

浅析初中英语测试中培养学生语言运用能力存在的问题和对策

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收稿日期: 2025年4月12日; 录用日期: 2025年5月14日; 发布日期: 2025年5月20日

摘要

本文旨在探讨初中英语语言测试在培养学生语言运用时的问题及改进策略。通过对现有中学英语测试的深入分析, 揭示了测试内容、形式和评分形式等方面存在的问题, 并结合了国内外英语语言测试的发展情况提出改进策略。本文通过某品牌试卷的初二下册期中检测题为例, 分析了其中存在的问题, 并以此提出了一系列的改进措施, 包括优化测试内容、创新测试形式以及提高评分标准的科学性和客观性, 为今后中学英语语言测试培养学生语言运用能力提供了理论依据和实践指导。

关键词

初中英语, 语言运用能力, 改进策略

Analysis of Problems and Strategies in Cultivating Students' Language Proficiency in Junior High School English Tests

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Received: Apr. 12th, 2025; accepted: May 14th, 2025; published: May 20th, 2025

Abstract

This study investigates challenges and improvement strategies in cultivating students' language proficiency through junior high school English assessments. Through a deep analysis of current testing practices, it identifies existing issues in test content, format, and assessment criteria, while

proposing solutions combined with domestic and international developments in language assessment. Using a test paper for eighth-grade midterm examinations as a case study, the research reveals systemic limitations and presents targeted enhancement measures. These include optimizing content authenticity, diversifying assessment formats, and establishing more scientific and objective evaluation criteria. The findings provide both theoretical frameworks and practical guidance for developing communicative competence in English language testing in secondary education.

Keywords

Junior High School English, Language Proficiency, Enhancement Strategies

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1. 引言

随着全球化的不断推进，英语作为国际交流的主要语言之一，在全球范围内的重要性日益凸显。在中国，英语教育已成为基础教育的重要组成部分，而语言测试则是衡量初中学生英语水平的重要手段。然而，传统的测试方式往往过于注重语法和词汇的记忆，忽视了语言的实际运用能力，导致测试结果不能全面反映学生的语言运用能力。因此，研究初中英语语言测试在培养中学生的语言运用能力对于提高英语教学质量，促进学生综合语言运用能力的提升具有重要的理论和实践意义。

2. 初中英语测试的发展

随着语言理论的发展、社会需求的变化以及教育技术的进步，初中英语语言测试从最初的书面笔试发展到了今天全面考察听说读写等的多样化测试模式。

2.1. 我国初中英语测试的历史演变

20 世纪 40 年代以前，我国语言测试属于起步阶段，英语考察主要包含语法规则、词形变化以及词语运用，缺少测试的可信性与科学性。随着结构主义语言学的兴起，初中英语测试开始引用选择、填空等客观性强、标准化高的测试形式。随着交际语言学习理论发展，初中英语测试开始包括口语和听力部分，以全面评估学生的听说读写能力。到后来，信息技术的发展，在线测试使得测试更加便捷高效。总的来说，前期我国初中英语语言测试时只考察学生知识点的掌握，到后期开始逐步加强有关考察学生语言能力的题型，但占比不大、形式单一且仍停留在书面考察。

2.2. 国外英语语言测试的发展状况

在国际上，国外学生英语语言测试正朝着技术融合、教师作用强化以及重视实用性和综合能力方面发展。例如，雅思和托福等国际英语测试不仅考察学生的语法和词汇知识，还特别强调考生的听说读写综合运用能力[1]。尽管科技迅猛发展，但教师在英语测试中仍扮演着重要角色。他们需要接受技术培训，在技术赋能下提高命题质量[2]。

3. 初中英语测试现状分析

本文以某知名品牌试卷的期中检测题为例以此分析初中学生的英语测试现状。首先，该品牌试卷在

全国范围内著名，几乎中学生人手一本，且题型中多是地方中考题型，较具代表性；其次，选取期中试卷的题型在于期中考试范围适中，比起单元测试和期末测试较为中等，比较具有代表性。分析该试卷前，笔者将整份试卷题型整合，分为三大类。第一，知识考察类：一五六题；第二，结合语境类：二三四题；第三，自由表达类：七题(见附录)。

