

## 高雄市 115 年度市立國民小學教師聯合甄選

科目：專長類－英語試卷

說明：本試卷共計 50 題，為四選一單選題（每題 2 分，共 100 分）

### I. Vocabulary

1. The French tourists came in third for \_\_\_\_ in the list of good tourists.  
(A) discretion (B) doctrine (C) dispensation (D) diameter
2. For many people, globalization is occurring at \_\_\_\_, and they feel they are unable to keep up with all of the changes occurring in jobs and society.  
(A) the spotlight (B) breakneck speed (C) exposure (D) flexibility
3. Some people found the photographic \_\_\_\_ for the Apollo Moon Landing Hoax, and it's hard to believe whether it's true or not.  
(A) inconsistency (B) resignation (C) nuisance (D) spectrum
4. Numerous reports that natural vitamins are superior to synthetic ones are \_\_\_\_, without sufficient scientific evidences.  
(A) unsubstantiated (B) validated (C) deceptive (D) fallacious
5. The \_\_\_\_ of generative AI tools has increased significantly since 2020s.  
(A) prevalence (B) prevarication (C) preponderance (D) privilege
6. Thousands of New Orleans residents \_\_\_\_ the storm in the city's football stadium.  
(A) left off (B) took on (C) rode out (D) struck back
7. Without a coherent set of policies to persuade the electorate, the politician has resorted to sloganeering and empty \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) rhetoric (B) retort (C) retaliation (D) rhythm
8. Teachers are encouraged to cultivate \_\_\_\_\_ in the classroom so students feel emotionally supported.  
(A) hostility (B) empathy (C) rigidity (D) indifference
9. Advances in biotechnology have raised complex ethical \_\_\_\_\_ regarding genetic modification.  
(A) assumptions (B) conveniences (C) preferences (D) dilemmas
10. The author's memoir provides a \_\_\_\_\_ account of migration and identity formation.  
(A) nuanced (B) mechanical (C) detached (D) monotonous



11. Schools that value diversity often create a more \_\_\_\_\_ learning environment.  
(A) isolated (B) competitive (C) inclusive (D) conventional

## II. Language Teaching Pedagogy

12. The words *shy* and *whose* have a different place of articulation but the same manner of articulation. It is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) alveolar (B) affricate (C) fricative (D) palatal
13. What problems do you see from children's sentences, "*three, four, sive, six, seven*" and "*Fentucky Fried chicken*"? *sive* should be *five* and *Fentucky* should be *Kentucky*.  
(A) exchange (B) anticipation (C) perseveration (D) projection
14. When we say the words *butter* or *bottle* without pronouncing the "tt" part in the middle, we call the sound a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) flap (B) glottal stop (C) displacement (D) diphthong
15. A pedagogical approach, aiming to promote active learning through investigation, critical thinking, and collaboration, allowing students to construct knowledge by exploring, analyzing, and synthesizing information, is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) inquiry-based instruction (B) audial-lingual instruction  
(C) community instruction (D) content-based instruction
16. The conscious ability to recognize and manipulate morphemes—the smallest units of meaning—within words, such as roots, prefixes, and suffixes is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) phonemic awareness (B) phonological awareness  
(C) morphological awareness (D) morpheme awareness
17. According to Curriculum Guidelines of 12-year basic education issued by the Ministry of Education, what are the three Dimensions of Core Competencies EXCEPT?  
(A) Autonomous action (B) Communication and interaction  
(C) Social participation (D) Excellent performance
18. A third-grade teacher begins class by greeting students:  
"Good morning! How are you today?"  
Students answer:  
"I'm happy!" "I'm sleepy!"  
What is the PRIMARY purpose of this activity?  
(A) Practicing grammar translation (B) Building communicative routines  
(C) Memorizing vocabulary lists (D) Testing spelling accuracy



