

教基部分

一、单选题

1.【单选题】某小学借助该地特有的醒狮、龙形拳等非物质文化遗产项目，由该校体育教研室教师集体开发了《醒狮表演》和《龙形拳》课程，并每年定期在校开展“我是小小传承人”的系列活动。该课程属于（ ）。

- A.校本课程
- B.隐性课程
- C.显性课程
- D.地方课程

答案：A

【解析】本题考查课程的分类。按照课程设计、开发和管理主体来划分，分为国家课程、地方课程和校本课程。其中，校本课程是由学生所在学校的教师编制、实施和评价的课程。具体来说，它就是某一类学校或某一级学校的个别教师、部分教师或全体教师，根据国家制定的教育目的，在分析本校外部环境和内部环境的基础上，针对本校、本年级或本班级特定的学生群体，编制、实施和评价的课程。题干中，某小学由该校体育教研室教师集体开发的课程属于校本课程。A项正确。

2.【单选题】刘老师在开学第一周对本班学生进行了日常行为规范的训练，以帮助学生更好地进入学习状态，这是德育方法中的（ ）。

- A.说服教育法
- B.陶冶法
- C.榜样示范法
- D.实际锻炼法

答案：D

【解析】本题考查德育方法。实际锻炼法是指教师指导学生参加各种实践活动，以形成一定的道德品质和行为习惯的方法。其中最常见的是常规训练法和实践锻炼法。常规训练法是指教师指导学生按照一定的规章制度进行经常性的行为练习，以形成良好的行为习惯的方法。常规训练的内容和方式多种多样，主要有学生守则训练、课堂常规训练、卫生常规训练、礼貌常规训练等。题干中日常行为规范的训练属于实际锻炼法。D项正确。

3.【单选题】孟子提出的“盈科而进”体现的教学原则是（ ）。

- A.因材施教
- B.循序渐进
- C.理论与实践相结合
- D.科学性与思想性相结合

答案：B

【解析】本题考查的是教学原则，“循序渐进”教学原则意为教师严格按照科学知识的内在逻辑体系和学生认识能力发展的顺序进行教学，使学生掌握系统的科学文化知识，能力得到充分的发展。题干中，“盈科而进”意为水将水坑填满了，再继续向前走，体现了循序渐进的教学原则。B项正确。

4.【单选题】班干部选举会上刘老师对学生说：“班干部的选举结果，取决于每位同学手中神圣的一票”。由此可见，刘老师的管理属于（ ）。

- A.仁慈型
- B.民主型
- C.专制型
- D.放任型

答案：B

【解析】本题考查师生关系的类型。民主型的师生关系模式以开放、平等、互助为主要心态和行为特征。在此类师生关系中，教师能力强、威信高，善于同学生交流，不断调控教学进程和方法；学生学习积极性高，兴趣广泛，能独立思考，和教师配合默契。民主型师生关系来源于教师的民主意识、平等观念，以及较高的业务素质 and 强大的人格力量。这是理想的师生关系类型。题干中，刘老师没有自己决定班干部的人选，而是让同学们通过投票来决定班干部人选，体现了民主型的师生关系模式。B项正确。

二、判断题

1.【判断题】我们在接触新朋友时，经常会出现刚打过招呼转头就忘记对方姓名的现象，这是瞬间记忆容量小的特点决定的。（ ）

答案：×

【解析】本题考查瞬时记忆的特点。根据记忆内容保持的时间长短划分：瞬时记忆、短时记忆和长时记忆。其中，瞬时记忆也叫感觉记忆、感觉登记，是极为短暂的记忆。瞬时记忆的时间极短，不稍加注意就会很快消失。但瞬时记忆的容量较大，为9~20个比特。因此，题干中的瞬时记忆容量小的说法不正确，这种现象应该是由瞬时记忆时间极短的特点决定的。

2.【判断题】加涅认为，最简单的学习是概念学习。（ ）

答案：×

【解析】从学习水平来说，加涅提出了八类学习：信号学习、刺激—反应学习、连锁学习、言语联想学习、辨别学习、概念学习、规则学习、解决问题的学习。其中，信号学习是学习对某种信号做出某种反应。经典性条件反射是一种信号学习。这是一种最简单的学习，其先决条件主要取决于有机体先天的神经组织。因此，加涅认为最简单的学习是信号学习，而不是概念学习。