3.1. 初中英语语言测试中信度与效度失衡

信度是指测试的一致性和稳定性，即在英语测试的重复测量中能否产生相似的结果；效度是指测试内容是否能够准确测量出想要测量出的内容或能力[3]。

初中英语的某些题型仍然存在只测量学生的记忆能力，而非语言运用能力。当前，虽然大部分地区已经取消了在中考高考中只考察单独语言知识点的选择题，但是学生在日常课程和作业中，这类题型比比皆是。在该套试卷中的第一类题型：知识考察类，这类知识点只需记忆在短时间内就能掌握，无法考察学生真正的语言水平。并且，选择题型自身具有局限性，其弱化了语言测试中考察的作用，若学生无法完成该题目，在盲猜下仍然有 25% 正确的可能性。这种情况下，英语语言测试信度将荡然无存。命题试卷的效度中最基础的是结构效度，即根据学生的实际交际能力考察学生的语言技能，而在我国的初中试卷中客观题占比较大，难以考察学生的自主想法。例如，在该测试题的第一大题的十个小题中，仅有 1.5.6.10 考察具有交际性，但 1.5.6 实际上仍在交际中考察学生知识点的把握。真正考察交际的第十题如果跳脱试卷的限制，单看四个选项在语境中除了第三选项都具有可行性。此类题型难以根据语言测试反映出学生的真实语言能力。

3.2. 初中英语测试题型存在问题

3.2.1. 测试内容的局限性

尽管中学英语测试已经从单一的书面考试发展到包含听说读写多个方面，但其内容仍存在局限性，多为司空见惯的题型，有时学生还可以根据出题人的思路猜测答案，无法全面反映学生的语言运用能力[4]。当前的测试内容过于侧重于语法和词汇的正确性，往往缺乏真实的语境，例如，在本套试卷中的第一类题型中的三个题全都是考察词汇语法。对于学生的实际语言运用能力，特别是创造性思维和批判性思维的培养不足。这种测试内容的倾向导致了学生在学习过程中过分强调记忆和模仿，而不是理解和运用。而第二类结合语境题中虽然让学生在做题中身临真实的语境，但学生的最终目的仍然是根据题目在文章中寻找正确答案，在测试的过程中并未展现学生的语言运用能力[5]。

3.2.2. 测试形式的单一性

初中英语测试形式主要以笔试为主，口试和听力测试相对较少，且通常不作为主要成绩构成部分，且听力往往还是以传统模式出题，学生无法通过输入后输出自我观点。而初中英语的口语测试在部分地区甚至还未普及，涉及的地区通常也是让同学们直接输出一篇文章，考察学生的语音语调，其中学生的英语思维能力和语言运用能力并未得到提升。在该测试卷中未涉及听力和口语题型，可见在期中期末这类小型大考中仍未涉及。可见，部分地区的测试形式依旧单一化，这种缺乏多样化的测试形式和标准化的答案无法全面评估学生的英语能力，不利于学生综合语言技能的发展[6]。

3.3. 初中英语语言测试评价形式僵化

当前，我国初中英语测试的评价模式呈现出僵化现象[7]，这不仅影响了英语学习的全面发展，同时也制约着教学方法的多样性。首先，单一的题型设置和标准化的答案限制了学生创造性思维和英语表达能力，不利于全面考察学生的英语运用能力。其次，考试测试的僵化导致评价形式的僵化。初中生大量

的考试导致学生和教师对于测试已经麻木,教学和学习过程中往往会出现应试的倾向,因此导致师生对于评价结果只停留在分数反馈出的表面现象,而没有深挖分数背后反映出来的原因。此外,测试评价缺乏个性化评价。由于我国多数是集体教学,教师在评价时往往只抓典型,采用“一刀切”的评价标准,这不能充分反映每个学生的优缺点,学生的英语运用能力发展空间狭窄。并且,教师评价多注重总结性评价,即期中考试、期末考试成绩,而忽视了形成性评价,如课堂表现、平时作业、小组活动等。而在形成性评价中尤其是课堂表现或小组活动这类即兴回答,学生的优缺点才会真正表现出来,此时教师的一对一指导产生事半功倍的效果。最后,教师给学生评价是主流。该评价模式过于单一。学生在面对老师时难免会迫于压力对教师提出的问题产生心理负担从而导致评价结果不客观。

