

新北市 109 學年度國民小學暨幼兒園教師甄選試題

【科目：英語科】

一、教育專業測驗選擇題，共 20 題，每題 1 分。

- B** 1. 陳老師以學生性向（分為內向與外向）與學習壓力（分為高中低）對於學習表現進行研究，以二因子變異數分析進行檢定，在分析結果，他最期待的是下列哪一項效果呢？
(A) 中介效果 (B) 交互作用效果 (C) 主要效果 (D) 實驗效果
- D** 2. Gay（1995）從課程內容觀點提出多元文化課程設計的模式，其中強調課程除了應顧及教育基本的讀、寫、算與思考的能力之外，也應培養學生族群素養、自我反省、做決定及社會行動的能力。這是下列哪一個模式？
(A) 文化要素模式 (B) 主題模式 (C) 概念模式 (D) 基本能力模式
- C** 3. 下列哪一種教科書使用觀點強調，師生在教室中必須充分互動，從互動中建構彼此教和學的經驗，並在經驗建構的歷程中不斷地相互成長？
(A) 忠實觀 (B) 相互調適觀 (C) 締造觀 (D) 功能觀
- D** 4. 米德（M. Mead）在薩摩亞島上進行性與氣質的人類學研究，發現青少年時期感情上的困擾，主要來自於下列何種因素？
(A) 演化因素 (B) 心理因素 (C) 生理因素 (D) 文化因素
- A** 5. 北北村的成年人在暑假期間大多上山採鳳梨，使得該村的許多國民中小學學生在街上遊蕩。鄰近的華華高中服務性社團睦鄰社社長就號召社員，針對在街上遊蕩的學生設計一系列活動，以陪伴他們平安的度過暑假。睦鄰社成員主要提供給這些中小學生何種資本？
(A) 社會資本 (B) 經濟資本 (C) 文化資本 (D) 人力資本
- B** 6. 蔡先生從國外網路上截取「冠狀病毒肆虐，請大家儲備一個月左右的糧食和生活必需品，且提領所有存款」的訊息，馬上傳給他的表弟張先生，張先生再將此一訊息轉傳給他的親朋好友，結果造成民眾瘋狂採購民生物資。以上對於訊息不經查證即輕信，並加以傳播的情形，是屬於培根（F. Bacon）所謂的哪種人類思維偏執現象？
(A) 種族偶像 (B) 市場偶像 (C) 洞穴偶像 (D) 劇場偶像
- B** 7. 在新冠肺炎（COVID-19）流行期間，指責學校的課程未增加指導學生有關傳染病的預防概念，認為恐怕會因此而導致大量學生得到傳染病，此是屬於哪一種課程概念？
(A) 正式課程 (B) 懸缺課程 (C) 潛在課程 (D) 非正式課程
- A** 8. 一年級的太雄在一次人際衝突後呈現過度依賴、情緒化、畏縮等症狀，輔導老師以退化（regression）此一概念來解釋上述症狀，該老師運用的諮商理論最可能是下列哪一項？
(A) 心理分析治療法 (B) 認知行為治療法
(C) 個案中心治療法 (D) 阿德勒學派治療法
- C** 9. 張老師在第一次段考時，先運用雙向細目表，依照教學目標和教學內容規劃試題內涵。請問此舉可以符合以下哪項效度？
(A) 構念效度 (B) 預測效度 (C) 內容效度 (D) 效標效度

