臺北市 111 學年度市立國民中學正式教師聯合甄選

童軍(雙語)科題本

請不要翻到次頁！

讀完本頁的說明，聽從監試委員的指示才開始作答

※請先確認你的答案卡、准考證與座位號碼是否一致無誤。

請閱讀以下測驗作答說明

測驗說明：

這是臺北市111學年度市立國民中學正式教師聯合甄選童軍(雙語)科題本，題本採雙面印刷，共 80 題，每題只有一個正確或最佳的答案。測驗時間共 100 分鐘，作答開始與結束請聽從監試委員的指示。

試題公告
僅供參考

注意事項：

1. 所有試題均為四選一的選擇題，答錯不倒扣。
2. 依試場規則規定，答案卡上不得書寫姓名及任何標記。故意污損答案卡、損壞試題本，或在答案卡上顯示自己身份者，該科測驗不予計分。

作答方式：

請依照題意從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳的答案，並用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡上相應的位置劃記，請務必將選項塗黑、塗滿。如果需要修改答案，請使用橡皮擦擦拭乾淨，重新塗黑答案。

請聽到鈴（鐘）聲響後再翻頁作答

試題公告
僅供參考

壹、教育專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 0.75 分，共 30 分）

1. 下列何者是正確的「教師管教學生」概念？
   (A)教師可以「輔導學生」，但不能「管教學生」
   (B)「管教學生」是教師的「義務」，而非「權利」
   (C)「管教學生」是教師的「義務」，也是「權利」
   (D)為減少不當行為，「管教學生」可予適度體罰

2. 林老師發現欣倫經常出現偏激、憂鬱、孤僻、異常安靜、有強烈攻擊性等情緒和行為，歷經長期的關懷，得悉欣倫的父親有酗酒的習慣，且在酒醉後總是恐嚇、羞辱、批評辱罵欣倫，請問林老師應該如何處置？
   (A)在知悉欣倫遭受家暴的24小時內，撥打113保護專線通報
   (B)在知悉欣倫遭受家暴的48小時內，撥打113保護專線通報
   (C)在知悉欣倫遭受家暴的24小時內，向學校輔導室通報
   (D)在知悉欣倫遭受家暴的48小時內，向學校輔導室通報

3. 芳瑜上課時既未預習又不斷把玩手機，林老師屢勸無效，因此請芳瑜到教室後方罰站直至下課鈴響。下課後，芳瑜對著莉玲批評林老師害她在全班面前丟臉，還讓那段時間經過教室的李老師、張老師、以及隔壁班上完體育課回教室的好多同學都看到了，尤其這兩天她又冒出了好幾顆青春痘，……。芳瑜的表現，符合D.Elkind「青少年自我中心理論（adolescent egocentrism）」的何種特質？
   (A)個人神話（personal fable）　(B)想像觀眾（imaginary audience）
   (C)明顯偽善（apparent hypocrisy）　(D)假裝愚蠢（pseudo stupidity）

4. 林老師剛對全班都能認真且抑揚頓挫的朗讀英文課文表達肯定，就發現其賢偷滑手機，忍不住破口大罵，導致全班的學習氣氛瞬間改變，連接下來朗讀課文的聲音都有些緊繃，請問這是下列何種效應？
   (A)青蛙效應（frog effect）　(B)破窗效應（broken windows effect）
   (C)漣漪效應（ripple effect）　(D)鯰魚效應（catfish effect）

5. 立緯上課時總是表現桀傲不馴的態度，除了「三字經」的口頭禪，還經常以「三七步」作勢攻擊；在林老師指正時，更會大聲爭辯、反駁、甚至咆哮、捶桌子或摔椅子；讓林老師感覺受到非常大的威脅。請問立緯的表現，屬於德瑞克斯（R. Dreikurs）提出的何種錯誤目標？
   (A)獲得注意　(B)尋求權力　(C)尋求報復　(D)表現無能

