

# 桃園市 115 年國民中學新進教師甄選【專業科目：英語文科】試題卷

- ※注意事項：1、答案請畫在答案卡上，如寫在試題卷上一律不計分。  
2、提早繳卷者，請將答案卡與試題卷一併交回。  
3、本試題卷共 7 頁。

專業科目：請依照題意，從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳答案（共 50 題，每題 2 分，合計 100 分）

## I. Professional Knowledge (51-56 題，共 6 題)

51. In a Grade 7 English class, the teacher speaks slightly above students' current level, introducing new words through context, gestures, and visuals — without translation.

Which SLA construct most directly describes the teacher's instructional practice?

- (A) Affective Filter                      (B) Pushed Output  
(C) Interlanguage                        (D) Comprehensible Input

52. In a Jigsaw classroom, which element of "Cooperative Learning" framework is most explicitly targeted by providing each student with a unique segment of the curriculum?

- (A) Positive Interdependence through the necessity of resource sharing.  
(B) Individual Accountability via randomized testing.  
(C) Face-to-face promotive interaction during social skill training.  
(D) Group processing of interpersonal dynamics after the task is completed.

53. Which of the following best describes the statement: "Tasks designed to provide learners with opportunities for communicating generally, and students need to draw on their own language resources to fulfill the task"?

- (A) Focused task                        (B) Pedagogic task  
(C) Target task                         (D) Unfocused task

54. When an instructor prioritizes "Focus on Meaning" (FonM) over "Focus on Form" (FonF) during a task-based activity, which pedagogical decision is most consistent with this approach?

- (A) Direct, explicit correction of morphosyntactic errors as they occur.  
(B) Providing "reactive feedback" through recasts only when communication breaks down.  
(C) Deconstructing linguistic structures before students engage in the communicative task.

- (D) Prioritizing the "metalinguistic awareness" of students over their communicative intent.

55. Which of the following best reflects the concept of "interlanguage" (Selinker, 1972) in second language acquisition?

- (A) A random mixture of L1 and L2 words with no internal system.  
(B) A transitional linguistic system shaped by learner errors and development.  
(C) A fossilized version of the target language used by native speakers.  
(D) A simplified pidgin used in multilingual environments.

56. According to Cognitive Load Theory, which strategy is most effective in optimizing the germane cognitive load to facilitate schema acquisition?

- (A) Increasing the extraneous load to challenge the student's processing speed.  
(B) Segregating related information into different spatial locations to reduce redundancy.  
(C) Maximizing the intrinsic load of the task to ensure the cognitive architecture is fully engaged.  
(D) Utilizing the worked-example effect to minimize unnecessary search processes in working memory.

## II. Vocabulary (57-68 題，共 12 題)

57. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the catastrophic earthquake left thousands homeless, compounded by inadequate emergency response from local authorities.

- (A) aftermath                              (B) prelude  
(C) juncture                                (D) spectacle

58. The whistleblower \_\_\_\_\_ confidential information about corporate misconduct, risking severe legal consequences from his former employer.

- (A) withheld                                (B) disclosed  
(C) manipulated                         (D) retracted

59. The artist's style is so \_\_\_\_\_ that even those who are not familiar with art can recognize her work instantly.

- (A) multifarious                            (B) idiosyncratic  
(C) munificent                              (D) sumptuous



IV. Cloze (74-83 題，共 10 題)

A. 74-78 題

In many offices today, both women and men keep small potted plants on their desks. Mint is a favorite. So are succulents and tiny herbs. Some choose them for beauty. \_\_74\_\_ like their practical use. A few just enjoy having something alive nearby. From a psychological perspective, this trend reflects everyday self-regulation at work. Green plants provide micro-restorative breaks for tired attention. Even a brief glance can \_\_75\_\_ the build-up of cognitive overload. Plant care also creates small \_\_76\_\_—watering, trimming, rotating the pot—that restore a sense of control. That matters in fast, unpredictable workplaces. Scented plants such as mint may function as \_\_77\_\_ cues for “reset” moments before meetings. Over time, these \_\_78\_\_ can support emotional steadiness and perceived readiness. The plant then becomes more than decoration. It becomes a quiet coping tool. In short, desk plants are shared by office men and women not simply because they look nice, but because they help people think, feel, and work better.