4. 初中英语语言测试改进策略

根据初中英语测试题中出现的问题,结合文献查阅,笔者提出以下改进策略。

4.1. 优化初中英语测试内容,平衡测试题型信度与效度

首先,增加语境化的语言使用场景,让学生在真实或接近真实的语境中展现语言能力。例如,在本套试卷中减少第一类知识考察题型的同时增加语言情景,让学生在检测知识点的同时知晓该知识点如何在真实情景中运用,提高学生的语言运用能力。其次,设置开放性问题,鼓励学生发挥创造性以及灵活运用已有的语言能力。在本套期中测试卷中的第二类题型的结合语境类中可根据文章设置开放型简答题,不仅更能检验学生对文章的掌握还能使学生输出自己的观点增加语言运用的机会。最后,平衡各项考察技能比重,确保听说读写各方面均衡。本套测试中只涉及读写能力,这也是我国最常测试的能力,增加口语测试和听力部分不容忽视。

4.2. 创新初中测试形式,增加测试形式多样性

首先,平衡听说读写测试板块是目前初中测试题型中不容忽视的一环。但是传统考察口语和听力的方法未能提升学生的语言运用能力。因此,创新测试形式,将原有的读词、句、篇的考察口语形式转换为教师设置为餐厅点餐、车站问路等生活性话题[8]。对于低年级学生,教师在分组前可以提供特定单词作为参考。其次,考察听力时跳脱原有的听到选项即为答案的思维模式,让学生先听文本,再根据教师提供的连接词简单复述文本,最终讲述学生自己的感悟。对于低年级学生,可选择短小易理解的文本,以及学生有生活经验的话题。

4.3. 拓宽评分标准和评分主体

首先,听力和口语的评分标准可根据所选话题以及教师自行评估,给予学生充分发表自我观点的机会。在开放性的题目中,更能发挥学生的创造性,培养学生的语言能力。其次,评分主体可以从教师评分拓宽到学生自评和生生互评。一直以来,谈到教学评价时学生、家长的第一反应即教师对学生的评价。此评价无疑是最能反映出学生的学业情况的。但是,对于学生而言,面对教师始终保持着敬畏心态,大部分学生在面对老师时都保持警惕,对于老师提出的建议有些学生无法接受。而自我评价能让学生在自我检查的过程中发现问题,利用已有的知识解决问题,由此对此类型的错误记忆更加深刻,可有效避免再次发生。生生互评,可减少学生的心理压力,同伴提出的问题学生更能接受。在评价别人的同时学生也可再次调动记忆点复习所学知识,在评价的同时学生之间也可取长补短,相互学习[9]。

5. 结语

初中测试题存在之目的即检验学生的语言能力发展水平。而当前存在的测试题型以及测试内容还有

诸多不足之处,例如:1) 测试中信度与效度失衡;2) 测试题型存在局限性和单一性;3) 测试评价形式僵化等问题。为此,为更充分地检验学生的学习成果,让学生能在测试检验出最真实的语言能力,本文结合现存测试题型,提出:1) 优化测试内容,平衡试题信度与效度;2) 创新初中测试形式,增加其多样性;3) 拓宽测试评分标准与评分主体。进而实现改进测试内容,优化测试题型之目的。

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附录: Paper Test

测试题

题型	题号
知识考察类	一. 单项选择。(每小题1分,共10分) () 1. —What's _____ wrong with you? —I have _____ bad cold. A. the; a B. the; the C. /; a D. /; the () 2. Bill thinks it's necessary _____ with his friends and share different ideas. A. work B. to work C. working D. to working () 3. To tell the _____, I didn't go to the party. A. knee B. truth C. cloud D. light () 4. I _____ some clothes to the poor children. A. took after B. went off C. fixed up D. gave away () 5. —_____ I stay up late to watch a ball game? —No, you _____. You'll have a test tomorrow. A. Can; can B. Must; mustn't C. Should; can D. Could; can't () 6. —What will the weather be like tomorrow? —Sorry. I didn't watch the weather report just now. I _____ a basketball match. A. was watching B. am watching C. would watch D. will watch () 7. He does two part-time jobs _____ make more money. A. in order that B. so that C. in order to D. until () 8. Justin _____ eat outside, but now he _____ making meals at home. A. is used to; used to B. is used to; is used to C. used to; is used to D. used to; used to () 9. _____ exercise you take, _____ you'll be. A. The fewer; the fatter B. The less; the fatter C. The less; the more fatter D. The fewer; the more fatter () 10. —Why not buy John a toy car for his birthday? —_____. He's crazy about cars. A. That's all right B. That's OK C. It's all right D. Sounds good
	五. 词语运用。(每小题1分,共10分) A. 根据句意、音标、首字母及中文提示完成单词。 41. Mr. Brown has no friends, so he feels _____. /'ləʊnli/. 42. Mary was sad because she a _____ with her friend yesterday. 43. Tom often helps take out the r _____ after dinner. 44. —I can't find my dictionary. Could you _____ (借) me yours? —Of course. Here you are. 45. Why don't you sit down and _____ (交流) with your parents? B. 用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。 46. She is independent and she can finish the work by _____ (her). 47. I made a _____ (decide) to go to Hainan. 48. Some students have _____ (difficult) in learning English. 49. After the storm, you can see _____ (fall) leaves and rubbish here and there. 50. We'd better not go out now. It's snowing _____ (heavy).
	六. 根据汉语意思完成句子,每空一词。(每小题2分,共10分) 51. 作为一个登山者,阿伦习惯了冒险。 As a mountain climber, Aron is _____ taking risks. 52. 他认为做家务是浪费时间。 He thinks housework is a _____ time. 53. 如今的孩子已经有足够大的学业压力了。 Kids these days _____ have enough _____ from school. 54. 一些家长总是把他们的孩子和其他孩子进行比较。 Some parents are always _____ their children _____ others. 55. 当我看到动物们渐好,看到它们主人脸上的喜悦表情时,我产生出那么一种极强的满足感。 I get such a strong feeling of _____ when I see the animals get better and the look of joy on their _____ faces.