試題公告
僅供參考

6. 承上題，身為導師的林老師想要協助立緯改善不當的行為，下列何種做法是他可以採行的？

(A)在全班面前質問立緯：你想要傷害我或同學嗎？你認為被討厭是光榮的嗎

(B)隨時關注立緯，只要立緯出現不良行為的些微徵兆時，就立即給予指正

(C)盡量減少直接對戰，在立緯再次出現相同行為時，暫停教學和全班一起等待立緯平靜

(D)側錄立緯再次出現相同行為時的表現，分別提供給學務處和家長，要求一起督促改進

7. 下列有關學生輔導責任的敘述，何者為是？

(A)全體學校教師均負有執行發展性輔導、協助介入性和處遇性輔導措施的責任

(B)學校中僅由班級導師負責執行發展性輔導措施和協助介入性及處遇性輔導措施

(C)班級導師應負責執行發展性輔導措施，而介入性和處遇性輔導措施則由輔導室負責

(D)班級導師應負責執行發展性輔導措施，認輔教師和輔導室負責介入性輔導措施，至於處遇性輔導措施則由校外輔導專業機構負責

試題公告
僅供參考

8. 下列何者強調每個學生都會追求卓越感（superiority），教師的任務，乃在培養學生的群體情懷／社會興趣（community feeling/social interest），以追求符合群體利益的卓越，從而確保學生的精神健康和幸福？

(A)佛洛伊德（Sigmund Freud）　(B)阿德勒（Alfred Adler）

(C)艾瑞克森（Erik H. Erikson）　(D)弗洛姆（Erich Fromm）

9. 下列何者強調正確的教育，在培養優雅的紳士，因此，教育的內容包括德行、智慧、禮儀及學識，而以德行最為重要。德行的基礎在心中有上帝的觀念，還要教導誠實和正道；智慧由心靈和經驗結合而成；禮儀和謙遜相聯；而學識則自兒童會說話時便可透過遊戲和有插圖的讀物學習閱讀，《伊索寓言》就是最適合兒童閱讀的書？

(A)洛克（John Locke）　(B)盧梭（Jean-Jacques Rousseau）

(C)培根（Francis Bacon）　(D)斯賓賽（Herbert Spencer）

10. 下列何者在1774年就提倡嚴禁體罰，透過所創辦的泛愛學校（Philanthropinum Schule），實施「順應自然」的教學，讓學生結合生活學習拉丁文、德文、法文、數學，自然學科（包括地理、物理、自然史等）、音樂、舞蹈、繪畫、體育等，以達到發展學生公德心、人道精神及準備幸福生活的目的？

(A)康美紐斯（Johann A. Comenius）　(B)羅耀拉（Ignacio de Loyola）

(C)盧梭（Jean-Jacques Rousseau）　(D)巴斯道（Johann B. Basedow）

11. 下列何者在普、法戰爭期間，利用14次在柏林科學院的公開講演，推展以全體國民為對象，除非因性別不同而必須實施的不同教育外，男女均平等受教的「新教育」（Neue Erziehung），藉引發學生學習興趣的歷程，使每個學生都成為關注民族文化，實踐國民道德，具備善良意志的國家、民族成員？

(A)俾斯麥（Otto v. Bismarck）　(B)黑格爾（Georg W. F. Hegel）

(C)裴斯泰洛齊（Heinrich Pestalozzi）　(D)菲希特（Johann G. Fichte）

12. 下列何者在11世紀初即強調學校教育主要在引導學生「明體達用」，透過重視因材施教的分齋教法、啟迪思維能力的分組討論、教師以身作則的人格感化、涵濡雅樂詩歌的德性陶冶、以及增廣閱歷見聞的旅行教學等方式，不僅為社會培育了許多經世致用的人才，也對當時的太學和其後的書院教育影響甚鉅？

(A)胡瑗　(B)張載　(C)程頤　(D)朱熹

13. 下列何者主張以軍國民教育強國，實利教育富國，公民道德教育和諧社會，從而透過教育達到現象世界之幸福？

(A)晏陽初　(B)陶行知　(C)蔡元培　(D)張伯苓

14. 在中國教育思想家的看法，認為教育理念能啟迪引導教師哲學觀的建立，請問以下哪位學者主張「己欲立而立人，己欲達而達人」，他的思想不只追求自己的幸福，而且追求全體人類的福祉，甚至是視天下人之苦樂更重於己身的利害？

