

# 臺北市 114 學年度公立國民小學教師聯合甄選初試專門類科知能試題－英語科

說明：本試卷總題數 50 題，總分 100 分，每題 2 分。

一、教育專業(30%)：共 15 題，每題 2 分，均為單選。

- ( A ) 1. 霍桑實驗推翻科學管理學派的哪項主張？  
(A)金錢與嚴格分工能提高產量  
(B)非正式團體無影響力  
(C)個人需求與組織目標無關  
(D)權力集中化是必要條件
- ( D ) 2. 依據學者 Fiedler 權變理論，影響學校領導行為的「情境有利性」不包括下列何者？  
(A)領導者與成員間的關係 (B)學校的工作結構 (C)領導者職權大小 (D)領導者專業知識
- ( B ) 3. 各級教師組織之設立，應依何種法律申請辦理？  
(A)教師法施行細則 (B)人民團體法 (C)勞動基準法 (D)教育基本法
- ( B ) 4. 《臺北市教育政策白皮書》(2023) 所宣稱的使命為何？  
(A)科技驅動教育革新 (B)向世界學習，開創教育新格局 (C)提升學生自主學習 (D)多元文化教育
- ( C ) 5. 一般而言，在教學原理與設計中，下列的設計在各教學單元的開始，先以一至兩頁的篇幅簡介這個單元的學習目標、單元架構、內容重點或主要問題等。是屬於下列哪一種教學概念的應用？  
(A)螺旋式課程 (B)近側發展區 (C)前導組體 (D)編序教學
- ( A ) 6. 有關課程統整的理論詮釋，畢恩 (J.Beane) 認為課程統整含課程設計層面及某些統整的層面，但不包括下列哪一項？  
(A)資源的統整 (B)社會的統整 (C)知識的統整 (D)經驗的統整
- ( C ) 7. 在學校的評量中，教師編製考試卷之前，如果針對選擇題命題原則進行討論與分享，請問下列哪一位老師的觀點和看法有誤？  
(A)江老師：命題時要儘量避免有「以上皆是」或「以上皆非」的選項。  
(B)蔣老師：命題時選項中若有共同的文字，宜把它們移到題幹中。  
(C)黃老師：命題時各題的選項數目要有變化，不要一成不變。  
(D)鄭老師：命題時題幹敘述要力求完整，不要有語氣未完的感覺。
- ( D ) 8. 輔導教師仁安是一位新進的輔導教師，學校有來自許多不同國家的新住民，仁安想增加自己處理文化議題的效能，以下哪個原則不恰當？  
(A)瞭解自己的文化背景如何影響自己對新住民的輔導行為。  
(B)檢視自己面對不同文化、族群、性別、階級、宗教可能有的刻板印象。  
(C)保持多元文化的視框。  
(D)依循既定的學校輔導分工機制辦理。
- ( B ) 9. 在某國小的校外社區有許多宮廟以及夜市，聚集許多的幫派青少年與流浪漢，影響校外社區環境清潔與社區安全，根據生態系統論 (ecological system theory)，校外社區是屬於哪一系統？  
(A)宏觀系統 (macrosystem) (B)外在系統 (exosystem) (C)中介系統 (mesosystem) (D)微觀系統 (microsystem)
- ( C ) 10. 校園輔導工作倫理議題，以下何者不恰當？  
(A)學生具有危及自身或他人權益的可能性時，需預警。  
(B)輔導教師應用網路通訊科技進行學生輔導工作時，需注意並讓學生瞭解網路通訊具半公開性質，不宜討論個人私密事件。  
(C)校園輔導團隊都是專業人員，系統合作時需要最大可能進行訊息溝通。  
(D)個案轉介後應本於個案管理之職責，進行追蹤或協同輔導。
- ( A ) 11. 六年級的明英在面對考試的時候非常焦慮，以至於無法思考。輔導教師採用改變的矛盾理論 (paradoxical theory of change)，以下何種作法較為正確？  
(A)就完全接受你現在正在焦慮的樣子。  
(B)如果非常焦慮是 10 分，現在你的狀態是幾分。  
(C)把焦慮當作怪獸，我們一起對付他。  
(D)焦慮來時，可以練習深呼吸。
- ( A ) 12. 鄭老師指導學生在語文課學會摘要課文大意的技巧之後，想要透過設計學習任務以引導學生進行學習遷移，請問下列哪一項任務的使用會比較適切？  
(A)運用心智圖方式畫出社會課文的重要概念  
(B)使用數線或畫圖方式表示數學的解題過程  
(C)運用顯微鏡操作步驟的方式進行蚊子的觀察  
(D)運用檢核表紀錄生活情緒的覺察與因應策略

