

新北市立國民中學 115 學年度教師聯合甄選

英語科試題

考生作答說明：

- 一、 請先檢視答案卡科目、准考證號碼是否相符？如果不符，請立即向監試人員反映。
- 二、 本試題計有：選擇題 50 題。
- 三、 題目如涉及計算，禁止使用電子計算功能設備運算。
- 四、 答案卡請使用黑色 2B 鉛筆畫記作答，禁止使用立可白塗改，以免無法判讀。
- 五、 答案卡與試題卷須一起繳交，始可離開試場。
- 六、 請務必於試題封面填上准考證號碼。

准考證號碼：_____

新開知世界

科目：英語科

選擇題：共 50 題，總分 100 分。第 1~50 題，每題 2 分

I. Professional Knowledge (1~5 題，共 5 題)

1. Which theoretical perspective most strongly informs the shift from teacher-centered to learner-centered pedagogy in TESOL?
(A) Behaviorism emphasizing habit formation through repetition.
(B) Constructivism emphasizing active knowledge construction.
(C) Structuralism emphasizing systematic grammar instruction.
(D) Audiolingualism emphasizing pattern drills and accuracy.
2. Which of the following best explains the role of “noticing” in second language acquisition?
(A) Learners acquire language without conscious awareness.
(B) Grammar instruction should be avoided entirely in teaching.
(C) Language learning depends on repetition and habit formation.
(D) Learners must consciously attend to linguistic features to acquire.
3. What is the primary pedagogical implication of Vygotsky’s Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD) ?
(A) Teaching should concentrate on learners’ existing abilities.
(B) Instruction should target tasks beyond learners’ current ability.
(C) Learners should work independently without external support.
(D) Assessment should be limited to standardized testing formats.
4. Which of the following best captures the pedagogical function of formative assessment?
(A) It certifies learner achievement at the conclusion of instruction.
(B) It generates comparative data for large-scale evaluation purposes.
(C) It informs ongoing instructional adjustments and learner development.
(D) It standardizes performance measurement across educational contexts.
5. Which of the following best describes “washback” in language assessment?
(A) The process of revising curriculum after instruction.
(B) The effect of teaching methods on student motivation.
(C) The feedback given to students after completing tasks.
(D) The influence of testing on teaching and learning practices.

II. Vocabulary (6~15 題，共 10 題)

6. War should be treated as murder is treated. It should be regarded with equal horror and with equal _____.
(A) aspiration (B) aversion (C) illusion (D) illumination
7. It was an _____ moment—a golden opportunity, such as does not often come to military commanders.
(A) auspicious (B) exploitative (C) illusionary (D) outrageous

8. Now, climate change has made it hotter and drier than ever before, and the fire we've been ____ is going to happen, fast, whether we plan for it or not.
(A) cultivating (B) devastating (C) forestalling (D) gestating
9. The media have unfortunately created a romanticized image that mothers are supposed to be sexless and ____ the perfect homemaker.
(A) epitomize (B) obstruct (C) preclude (D) retrieve
10. Leaders in both factions of the party promised harmony, but so far there has been nothing but ____ and constant arguing.
(A) benevolence (B) credence (C) dissonance (D) magnitude
11. Despite the brutality of the country's sectarian history, prison conditions had an unexpected way of ____ polemics and making individuals see more what united them than what divided them.
(A) brewing (B) concurring (C) relegating (D) tempering
12. He had been arrested after a minor ____ with police; Adam was apparently too confused to follow their orders.
(A) altercation (B) bereavement (C) emergence (D) libel
13. A planned vote in September was tabled after fierce disagreement among members, whose ____ repeatedly devolved into shouting.
(A) bewildering (B) bickering (C) dissecting (D) diverging
14. The unrest was triggered by a ban on social media but fueled by anger against corruption, unemployment, and economic ____.
(A) concession (B) deviation (C) refinement (D) stagnation
15. Even at the height of fame, he chooses to remain on the margins of celebrity culture, visibly ____ about his own success.
(A) allegorical (B) altruistic (C) ambivalent (D) amorous

