

臺北市 115 學年度公立國民小學教師聯合甄選初試基礎類科知能試題

說明：本試卷總題數 60 題，總分 120 分，每題 2 分。

一、國語文(40%)：共 24 題，每題 2 分

- (D) 1.錯別字易造成語文表達誤解，嚴重影響語意的傳達，宜小心避免，哪一個成語的書寫完全正確？
(A)甘之如怡 (B)草管人命 (C)篷壁生輝 (D)羅掘俱窮
- (B) 2.下列哪一個關於友情的成語，解釋有誤：
(A)刎頸之交：可以同生共死的至交好友。
(B)總角之交：於晚年時才交往的摯友。
(C)布衣之交：貧賤時所交往的朋友，或比喻患難知己的朋友。
(D)金蘭之交：指情意相投的朋友。
- (A) 3.下列題辭，何者不是形容高壽？
(A)玉樓召記 (B)期頤之年 (C)年登耄耋 (D)龜鶴遐齡
- (B) 4.下列選項中的〈竹枝詞〉與描寫地區的對應，何者有誤？
(A)別開天塹海東濱，種竹成蹊縣亦新。一樣栽培人不俗，年年玉筍倍生春。——新竹
(B)貓裡之墟實若虛，番人或獵或耕畬。粵人插足漳泉繼，歲月推移錯雜居。——雲林
(C)八卦營荒忽幾時，彭年戰死暗傷悲。軍亭只有餘青草，綠映川宮北白碑。——彰化
(D)鹿耳真天險，波濤無日無。春殘風信轉，沙湧更何如。——臺南
- (A) 5.唐·包何〈和苗員外寓直中書〉詩：「朝列稱多士，君家有二難。貞為臺裡柏，芳作省中蘭。」詩中的「二難」作何解釋？
(A)賢兄弟 (B)賢主人與嘉賓 (C)兩件難以達成的事 (D)左右為難，無法圓滿
- (B) 6.陳子昂〈與東方左史虬修竹篇〉：「文章道弊五百年矣。漢、魏風骨，晉、宋莫傳，然而文獻有可徵者。僕嘗暇時觀齊、梁間詩，彩麗競繁而興寄都絕，每以永歎。思古人常恐逶迤頹靡，風雅不作，以耿耿也。一昨於解三處見明公〈詠孤桐篇〉，骨氣端翔，音情頓挫，光英朗練，有金石聲。遂用洗心飾視，發揮幽鬱。不圖正始之音，復睹於茲；可使建安作者，相視而笑。」關於上述文章的詮釋，下列選項何者有誤？
(A)陳子昂認為漢魏詩文具有悲涼慷慨、剛健清新的風格骨力。
(B)陳子昂批評「正始之音」，認為有工於體物、競尚靡麗的弊端。
(C)從文中可以發現陳子昂反對重形式與聲律的南朝唯美詩風。
(D)陳子昂將「風骨」與「興寄」並舉，主張言志文學，通過個人情感表達生命理想。
- (A) 7.老子主張「以正治國，以奇用兵，以無事取天下。」故聖人云：「我□□而民自化，我□□而民自正，我□□而民自富，我□□而民自樸。」上述句子裡□□的詞語，依序應該是什麼？
(A)無為、好靜、無事、無欲
(B)無欲、無為、好靜、無事
(C)無事、無欲、無為、好靜
(D)好靜、無事、無欲、無為
- (A) 8.下列選項詞語解釋，何者正確？
(A)駢拇枝指：比喻多餘而不必要的東西。
(B)壺中日月：比喻以管窺天。
(C)五日京兆：形容升官快速。
(D)志大才疏：形容志向遠大，才能疏闊紮實。
- (B) 9.「解釋」為佐助閱讀文言文的有效津梁，以下各個文句的解釋，何者正確？
(A)句踐食不重味：句踐的食慾不好。
(B)不敢舉兵以逆軍吏：不敢發兵迎戰。
(C)武安者貌侵：武安君長相英俊。
(D)韓信復收兵：韓信又收起兵器。
- (D) 10.唐代詩歌發展中，各時期皆有代表流派與風格。下列對於唐詩流派的敘述，何者完全正確？
(A)初唐四傑以七言絕句見長，確立了近體詩的嚴格格律。
(B)中唐新樂府運動由李白、杜甫發起，主張「文章合為時而著」。
(C)晚唐詩風轉向清麗質樸，以陶淵明式的田園隱逸為絕對主流。
(D)盛唐邊塞詩派以高適、岑參為代表，詩風慷慨悲壯，多描繪西域風光與戰爭殘酷。
- (A) 11.下列句子，何者運用了「轉化」修辭中的「擬物」（將人當作物來描寫）？
(A)在那場會議中，他將自己削成一支尖銳的鉛筆，隨時準備在對方的漏洞上戳出洞來。
(B)那台老舊的除濕機在角落喘著粗氣，憤怒地抱怨著窗外連日的陰雨。
(C)城市裡的捷運線是一條條灰色的拉鍊，將破碎的街區重新縫合在一起。
(D)悲傷如潮水般將他徹底淹沒。
- (B) 12.王老師想編一本《魏晉南北朝山水詩選》，下列哪一首詩不宜選入？
(A)〈登歸瀨三瀑布望兩溪〉
(B)〈李波小妹歌〉
(C)〈遊敬亭山〉
(D)〈石壁精舍還湖中作〉
- (D) 13.教師在指導學生「區分文本中的客觀事實與主觀判斷之間的差別」。下列選項，何者屬於客觀事實？
(A)北投小牛埔步道新秘境 雲散平臺超夢幻
(B)兩招教你如何「騙過大腦」讓減脂時光飛逝
(C)機捷大誤點！列車延誤 15 分鐘 通勤族崩潰
(D)射箭世界盃資格賽飆第 1 連 3 屆當選亞運國手
- (B) 14.學生閱讀時遇到生字會跳過，無法利用前後文推敲字義。該生最需要加強哪一種能力？
(A)聲韻覺識 (B)語境推論 (C)視覺記憶 (D)形似字辨析

