說明:本試卷總題數 60 題,總分 120 分,每題 2 分。

_	•	國語文((40%)	:	共	24	題	,	毎題2	2	分
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- (D) 1. 關於國音的「上聲變調」,下列選項中,何者為由「全上」(214:)變成「後半上」(14:)的調值?
 - (A)「首」都 (B)「草」魚 (C)「偉」大 (D)「海」島
- (A) 2. 「□□輕寒□□風,小梅飄雪杏花紅。」「迸泉□□飛木末,野鹿呦呦走堂下。」上述詩句三個□□,應填入下列 哪一個選項的詞語?
 - (A)側側/翦翦/颯颯 (B)翦翦/颯颯/側側
 - (C)颯颯/翦翦/側側 (D)翦翦/側側/颯颯
- (C) 3. 部首是查閱字典或辭典常用的工具,也是學習國字的基礎知能,以下對於部首的說明,何項正確? (A)委, 禾部。 (B)所, 斤部。 (C)啎, 口部。 (D)甜, 舌部。
- (A) 4. 下列選項「詩句與作者」的對應,何者正確?
 - (A)商女不知亡國恨,隔江猶唱後庭花:杜牧
 - (B)無邊落木蕭蕭下,不盡長江滾滾來:李白
 - (C)勸君更進一杯酒,西出陽關無故人:杜甫
 - (D)飛流直下三千尺,疑是銀河落九天:王維
- (A) 5. 我們若要祝賀友人新開鞋店,以下哪一副聯語較為適用?
 - (A)願世人皆能容忍,惟此地必較短長。
 - (B)毛遂何須頻自薦,曹丘常欲為人謀。
 - (C)莫怪世途多白眼,由來時俗重紅妝。
 - (D)術著歧黃三世業,心涵胞與萬家春。
- (A) 6. 「古有多難興國,殷憂啟聖。蓋事危,則志銳;情苦,則慮深。故能◀ 入哪一個選項?
- 。」依據文意,底線處應填

- (A)轉禍為福也。
- (B)彌綸天地之道也。
- (C)就其深,成其廣也。
- (D)而示之不能,用而示之不用也。
- (D) 7. 「灌水之陽有溪□,東入於瀟水。」從前後文的語氣來判斷,□應該是哪一個文言的虛字?

(A)之 (B)然 (C)夫 (D)焉

- (B) 8. 「如夜空裡的星宿比鄰相映, 。老船長懂得自己也懂得珍惜,所以他謹慎 處理接下來船隻與海豚群的每一吋距離。(廖鴻基〈表達〉)」上述四處空缺語句,依文意應填入下列哪一個選項?
 - ①而我們也恰巧搭船在這時機點來到這每
 - ②多大的因緣際會
 - ③此時此刻隨黑潮來到島嶼沿海
 - ④大洋裡生活的海豚家族
- (C)9. 清代的曾國藩纂《經史百家雜鈔》,將曾鞏〈越州趙公教蕃記〉列入下列的何類? (A)傳誌類 (B)敘記類 (C)典志類 (D)雜記類

請閱讀以下短文,並回答第10、11題

邑西白家莊居民某,盜鄰鴨烹之。至夜,覺慮餍。天明視之,茸生鴨毛,觸之則痛。大懼,無術可醫。夜夢一人告之 曰:「汝病乃天罰。須得失者罵,毛乃可落,而鄰翁素雅量,生平失物,未嘗徵於聲色。某詭告翁曰:「鴨乃某甲所盜。彼 深畏罵焉,罵之亦可警將來。」翁笑曰:「誰有閒氣罵惡人。」卒不罵。某益窘,因實告鄰翁。翁乃罵,其病良已。

蒲松龄《聊齋誌異》〈罵鴨〉

注釋:

- 1.茸生鸭毛:長出一身濃密的鴨毛
- 2. 詭: 欺詐
- 3. 閒氣:因無關緊要的事而生氣
- - (A)環境造成的皮膚病
 - (B)鄰翁的寬容與氣度
 - (C)錯誤行為的罪惡感
 - (D)鴨子亡魂久未散去
- (C) 11. 偷鴨者一開始謊稱是「某甲」偷了鴨,主要的原因是什麼?
 - (A)他知道某甲與鄰翁是多年熟識好友
 - (B)因為某甲在地方上是出了名的小偷
 - (C)盼藉此讓鄰翁罵人又不必暴露自己
 - (D)他認為鄰翁只會責罵名叫某甲的人
- (A) 12. 周平王東遷以後,官學衰微,民間學術興盛。古人在討論諸子的淵源時,有「諸子出於王官」之說。根據班固 〈漢書藝文志〉的記載,下列何者錯誤?
 - (A)儒家者流,蓋出於禮官。
 - (B)道家者流,蓋出於史官。
 - (C)法家者流,蓋出於理官。
 - (D)墨家者流,蓋出於清廟之守。