情境題：

流星國小近年致力推動「開放式親師溝通計畫」，但校內仍出現下列挑戰情境：

1. 多位家長反映教師未即時回覆社群群組訊息，認為教師「態度冷漠」。
2. 教師反映部分家長利用班級社群散布未經查證之教學批評，甚至截圖對話外流，引發同儕壓力。
3. 親師座談會平均出席率不到 40%，但家長對校方決策仍常透過臉書社團表達強烈意見。
4. 校方嘗試透過每月電子報溝通，但點閱率僅 12%。

校長召集行政團隊，要求提出兼顧教師負擔、家長期待與學校治理的整合方案。

- ( A ) 13. 若行政團隊希望提升「正式垂直溝通機制」的有效性，並降低資訊誤解風險，應優先採取哪項措施？  
(A)強化行政公告系統與教師回報機制，確保訊息一致與可追溯性。  
(B)要求教師於每日下午五點前必須回覆所有家長訊息。  
(C)禁止班級使用社群群組作為聯絡工具，改為親簽聯絡簿制度。  
(D)訂定教師回覆訊息 SOP，並公開教師個人聯絡電話以增加可親近感。

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- ( B ) 14. 若學校欲落實「水平溝通」以強化親師合作關係，下列策略何者最適合納入整合方案？  
(A)建立定期的親職教育課程，並邀請家長參與。  
(B)組織親師共構小組，針對溝通界線、處理機制與互動頻率，制定共識規範。  
(C)授權家長組織進行教師評鑑，以促進互信。  
(D)指派各班教師主動與代表性家長建立一對一聯絡窗口。
- ( A ) 15. 針對社群媒體「葡萄藤式溝通」引發的負面效應（如誤解、教師壓力、輿論放大），下列何者為較具系統性的回應策略？  
(A)設立親師協調會，針對社群衝突事件進行對話與調解，建立回應流程。  
(B)請各班家長代表自行協助管理社群群組秩序。  
(C)要求所有教師停用社群，避免不必要的風險。  
(D)制定懲處辦法，罰款群組發言不當的家長。

### 二、英語專門知能(70%)：共 35 題，每題 2 分，均為單選。

- ( A ) 16. Which pair of words contains the relationship of complementary antonyms?  
(A) boy/girl (B) hard/soft (C) buy/sell (D) good/bad
- ( B ) 17. Which following word contains five syllables?  
(A) achievable (B) electricity (C) aforementioned (D) acquisition
- ( A ) 18. Roger Brown pointed out that most children acquired morphemes in approximately the same order. The first grammatical morpheme to develop is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) -ing (B) -able (C) -ed (D) -s
- ( C ) 19. The passing on of language features such as words between people and the process of inheritance that underlies linguistic evolution is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) language overextension (B) language allomorph (C) language transmission (D) language similarity
- ( C ) 20. A subfield of linguistic semantics, the study of word meanings, includes the study of how words structure their meaning, how they act in grammar and compositionality, and the relationships between the distinct senses and uses of a word is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) logical semantics (B) cognitive semantics (C) lexical semantics (D) formal semantics
- ( C ) 21. In which of the following sentences does the phrase “the teacher” play the semantic role of an agent?  
(A) The teacher was praised by the students. (B) The teacher felt tired after the long class.  
(C) The teacher gave the students homework. (D) It was the teacher that the students trusted.
- ( A ) 22. Which of the following is the presupposition of “Mr. Chen’s daughter stole the book”?  
(A) Mr. Chen had a daughter. (B) Mr. Chen’s daughter took the book.  
(C) Mr. Chen’s son did not steal the book. (D) Mr. Chen’s daughter was caught stealing.
- ( A ) 23. Which of the following best describes the relationship between sensitive or critical periods and language acquisition?  
(A) There may be different sensitive or critical periods for different types of language skills.  
(B) Sensitive or critical periods dictate that language acquisition is impossible after a certain age.  
(C) Sensitive or critical periods refer to times when individuals are more likely to lose language abilities.  
(D) The brain's ability to acquire language peaks during the teenage years, making it the best time to learn a new language.
- ( D ) 24. What does U-shaped learning in language acquisition represent?  
(A) The child consistently improved their language skills over time. For example, they started by saying “went” and continued using it correctly without making errors.  
(B) The child initially acquired the correct form but then stopped using it. For example, they began by saying “went” and later stopped using it without any apparent reason.  
(C) The child began with a silent period and then moved on to using an overgeneralized form. For example, they initially said nothing and later started saying “goed” instead of “went”.  
(D) The child initially spoke correctly, for example, saying “went,” then made errors like “goed”, before eventually returning to “went” as they learned exceptions.
- ( B ) 25. Which one is the function word in this sentence? “Joe’s book, which he left behind, is resting under the desk.”  
(A) book (B) the (C) desk (D) left
- ( B ) 26. Which phonetic symbol best matches the description “voiced alveolar stop”?  
(A) [t] in the word “tie” (B) [d] in the word “dough” (C) [s] in the word “sue” (D) [z] in the word “zoo”
- ( C ) 27. Which of the following is **NOT** considered a suprasegmental feature?  
(A) pitch (B) intonation (C) vowel sounds (D) stress
- ( D ) 28. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true about the onset?  
(A) It’s the initial phonological unit of any word.  
(B) It contains the initial consonant blend such as *spr* in the word “spring.”  
(C) Not all words have onsets.  
(D) It contains the vowel and any final consonants.