- A 10. 芬蘭新課綱揭示的七大橫向能力之一：多元識讀（multiliteracy）的解釋，下列何者較為正確？
- (A) 指學生在跨越各種不同文本進行解釋、創造，及做出價值判斷的能力
 - (B) 指學生在芬蘭語、英語和瑞典語等多元語言的能力
 - (C) 指學生在語文、數學、科學和社會等多元學科的學習能力
 - (D) 指學生在運用電腦媒體、程式及社群網站的能力
- B 11. 葛聶（R. M. Gagné）提出的「學習階層理論」，將學習從低層次簡單學習到高層次複雜學習，下列哪個學習階段層次最高？
- (A) 概念學習（concept learning）
 - (B) 問題解決學習（problem solving learning）
 - (C) 訊號學習（signal learning）
 - (D) 原則學習（rule learning）
- A 12. 依據《十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱》，「身心素質與自我精進」、「系統思考與解決問題」、「規劃執行與創新應變」，是屬於下列哪一個面向的核心素養？
- (A) 自主行動
 - (B) 溝通互動
 - (C) 社會參與
 - (D) 創新應變
- C 13. 《十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱》以「成就每一個孩子—適性揚才、終身學習」為願景，協助學生的學習與發展，訂定總體課程目標，以下何者正確？
- (A) 啟發生命潛能、涵育品德教育、促進身心健康、陶養生活知能
 - (B) 啟發生命潛能、涵育品德教育、促進生涯發展、陶養多元知能
 - (C) 啟發生命潛能、涵育公民責任、促進生涯發展、陶養生活知能
 - (D) 啟發生命潛能、涵育公民責任、促進身心健康、陶養多元知能
- D 14. 新北市為多元族群與文化的聚集區，在推動原住民族文化亦多有協助，請問下列何者是推動原住民族重點暨特色學校實施計畫的名稱？
- (A) 滿天星計畫
 - (B) 百步蛇計畫
 - (C) 老鷹計畫
 - (D) 太陽計畫
- D 15. 為因應《十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱》鼓勵實施跨領域或跨科目協同教學，教育部公布國民中學及國民小學實施跨領域或跨科目協同教學參考原則，請問下列何者不符合該原則規範？
- (A) 跨領域或跨科目協同教學之實施範圍，包含領域學習課程及彈性學習課程
 - (B) 跨領域或跨科目協同教學團隊之運作，應包括團隊成員之共同備課、授課、學習評量，及課後專業回饋與其他相關歷程，且成員均具授課之實
 - (C) 團隊成員進行跨領域或跨科目協同教學需採計授課節數時，應另行提交課程計畫，並經學校課程發展委員會審議通過
 - (D) 同一節課由二位以上成員進行同一班學生授課時，該節課之授課節數，依該節授課人數而訂
- B 16. 顧老師因父母親年邁，近期父親又生病，這半年來常請人代課，以致對班級學生疏於照顧，她深感難以兼顧家庭與工作，這時產生角色的衝突，你認為她面臨哪一種角色的衝突？
- (A) 角色外相同對象的衝突
 - (B) 角色外不同對象的衝突
 - (C) 角色內不同對象的衝突
 - (D) 角色內相同對象的衝突

- D 17. 針對學生問題行為，教師和家長進行親師溝通時，下列敘述何者為宜？
甲、面對情緒激動的家長，要保持冷靜，讓溝通順利進行
乙、引用班上其他學生的例子，讓家長覺得自己孩子的問題其實很普遍
丙、多多使用專業術語，同時讓家長學懂專業知識，幫助他早一點理解教育現況
丁、在探討學生問題時，著重於陳述事實，而不去評論孩子的個人特質
(A) 甲乙 (B) 乙丙 (C) 丙丁 (D) 甲丁
- A 18. 期望由校園推向社會，由國內推向國際，呼籲青少年拒絕毒品，反毒品大家一齊來。稱之為什麼運動？
(A) 紫錐花運動 (B) 樂活運動 (C) 新生活運動 (D) 梅花運動
- B 19. 學校可以因應生活環境、師資專長、社區資源、教育新興議題等，透過學校課程發展委員會的討論，規劃合宜的課程方案，形塑學校教育願景及幫助學生適性發展，落實學校本位及特色的課程。稱之為？
(A) 部定課程 (B) 彈性學習課程 (C) 領域學習課程 (D) 主題課程
- B 20. 張爸爸為了選擇適合其小孩發展的教育形態，讓孩子在家自行教育（Home Schooling），請問這樣的做法主要是依據下列哪一項法令？
(A) 高級中等以下教育階段學校型態實驗教育實施條例
(B) 高級中等以下教育階段非學校型態實驗教育實施條例
(C) 公立國民小學及國民中學委託私人辦理條例
(D) 特色學校自治實驗實施條例

二、專門知能測驗選擇題，共 40 題，每題 2 分。

I. Vocabulary: Choose the word that best fits the given sentence.

Question 21-30

- C 21. When schools are locked down, we need to seek measures to insure the _____ of education.
(A) prevention (B) constitution
(C) continuity (D) springboard
- D 22. Proverbs are generally regarded as _____ of folk wisdom.
(A) contingency (B) contradistinction
(C) barricades (D) repositories
- B 23. Moving to a different school can be a big _____ for young children.
(A) prognosis (B) upheaval
(C) commodity (D) manifestation
- A 24. The couple will quite happily _____ a whole year's savings on two weeks in the Caribbean Sea.
(A) squander (B) bereave
(C) condemn (D) denote

