教基部分

一、单项选择题

- 1.【单选题】与其他职业相比,教师职业角色的最大特点是()。
- A.多样化
- B.社会化
- C.知识化
- D.专业化

答案: A

- 【解析】本题考查教师的职业角色。教师职业角色最大的特点是多样化。教师集中着传道者、授业解惑者、示范者、教育教学活动的设计者、组织者、管理者、研究者以及朋友等不同的角色。A 项正确。
- 2.【单选题】"君子既知教之所由兴,又知教之所由废,然后可以为人师也"这句话表明,教师应具备的素质是()。
 - A.广博的文化科学知识
 - B.精深的专业知识
 - C.丰富的教育科学知识
 - D.良好的教育能力

答案: C

- 【解析】本题考查教师的专业知识。教育学科知识——条件性知识。一个教师要成功地扮演好自己的角色,在所教学科知识够用的基础上,更重要的是具有教育科学方面的知识,教师的专业领域毕竟是教学而不是其任教的学科。题干古文的意思是:君子不但懂得教学成功的原因,又懂得教学失败的原因,就可以做好教师了,体现的是教师要具备丰富的教育科学知识。C项正确。
 - 3.【单选题】根据《学生伤害事故处理办法》的规定,学校对未成年学生()。
 - A.不承担监护责任
 - B.不承担安全教育责任
 - C.不承担保护责任
 - D.不承担自救教育责任

答案: A

【解析】本题考查《学生伤害事故处理办法》的第七条。《学生伤害事故处理办法》第七条:学校对未成年学生不承担监护责任。A项正确。

二、判断题

5.【判断题】学生解出一道困惑自己许久的难题时,无比兴奋、激动的情感体验是理智感。()

答案: 正确

- 【解析】本题考查理智感。理智感是在智力活动中,认识、探求或维护真理的需要是否得到满足而产生的情感体验。理智感的内容具体表现为以下三个方面: (1)探索未知事物时表现出来的兴趣、好奇心和求知欲。(2)科学研究中面临问题时的惊讶、怀疑和对真理的确信。(3)问题得以解决时的喜悦感和幸福感。
- 6.【判断题】在某小学六年级正常的教育教学时间内,教师让没有带教科书的一位学生回家取书,而这位同学在回家的路上发生了交通事故。此事故属于学校直接责任事故。()

答案: 错误

to achieve.

【解析】本题考查《学生伤害事故处理办法》的相关内容。根据《学生伤害事故处理办法》第十一条的规定: "学校安排学生参加活动,因提供场地、设备、交通工具、食品及其他消费与服务的经营者,或者学校以外的活动组织者的过错造成的学生伤害事故,有过错的当事人应当依法承担相应的责任。"题干中,这位同学在回家的路上发生了交通事故,对学生造成直接伤害的是校外第三人,但教师在正常的教育教学时间内让学生回家拿书,这属于不宜未成年人参加的活动,学校也需要承担相应责任,但不是直接责任。因此,此事故不属于学校直接责任事故。

学科部分

Fall down as you come onstage. That's an odd trick. Not recommended. But it saved the
pianist Feltsman when he was a teenager back in Moscow. The experienced cellist Rostropovich
tripped him purposely to 1 him of pre-performance panic. Mr. Feltsman said, "All my fright
was gone. I already fell. What else could happen?"
Today, music schools are addressing the problem of in classes that deal with
performance techniques and career preparation. There are a variety of strategies that musicians can
learn to fight stage fright and its symptoms: icy fingers, shaky limbs, racing heart,3mind.
Teachers and psychologists offer wide-ranging 4, from basics like learning pieces
inside out, to mental discipline,5visualizing a performance and taking steps to relax.
Don't deny that you're tense, they urge; some excitement is 6, even necessary for dynamic
playing. And play in public often, simply for the experience.
Psychotherapist Diane Nichols suggests some strategies for the moments before
"Take two deep abdominal (腹部) breaths, open up your shoulders, then smile," she says. "And
not one of these 'please don't kill me' smiles. Then choose three friendly faces in the8,
people you would communicate with and make music to, and make eye contact with them. "She
doesn't want performers to think of the audience as a judge.
Extreme demands by conductors or parents are often 9 stage fright, says Dorothy Delay.
a well-known violin teacher. She tells other teachers to demand only what their students are able