(A)孔子　(B)孟子　(C)老子　(D)莊子

15. 教育思潮是引領教師教學的重要元素，請問以下哪位學者主張「教育是文化傳遞的歷程」（Education as acculturation），並認為教育活動是一種精神的施予之愛，強調教育的愛和愛的教育？

(A)斯普朗格（Eduard Spranger）

(B)迪爾泰（Wilhelm Dilthey）

(C)雅斯培（Karl Jasspers）

(D)皮德思（R. S. Peters）

16. 教育經典名著的研究與閱讀能助益教師工作的發展指引，請問以下哪個學者著有《教育的語言》（The Language of Education）一書，從教育哲學觀點分析「教學」，並著手開始處理在教學過程中涉及「認知」之解析，其對於〞teaching that, teaching how, teaching to〞之分析，也說明了事實、技能、規範教學各有其特色？

(A)梭提士（J.F.Soltis）　(B)謝富勒（I.Scheffler）

(C)珍馬丁（J.R.Martin）　(D)赫斯特（P.H.Hirst）

試題公告
僅供參考

17. 在教育的隱喻中，老師被比喻成許多不同的角色，請問「教育即生長」、「十年樹木百年樹人」等隱喻中，將老師於比喻為以下哪一項人物？

(A)園丁　(B)傳教士　(C)產婆　(D)雕刻師

18. 美國教育學者布魯納（J.S. Bruner）把兒童及青少年認知發展分為三階段，請問以下何者**不是**他主張的認知發展階段？

(A)感覺運思期　(B)動作表徵期　(C)符號表徵期　(D)形象表徵期

19. 心理學家弗洛依德（S.Freud）認為個人的人格系統，係由「本我」、「自我」與「超我」三部分，其中「自我」指的是以下何者？

(A)滿足生物本能的衝動　(B)顧及外界要求的控制

(C)將社會道德的內在化　(D)構成個人發展的理想

20. 教育思潮發展的研究對於教師工作的方向具有啓迪作用，請問以下哪個學派學者主張「情意教育即是教育本身」，並將宗教情懷與生態思維作為情意教育的積極內容，教育的理想為個人生命內在的和諧(小宇宙)，及個人與群體及世界的和諧(大宇宙)？

(A)美國重建主義教育理論的精神　(B)英國實用主義教育理論的精神

(C)德國新人文主義教育理論的精神　(D)法國理性主義教育理論的精神

21. 學校教育事務可約略分為教務、學務、總務、輔導、人事及公共關係，以下的選項何者**有誤**？

(A)處理有關經費支用及財產管理的事務屬於總務

(B)處理有關學生的生活管理及活動事務屬於教務

(C)處理有關教育人員和績效考評的事務屬於人事

(D)處理有關學校公關和社會的事務屬於公共關係

22. 在教育評鑑的模式，依據不同的功能有四種不同的模式。請判斷目前經常被使用的CIPP(背景、輸入、過程、成果)評鑑模式，是屬於下列那一種評鑑模式？

(A)目標達成模式　(B)內在效標模式　(C)外在效標模式　(D)助長決定模式

23. 在教育的行政行為，均應兼顧程序正義與實質正義，其用意在追求公平、公正與合理性。請判斷下列「教師法」及「教評會」的相關條款，何者是屬於「實質正義」的項目？

(A)教評會，置委員五至十九人

(B)教評會選舉委員，必須由全體教師推舉之

(C)教評委員的任期一年

(D)體罰或霸凌學生，造成其身心侵害，有解聘之必要

試題公告
僅供參考

24. 在教育與認知發展的哲學基礎，重視教育的效能，甚至主張「教育萬能說」，對教學法方面提倡直觀教學和感官訓練，注重教材和實際生活的關連。請判斷前述之教育主張是屬於何種「認知的哲學基礎」？

