教基部分

一、单选题

1.在老师的指导下，学生采用画示意图的方式对知识进行归纳整理，以促进对所学知识的掌握，学生采用的这种学习策略是（　　）。

A.复述策略　　B.精加工策略　　C.监控策略　　D.组织策略

1.D【解析】本题考查学习策略的分类。组织策略是整合所学新知识之间、新旧知识之间的内在联系，形成新的知识结构。常用的组织策略有列提纲、利用图形和表格，以及归类策略。题干中，“学生采用画示意图的方式对知识进行归纳整理”采用了组织策略。D 项正确。

2.下列选项中处于教育基本法地位的是（　　）。

A.《中华人民共和国教师法》　　B.《中华人民共和国教育法》

C.《中华人民共和国义务教育法》　　D.《中华人民共和国未成年人保护法》

2.B【解析】本题考查教育法规体系的纵向结构。教育法规体系的纵向结构，即教育法规的表现形式，是指由不同层级的教育法律文件组成的等级、效力有序的纵向体系。其中，教育基本法律是由全国人民代表大会制定，调整教育内部、外部相互关系的基本法律准则。它对整个教育全局起宏观调控作用，又称为“教育宪法”“教育母法”。我国的教育基本法律为 1995 年第八届全国人民代表大会第三次会议通过的《中华人民共和国教育法》。B 项正确。

二、判断题

1.学生在学校里结交的好朋友，在学校里参加的社团活动等，都属于学校的课程。（　　）

1.√【解析】本题考查课程的概念。课程是教育活动的载体。广义的课程，是指学生在学校获得的全部经验。其中包括有目的、有计划的学科设置，教学活动，教学进程，课外活动以及学校环境和氛围的影响。因此，学校里的好朋友、社团活动都属于课程。

2.数学课上，老师把某学生对数学题的创意性解法，冠以该同学的名字写在黑板上，该同学在课堂上介绍自己的解题思路，犹如做学术报告。说到精彩处，全班报以热烈的掌声，该同学连声道谢，班级呈现和谐合作的景象，这是一种德育渗透。（　　）

2.√【解析】本题考查的德育途径。思想品德课与其他学科教学是德育的基本途径，指的是各种教材都包含丰富的德育内容，只要充分发掘教材本身所固有的德育因素，把教学的科学性和思想性统一起来，就能在传授知识的过程中，使学生形成良好的品德。题干中，在数学课上鼓励学生展示自己的创新性解法，赢得了同学的赞赏，有助于学生形成相互尊重、团结协作的良好品质，体现了在学科教学中渗透德育。

学科部分

阅读理解：

阅读下列短文，从每题所给的 A、B、C 和 D 四个选项中选择最佳选项。

Passage 1

Solar energy systems/power plants do not produce air pollution, water pollution, or greenhouse gases. Using solar energy can have a positive, indirect effect on the environment, when solar energy replaces or reduces the use of other energy sources that have larger effects on the environment.

However, some poisonous materials and chemicals are used to make the photovoltaic (光电池的) cells that convert sunlight into electricity. Some solar thermal (保热的) systems use potentially hazardous liquids to transfer heat. Leaks of these materials could be harmful to the environment. U. S. environmental laws regulate the use and settlement of these types of materials.

As with any type of power plant, large solar power plants can affect the environment near their locations. The placement of the power plant may have long-term effects on the habitats of native plants and animals. Some solar power plants may require water for cleaning solar collectors and concentrators or for cooling turbine generators. Using large volumes of ground water or surface water in some dry locations may affect the ecosystems that depend on these water resources. In addition, the beam of concentrated sunlight a solar power tower creates can kill birds and insects that fly into the beam.

The amount of solar energy that the earth receives each day is many times greater than the total amount of all energy that people consume each day. However, on the surface of the earth, solar energy is a variable and irregular energy source. The amount of sunlight and the intensity of sunlight varies by time of day and location. Weather and climate conditions affect the availability of sunlight daily and on a seasonal basis. The type and size of a solar energy collection and conversion system determines how much of the available solar energy we can convert into useful energy.

