

115學年度中區縣市政府教師甄選策略聯盟

【科目名稱：國中英語】

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. Professional Knowledge: Choose the best answer to each question.

- How does the Direct Method approach error correction?
(A) Errors are ignored to avoid discouraging students.
(B) Errors are corrected immediately to reinforce correct usage.
(C) Errors are only corrected in written work.
(D) Errors are corrected by translating the correct form from the native language.
- Which teaching strategy is most effective in EMI instruction?
(A) Memorization of grammar rules.
(B) Exclusive use of lectures without visuals.
(C) Scaffolding content with visual aids and interaction
(D) Avoiding classroom discussions.
- At a senior high school in Luodong, Mr. Lin designs an English lesson in which students must organize a charity fundraising event for a local animal shelter. Working in groups, students assign responsibilities, look up venue options and promotional strategies online, and pitch their final fundraising proposal to the class in English. Mr. Lin does not pre-teach any specific grammatical structures or vocabulary lists before students begin working. Which approach does this lesson design most closely reflect?
(A) Content-Based Instruction (CBI)
(B) Presentation-Practice-Production (PPP)
(C) Task-Based Language Teaching (TBLT)
(D) Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)
- Mr. Tsai teaches a senior high school English class of 32 students in Beitou. Three weeks into a unit on persuasive speech writing, he collects a working draft of each student's opening statement. After reviewing the drafts that evening, he discovers that the majority of students are relying heavily on emotional appeals while neglecting logical reasoning. The next morning, before moving forward with the planned schedule, he revises his lesson to include a focused activity on integrating logos into persuasive openings and has students rework their drafts in small peer groups. The drafts are not scored or recorded in his gradebook.

Which assessment practice does Mr. Tsai's use of the working drafts most accurately reflect?

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Portfolio assessment | (B) Formative assessment |
| (C) Diagnostic assessment | (D) Summative assessment |
- In a bilingual program at a junior high school in Toucheng, Ms. Kuo is teaching a social-studies-integrated English lesson on global migration patterns. She invites students to first brainstorm in Taiwanese or Mandarin with a partner about migration stories in their own families, then articulate the main themes to the whole class in English. Throughout the lesson, she welcomes contributions that weave English with Mandarin or Taiwanese, intentionally drawing on all three languages as resources to develop students' analytical understanding of migration concepts. A fellow teacher observing the class remarks that Ms. Kuo is merely tolerating language mixing because the students lack sufficient English proficiency, and warns that this practice contradicts the aims of the bilingual program.

Which concept most accurately describes Ms. Kuo's pedagogical approach, and why is the fellow teacher's interpretation problematic?

- | |
|---|
| (A) Mother tongue instruction, because local languages are being used to support content delivery. |
| (B) Sheltered instruction, because content is being linguistically simplified for language learners. |
| (C) Code-switching, because Ms. Kuo is alternating between languages for communicative ease. |
| (D) Translanguaging, because Ms. Kuo is strategically mobilizing students' full linguistic repertoire to construct meaning and content knowledge. |
- II. Vocabulary and Grammar: Choose the best answer to each question.
 - The software engineers were given seventy-two hours to _____ the critical vulnerability in the payment system, pressured by regulators threatening to suspend the platform's operating license indefinitely.
(A) conceal (B) overlook (C) manipulate (D) rectify
 - The reform movement gained significant _____ after the general election, energized by widespread public discontent that had accumulated over years of austerity measures and unmet policy pledges.
(A) notoriety (B) disillusionment (C) momentum (D) hesitation
 - The government's hasty decision to deregulate the housing market had severe _____ for low-income renters, while policymakers remained slow to acknowledge the full extent of the social damage it had caused.
(A) safeguards (B) repercussions (C) subsidies (D) grievances