74. (A) Many (B) Others  
(C) Most (D) Several
75. (A) interrupt (B) prolong  
(C) trigger (D) sustain
76. (A) duties (B) chores  
(C) tasks (D) rituals
77. (A) audible (B) visual  
(C) sensory (D) verbal
78. (A) habits (B) cues  
(C) distractions (D) effects

B. 79-83 題

Coral reefs, often referred to as the "rainforests of the sea," are among the most biodiverse ecosystems on Earth. Though they cover less than one percent of the ocean floor, they provide a vital habitat for a quarter of all marine species. However, currently these vibrant underwater structures are \_\_79\_\_ due to the escalating effects of climate change. The most immediate threat is coral bleaching, a phenomenon that occurs when sea temperatures rise beyond a critical threshold. When water becomes too warm, corals expel the symbiotic algae living in their tissues, which causes them to turn completely white. \_\_80\_\_, the coral is not dead yet, but it is

under extreme stress and becomes more susceptible to disease. If the high temperatures persist, the coral will eventually starve to death, leading to the collapse of the entire reef infrastructure. \_\_81\_\_ the loss of biodiversity, the degradation of reefs also has severe economic consequences for coastal communities that rely on them for fishing and tourism. Environmentalists argue that we can no longer afford to \_\_82\_\_ this crisis. Efforts to restore reefs, such as "coral gardening" and the creation of artificial structures, are being implemented worldwide. \_\_83\_\_, these local interventions can only do so much if the global issue of carbon emissions remains unaddressed. Without a concerted international effort to curb global warming, the future of our oceans remains precariously uncertain.

79. (A) intermittently oscillating between stasis and growth  
(B) ostensibly flourishing amidst anthropogenic pressures  
(C) exponentially rebounding in the aftermath of warming  
(D) perilously poised on the verge of systemic failure
80. (A) Conversely  
(B) Lamentably  
(C) Paradoxically  
(D) Symptomatically
81. (A) Complementary to the precipitous decline in  
(B) Notwithstanding the deleterious impact of  
(C) By means of the multifaceted restoration of  
(D) For the express purpose of mitigating
82. (A) marginalize the gravity of  
(B) appreciate the fleeting beauty of  
(C) document the progression of  
(D) ignore the looming threat of
83. (A) As a direct corollary  
(B) Be that as it may  
(C) By the same token  
(D) In a similar vein

V. Reading Comprehension (84-100 題，共 17 題)

A. 84-86 題

Read the following email:

Subject: Follow-up on Curriculum Discussion

Dear Ms. Patel,

Thank you for meeting with our department last Friday. Your presentation on project-based learning gave us several practical ideas that we are eager to explore further.

After discussing your suggestions, our teachers agreed that we would like to begin with a small pilot program rather than a full curriculum redesign. We believe this approach will allow us to evaluate how students respond before making larger changes.

Several teachers were especially interested in your recommendation that students work on interdisciplinary projects connected to real-world issues. One concern, however, involves assessment. Some teachers are unsure how group projects can be evaluated fairly when students contribute at different levels.

If possible, could you share examples of assessment rubrics or student reflection forms that your school has used successfully?

Thank you again for your time and generosity.

Sincerely,  
Grace Lin  
Department Chair

84. Why does the department want to begin with a pilot program?
- (A) They lack enough teachers to redesign the curriculum.
  - (B) They want to test the approach before expanding it.
  - (C) They have already decided to reject the proposal.
  - (D) They are required to follow government regulations.
85. What concern do some teachers have?
- (A) Students may dislike interdisciplinary learning.
  - (B) Parents may oppose project-based instruction.
  - (C) Group projects may be difficult to assess fairly.
  - (D) Teachers may not have enough technological support.

86. What is Grace Lin asking Ms. Patel to provide?

- (A) A list of recommended textbooks.
- (B) Funding for classroom projects.
- (C) A schedule for future workshops.
- (D) Examples of assessment materials.

B. 87-91 題

For over a decade, the concept of a "growth mindset"—the belief that intelligence and abilities can be developed through effort rather than being innate traits—has become a cornerstone of modern pedagogy. Developed by psychologist Carol Dweck, this framework encourages teachers to praise students for their process and strategy rather than their inherent talent. The goal is to foster resilience, leading students to view challenges as opportunities for growth rather than evidence of failure. However, as the growth mindset has moved from academic research to mainstream classrooms, a phenomenon known as "false growth mindset" has emerged. Many educators and parents have oversimplified the concept, equating it merely with "working harder." This narrow interpretation often leads to praising "effort" alone, regardless of the outcome. When a student struggles, simply telling them to "try harder" without providing new strategies or support can lead to frustration and a sense of helplessness. In reality, effort is a means to an end, not the end itself; if the effort does not lead to progress, the strategy must be re-evaluated.

Furthermore, some critics argue that an overemphasis on mindset can inadvertently shift the burden of success entirely onto the student, overlooking systemic issues such as socioeconomic disparities or inadequate resources. If a student is failing due to external barriers, attributing their lack of success solely to a "fixed mindset" can be a form of victim-blaming. Therefore, for the growth mindset to be effective, it must be integrated into a supportive learning environment where students feel safe to take risks and have access to the tools necessary for improvement. A truly effective growth mindset intervention requires a balance of encouraging persistence and providing high-quality instructional scaffolding.

