

新北市立國民中學 115 學年度教師聯合甄選

資優英語科試題

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：_____

新盟知同网

科目：資優英語科

選擇題：共 50 題，總分 100 分，每題 2 分

1. 資優班張老師以海洋議題融入特殊需求領域課程，他讓學生蒐集不同時期的海洋溫度變化加以比較，並探討其可能原因。依平行課程模式，這樣的教學較未涉及下列哪種課程類型？
(A) 核心 (B) 實務 (C) 連結 (D) 自我認同
2. 資優學生進行獨立研究時，研究態度的培養是資優課程中很重要的一環，檢視現行課綱，其中哪一項目與創造力課程中的創造性人格特質相互呼應？
(A) 興趣價值 (B) 溝通合作 (C) 堅持毅力 (D) 研究倫理
3. 依據資優教育特殊需求領域獨立研究課程綱要，下列何者屬於「獨立研究技能」向度中的「擬定研究計畫」之範疇？
(A) 察覺可探究的問題
(B) 整理研究資料或數據
(C) 考量資源及時間擬定進度
(D) 選擇適當研究工具以蒐集資料
4. 資優班林老師運用 KJ 法引導學生利用玩具改造，以培養學生的創造能力，下列教學策略何者較不適切？
(A) 將每個想法記錄在獨立的便利貼或卡片上，確保每個想法都簡潔明瞭
(B) 將具有共同特徵或關聯性的想法歸納在一起，並加以說明解釋其分類
(C) 找出小群組間的邏輯關係，整合成更大的組別，視覺化圖表呈現結構
(D) 透過集中組合的卡片進行細節觀察，層層推進，最後得出綜合性結論
5. 對於特殊群體資優學生鑑定的調整方式，以下哪一種並非法規所列出的調整方式？
(A) 考量學生的身心特質及其需求，調降鑑定標準
(B) 必要時得延長鑑定期程，或召開鑑輔會臨時會
(C) 得因應學生身心特質及其需求特性等，彈性調整鑑定程序
(D) 應依學生的個別需求，調整評量工具之內容或分數採計方式
6. 資優班郭老師在帶領學生進行獨立研究時，預計逐步強化學生的自我引導能力，在學生的起點行為相近的情況下，下列順序何者較為適切？
甲、依自己需求適時徵詢教師或資源人士的指導或協助
乙、完成教師安排獨立研究學習任務，並接受教師評量及回饋
丙、從教師設計獨立研究課程內容選擇，並依照自己的進度進行學習
丁、與教師共同建構獨立研究內容或計畫，決定學習範圍、順序與進度
(A) 甲乙丙丁 (B) 乙丙丁甲 (C) 乙丙甲丁 (D) 丙甲丁乙
7. 學習障礙兼資優特質的學生小光，計算能力佳，不過遇到文字很多的應用題就常常會卡住，有關小光的教學輔導策略，下列作法何者較為適切？
(A) 鼓勵小光多練習應用題，較能掌握應用題的算式列法
(B) 讓小光持續加強計算能力，精益求精、加快解題速度
(C) 安排小光進行語文充實課程，並融入學習策略的教學
(D) 引導小光學習掌握應用題中的關鍵字，以利理解題意