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- ( D ) 29. Which word best describes the phenomenon that children say “bringed” or “mans”?
- (A) lateralization (B) borrowing  
(C) concordance (D) overgeneralization
- ( C ) 30. Children acquiring English as a first language tended to acquire certain grammatical morphemes, or functions words, earlier than others. For example, the progressive marker (as in “He is playing baseball.”) and the plural marker /s/ (“two dogs”) were among the first morphemes acquired. Which hypothesis best supports the claim?
- (A) the input hypothesis  
(B) the affective filter hypothesis  
(C) the natural order hypothesis  
(D) the monitor hypothesis
- ( D ) 31. “**Bass**” refers to both a low-frequency sound and a type of fish. When referring to sound, it is pronounced /bes/, while when referring to the fish, it is pronounced /bæs/. What type of word is “**bass**”?
- (A) homonyms (B) hyponym  
(C) metonym (D) heteronym
- ( B ) 32. Which of the following statement is correct about summative assessment?
- (A) An assessment involves continuous checks and balances in the teaching-learning processes.  
(B) An assessment that aims to evaluate student learning at the end of an instructional unit by comparing it against some standard or benchmark.  
(C) A kind of assessment identifies where a student stands in relation to their peers. Some examples are the SAT and the ACT.  
(D) A kind of assessment uses the practice of assessing present performance against the prior performance of the person being assessed.
- ( A ) 33. According to Krashen’s hypothesis (1985), language learner anxiety, language learner motivation, learner self-esteem, and learner sense of belonging to the L2 community can influence second language acquisition rates. It is the hypothesis of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) affective filters  
(B) attention span  
(C) immersion  
(D) discourse management
- ( D ) 34. In an English classroom, the teacher has each student draw a comic picture and explain the content and the inspiration behind it to the group. Then, the students have to collaborate to put together a comic strip that includes each student’s picture. Which of the following approaches does this scenario best illustrate?
- (A) Communicative Language Teaching  
(B) Direct Method of Teaching  
(C) Strategy-based Instruction  
(D) Task-based Instruction
- ( B ) 35. There are at least six types of knowledge mentioned by Hedge (2000), and a reader has to use at least six types of knowledge to make sense of a text. Which of the following is **NOT** included?
- (A) Sociocultural knowledge  
(B) Acquired knowledge  
(C) Topic knowledge  
(D) Genre knowledge
- ( C ) 36. Which of the following statements correctly highlights a key difference between phonics and phonological awareness?
- (A) Phonics involves identifying rhymes and syllables, while phonological awareness deals exclusively with reading printed text.  
(B) Phonics focuses on the understanding of sounds in spoken language, while phonological awareness emphasizes the relationship between letters and sounds.  
(C) Phonics teaches the connection between letters and sounds, whereas phonological awareness involves recognizing and manipulating sounds in spoken language without print.  
(D) Phonics is concerned with the relationship between letters and speech sounds, whereas phonological awareness involves using this relationship to read text accurately and fluently.
- ( B ) 37. Which factor is most crucial when evaluating the validity of a language test?
- (A) The consistency or stability of the results the test produces over time.  
(B) The ability of the test to measure what it is intended to assess.  
(C) The ease of scoring and interpreting the test outcomes.  
(D) The availability of tests for students with diverse learning needs.