(D)	13.	某低年級教師正在以「鷹勾鼻」和「閃電」的圖卡來進行注音符號的辨識教學。他最有可能正在進行哪一項教學任務?
				(A)結合韻メム (B)聲調的二聲與三聲 (C)單韻與複韻不同 (D)ム和与的差別
(A)	14.	國語文領綱學習內容中,關於「應用文本」的學習順序,下列何者正確?
				(A)書信→便條→通知
				(B)便條→心得報告→書信 (C) 口切 は きれれ し トリ
				(C)日記→讀書報告→卡片 (D)標語→啟事→自我介紹
(В)	15	下列四位老師講解的字體筆順,何者正確?
	ם	,	15.	(A)陳老師:「方」字先寫點、橫,再寫撇,最後寫彎鉤。
				(B)周老師:「母」字要先寫撇橫,再寫橫折鉤,最後寫點、點、橫。
				(C) <u>許</u> 老師:依據由上而下原則,「乃」字要先寫橫撇橫折鉤,再寫撇。
				(D) <u>高</u> 老師:「區」是左包右結構字,要先寫橫畫、豎折,最後寫三個口。
(C)	16.	某學校教師社群在討論「國語課本」的編排體例時,發現無論哪一版本,都是在標示課次課名之後,即呈現整篇
				課文,而該課「生字」(或語詞)則依序羅列在課文下方。依此教材的特徵,可顯示目前國語課本的設計建議教師
				採哪一種取向進行「識字教學」?
(D	`	17	(A)字理識字 (B)集中識字 (C)隨文識字 (D)折衷識字 修辭的知能可輔翼兒童學習寫作的技巧, <u>深實秋</u> 〈頭髮〉云:「臺灣語謂頭髮為『頭毛』,我覺得很好,毛字筆劃
(ט)	1/.	少,而且簡明恰當。」它運用了何種修辭法?
				(A)轉化 (B)析字 (C)象徵 (D)飛白
(C)	18.	國語課文的朗讀,一定要注意到國字的等呼,以下的哪一個國字為「撮口呀」?
`				(A)減 (B)少 (C)欲 (D)望
(D)	19.	對於國語文低成就的學生,進行國語文教學設計時,下列哪項原則是 <u>錯誤的</u> ?
				(A)早期介入 (B)明示的策略 (C)長時密集的補救教學 (D)以默讀代替朗讀
(C)	20.	「雖然你自稱總是公平公正的對待他人,然而,這件事的做法卻讓大家懷疑你的處事原則。」許老師正在進行
				「複句」的句型教學,他先解讀前後分句的意思,並希學生思考這兩個分句的意思所呈現的關係。由此可推論這
				個複句的前後關係是什麼? (A) FI B (D) 系 的 (C) 糖 K (D) 并 FI
(D)	21	(A)因果 (B)承接 (C)轉折 (D)並列 指導學生「摘要」的理解策略時,若師生正討論一篇小說的主要情節變化與因果關係,建議應採用哪一種的概念
(ט)	21.	圖示來整理內容為最佳選擇?
				(A)范氏圖(Venn diagram) (B)議論圖(argument mapping) (C) 智圖(mind map) (D)魚骨圖(fishbone diagram)
(D)	22.	· 「文彦博少時,與群兒擊毬,毬忽躍入樹穴。群兒謀取之,穴深不能得。文彦博以盆取水,灌入穴中,毬遂浮
				出。」這篇短文旨在告訴兒童什麼? (A)文 <u>彥博</u> 的人緣好 (B)人多形成一股力量 (C)遊戲必須擇場地 (D)要動腦解決困難
(A)	23.	國語文教師在進行學校定期評量(期中考/期末表)的命題時,除了必要的基本字詞知識(如國字注音/選詞填空)
				之外,關於「課文測驗」的命題,下列哪個教師的說法,較符合「素養導向」評量設計的觀念與原則?
				(A) <u>許</u> 老師:如果課本有一篇說明文,我會另擇生活中相關的說明文本設計提問。
				(B) <u>李</u> 老師:課文中提到的人事時地很重要,我會設計幾題來確認學生是否記得。 (C) <u>葉</u> 老師:國小古典講詞的字詞解釋是重要考點:尤其近體詩字句格律最重要。
				(C) <u>無</u> 老師·國小古典研問的子說解釋及重要考論、尤其近隨时子可格律取重要。 (D) <u>黃</u> 老師·課文主旨最重要,我會問作者寫這篇文章要告訴我們的道理是什麼。
(С)	24.	「萬年橋邊小池塘,紅白荷花開滿塘。上橋去,看荷花,一陣風來一陣香。」這首小詩,定什麼標題較能涵概其
				內容?
				(A)池塘 (B)上橋 (C)荷花 (D)花香
=	ڒؚ؞	英	文	(30%): 共18 題,每題 2 分
(\mathbf{C}	\	75	Two to lore to 00 day rays are some touiffs but the everell on the economy rameing someys
(C	4	25.	Trump declared a 90-day pause on some tariffs, but the overall on the economy remains serious. (A) solution (B) detection (C) impact (D) promise
(В)	26.	Some physicians prescribe certain treatments just to trust with skeptical or resistant families.
				(A) demand (B) establish (C) eliminate (D) confuse
(В)		Artists such as Picasso appropriated real elements of everyday life and them into their paintings. They rewrote the
				rulebook regarding art's relationship with life.
(Δ)	28	(A) inquired (B) incorporated (C) investigated (D) interrogated Growing up is more a matter of courage than knowledge: all the information in the world is no for the guts to use your
(11	,		own judgement.
				(A) substitute (B) subway (C) suspect (D) system
(В)	29.	to one time block of ninety minutes ensures that we do something substantive each week and allows us to see clear
				progress. (A) Compalling (B) Committing (C) Converting (D) Continuing
(D)		(A) Compelling (B) Committing (C) Converting (D) Continuing Some university leaders worry that losing funding would critical research projects in health and science.
(ע)	50.	(A) sustain (B) reveal (C) rejuvenate (D) jeopardize
(D)	31.	May: I need to before the wedding.
				Mary: Do you already have an appointment at the salon?
				May: Yes, I booked it for Friday.
				Mary: Great! You'll look amazing. (A) cut my hair (B) cut my hair done (C) have cut my hair (D) have my hair cut
				(1) our my man (D) our my man done (C) mare our my man (D) mare my man our

