

新北市 115 學年度國民小學暨幼兒園教師甄選試題

【科目：英語文科】

一、教育專業測驗選擇題，共 20 題，每題 1 分。

- B** 1. 新北市政府教育局在 112-115 年的四年計畫中，揭示的整體施政願景為何？
(A) 以教師為中心為專業而教 (B) 以學生為中心為幸福而教
(C) 以學校為中心為發展而教 (D) 以社會為中心為責任而教
- D** 2. 亞聖孟子有許多哲理迄今仍為後人津津樂道，試問下列哪項非其思想？
(A) 反對揠苗助長 (B) 主張易子而教
(C) 教學重視多元方法之運用 (D) 主張人性本惡
- D** 3. 根據教育部《學校訂定教師輔導與管教學生辦法注意事項》，明訂教師採行之輔導與管教措施，應與學生違規行為之情節輕重相當，並依此三原則為之——（1）採取之措施應有助於目的之達成；（2）有多種同樣能達成目的之措施時，應選擇對學生權益損害較少者；（3）採取之措施所造成之損害不得與欲達成目的之利益顯失均衡；即是所謂的：
(A) 平等原則 (B) 公正原則
(C) 倫理原則 (D) 比例原則
- C** 4. 《十二年國民基本教育課程綱要》以「核心素養」為主軸，強調將學科知識轉化為生活的實踐能力。下列何者不是核心素養的三大面向？
(A) 自主行動 (B) 溝通互動
(C) 問題解決 (D) 社會參與
- D** 5. 下列有關杜威哲學的「知識論」詮釋，何者最為精確？
(A) 透過身體的操作，反覆練習所形成的技能
(B) 順應學生的天性，憑主觀興趣建構的認知
(C) 著重眼前的實效，能獲取具體利益的工具
(D) 針對情境的疑難，需經行動驗證的假設
- A** 6. 小明在課堂上觀察到小華因主動發言而獲得教師肯定，雖然小明尚未直接獲得類似回饋，但之後他在類似情境中也增加了主動發言的行為。此現象最適合以下列何種概念解釋？
(A) 個體透過觀察他人行為結果，間接影響自身行為傾向
(B) 個體因自身行為獲得正向回饋，增加該行為出現頻率
(C) 個體因避免不愉快結果，而提高特定行為的出現機率
(D) 個體因行為未獲得強化，導致原有行為逐漸減少

- B** 7. 面對少子化之壓力，各級學校莫不卯足勁宣傳招生，幸福小學門口與一樓中廊，張貼許多該校近年比賽獲獎紅榜，冀期向蒞校之學生、家長、社區人士等傳達該校之優質表現，試問幸福小學此舉之招生策略，可謂是下列哪個哲學觀之應用？
- (A) 批判理論 (B) 符號學
(C) 後現代主義 (D) 解構主義
- D** 8. 吳老師在進行英文期中考卷檢討時，根據學生在英文科的學習表現，搭配試題類型的難易度，將全班學生分成三組進行討論學習。吳老師的教學策略最符合下列何者？
- (A) 概念化教學 (B) 探究式教學
(C) 協同式教學 (D) 差異化教學
- A** 9. 劉老師根據雙向細目表進行期末考命題，再請同領域科目教師進行審題。老師的審題動作主要是為確保下列何者測驗概念？
- (A) 內容效度 (B) 評分者信度
(C) 效標關聯效度 (D) 再測信度
- D** 10. 小茗老師要求學生於期末綜整所學，製作一份介紹學校社會人文內容的手冊，提供給下學期來訪的國外姊妹校學生。請問此份作業為下列哪一種評量的概念？
- (A) 形成性評量 (B) 常模參照評量
(C) 效標參照評量 (D) 總結性評量
- C** 11. 茵琦從小就對色彩、線條、形狀、形式及它們之間的關係有很高敏感度，並能把所知覺到的事物表現出來。林老師觀察到茵琦的這項特點，鼓勵她朝繪畫領域發展。就加德納（H. Gardner）的多元智能理論，茵琦擁有的哪一項智能特別突出？
- (A) 語文智能（linguistic intelligence）
(B) 數理智能（logic-mathematical intelligence）
(C) 空間智能（spatial intelligence）
(D) 自然觀察者智能（naturalist intelligence）
- A** 12. 林老師認為學生在友善的校園環境中，較能產生有效的學習。因此，對每個學生的學習情況與條件進行深度理解，並安排學生能展現其長處的學習機會。在林老師悉心安排教學活動下，全班同學因相互友愛而樂於學習。林老師的教育理念彰顯了下列哪一種課程的價值？
- (A) 潛在課程 (B) 非正式課程
(C) 正式課程 (D) 彈性課程

