法学：范畴的概念、短语规则、短语成分、句子构成规则和转换规则；
4. 语义学：语义、词汇意义、语义结构和语义分析；
5. 语用学：言语行为理论和会话原则；
6. 语言与社会：语言的变体；
7. 语言与文化：文化的概念、语言与文化的关系、文化教学的意义和跨文化交际；
8. 二语习得：语言环境和语言习得关键期假设；对比分析、错误分析、中介语、二语习得中母语的作用、二语学习模式和语言输入假设及学习者个性差异。