(A)理性主義　(B)經驗主義　(C)觀念主義　(D)存在主義

25. 在教育與人格發展的理論，主張依照認知發展的原理，說明兒童的道德感並非天賦的，亦非跳躍式的發展，強調兒童道德意識與道德觀念的發生和形成，與心智的發展成熟具有平行的關係。請問這種主張「道德感並非天賦，亦非跳躍式發展」之看法，出自於以下那一位學者的主張？

(A)皮亞傑（J.Piaget）　(B)郭爾堡（L.Kohlberg）

(C)弗洛伊德（S.Freud）　(D)艾瑞克遜（E.H.Erikson）

26. 教育心理學家史坦伯格（Sternberg）指出：「最基本的訊息處理」就是把感覺訊息轉換為內在表徵，進而在記憶中組織訊息是認知學習的重要訓練。請判斷下列哪一種不屬於其指出「最基本的訊息處理」必須具備的成份？

(A)獲得成份　(B)聯結成份　(C)應用成份　(D)保持成份

試題公告
僅供參考

27. 根據108課程綱要總綱實施要點，關於「課程評鑑」下列哪一項敘述**有誤**？

(A)目的為協助教師反思並與社群專業對話，支持課程教學的變革與創新

(B)運用課程評鑑歷程與結果，回饋課程綱要研修

(C)旨在透過蒐集學生意見，評鑑授課教師教學效能

(D)評鑑結果不作評比、不作排名

28. 某教材於單元結束前，提供幾個與單元概念相關的探究主題，學生能依自己的興趣與能力進行探究，這種提供探究主題讓學生決定探究方法及結果的探究形式稱為？

(A)食譜式探究　(B)結構性的探究　(C)引導性的探究　(D)開放式探究

29. 哪些教學方式能促進學生的成長型思維，意即認為自己的智力、能力、才華等能透過學習及努力而成長？

甲、問題或任務最好有多種解答方式，學生才能產生各種解決方法

乙、避免學生犯錯，才不會使他們產生挫折感

丙、師稱讚迅速完成作業的某生，說「你真聰明！第一個完成真了不起！」

丁、師見某生輕鬆解決問題，說：「這些問題給你的挑戰不夠，我們來試一些能真正鍛鍊大腦的問題吧！」

戊、某生說「我永遠都學不會……」，師回應：「雖然你現在還沒學會……，試試看這個方法……，能更接近學會……的目標。」

(A)乙丙戊　(B)甲丁戊　(C)甲乙丙　(D)丁戊

30. 關於學校自編教材，何者**有誤**？

(A)是教師專業與課程自主的展現

(B)能回應學生學習需求、實踐適性教育

(C)教育用途的重製或修改不受利用限制或亦無侵犯著作權的問題

(D) 108課綱指出校本特色教材審查為各校課程發展委員會之權責

31. 與建構主義有關之教學或學習觀點敘述，哪些較適切？

甲、學習目的包含批判思考、理解與知識使用、自我調控與反思

乙、建議教學目標撰寫應為精確可量測的表現

丙、教師角色為提供複雜的、貼近真實的學習情境，使學習者能找出問題並解決問題，使學生投入學習且反思學習歷程

丁、其教學應用包含鼓勵學生運用圖片或口訣記憶、每日複習當天課堂筆記

戊、教學應確保學生學習在近側發展區內，提供適當幫助與引導

(A)丙丁戊　(B)甲乙丙　(C)甲丙　(D)甲丙戊

試題公告
僅供參考

32. 教師針對學生學習成果所作的評量報告有許多重要用途，但**不**包括下列何項？

(A)用作與家長溝通學生學習狀況的素材

(B)調整教學內容與教學方法的參考

(C)判別學生是否需參加補救教學的依據

(D)當成教師考核及評鑑的主要指標

33. 若一位國中英文科教師對全班學生實施檔案評量，要求學生針對期中考英文科試卷上出現的作文考題，回答下列問題：

1. 當在寫作這一篇作文時我的策略是什麼
2. 當在寫作這一篇文章時我遇到最大的困難在哪裡
3. 我認為我這一篇文章寫得不錯的地方有哪些

若該師將學生對於這些問題的回答給予評分並納入檔案中，請問該檔案評量的目的最有可能為何？

(A)增進學生自我學習成長　(B)診斷學生的學習進步情形

(C)評量學生的學習成就　(D)蒐集對教師的教學回饋

34. 填空題的編製重要原則之一是若同一題內有超過一個以上的待填空格，則待填空格應長度、大小一致，其主要原因為？

(A)增加學生閱讀的流暢度　(B)避免提供暗示答案的線索

(C)增加考卷編排的便利性　(D)降低教師閱卷的困難度

35. 一位在國中初次任教的國文科教師發現班上有一位學生上課時常常心不在焉，對參與課堂上的學習活動也興趣缺缺，為了解原因，該教師給了該生一張國文科試卷，要求該生在規定的時間內作答完畢。後來在閱卷時，該教師發現原來該生因為有輕度閱讀障礙，導致該生只做完試卷上一半的題目。該教師後來將這個狀況轉告給教務主任，希望能幫助該生得到其在學習上所需要的協助。請問該教師要求該生所做的該國文測驗，若依照評量的功能區分，應屬於下列何種評量？

