

臺北市 102 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。

- 1 (A) 快樂國小的校長常在校務會議中講述故事來傳遞該校的文化及理念，並重視校史的編寫工作。請問根據 Sergiovanni 的理論，他發揮的是哪一種影響力？(A) 文化影響力 (B) 技術影響力 (C) 教育影響力 (D) 人際影響力
- 2 (D) 根據 101 學年度試行的特殊教育新課綱，最主要的理念是以普通教育課程綱要為主軸，再根據特教學生之需求加以調整。以下何者並非此特殊教育新課綱所提及的調整方式？(A) 簡化 (B) 減量 (C) 分解 (D) 分量
- 3 (C) 學校對於特殊需求學生 (SEN) 之鑑定流程，以下何者正確？
(A) 轉介—診斷—鑑定—安置 (B) 轉介—診斷—篩選—鑑定
(C) 轉介—篩選—鑑定—安置 (D) 轉介—診斷—篩選—診斷
- 4 (D) 關於十二年國民基本教育政策的三大願景，以下何者正確？
(A) 適性揚才、多元進路、優質銜接
(B) 有教無類、因材施教、適性揚才
(C) 不放棄任何一個學生、成就每一個孩子、提高國際競爭力
(D) 提升中小學教育品質、成就每一個孩子、厚植國家競爭力
- 5 (B) 在史塔夫賓(Stufflebeam)所提出的 CIPP 整體評鑑模式中，敘述和分析可用的人力和物質資源、解決策略，以及在行動過程中的程序設計等，係為下列哪一項評鑑方式？
(A) 脈絡(context)評鑑 (B) 輸入(input)評鑑 (C) 過程(process)評鑑 (D) 成果(product)評鑑
- 6 (C) 為了確保學生美術創作展選拔比賽的公正性，最適合使用下列哪一種信度係數來表示其信度值？
(A) 折半信度 (B) KR₂₀ 信度 (C) 評分者信度 (D) 再測信度
- 7 (A) 某生在一測驗上得 50 分，換算成百分等級是 80，這表示什麼意義？
(A) 有 80% 的人在 50 分以下 (B) 有 80% 的人在 50 分之上
(C) 有 50% 的人在 80 分以下 (D) 有 50% 的人在 80 分之上
- 8 (D) 就一份測驗的信度及效度的關聯而言，下列何者最不可能成立？
(A) 高效度、高信度 (B) 低效度、低信度 (C) 低效度、高信度 (D) 高效度、低信度
- 9 (A) 建構觀的教學模式 R2D2 為下列哪一位學者所提出？
(A) Willis (B) Piaget (C) Bloom (D) Vygotsky
- 10 (C) 美國課程學者古德拉(Goodlad)將課程區分成五個不同層次。其中，教師在班級教學時實際執行的課程稱為？
(A) 活動課程 (B) 潛在課程 (C) 運作課程 (D) 正式課程
- 11 (A) 提供健康與休閒資訊與心理衛生資源是屬於？(A) 初級預防 (B) 次級預防 (C) 三級預防 (D) 診斷治療
- 12 (A) 輔導老師通常用什麼方式與個案建立正向的輔導關係？
(A) 仔細地傾聽個案 (B) 覺察輔導人員本身的議題並與個案分享
(C) 將個案視為自己的朋友以便能輕鬆對話 (D) 仔細注意並滿足行政工作上對個案量的要求
- 13 (B) 讓個案直接去接觸與適應而減輕害怕及焦慮情境或事務的方式是？
(A) 消弱法 (B) 洪水法 (C) 減敏法 (D) 嫌惡法
- 14 (D) 以下何者並非「自我表露」技術的主要功能？
(A) 協助當事人得到啟示，對問題產生不同的看法。 (B) 鼓勵當事人進一步吐露與探討問題。
(C) 協助當事人抒解與覺察其情緒。 (D) 增進當事人與諮商員之間的信任感、加強諮商關係。
- 15 (C) 保護性因子又稱為「復原力」，能夠幫助個人降低遺傳或惡劣生活環境所帶來的負面影響，成功適應生活中的挑戰及威脅。以下何者不屬於保護性因子？
(A) 善盡社會義務 (B) 能增強抗壓性 (C) 與他人完全融合 (D) 對生活有掌控感