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- (D) 15.教育心理學家研究發現，在語文學習的歷程上，幼兒透過何種官能，可以學會到許多的詞彙？
(A)心覺 (B)觸覺 (C)視覺 (D)聽覺
- (C) 16.下列文言通假字，何者說明正確？
(A)燕坐於華堂之上，燕通晏，平靜之意。
(B)植其杖而芸，芸通勻，平均配置之意。
(C)五萬兵難卒合，卒通猝，倉猝、突然之意。
(D)宏茲九德，簡能而任之，簡通間，更替之意。
- (D) 17.「黔無驢，有好事者，船載以入，至則無可用，放之山下。虎見之，龐然大物也以為神。蔽林間窺之，稍出近之，然莫相知。他日，驢一鳴，虎大駭遠遁，以為且噬已也，甚恐，然往來視之，覺無異能者，益習其聲，又近出前後，終不敢搏。稍近益狎，盪倚沖冒，驢不勝怒，蹄之。虎因喜，計之曰：『技止此耳！』因跳踉大嚙，斷其喉，盡其肉，乃去。噫！形之龐也類有德，聲之宏也類有能，向不出其技，虎雖猛，疑畏，卒不敢取，今若是焉，悲夫！」上述內容屬於何種文本？
(A)記敘文本 (B)故事文本 (C)說明文本 (D)議論文本
- (A) 18.依據《十二年國民基本教育課程綱要》的實施要點中提到，依據國語文的學科特性以及教育趨勢，國語文的課程發展應注意幾項原則，以下的敘述何者有誤：
(A)國語文課程發展應有其連貫性，著重知識的邏輯與結構，連結學生過去、現在和未來的語文學習經驗，強調平行式的課程設計，緊密結合學生的生活經驗，並強化各學習階段的橫向關係，以銜接生涯規劃的學習需求。
(B)國語文課程發展應以學生學習為軸心，掌握課程組織的統整性。可由學校、教師、學生共同建構學校本位的語文課程，橫向連結其他領域或科目，發展在地的特色課程。其運作模式應結合學校資源，發展教師專業學習社群，設計課程與教學活動。
(C)國語文課程發展應以核心素養為規劃要點，適切融入性別平等、人權、環境、海洋教育等議題，以多元的學習內容與教學方式，養成學生批判思考及解決問題的能力。
(D)國語文是生活學習的重要工具，也是其他學科學習的基礎，課程發展應強調語文能力在日常生活中的應用與實踐，及對於終身學習的影響。為達成上述目標，除課程內容與學習方式外，應重視資訊與媒體的融入學習。
- (C) 19.依據教育部〈國字筆畫名稱表〉，下列選項說明，何者正確？
(A)書寫成字，須使用左斜鉤
(B)書寫姊字，須使用橫折鉤
(C)書寫凹字，須使用橫折橫
(D)書寫吳字，須使用豎橫豎
- (A) 20.教師指導兒童選擇「猜謎語」、「填字遊戲」這類的課外書籍，它屬於何種閱讀類型？
(A)消遣性閱讀 (B)累積性閱讀 (C)理解性閱讀 (D)鑑賞性閱讀
- (C) 21.在推行「差異化教學」時，給予閱讀能力較弱學生「填空結構圖」，給予能力強學生「空白心智圖」進行文章摘要。此作法屬於哪一種差異化調整？
(A)學習環境的差異化
(B)學習內容的差異化
(C)學習過程（學習鷹架）的差異化
(D)學習產出的差異化
- (D) 22.「部首」通常與字義有關聯，也是國語文的應用素養之一，對於國字的部首說明，何者正確？
(A)不，小部 (B)岡，冂部 (C)聞，門部 (D)覷，面部
- (C) 23.關於漢字字體的演變歷程，下列排列順序何者符合歷史事實？
(A)甲骨文 → 隸書 → 篆書 → 楷書 → 行書
(B)金文 → 甲骨文 → 篆書 → 隸書 → 楷書
(C)甲骨文 → 金文 → 篆書 → 隸書 → 楷書
(D)篆書 → 甲骨文 → 金文 → 行書 → 楷書
- (C) 24.「大雨如注，田水驟滿。既晴，數農夫戴笠，入田插秧。秧針出水，長二三寸，分列成行。」關於這篇短文的敘述，何者正確？
(A)大雨如注，係使用隱喻的修辭法 (B)「二三」為分數 (C)合適的標題為〈插秧〉 (D)農夫在雨中插秧