III. Cloze Test (16~25 題，共 10 題)

A. 16~20 題

Popular culture has become an increasingly influential force in shaping contemporary social values and identities. With digital platforms expanding rapidly, cultural products circulate globally, 16 scholars to rethink how meaning is produced and consumed. Rather than simply reflecting trends, popular culture plays an active role in the 17 of social trends, reshaping norms through repetition and visibility. Algorithms further complicate this process by selectively amplifying content, 18 apparent popularity often results from calculated promotion and data analysis. Meanwhile, audiences actively interpret and reshape content, engaging in cultural negotiation where meanings are reinforced or 19. However, this participation is constrained by commercial pressures that favor attention and profit, which 20 the range of visible cultural expressions. A comprehensive understanding of popular culture requires close attention to the tension between agency and control.

16. (A) forcing (B) prohibiting
(C) prompting (D) discouraging

17. (A) duplication (B) construction
(C) observation (D) preservation
18. (A) so (B) yet
(C) because (D) whereby
19. (A) preserved (B) negotiated
(C) maintained (D) transformed
20. (A) expand (B) restrict
(C) support (D) determine

B. 21~25 題

Scan the headlines, and you might think that Western economies are on the verge of an “inheritance explosion.” Popular narratives warn of a looming “great wealth transfer” as baby boomers pass down trillions, and some commentators 21 about a new era of “inheritocracy” in which an idle rich class dominates by virtue of birthright. The storyline is alarming: booming bequests funnel ever more unearned riches to heirs, widening inequality and sapping economic dynamism. This notion fits a broader anxiety of our age, that capitalism is hardening into a hereditary hierarchy, undermining the meritocratic ideal.

Yes, inheritance values are rising across the Western world. But this does not pose an existential threat to the economy, nor is it necessarily a drag on growth. 22 being a feudal relic that cements a permanent aristocracy, inherited wealth has changed in character and scale over time. Its relationship with growth and inequality is more complex than many assume. For most people, inherited family wealth consists of a parent’s home or long-term savings. Occasionally, it is a family enterprise, and when such firms survive not just a few years but several decades, they reflect a form of entrepreneurship that thinks in generations rather than quarters. Recent research on inequality also suggests that inheritance can, in fact, reduce wealth gaps, as bequests tend to matter far more for less wealthy heirs. Taxing inheritances may seem like a neat solution to 23 inequality, but in practice, inheritance taxes have often proven inefficient and inequitable. As a result, many countries that once relied on them have quietly abandoned these taxes 24 more effective capital income taxes targeting profits, dividends, and realized gains, rather than wealth, stocks, and bequests.

25 inheritance is not without challenges, it often fosters long-term investment and continuity, and attempts to heavily tax or curtail it have frequently backfired. Perhaps instead of fixating on what is passed down, we should focus on expanding who gets to build and eventually inherit wealth through policies that spur growth, entrepreneurship, and broad-based opportunity.

21. (A) brag (B) fret
(C) pacify (D) soothe
22. (A) Aside from (B) By way of
(C) In spite of (D) Far from
23. (A) bolster (B) curb
(C) ferment (D) garner
24. (A) on account of (B) in favor of
(C) instead of (D) in accordance with
25. (A) While (B) Since
(C) As long as (D) No sooner than

IV. Discourse (26~33 題, 共 8 題) (請將 ABCD 選項填入對應的題號)

A. 26~29 題

When a crow dies, other crows hold something that looks like a funeral. Scientists wanted to know why, and what they found says more about intelligence than grief. 26 It sounds an alarm call -- a specific, urgent signal that draws other crows to the scene. Within minutes, a group gathers. Sometimes just a handful. Sometimes sixty or seventy. They perch on branches and rooftops with a clear line of sight to the body and the surrounding area. For fifteen to twenty minutes, they alternate between silence and loud calling. Then, almost simultaneously, they leave.