		至20年1117年及4二四八十年7月12日20日12日20日12日12日12日12日12日12日12日12日12日12日12日12日12日
(A)	32	. A: Have you ever heard what happens to male chicks in the egg industry?
		B: No, what do you mean?
		A: They're usually killed because they can't lay eggs or be sold for meat. B:
		(A) That sounds horrible. I didn't know that.
		(B) I think eggs are very expensive these days.
		(C) Wow! My family eats eggs every weekend.
		(D) Yes, chickens lay eggs.
(D)	33	. A: My brother takes his kids to school, cooks dinner, and reads bedtime stories.
		B: That's awesome.
		A:
		(A) He didn't like being home during quarantine.
		(B) He wants to spend less time at home now.
		(C) He works all weekend and avoids the kids.
		(D) He says the pandemic taught him how valuable family time is.
(A)	34	. A: What do you think about reading your kid's text messages?
		B:
		A: That's fair. I suppose how we approach it depends on age and trust.
		(A) I think it's useful at first, but too much surveillance can harm the relationship.(B) I believe kids should never have privacy until they're 18.
		(C) I plan to read everything, even their school emails.
		(D) It doesn't matter what they write—it's their phone, their rules.
(B)	35	. A: I read an article that really made me reflect on what I eat.
		B: Was it about animal treatment again?
		A:
		B: That's a good mindset. Our choices can make a difference.
		(A) Yes, I usually skip breakfast before 10 a.m(B) Yes, I think I need to be more mindful as a consumer.
		(C) No, I just like trying new recipes online.
		(D) No, I was only looking for cheaper meal ideas.
(A)	36	A: I'm leaning toward a flip phone to avoid distractions.
		B: That's smart.
		A:
		B: True, they're good for basic communication but not much more. (A) It doesn't have location tracking or any real parental controls, though.
		(B) It comes with dozens of apps, just like a smartphone.
		(C) I like that it connects easily to Tik Tok and Snapchat.
		(D) I'll use it to monitor all my child's private messages.
(A)	37	. There are three big problems with communication. First, negotiators may not be talking to each other, or, at least not in such
		a way as to be understood. Rather than trying to dance with their negotiating partner toward a mutually agreeable outcome,
		they try to trip him up. Rather than trying to talk their partner into a more step, they try to talk the spectators into
		taking sides. (A) constructive
		(B) destructive
		(C) inside
		(D) outside
(D)	38	. Your constituents, after all, are the ones to whom you will have to account for the results of the negotiation. They are the ones
		you are trying to satisfy. It is not surprising that you should want to pay close attention to them. But if you are not hearing
		what the other side is saying, there is no
		(A) one (B) pay
		(C) attention
		(D) communication
he eth	ical	treatment of animals like chickens, pigs, and cows raises significant moral concerns. Many argue that these animals possess
entienc	e, e	xperiencing rain and emotions, which entitles them to humane treatment. Factory farming practices, which prioritize
fficien	су о	ver animal welfare, often result in overcrowding, inhumane living conditions, and painful slaughtering methods. Ethical
	•	s, such as animal rights theory and utilitarianism, emphasize reducing animal suffering. While animal rights theorists advocate
-r		, and the state of