二、英文(30%)：共 18 題，每題 2 分

- (D) 25. The Taipei City Government is to _____ the YouBike 2.0 system, an upgraded version of the public bicycle rental service, to 1,200 stations by the end of next year.
(A) enlarge (B) extend (C) increase (D) expand
- (C) 26. Ladies and gentlemen, it is my _____ to speak to you all on this special occasion.
(A) company (B) dignity (C) privilege (D) eloquence
- (C) 27. To design a gallery requires the _____ of imagination and knowledge.
(A) interjection (B) injection (C) conjunction (D) rejection
- (A) 28. City officials also said that Taipei Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) monthly pass holders would be _____ for a discount when renting an electric motorbike.
(A) eligible (B) available (C) responsible (D) suitable
- (C) 29. He is very _____; he always thinks about other people's feelings.
(A) confident (B) considerable (C) considerate (D) careless
- (B) 30. You should abandon your _____ against foreigners.
(A) justice (B) prejudice (C) subsidy (D) envy
- (A) 31. My brother and I went to a new Italian restaurant last night. It claimed to _____ for everyone's tastes. Unfortunately, the food did not give us quite so much pleasure.
(A) cater (B) cook (C) feed (D) make

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- (D) 32. Guest: I think there's a mistake in my bill.
Receptionist: _____
(A) Please enjoy your breakfast. (B) The room is on the second floor.
(C) Would you like a wake-up call? (D) I'll check it and fix it right away.
- (D) 33. Student A: Do you mind if I open the window?
Student B: _____
(A) Yes, I like fresh air. (B) I opened it yesterday.
(C) The window is clean. (D) No, go ahead.
- (C) 34. Parent: I read that the UK government may introduce stronger rules for children's social media use. One idea is a ban for users under 16.
Teenager: _____
Parent: I see your point. So you think the problem is not just whether children can use social media, but whether the platforms are safe enough.
(A) The consultation will close at the end of May, and the government may act after that.
(B) Some politicians support a ban because they believe young people need stronger protection online.
(C) I understand the concern, but I think making platforms safer may be better than banning all under-16s.
(D) Some app features, such as livestreaming and disappearing messages, may create safety risks.
- (B) 35. Alex: This article says Minecraft can be useful for English learning, not because students already know the game, but because the game gives them a reason to look for information and share ideas.
Lisa: So students may read guides, watch videos, or talk with others in English because they want to learn more and play better?
Alex: _____
Lisa: I see. The important point is that English becomes useful for a real purpose, not just for a test.
(A) Not really. The article mainly says students should study English grammar before they are allowed to play games.
(B) Exactly. The game can motivate students to use English while exploring, solving problems, and learning from others.
(C) Yes, but only students who already know Minecraft well can understand the English used in the game.
(D) Not exactly. The article says Minecraft is useful because students can play alone without using language.
- (B) 36. *An organization involving two or more countries which have mutually agreed to eliminate tariffs, quotas, and other restrictions on trade. Member nations are free to set their own tariffs with the rest of the world.*
In what way is a free trade association similar to a custom union?
(A) In both, members share the same external trade policy.
(B) Both make it easier for members to trade with other members.
(C) In both, members eliminate tariffs and quotas.
(D) Both make it possible for members to collect more tariffs from other members.