1. Which of the following best explains “hazardous” underlined in paragraph 2?

A. inexpensive　　B. dangerous

C. ineffective　　D. abnormal

2. What influence can large solar power plants have on the locations?

A. Polluting the ground water.

B. Protecting the habitats of plants and animals.

C. Damaging the local natural balance.

D. Attracting birds and insects to the area.

3. What does the last paragraph mainly tell us?

A. Different areas receive different amount of solar energy.

B. How to convert solar energy into useful energy.

C. The relationship between solar energy collection and the sunlight.

D. Some factors that influence the amount of solar energy collection.

4. What does the author think of the solar energy systems?

A. They are totally environment-friendly.

B. They have both advantages and disadvantages.

C. They should be forbidden in the future.

D. They should be encouraged in quantities.

1. B【解析】词义猜测题。根据第二段“Some solar thermal (保热的) systems use potentially hazardous liquids to transfer heat. Leaks of these materials could be harmful to the environment.”可知一些太阳热能(保热的)系统使用潜在___ ___液体转移热量，这些材料的泄漏可能对环境有害。既然是对环境有害的，那么这些液体肯定是危险的（dangerous），故选 B。

2. C【解析】推测判断题。根据第三段末尾“Using large volumes of ground water or surface water in some dry locations may affect the ecosystems that depend on these water resources. … fly into the beam.”可知在一些干旱地区使用大量地下水或地表水可能会影响依赖这些水资源的生态系统。并且太阳能塔产生的聚光光束可以杀死飞进光束中的鸟类和昆虫。这些都会破坏当地的生态平衡，故选 C。

3. D【解析】段落大意题。第四段主要是关于影响太阳能的因素，阳光的数量和强度，天气和气候条件，太阳能转换系统等都会影响太阳能的使用。故选 D。

4. B【解析】推测判断题。作者在文中提到了太阳能对环境保护的好处，同时也提出太阳能的一些劣势，比如会破坏生态平衡，不稳定。由此可以看出作者认为太阳能既有好处，也有不好的地方，选 B。

Passage 2

Nearly 20 U.S. states have started carrying out former president Barack Obama’s Clean Power Plan, which places limits on carbon dioxide emissions from power plants in an effort to reduce the impacts of climate change. The plan has been in legal limbo (边缘) for the past year. Yet scientists have now calculated another outcome of the policy: harm to crop yields (产量) if the plan is cancelled. Along with carbon pollution, coal-fired power plants spew (喷出) pollutants that form what we know as smog. The contribution of smog to increased rates of asthma (哮喘) and premature deaths was already known. The new research estimates the extent to which smog, under air-pollution policies-4n place before the Clean Power Plan, would limit production in 2020 of four major crops: corn, cotton, potatoes and soybeans.

Led by environmental engineer Shannon L. Capps, now at Drexel University, the team also sketched the extent to which those crop production losses would reduce under three nationwide scenarios (方案). One improved the efficiency of individual power plants. Another modeled a policy similar to the Obama plan, setting state CO_2 emissions goals for the electricity department. A third established a tax on carbon emissions, under which emissions fell the most. But the greatest drop in smog-forming pollutants—and greatest gains in crop yields—came from policies such as the Clean Power Plan.

Researchers calculated how well each scenario would reduce the potential productivity loss (PPL) of each crop. PPL is a projected value for 2020 and indicates how much crop growth would suffer because of smog. Scenario 2 most closely agrees with results expected from the Clean Power Plan.

5. What's the main purpose of The Clean Power Plan?

A. To offer clean power,　　B. To limit CO_2 emissions.

C. To slow climate change.　　D. To increase crop production.

6. The latest research shows that smog may cause_____.

A. asthma　　B. early deaths

C. heart disease　　D. crop production loss

7. What can we infer from Paragraph 2?

A. Scenario 3 was intended to increase taxes.

B. Scenario 2 increased crop yields most.

C. Scenario 1 didn't have any effect on crop yields.

D. The three scenarios were made at Drexel University.

8. What's the best title of the passage?

A. U.S. states restart the Obama's Plan.

B. The Clean Power Plan was called off.

C. Three scenarios benefit crop yields.

D. Smog does harm to people's health.

5. C【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第一段"......in an effort to reduce the impacts of climate change."可知前总统奥巴马的 Clean Power Plan 是为了减少对气候变化的影响。故选 C。

6. D【解析】细节理解题。根据文章第一段"The new research estimates the extent to which smog, ...would limit production in 2020 of four major crops....."可知 smog 会导致农作物减产，故选 D。

7. B【解析】推理判断题。根据文章第二段"Another modeled a policy similar to the Obama plan"以及最后一句"...and greatest gains in crop yields—came from policies such as the Clean Power Plan."可知方案二对于农业产量的提升最有帮助。故选 B。

8. A【解析】主旨大意题。根据文章第一段第一句"Nearly 20 U.S. states have started carrying out former president Barack Obama's Clean Power Plan..."，以及后文论证该计划对气候和农作物产量的益处，可知 A 为最佳标题。