

教基部分

一、单选题

1.学校的办学质量以及学生的发展质量如何，可以有许多标准来衡量，但根本标准乃是教育目的，这表明教育目的具有（ ）。

- A.定向作用 B.调控作用 C.评价作用 D.激励作用

解析：本题考查教育目的的功能。教育目的的评价作用是指：教育目的是衡量和评价教育实施效果的根本依据和标准。评价学校的办学方向、办学水平和办学效益，检查教育教学工作的质量，评价教师的教学质量和工作效果，检查学生的学习质量和发展程度，都必须以教育目的为根本标准和依据。C项正确。

2.下列关于我国中小学课程设置表述正确的是（ ）。

- A.小学以游戏课程为主；初中由必修与选修构成；高中分可与综合相结合
B.小学以活动课程为主；初中由必修与选修构成；高中分科与综合相结合
C.小学以学科课程为主；初中分科与综合相结合；高中由必修选修构成
D.小学以综合课程为主；初中分科综合相结合；高中由必修选修构成

解析：本题考查新课程改革的结构。新课程改革的结构整体设置九年一贯的义务教育课程。小学阶段以综合课程为主。初中阶段设置分科与综合相结合的课程。高中以分科课程为主。从小学至高中设置综合实践活动并作为必修课程。其内容包括：信息技术教育、研究性学习、社区服务与社会实践、劳动与技术教育。

3.在归因训练中，老师要求学生尽量尝试“努力归因”，以增强自信心，因为在维纳的归因理论中，努力属于（ ）。

- A.内部的、不稳定的、可控因素 B.内部的、不稳定的、不可控因素
C.内部的、稳定的、可控因素 D.内部的、稳定的、不可控因素

解析：本题考查韦纳的成败归因理论。心理学家韦纳对行为结果的归因进行了系统探讨，并把归因分为三个维度：内部归因与外部归因；稳定性归因与非稳定性归因；可控性归因与不可控性归因。他又把人们活动成败的原因即行为责任主要归结为六个因素，即能力、努力程度、工作难度、运气、身体状况和外界环境。其中，努力属于内部的、不稳定的、可控因素。

A项正确。

4.某教师积极参加学校工会活动，并对学校的改革发展建设献策，该教师行使的权利是（ ）。

- A.教育教学权 B.控告检举权 C.民主管理权 D.进修培训权

解析：本题考查《教师法》。《教师法》第七条规定，教师享有下列权利：（一）进行教育教学活动，开展教育教学改革和实验；（二）从事科学研究、学术交流，参加专业的学术团体，在学术活动中充分发表意见；（三）指导学生的学习和发展，评定学生的品行和学业成绩；（四）按时获取工资报酬，享受国家规定的福利待遇以及寒暑假期的带薪休假；（五）对学校教育教学、管理工作和教育行政部门的工作提出意见和建议，通过教职工代表大会或者其

他形式，参与学校的民主管理；（六）参加进修或者其他方式的培训。题干中，“某教师对学校的改革发展建设献策”行使的是民主管理权。C 项正确。

5、马克思主义教育学的基本观点认为：现代教育与现代大生产劳动的结合不仅是发展社会生产力的重要方法，也是培养全面发展的人的唯一方法。（ ）

答案：正确

解析：本题考查的是马克思主义教育学。马克思主义教育学认为：（1）教育起源于生产劳动；（2）教育的根本目的在于促进学生的全面发展；（3）教育与生产劳动相结合，是培养全面发展的人的唯一方法。因此，教育与生产劳动相结合是实现人的全面发展的唯一方法表述正确。

6、人本主义心理学家罗杰斯提出的非指导性教育模式中，教师是作为学生学习的先知者而存在的。（ ）

答案：错误

解析：本题考查罗杰斯的学习理论。罗杰斯提出了学生中心的教学观，也被称为非指导模式。在罗杰斯的非指导性教育模式中，他主张用“学习的促进者”代替“教师”这个称谓。教师的任务是要为学生提供学习的手段和条件，促进个体自由地成长。教师的角色是“助产士”或“催化剂”。因此，人本主义心理学家罗杰斯提出的非指导性教育模式中，教师是作为学生学习的促进者而存在的。