- A** 25. A new study offers a glimmer of hope in the grim fight against the coronavirus: Nearly everyone who has had the disease - regardless of age, sex or severity of illness - makes _____ to the virus.
 (A) antibodies (B) immunity
 (C) symptoms (D) vaccine
- C** 26. The rich show respect to him; the commonalty _____ him and kiss his hand; and even the government treats him as one of the most influential citizens of the year.
 (A) abolish (B) despise
 (C) revere (D) smear
- B** 27. It is not rare to see in human history that many emperors' treasury was exhausted by the wars and _____ in their lavished lifestyle, and had no choice but oppress their subjects by taxes.
 (A) constraint (B) extravagance
 (C) incompetency (D) repression
- D** 28. Basis of learning resides in the _____ of neurons in the brain and in the strengthening, weakening, and formation of synapses.
 (A) intricacies (B) intoxication
 (C) intolerance (D) interconnectedness
- C** 29. Research has shown that nearly 85% of all adult reading has as its purpose to obtain information. _____ texts contain facts, details, descriptions, and procedures that are necessary for understanding concepts and events in the world around us.
 (A) Imaginary (B) Immersive
 (C) Expository (D) Exploratory
- A** 30. After the 1970s, grammatical syllabuses were _____ by communicative ones based on functions or tasks; grammar-based methodologies gave way to function-and skill-based teaching syllabi.
 (A) superseded (B) supervised
 (C) superimposed (D) supplemented

II. Language Teaching Pedagogy: Choose the answer that best fits the given text.

Question 31-40

- C** 31. What does the teacher guide the students to practice in the following scenario?
Teacher: I'm going to say a word that has three sounds in it. I want you to tell me the three sounds you hear. For example, in cat, I hear /c/, /a/, and /t/. Now I want you to tell me which three sounds you hear in man.
Students: /m/... /a/.../n/.
 (A) syllabication (B) substitution
 (C) segmentation (D) sound blending

- B** 32. The teacher asked students to take note of a speech from a video played in class, and wrote a reflection as the assignment. What types of intelligences, according to Gardner's Multiple Intelligences Theory, are aimed to be developed?
- (A) Visual/spatial & Interpersonal Intelligences
 - (B) Intrapersonal & Verbal/linguistic Intelligences
 - (C) Verbal/linguistic & Body/kinesthetic Intelligences
 - (D) Logical/mathematical & Visual/spatial Intelligences
- D** 33. According to the 12-year Curriculum Guideline, there are five categories of learning performance in which the fifth category is "Logic, Judgement, and Creativity." Which of the following indication is the core concept of this performance for the students at the Second and Third phases?
- (A) Students can give reasonable judgement and suggestions after evaluating given information.
 - (B) Students can clarify the cause-effect relationship according to the context given.
 - (C) Students can differentiate objective facts from subjective opinions according to the cues in the context.
 - (D) Students can do basic sorting, ordering the sequences of a story, and making basic guessing by synthesizing relevant information.
- C** 34. According to the _____ Hypothesis, negotiation of meaning that routinely takes place during interactions is a primary means of language acquisition.
- (A) Comprehensible Input
 - (B) Innateness
 - (C) Output
 - (D) Processability
- B** 35. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Extensive Reading?
- (A) Students select what they want to read and have the freedom stop reading material that fails to interest them.
 - (B) The teaching of discrete reading skills is essential for students to become better readers.
 - (C) A variety of materials on a wide range of topics is available so as to encourage reading for different reasons and in different ways.
 - (D) Reading materials are well within the linguistic competence of the students in terms of vocabulary and grammar.
- D** 36. An example of differentiated instruction is _____
- (A) adapting the lesson towards the average learners so that the advanced learners feel safe and the slow learners have room to learn.
 - (B) having nine sets English vocabulary, phonics, and sentence structures lessons for twenty-nine students based on their level.
 - (C) to focus on what to teach and how to teach the content well aiming specifically at advanced learners.
 - (D) responsive teaching to varied learners' needs for more practice or greater challenge, a more active or less active approach to learning and so on.

