

新北市 106 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. 差異化教學(differentiated instruction) 強調必須有效調整教學，其調整教學考量的重點主要為下列何者？
(A)教學的時間長短 (B)課程和學生特性
(C)經費是否充裕 (D)人力資源充足
- B** 2. 學生總人數不滿幾人之學校，地方主管機關得鼓勵學校採取混齡編班、混齡教學之方式，或將學校委託私人辦理。
(A)三十人 (B)五十人 (C)七十人 (D)一百人
- A** 3. 關於裴斯塔洛齊教育思想的敘述，以下何者正確？
(A)推崇「教育愛」的感化作用 (B)重視閱讀書本所得來的抽象知識
(C)強調學校氛圍應如軍隊般嚴肅 (D)主張多多使用體罰手段
- A** 4. 十二年國民基本教育要培養學生「核心素養」，而核心素養是指一個人為適應現在生活及面對未來挑戰，所應具備的素養是指什麼的整體狀態？
(A)知識、能力與態度 (B)知識、理解與應用
(C)知識、理解與分析 (D)知識、應用與分析
- C** 5. 方老師跟全班同學約定，在未來一個月之內能夠持續維持教室整潔，就在班上放映大家喜歡的影片。方老師的班級經營方式運用何種原理？
(A)消極處罰 (B)負增強 (C)正增強 (D)積極處罰
- B** 6. 老師除了要具備「有教無類」的精神外；對待來自不同社會背景的學生，應該發揮「教育愛」，給予更多的關懷。是符合下列何種社會正義精神？
(A)轉型正義 (B)補償正義 (C)分配性正義 (D)參照正義
- C** 7. 適齡國民，何種情形下，得免強迫入學？
(A)性格或行為異常，達到不能入學之程度，經公立醫療機構證明者
(B)因殘障、疾病、發育不良，達到不能入學之程度，經公立醫療機構證明者
(C)經公立醫療機構鑑定證明，確屬重度智能不足者
(D)參與國民教育階段學校型態實驗教育之學生
- A** 8. 陳老師在帶領班級時，他認為身為一位好的導師：「應建立教室常規，並且清楚地與學生溝通期望，並確實執行，與學生相互約定教室規則但不恐嚇，以維持一個高效率的學習環境。」這是屬於哪一種理論的班級經營概念？
(A)果斷紀律理論 (B)團體動力理論 (C)現實治療模式 (D)行為改變技術

- A 9. 針對校園霸凌之處理程序及救濟方式，下列何者**錯誤**？
(A)學校應組成防制校園霸凌因應小組，以學務人員為召集人，並應有學生代表
(B)疑似校園霸凌事件之被霸凌人，得向行為人於行為發生時所屬之學校申請調查
(C)學校於受理霸凌案件申請後，應於三日內召開防制校園霸凌因應小組會議處理
(D)學校調查處理校園霸凌事件時，當事人為未成年者，得由法定代理人陪同
- D 10. 一般所稱「實驗教育三法」，**不包括**下列何者？
(A)公立國民小學及國民中學委託私人辦理條例
(B)學校型態實驗教育實施條例
(C)高級中等以下教育階段非學校型態實驗教育實施條例
(D)高級中等學校辦理實驗教育辦法
- D 11. 台灣目前推動課程與教學改革風潮興起，不管是「學思達」、「MAPS 教學法」、「差異化教學」、「合作學習」、「學習共同體」、「自我教育領導力」，依據其教學主張與內涵，可以整合成一個什麼樣的「課程與教學設計」？
(A)「精緻化」的課程與教學設計
(B)「學校本位」的課程與教學設計
(C)「優質化」的課程與教學設計
(D)「以學習者為中心」的課程與教學設計
- B 12. 新北市 2016~2018「卓越人才 LEADING 未來」三年計畫，全心投注於人才的培育。本計畫呈現五大主軸：學習趣、樂活力、品格心、創意行及全球觀，其中哪一個是軸心？
(A)學習趣 (B)品格心 (C)創意行 (D)全球觀
- A 13. 汪校長為了瞭解家長會對學校行政的重要性，邀請一群專家學者進行訪談，以深入收集資料。請問這種研究方法稱為：
(A)焦點團體訪談 (B)行動研究法 (C)比較研究法 (D)參與觀察法
- C 14. Gary.D.Borich 著的「有效教學法」一書，談到促成有效教學有五個關鍵行為，除了清晰授課、多樣化教學、任務取向教學、引導學生投入學習過程，還有一個關鍵行為是什麼？
(A)有效溝通的語言 (B)有趣幽默的提問
(C)確保學生成功率 (D)師生間的情感
- A 15. 「教」與「學」是一種「內隱知識外部化」與「外顯知識內部化」的交互整合作用，稱為：
(A)知識螺旋 (B)知識傳遞 (C)知識經濟 (D)知識管理
- D 16. 老師能提供學生機會，讓彼此賦有服務大家的責任與權利，每一個學生全力以赴，提升自身能量到更高層次。稱之為：
(A)民主參與 (B)激勵獎賞 (C)績效責任 (D)賦權增能
- B 17. 利用大數據(big data)落實提升學習效果的三大核心概念，下列**何者為非**？
(A)提供回饋，即時讓學生知道學習成效 (B)保障弱勢，落實教育機會均等理念
(C)因材施教，達到適性化學習 (D)進行可能性預測，調整學習內容與方式