3.【判断题】为了解学生是否具备完成教学任务所必需的基本知识和技能而进行的测验是形成性测验。（ ）

答案：×

【解析】本题考查的是形成性评价。形成性评价是在教学过程中为改进和完善教学活动而进行的对学生学习过程及结果的评价。诊断性评价是在学期开始或一个单元教学开始时，为了了解学生的学习准备状况及影响学习的因素而进行的评价。因此题干中描述的是诊断性评价。

4. 【判断题】张林同学读书十遍刚好能够背诵下来，按照记忆理论研究成果，他需要再读 5 遍才能达到最佳学习效果。()

答案：√

【解析】本题考查的是知识巩固的途径。为防止知识的遗忘，最根本的方法就是复习。复习活动既要避免无限过度，又要坚持适当超额。过度学习又称为“过度识记”，是指达到一次完全正确再现后继续识记的记忆。实验证明，过度学习达到 50%，即学习熟练程度达到 150%时，学习的效果最好。题干中，张林同学读书十遍刚好能够背诵下来，根据过度学习理论，再读 5 遍学习效果最好。

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

For most of her life, Suanne Laqueur's passion for storytelling was shown on the dance floor.

Although Laqueur began writing at a young age, dancing always took center stage. She majored in dance and theater at Alfred University and taught at her mother's dance studio in Croton-on-Hudson, New York, for years. But when her mother was ready to retire and an opportunity opened for Laqueur to take over the studio, she realized she had no interest in taking on the business side of her art: "Owning a studio is a lot of work—financially, logistically. I love the teaching, the choreographing (编舞), the staging, but I didn't want to own it."

Yet Laqueur's disinterest in running the studio changed when she became a self-published author. In the fall of 2013, she decided to pursue Self-publishing as a way of sharing her first completed novel with friends and family. During the process, she realized that following her true passion—telling stories through writing—made the business of the art worthwhile, and owning that business meant she could direct her writing career however she chose.

Starting with her second self-published novel, she began investing more time in marketing and building her audience. Her investment paid off. Since 2014, Laqueur, now 49, has self-published six novels, which collectively have hundreds of ratings and reviews on Goodreads. Her 2016 novel *An Exaltation of Larks* stole the show at the 25th Annual Writer's Digest

Self-Published Book Awards, topping more than 2,300 entries to win the grand prize.

“You have to write the most truthful story to you, and I think self-publishing allows that freedom,” she says. “If you work with traditional publishing, it’s more about what’s marketable. There are trade-offs, which everyone will tell you, but by self-publishing I have control of the book, I have control of the story, and I’m cool with that.”

1. From Paragraph 2, we can learn that Laqueur _____.

- A. wanted to own a publishing house
- B. didn’t like teaching dancing in fact
- C. was a part-time writer when she was young
- D. was interested in running her mother’s studio

答案：C

【解析】细节理解题。依据第二段内容 Although Laqueur began writing at a young age, dancing always took center stage. She majored in dance and theater at Alfred University and taught at her mother’s dance studio in Croton-on-Hudson, New York, for years....I love the teaching.可知，尽管拉克尔很年轻就开始写作，但她主修舞蹈和戏剧，并在她母亲的舞蹈工作室任教多年，年轻时兼职写作，故选 C。

2. What made Laqueur change her attitude to business?

- A. Her mother’s persuasion.
- B. Self-publishing her novels.
- C. The desire to make money,
- D. Her own passion toward art.

答案：B

【解析】细节理解题。依据文章第三段第一句 Yet Laqueur’s disinterest in running the studio changed when she became a self-published author. 可知当 Laqueur 成为一名自主出版的作家后，改变了对生意的态度，故选 B。

3. Which of the following can best replace the phrase “stole the show” in Paragraph 4?

- A. became a failure.
- B. was shown to people.
- C. got all the attention.
- D. was accidentally stolen.