8. 原住民學生小家參加一般智能資優鑑定，他的語文能力較不理想，但記憶力極佳，尤其是工作記憶，視覺空間能力也不錯。若參考魏氏個別智力量表第五版選擇能突顯其優勢的指數分數，下列何者最為適切？
- (A) 全量表分數
(B) GAI 指數分數
(C) 非語文指數分數
(D) 擴展性流體推理指數分數
9. 有關資優生特質的過度激動理論，以下敘述哪些正確？
- 甲、 包含心理動作、感官、智能、創造與情緒等面向
乙、 過度激動特質，有助學生投入有興趣的領域學習
丙、 過度激動的情形並非先天，而是由後天逐漸養成
丁、 有研究結果指出，過度激動程度越高發展潛能越大
- (A) 甲丙 (B) 甲丁 (C) 乙丙 (D) 乙丁
10. 資優班陳老師參考資優相關之特殊需求課程綱要撰寫領導才能課程計畫時，不小心將一項學習內容放錯了位置，下列何者不屬於其學習表現條目？
- (A) 肯定成員執行任務的能力
(B) 整合資訊以執行行動的方法
(C) 認識與包容團隊成員的多元性
(D) 針對計畫內容分派適當的負責人
11. 小文是就讀於新北市國小六年級一般智能資優班的學生，語文能力十分優異，其作文也曾於全國語文競賽獲得特優，他想要申請國中語文資優班。依現行鑑定簡章，對小文最有利的管道主要是下列哪一種？
- (A) 書面審查 (B) 轉銜評估 (C) 能力評量 (D) 保送入學
12. 小青就讀於國中數理資優班，他對自己有極高的期待，覺得如果自己表現不好，就會被討厭或批評，也因此常伴隨較高的焦慮與壓力。從 Hewitt 等人所提出的完美主義理論分析，小青較屬於下列哪一類型的完美主義？
- (A) 自我導向型 (B) 他人導向型 (C) 社會傾向型 (D) 追求卓越型
13. 林老師在撰寫資優生個別輔導計畫時，為了確保計畫的完整性，他必須收集相關資料。根據法規內容，下列哪一項工作是林老師必須優先進行的評估事項？
- (A) 評估學生的家庭狀況與教育需求，並了解其能力現況
(B) 統整學生各科成就測驗分數，以精確劃分其在特定領域的百分等級
(C) 根據學生目前的優勢能力與興趣，擬定其未來升學階段的精確進路目標
(D) 收集學生歷年來參與國內外各類競賽的獲獎紀錄，作為安置後的展能成果指標
14. 以下關於學術性向資優學生的定義與鑑定基準之敘述，何者有誤？
- (A) 學術性向資賦優異是指在語文、數學、社會科學或自然科學等學術領域具潛能者
(B) 選用鑑定的測驗宜配合學生強項，可採用綜合性向或成就測驗等工具
(C) 性向測驗評量結果，需達到平均數正二個標準差或百分等級九十七以上
(D) 為進行多階段評量，複選階段可透過實作評量或能力評量檢核真實能力表現

15. 為提升資優學生的高層思考能力，黃老師在規劃環境教育議題之系列課程時，運用認知分類模式設定不同時期的目標，下列何者的認知層次最高？
- (A) 研發空氣品質自動偵測器，實際調查校內空氣品質變化
 - (B) 分析比較最近一年北台灣的空氣品質數據與氣候的關聯
 - (C) 蒐集最近一年北台灣的空氣品質數據，並繪製成折線圖
 - (D) 設計校園宣導海報，請大家在空氣品質不好時配戴口罩
16. 小夫雖是資優學生，但課業表現不佳，學習動機低落，參考 Rimm 三焦點模式，身為資優班的李老師可運用的教學輔導策略，下列哪些較為適切？
- 甲、改變家長與老師的期望，給予小夫高度的期待與目標值
 - 乙、引導學生尋找合適的角色楷模，建立認同感與學習動機
 - 丙、關注學生的優勢能力，而不強調補教或弱勢方面的矯正
 - 丁、強化家庭與學校的功能，提供正向的增強以及支持系統
- (A) 甲乙 (B) 甲丙 (C) 丙丁 (D) 乙丁
17. 當資優生小明對「正義」提出一個過於模糊的定義時，老師詢問：「關於正義，你的具體意思是？」請問這屬於哪一類的蘇格拉底式提問？
- (A) 探究假設 (B) 澄清的問題 (C) 探究理由和證明 (D) 探究觀點和看法
18. 針對雙重特殊需求學生的鑑定，以下哪些情況可運用調整性指數進行資優鑑定？
- 甲、經鑑定為身心障礙但疑似資優學生
 - 乙、經鑑定為資優但疑似身心障礙學生
 - 丙、未具任何身份學生，先進行資優鑑定再轉介身心障礙鑑定
 - 丁、未具任何身份學生，先進行身心障礙鑑定再轉介資優鑑定
- (A) 甲乙 (B) 甲丙 (C) 甲丁 (D) 甲丙丁
19. 某校發現一名患有嚴重書寫障礙的學生，在數理邏輯推理上具有卓越潛能。在辦理資優鑑定時，以下做法何者符合特殊教育法中「調整評量程序」之精神？
- (A) 在團體測驗中由教師代為劃卡作答，或延長其作答時限
 - (B) 要求學生必須克服書寫障礙，在時限內完成紙筆測驗
 - (C) 僅給予該生口頭鼓勵，但仍依照標準化程序進行評分
 - (D) 可不遵循標準鑑定程序，採取保障名額無條件錄取
20. 林老師引導資優班學生針對「少子化」議題進行多方觀察並提出多個可探究的問題，最後界定出最重要的核心問題。請問林老師的教學重點為培養哪一項「獨立研究技能」？
- (A) 擬定研究計畫
 - (B) 界定研究問題
 - (C) 資料分析與解釋
 - (D) 文獻蒐集與分析
21. 新北市幅員廣大，部分鄉鎮所鑑定出的資優學生並不多，為有效發掘資優學生並提供其資優教育服務，下列作法哪些較符合經濟效益且幫助到這些學生？
- 甲、廣設資優資源班，落實校校皆有資優班
 - 乙、可公假於平日前往都會學校參加資優課程
 - 丙、提供經費補助，協助學校申請校本資優方案
 - 丁、提供偏鄉申請多元資優方案，積極發掘資優學生
- (A) 甲乙 (B) 甲丙 (C) 乙丁 (D) 丙丁