87. What is the primary purpose of the passage?
- Ⓐ To delineate the neurological underpinnings that differentiate innate talent from acquired skill.
  - Ⓑ To champion the growth mindset as a panacea for overcoming long-standing socioeconomic disparities.
  - Ⓒ To critically evaluate the ideological shift of the growth mindset from a research-based theory to its problematic practical applications.
  - Ⓓ To advocate for a standardized pedagogical model that prioritizes student effort over academic benchmarks.
88. According to the second paragraph, what is a "false growth mindset"?
- Ⓐ The refusal to acknowledge that certain cognitive abilities are biologically predetermined.
  - Ⓑ A pedagogical failure to provide positive reinforcement during a student's initial struggle.
  - Ⓒ The belief that academic success is solely a byproduct of high-quality instructional scaffolding.
  - Ⓓ A reductionist interpretation that prioritizes dogged persistence over the dynamic recalibration of learning strategies.
89. Why does the author mention "socioeconomic disparities" in the passage?
- Ⓐ To provide empirical evidence that students from affluent backgrounds are more predisposed to a growth mindset.
  - Ⓑ To caution against a narrative that may inadvertently pathologize students for their lack of progress while ignoring structural inequities.
  - Ⓒ To suggest that the growth mindset is a luxury only attainable in resource-rich educational environments.
  - Ⓓ To emphasize the need for government-subsidized psychological interventions in underprivileged communities.
90. According to the passage, what is the author's primary concern regarding the "overemphasis on mindset"?
- Ⓐ It may inadvertently lead to the total abandonment of traditional assessment metrics in modern classrooms.
  - Ⓑ It might cause educators to ignore the psychological distress associated with academic overachievement.
  - Ⓒ It may encourage students to perceive failure as a permanent reflection of their lack of effort.

- Ⓓ It risks delegitimizing the impact of external barriers by placing the entire onus of achievement on the individual's psychological state.

91. Based on the passage, which of the following teaching strategies would the author most likely recommend?
- Ⓐ Validating a student's exceptional performance by attributing it to their innate intellectual superiority.
  - Ⓑ Adopting a hands-off approach to allow students to develop resilience through unguided repetitive practice.
  - Ⓒ Integrating timely instructional scaffolding with an emphasis on the iterative refinement of learning methodologies.
  - Ⓓ Implementing rigorous performance metrics to ensure that effort is exclusively rewarded based on measurable academic output.

C. 92-95 題

The relentless march of automation is transforming industries at an unprecedented pace. From self-driving cars navigating city streets to robotic surgeons performing complex procedures, machines are steadily encroaching upon tasks once considered the exclusive domain of human expertise. While the benefits of automation are undeniable – increased efficiency, reduced costs, and minimized human error – concerns are mounting about its potential impact on the workforce.

The most immediate consequence of automation is job displacement. As machines become adept at performing tasks previously done by humans, the risk of unemployment for certain sectors of the workforce grows. This is particularly true for repetitive, manual labor jobs that machines can easily replicate. The passage from manufacturing plants to automated assembly lines exemplifies this trend.

However, the impact of automation extends beyond mere job displacement. The skills required to thrive in this evolving landscape will shift dramatically. The emphasis will be on critical thinking, problem-solving, and the ability to adapt to new technologies. Those who can bridge the gap between human creativity and machine capabilities will be well-positioned for success. This necessitates a fundamental shift in education systems, prioritizing the development of these crucial skills alongside traditional academic knowledge.

The rise of automation also raises ethical concerns. The increasing reliance on autonomous systems for critical tasks necessitates robust safety protocols and clear lines of accountability. Who is responsible for accidents or

malfunctions caused by automated systems? Who determines the ethical parameters of artificial intelligence, particularly when making complex life-or-death decisions? These are questions that demand careful consideration before automation becomes deeply embedded in our society.

Ultimately, automation presents a double-edged sword. While it holds immense potential for progress and efficiency, its potential downsides cannot be ignored. The key lies in harnessing the power of automation while mitigating its negative consequences. This necessitates proactive planning, investments in workforce retraining, and open discussions about the ethical implications of this transformative technology.