二、英語專門知能(70%)：共 35 題，每題 2 分，均為單選。

- 16 (B) The elements of sounds are _____.
(A) morphemes (B) phonemes (C) scheme (D) morphology
- 17 (C) Which of the following words starts with an alveolar and ends with a voiceless fricative?
(A) tamed (B) mask (C) divorce (D) channel
- 18 (A) The nasal cavities are open for the production of which of the following speech sounds?
(A) m (B) t (C) p (D) z
- 19 (D) The word *neologism* involves the word formation process of _____.
(A) conversion (B) blending (C) clipping (D) coinage
- 20 (D) Which of the following pairs are relational antonyms?
(A) dead/alive (B) heavy/light (C) exit/entrance (D) prey/predator
- 21 (D) Which of the following is a performative utterance?
(A) It is extremely hot. (B) I am exhausted. (C) It is a City Hall. (D) He promises to do the dishes.
- 22 (A) De Saussure argued that the "sign" was composed of both a *signified*, an abstract concept or idea, and a *signifier*, the perceived sound/visual image. In different language systems, there are different words used to describe the same objects or concepts. Thus, the relationship between *signified* and *signifier* is _____.
(A) arbitrary (B) controversial (C) flexible (D) closely related

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- 23 (A) A study undertaken by Roger Brown discovered that most children acquire morphemes in approximately the same order. The first grammatical morpheme to develop is _____. (A) -ing (B) -ed (C) -s (D) -ly
- 24 (C) A common language which develops as speakers of a non-dominant language accept a few key words, usually related to business or trade, from the dominant language is called a _____.
(A) bilingual code (B) case grammar (C) pidgin (D) dialect
- 25 (B) An assumption which claims that there is a biologically determined period of life when language can be acquired more easily is called _____.
(A) contrastive analysis hypothesis (B) critical period hypothesis
(C) input-output hypothesis (D) learning-acquisition hypothesis
- 26 (A) Children may exhibit morphological errors during language developmental stage. For example, “-es” might be added to any noun as plural form. This type of error is referred to as _____.
(A) overgeneralization (B) underextension (C) understatement (D) neutralization
- 27 (A) Chomsky and other nativists contend that each person is born with a Language Acquisition Device. They believe that LAD provides a person a(n) _____.
(A) general knowledge about how language is structured
(B) ability to perceive a particular relevant factor in a field of distracting items
(C) particularly salient strategy in early language learning and an important aspect of early phonological acquisition
(D) overtly observable and concrete manifestation or realization of competence
- 28 (D) Reading assessment implies differentiating bottom-up from top-down tasks, as well as focus on form versus on _____.
(A) method (B) structure (C) scheme (D) meaning
- 29 (B) Learners need to learn much more about the essential _____ strategies of self-monitoring and self-evaluating.
(A) cognitive (B) metacognitive (C) affective (D) social
- 30 (D) Michael Lewis is perhaps the best-known advocate for a lexical approach who emphasized lexical phrases, or _____ as central to a language course. (A) communication (B) confrontation (C) conversation (D) collocations
- 31 (C) Try to distinguish between a student’s systematic _____ errors (stemming from the native language or target language) and other errors; the former will probably have a logical source that the student can be made aware of
(A) intervention (B) interaction (C) interlanguage (D) international
- 32 (B) In what teaching method are students’ errors corrected immediately to avoid the formation of incorrect language habits?
(A) Total Physical Response (B) Audio-lingual method
(C) Computer-mediated instruction (D) Task-based language teaching
- 33 (B) A construct that is field between what a learner can do by himself and what can be achieved with the support of a knowledgeable peer or an instructor is termed _____.
(A) Activation Area (B) Zone of Proximal Development
(C) Extreme-distribution Sides (D) Remediation Corner
- 34 (D) One that yields an estimate of the position of the tested individual in a predefined population and compares one test taker to their peers is called _____.
(A) criterion referenced testing (B) standardized testing (C) proficiency testing (D) norm referenced testing
- 35 (A) A hypothesis which claims that language acquisition must take place in an environment where learners are “off the defensive” and the anxiety is low in order for the input to be noticed and reflected upon by the learner is called _____.
(A) affective filters (B) attention span (C) immersion (D) discourse management
- 36 (C) A visual display that helps students arrange and remember new information by drawing, or writing down ideas, and making connection and then helps them comprehend academic texts for completing academic tasks is termed _____.
(A) dictgloss (B) dialogue journals (C) graphic organizers (D) process writing
- 37 (C) In the following, which is **NOT** the reason that supports the assumption of The Silent Way that the instructor should be silent as much as possible and the learners should be encouraged to produce language as much as possible?
(A) Learning is facilitated if the learner discovers or creates rather than remembers and repeats what is to be learned.
(B) Learning is facilitated by accompanying physical objects.
(C) Learning is facilitated by careful meditation and analysis.
(D) Learning should involve learners’ concentration and responsibility.
- 38 (D) “Teacher talk” or “Caretaker speech” refers to
(A) the way of talk considering the purpose of listening activity and the type of information needed for task in an authentic situation.
(B) spontaneous free speech, deliberate free speech, and oral presentation of a written text.
(C) the use of grammatical, lexical, phonological, semantic, pragmatic, and discourse features necessary for participation in the Communicative Modes.
(D) a simplified code, characterized by slower, more careful articulation, more frequent use of known vocabulary items, and attempts to ensure comprehension via restatements, paraphrases, and nonverbal aids to understanding.