When Lynn Harrell was 20, he became the principal cellist of the Cleverland Orchestra, and he suffered extreme stage fright. "There were times when I got so nervous I was sure the audience

could see my chest r	esponding to the hearth	beat, which was just tot	al10 I came to a point
where I thought, 'If I	I have to go through the	is to play music, I think	I'm going to look for another
job." Recovery, he	said, involved developi	ing humbleness—recog	nizing that whatever his talent,
he was likely to make	e mistakes, and that an_	11 concert was no	ot a disaster.
It is not only_	12 artists who	o suffer, of course. The	he legendary pianist Vladimir
Horowitz's nerves w	vere famous. The great	singer Franco Corelli is	s another example. "We had to
push him on stage," l	his partners recalled.		
<u>13</u> , suc	cess can make things v	worse. "In the beginning	g of your career, when you're
scared to death, nob	ody knows who you a	re, and they don't have	e any 14," Singer June
			, people are coming to see you,
and they have certain	n expectations. You ha	ve a lot to <u>15</u> ."	He added, "I never stop being
nervous until I've sur	ng my last note."		
1. A. assure	B. cure	C. remind	D. rob
答案: B			
【解析】考查动词记	司义。句意: 经验丰富	百的大提琴演奏家罗斯	特罗波维奇故意绊倒他,以
治疗演奏前的恐慌。	A. assure 担保; B. o	cure 治疗、治愈;C. re	emind 提醒;D. rob 抢夺。空
			罗斯特罗波维奇故意绊倒他
	前的恐慌,故选B项。		
足// 1 相// 地换失	11 日7 心 DL , DX 之 D 为人。		
2. A. anxiety	B. adolescence	C. principle	D. psychology
答案: A			
	司义 句音. 公玉 辛	5.5.学校正在解决课学	上的焦虑问题,这些课程涉
	-		春期; C. principle 原则; D.
	艮据上又举旳费尔次曼	的例子及常识可知,	舞台恐惧属于焦虑问题,故
选A项。			
3. A. absent	B. blank	C. keen	D. narrow
答案: B			
【解析】考查形容记	司词义。句意:音乐家	区可以学习多种策略来	对抗舞台恐惧及其症状: 手
指冰凉、四肢发抖、	、心跳加速、头脑空台	日。A. absent 缺席的;	B. blank 空白的; C. keen 渴
望的; D. narrow 狭	隘的。根据常识可知,	头脑空白是舞台恐惧	具的症状之一,故选 B 项。
—,	,	, <u> </u>	,
4. A. advice	B. choices	C. services	D. education
答案: A			
【解析】考杳名词记	司义。句意:老师和心	2理学家提供广泛的建	议,从基本的东西,如从内
			ce 建议;B. choices 选择;C.
			e learning pieces inside out, to
mental discipline,"可	「知此处指"建议"故选	A坝。	
5. A. instead of	B. along with	C. such as	D. with regard to
答案: C	- <i>3</i>		
	词拓 · 与亲目 L · A	instead of 要不且 D	alama with 🗐 . ±2 .C
▶牌忉】 写宜介刊为	立石。	mstead OI 川小定; B.	along with 同一起; C.

such as 诸如; D. with regard to 至于。空后的观看表演和采取措施放松是对心理训练的举例,需要用 such as 引出例子,故选 C 项。

6. A. definite B. neutral C. natural D. precious 答案: C

【解析】考查形容词词义。句意:不要否认你的紧张,有些小兴奋是自然的,甚至是有活力的比赛所必需的。A. definite 确切的; B. neutral 中性的; C. natural 自然的; D. precious 宝贵的。空前说不要否认你的紧张,此处解释原因,即有些小兴奋是自然的,甚至是必需的,故选 C 项。