9. The exposé published by the investigative journalist served as a _____ for wide-ranging reform across the sector, spurred by mounting public outrage in the weeks following the initial disclosure.
 (A)catalyst (B)deterrent (C)substitute (D)benchmark
10. The online platform's terms of service were deliberately _____ for they buried critical data-sharing clauses in obscure legal language that most users were unlikely to read or understand.
 (A)transparent (B)erroneous (C)concise (D)deceptive
11. The firm's analogue communication infrastructure had become increasingly _____, rendered unfit for purpose by rapid technological advancement that the company's leadership had consistently failed to anticipate.
 (A)sophisticated (B)obsolete (C)innovative (D)paramount
12. Issues of mental health have long been treated as _____ to public policy discussions, leaving vulnerable populations without adequate institutional support or access to specialist services.
 (A)peripheral (B)supreme (C)indispensable (D)imperative
13. How _____ do you think it is that gaming contributes to an improvement in players' social interactions in the real world?
 (A)feasible (B)sizable (C)negligibly (D)extrinsic
14. A great deal of emphasis is placed on academic success, but it's not always easy for children to _____ their parents' expectations.
 (A)live up to (B)come up against (C)drop in on (D)feel up to
15. She has a tendency to _____ issues rather than confront them directly.
 (A)obfuscate (B)elucidate (C)substantiate (D)corroborate
16. When the fire broke out in the laboratory, Mr. Galway, having been a fireman at one time, knew _____.
 (A)how exactly to do (B)exactly to do what (C)how to do exactly (D)exactly what to do
17. When the experiment failed, Dr. Smith realized that he _____ the chemicals incorrectly.
 (A)mixes (B)has mixed (C)was mixed (D)had mixed
18. The magician turned the dove into a rabbit, _____ the audience with his performance.
 (A)and exciting (B)excited (C)and to excite (D)exciting

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

In response to ongoing demographic challenges, Taiwan has introduced a range of policies aimed at mitigating the effects of a declining birth rate. While these initiatives have been widely publicized, some analysts contend that they may ultimately _____ 19 _____ their intended goals if deeper structural constraints remain unaddressed. In particular, the high cost of living continues to _____ 20 _____ a heavy burden on young families, discouraging long-term financial commitments such as child-rearing.

To tackle these issues, the government has expanded childcare subsidies and promoted workplace reforms designed to improve work-life balance. However, critics argue that such measures must be more effectively _____ 21 _____ to ensure equitable access across different regions and socioeconomic groups. Without careful implementation, policy benefits may remain unevenly distributed.

Furthermore, housing affordability remains a persistent concern. Rising property prices have increasingly _____ 22 _____ younger generations, limiting their ability to achieve financial stability. As a result, policymakers are under growing pressure to introduce more targeted interventions that address both immediate needs and long-term sustainability.

Ultimately, the success of these reforms depends on whether policymakers can tailor their strategies in response to _____ 23 _____ societal conditions, rather than relying on short-term solutions.

19. (A)fall short of (B)fall behind (C)fall through (D)fall apart
 20. (A)deliver (B)exert (C)place (D)impose
 21. (A)enforced (B)implemented (C)executed (D)administered
 22. (A)displaced (B)excluded (C)marginalized (D)deprived
 23. (A)evolve (B)evolved (C)evolving (D)evolution

IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

Passage (A)

Read the article on remote working.

Working remotely—is it really that productive? During the 20th century, cities around the world witnessed a movement of workers from city centers out to the suburbs. Better cars and transportation meant they were prepared to endure a longer commute to enjoy a better quality of life. The rise of the home PC meant that from the 1980s, an increasing number of companies enabled staff to drop the commute and work from home. Recently, some organizations have started to reverse the trend. Why is this?

The advantages of working from home are many for both the company and the employee. There are huge savings from not renting office space, and salaries can be lower as staff have no travel costs and spend less on lunches and coffee. It can boost productivity, as studies show that remote workers log more hours since they spend the commute time working. Remote workers often enjoy the freedom and flexibility to choose not only where they work but also when they work, how they work, and what they wear while they work. They appreciate a better work/life balance, so they have less stress and take fewer sick days. There is less staff turnover because employees like the arrangements, so the organization retains skills and reduces

recruitment costs. Employers not requiring proximity to a specific office can hire new staff more quickly from a wider selection pool without geographic limits.

While remote working is ideal for people who only require interaction with customers (e.g., sales staff, customer support workers) or no interaction at all (e.g., journalists, designers), there is a growing realization that communication among people who work collaboratively is best achieved in an office. E-mail exchanges can be slow when many people are involved. Working together, people see things simultaneously and can respond instantly. Proximity can boost productivity as colleagues trade tips and ideas, often when “off duty” in break-time chats. Scheduled meetings are effective at including remote staff, but these workers miss out on spontaneous conversations and unscheduled discussions that their office colleagues have. Companies have found that it is harder to cultivate a unified company culture when staff meet infrequently. Some remote workers discover that they miss work-related social life, colleague bonding, and the sense of community. Further, they have less career and management support, as managers prioritize support and promotion for those whose faces they are familiar with. What are the solutions? Increased use of technology, such as video meetings, keeps remote staff visible, and business communication apps such as Slack and HipChat can improve rapid communication, including “water cooler”-type chats. For some, a combination of home and office work, a few days a week of each, is the ideal solution.