- C 18. 校園性侵害、性騷擾或性霸凌事件，不包括下列何者？
(A)加害人為學生、被害人為老師時 (B)加害人為老師、被害人為學生時
(C)加害人為校長、被害人為老師時 (D)加害人為校長、被害人為學生時
- C 19. 定期評量測驗卷的第一題，高分組有 70% 的同學答對，低分組有 20% 的同學答對。這一題的難度與鑑別度分別是多少？
(A)0.25 與 0.25 (B)0.5 與 0.25 (C)0.45 與 0.5 (D)0.9 與 0.5
- A 20. 新北市推出多元探索、創意無限之「創客桃花源方案~創客築夢」活動計畫。是以何概念推廣之？
(A)1 個好點子、2 人做做看、3~5 好友齊分享
(B)1 人用心、2 人合作、3 人成創意社群
(C)1 分耕耘、2 分收穫、3 分成功
(D)1 校領航、2 校聯合、3 校以上結盟

二、專業知能測驗選擇題，共 40 題，每題 2 分

I. Vocabulary: Choose the word that best fits the given sentence. Questions 21-30

- C 21. It takes the scholar ten years to gather evidences to _____ her literary theory.
(A) contest (B) satisfy (C) substantiate (D) finish
- B 22. Even though Mr. Smith is articulate, he cannot deny that there are some _____ occurrences in his room.
(A) abstract (B) inexplicable (C) transcendental (D) ethereal
- C 23. For the purpose of environmental protection, no consideration on earth _____ a person in using disposable chopsticks every day at his/her own house.
(A) indicts (B) accuses (C) justifies (D) arraigns
- D 24. Last Friday, the speaker presented a hypothesis that _____ differences between men and women might be one reason there are fewer women in the fields of science and engineering.
(A) incarnate (B) inadvertent (C) innocuous (D) innate
- C 25. Teachers in New York are demanding greater _____ as the city seeks to standardize lesson planning, detailing subjects and dates for instruction. Many of the nation's largest school districts have introduced a centralized curriculum in recent months, taking control from teachers.
(A) automation (B) audacity (C) autonomy (D) aristocracy
- B 26. Psychologists have always stressed that learning is best _____ by capturing the learner's interest in the subject matter.
(A) proclaimed (B) fostered (C) desensitized (D) annexed

- B** 27. Throughout our language learning programs, we _____ communicative grammar techniques in the classes.
 (A) cooperate (B) incorporate (C) incarcerate (D) commemorate
- A** 28. On a _____ hot day in the nation's capital, protesters made their way down Pennsylvania Avenue chanting, singing and banging drums.
 (A) sweltering (B) poaching (C) bolstering (D) shuttering
- B** 29. The Yellow fever outbreak _____ the global supply of the yellow fever vaccine several times and forced the World Health Organization to give fractional doses of the shot.
 (A) dismantled (B) depleted (C) refurbished (D) escalated
- D** 30. Neuroscientists have a growing _____ of tools—fMRIs, PET scans, high-density EEGs—to watch the nocturnal brain and see how it ticks throughout the sleep cycle.
 (A) contraction (B) liability (C) accrue (D) arsenal