(A)準備度評量　(B)總結性評量　(C)形成性評量　(D)診斷性評量

36. 下列關於素養導向評量的設計原則，何者敘述為真？

(A)選擇題無法測出學生的素養能力　(B)生活實踐能力重於學科內容能力

(C)包含真實情境才算素養導向試題　(D)題幹中未必含有大量閱讀材料

37. 某高中化學老師任教一個有12位學生的班級，要求每一位學生將其在實驗室中所記錄的總計20項實驗數據，(a)利用一分鐘的時間進行口頭報告，該師則(b)坐在教室最後一排聆聽每一位學生的報告內容，(c)於學生報告的過程中未做任何紀錄，(d)並在部分學生報告過後，對其點頭與微笑，(e)在每位同學報告結束之後，該師向所有學生說明評分規準，並告知學生一周後將公布成績。以上施測過程，有哪幾項<u>不</u>符合口語評量的運用原則？

(A) bde　(B) cde　(C) ace　(D) abc

試題公告
僅供參考

38. 下列對於觀察評量的運用原則的敘述何者**錯誤**？

(A)透過觀察學生行為的特徵檢核其學習狀態

(B)可一次觀察多位學生的行為表現以利比較

(C)應選擇與學習目標相關之行為作為觀察重點

(D)宜搭配即時記錄以防記憶扭曲或記憶遺忘

39. 以下是某班歷史科小考四個考題的高低分組的答對率。哪一試題的鑑別度最佳？

題號	1	2	3	4
高分組答對率	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9
低分組答對率	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6

(A)第一題　(B)第二題　(C)第三題　(D)第四題

40. 教學的一般模式包括「教學目標」、「預估」、「教學程序」與「評鑑」，其中，「預估」主要目的在於？

(A)預估教學資源　(B)預估課程內容　(C)預估教學時間　(D)預估學生能力

貳、專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 1.75 分，共 70 分）

41. David Kolb published his learning styles model in 1984 from which he developed his learning style inventory. Kolb's experiential learning theory works on two levels: a four-stage cycle of learning and four separate learning styles. Much of Kolb's theory is concerned with the learner's internal cognitive processes. Which of the following is a stage of Kolb's model of experiential learning?
    (A) storming
    (B) assimilator
    (C) concrete experience
    (D) challenging action

42. Which of the follow statement of Integrative Activities is **not** correct?
    (A) There are 9 core value of competences in Integrative Activities domain.
    (B) There are Home Economics, Scouting, Guidance in learning stage four.
    (C) In learning stage four, Integrative Activities domain framework is adopted, in which subject specific can be administered in a flexible manner according to the actual conditions of school.
    (D) Four teaching sessions per week in learning stage four.