Some governments are beginning to use artificial intelligence, or AI, to provide public services. Recently, the United Arab Emirates announced a plan to have AI run half of its government services within two years. The AI would not only give advice, but also analyze information, make decisions, carry out actions, and improve itself without human help. Some experts worry that this plan is too risky.

The main concern is that government services affect people's daily lives. If AI makes a mistake, people may lose money, care, housing, or legal status. In the Netherlands, an AI system wrongly accused many families of childcare benefit fraud. Some parents had to pay back money they did not owe, and many families suffered serious harm. The system also used unfair risk factors, such as dual nationality and foreign-sounding names.

Australia had a similar problem. A government program called Robodebt sent debt notices to hundreds of thousands of welfare recipients. Many people were told they owed money, even when the system was not fair or legal. In the United States, some states used algorithms to decide home care support. Some people with serious health conditions suddenly had their care reduced.

These examples show three major risks. First, AI mistakes can happen on a large scale. If one worker makes a mistake, one person may be affected. If an AI system makes a mistake, thousands of people may be affected before anyone notices. Second, AI decisions can be difficult to understand. Some systems make many decisions step by step, so it may be hard to know why a final decision was made. This becomes even harder when companies keep their technology secret. Third, AI can make citizens responsible for proving that the government is wrong. People may have to prove their innocence or correct the mistake themselves. This is especially difficult for people with less time, money, language ability, or legal support.

The article does not say that governments should never use AI. Instead, it argues that governments should not replace human judgment with AI just to work faster. Public services need accountability, transparency, and care. People should be able to ask who made a decision, why it was made, and how they can appeal it.

In short, AI can help governments, but it should support human decision-making rather than take over important decisions. Efficiency is useful, but governments also have a duty to protect people from harm.

- (A) 37. What is the main concern of the article?
(A) Governments may use AI to improve services, but they must not remove human oversight and accountability.
(B) The UAE should stop using all digital technology in public services for the next two years.
(C) AI systems are useful mainly because they can make government decisions faster than humans.
(D) Most government mistakes happen because citizens do not understand online services.
- (D) 38. Why does the article mention the Netherlands, Australia, and the United States?
(A) To explain why these countries are better prepared than the UAE to use AI in government.
(B) To show that welfare and healthcare services should be fully managed by private companies.
(C) To argue that fraud cases are the biggest reason governments need more AI systems.
(D) To show that AI and algorithmic systems have already caused serious problems in public services.
- (A) 39. According to the article, what should governments AVOID using as the main measure of success when adopting AI?
(A) How quickly ministries adopt and master AI
(B) Whether citizens can understand and question decisions
(C) Whether public services protect people from harm
(D) Whether human judgment remains part of important decisions

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CRISPR, which stands for Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats, is often described as a clever tool invented by humans for gene editing. However, it can be more accurately viewed as a technosymbiosis, a unique collaboration between conscious human intelligence and the non-conscious intelligence of bacteria. In this partnership, both parties achieve results that neither could accomplish alone.

This collaboration relies on semiosis, or the creation and interpretation of signs. Humans use symbolic languages like English and mathematics to guide the process. Meanwhile, bacteria perform actions that function as interpretations, recognizing specific DNA sequences and cutting them at the correct site.

Shifting our view of CRISPR from a "tool" to a "collaboration" has profound implications for our place in the world. It helps us combat anthropocentrism, the mistaken belief that humans have the right to dominate all other species. By recognizing the cognitive capacities of bacteria, we acknowledge that meaning-making is not exclusive to humans.

Non-human lifeforms constantly create and interpret signs within their own embodied contexts. Accepting this opens the entire biosphere to a complex web of intersecting and overlapping meanings. Ultimately, understanding CRISPR as a partnership encourages us to respect all lifeforms and move away from the idea that only humans are capable of intelligent action.