7、对初中生来说，完成 100 以内的加减法一般需维持较高焦虑水平，才能有较高的学习效率，而解难度大的几何题则需要保持较低的焦虑水平。（ ）

答案：正确

解析：本题考查的是学习动机与学习效率的关系。心理学家耶克斯和多德森的研究表明，各种活动都存在一个最佳的动机水平。动机不足或过分强烈都会导致工作效率下降。此外，动机的最佳水平还随任务性质的不同而不同：在学习较复杂的问题时，动机强度的最佳水平点会低些；在学习任务比较简单时，动机强度的最佳水平点会高些。题干中初中生完成 100 以内的加减法，属于比较简单的学习任务，要保持较高的动机水平，也就是要维持较高的焦虑水平，才能有较高的学习效率。同理，解难度大的几何题则需要保持较低的焦虑水平。

8、程序教学模式的理论基础是认知结构学习理论。（ ）

答案：错误

解析：本题考查的是程序性教学。程序性教学是一种使用程序教材并以个人自学形式进行的教学。它是操作性条件作用在教学中的应用，属于行为主义学习理论。

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

It can be a real struggle trying to learn a new language. I had always enjoyed learning

languages in school, but only recently did I start learning German. I found that I could understand and learn individual words easily, but when it came to literature, I really struggled. That was when my tutor at university suggested reading some children's books printed in the target language.

At first, I felt a bit silly going on a hunt for a book designed for someone half my age, but then I realised that everyone has to start somewhere. As children, we are given these basic texts to familiarise our brains with certain vocabulary and writing structures, and from there, we can learn and develop. I started with books which are taught to us as children in the UK. I managed to find *Oliver Twist* by Charles Dickens and *James and the Giant Peach* by Roald Dahl.

The beauty of reading books that were introduced to you as a child is that you are already familiar with the plot. As a result, you can work out some of the definitions of words with your prior knowledge of the story. At first, I used to read with the book in one hand and a dictionary in the other, but this method did not work well for me. The method I would recommend is to read a chapter of your chosen children's book and at the end of that chapter, highlight the words you do not know and then look up the definitions. If you can wait a bit before you use a dictionary, you may be surprised what you can get merely from the context of the sentence in the story.

Additionally, a lot of children's books have pictures which may give you a clue as to what or to whom the passage is referring.

1. Why was the author advised to read children's books?
 - A. Because she was weak in reading great works.
 - B. Because she was slow to learn language.
 - C. Because she liked children's literature.
 - D. Because she couldn't remember any words.
2. What can kids get from children's books according to the passage?
 - A. Vocabulary and listening skills.
 - B. Learning methods.
 - C. Words and structures.
 - D. Designing skills.
3. What causes the author feel surprised while reading children's books?
 - A. Grasping the context from the pictures.
 - B. Looking up the definitions of words from a dictionary.
 - C. Getting familiar with the plots of the story.
 - D. Understanding the words simply from the context.
4. What can be the best title of the passage?
 - A. Reading Children's Books
 - B. The Way of Learning Languages
 - C. The Method of Using Dictionary
 - D. My Good Reading Habits

1. A【解析】细节理解题。根据第一段“I found that I could understand and learn individual words easily, but when it came to literature, I really struggled. That was when my tutor at university suggested reading some children's books printed in the target language.”可知作者只能理解单个的字词，理解不了文学作品，所以她的导师建议她看一些用目标语言写的儿童书。故选 A。
2. C【解析】细节理解题。根据第二段“As children, we are given these basic texts to familiarise our brains with certain vocabulary and writing structures”可知儿童在看儿童书时可以熟知其中的词汇和写作结构，故选 C。
3. D【解析】推理判断题。根据第三段“If you can wait a bit before you use a dictionary, you may be surprised what you can get merely from the context of the sentence in the story.”可知作者认为如果先不急着用字典，你会为你从语境里得到的东西而惊讶。字典是用于查词的，这里作者想表达的就是先不用字典，从语境可以猜出词义，选 D。
4. A【解析】主旨大意题。全文作者讲述了她读儿童书的经历以及读儿童书的好处，故选 A。