- C 13. 美國 1960 及 1970 年代盛行的「提早開始方案」(Head Start Programs)，致力於幼兒教育普及化，使所有幼兒不論家境貧富皆能享有提早獲得結構化的學習課程。該計畫彰顯了下列哪一項教育機會均等原則？
- (A) 多元文化教育 (B) 水平公平
(C) 積極的差別待遇 (D) 立足點平等
- D 14. 下列關於負增強與懲罰之敘述，何者比較適當？
- (A) 兩者皆不能塑造合乎社會規範的行為
(B) 在不合宜行為之後負增強是取消其正增強，懲罰則是給予嫌惡刺激
(C) 負增強用來減少反應次數，懲罰則是增加反應次數
(D) 負增強是在合宜的行為後移除嫌惡刺激，懲罰則是在不合宜的行為後施予嫌惡刺激
- A 15. 在平均數為 100 標準差為 16 的標準化測驗中，甲生的 z 分數為 1.03，乙生得分 116，丙生的百分等級為 83。請問以下敘述何者比較適當？
- (A) 甲生的成績最高 (B) 乙生的成績最高
(C) 丙生的成績最高 (D) 資料有限無法判斷三者高低
- D 16. 江老師在上課時經常提醒學生不可盲目崇拜錯誤的權威，而將權威所提出的看法都當成真理，這樣的說法是呼應培根(F. Bacon)所稱的哪一類偶像？
- (A) 洞穴偶像 (B) 種族偶像
(C) 市場偶像 (D) 劇場偶像
- C 17. 教師在國小班級運用自主學習以形成全班改造班級花園的方案，依序進行教師導學、學生自學、組內共學、組間互學，請問組間互學和學生自學不同之處，在於運用了自主學習的何種調節學習策略？
- (A) 自我調節 (self-regulated learning)
(B) 自我導向 (self-directed learning)
(C) 社會共同調節 (socially shared regulation)
(D) 後設認知調節 (metacognition regulation)
- A 18. 李老師剛進入學校擔任教師，想要適切掌握教師角色，因此李老師透過與學校校長、主任、班級家長和學生的談話，以理解他們對教師角色的期望。請問下列哪個概念最能解釋李老師選擇談話的角色？
- (A) 角色組合 (role set)
(B) 地位組合 (status set)
(C) 角色衝突 (role conflict)
(D) 賦予角色 (ascribed role)

- B** 19. 以下針對信度、效度、難度、鑑別度的說明，何者有誤？
- (A) 信度與效度是針對整個測驗品質所進行的分析
 - (B) 以通過率為難度指標時，數值越大難度越高
 - (C) 鑑別度是針對個別試題品質所做的分析
 - (D) 信度高的測驗其效度不一定高
- D** 20. 小光看到小亮忘了帶鉛筆，就借一枝鉛筆給小亮。老師問小光為什麼這麼做，小光說：「因為這樣老師會覺得我很乖，同學也會喜歡我。」請問小光這樣的想法與行為，最接近柯爾伯格（Kohlberg）道德發展理論中的哪一階段？
- (A) 服從與懲罰導向（Obedience & Punishment）階段
 - (B) 工具性相對主義（Instrumental Relativist）階段
 - (C) 社會契約導向（Social Contract）階段
 - (D) 人際和諧導向（Good Boy / Good Girl）階段

二、專門知能測驗選擇題，共 40 題，每題 2 分。

I. Vocabulary: Choose the word that best fits the given sentence.

- A** 21. The results of the experiment were _____ by several unexpected variables, making them difficult to interpret.
- (A) influenced (B) determined (C) controlled (D) achieved
- C** 22. When conflict broke out in the Middle East, thousands of travelers were _____.
- (A) hallucinated (B) inhibited (C) stranded (D) vaccinated
- B** 23. An informative speaker requires a hearer ready and willing to believe, or information cannot be _____.
- (A) improvised (B) imparted (C) structured (D) confused
- C** 24. Currently, some people argue that psychoanalysis has _____ the role of myth in western society; traditional mythologies fade away. People are experiencing a profound emptiness that is manifested in an increasing cults, drug, addiction, and suicides.
- (A) conciliated (B) renounced (C) usurped (D) negotiated
- B** 25. The researcher cautioned that the findings should not be _____ to all learners, as the sample size was limited.
- (A) applied (B) generalized (C) transferred (D) extended
- D** 26. This delicious dish is a _____ delight.
- (A) bionic (B) despotic (C) ergonomic (D) gastronomic