答案：C

【解析】词义猜测题。通读划线部分可知，2016 年，她的小说《云雀的狂欢》参评第 25 届《作家文摘》(Writer s Digest)自出版图书奖，超过 2300 部作品获得大奖，故而大出风头，吸引了所有人的注意。只有 C 项符合句义。

4. What can be inferred from what Laqueur’s said?

- A. She enjoys the way of self-publishing.
- B. She will never use traditional publishing.
- C. Traditional publishing only focuses on the market.
- D. Self-publishing will replace traditional publishing.

答案：A

【解析】推理判断题。依据最后一段 “I think self-publishing allows that freedom...but by self-publishing I have control of the book, I have control of the story, and I’m cool with that.”可知她喜欢自助出版，故选 A。

Passage 2

When you were at school, the last thing you probably wanted to do was spend your weekends going to work. There was homework to do, sport to play and fun to have. But our parents probably persuaded us to find a job to earn some money and get some life experience. When I was a teenager I had a paper round: delivering newspapers to people's homes. I then progressed to a Saturday job in a supermarket: stacking shelves and working at the checkout.

Today in the UK you are allowed to work from the age of 13, and many children do take up part-time jobs. It’s one of those things that are seen almost as a rite of passage (成人仪式). It’s a taste of independence and sometimes a useful thing to put on your CV (简历). Teenagers agree that it teaches valuable lessons about working with adults and also about managing their money.

Some research has shown that not taking up a Saturday or holiday job could be deleterious to a person later on. A 2015 study by the UK Commission on Employment and Skills found that not participating in part-time work at school age had been blamed by employer’s organizations for young adults being ill-prepared for full-time employment, but despite this, recent statistics have shown that the number of schoolchildren in the UK with a part-time job has fallen by a fifth in the past five years.

So, does this mean that British teenagers are now afraid of hard work? Probably not. Some experts feel that young people feel going out to work will affect their performance at school, and they are under more pressure now to study hard and get good exam results-and a good job in the long term. However, Geoff Barton, general secretary of the Association of School and College Leaders, told BBC News that “Properly regulated (控制的) part-time work is a good way of helping young people learn skills that they will need in their working lives.” In reality, it’s all about getting the right balance between doing part-time work and having enough time to study and rest.

5. How did the author feel about doing part-time jobs on weekends when he was a teenager?

- A. Unwilling. B. Interested. C. Delighted. D. Angry.

答案：A

【解析】推理判断题。依据第一段 “When you were at school, the last thing you probably wanted to do was spend your weekends going to work.” 可知作者认为当你在学校的时候，你可能最不想做的事情就是周末去上班。故作者的态度是不情愿的，选 A。

6. Which of the following may NOT be the benefit of school children’s doing part-time jobs?

- A. Learning to be independent.
- B. Gaining some life experience.
- C. Being prepared for future jobs.
- D. Spending what they earn as they like.

答案：D

【解析】细节理解题。依据第二段 “It’s a taste of independence and sometimes a useful thing to put on your CV...it teaches valuable lessons about working with adults and also about managing their money.” 第三段 “not participating in part-time work...ill-prepared for full-time employment.” 可知兼职会让学生们学会独立、获取阅历、为将来工作做好准备。故选 D。

7. What does the underlined word “deleterious” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?

- A. valuable.
- B. harmful.
- C. necessary.
- D. beneficial.

答案：B

【解析】词义猜测题。依据划线词后调研内容 “A 2015 study... found that ...” 可知，该研究表明，雇主们一直将年轻人对全职工作准备不足归咎于他们在上学时没有参加兼职工作。故学生不参加兼职工作可能对以后的生活有害，选 B 符合题意。

8. What can we learn from Paragraph 4?

- A. Students should spend all their time on studies.
- B. Students should have as many part-time jobs as possible.
- C. Doing part-time jobs must affect students’ school results.
- D. It’s important for students to balance part-time jobs and studies.

答案：D

【解析】推理判断题。依据最后一段 “In reality, it’s all about getting the right balance between doing part-time work and having enough time to study and rest.” 可知，在做兼职和有足够的时间学习和休息之间取得平衡是非常重要的。故选 D。