Passage 2

There was a lot of news related to artificial intelligence, or AI, and machine learning. Among the stories were two dealing with direct competitions between humans and machines.

In one competition, machines that used AI performed better than human beings in a high-level reading test. Two natural language processing tools beat human in the experiment. One of the tools was built by the American technology company Microsoft. The other was created by Chinese online seller Alibaba Group.

In another competition, a computer took on humans in live, public debates.

The event demonstrated how AI-powered computers are increasingly being developed to think and sound like humans. The organizer of the debates, U. S. technology company IBM, announced split results. It said a majority of those watching said they felt the machine had done more to improve their knowledge of the subject. But, the human got more praise for communicating their ideas.

This year, we also explored the many ways AI and machine learning are now being used. For example, some U. S. judges use machine learning systems to help them decide when, and for how long, criminals should be jailed. The system uses computers to examine data from thousands of court cases.

One fast-growing area of AI is facial recognition, which is increasingly being used for security purposes. Recently, Atlanta's Hartsfield-Jackson airport became the first in the U. s. to permit passengers to use facial recognition technology to get on flights. A Chinese company showed off an AI system it developed to recognize individuals by body shape and walking movements. The system is already being used by Chinese police in Beijing and Shanghai.

In addition, machine learning was used during 2018 to predict results of the World Cup soccer competition. The technology also created artwork that sold for a large amount of money. And it is being used to help farmer save time and money, while reducing environment-harming chemicals. Other technology systems are being used to follow farm animals and wildlife to collect

information on their activities.

5. Why were the two competitions mentioned in the passage?

- A. To show how much better AI and machine learning are than humans.
- B. To prove AI and machine Learning got more praise for communication.
- C. To show how powerful AI and machine Learning are.
- D. To prove AI and machine learning have been used in the work of U. S. judges.

6. What are facial and body recognition systems used for in the passage?

- A. Knowledge learning.
- B. Safety control.
- C. Office automation.
- D. Tracking survey.

7. What can we infer from this passage?

- A. AI has been widely used in every person's daily life.
- B. Human can be replaced by AI in future completely.
- C. More attention is being paid to AI in every part of the world.
- D. More advanced AI is helping people in more and more areas.

8. Where is the text probably from?

- A. A technology report.
- B. A natural science magazine.
- C. A science fiction.
- D. A government document.

Passage 2

5. C 【解析】推理判断题。根据第二、三段可知：在第一场比赛中，使用人工智能的机器表现得比人类更好；在第二个比赛中，机器人在公开辩论中挑战人类，结果大多数观看者认为机器在提高他们对这门学科的知识方面做得更好。这两个比赛都体现了人工智能和机器学习的强大，选 C。

6. B 【解析】细节理解题。根据第六段 “One fast-growing area of AI is facial recognition, which is increasingly being used for security purposes.” 可知人工智能的一个快速发展的领域是面部识别，它越来越多地被用于安全目的。故选 B。

7. D 【解析】推理判断题。根据第五段 “some U. S. judges use machine learning systems to help them decide when,” 可知一些美国法官使用机器学习系统来帮助他们决定罪犯应该被监禁的时间和期限，再根据最后两段可知机器学习和人工智能还被应用于安全监控和预测世界杯足球赛的结果，保护环境等。根据这些可以推断机器在越来越多的领域帮助着人类，故选 D。

8. A 【解析】推理判断题。本文文章主要是关于人工智能和机器学习的，最有可能是来自于科技报告（A technology report），故选 A。