- C** 27. The key to maintaining a healthy weight is to count the calories we eat against the calories we _____.
(A) blink (B) concede (C) expend (D) elucidate
- C** 28. The earthquake, which struck the region late at night with a magnitude of 7.2, caused _____ damage to the city's infrastructure.
(A) trivial (B) negligible (C) extensive (D) minor
- D** 29. Since the evidence was purely _____, the judge ruled that more concrete proof was needed for a conviction.
(A) conclusive (B) substantial (C) meticulous (D) circumstantial
- C** 30. The legal advisor warned that the new policy might _____ on individual privacy rights if implemented without modification.
(A) rectify (B) reconcile (C) infringe (D) elaborate

II. Language Teaching Pedagogy: Choose the answer that best fits the given text.

- D** 31. A teacher first models how to complete a task and then guides students through the task step by step. Later, the teacher gradually reduces support as students become more confident. What is the teacher mainly doing?
(A) Increasing student motivation.
(B) Encouraging independent learning.
(C) Providing detailed feedback after task completion.
(D) Applying scaffolding.
- C** 32. A teacher notices that some students in her class remain silent during group discussions. To increase student participation, the teacher assigns specific roles (e.g., leader, note-taker, reporter) to each student. What is the main purpose of this activity?
(A) To provide students with clear responsibilities during interaction.
(B) To reduce the amount of teacher intervention in group work.
(C) To ensure that all students are actively involved in the discussion.
(D) To help students complete tasks more quickly and efficiently.
- B** 33. Look at the example. What type of drill is this?
The teacher: She is going to the post office. Now you ask a question by saying, "Is she going to the post office?"
(A) a substitution drill (B) a transformation drill
(C) a backward build-up drill (D) a chain drill

- C** 34. The Monitor Hypothesis suggests that conscious learning functions as _____.
(A) The primary language production system
(B) The foundation of fluency
(C) An editor that checks output from the acquired system
(D) A replacement for natural acquisition
- B** 35. According to the “fundamental beliefs” outlined in the competency-based curriculum guidelines, what is the primary shift in the role of English education in the modern era beyond interpersonal communication?
(A) To master complex grammatical analysis and translation skills.
(B) To develop the ability to acquire knowledge across various disciplines and sift through information.
(C) To focus exclusively on the political and economic influences of English-speaking countries.
(D) To replace the native language as the primary medium of instruction in all subjects.
- B** 36. In a vocabulary lesson, the teacher assigns three tasks:
Group A: match words with pictures
Group B: complete sentences
Group C: write a short paragraph
What differentiation strategy is this?
(A) Flexible grouping (B) Tiered instruction
(C) Uniform instruction (D) Summative testing
- D** 37. Which of the following best defines “Interlanguage”, a concept proposed by Larry Selinker?
(A) The process of transferring grammatical rules directly from the native to the target language.
(B) The innate language faculty that allows children to acquire any human language.
(C) The formal instruction of grammar rules within a communicative classroom setting.
(D) A separate, rule-governed system developed by L2 learners that exists between the L1 and L2.
- A** 38. Ofelia García’s theory of “Translanguaging” differs from “Code-switching” primarily because it argues that:
(A) Multilinguals have one integrated linguistic repertoire rather than two separate systems.
(B) Strict separation of languages in the classroom is generally the most effective, ideal teaching method.
(C) Learners should only switch languages when they don’t know a word or aren’t certain about a specific grammatical structure.
(D) Code-switching is a sign of linguistic deficiency in L2 learners that should be avoided as possibly as it can be.

- C** 39. Which statement is **true** about the task-based language teaching?
- (A) The pre-task phase takes place to reinforce students' learning.
 - (B) During the post-task phase, a teacher can introduce the students to the language they will need to complete the task.
 - (C) The meaning dimension of language is emphasized, and the language practiced in the classroom derives from the nature of a particular project through the students' cooperation.
 - (D) It focuses on the sequence of linguistic items, rather than the task completion.
- A** 40. A diagnostic test is used to assess _____.
 (A) learners' strong and weak points in language knowledge and use
 (B) learners' ability to summarize the main ideas from the text
 (C) the level of the language that learners have reached in a standardized test
 (D) the language which students have been taught in class

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

Question 41-45

Pal Sullivan's creation *Felix the Cat*, after making his __41__ in 1919 during the silent film era and having his animated shot-films shown to children during afternoon __42__, was the first cartoon character to be seen and to gain __43__, highly popular with children. His image soon __44__ merchandises such as ceramics, toys, and postcards, making a lot of fortune. By the late 1920s, with the arrival of sound cartoons and the new Disney shorts of Mickey Mouse appearing, Felix's success was __45__.