- A** 37. Which of the following describes communicative language tests?
- (A) Learners are being tested what the grammar will allow them to say in a socially appropriate way such as how to apologize.
 - (B) The structuralist approach involves assessing students' phonemes, morphemes, and syntactic forms.
 - (C) The Chomskyan paradigm focused on the rules for explaining grammatical sentences and testing grammar knowledge.
 - (D) Assessing to see that learners know the pieces of a language - the sound system, the vocabulary, the grammar.
- C** 38. Which of the following refers to studies regarding the way sounds are made with the articulators, the way listeners perceive and understand linguistic signals, and the acoustic results of different articulations?
- (A) Phonics.
 - (B) Phonemes.
 - (C) Phonetics.
 - (D) Philology.
- D** 39. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the general parameters in Do Coyle's definition of CLIL?
- (A) Content.
 - (B) Communication.
 - (C) Cognition.
 - (D) Competence.
- C** 40. A fifth-grade teacher models pauses and inflection changes as she points to punctuation when reading aloud from a picture book. She then leads students in a choral reading of the book. This strategy is most likely to help students who are having difficulty with which of the following reading skills?
- (A) constructing inferences when reading aloud
 - (B) monitoring their own comprehension when reading aloud
 - (C) practicing prosody when reading aloud
 - (D) recognizing consonance and other sound patterns when reading aloud

III. Cloze Test: Choose the answer that best fits the given text.

Question 41-45

Language lies at the heart of human education, culture and identity. When a language dies __41__ culture, identity and knowledge that __42__ from generation to generation through and __43__ that language. Knowledge about local land management, lake and sea technology, plant cultivation and animal husbandry may die with a language. __44__ language contains a view of the universe, a particular understanding of the world. If there are 6,000 living languages, __45__ there are 6,000 overlapping ways to describe the world. That variety provides a rich mosaic.

- B** 41. (A) before
(C) out of
- (B) so does
(D) by means of
- D** 42. (A) passing down
(C) has passed down
- (B) passed down
(D) has been passed down
- C** 43. (A) as of
(C) within
- (B) without
(D) be

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|---|---|
| <p>A 44. (A) Each
(C) The</p> <p>B 45. (A) which
(C) regarding that</p> | <p>(B) When
(D) Whether</p> <p>(B) then
(D) notwithstanding</p> |
|---|---|

Question 46-50

As some states in America moved to open their economies from the pandemic lockdown, The New York Times reported that a government model predicted a dramatic increase in the death toll from COVID-19. The estimate that nearly 3,000 people would die per day by June __46__ by the modeler, who said the data was incomplete. __47__ the report came the same day that another modeling group sharply increased their forecast of how many would die of the disease. The new estimate of nearly 135,000 deaths by August is more than double what the group was predicting just three weeks ago. The group, at the University of Washington Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, __48__ advising the White House on COVID-19 policy. But it is __49__ the only group modeling the pandemic's trajectory. Data analysis blog FiveThirtyEight.com highlights six major groups __50__ of death toll predictions vary by tens of thousands. Differences among their state-level forecasts are even more significant.

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| <p>A 46. (A) was disavowed
(C) were disavowed</p> <p>B 47. (A) Additionally
(C) Albeit</p> <p>D 48. (A) is incidentally
(C) is closely advertising and</p> <p>C 49. (A) by all ears
(C) by no means</p> <p>A 50. (A) whose ranges
(C) that ranges</p> | <p>(B) disavowed
(D) disavowing</p> <p>(B) But
(D) Consequently</p> <p>(B) is disregarded in
(D) is among those</p> <p>(B) by all means
(D) by chance</p> <p>(B) who ranges
(D) which ranges</p> |
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IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

Question 51-55

Many human superstitions start with this fallacy. A baseball player wears uncomfortable underwear while hitting a grand slam. From then on, that same tight, hole-pocked pair of underpants becomes part of his uniform. The fallacy has a fancy name: it's a **post hoc fallacy**, from the Latin *post hoc ergo propter hoc*, which means "after this, therefore because of this." People commit this fallacy when they think that a correlation - one thing happening with something else - is a cause. Some parents resist getting life-saving vaccinations for their two-year-olds because some kids get diagnosed with autism soon after they get their shots. Autism is detectable just about the same age that kids get their two-year vaccinations. That leads a few parents to think that vaccinations cause autism, even though science has clearly proven they don't.