19. A teacher uses students' prior experiences with Taiwanese night markets to introduce persuasive speaking tasks. This reflects the belief that:
- (A) Translation is essential
  - (B) Learning requires repetition only
  - (C) Learning builds on prior knowledge
  - (D) Grammar precedes meaning
20. A teacher notices that students are afraid of making speaking mistakes in English. Which strategy BEST supports communicative confidence?
- (A) Correct every mistake immediately
  - (B) Encourage risk-taking and participation
  - (C) Require memorization
  - (D) Focus only on written tests
21. In a bilingual elementary classroom, students practice ordering bubble tea in English through role-play. What is the MAIN advantage of role-play?
- (A) It focuses only on grammar rules
  - (B) It eliminates interaction
  - (C) It develops authentic communication
  - (D) It avoids listening practice
22. Which of the following conditions is an influential contributor to good pronunciation?
- (A) learn differences in some features of stress and rhythm of the first language (L1)
  - (B) have the large amount and type of exposure to the target language
  - (C) use the high degree of the first language (L1)
  - (D) recognize learner's ethnic affiliation and sense of identity
23. A student says:  
"He go to school yesterday."  
A communicative teacher responding during fluency practice would MOST likely:
- (A) Demand translation into Chinese
  - (B) Stop the student immediately
  - (C) Encourage communication first and correct later
  - (D) Ignore all errors permanently



### III. Grammar

24. Cockroaches thrive \_\_\_\_\_ the food and the waste on which they live are found.
- (A) and                      (B) but                      (C) wherever                      (D) however

25. Mars is a desert-like rocky planet, containing some elements found on earth, including \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) elements for generating of nuclear energy  
 (B) those are required for generating nuclear energy  
 (C) they are necessary for the generation of nuclear energy  
 (D) those required to generate nuclear energy
26. The scholarly interest in perception systems largely from questions about the sources and validity of what \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) it is known as human knowledge      (B) is known as human knowledge  
 (C) known human knowledge      (D) is human knowledge known
27. The question of \_\_\_\_\_ has long challenged the imagination and ingenuity of the marketing strategists.
- (A) a consumer is motivated to buy      (B) motivates what a consumer buys  
 (C) what motivates a consumer to buy      (D) buying what a motivated consume
28. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the movie begun when the power suddenly went out in the theater.
- (A) had      (B) has      (C) did      (D) was
29. The championship game \_\_\_\_\_ live in over twenty countries.
- (A) broadcasts      (B) broadcast  
 (C) was broadcast      (D) has broadcasting
30. Little \_\_\_\_\_ that the painting would later become famous worldwide.
- (A) the artist knew      (B) knew the artist  
 (C) did the artist know      (D) the artist had known
31. The documentary \_\_\_\_\_ by international critics for its cultural depth.
- (A) praised      (B) praising      (C) has praising      (D) was praised

#### IV. Error Correction

32. The language institute was forced to be closed because its inadequate ventilation, improper food storage, and operating without a health department permit.
- (A)      (B)  
 (C)      (D)
33. Drug addiction will cause stimulating effect which destroys the young before he can live and the aged before they can die.
- (A)      (B)      (C)  
 (D)



34. The damage to lung tissue grows the worse the more the exposure to corona virus increases.  
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
35. Language acquisition is the process when humans acquire the capacity to perceive and  
 (A) (B)  
 comprehend languages, as well as produce and use words and sentences to communicate.  
 (C) (D)

## V. Cloze

### Question 36-40

In chaos theory, the butterfly effect is the sensitive dependence on initial conditions (36) a small change in one state of a deterministic system can (37) large differences in a later state. The idea was earlier (38) the French mathematician and physicist Henri Poincaré and he placed the concept onto properties of large classes of dynamic systems which are undergoing (39) dynamics chaos. Currently, the concept of the butterfly effect has since been used outside the context of weather science as a broad term for any situation where a small change is supposed to be the cause of larger (40).

36. (A) in which (B) which (C) in that (D) so that
37. (A) result from (B) result in (C) results for (D) result to
38. (A) known as (B) envisaged by (C) acknowledged by (D) fathomed by
39. (A) duplicate (B) vertical (C) spiral (D) nonlinear
40. (A) concession (B) consequences (C) effectiveness (D) successions

## VI. Reading Comprehension

### Questions 41-45

There are many theories about the beginning of drama in ancient Greece. The one most widely accepted today is based on the assumption that drama evolve from ritual. The argument for this view goes as follows. In the beginning, human beings viewed the natural forces of the world, even the seasonal changes, as unpredictable, and they sought, through various means, to control these unknown and feared powers. Those measures which appeared to bring the desired results were then retained and repeated until they hardened into fixed rituals. Eventually stories arose which explained or veiled the mysteries of the rites. As time passed some rituals were abandoned, but the stories, alter called myths, persisted and provided materials for are and drama.