People have noticed this behavior for centuries. 27 But it wasn't until Dr. Kaeli Swift, an avian behavioral ecologist at the University of Washington, began designing controlled experiments that we started to understand what was actually happening. Swift spent two years visiting over a hundred crow feeding sites across Washington State. After establishing feeding routines, she sent masked volunteers to stand near the food holding taxidermied crows. Some volunteers held a dead crow. Others stood near a taxidermied red-tailed hawk — a natural crow predator. Some held a dead crow next to the hawk. And some stood empty-handed as a control.

The results were striking. Crows reacted most intensely to the combination of a predator holding a dead crow, but responded with alarm to any scenario involving a dead member of their own species. They did not respond the same way to a dead pigeon or sparrow — only to their own kind. More importantly, the crows learned from what they saw. After a single exposure to a masked person holding a dead crow, they avoided feeding in that area for at least three days — even after the body and the person were gone. And when they encountered that same masked person again weeks later, they treated the individual as a predator, scolding and dive-bombing them. 28

This builds on earlier work by Professor John Marzluff, also at the University of Washington, who demonstrated that crows can remember specific human faces for years. In his most famous experiment, he wore a caveman mask while capturing and tagging crows on campus. More than nine years later, crows still mob anyone wearing that mask — including crows that were not alive during the original captures. 29

- (A) It appears in mythology and religious texts.
- (B) When a crow discovers the body of another crow, it does something unusual.
- (C) The threat information had been passed socially from one generation to the next.
- (D) One training event was enough to create a lasting association between that face and danger.

B. 30~33 題

We already know a lot about the brain's remarkable ability to reorganize itself throughout life by forming new neural connections, strengthening existing ones, or rerouting functions to undamaged areas. 30 It's more like a living forest where paths are gradually worn or abandoned based on use. It involves changes at the cellular level and can occur in response to learning, memory, sensory input, and trauma. Importantly, while neuroplasticity is a lifelong feature of the brain, it is more robust during youth and becomes more effort-dependent with age. This capacity allows the brain to adapt to new experiences, recover from injuries, learn new information, and compensate for lost functions. Neuroplasticity is real, but it's not magic. It has limits. It requires effort. 31

Unlike rewiring a machine, plasticity is not as simple as replacing parts. 32 Synapses, which

pass signals between neurons, strengthen or weaken. New dendritic branches – neurons’ treelike extensions – grow while others retract. Entire networks shift their activity over time, but only under the right conditions, and these changes accumulate to support new patterns of function while overall mechanisms become less efficient across the lifespan. The idea that the brain is “rewired” to function in a healthier way may offer hope, but it oversimplifies the reality. We build new trails, but the old ones don’t necessarily disappear.

Experience is a major force in shaping the nervous system. But, as the neuroscientists Bryan Kolb and Ian Whishaw argue in their widely cited review of brain plasticity, it always works in context. Over a lifetime, experience “alters the synaptic organization of the brain,” but the brain’s response is also shaped by age, hormones, trophic factors (support proteins), stress, and illness or injury. And because the neocortex can “modify its function throughout one’s lifetime,” the same experience can leave different traces in different bodies, at different ages. Kolb and Whishaw capture the broader principle in a line worth keeping: “experience can modify brain structure long after brain development is complete,” and those physical changes are widely thought to be part of how memories are stored.

33

- (A) In other words, plasticity is conditional, uneven, and shaped by circumstance, not wishful thinking.
- (B) It’s a gradual process and is often inefficient.
- (C) But the logic of neuroplasticity isn’t the same as swapping one wire with another.
- (D) And it doesn’t always result in perfect recovery or transformation.

V. Reading Comprehension (34~50 題，共 15 題)

A. 34~38 題

Migration and border control policies constitute one of the most polarizing debates in contemporary geopolitics, particularly with regard to whether states should prioritize humanitarian responsibility or national security. As transnational displacement intensifies, driven by armed conflict, economic precarity, and environmental degradation, governments are increasingly confronted with the complex task of reconciling ethical imperatives with sovereign obligations. In this context, the tension between compassion and control becomes especially pronounced.