二. 完形填空。(每小题1分,共10分)

A teacher was giving a talk to his students on stress (压力) management. He raised a glass of water and asked them, "How 11 do you think this glass of water is?"

The students began to think and 12. Their answers were different, from 20g to 500g.

"It does not matter on the real 13. It depends on how long you hold it. If I hold it for a 14, it is OK. If I hold it for an hour, I will have an ache in my right arm. If I hold it for a day, you will have to call a 15. It is the exact same weight, but the longer I hold it, the heavier it becomes. What we have to do is to put the glass down, 16 for a while before holding it up again."

"If we carry our burdens (负担) 17, sooner or later, we will not be able to carry on. The burden will become increasingly heavier. We have to 18 the burden every now and then, so that we can be refreshed and are able to carry on."

So 19 you return home from work tonight, put the burden of work down. Don't carry it back home. You can pick it up tomorrow.

Whatever burdens you have, let them down for a moment if you can. And learn to 20 yourselves.

Life is short but amazing. Enjoy it!

- | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| () 11. A. heavy | B. full | C. much | D. long |
| () 12. A. read | B. watch | C. guess | D. listen |
| () 13. A. glass | B. weight | C. water | D. height |
| () 14. A. minute | B. night | C. day | D. week |
| () 15. A. mother | B. teacher | C. doctor | D. friend |
| () 16. A. rest | B. shake | C. look | D. work |
| () 17. A. this time | B. some other time | C. next time | D. all the time |
| () 18. A. give up | B. put down | C. pick up | D. think about |
| () 19. A. after | B. since | C. before | D. until |
| () 20. A. save | B. help | C. care | D. relax |

三. 阅读理解。(每小题2分,共30分)

A(海南中考)

Tree Climbing Course

The students in the USA started to take tree climbing courses in the 1980s. Now over 1,000 schools offer tree climbing courses to students in the USA.

Xiamen University was the first school in China to teach students to climb trees in 2012.

Suzhou No. 1 Junior High School also offers a tree climbing course to students.

Swimming Course

Starting from 2017, the new students in Tsinghua University need to take a swimming test at the beginning of their university life.

All primary and middle schools in Hainan will set up swimming courses in 2019. This year the government is busy building swimming pools for schools—at least one for each town, hoping that every student will be able to swim before they leave school from 2020 on.

- () 21. There are _____ kinds of courses mentioned in the passage.
A. 2 B. 4 C. 6
- () 22. _____ started the tree climbing course first in China.
A. Xiamen University B. Tsinghua University C. Suzhou No. 1 Junior High School
- () 23. All primary and middle schools in Hainan will start swimming courses in _____.
A. 2018 B. 2019 C. 2020
- () 24. According to the passage, which of the following is True?
A. China started tree climbing courses earlier than the USA.
B. Hainan will build at least one swimming pool for each town.
C. Students in Suzhou need to take a swimming test.
- () 25. The passage is mainly about _____.
A. climbing trees B. building swimming pools
C. setting up new courses

结合语境类

B

Jeff Black has only one leg. When he was 12 years old, Jeff got cancer. Doctor had to cut off most of his right leg to save his life.