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- ( C ) 38. Which of the following is the best example of recast feedback in an ESL classroom?
- (A) A teacher explicitly corrects a grammar mistake by explaining the rule and providing detailed examples.
  - (B) A teacher repeats the incorrect sentence exactly and asks the student to try again until they produce the correct sentence without guidance or support.
  - (C) A teacher reformulates the incorrect sentence into the correct form naturally and continues the conversation.
  - (D) A teacher asks the student to write the sentence down and compare it with their classmates' answers for accuracy.
- ( C ) 39. What is the primary focus of the post-method era in language education?
- (A) Searching for a perfect method applicable to all contexts and all students.
  - (B) Emphasizing the teacher's role as the sole authority in the classroom.
  - (C) Fostering flexibility in teaching practices that respond to the needs of learners and context.
  - (D) Maximizing the use of technology and AI in the classroom to facilitate language learning.
- ( D ) 40. Miss Wang is introducing a lesson on describing daily routines to a mixed-ability class. She assigns a task where students write a paragraph about their typical day, using sentences they learned in class. For students who need extra support, she provides sentence starters such as, "I wake up at \_\_\_\_\_. Then, I \_\_\_\_\_. After that, I \_\_\_\_\_." For students who cannot write independently, she offers sentence strips for them to arrange in the correct order. What method is Miss Wang using in her lesson on describing daily routines?
- (A) Peer-tutoring
  - (B) Task-based learning
  - (C) Multisensory learning
  - (D) Differentiate instruction
- ( D ) 41. Which of the following best defines a language proficiency test?
- (A) A test designed to measure how well a student has learned the specific content of a language course.
  - (B) A test that determines a student's current language level in order to place them into an appropriate course or class.
  - (C) A test that focuses on the individual's general knowledge of linguistic theory and grammar rules.
  - (D) A test that assesses an individual's general ability to use a language in real-world contexts regardless of particular training.
- ( A ) 42. Which of the following statements is NOT an accurate description of norm-referenced tests?
- (A) They are designed to give test-takers feedback, usually in the form of grades, on specific course or lesson objectives.
  - (B) Scholastic Aptitude Test, the Graduate Record Exam, and the Test of English as a Foreign Language are typical norm-referenced tests.
  - (C) The purpose of such tests is to place test-takers in rank order along a mathematical continuum.
  - (D) Each test-taker's score is interpreted in relation to a mean, median, standard deviation, or percentile rank.
- ( A ) 43. Which of the following statements is true about the language of learning?
- (A) The terms "magnet," "poles," "attract," and "repel" are included in a content and language integrated learning (CLIL) science lesson plan.
  - (B) It focuses on the kind of language needed to operate in a foreign language environment.
  - (C) It is based on the principle that effective learning cannot take place without active involvement of language and thinking.
  - (D) When learners are encouraged to articulate their understanding then a deeper level of learning takes place.
- ( A ) 44. Which activity exemplifies a bottom-up approach to listening instruction?
- (A) Students listen to a pair of words and circle if the words are the same or different.
  - (B) Students listen to a conversation between a doctor and a patient and choose a picture showing the correct location of the dialog with the correct people having the conversation.
  - (C) Students listen to some utterances and describe the emotional reaction they hear.
  - (D) Before students listen to an announcement, they are shown the context of an airport and predict what they might hear.
- ( D ) 45. Mrs. Cook asks her students, "What countries or continents do you recognize?" in order to activate their prior knowledge. What is this instructional technique called?
- (A) scaffolding
  - (B) echoing
  - (C) agency
  - (D) schema
- ( D ) 46. Mrs. Bailey said, "He built a small house, called a cocoon, around himself," while directing the students' attention to the word "cocoon" and the corresponding illustration in the picture book *The Very Hungry Caterpillar*. What reading strategy is Mrs. Bailey attempting to emphasize?
- (A) Predicting what might come next in a text.
  - (B) Paraphrasing while reading a text.
  - (C) Making connections to prior reading, information, or experiences.
  - (D) Using context clues for better comprehension.

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- ( D ) 47. One of the best ways to improve students' English speaking skills, an imitation technique where one is imitating another speaker or certain aspects of someone else's speech, is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) guided instruction  
(B) running records  
(C) code-switching  
(D) shadow technique
- ( B ) 48. 《臺北市國民小學英語文暨彈性學習課程教學綱要》中的「邏輯思考、判斷與創造力(Thinking)」，包括下列哪一項？  
(A) 能了解並尊重不同文化之差異。  
(B) 從故事書名、圖片等資訊猜測故事的大意及可能的發展。  
(C) 能使用工具(包含紙本字典、電子辭典、線上版字典等)查閱單字發音及含意。  
(D) 能主動在上課前預習上課內容，了解內容大意。
- ( C ) 49. 根據《臺北市國民小學英語文暨彈性學習課程教學綱要》，下面四個簡易句型：一個屬低年段，一個屬中年段，兩個屬高年段。其中何者屬中年段的簡易句型？  
(A) What's this/that? It's a book/an apple.  
(B) How do you feel? I feel tired.  
(C) Do you like apples? Yes, I do./No, I don't.  
(D) Does he/she have a ruler/an orange? Yes, he/she does./No, he/she doesn't.
- ( C ) 50. 根據《臺北市國民小學英語文暨彈性學習課程教學綱要》中，有關學習表現代碼「◎A0-1樂於參與各種課堂練習活動」的敘述，何者正確？  
(A) 雙圈(◎)表示可就該項表現條目選取或自行研發深淺、分量不同的教材，進行適性教學。  
(B) A意指Attitude。  
(C) 0表示第一至第三學習階段。  
(D) 1代表國小一年級。