

第八届全国中学英语教师教学技能大赛暨 2016 年全国高师学生英语教师职业技能竞赛(二级)初赛试题 参考答案

(试题总分:150 分)

1—5 CAACB 6—10 BACAB

11. shown in class/watched in class 12. scientific theories/science

13. wormholes 14. general relativity 15. the Internet age

16—20 CCBCB 21—25 BABAD

26. through 27. first 28. different 29. matter 30. used

31. Interference 32. overgeneralises 33. permitted 34. made 35. getting

36. cut back on 37. standardized tests 38. fitness goals 39. team sports 40. overweight

41. It is significant because it expresses many themes of Chinese philosophy and political thinking, and has therefore been extremely influential both in classical and modern Chinese thought.

42. The goal can only be achieved by moral strength and virtues.

43. The “Three Items” includes “manifesting the illustrious virtue”, “loving the people” and “resting in the highest excellence”.

44. The central principle was conscientiousness and altruism.

45. In fact, a number of scholars believe that all education in mainland China is based on Confucianism to some degree.

46. 多数人身边都备有一些现金,因为钞票的购买力随时可以兑现,是应对不时之需的上策。

47. 理想的大学应该是一种教育胜地,在这里你可以努力发现自我,找到你所喜欢和想要的东西并了解自己的优点。

48. We let the exciting new knowledge slip from us, a little further every day, and our confidence with it.

49. With the acceleration of urbanization, man's desire to return to nature grows with each passing day.

50. 略

51. A 52. C 53. C 54. A 55. B 56. B 57. A 58. B 59. B 60. C

61. A 62. C 63. B 64. C 65. A 66. C 67. A 68. C 69. C 70. A

71. ✓ 72. × 73. ✓ 74. ✓ 75. × 76. × 77. ✓ 78. ✓ 79. ✓ 80. ×

81. × 82. ✓ 83. × 84. × 85. ✓

86. 智育、体育、美育

87. 寻读、略读(注:次序不可颠倒)

88. 水平测试、诊断(性)测试;常模参照(性)测试、标准参照(性)测试;主观(性)测试、客观(性)测试

89. 自下而上(的)模式、自上而下(的)模式、交互模式

90. 词块

The 8th National Teaching Skills Competition For Secondary English Teachers and English Majors of Normal Universities (Band 2) (Tapescripts)

Part I. Listening Comprehension

Section A Dialogues

In this section, you will hear five short dialogues. Choose the best answer to each question. The dialogues will be read only once.

1. W: Excuse me. I'm looking for the new e-book section.
M: It's on the third floor. We have quite a large selection.
W: Oh, I don't want to buy any e-book there. I'm meeting my friend there at twelve thirty.
M: Well, you still have 45 minutes left. Why don't you use the time to look around? I'm sure you'll find something you like.
2. M: Hello. I'd like to make an appointment to see the doctor.
W: Is it urgent?
M: I'm not sure.
W: What seems to be the matter? Do you have a headache?
M: No, I'm feeling under the weather. I seem to have a high fever.
W: I'm sorry to hear that. I think you should come now. I'll try and fit you in.
3. M: I just love seeing movies on a big screen. Want to go to the theater?
W: I'm not sure. I would rather stay home to watch a movie. The theater can be fun, and it's pretty close, but it's so much less expensive to rent a movie.
M: That's true. Maybe we could rent a funny comedy. I don't really like horror movies. They scare me too much.
4. M: I saw an interesting program last night on the HA computer. Did you see it?
W: You mean that inexpensive laptop? No, I didn't. But I read about it in the paper. It's a great idea, isn't it?
M: Actually, I'm kind of afraid that it won't be used for education. I think a lot of kids will just use it to surf the Internet.
5. W: What should we do about the animals while we're on vacation?
M: I was thinking of asking our neighbour, Bob, to take them in. But, we've got three cats and a dog. It's really a lot to ask.
W: Yeah, it is. You know, there's a pet motel on Woodland Avenue. I'll go online and look for reviews about the place.