Tl pe for eliminating animal exploitation, utilitarians focus on minimizing suffering and may support plant-based diets or more humane farming practices. Ultimately, the ethics of animal rights challenge society to reexamine its treatment of livestock.

- (C) 39. What is a major criticism of factory farming?
 - (A) It reduces food prices.
 - (B) It provides animals with free-range environments.
 - (C) It emphasizes efficiency instead of animal welfare.
 - (D) It eliminates the need for plant-based diets.
- (B) 40. How do animal rights theorists view the use of animals for human purposes?
 - (A) They support it if animals are treated well.
 - (B) They urge to abolish animal exploitation.
 - (C) They focus only on economic benefits.
 - (D) They encourage factory farming.

The Central Bank yesterday blamed market speculation for the steep rise in the local currency, and urged exporters and financial institutions to stay calm and stop panic sell-offs to avoid hurting their own profitability. The nation's top monetary policymaker said that it would step in, if necessary, to maintain order and stability in the foreign exchange market. The remarks came as the NT dollar yesterday closed up NT\$0.919 to NT\$30.145 against the US dollar in Taipei trading, after rising as high as NT\$29.59 in intraday trading. The local currency has surged 5.85 percent against the greenback over the past two sessions, Central Bank data showed.

- (C) 41. According to the passage, why did the Central Bank urge exporters and financial institutions to remain calm?
 - (A) So that they can buy more US dollars
 - (B) To prevent high import costs
 - (C) To avoid harming their own profitability through panic sell-offs
 - (D) To prepare for new trade talks with the US
- (C) 42. What happened to the NT dollar in the past two trading sessions?
 - (A) It weakened against the US dollar.
 - (B) It remained stable overall.
 - (C) It rose by 5.85 percent against the US dollar.
 - (D) It fell sharply before recovering.

三、數學 (30%): 共18 題, 每題 2 分

正方體的 (B)43. 將邊長 3 公分的正方體,切割成 27 個邊長為 1 公分的小正方體,切割後所有 正方體的幾 面積是原本 倍?

(A)2 (B)3 (C)9 (D)27

(B)44. <u>蔣</u>老師懷疑甲、乙、丙三個學生中有一個人作弊,於是分別找甲、乙、丙詢問

甲說:「我沒有作弊,乙也沒有作弊。」

乙說:「我沒作弊,丙也沒作弊。」

丙說:「我沒作弊,可是我也不知道是誰作弊。」

已知他們每個人說的兩句話中,都有一句是真話、一句是假話。請問是誰作弊呢?

(A)甲 (B)乙 (C)丙 (D)沒有人作弊

(C) 45. 在座標平面上, O 為座標原點, A、B 為平面上兩點, A 點座標為 (-3,4), B 點座標為 (4,3), 請問△OAB 的周長

(A)15 (B)15 $\sqrt{2}$ (C)10+5 $\sqrt{2}$ (D)5+10 $\sqrt{2}$

(D) 46. 直線 L_1 : $\begin{cases} x = 2t - 1 \\ v = -3t + 1 \end{cases}$, $t \in R$, L_2 : $\begin{cases} x = 3t + 4 \\ y = t - 1 \end{cases}$, $t \in R$ 。請問 L_1 與 L_2 的交點為何?