II. Language Teaching Pedagogy: Choose the answer that best fits the given text.
Questions 31-35

- C** 31. Information gap tasks require collaboration between or among English learners to _____ the desired information.
 (A) advance (B) change (C) derive (D) proceed
- D** 32. Which of the following is **NOT** true concerning the correction of mistakes?
 (A) In Audio-lingual Method, learner mistakes are avoided.
 (B) In cognitive code-learning, mistakes are regrettable but an unavoidable part of learning.
 (C) When there are mistakes in learners' inter-language, they are not regrettable but an integral part of language learning.
 (D) In Communicative Language Teaching Method, all mistakes need to be corrected to receive and convey meaningful messages.
- B** 33. Phonemic awareness is both a prerequisite for and a consequence of learning to read in English. Which of the following is **NOT** the part of phonemic awareness training?
 (A) Ask a child what sound the words *sit*, *sand*, and *sock* have in common.
 (B) Segment the sounds in a word such as *sit* (/s/ /i/ /t/) and spell it out.
 (C) Listen to these word parts. Say the word as a whole. Ta...ble ---What's the word? (table)
 (D) Replace the first sound in *mat* with /s/. (sat)
- D** 34. "In this approach, students ask their classmates when their birthdays are and write the answers down. They try to find a different child for each month of the year." What is this language teaching approach?
 (A) Reading Approach (B) Total Physical Response
 (C) Presentation Practice Production (D) Communicative Language Teaching

- D** 35. To introduce learners to a particular note-taking technique, a teacher plays a video recording of a short content-area lecture in segments, while modeling the note-taking technique on the board using student input. This strategy is likely to support English language learners' content-area learning primarily by:
- (A) contextualizing new content-area vocabulary for students.
 - (B) helping students link content-area concepts to prior experiences.
 - (C) simplifying content-area concepts for students.
 - (D) scaffolding students' use of content-area learning strategies.

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

Questions 36-40

Learning a second language can have a positive effect on the brain, even if it is 36 in adulthood, a study of 262 people tested either aged 11 or in their seventies suggests. The research 37 by Dr. Thomas Bak, from the centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology at the University of Edinburgh, between 2008 and 2010. All participants said they were able to communicate in at least one language 38 English. 195 learned the second language before the age of 18, and 65 learned it after that time. The findings indicate that those who spoke two or more languages had 39 better cognitive abilities compared to what would have been expected from their baseline test. Dr. Bak said the pattern they found was "meaningful" and the improvements in attention, focus and fluency could not be explained by original intelligence. 40, he admitted that this study also raised many questions, such as whether learning more than one language could also have the same positive effect on cognitive ageing and whether actively speaking a second language is better than just knowing how to speak it.

- C** 36. (A) worked out (B) worked up (C) taken up (D) taken out
- D** 37. (A) conducts (B) is conducted (C) conducted (D) was conducted
- A** 38. (A) other than (B) more than (C) rather than (D) better than
- D** 39. (A) very (B) more (C) most (D) significantly
- A** 40. (A) Therefore (B) Thus (C) However (D) Generally

Questions 41-45

In November, when India's government unexpectedly scrapped 86% of the country's currency notes, Vijay Shekhar Sharma seized the moment. As Indians scrambled to exchange the 41 notes for new currency, Paytm, Sharma's digital payments startup, went on a promotional spree. With 42 ads, Sharma invited Indians to start using Paytm's digital wallet to pay for everyday goods and services.

It worked. By the end of 2016, Paytm had 177 million users, 43 122 million at the beginning of the year. Vijay had catapulted himself into a nation's consciousness. It was a 44 by a small-town boy who studied in a Hindi medium school before conquering the country's Anglophone startup world. Now backed by Jack Ma of Alibaba, an investor in Paytm, Vjjay is 45 into the more heavily regulated world of banking, with plans to offer digital accounts. He will face new challenges from deep-pocketed

and more-experienced competitors, but knowing ViJay, he will win the next time around, too.

- B** 41. (A) added (B) banned (C) claimed (D) derived
- C** 42. (A) a view of (B) a sense of (C) a flurry of (D) a sort of
- A** 43. (A) compared with (B) comparing with (C) compared to (D) comparing to
- D** 44. (A) disaster (B) hallucination (C) jeopardy (D) masterstroke
- D** 45. (A) removed off (B) melted away (C) fetching up (D) branching out

IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

Questions 46-50

Let children learn to judge their own work. A child learning to talk does not learn by being corrected all the time; if corrected too much; he will stop talking. He notices a thousand times a day the differences between the language he uses and the language those around him use. Bit by bit, he makes the necessary changes to make his language like other people's. In the same way, children learn to do all the other things that they are not taught -to walk, run, climb, whistle, ride a bicycle-compare their own performance with that of more skilled people, and slowly make the needed changes.