Every day Jeff puts on an artificial leg. With the leg, Jeff can ski, ride a bike, swim and play soccer. He can also run.

When he was 22 years old, Jeff ran across the United States, from the East to the West. He ran 5,150 kilometers. That's about 26 kilometers each day. Jeff wore out 36 pairs of running shoes and five legs.

On his way, people in every city gave Jeff some money. The money was not for Jeff himself. It was for the American Cancer Society. The society used the money to learn about cancer. At the same time, Jeff talked to people about cancer. He also talked about being disabled.

Jeff is disabled, but he can do lots of things: skiing, swimming, playing soccer and running. He has finished college and is studying to be a lawyer. Jeff says, "People can do whatever they want to do. I want people to know that I ran not only for the disabled but also for everybody."

- () 26. What was the matter with Jeff?
A. His right arm was broken. B. His left leg was cut off.
C. He lost his right leg because of cancer. D. He had an accident.
- () 27. How old was Jeff when he ran across the USA?
A. 12. B. 22. C. 26. D. 36.
- () 28. What is the money received by Jeff used for?
A. Buying himself artificial legs. B. Helping poor people.
C. Learning about the USA. D. Learning about cancer.
- () 29. Which of the following can't Jeff do probably?
A. Playing tennis. B. Running. C. Skiing. D. Swimming.
- () 30. Which of the following is TRUE according to this passage?
A. Jeff never talked to people about cancer. B. Jeff didn't go to college.
C. When Jeff was 12, he got cancer. D. Jeff couldn't ride a bike.

C

It may be difficult for you to deal with bad moods. Different people have different ways to improve mood. The following advice can help you find your best way.

Do something you enjoy. It will keep you away from the bad mood. 31 What makes you feel happy? Let yourself do that thing.

32 Go to have lunch, coffee, or watch a movie with your friend. It's OK if you don't like these. You can visit a park with your friend. You can just sit and talk. 33 You can use the phone to talk with them. They may make you happy.

Change your environment. You can go out for a walk to improve your mood. It helps you get out of your current (当前的) environment. Sure, you can also stay at home. But you should at least change the light of your room. 34 And then it will improve your mood.

Deal with your problems. You may need to do a little self-assessment (自省). It helps you know your bad mood. 35 Sometimes the answer may be an easy one. Sometimes it is bigger. You just need to spend more time on it.

- A. It will make your environment different.
B. You know your interests better than anyone else.
C. You will have the chance to solve the problem.
D. Spend time with a friend.
E. Sometimes you can't get together with your friends.

31. _____ 32. _____ 33. _____ 34. _____ 35. _____

四. (成都中考) 补全对话。根据对话内容, 从方框中选出适当的选项补全对话。(每小题2分, 共10分)

Sally: Hello, this is Sally speaking.

Tina: Hi, Sally. It's Tina here. 36

I don't know what to do.

Sally: Don't worry. What's the matter?

Tina: My best friend doesn't speak to me.

Sally: 37

Tina: She lent me her pen, but later I lost it. She was very angry.

Sally: 38 You should talk to her and buy one for her.

Tina: No use. 39 But it doesn't work.

Sally: 40

Tina: No.

Sally: Maybe that's why.

36. _____ 37. _____ 38. _____ 39. _____ 40. _____

- A. How did it happen?
B. Something worries me now.
C. Did you give her the new pen?
D. I promised to buy her a new one.
E. Well, I don't think it's a serious problem.

八. (随州中考) 书面表达。(10 分)

现在,许多家长会趁孩子们周末或者放假的时候带他们去参加各种各样的培训班,这种现象引起了公众的热议。请你根据表格里的内容写一篇短文。

多数家长认为	1. 培训课有利于复习课堂所学; 2. 培训班能够帮助孩子们提高技能; 3. 与那些不参加培训班的孩子相比,参加过培训班的孩子在将来会更加优秀;
有些孩子认为	1. 参加培训班完全是浪费金钱; 2. 有时间的话,宁愿去享受自然; 3. 培训班偷走了我们的休息时间;
你的观点	

自由表达类

注意:1. 文章必须包括所有内容要点,要求语句通顺,意思连贯;2. 词数:80 词左右;(文章的开头已给出,不计入总词数);3. 文中不得提及具体人名、校名及地名。