22. 在資優班的團體動力課上，學生們正練習積極聆聽與建設性反饋，以解決組內分工不均的問題。請問這最符合社會情緒學習（Social Emotional Learning，SEL）中的哪一環？
（A）負責任的決策 （B）學術能力提升 （C）自我覺察 （D）人際關係技巧
23. 陽光國中資優班採用 Betts 的自主學習者模式作為課程架構，小華對「人工智慧是否會取代人類情感」這個具爭論性的主題非常有興趣，老師安排他在班級中主持一個小型討論會，廣泛收集同學的觀點。請問這屬於自主學習者模式中哪一個向度的作法？
（A）個別發展 （B）充實活動 （C）專題討論 （D）深入研究
24. 在設計「生活美學」任務時，學生不僅是參與活動，還能「探索美的本質，並藉以豐富提升生活境界」。這展現了資優特需領綱情意發展科目中哪一向度的結果？
（A）溝通互動、經營生活中的美感涵養
（B）增能應變、發展生涯中的興趣與動機
（C）適應環境、參與社會中的學校適應
（D）啟發潛能中的正向情緒維持
25. 陽光國中分別分析參加資優鑑定學生的性向測驗與實作評量成績的關聯性，以及這兩種測驗與後來進入國中資優班後相關學科學業成績之關聯性。請問這分別屬於何種測驗效度？
（A）內容效度、預測效度
（B）同時效度、預測效度
（C）同時效度、效標關聯效度
（D）內容效度、效標關聯效度

Air travel enables passengers to traverse long distances to almost any destination in the world within a matter of hours. However, despite the convenience and excitement of flying, long-haul flights can take a considerable physical ____ (26) ____ on passengers.

Research has shown that passengers may lose 1.6 to 2 liters of body water during a 10-hour flight, equivalent to about eight percent of total body water. Such dehydration can result in dry eyes, nasal discomfort, and fatigue. For individuals who are more sensitive to dehydration, these symptoms may become even more ____ (27) ____.

One primary reason for in-flight dehydration is the low humidity level. While people typically find humidity levels between 30 and 60 percent most comfortable, humidity levels in commercial airplane cabins can drop to as low as 10 to 15 percent ____ (28) ____ continuous circulation and high-altitude pressurization. This makes the cabin significantly drier than the Sahara Desert.

Anyone who spends a prolonged period of time ____ (29) ____ to such a low-humidity environment will experience greater moisture loss from the body. When an airplane ascends to cruising altitude, the body needs to work harder to absorb oxygen, leading to an increased respiration rate. This higher breathing rate further ____ (30) ____ the loss of body moisture.

26. (A) toll (B) payment (C) debt (D) effort
27. (A) implicated (B) pronounced (C) authorized (D) mitigated
28. (A) according to (B) as long as (C) instead of (D) due to
29. (A) convened (B) constituted (C) confined (D) consumed
30. (A) illustrates (B) alleviates (C) exacerbates (D) reverberates

Gifted adolescents are often perceived as beneficiaries of an intellectual lottery, endowed with cognitive advantages that place them ahead of their peers. Yet this apparent privilege frequently ____ (31) ____ a more complex psychological reality. High expectations—from parents, teachers, and even themselves—can impose an invisible burden that manifests as anxiety, perfectionism, or chronic self-doubt. Far from being universally admired, gifted individuals may also encounter social isolation, as asynchronous development renders their emotional and intellectual worlds ____ (32) ____ with those of their peers.

