

113學年度中區縣市政府教師甄選策略聯盟

【科目名稱：國小英語】

選擇題【共50題，每題2分，共100分】請以2B鉛筆於答案卡上作答，單選題；答錯不倒扣。

I. Vocabulary and Expressions: Choose the best answer to each question.

- I'm at war with the _____ of my students. Their behavior shows no interest or energy to learn.
(A) apathy (B) encumbrance (C) euphonium (D) exhilaration
- This is a beautiful piece of _____ with birds and flowers.
(A) embroidery (B) charade (C) magnanimity (D) pilgrimage
- Most cognitive psychologists agree that the _____ of stimuli and the number of times spent practicing a language form are not highly important in learning an item.
(A) description (B) examination (C) frequency (D) segregation
- Last night, we were woken by a piercing _____ from outside. We all wondered where that sound came from.
(A) shrine (B) shrub (C) shutter (D) shriek
- At first, the workers gathered and protested against long work hours; then the protest _____ into a five-day riot, causing more problems and cost to the employer.
(A) embarked (B) escalated (C) eroded (D) evacuated
- The incessant rain had a(n) _____ effect on the town's old infrastructure, leading to several road closures.
(A) negligible (B) deleterious (C) beneficial (D) indifferent
- After the scandal, the CEO's reputation was _____, leading to his resignation.
(A) enhanced (B) tarnished (C) stabilized (D) ignored
- The chef had prepared the dish so many times that it was as easy as _____.
(A) shooting fish in a barrel (B) a penny for your thoughts
(C) a bolt from the blue (D) pie in the sky

II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to each question.

- Five coronal mass ejections have been released from the sun in a short period of time, _____ due to hit the Earth and cause geomagnetic storms.
(A) three of them (B) three of which are (C) three of them are (D) three are
- For the 30 days of Ramadan, Muslims around the world will _____ eating and drinking during daylight hours.
(A) abstain from (B) bundle up (C) flunk out (D) mess up with
- I used to think that Peter was a good kid, but ever since I overheard him bragging about cheating on an exam, I have seen him _____.
(A) in a pod (B) on the ball (C) on thin ice (D) with a jaundiced eye
- Lev Vygotsky referred to _____ the child could do in interaction with another as the child's zone of proximal development.
(A) how (B) that (C) what (D) which
- Educators have revived the concern that _____ too much freedom without correction and instruction will lead to early fossilization of errors.
(A) allowing learners (B) allows learners (C) allows learners to have (D) learners have
- _____ out of the house than it started to rain.
(A) Only when I got (B) Hardly when he went (C) No sooner had I got (D) Little did he go
- This _____ box was handed down by my grandmother. She bought it on her honeymoon and had treasured it all her life.
(A) little Italian wooden (B) Italian wooden little (C) metal beautiful little (D) golden little metal
- Had I known about the traffic, I _____ earlier.
(A) would leave (B) left (C) would have left (D) had left
- Neither the students nor the teacher _____ satisfied with the outcome of the project.
(A) was (B) were (C) had (D) are

III. Cloze Test: Choose the answer that best fits the text.

Diwali is known as the Festival of Lights. It is one of the biggest ___18___ of the year for Hindus, Sikhs and Jains. ___19___ over a five-day period, the Festival of Lights involves different celebrations and traditions. The peak of the festival ___20___ the third day and the date changes annually around the Hindu and lunar calendar. This year, the festival ___21___ on Friday, November 1st. Like any other special occasion, many transform their homes in an ___22___ fashion.

18. (A) celebrations (B) delusions (C) harvests (D) vulgarities
 19. (A) Living (B) Lasted (C) Observed (D) Practicing
 20. (A) breaks into (B) composes of (C) falls on (D) embeds in
 21. (A) abandons (B) commences (C) deteriorates (D) spews
 22. (A) allusive (B) elaborate (C) illuminative (D) odorous

Intrinsically motivated activities are ones ___23___ there is no apparent reward except the activity itself. People seem to engage in the activities for their own sake and ___24___ they lead to an extrinsic reward. Intrinsically motivated behaviors are ___25___ bringing about certain internally rewarding consequences, namely, feeling of competence and self-determination. ___26___, extrinsic motivation is fueled by the anticipation of a reward from outside and beyond ___27___. Typical extrinsic rewards are money, prizes, grades, and even certain types of positive feedback.