From a humanitarian standpoint, it is frequently argued that states possess both a moral and, in certain cases, a legal duty to protect displaced individuals, particularly those fleeing persecution or violence. International conventions reinforce this obligation through principles such as **non-refoulement**, which prohibits returning individuals to environments where their safety is at risk. Accordingly, advocates maintain that restrictive border regimes not only violate these principles but also intensify human suffering, thereby weakening the moral credibility of the international system.

Conversely, proponents of stringent border control emphasize the primacy of national security and institutional stability. They contend that unregulated migration can place considerable strain on public services, disrupt labor markets, and contribute to political instability. Moreover, concerns surrounding irregular migration and transnational crime are frequently cited to justify increased surveillance and stricter enforcement measures. From this perspective, border control is not merely a protective mechanism but a fundamental expression of state sovereignty.

Nevertheless, the perceived dichotomy between humanitarianism and security is, in practice, more interconnected than it appears. Many policy frameworks attempt to integrate both priorities, albeit with varying degrees of success. For instance, asylum systems are designed to identify and protect those in genuine need while maintaining regulatory control; however, such processes are often administratively complex and ethically contested.

Ultimately, this debate reflects a broader tension between normative ideals and pragmatic governance. While humanitarian responsibility underscores universal human rights, national security highlights the necessity of order and stability. Striking a sustainable balance between these competing priorities remains a central challenge for modern states in an era of unprecedented global mobility.

34. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Migration debates involve balancing humanitarian and security priorities.
 - (B) Migration policies should focus entirely on humanitarian concerns only.
 - (C) National security should always outweigh ethical responsibilities.
 - (D) Migration has minimal impact on modern geopolitical systems.
35. What principle does the term “non-refoulement” in Paragraph 2 refer to?
- (A) The classification of migrants based on skill levels.
 - (B) The policy of prioritizing national economic development.
 - (C) The restriction of migrants from entering foreign territories.
 - (D) The obligation not to return individuals to unsafe conditions.
36. According to the passage, why do some support strict border control policies?
- (A) To ensure security, stability, and efficient resource use.
 - (B) To reduce administrative complexity in migration systems.
 - (C) To eliminate all forms of international migration completely.
 - (D) To promote cultural diversity and encourage global integration.
37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Asylum systems operate efficiently and without issues.
 - (B) National security is seldom addressed in policy debates.
 - (C) Migration policies frequently strive to balance both priorities.
 - (D) Humanitarian concerns and security priorities have no direct connection.
38. Where would this passage most likely be found?
- (A) A personal migration blog.
 - (B) A fictional migration story.
 - (C) An academic policy discussion.
 - (D) A historical migration account.

B. 39~43 題

Future anxiety has increasingly been conceptualized as a pervasive psychological condition characteristic of late modernity, defined by a sustained and often disproportionate apprehension toward indeterminate future outcomes. In contrast to immediate fear, which is elicited by tangible and present threats, future anxiety is inherently anticipatory, rooted in the human capacity for prospective cognition.

This capacity enables individuals to construct elaborate mental representations of possible futures; however, it also renders them susceptible to magnifying uncertainty into perceived inevitability. Consequently, distress is frequently experienced in relation to hypothetical scenarios rather than concrete realities.

At a structural level, the intensification of future anxiety can be attributed to the destabilizing forces that shape contemporary life. Rapid technological innovation, volatile economic systems, and global crises have collectively eroded traditional frameworks of predictability. The future, once conceived as a relatively linear extension of the present, is now increasingly perceived as fragmented and contingent. This shift not only complicates long-term planning but also amplifies a sense of ontological insecurity, wherein individuals struggle to locate stability within an ever-changing social landscape.