Those who believe that drama evolved out of ritual also argue that those rites contained the seed of theater because music, dance, masks, and costumes were almost always used.



Furthermore, a suitable site had to be provided for performances, and when the entire community did not participate, a clear division, was usually made between the “acting area” and “the auditorium.” In addition, there were performers, and since considerable importance was attached to avoiding mistakes in the **enactment** of rites, religious leaders usually assumed that task. Wearing masks and costumes, they often impersonated other people, animals, or supernatural beings, and mimed the desired effects – success in hunt or battle, the coming rain, the revival of the Sun – as an actor might. Eventually such dramatic representations were separated from religious activities.

Another theory traces the theater’s origin from the human interest in storytelling. According to this view, tales (about the hunt, war, or other feats) are gradually elaborated, at first through the use of impersonation, action, and dialogues by a narrator and then through the assumption of each of the roles by a different person. A closely related theory traces theater to those dances that are primarily rhythmical and gymnastic or that are imitations of animal movements and sounds.

41. What does the passage mainly discuss?
  - (A) the origin of theater
  - (B) the role of ritual in ancient religions
  - (C) the variety of early theaters
  - (D) the beginning of early religious activities
42. What aspect of drama does the author discuss in the first paragraph?
  - (A) The reason drama is often unpredictable.
  - (B) The seasons in which dramas were performed.
  - (C) the connection between myths and dramatic plots
  - (D) the importance of costumes and music in drama
43. The word “enactment” is closest in meaning to
  - (A) establishment
  - (B) performance
  - (C) authorization
  - (D) personalization
44. According to the passage, what is the main difference between ritual and drama?
  - (A) Ritual uses music whereas drama does not.
  - (B) Ritual is shorter than drama.
  - (C) Ritual requires fewer performers than drama.
  - (D) Ritual has a religious purpose and drama does not.
45. The passage supports which of the following statements?
  - (A) No one really knows how the theater began.
  - (B) Myths are no longer represented dramatically.
  - (C) Storytelling is an important part of ritual.
  - (D) Dramatic activities are not appropriate for religious rituals.



## Questions 46-50

Many of the computing patterns used today in elementary arithmetic, such as those for performing long multiplications and divisions, were developed as late as the fifteenth century. Two reasons are usually advanced to account for this **tardy** development, namely, the mental difficulties and the physical difficulties encountered in such work.

The first of these, the mental difficulties, must be somewhat **discounted**. The impression that the ancient numeral systems are not amenable to even the simplest calculations is largely based on lack of familiarity with these systems. It is clear that addition and subtraction in a simple grouping system require only ability to count the number symbols of each kind and then to convert to higher units. No memorization of number combinations is needed. In a ciphered numeral system, if sufficient addition and multiplication tables have been memorized, the work can proceed much as we do it today.

The physical difficulties encountered, however, were quite real. Without a plentiful and convenient supply of some suitable writing medium, any very extended development of the arithmetic process was bound to be hampered. It must be remembered that our common machine-made pulp paper is little more than a hundred years old. The older rag paper was made by hand and was consequently expensive and scarce.

46. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) to emphasize the importance of the mental process in performing calculations
  - (B) to explain why some elementary computing systems were not developed until the fifteenth century
  - (C) to describe how ancient counting systems differ from those of the twentieth century
  - (D) to compare the mental and physical processes used in arithmetic
47. The word “tardy” in line 3 is closest in meaning to
- (A) historical      (B) basic      (C) unusual      (D) late
48. The word “discounted” in line 5 is closest in meaning to
- (A) reduced      (B) contradicted      (C) underestimated      (D) interpreted
49. The author describes old rag paper as all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) handmade      (B) costly      (C) scarce      (D) delicate
50. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
- (A) Physical difficulties hindered the development of computing patterns.
  - (B) Memorizing addition and multiplication tables is necessary for most elementary arithmetic processes.
  - (C) Most people experience mental difficulties in learning long divisions and multiplications.
  - (D) Numeral systems invented before the fifteenth century could not have been used to perform elementary calculations.