But in school we never give a child a chance to find out his mistakes for himself, let alone correct them. We teachers seem to do it all for him. We act as if we thought that he would never notice a mistake unless it is pointed out to him, or correct it unless he is made to. Soon he becomes dependent to the teacher. As a matter of a fact, we should let him do it by himself. Let him work out with help of other children if he wants it.

If it is a matter of right answers, as it may be in mathematic or science, we should give him the answer book. Let him correct his own papers. Why should we teachers waste time on such routine work? Our job should help the child when he tells us that he can't find the way to get the right answer. Let's end all this nonsense of grades, exams, marks. Let us throw them all out, and let the children learn what all educated person must someday learn—how to measure their own understanding and how to know what they know or do not know.

Let them go on with the job in the way that seems the most sensible to them with our help as school teachers if they ask for it. Perhaps anxious parents and teachers may ask "What if children fail to learn something essential which they will need to get on in the world? The answer may be "Don't worry! If it is essential, they will go out into the world and learn it."

- C** 46. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Students need to learn to trust their teachers' judgment more.
- (B) Students should correct their own math homework.
- (C) Teachers should let students find their own mistakes and measure their own performance.
- (D) Students need to acquire a fixed body of knowledge at school and draw upon it throughout their lives.

- A** 47. The passage says that children whose mistakes are corrected too often will
- (A) stop talking.
 - (B) learn to walk more quickly.
 - (C) start to noticing the difference between their language and that of others.
 - (D) learn to correct their own mistakes.
- C** 48. The author implies in the passage that
- (A) never give a child a chance to find out the mistakes for himself.
 - (B) we better do it for him.
 - (C) let him do it himself.
 - (D) he would never notice a mistake.
- D** 49. According to the author, all educated people need to learn
- (A) the right answers to match and science questions.
 - (B) that they won't notice mistakes that are not pointed out to them.
 - (C) how to walk, run, climb, whistle and ride a bicycle.
 - (D) how to find out what they do or don't know.
- C** 50. The author would be MOST likely to agree that
- (A) grades are essential to evaluate students' performance.
 - (B) tests such as these are important to measure students' progress.
 - (C) teachers should let students assume a more self-reliant role in their education.
 - (D) teachers constantly need to point out students' mistakes, because the students wouldn't notice them otherwise.

Questions 51-55

Inter-language switching, once the pariah of language learners, is now an eminently respectable part of both bilingual language performance and linguistic analysis. Switching involves the use of more than one language code or system in an utterance. Such inter-language switching is endemic, creative and popular in many of the Outer Circle communities like Singapore, Hong Kong, and Malaysia. In places like Singapore, it may routinely involve three languages or even more—in Singapore that means especially English, Chinese and Malay.

Most studies of switching are concerned with the forms of languages. This can be phonological, as happens when we swap from authentic to foreign pronunciation. It can be morphological, for instance in the unstable realization of the plural in Asian Englishes in public signs. Such forms may well become either standard or fully accepted variants respectively in Macao and Malaysia. As things stand at present, however, this use (or not) of the plural is not standard, and constitutes switching or cross-code interference.

Switching requires that both speakers share sufficient knowledge of two or more shared languages. It is also typically asymmetrical, in that one speaker will be more competent than the other, or that one speaker will make more accommodation than the other. This may involve the negotiation and choice of the language which the two speakers best share for communication, or it may involve the selection of language forms appropriate to the language level of both, and especially the weaker speaker. Switching is therefore a communicative strategy. It is often deliberate and strategic, as when a stronger speaker accommodates to a

less competent interlocutor. But it can also be motivated by language gaps, when a speaker lacks command of language forms for a particular task of communication. And with really competent bilinguals switches can be part of competent, witty, expressive interpersonal communication, where the enjoyment and exploitation of language resources seem to emerge naturally, rapidly, and seamlessly in the flow of communication. Bilingual children do this with particular ease and unconscious grace. Switching is a natural part of finding appropriate expression for a message.