Choose the correct alternatives to complete the sentences.

24. In the 1980s, remote work was possible because _____.
(A) people had more space
(B) trains were better
(C) new technology had been developed
(D) companies reduced working hours
25. Remote workers take fewer days off sick because _____.
(A) they are happier and more relaxed
(B) they don't use public transportation
(C) they don't mix with other people in an office
(D) they work fewer hours than office workers
26. Companies find that staff who work remotely _____.
(A) don't share the same opinions and values about the organization
(B) don't appreciate art and culture
(C) are unsociable
(D) communicate better than office workers
27. When it comes to career development and promotions, remote workers are often _____.
(A) penalized
(B) not interested
(C) transferred to other departments
(D) overlooked

Passage (B)

The significance of the periodic table should not be construed merely in classificatory terms, as though its function were exhausted by the systematic organization of chemical knowledge. More fundamentally, it may be understood as disclosing the intelligibility of the natural world itself. What the periodic table renders visible is that the plurality of natural phenomena is neither sheerly chaotic nor irreducibly heterogeneous, but is instead amenable to explanation in terms of a finite set of basic elements and the structural relations obtaining among them.

To invoke a musical analogy, one might say that elements stand to material reality as notes stand to music, compounds as chords, and chemical reactions as harmonic progressions. The force of this analogy does not consist in any substantive identity between music and chemistry. Rather, it lies in the formal parallel that both domains exhibit: namely, that complex unities may arise from a finite set of constituent units under determinate principles of organization.

On this view, the deeper significance of the periodic table is not primarily practical or instrumental. Its importance is philosophical insofar as it testifies to the presence of an immanent order in nature—an order that is not merely projected by thought, but is, at least in principle, available to rational apprehension. In this respect, the periodic table stands not simply as a technical achievement of chemistry, but as a paradigmatic expression of the idea that reality is intelligible.

28. Which of the following best states the central claim of the passage ?
(A) Music and chemistry are formally identical at their root.
(B) The periodic table is best understood as a tool of practical chemistry.
(C) The periodic table testifies that nature possesses an intelligible order.
(D) Classification schemes are projections of human reason rather than discoveries.
29. According to the first paragraph, what does the periodic table make visible about natural phenomena ?
(A) That they are irreducibly chaotic at the most basic level.
(B) That they consist of an infinite plurality of distinct kinds.
(C) That they cannot be explained without reference to musical structure.
(D) That they can be explained through a finite set of elements and relations.

30. Why does the author invoke the analogy between music and chemistry ?
- (A) To highlight a formal parallel between two domains
 (B) To establish a substantive identity between music and chemistry
 (C) To argue that chemistry arose historically out of musical theory
 (D) To suggest that combining elements physically produces harmonic tones
31. According to the third paragraph, what is the deeper significance of the periodic table ?
- (A) Its capacity to predict the properties of undiscovered elements.
 (B) Its testimony to an immanent order in nature open to rational understanding.
 (C) Its practical utility in organizing existing chemical knowledge for instruction.
 (D) Its ability to demonstrate that scientific progress depends on classification systems.
32. Which of the following best characterizes the author's attitude toward the periodic table ?
- (A) Skeptical regret about its conceptual limitations.
 (B) Detached curiosity about its scientific applications.
 (C) Philosophical admiration for what it reveals about nature.
 (D) Moderate enthusiasm tempered by awareness of its provisional status.

Passage (C)

Louisa Coffee, the largest domestic coffee chain in Taiwan, illustrates a problem that often confronts successful retail businesses: a company can perform well on some financial measures while struggling on others. In 2024, Louisa generated 2.3 billion NTD in revenue and maintained a gross margin of 46 percent, yet its net profit fell below 100 million NTD—an average of less than 200,000 NTD per store. This shortfall caused the company to postpone its planned public stock offering and prompted a major shift in strategy.

Founded in 2006, Louisa was designed to occupy a middle position in the market: it offered a more comfortable atmosphere than low-cost competitors but charged less than premium chains such as Starbucks. After the company began offering franchises in 2012, it expanded rapidly, and by 2022 it operated more than 530 stores. However, this growth produced three difficulties. First, rising global coffee bean prices and losses from financial hedging reduced profit margins. Second, with roughly 60 percent of stores run by franchisees, the company struggled to maintain consistent service quality. Third, the inviting store environment attracted students who stayed for hours after buying inexpensive drinks, displacing the higher-paying office workers the brand had originally targeted.