23. (A) about those (B) about which (C) for it (D) for which
 24. (A) not because (B) thus far (C) until now (D) when
 25. (A) according to (B) aimed at (C) based on (D) depending on
 26. (A) Consequently (B) In the meantime (C) On the other hand (D) Therefore
 27. (A) themselves (B) the self (C) their self (D) those self

Stress has become a favorite subject of everyday conversation. It is not ___28___ to hear friends and family members talk about the difficulty they have in managing the stress of everyday life and the efforts they ___29___ to control the events that cause stress. Most of us understand the results of not controlling our reactions to stress. Forty-three percent of all adults suffer terrible health effects from stress. Most physician office visits are for ___30___ illnesses and complaints. Stress is linked to the six leading causes of death— heart disease, cancer, lung disease, accidents, liver disease, and suicide. Currently, health care costs ___31___ about twelve percent of the gross domestic product. Yet, while stress may damage our health, it is sometimes necessary, ___32___ desirable. Exciting or challenging events like the birth of a child, completion of a major project at work, or moving to a new city generate as much stress as ___33___ tragedy or disaster. And without stress, life would be dull.

28. (A) likely (B) unusual (C) possible (D) common
 29. (A) make (B) spend (C) cost (D) take
 30. (A) stress-relating (B) relating-stress (C) stress-related (D) related-stress
 31. (A) account for (B) responsible for (C) bring about (D) result in
 32. (A) not (B) but (C) just (D) even
 33. (A) is (B) the (C) does (D) for

This year's art festival is unlike any other. For the first time, it includes a section dedicated entirely to digital art, a decision that has sparked much debate among traditional artists. Some argue that digital art is not "real" art since it does not involve physical materials like paint and canvas. Others believe it is a legitimate form of expression that ___34___ the boundaries of art. As the festival ___35___, it becomes clear that digital art is attracting a large number of visitors. The most talked-about piece is a digital installation that ___36___ a famous classical painting into a three-dimensional experience. This work not only ___37___ traditional views on art but also ___38___ questions about the role of technology in art creation.

34. (A) extends (B) enhances (C) reduces (D) ignores
 35. (A) ends (B) begins (C) progresses (D) stops
 36. (A) transforms (B) mimics (C) duplicates (D) erases
 37. (A) accepts (B) challenges (C) ignores (D) complies with
 38. (A) raises (B) lowers (C) maintains (D) ignores

IV. Reading Comprehension: Read the passages and choose the best answer to each question.

Human beings approach any new problem with an existing set of cognitive structures and through insight, logical thinking, and various forms of hypothesis testing, call upon whatever prior experiences they have had and whatever cognitive structures they possess to attempt a solution. In the literature on language learning processes, three terms have commonly been singled out for explication: transfer, interference, and overgeneralization. The three terms are sometimes mistakenly considered to represent separate processes; they are more correctly understood as several manifestations of one principle of learning—the interaction of previously learned material with a present learning event. From the beginning of life the human organism, or any organism for that matter, builds a structure of knowledge by the accumulation of experiences and by the storage of aspects of those experiences in memory. Transfer is a general term describing the carryover of previous performance or knowledge to subsequent learning. Positive transfer occurs when the prior knowledge benefits the learning task, that is when a previous item is correctly applied to the present subject matter. Negative transfer occurs when previous performance disrupts the performance of a second task. The latter can be referred to as interference, in that previously learned material interferes with subsequent materials—a previous item is incorrectly transferred or incorrectly associated with an item to be learned. In the literature of second language acquisition, interference is almost as frequent a term as overgeneralization, which is a particular subset of generalization. In second language acquisition, it has been common to refer to overgeneralization as a process that occurs as the second language learner acts within the target language, generalizing a particular rule or item in the second language—irrespective of the native language—beyond legitimate bounds.

39. Which of the following best describes the relationship between transfer, interference, and overgeneralization in the context of learning processes?
- (A) They represent competing theories in cognitive psychology.
(B) They are separate processes that occur independently.
(C) They are distinct manifestations of a single principle of learning.
(D) They are unrelated concepts in the literature of language learning.
40. In the context of language learning processes, overgeneralization specifically refers to--
- (A) Transferring previous knowledge to subsequent learning tasks.
(B) Prior knowledge benefitting the learning task.
(C) The correct application of native-language rules to the second language.
(D) Generalizing a rule or item in the second language beyond legitimate bounds.
41. In the context of language learning processes, interference refers to—
- (A) The benefit of prior knowledge on the learning task.
(B) The disruption of performance caused by prior knowledge.
(C) The correct application of previous items to the present subject matter.
(D) When previously learned material has no impact on subsequent materials.
42. According to the passage, what distinguishes positive transfer from negative transfer?
- (A) The presence of interference in negative transfer.
(B) The disruption of performance in positive transfer.
(C) The incorrect association of previously learned material in negative transfer.
(D) The benefit or disruption to the learning task caused by prior knowledge.
43. According to the text, what is the primary factor contributing to the accumulation of knowledge in human organisms?
- (A) The interaction of previously learned material with present learning events.
(B) The storage of experiences in memory.
(C) The development of cognitive structures.
(D) Logical thinking and hypothesis testing.

The use of perfume is often associated with mystery, fantasy and imagination. People wear perfume to please others, to leave a good impression, to surround themselves with a pleasing, lingering scent. Although perfume does have a long history, it has not always carried a hint of romance.