- B** 41. (A) paradigm (B) debut (C) modeling (D) debate
- C** 42. (A) dawn (B) dusk (C) matinees (D) twilight
- A** 43. (A) superstardom (B) appraisal (C) prestige (D) vogues
- D** 44. (A) adornment (B) was adorned in (C) adorning (D) adorned
- C** 45. (A) conserved (B) spurned (C) fading (D) incomparable

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

Question 46-50

Many teachers today try to create a more interactive classroom environment in order to improve student learning. Instead of simply delivering information through lectures, they encourage students to participate actively in the learning process. This may include asking questions, discussing ideas in groups, or working together to solve problems that relate to real-life situations. By doing so, teachers aim to make learning more meaningful and engaging for students.

Research suggests that active participation can lead to better learning outcomes. When students are

involved in activities that require them to think, communicate, and exchange ideas, they are more likely to remember what they have learned. In addition, interaction allows students to learn from one another, which can deepen their understanding and expose them to different perspectives.

However, creating an interactive classroom is not always easy. Some students may feel shy or lack confidence when speaking in front of others, while others may dominate discussions and limit opportunities for their peers. Therefore, teachers need to manage these differences carefully by providing appropriate support and setting clear expectations for participation.

Overall, an interactive classroom can be highly beneficial, but it requires thoughtful planning, careful facilitation, and effective classroom management.

- B** 46. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Traditional teaching methods are no longer effective.
 - (B) Interactive classrooms can improve learning but require careful management.
 - (C) Students learn best when working independently.
 - (D) Classroom interaction should replace all forms of instruction.
- C** 47. According to this passage, why does interaction help students learn better?
- (A) It allows teachers to provide more detailed explanations.
 - (B) It encourages students to rely less on teachers.
 - (C) It helps students better understand and remember what they learn.
 - (D) It reduces the need for individual study.
- A** 48. In this passage, “dominate” is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) control (B) influence (C) support (D) interrupt
- C** 49. Which of the following is mentioned as a challenge in interactive classrooms?
- (A) Students are unwilling to participate in any activities.
 - (B) Teachers may have insufficient time to prepare lessons.
 - (C) Some students participate too little or too much in discussions.
 - (D) Students prefer written tasks over spoken interaction.
- B** 50. What can be inferred from this passage about interactive classrooms?
- (A) They are generally effective even when not carefully planned.
 - (B) They require thoughtful planning and active management of student participation.
 - (C) They can improve learning outcomes by increasing student interaction.
 - (D) They mainly benefit students who are already confident in speaking.

Question 51-55

The integration of Generative AI into English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learning for young children has attracted increasing attention in recent years. Advocates argue that AI-powered tools can provide personalized learning experiences, adapting content to match individual learners' proficiency levels, interests, and pace. For example, AI chatbots can simulate conversational partners, offering immediate feedback and allowing children to practice language skills in low-anxiety environments. Such features are particularly valuable in contexts where access to native speakers or well-trained teachers is limited.

In addition, Generative AI can enhance multimodal learning by combining text, images, and audio, thereby catering to diverse learning styles. Young learners, who often benefit from visual and interactive stimuli, may find AI-assisted activities more engaging than traditional textbook-based instruction. Furthermore, AI systems can track learner progress over time, enabling teachers to make more informed instructional decisions.

However, the integration of Generative AI also presents significant challenges. One major concern is the potential for inaccuracies or inappropriate content generated by AI systems. Young children, who may lack the critical thinking skills to evaluate such outputs, are particularly vulnerable to misinformation. Another limitation is the reduction of authentic human interaction. Language learning is inherently social, and excessive reliance on AI tools may hinder the development of pragmatic and interpersonal communication skills.

Moreover, issues of data privacy and screen overexposure cannot be overlooked. Young learners may spend increased time on digital devices, raising concerns about their physical and cognitive development. Finally, the effectiveness of AI integration largely depends on how it is implemented. Without proper guidance from teachers, AI tools may become distractions rather than meaningful learning aids.