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- 39 (C) What are information gap activities?
- (A) The students are given specific instructions that are modeled for them. They then perform an activity according to those specific steps, using tools to practice the skills that they will need to demonstrate in the extension portion of the lesson.
- (B) Students understand to communicate, providing opportunities in exercise to acquire new info (ex: from other disciplines.), eliminating fictitious characters, and personalizing exercise to students' lives.
- (C) They are task-based activities where one student has information that another student does NOT have but needs. Students must interact with others by using the target language as means to complete the task.
- (D) A kind of activity, which involves teacher explanations of rules followed by related manipulative exercises intended to practice the new structures.
- 40 (A) According to the English Curriculum Standard set up by the Taipei City Government, what is the proportion of teaching focus between listening/speaking and reading/writing for the first and second grade students?
- (A) 80%:20% (B) 70%:30% (C) 60%:40% (D) 90%:10%
- 41 (D) To have students match pictures and words is the way to evaluate students' recognition of _____.
- (A) word meanings (B) word forms
- (C) word sounds and word forms (D) word forms and word meanings
- 42 (B) What is the best way to evaluate students' performance in the aspects of learning attitude and cultural awareness?
- (A) Individual interviews. (B) Classroom observations.
- (C) 5-scale Likert questionnaires. (D) Standard attitude measurement.
- 43 (C) High grade students in Taipei municipal elementary schools are required to master the following skills EXCEPT _____.
- (A) comprehending the meanings of bilingual signs posted in campus
- (B) making sentences with the words assigned for high graders to master
- (C) writing a short paragraph according to the picture clues offered
- (D) combining, rewriting, and making sentences according to clues provided
- 44 (B) All of the following indicators of English Curriculum Standard are for low grade students to reach EXCEPT _____.
- (A) being able to distinguish indicative and questioning sentences correctly introduced
- (B) being able to recognize the basic format for English sentences
- (C) being able to match 26 pairs of lower case and upper case letters
- (D) being able to understand, recognize, and say the words assigned for low graders
- 45 (B) 國小詞彙教學除了「識字」(words for recognition), 仍需精熟 (words for _____)。
- (A) promotion (B) production (C) academic purposes (D) specific purposes
- 46 (D) 「文化與習俗」的重點意涵, 不包括
- (A) 能瞭解課堂中所介紹的國內外主要節慶習俗的由來。
- (B) 能瞭解國內外主要節慶具代表性的習俗活動。
- (C) 能瞭解不同文化間有所差異。
- (D) 能解釋國內外文化間的差異。
- 47 (B) 依據「臺北市國民小學語文學習領域英語課程綱要」, 「能應用字母拼讀法(phonics)」以瞭解字母與發音的對應關係是哪一階段的能力指標?
- (A) 低年段 (B) 中年段 (C) 高年段 (D) 國中階段
- 48 (D) 「課程目標」四項中, 除了(一)培養學生學習英語的興趣及奠定良好的學習態度與方法。(二)培養學生聽、說、讀、寫英語的基本能力。(三)增進學生對多元文化的基本認識與尊重, 開展學生的世界觀。還需要
- (A) 參加校內外英語競賽或學藝表演(如詩歌朗誦、短劇表演等)活動。
- (B) 在上課前先預習下次的上課內容, 瞭解內容大意。
- (C) 樂於簡單創作英語戲劇及表演。
- (D) 培養學生欣賞及閱讀簡易兒童文學的興趣。
- 49 (B) 中年段「能辨識英文書寫的基本格式」的重點意涵何者為非?
- (A) 能瞭解英文專有名詞(如:人名、地名與節慶等)字首必須大寫
- (B) 辨識校園內簡易的雙語標示
- (C) 能瞭解英文句首的字母要大寫
- (D) 能瞭解英文句子的句尾要加適當的標點符號
- 50 (A) 依據「臺北市國民小學語文學習領域英語課程綱要」, 學生國小畢業應具備的「口語應用字詞」(oral production) 與「書寫應用字詞」(written production) 分別為
- (A) 320 個口語應用字詞及 250 個書寫應用字詞 (B) 350 個口語應用字詞及 250 個書寫應用字詞
- (C) 300 個口語應用字詞及 200 個書寫應用字詞 (D) 350 個口語應用字詞及 280 個書寫應用字詞