試題公告
僅供參考

43. According to Donaldson & Donaldson's (1958) definition of outdoor education, which is **not** included?
    (A) Outdoor education is education in the outdoors.
    (B) Outdoor education is education from the outdoors.
    (C) Outdoor education is education for the outdoors.
    (D) Outdoor education is education about the outdoors.

44. According to the learning performance of Integrative Activities Domain "3a-IV-1 aware of human or natural hazard and situation, assess and perform the best strategies to protect self and others", which of the following issue will **not** blend in general guidelines?
    (A) Life Education
    (B) Safety Education
    (C) Disaster Prevention Education
    (D) Outdoor Education

45. Outdoor education, training and recreation promote active learning through direct personal experience and offer excitement, fun and adventure within a framework of safety. An outdoor program with a recreational focus aims to change the way a person:
(A) feels by having fun and relaxing when learning skills.
(B) feels and thinks by becoming more aware of themselves.
(C) thinks, feels and behaves through personal growth in new and alternative ways.
(D) behaves by promoting personal growth and change.

46. Which of the statement of outdoor education is correct?
(A) Outdoor education development weight on "senses of place" in order to bridging curricula and culture that generate accumulation and same experiences.
(B) Outdoor education is "out-of-classroom" learning. It must perform the courses in the outdoor environment.
(C) Outdoor education is an independent subject within 12-year compulsory education, and is able to coordinate all subjects, knowledge and skills in school learning into real life scenario application.
(D) Outdoor education issues are into three folds, "meaningful learning", "friendly environment" and "sustainable development".

試題公告
僅供參考

47. Debriefing can serve as an opportunity to reflect on an experience and make it meaningful by identifying what we learned about the project, the process, and the individuals involved. Which of the following is an effective strategy for evaluating a debrief?
(A) scenarios
(B) controlling the discussion
(C) coaching
(D) peer review

48. Leave No Trace is a set of outdoor ethics created by the Leave No Trace Center of Outdoor Ethics promoting conservation in the outdoors. It consists of seven principles. Not moving shells or rocks when snorkeling would be an example of which "Leave No Trace" principle?
(A) plan ahead and prepare
(B) travel and camp on durable surfaces
(C) leave what you find
(D) be considerate of other visitors

49. Environmental interpretation is an environmental education activity which examines and reveals in an attractive way the characteristics of an area and its biophysical and cultural relationships, through direct experiences which generate enjoyment, sensitivity, knowledge and commitment to the values interpreted. Which of the following is the best example of an environmental interpretive activity?

(A) learning to tie knots

(B) comparing different tree nuts and identifying which tree they have fallen from

(C) conducting a debrief after a hike

(D) completing an orienteering course through a natural environment

50. When hiking or backpacking without a GPS device, the most reliable and accurate way to locate yourself is triangulation. Triangulation on a map can be used to

(A) measure distances between two locations.

(B) identify your location using three prominent features.

(C) determine North when using the sun's movement and a stick.

(D) remember the levels in Maslow's hierarchy.

試題公告
僅供參考

51. A risk assessment is a thorough look at your workplace to identify objects, situations, processes, etc. that may cause harm, particularly to people. After an identification is made, you analyze and evaluate how likely and severe the risk is. When this determination is made, you can next, decide what measures should be in place to effectively eliminate or prevent the harm from happening. To assess risk effectively, which of the following must be taken into consideration?

(A) consequence and likelihood

(B) competence and participant skill levels

(C) competence and consequence

(D) peak adventure and participant skill levels

52. Based on the Scout Method, which of the following element is the use of a personal voluntary commitment to a set of shared values (The foundation of everything a Scout does and a Scout wants to be)?

(A) learning by doing (B) adult support

(C) the Scout promise and law (D) community involvement

53. Which of the following statement of "half flag" is correct?

(A) Half of the pole (B) Half of the long side of the flag

(C) Half of the short side of the flag (D) None of the above

54. Establishing ground rules is a strategy used when facilitating an experience to

(A) organize the distribution of tent locations at a campsite.

(B) outline acceptable behavior of participants.

(C) determine the order of a debrief.

(D) outline methods by which a leader can allocate roles to participants.