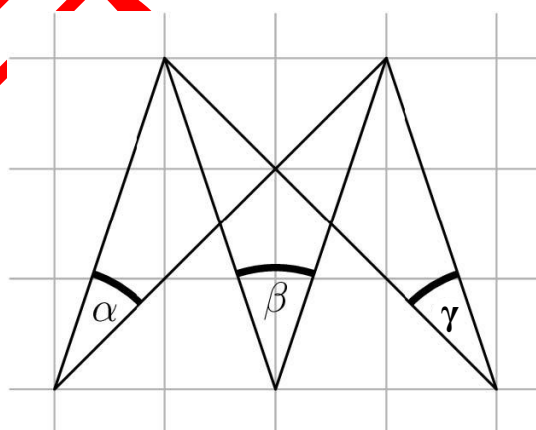
- (C) 40. How do bacteria participate in the process of "semiosis"?
- (A) By learning symbolic languages like English.
(B) By using mathematics to calculate DNA sites.
(C) By performing actions that recognize and cut DNA.
(D) By following conscious instructions from humans.
- (B) 41. What is "anthropocentrism" as described in the text?
- (A) The study of human and bacterial collaboration.
(B) The belief that humans are superior and have the right to dominate other species.
(C) The scientific process of editing the human genome.
(D) The realization that all lifeforms create meaning.
- (D) 42. According to the passage, who is capable of "meaning-making"?
- (A) Only humans and a few other mammals.
(B) Only creatures that use verbal language.
(C) Only scientists who understand CRISPR technology.
(D) Both conscious and non-conscious lifeforms in the biosphere.

三、數學(30%)：共 18 題，每題 2 分

- (C) 43. 計算 2^{12} 是 2^4 的多少倍？
(A) 2^{48} (B) 2^{16} (C) 2^8 (D) 2^3
- (A) 44. 若以二進位制系統來呈現今年的年份 2026，下列哪一個才是正確的？
(A) 11111101010 (B) 11111101011 (C) 11111101111 (D) 11110101010
- (B) 45. 如右圖，正六邊形塗上陰影部分的面積是全部面積的幾分之幾？

- (A) $\frac{1}{2}$ (B) $\frac{2}{3}$ (C) $\frac{3}{4}$ (D) $\frac{3}{5}$

- (A) 46. 在方格紙上的圖形，有三個角 α 、 β 、 γ ，則此三個角的和為多少度？
(A) 90 (B) 105 (C) 120 (D) 180



- (B) 47. 小杰口袋裡共有 5 枚硬幣，面額僅包含 1 元、5 元及 10 元三種，且不見得每一種面額都有。已知小杰口袋中的硬幣，能湊出 17 元的零錢，也能湊出 20 元的零錢。下列哪一個金額是小杰不可能湊出的？
(A) 11 元 (B) 13 元 (C) 21 元 (D) 25 元

- (B) 48. 將分數 $\frac{4}{271}$ 化為小數，並令 d_k 代表其小數點後第 k 位數的數字。定義一個新數列 $a_k = d_k + d_{k+1} + d_{k+2}$ 。若從 1 到 101 之間的整數中隨機抽取一個整數 k ，則 a_k 為奇數的機率為何？

- (A) $\frac{80}{101}$ (B) $\frac{81}{101}$ (C) $\frac{82}{101}$ (D) $\frac{83}{101}$

- (B) 49. 已知三位數 N 的百位、十位及個位數字之和為 S 。若 N 等於 S 的三次方，滿足此條件的三位數共有多少個？
(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

- (A) 50. 計算下列算式之值：

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1}+\sqrt{2}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}+\sqrt{4}} + \cdots + \frac{1}{\sqrt{48}+\sqrt{49}}$$

- (A) 6
(B) 7
(C) $\sqrt{48}$
(D) 48

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(B) 51.將三次實係數多項函數 $f(x)=ax^3+bx^2+cx+d$ 化成 $f(x)=a(x-h)^3+p(x-h)+k$ 的形式。下列選項何者錯誤？