The sources of pressure are multifaceted. Familial aspirations, institutional labeling, and societal narratives of “exceptional potential” can converge to produce an identity that feels less like a gift and more like an ____ (33) _____. Some individuals, such as prodigious mathematicians or musicians, manage to channel this pressure into extraordinary achievement. Others, however, ____ (34) ____ to burnout or disengagement, illustrating that talent alone does not guarantee resilience.

Parents play a pivotal role in mediating these tensions. Rather than amplifying achievement-oriented expectations, they should cultivate emotional intelligence, encourage balanced lifestyles, and normalize failure as an integral component of growth. Providing opportunities for social connection with like-minded peers can also ____ (35) ____ feelings of alienation. Ultimately, the goal is not merely to maximize performance, but to ensure that gifted children develop into well-rounded individuals capable of sustaining both excellence and well-being.

31. (A) conceals (B) conducts (C) confers (D) conquers
32. (A) colonized (B) harmonized (C) misaligned (D) reconciled
33. (A) asset (B) obligation (C) opportunity (D) utterance

34. (A) derive (B) elaborate (C) renovate (D) succumb
35. (A) detect (B) facilitate (C) highlight (D) mitigate

The expansion of artificial intelligence has rendered the traditional model of education—centered on information transmission—structurally obsolete. When knowledge is instantly accessible and algorithmically curated, the comparative advantage of human instruction can no longer reside in content ____ (36) ____.

This does not imply the disappearance of schools, but it does necessitate a redefinition of their function. Education increasingly shifts toward the cultivation of meta-cognitive skills: critical evaluation, ethical reasoning, and the capacity to synthesize disparate forms of information. These competencies are not easily ____ (37) ____, as they depend on contextual judgment and social interaction.

Emerging models already reflect this transition. Blended learning environments integrate AI-driven personalization with human mentorship. Project-based curricula emphasize problem-solving over memorization. In such systems, the teacher's role evolves from ____ (38) ____ to facilitator—less a source of knowledge than an architect of learning experiences.

Predictions of fully automated education underestimate the social dimension of learning. Schools serve as sites of identity formation, collaboration, and conflict negotiation. These functions remain ____ (39) ____ to technological substitution.

The future of education, therefore, is not a binary choice between human and machine, but a reconfiguration of their relationship. The challenge lies in leveraging ____ (40) ____ efficiency without eroding the human capacities that education ultimately seeks to cultivate.

36. (A) alternation (B) delivery (C) manipulation (D) storage
37. (A) automated (B) bypassed (C) prefabricated (D) unified
38. (A) activator (B) advisor (C) authority (D) advocator
39. (A) relevant (B) replaceable (C) resistant (D) rewarding
40. (A) computational (B) condensed (C) conditional (D) cultured

3D food printing, an innovative technology in recent years, has revolutionized the way people design and produce food. From creating visually appealing dishes to preparing meals with customized nutrition, it provides customized and efficient solutions for both culinary creativity and healthcare needs. ____ (41) ____

Food printing technology was first introduced by mechanical engineers at Columbia University in 2005. ____ (42) ____ Compared to these former models, modern printing machines are now capable of creating far more complex designs and textures. Their cartridges can be filled with a variety of food materials, such as sugar, dough, and chocolate. ____ (43) ____ For example, chocolate can be printed in intricate and visually stunning forms atop a sugar structure, resulting in a truly unique dessert.

____ (44) ____ It enables food designers to tailor meals to individual needs and create dishes with precise nutritional content. ____ (45) ____ Care homes and hospitals can use this technology to produce customized meals, improving both nutrition and the overall dining experience for patients.