Section B Conversation

In this section, you will hear one long conversation. Choose the best answer to each question. The conversation will be read only once.

- W: Do you have trouble remembering people's names? Do you tend to forget where you put your door key? Then fear not—help is at hand! Today we have with us well-known psychologist Gavin Bonet. Gavin, is there really a way of improving our memories and if so, what are the steps we can take?
- M: The first thing to remember is that we can all help ourselves remember effectively by doing quite ordinary things like writing things down, using a diary, a calendar, a notebook, a notice-board, and checking these things regularly. You can use coloured highlighter pens to pick out really important bits of information. Rather than making your brain lazy, as some people think, scientific studies have proved that these aids encourage a very organized and methodical approach, which helps the brain to function effectively.
- W: Now, I've heard people say, you know, if they want to remember to buy fish for supper they carry around a mental picture of a huge fish flapping on a line, is there any truth in this? It all sounds a bit strange to me.
- M: Centuries ago, the ancient Greeks developed the system of mnemonics or memory aids. Isolated and fragmented bits of information are very difficult to remember. A mnemonics is a way of linking what you wish to remember with something that means something to you. It could be a mental image, a word, a short poem, and so on. For example, imagine I want to remember the number 1843465. I could link these numbers to personal experiences. 18 is easy—that's the age I went to university, 4 is the number of children I have, 34 is the number of my house and 65 is the age at which I'm going to retire! Linking things we want to remember with rhymes or colours or visual images is helpful as well. Our lifestyle plays a part in memory too. Eating a healthy diet and taking plenty of exercise and having fresh air all help us to be more clear-headed and less absent-minded.
- W: So it's mind and body together, is that it?
- M: Yes, I think so. Scientists are gradually finding out more and more about how the brain works and what we can do to assist its functioning. When taking notes, for example, it has been shown that mapping out notes from a central sphere with lines radiating out in different directions is worth adopting because it reflects the way we link information in the brain. Using different coloured pens for note-taking, not just black, helps the brain too.
- W: Are there any differences between men's and women's recall ability, do you think?
- M: Ah, men are good at remembering directions and phone numbers; women are better at names and appointments. Why, we don't really know. You have to take into account upbringing as well as innate differences. Factors that seem to be bad for men and women equally are anxiety and worry. These definitely decrease your thinking ability.

Section C Monologue

In this section, you will hear a talk about the power of science in capturing children's imagination. Complete the summary in no more than three words for each blank. The passage will be read only once.

Sci-fi movies tend to capture children's imaginations and have long been part of students' excited chats in the schoolyard. But now a scientific journal has urged at least one sci-fi movie to be shown in class by science teachers.

Scientific papers published in the American Journal of Physics (AJP) and in Classical and Quantum Gravity have seen merit in the way the movie Interstellar portrays wormholes.

Dr David Jackson from AJP said publishing this paper “was a no-brainer”. He added: “The physics has been very carefully reviewed by experts and found to be accurate. The publication will encourage physics teachers to show the film in their classes to get across ideas about general relativity”.

In fact, one of the executive producers of Interstellar was Kip Thorne, a professor of theoretical physics at the California Institute of Technology. For him, films such as Interstellar, Contact and 2001: A Space Odyssey can inspire young people.

Blockbusters are improving when it comes to portraying scientific theories. An initiative by the US National Academy of Sciences has been putting proper scientists in touch with movie people to achieve a better result—which is vital in the Internet age. Interstellar’s director Christopher Nolan says: “Consumers have a lot more immediate access to information. If you go and see a film about a particular subject, particularly a true life story, you can go home and look it up on Wikipedia and see if the basic things portrayed in the film are true or not. The same is true of science in the films”.

Professional scientists may no longer cringe in their seats when they watch sci-fi movies. Today, getting the science wrong is no longer an option.

This is the end of Part I. Now please transfer your answers to your answer sheet.