(A) $f(x)$ 一定有實數解 (B) $h=-\frac{b}{2a}$ (C) $k=f(h)$ (D) (h, k) 為函數圖形的點對稱中心

(C) 52.下列「甲、乙、丙、丁」4 個敘述中，可以推得 $x=0$ 且 $y=0$ 的，有幾個？

甲：「 $|x|+|y|=0$ 」； 乙：「 $x^2+y^2=0$ 」； 丙：「 $xy=0$ 」； 丁：「 xy 坐標平面上的原點坐標」。

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

(C) 53.關於資料統計的小學教材內容安排，下列哪一個活動最早出現？

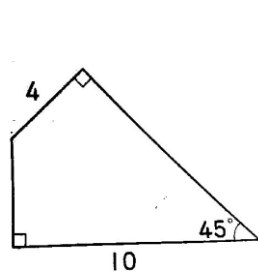
(A)繪製統計圖 (B)報讀圖表 (C)分類 (D)記錄

(A) 54.五年級學習三角形與特殊四邊形面積公式，求 P 圖面積是多少時，教師有 2 種解法。甲、乙兩種解法是否適合於教學中介紹？

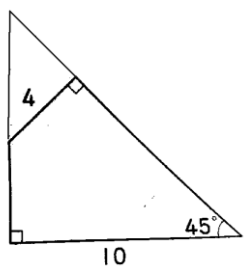
甲解法：「將原圖補成一個等腰直角三角形，用大三角形面積減去小三角形面積」。

乙解法：「將原圖分成兩個三角形和一個長方形，再將此三個圖形的面積求出相加」。

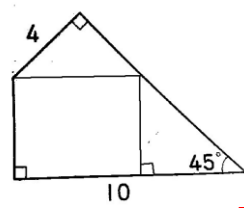
(A)甲適合，乙不適合 (B)甲不適合，乙適合 (C)甲、乙都適合 (D)甲、乙都不適合



P 圖



甲解法



乙解法

(B) 55.以除法處理「17 條土司平分給 5 人」的問題時，以下甲、乙、丙三種計算結果與適合年級的對應，錯誤的有幾個？

甲：「三年級： $17 \div 5 = 3 \dots 2$ 」； 乙：「四年級： $17 \div 5 = 3.4$ 」； 丙：「五年級： $17 \div 5 = \frac{17}{5}$ (或 $3\frac{2}{5}$)」。

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

(A) 56.下列「甲、乙、丙、丁」四種生活中常用的單位間換算，適合於三年級小數單元運用的有幾個？

甲：「公尺、公分」； 乙：「公分、毫米」； 丙：「公斤、公克」； 丁：「公升、c.c.」。

(A) 1 (B) 2 (C) 3 (D) 4

(D) 57.下列關於兩種乘法直式計算過程的敘述，何者正確？

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline 245 \\ 35 \\ \hline 595 \end{array}$$

甲式

$$\begin{array}{r} 35 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline 85 \\ 51 \\ \hline 595 \end{array}$$

乙式

(A)甲式正確，乙式錯誤 (B)甲式錯誤，乙式正確 (C)甲、乙兩式都錯誤 (D)甲、乙兩式都正確

(B) 58.下列「甲、乙、丙」三種是三年級學生學習 $\frac{2}{5}$ 的意義說明。後續會造成學習假分數有困難的有幾個？

甲：「將一條蛋糕平分成 5 份，2 份是 $\frac{2}{5}$ 條蛋糕」。

乙：「 $\frac{2}{5}$ 是 2 個 $\frac{1}{5}$ 」。

丙：「 $\frac{2}{5}$ 是 5 等份中的 2 份」。

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

(B) 59.在「上下山平均速率」問題中，許多學生會有「將上、下山的速率相加除以 2」的解題錯誤。老師在檢討此問題時，有以下三種說法。關於甲、乙、丙三種說法，不正確的有幾個？

甲：「平均速率是上山和下山所走的總距離除以所花的總時間」。

乙：「平均速率不是速率的平均」。

丙：「速率不能直接相加」。

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3

(D) 60.以下有甲、乙、丙三種情境說明。甲、乙、丙三種情境中，適合五年級學生學習因數概念的情境有幾個？

甲：「將一定數量的糖果分裝成每包數量相同的小包，剛好裝完沒有剩下，問每小包可以裝幾顆？總共可以裝成幾小包？」。

乙：「將一定數量的餅乾平分給一些小朋友，剛好分完沒有剩下，問可以分給幾個小朋友？每個小朋友可以分到幾片餅乾？」。

丙：「將一定數量的正方形紙卡拼成實心的長方形，如果可以拼成長方形，長、寬各是多少？」。

(A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 2 (D) 3