The word perfume comes from the Latin phrase, “per” meaning “thorough” and “fumus” meaning “smoke”. The French later gave the name “parfum” to the smells produced by burning incense. Indeed, the first form of perfume was incense, made by the Mesopotamians about 4000 years ago. Ancient cultures burned a variety of resins and wood at their religious ceremonies. Incense made its way to Egypt around 3000 B.C. but until the beginning of Egypt’s Golden Age, perfumes were used only in religious rituals. They became available to all Egyptians as the priests gradually relinquished their exclusive rights. The ancient Greeks can take credit for the first liquid perfume. But it was the development of distillation by the Arabs that made perfume manufacture viable. Perfume enjoyed huge success during the seventeenth century, especially in France. Hygiene in those days was pretty spotty and fragrances were used to mask the unpleasant body odors. In England perfumes were used extensively during the reigns of Henry VIII and Queen Elizabeth I. All public places were scented during Elizabeth’s rule because she could not tolerate bad smells.

Perfume underwent profound change in the nineteenth century. Changing tastes and the development of chemistry laid the foundations for modern perfumery. At the turn of the century, perfume usually was derived from a single-flower fragrance. Today, perfumes are extremely complex, made up of many natural and synthetic chemicals, often referred to as “notes” or “overtones.” Chanel No 5 was the first perfume created by applying modern chemical principles and the first to contain synthetics. Today, both synthetic and natural ingredients are used in perfumery. Natural components include extracts of flowers, leaves, roots and citrus fruit. Animal extracts derived from musk, whales or beaver are also used. Chemists have become very adept at producing synthetic versions of many natural compounds, greatly facilitating perfume manufacture.

There are many nuances to fragrance. Like a musical composition, it has different notes. The top note is what you smell when you first sample the perfume. This lasts only for 5 to 10 minutes. The middle note is the scent that begins to emerge after the fragrance blends with your own unique skin chemistry. It usually takes about 20 minutes for the middle note to develop fully. The base note is the final expression of your perfume, that is, the scent produced when the fragrance has dried. It’s the smell that lingers. Because we all have different skin types, the same perfume can smell differently on different people.

44. This passage is most likely to appear in _____.
- (A) tourist guides
(B) chemistry textbooks
(C) science and society homepages
(D) cosmetics and makeup catalogues
45. The first form of perfume was used _____.
- (A) to mask unpleasant body odors
(B) to leave a good impression
(C) in religious rituals
(D) in chemistry laboratories

46. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) Components of perfumes have been diversified over the years.
 - (B) The development of Chanel No 5 marked the history of perfume.
 - (C) Both natural and synthetic components are used to make perfumes.
 - (D) Natural components work better than synthetic ones for good quality perfume.
47. Which of the following is TRUE about perfume?
- (A) Perfume was first introduced to Egypt about 5000 years ago.
 - (B) Perfume became popular in France as it was used for pleasure.
 - (C) The ancient Greeks made perfume available to ordinary people.
 - (D) In England, perfume was once used commonly to cover unpleasant body odors.

The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in the educational sector marks a significant shift in teaching and learning practices. AI's ability to customize learning experiences based on individual student needs and learning patterns is perhaps its most groundbreaking contribution. By analyzing student responses and learning behaviors, AI tools can modify lesson plans and instructional approaches to better suit each learner's pace and style.

In addition to enhancing personalized learning, AI is instrumental in streamlining administrative tasks for educators. Tasks such as grading assignments and managing schedules, which traditionally consumed a significant amount of time, are now efficiently handled by AI systems. This shift allows teachers to devote more time to engaging directly with students and enhancing their teaching strategies. Furthermore, AI facilitates access to a wealth of resources and learning materials, enabling students to explore topics beyond the constraints of their textbooks.

However, this technological advancement does not come without challenges. Issues such as ensuring equitable access to AI technology and safeguarding student data privacy are paramount concerns that educators and policymakers must address.

As AI continues to evolve, its impact on the educational landscape promises to be profound, reshaping how educators teach and students learn in an increasingly digital world.

48. What is the primary focus of the passage?
- (A) The transformative impact of AI on teaching and learning practices
 - (B) The role of AI in modernizing administrative tasks in education
 - (C) The various types of challenges posed by AI in the educational sector
 - (D) Privacy concerns related to the use of AI in teaching and learning practices
49. According to the passage, how does AI assist educators?
- (A) By replacing educators in the classroom
 - (B) By handling administrative tasks like grading and scheduling
 - (C) By limiting the resources available to students
 - (D) By addressing privacy concerns in the classroom
50. What inference can be made about the future role of AI in education based on the passage?
- (A) AI will make traditional teaching methods irrelevant.
 - (B) AI will increasingly reduce the role of teachers to mere facilitators.
 - (C) AI will completely resolve all challenges faced in the educational sector.
 - (D) AI will lead to a greater emphasis on individualized and efficient learning processes.