41. (A) These items must meet strict aesthetic and functional requirements to ensure successful mass production.
(B) As innovation advances, it continues to generate new solutions for healthier food options, such as dishes with less sugar and more protein.
(C) Food printing is not only a significant scientific advancement, but also a topic of debate among chefs.
(D) With cutting-edge design tools, this technology has opened up new possibilities in the culinary and healthcare sectors.
42. (A) In the early stages, materials that were easy to shape were commonly used in food printing.
(B) Early prototypes were limited to processing sugar and chocolate, mainly for creating cake decorations.
(C) Early food printers were mainly used for special occasions like parties and weddings.
(D) In early food printing, foods with a smooth texture were especially suitable for food printing.
43. (A) One important function of food printing is its ability to precisely control ingredient quantities during the printing process.
(B) The machines rely on precise digital instructions to produce food with consistent texture and quality.
(C) Beyond enhancing presentation, food printing can also reduce the need for highly trained chefs in commercial kitchens.
(D) Through a layer-by-layer process, the printer constructs food directly on a plate, allowing for variations in texture, shape, and even taste.
44. (A) Food printing is increasingly used to enhance the visual appeal of meals in high-end restaurants.
(B) Food printing is particularly valuable in healthcare and elderly care settings.
(C) Food printing is widely applied to improve efficiency in large-scale food production.
(D) Food printing is especially useful for incorporating various textures and flavors in a single product.
45. (A) It allows for precise control over ingredients, reducing errors during preparation.
(B) It may also help make food more appealing to patients with swallowing disorders.
(C) The printing process can be relatively slow, which limits its use for large-scale meal preparation.
(D) It is a practical solution to address global challenges related to food sustainability.

Plastics—such as water bottles, shopping bags, and other waste materials—litter the planet and take an extremely long time to break down. However, despite posing a major environmental problem, plastics used in artifacts present a different challenge: museum conservators are racing against time to prevent them from rapidly deteriorating. They are working with scientists to better understand the decay of plastic artifacts in order to preserve them for future generations.

Museums around the world exhibit artworks created from these materials, including avant-garde sculptures, high-end fashion, and designer furniture. The unstable nature of plastics has created major challenges for museums attempting to preserve these valuable objects. Different types of plastics

degrade at different rates depending on their composition and surrounding environment. Compared with modern plastics, the early plastic materials used in the 19th and early 20th centuries were relatively unstable. This issue was further compounded by the fact that early artists had limited knowledge of how to properly mix plastics with other materials. Thus, these mixtures may naturally separate over time, especially when exposed to temperature fluctuations. As a result, artifacts made from plastics during this period—such as historical household items—are particularly vulnerable to deterioration.

Even if a plastic artwork is carefully conserved, it may still crack and crumble. Four kinds of plastics are particularly susceptible to crumbling—cellulose acetate, cellulose nitrate, polyvinyl chloride, and polyurethane foam. Among them, cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate are considered especially “malignant” because the molecules released during the breakdown of these plastics may drift onto nearby artifacts, causing corrosion or staining. Therefore, conservators need to detect damage to plastic artifacts even before it becomes visible.

One primary challenge for museums is identifying the plastics used in the creation of artifacts. Because many museums do not have access to laboratory equipment, conservators often rely on low-tech methods such as touching and sniffing materials. For instance, when tapped, some plastics may produce either harsh or dull sounds. After plastics begin to decay, they can release a surprising range of odors, including the smells of vinegar, burnt hair, and car tires. In addition, conservators may conduct experiments to determine what types of plastics were used and how they break down over time. Once conservators identify the plastic in an artifact, they can begin taking steps to preserve it. Since each type of plastic has its own chemical characteristics, conservation methods must be tailored to the specific nature of the plastic.

In addition to repairing damage to artifacts, conservators and researchers are also working with artists to help them better understand the pitfalls of creating art from different plastic materials. They hope to help artists ensure that their works can endure over time.

46. What is the main idea of this passage?

- (A) Plastics are harmful to the environment, yet museums still rely on them in modern artworks.
- (B) Conservators may have difficulty identifying the types of plastics used in artworks.
- (C) Different plastic materials require specialized conservation methods.
- (D) Museums are making efforts to study plastic decay and improve artifact conservation.

47. According to the passage, different plastic materials break down at varying rates because _____.

- (A) degradation is a gradual process that may take hundreds of years under normal conditions
- (B) their inherent structures react differently to environmental conditions
- (C) many plastic artifacts cannot be well preserved with modern conservation methods
- (D) modern plastic materials have more stable compositions than early ones

48. According to the passage, which of the following may particularly accelerate the degradation of plastic materials?

- (A) Changes in temperature.
- (B) Ventilation in the museum.
- (C) Sound waves caused by noise.
- (D) Exposure to moisture and dust.

49. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “malignant”?
- (A) concentrated
 - (B) radioactive
 - (C) synthetic
 - (D) hazardous
50. What is the purpose of mentioning sounds and odors in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) To describe how slowly different types of plastic materials deteriorate.
 - (B) To explain why experiments are sometimes necessary for artifact conservation.
 - (C) To demonstrate how museums detect plastic decay without advanced technology.
 - (D) To outline the conventional conservation methods used in museums.