7. A. ceremony B. performance C. lecture D. rehearsal 答案: B

【解析】考查名词词义。句意:心理治疗专家黛安·尼科尔斯建议在表演前的几分钟采取一些策略,"做两次深呼吸,张开肩膀,然后微笑,"她说。A. ceremony 仪式; B. performance 表演; C. lecture 演讲; D. rehearsal 排练。本文主要讨论的就是克服舞台恐惧的策略,因此此处指"在登台表演之前",故选 B 项。

8. A. audience B. orchestra C. staff D. choir 答案: A

【解析】考查名词词义。句意:然后在观众中选出三张友好的面孔并与之交流。A. audience 观众、听众; B. orchestra 管弦乐团; C. staff 职员; D. choir 唱诗班。空后说她不希望演奏者把观众当成评委,因此此处是说要与观众进行交流,故选 A 项。

9. A. at the face of B. at the root of C. in favour of D. in contrast with 答案: B

【解析】考查介词短语。句意:著名小提琴教师多萝西•迪莱表示,指挥家或家长的极端要求往往是怯场的根源。A. at the face of 在……面前;B. at the root of 是……的根源;C. in favour of 支持;D. in contrast with 形成对比。空后说她告诉其他老师,只要求学生能够做到的事情,因此她认为指挥家或家长的极端要求往往是怯场的根源,故选 B 项。

10. A. craze B. fault C. failure D. panic 答案: D

【解析】考查名词词义。句意:有时候我很紧张,我确信观众可以看到我的胸部对心跳的反应,那完全是恐慌。A. craze 狂热; B. fault 错误; C. failure 失败; D. panic 恐慌。林恩·哈雷尔说他紧张得甚至观众都能看到他心跳时胸部的起伏,这说明他极度恐慌,故选D项。

11. A. unusual B. imperfect C. invalid D. unpopular 答案: B

【解析】考查形容词词义。句意:一场不完美的音乐会也不是灾难。A. unusual 不寻常的; B. imperfect 不完美的; C. invalid 无效的; D. unpopular 不受欢迎的。空前说要认识到不管一个人多么有才能,他都有可能犯错误,因此一场不完美的音乐会不是灾难,故选 B 项。

12. A. talented B. unknown C. young D. experienced 答案: C

【解析】考查形容词词义。句意: 当然,受怯场之苦的不仅仅是年轻艺术家。A. talented 有才能的; B. unknown 不知名的; C. young 年轻的; D. experienced 老练的。上文提到的学生和 20 岁时的林恩·哈雷尔都是年轻人,空后又说传奇钢琴家弗拉基米尔霍洛维茨的怯场也是出了名的,伟大的歌手弗朗哥•科雷利甚至要被搭档推上舞台才能表演,因此不是只有年轻的艺术家才怯场,故选 C 项。

13. A. Actually B. Certainly C. Luckily D. Similarly 答案: A

【解析】考查副词词义。句意:事实上,成功会让事情变得更糟。A. Actually 实际上; B. Certainly 当然; C. Luckily 幸运地; D. Similarly 相似地。根据空后歌手琼•安德森所说的话可知,实际上,成功会让艺术家的怯场更加严重,故选 A 项。

14. A. appreciation B. contribution C. expectation D. satisfaction 答案: C

【解析】考查名词词义。句意:歌手琼·安德森说:"在你职业生涯的初期,当你被吓死的时候,没有人认识你,他们也没有任何期望。"A. appreciation 感激;B. contribution 贡献;C. expectation 期望;D. satisfaction 满意。刚步入演艺生涯的时候,你还不出名,观众自然不会对你抱有什么期望,故选 C 项。

15. A. learn B. offer C. say D. lose 答案: D

【解析】考查动词词义。句意: 你害怕失去的东西也多了。A. learn 学习; B. offer 提供; C. say 说; D. lose 失去。后来空前说随着你的名气越来越大,人们对你的期望也多了,所以你害怕失去的东西也多了故选 D 项。