The post hoc fallacy tends to hit us in subtle ways. A student parties all night and aces an exam. Conclusion: Partying strengthens his mental faculties! Never mind that he was paying extra attention in class and had already read the material thoroughly. Or you go on holiday and it rains the entire week. "I'm sorry," you say to the hotel manager. "I made it rain." Even if you were slightly kidding, you were committing an easy fallacy. If, however, you really did make it rain, you should switch careers. Farmers would pay you good money. (modified from Heinrichs, 2018)

- A** 51. What is the author's purpose in writing these two passages?
- (A) To explain what post hoc fallacy is.
 - (B) To support the conceptual basis for post hoc fallacy.
 - (C) To share stories about post hoc fallacy.
 - (D) To explore the origins of post hoc fallacy.
- D** 52. Which of the following is **NOT** an example of post hoc fallacy mentioned by the author?
- (A) The baseball player wears his tight, hole-pocked underwear in every game.
 - (B) Parents refuse to have their two-year-olds vaccinated.
 - (C) Partying all night before an exam helps to score high.
 - (D) Switch career and create rain will help you get paid very well by farmers.
- B** 53. Which of the following is **NOT** true about post hoc fallacy?
- (A) The word comes from Latin.
 - (B) It often hits us in simple and direct ways.
 - (C) It might lead to human superstitions.
 - (D) A correlation is mistakenly understood as a cause.
- D** 54. What is the tone of the author?
- (A) Professional.
 - (B) Cheerful.
 - (C) Bitter.
 - (D) Humorous.

- B** 55. Which of the following statements shows a correlation?
- (A) Autism can be detected when children are about 2 years old.
 - (B) Some children are diagnosed with autism after they receive vaccinations.
 - (C) Science has proven that vaccinations do not cause autism.
 - (D) Parents refuse to have their two-year-olds vaccinated.

Question 56-60

Our society today is implicitly providing an infrastructure for outsourcing knowledge. Most of us wouldn't know how to get grain seeds, how to sow, till, harvest them, make flour, make bread and so on. Most of the things that we rely upon every single day are beyond our capability of producing, and for most of them we don't even have the knowledge required. Yet this is not a problem, our knowledge is about using something that someone else had produced and made available. We accept this implicitly because, by far, this works. Besides, there is no alternative. A single person would not have the possibility to possess all the knowledge that is now available and that is required to run our life.

We have come to accept this segmentation of knowledge and even our schooling system is geared towards a segmentation. We get the basic tools we need to learn, and then we apply them to learn some specific things. The tools available for learning have increased in the last decades and they keep increasing to the point that it is becoming impossible to learn all of them. Hundred years ago it was about learning to read and write and little else. Then we learnt the tools of the trade, the specific one in our profession.

Now young people have to learn how to use the Internet (only very few know how to build the Internet system and we are not teaching them) and have to learn to apply specific tools to extract knowledge from a rapidly growing set of data. Soon they will have to learn how to use augmented reality and virtual reality, how to interact with collaborative robots, and how to balance their knowledge with the **one** of artefacts. In the meantime, the knowledge half-life (the time it takes for 50% of what they know to lose its value, become useless, or superseded) is shrinking. It is now below 5 years in technology areas (IT knowledge reaches its half-life in less than 2 years!). More than ever in the past knowing how to ask the right question and "whom" to ask becomes crucial. This is happening and effective steps should be taken before it is too late.

- B** 56. Which of the following can best describe the main idea of this passage?
- (A) The misconception of education today.
 - (B) The endless evolution of school education.
 - (C) The role of robots in collaborative learning.
 - (D) The importance of a segmentation of knowledge.
- D** 57. What does the expression "IT knowledge reaches its half-life in less than 2 years" imply?
- (A) It takes 2 years for IT engineers to learn 50 percent of the knowledge they need.
 - (B) Only 50 percent of IT knowledge can be verified to be useful in less than two years.
 - (C) In less than at least two years about most IT knowledge will go through a midterm review.
 - (D) It takes 2 years for 50% of what IT experts know to lose its value, become useless or superseded.

- A** 58. If we trace back to hundred years ago, what would be the core of education?
- (A) Learning how to read and write well.
 - (B) Learning knowledge for different professions.
 - (C) Learning the trading strategies of various kinds.
 - (D) Learning knowledge that directly helps make a living.
- B** 59. What does **one** in “how to balance their knowledge with the one of artefacts” refer to?
- (A) Augmented reality.
 - (B) Knowledge.
 - (C) Robots.
 - (D) Virtual reality.
- A** 60. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) In the future it is more important to know how to ask the right question and ask the right person.
 - (B) In the future it is crucial to learn specific tools to apply all knowledge from rapidly growing data.
 - (C) People today have a hard time surviving well because most of them do not know how to farm.
 - (D) Soon we will notice knowledge will increase to the point that it is impossible to learn all of it.