55. Which statement **less appropriate** of lowering the risk of getting injury while using an axe ?

(A) It's not necessarily to beware of others that may trespassing.

(B) It's mandatory to wear gloves while holding an axe.

(C) There should not be anyone that stand in front of the person is using the axe.

(D) All of the options are able to reduce the risk of injury while using an axe.

56. Which of the terms is **not** usually to describe the core values of Scout Movement?

(A) Handcraft

(B) Health

(C) Honour

(D) Service

試題公告
僅供參考

57. Joplin's 5-stage model was created to be intentionally simple and define learning but is not a learning theory itself. The model is organized around a "hurricane-like cycle" emphasizing a challenging action in between focusing and debriefing. These "action-reflection" cycles are differentiated from experience alone by incorporating a reflection process. The application of the cycles can be in either a "maxi" or "mini" scope, depending on the intent of the project; the cycle can focus on large-scale course design or a brief teaching moment or insight. Which stage of Joplin's model of experiential learning is characterized by "challenge"?

(A) focus

(B) action

(C) feedback

(D) debrief

58. Robert and his scouts were hiking on the trail and found a person was alert but with deformity of his lower limb. Which of the following patient transport technique is the most appropriate for this situation?

(A) Two-rescuer carry method

(B) Two-rescuer pole carry method

(C) Rope-and-pole litter method

(D) Split-coil carry method

59. Which example best demonstrates communication of the importance of disposing of waste properly to expedition participants?
(A) making an expedition participant pick up all their litter from their campsite
(B) discussing before-and-after photographs of litter accumulated in a natural environment
(C) instructing participants to take away all the litter they brought or found
(D) providing a list of environmental action groups participants may wish to join

60. Which knot is more appropriate for linking two ropes with different diameters?
(A) Square bend
(B) Sheet bend
(C) Clove hitch
(D) Figure of 8 bend

61. Which of following is **not** an age section in The General Association of the Scouts of China?
(A) Rover (B) Venture
(C) Squirrel (D) Cubs

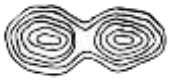
試題公告
僅供參考

62. According to the Wheel-in-Action Diagram of core competencies in The Curriculum Guidelines of the 12-Year Basic Education, which core competency belongs to the Spontaneity dimension?
(A) Logical Thinking and Problem Solving
(B) Semiotics and Expression
(C) Information and Technology Literacy and Media Literacy
(D) Artistic Appreciation and Aesthetic Literacy

63. Which of the following is **not** in the "ten essentials" system for outdoor activities?
(A) Navigation system (B) Emergency shelter
(C) Communication system (D) Insulation system

64. Antares is one big red star in the sky can be observed with eyes in summer. It could be located in...
(A) Ursa Major (B) Cancer
(C) Scorpio (D) Draco

65. We are asking the scouts drawing an route map for their field trip from Taipei Main Station to Taipei 101 on an A4 size paper. What scale is more appropriate for this map?
(A) 1:5000 (B) 1:25000
(C) 1:50000 (D) 1:62500

66. When we see this terrain, as shown, on a topographic map, which of the following could possible see in real world? 

(A)

(B)

(C)

(D)

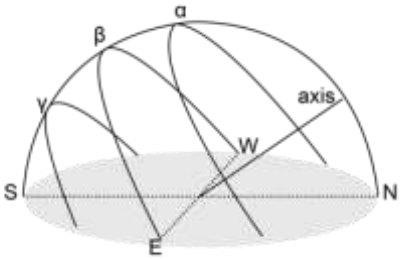
67. We saw the track of sun as "α" line in the figure below. When could it be in a year?

(A) Summer solstice

(B) White dew

(C) Winter solstice

(D) Autumnal equinox



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68. Ropes course advocates claim that they meet a number of educational, developmental, and recreational goals. High ropes course and climbing programs generally focus on personal achievements and ask participants to confront their personal fears and anxieties. Which of the following skills is most specific to outdoor roping activities such as abseiling and climbing?