Simultaneously, cognitive mechanisms play a critical role in perpetuating this condition. The human propensity for episodic foresight, while evolutionarily advantageous, can become maladaptive when coupled with biases such as catastrophizing and intolerance of uncertainty. Individuals may systematically overestimate the likelihood and severity of adverse outcomes while underestimating their own adaptive capacities. In doing so, they construct internally coherent yet empirically unfounded narratives of future threat, thereby reinforcing cycles of anticipatory distress.

Nevertheless, future anxiety should not be regarded as exclusively pathological. Under moderated conditions, it serves a functional purpose by facilitating preparedness, goal-directed behavior, and risk evaluation. The challenge, therefore, lies not in eliminating anticipatory anxiety altogether, but in regulating its intensity and scope. Cultivating tolerance for uncertainty and fostering cognitive flexibility are essential in mitigating its more detrimental effects.

In essence, future anxiety exemplifies the paradox of human foresight: the very cognitive faculty that enables planning and progress also engenders vulnerability to imagined instability. Navigating this tension remains a central task in adapting to the complexities of an uncertain world.

39. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
- (A) To describe the causes and functions of future anxiety.
 - (B) To explain how technology eliminates uncertainty in life.
 - (C) To argue that future anxiety is entirely harmful to individuals.
 - (D) To compare future anxiety with other psychological disorders.
40. According to the passage, what role does “episodic foresight” play?
- (A) It prevents individuals from experiencing anxiety.
 - (B) It eliminates cognitive biases in decision-making.
 - (C) It limits the ability to think about long-term outcomes.
 - (D) It allows individuals to imagine future events in detail.
41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Cognitive biases can intensify perceptions of future threats.
 - (B) Individuals accurately assess risks in most situations.
 - (C) Technological progress reduces all forms of anxiety.
 - (D) Future anxiety is always harmful and should be eliminated.

42. According to the passage, how does future anxiety differ from immediate fear?

- (A) It arises from real and identifiable external dangers.
- (B) It is anticipatory and related to imagined future scenarios.
- (C) It is based on past experiences rather than present situations.
- (D) It occurs only in individuals with psychological disorders.

43. What does the author suggest about managing future anxiety?

- (A) It requires developing tolerance for uncertainty.
- (B) It depends mainly on external social changes.
- (C) It should be completely avoided at all costs.
- (D) It can be reduced by eliminating uncertainty entirely.

C. 44~46 題

A tree that first appeared on Earth nearly 90 million years ago—when *T. rex* still roamed the land—has accomplished something few scientists believed possible. The Wollemi pine, one of the world's oldest and rarest trees, has naturally reproduced in an ordinary backyard in England. The Wollemi pine predates most modern plant life and was thought to have vanished millions of years ago. For generations, scientists believed it had gone extinct alongside the dinosaurs, known only through ancient fossils. That assumption remained unchallenged until 1994, when park ranger David Noble made a startling discovery deep within a remote gorge in Australia's Blue Mountains. Hidden in the canyon were living Wollemi pines—fewer than 100 mature trees—surviving in secret isolation. Their location remains undisclosed to protect them.

Although the discovery thrilled scientists worldwide, it revealed a serious problem: the species struggles to reproduce naturally. Wollemi pines rarely produce male and female cones at the same time, making seed formation extremely uncommon. As a result, most existing trees have been propagated through cloning, leaving the species alive but vulnerable. Hope arrived from an unexpected place. In 2010, Pamela and Alistair Thompson, a retired couple from Worcestershire, purchased a small Wollemi pine sapling for £70. They planted it in their garden and spent the next 15 years carefully nurturing it through conditions very different from its ancient Australian habitat. Their patience paid off. In August 2025, Pamela noticed five large cones growing on the tree. Remarkably, both male and female cones had developed at the same time—an event considered exceptionally rare. When she gently touched one of the cones, hundreds of seeds fell into her hands. The tree had successfully reproduced naturally, far from its native Australia. Each seed, valued at up to £10, represents far more than financial worth. They offer a lifeline to one of the most endangered trees on Earth. The Thompsons plan to share the seeds with botanical gardens and conservation programs around the world, helping ensure the species' survival.