- D** 51. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
- (A) To define inter-language switching.
 - (B) To ban inter-language switching among bilingual children.
 - (C) To promote inter-language switching among bilingual children.
 - (D) To introduce inter-language switching.
- B** 52. Based on the information in this passage, which of the following statements would most likely be considered true?
- (A) Bilingual switches are concerned with language forms.
 - (B) Switching is a common phenomenon in Hong Kong.
 - (C) There are only two kinds of switches: phonological and morphological.
 - (D) Switching is observed only with bilingual children.
- D** 53. According to the author, which of the following characteristics of switching is correct?
- (A) Switching requires speakers to pair with other bilinguals.
 - (B) Speakers make the same accommodation in switching.
 - (C) For less competent bilinguals, switching is not a useful communicative strategy.
 - (D) Switching involves meaning negotiation for communication between the speakers.
- A** 54. Which of the following statements would the author most likely agree with?
- (A) Competent bilinguals would make use of language resources available to them in the flow of communication.
 - (B) Switching is considered inadequate language performance of bilingual children.
 - (C) Switching is unusual for monolingual and is rarely observed except in Outer Circle communities.
 - (D) Studies of switching are motivated by language gaps.
- C** 55. Based on the information in this passage, it can be inferred that
- (A) in switching, both speakers are on the same level of the shared languages.
 - (B) every Singaporean can speak three languages or even more.
 - (C) the misuse of the plural in Asian Englishes is considered not standard at present.
 - (D) unstable forms of switching are fully accepted variants in Outer Circle communities.

Questions 56-60

In Dr. William Dement's new book, he argues that a good night's sleep saves lives. "There is plenty of compelling evidence supporting the argument that sleep is the most important predictor of how long you will live, perhaps more important than whether you smoke, exercise, or have high blood pressure or cholesterol level," says Dement. Dement wants to alert the world about the power of sleep. He feels

frustrated that so many people sacrifice sleep to meet the demands of endless days, that unnoticed sleep disorders shorten lives with heart attacks and strokes, and that people fall asleep while driving and cause fatal crashes.

“I know about so many tragedies that I can’t even think about them anymore because I start to cry,” Dement said. A healthy person needs about seven to eight hours of sleep to feel wide awake and energetic for the entire day. If you brag that you can get by on just a few hours a night or if you feel you need nine to ten hours of slumber every night to feel good, you may need a sleep checkup. “When people think about sleep, they think about only one problem and that’s insomnia--when it’s really a vast terrain,” Dement says. Other disorders include sleep apnea (when a person stops breathing repeatedly during the night). In his book, Dement reports that every night more than 50 million Americans stop breathing and that apnea annually causes an estimated 38,000 fatal heart attacks and strokes in the United States. Apnea also causes extreme fatigue. Here is the good news: with treatment, sleep apnea can often be cured.

When you sleep right, you rise feeling fresh and renewed. Your senses soak up simple pleasures, such as the clean smell of the air. It is Dement’s wish that everyone has that feeling, every day.

- B** 56. What do you think would be the title of William Dement’s new book?
- (A) Different Types of Sleep
 - (B) The Promise of Sleep
 - (C) The More Sleep, the Better
 - (D) How to Sleep Well
- D** 57. Which of the following is **NOT** the factors that disheartened Dr. William Dement?
- (A) So many people sacrifice sleep endless workload.
 - (B) Sleep disorders shorten lives with other symptoms.
 - (C) Fatal car accidents are caused by the drivers’ falling asleep.
 - (D) Sleep apnea can hardly be cured with effective treatments.
- C** 58. According to the passage, who do you think will need a sleep check-up?
- (A) Those who feel all right on seven hours of sleep.
 - (B) Those who feel sober after sleeping for eight hours.
 - (C) Those who feel right only after 10 hours of sleep.
 - (D) Those who do not feel good if they sleep less than 6 hours.
- A** 59. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Insomnia is a great issue regarding sleep; yet apnea cannot be ignored, either.
 - (B) About 38,000 fatal heart attacks and strokes in the US are caused by insomnia.
 - (C) Sleep is a less powerful predictor of how long one will live than cholesterol level.
 - (D) People sleep soundly when they feel fresh with senses soaking up pleasures.
- B** 60. According to William Dement, what do most people know about apnea?
- (A) It is a well-known symptom.
 - (B) It is an unnoticed disorder.
 - (C) It is a major cause for insomnia.
 - (D) It is a major cause for high blood pressure.