92. What is the main topic of the passage?
- (A) The benefits of automation in various industries.
  - (B) The impact of automation on the future of work.
  - (C) The ethical considerations of artificial intelligence.
  - (D) The technical challenges of developing self-driving cars.
93. Which of the following is the most appropriate title for this passage?
- (A) The Inevitable Rise of the Machines.
  - (B) The Ethical Dilemma of Autonomous Systems.
  - (C) The Double-Edged Sword of Automation: Progress with Challenges.
  - (D) The Efficiency Revolution: How Automation is Transforming Industries.
94. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage?
- (A) The economic benefits of increased efficiency through automation.
  - (B) The potential for automation to improve safety in certain professions.
  - (C) The need for clear regulations governing the use of automated systems.
  - (D) The example of automated assembly lines replacing human workers in factories.
95. According to the passage, which statement is supported?
- (A) Automation may require major educational changes.
  - (B) Machines already outperform humans in every professional field.
  - (C) Ethical concerns about automation are insignificant.
  - (D) Workforce retraining is unnecessary in highly automated societies.

D. 96-100 題

The rise of digital nomadism—a lifestyle characterized by remote work while traveling—has transcended its status as a niche subculture to become a significant force in global urban economics. Enabled by the ubiquitous reach of high-speed internet and the post-pandemic normalization of telecommuting, thousands of professionals are trading traditional office spaces for "co-living" hubs in historically affordable cities such as Lisbon, Mexico City, and Chiang Mai. While these itinerant workers bring a temporary influx of capital, their presence often ignites a complex socioeconomic friction that threatens the very cultural authenticity they seek to experience.

From an economic perspective, digital nomads are often hailed as "clean" tourists; they stay longer than weekend sightseers and contribute steadily to the local service economy, from boutique cafes to co-working spaces. Governments have responded by launching "Digital Nomad Visas," hoping to subsidize aging infrastructures with foreign tax dollars. However, this economic infusion is frequently offset by the grim reality of "touristification." As landlords pivot toward short-term rentals to maximize profits from high-earning foreigners, the local housing market experiences a sharp inflationary spike. This process effectively displaces long-term residents, eroding the social fabric and transforming vibrant neighborhoods into homogenized shells of their former selves.

Moreover, the psychological allure of the "geographic cure"—the idea that moving to a new location can solve internal existential crises—often proves illusory for the nomads themselves. Many find that the lack of a stable community leads to a sense of profound atomization. They exist in a "bubble," interacting primarily with other expatriates rather than integrating into the local citizenry. Consequently, the relationship between the nomad and the host city remains transactional rather than communal. Unless urban planners implement strict zoning regulations and rent controls to mitigate these disparities, the digital nomad trend may inadvertently destroy the unique cultural landscapes that made these destinations attractive in the first place.

96. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?

- Ⓐ The inevitable transition of urban landscapes into standardized global hubs for the remote workforce.
- Ⓑ How the pursuit of personal liberation through digital nomadism inadvertently compromises the socio-cultural fabric of host locales.
- Ⓒ The role of governmental policy in mitigating the socioeconomic tensions between transient professionals and local residents.
- Ⓓ The failure of the “geographic cure” as a psychological solution for the modern global professional.

97. According to the passage, what is the "grim reality" associated with the influx of remote workers?

- Ⓐ The gradual reinvigoration of local neighborhoods stimulated by housing subsidies.
- Ⓑ The psychological disillusionment experienced by nomads failing to achieve genuine cultural integration.
- Ⓒ The fiscal strain on host government tasked with upgrading infrastructure for short-term residents.
- Ⓓ The involuntary displacement of local populations due to the prioritization of high-yield short-term accommodations.

98. According to the passage, what is the author's primary purpose in mentioning "Digital Nomad Visas"?

- Ⓐ To illustrate the proactive fiscal strategies adopted by nations to capitalize on the digital nomad trend.
- Ⓑ To advocate for more inclusive legislative frameworks that support the global mobile workforce.
- Ⓒ To provide evidence of the successful revitalization of aging infrastructures in historically affordable cities.
- Ⓓ To underscore the institutionalization of a lifestyle that contributes to the very gentrification it seeks to avoid.

99. What can be inferred about the "geographic cure" mentioned in passage?

- Ⓐ It represents a cognitive bias where environmental novelty is perceived as a substitute for internal resolution.
- Ⓑ It is a catalyst for deeper cultural immersion, enabling nomads to transcend their “expatriate bubble.”
- Ⓒ It facilitates a profound sense of community by aligning the nomad's lifestyle with local social structures.

- Ⓓ It is a scientifically validated method used by urban planners to enhance the psychological well-being of residents.

100. Which of the following can best describe the author's tone toward the future of digital nomadism?

- Ⓐ Cynical regarding the professional motivations of remote workers.
- Ⓑ Ambivalent about the technological infrastructure supporting the lifestyle.
- Ⓒ Apprehensive about the long-term sustainability of host city ecosystems.
- Ⓓ Guardedly optimistic about the economic dividends generated by transient populations.

-----試題結束-----

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