While Generative AI offers promising opportunities for enhancing EFL learning among young children, its limitations highlight the need for careful and balanced integration. Educators must critically evaluate both its pedagogical benefits and potential risks to ensure that technology supports, rather than replaces, meaningful learning experiences.

- C** 51. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To argue that Generative AI should replace traditional EFL teaching methods.
 - (B) To explain how AI technology works in language learning contexts.
 - (C) To describe both the advantages and disadvantages of using Generative AI in EFL learning.
 - (D) To compare EFL learning in different countries.
- A** 52. According to the passage, which of the following is a benefit of Generative AI for young learners?
- (A) It provides personalized and adaptive learning experiences.
 - (B) It eliminates the need for teachers.
 - (C) It guarantees accurate language input.
 - (D) It replaces all forms of traditional instruction.

- C** 53. Why are young children particularly vulnerable to AI-generated inaccuracies?
- (A) They rely too much on textbooks.
 - (B) They have limited access to technology.
 - (C) They lack the critical thinking skills to evaluate information.
 - (D) They prefer human teachers over AI tools.
- D** 54. What concern does the author raise about reduced human interaction?
- (A) It makes learning more expensive.
 - (B) It limits children's exposure to written language.
 - (C) It increases dependence on textbooks.
 - (D) It may weaken the development of social and communication skills.
- C** 55. What can be inferred from the passage about the role of teachers when using AI tools?
- (A) Teachers are no longer necessary in AI-supported classrooms.
 - (B) Teachers should completely avoid using AI tools.
 - (C) Teachers play a crucial role in guiding the effective use of AI.
 - (D) Teachers should allow students to use AI without supervision.

Question 56-60

In the realm of environmental psychology, the concept of non-places—spaces of transience such as airport terminals, hotel lobbies, and motorway service stations—presents a unique challenge to human spatial cognition. Unlike anthropological places which are rich in historical and social markers that facilitate the formation of vivid mental maps, non-places are characterized by an intentional homogenization of stimuli. This neutrality is designed to expedite movement and reduce transactional friction, yet it simultaneously induces a state of environmental amnesia. Research indicates that when individuals navigate these hyper-standardized environments, the hippocampal activity typically associated with spatial navigation is partially bypassed in favor of **heuristic** processing. Essentially, the brain relies on generic scripts rather than specific environmental cues. While this efficiency allows travelers to navigate an unfamiliar terminal in a different country with ease, it results in a profound lack of place-attachment. The psychological cost is a sense of alienation; the user remains a spectator rather than a participant in the environment. Modern urban planners are now grappling with this void of identity, attempting to reintegrate localized architectural interruptions to re-engage the navigator's cognitive faculties without compromising the efficiency of the transit.

- D** 56. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the text?
- (A) A comparative history of airport terminal design in the late twentieth century.
 - (B) The technical advantages of using heuristic processing in complex urban navigation.
 - (C) The role of the hippocampus in distinguishing between different types of architectural markers.
 - (D) The psychological impact of standardized, transient environments on spatial memory and identity.

- B** 57. According to the passage, why do non-places often lead to environmental amnesia?
- (A) Because the extreme complexity of the spaces overwhelms the brain's memory capacity.
 - (B) Because the lack of unique, distinctive features causes the brain to use general patterns.
 - (C) Because travelers are usually too stressed to pay attention to their surroundings.
 - (D) Because the high transactional friction prevents the formation of any mental scripts.
- C** 58. It can be inferred that the psychological cost mentioned in the text refers to:
- (A) The financial burden of maintaining large-scale transit hubs like airports.
 - (B) A decrease in the traveler's ability to follow directions in unfamiliar cities.
 - (C) A detached emotional state where the individual feels no meaningful connection to their surroundings.
 - (D) Both the physical and psychological exhaustion caused by navigating hyper-standardized environments.
- D** 59. Based on the author's tone and content, with which statement would they most likely AGREE?
- (A) Non-places are superior to anthropological places because they facilitate faster movement.
 - (B) Efficiency in transit design should always take precedence over the navigator's emotional comfort.
 - (C) A completely unique and unpredictable airport layout would be the most efficient for global travel.
 - (D) Introducing local cultural traits into transit hubs can improve the navigator's mental engagement.
- A** 60. As used in the text, the word "heuristic" most nearly describes a process that is:
- (A) Based on simple, practical rules or mental shortcuts.
 - (B) Highly detailed and based on meticulous data analysis.
 - (C) Derived from deep emotional and historical connections.
 - (D) Dependent on the external guidance of signs and digital maps.