Their story is a powerful reminder that conservation does not always require laboratories or protected wilderness. Sometimes, it begins quietly—with patience, dedication, and care—in an ordinary backyard, where ancient life is given a second chance.

44. Why did scientists originally believe the Wollemi pine was extinct?
- (A) It could not survive outside Australia.
 - (B) It stopped producing seeds millions of years ago.
 - (C) It was destroyed by climate change in England.
 - (D) It disappeared from the fossil record for millions of years.
45. What was the significance of the 1994 discovery made by David Noble?
- (A) He discovered a new species of Wollemi pine.
 - (B) He found cloned Wollemi pines in a laboratory.
 - (C) He located living Wollemi pines thought to be extinct.
 - (D) He planted the first Wollemi pine outside Australia.
46. What message does the story ultimately emphasize?
- (A) Rare plants should never be grown outside national parks.
 - (B) Scientific breakthroughs only happen in laboratories.
 - (C) Money is the key factor in conservation success.
 - (D) Individual patience and care can contribute to conservation.

D. 47～50 題

When a baby orangutan was born at a zoo in Japan, his life began with rejection. From the moment he was born, his mother refused to hold, feed, or care for him. Without immediate intervention, the helpless infant would not have survived. Zoo staff stepped in, bottle-feeding him day and night, keeping him warm, and ensuring he stayed alive.

However, the keepers understood that survival required more than nutrition. Like all primates, baby orangutans need physical contact, warmth, and a sense of security. To meet this emotional need, the zookeepers gave the infant a soft, reddish-brown stuffed orangutan toy. What seemed like a simple object quickly became his entire world. He clung to it constantly, carrying it everywhere and pressing his face into it whenever he felt afraid. For six months, the toy served as his substitute mother, protector, and source of comfort.

Eventually, the staff knew the toy could no longer be enough. The young orangutan needed to join others of his own kind in order to learn how to live as an orangutan. The transition, however, was painful. Having grown up without a real mother, he lacked social skills. He did not understand communication, hierarchy, or group behavior. Some adult males reacted aggressively toward him, while others ignored him completely. Once again, he was alone. Whenever he was pushed away or frightened, he returned to his stuffed toy—the only thing that had never rejected him. Videos of the baby orangutan clinging to the toy while struggling to adapt spread rapidly online, reaching millions of viewers worldwide. Reports later claimed that IKEA even sent specially designed soft toys to provide comfort. Yet what the baby truly needed was not another object, but a real connection.

That connection finally came when a female orangutan approached him. She gently pulled him toward her and began grooming him. To humans, grooming may look simple, but among orangutans, it is a powerful sign of acceptance and belonging. Through her actions, she was saying, “You are one of us.” For the first time, the baby felt real warmth, heard a living heartbeat, and experienced genuine acceptance. The toy that had once been his entire world was no longer his only comfort. He had found something far greater: a family.

This story represents more than the survival of one endangered animal. It reminds us that the need for love, belonging, and connection is universal. From rejection to acceptance, this baby orangutan's journey reflects a hope shared by all living beings—to be seen, to be wanted, and to belong.

47. What role did the stuffed orangutan toy play in the baby's early life?

- (A) It helped him learn social rules.
- (B) It served as emotional comfort and security.
- (C) It replaced food provided by the zookeepers.
- (D) It prepared him for living with other orangutans.

48. Why was the baby's introduction to other orangutans difficult?

- (A) He was physically weaker than the others.
- (B) He had never learned orangutan social behaviors.
- (C) The other orangutans were all aggressive.
- (D) He preferred staying alone with his toy.

49. What does grooming symbolize among orangutans?

- (A) A search for food.
- (B) A display of dominance.
- (C) A health inspection.
- (D) Acceptance and belonging.

50. What is the main message of the passage?

- (A) Toys can replace real relationships.
- (B) Zoos should avoid raising animals by hand.
- (C) The need for connection is shared by all living beings.
- (D) Endangered animals are difficult to protect.