(A)(-11,17) (B)(-2,1) (C)(5,-2) (D)(1,-2) (B)47. 將 0~2025 依照下列順序填入如下,請問 1025 會在哪一行?

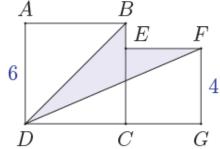
			77 1
甲	Z	丙	丁
0	1	2	3
7	6	5	4
8	9	10	11
15	14	13	12
16	<u>1</u> 7	18	19
	2 2	21	20

- 賣整數的和為T,則此四整數中最小的數為何?
 - (D) $\frac{T-8}{\cdot}$
- 為兩個大於 25 的正整數,已知正整數 1140、2024 跟 4897 除以 x 的餘數都是 y,試求 x-y=? (B)186 (C)187 (D)188
- (B) 50. 學生想要用 1 元、5 元、10 元硬幣湊出 27 元。如果最多只能使用 10 個硬幣,則共有幾種湊法? (A)4 (B)5 (C)6 (D)7
- (D)51. 有一道起始量未知的數學問題:「盒中有不知多少顆黑球與10顆紅球,已知紅球少黑球3顆,請問黑球有多少顆? 」,此題目屬於哪類題型?

(A)添加型 (B)併加型 (C)拿走型 (D)比較型

- (D)52. 下列哪一個題目能有效測出兒童是否已瞭解「小數點對齊小數點」的運算要領? (A)3.1+4.9 (B)3.25+4.32 (C)21.433-15.212 (D)7.6-5.72
- (D)53. 老師想要透過實際驗算,讓學童了解使用加法結合律對於簡化計算的幫助,以下哪一個例子較為適合? (A)12+12+21 (B)31+27+19 (C)24+19+33 (D)39+27+73
- (B) 54. 已知有一邊長為 6 公分的正方形 ABCD 與邊長為 4 公分的正方形 EFGC(如圖),則圖中四邊形 BEFD 的面積為多少 平方公分?

(A)12 (B)14 (C)16 (D)18



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(A)55. 甲、乙、丙、丁四人圍著圓桌而坐,問有多少種不同的坐法?

(A)6 (B)12 (C)24 (D)48

(A)56. 解一個多步驟計算問題:「128÷32×(1+3)」,學生的解法有以下三類,請問做法正確的是哪一個選項?

 Ψ : $\lceil 128 \div 32 \times 4 = 4 \times 4 \rfloor$

 $\angle : \lceil 4 \times (1+3) = 4 \times 1 + 3 = 4 \times 4 \rfloor$

丙: $\lceil 128 \div 32 \times 4 = 128 \div 128 \rfloor$

(A) 甲 (B) 乙 (C) 丙 (D) 甲、乙

(D)57. 請根據以下的分數除法教學,從教學的合宜性由先至後的順序應該是哪一個選項?

 $\Psi: \frac{3}{5} \div 3$

 $Z: 3 \div \frac{3}{5}$

丙: $\frac{4}{25} \div \frac{2}{25}$

 $T: \frac{4}{25} \div \frac{2}{5}$

- (A)乙甲丙丁 (B)乙丙甲丁 (C)丙乙甲丁 (D)甲乙丙丁
- (B) 58. 關於四邊形的敘述,下列何者正確?

甲:正方形的線對稱軸有4條。

乙:平行四邊形為線對稱圖形。

丙: 筝形的兩條對角線垂直平分。

丁:長方形的對角線是其線對稱軸。

戊:正方形、菱形的兩條對角線垂直平分。

(A)甲丁 (B)甲戊 (C)丁戊 (D)乙丙丁

(B)59. 數學學習活動內容中常透過感官量幫助學生建立量感,請問以下哪種內容涉及的感官量與其他不同?

(A)角度 (B)重量 (C)容量 (D)長度

- (D)60. 以下哪個問題最適合最大公因數的概念?
 - (A)有一盒糖果,每20個分裝一袋,剛好可以分裝完,沒有剩下;每12個分裝一袋,也剛好可以分裝完,沒有剩下。請問糖果至少有幾個?
 - (B)爸爸有6件上衣、4件褲子,請問共有幾種搭配?
 - (C)教室裡共有四排桌子,每排有6張桌子,請問共有多少張桌子?
 - (D)教室裡有 4 個男同學、6 個女同學。老師將學生分成相同人數的若干組同學,每一組只有男同學或只有女同學,每組的人數都要一樣。請問最少要分成幾組?