(A) navigating in steep and rocky terrain

(B) using friction and belay devices safely

(C) recognizing and tying correct knots

(D) providing first aid for rope burns and fractures

69. There is always be a big international event in October for scouts around the world to attend yearly. What does it call?

(A) World Scout Jamboree

(B) World Scout Moot

(C) Jamboree on the Air and Jamboree on the Internet

(D) World Scout Conference

70. Scouting was based on scouting skills in the military event, and observation is the key skill of all. Scout leaders usually use a game to emphasis the importance of observation. What is the name of the game?

(A) One minute trip

(B) Kim's game

(C) Knight's game

(D) None of the above

71. Student–teacher ratio or student–faculty ratio is the number of students who attend a school or university divided by the number of teachers in the institution. For example, a student–teacher ratio of 10:1 indicates that there are 10 students for every one teacher. The term can also be reversed to create a teacher–student ratio.Why must staff/student ratios be applied when conducting an outdoor activity?

(A) It gives the group the best chance of achieving its goals.

(B) Participation in all activities is maximized.

(C) Ensures activities can be delivered safely.

(D) Enables staff to develop students' learning of the outdoor environment.

72. Hypothermia is the number one outdoor killer in cold weather. To make a simple lean-to, find a downed tree resting at an angle, or set a large branch securely against a standing tree, and stack smaller branches close together on one side. Layer debris, like leaves and moss, across the angled wall. Lastly, insulate yourself from the cold ground–which will draw heat from your warm body–by layering four to six inches of debris to lie on. Which outdoor survival skill best match above scenario?

(A) Locating a suitable campsite (B) Building a shelter

(C) Starting a fire (D) Finding clean water

73. Which of the following statement of training method and signs of Girl Scout Movement is **not** true:

(A) Good Turn (B) Left Handshake

(C) Board Games (D) Outdoor Activities

74. Packing a rucksack is an important skill for every scout. What does "C" stand for ABCs model?

(A) Counter weight (B) Compressibility

(C) Contradiction (D) Controversy

75. Compasses often show angles in degrees: north corresponds to 0°, and the angles increase clockwise, so east is 90°, south is 180°, and west is 270°. These numbers allow the compass to show azimuths or bearings which are commonly stated in degrees. If local variation between magnetic north and true north is known, then direction of magnetic north also gives direction of true north. What direction is 315 degrees on a compass?

(A) North East (B) North West

(C) South East (D) South West

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僅供參考

76. Polaris is found by using the prominent group of stars known as the Big Dipper which may be the Northern Hemisphere's most famous star pattern. To locate Polaris, all you have to do is to find the Big Dipper pointer stars Dubhe and Merak. These two stars outline the outer part of the Big Dipper's bowl. Simply draw a line from Merak through Dubhe, and go about X times the Merak/Dubhe distance to Polaris. What number does X represent?

(A) 3 (B) 4

(C) 5 (D) 6

77. Weather can affect us in many ways. Meteorologists study weather patterns to predict upcoming changes and hazardous conditions such as storms. Changes in climate occur over a larger span of time. Which types of clouds bring rain?

(A) Stratus (B) Nimbus

(C) Alto (D) Cirrus

78. What kind of knot as below will **not** usually be used while pitching a tent?

(A) Figure 8 (B) Clove hitch

(C) Alpine butterfly (D) Sheep shank

79. "Be Prepared" is the motto of a scout. Which statement below shows the **worst** preparation for a cycling trip in summer vacation?

(A) not bring any rain gear (B) bring extra water

(C) wearing hi-viz clothing (D) wearing a certified helmet

80. Flow Learning's four stages flow naturally from one to the next. Each stage contains nature activities that are easy to play, joyful, intellectually stimulating, and highly engaging. Flow Learning can be used successfully in sessions lasting from thirty minutes to all day. Although it was originally developed for teaching outdoor nature classes, it can be used to teach any subject matter, indoors or outdoors. Which of the following is the final stage of Cornell's model of Flow Learning?

(A) Awaken Enthusiasm (B) Focus Attention

(C) Offer Direct Experience (D) Share Inspiration

試題公告
僅供參考