In response, Louisa has begun transforming itself from a coffee chain into a broader food and beverage company. It has expanded its central kitchen facilities to lower supply costs, introduced light meals and desserts to raise the average amount each customer spends, and launched entirely new restaurant brands in Thai cuisine, premium steak, and vegetarian hot pot.

This transformation can be analyzed through two well-known business theories. According to Michael Porter, firms succeed when they commit clearly to either low cost or distinctive value; those that try to do both often become "stuck in the middle." Louisa's current customer mix suggests precisely this problem: by welcoming long-staying, low-spending customers, it has weakened the differentiation it originally sold. A second theory, developed by Prahalad and Hamel, holds that diversification works only when a company's core capabilities genuinely transfer to new ventures. Louisa's kitchens and supply chains may transfer easily, but its brand identity—built on affordable coffee—does not automatically extend to steakhouses or hot pot restaurants. The success of its transformation therefore depends on whether the firm can rebuild positional clarity in its core business while diversifying only where its capabilities truly apply.

33. What is the main purpose of the passage ?
- (A) To describe the history of coffee retailing in Taiwan
 (B) To compare Louisa Coffee's performance with that of Starbucks
 (C) To argue that franchising is an unreliable method of business expansion
 (D) To examine the strategic challenges facing a leading coffee chain and assess its response
34. According to paragraph 1, why did Louisa Coffee postpone its public stock offering ?
- (A) Its overall revenue all over the island had begun to decline.
 (B) Its gross margin had fallen below acceptable levels.
 (C) Its net profit per store was unexpectedly low.
 (D) Its franchise agreements had expired.
35. The word "occupy" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) hold a position in
 (B) take up a space
 (C) physically enter
 (D) compete against
36. According to paragraph 2, all of the following are mentioned as challenges Louisa faced EXCEPT:
- (A) increasing costs of coffee beans on the global market
 (B) growing competition from international coffee chains
 (C) inconsistent service quality across franchised stores
 (D) a shift in the customer base toward students

37. Why does the author mention "students who stayed for hours after buying inexpensive drinks" in paragraph 2 ?
- (A) To suggest that Louisa should ban university students from its stores
 (B) To show that Louisa's prices were too low to be sustainable for young employees
 (C) To illustrate the popularity of Louisa among young people on university campuses
 (D) To explain how the store environment unintentionally changed the brand's customer base
38. According to paragraph 3, Louisa has done all of the following as part of its transformation EXCEPT:
- (A) added food items to its menu
 (B) expanded its central kitchen operations
 (C) closed underperforming franchise locations
 (D) launched new restaurant brands in different cuisines
39. The word "differentiation" in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) separation between management and franchisees
 (B) distinctive quality that sets a brand apart
 (C) difference in pricing across stores
 (D) variety of products offered
40. It can be inferred from the passage that Michael Porter's theory suggests that ____.
- (A) firms that fail to commit to a clear strategic position tend to struggle
 (B) companies in the middle of the market outperform their competitors
 (C) successful companies usually combine low cost and distinctive value
 (D) differentiation is more important than cost control in retail businesses

Passage (D)

Technology, Society, and Human Agency

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has fundamentally altered the ways in which individuals interact with information, each other, and the broader social environment. While technological innovation is often celebrated for its capacity to enhance efficiency and connectivity, it also raises profound questions about autonomy, agency, and the nature of human experience.

One area of concern is the increasing reliance on algorithmic systems to mediate decision-making processes. From personalized content recommendations to predictive analytics, these systems shape the information individuals encounter, often in ways that are opaque and difficult to scrutinize. As a result, users may unknowingly operate within "filter bubbles" that reinforce existing beliefs and limit exposure to diverse perspectives.

At the same time, the convenience afforded by such technologies can lead to a gradual erosion of critical engagement. When decisions are outsourced to automated systems, individuals may become less inclined to question underlying assumptions or evaluate alternative options. This shift raises the possibility that technological efficiency may come at the cost of intellectual autonomy.

Nevertheless, it would be overly deterministic to conclude that technology inevitably diminishes human agency. Rather, its impact depends on how it is designed, implemented, and used. By fostering transparency, promoting digital literacy, and encouraging reflective engagement, it may be possible to harness the benefits of technology while mitigating its risks.

41. What is the central theme of the passage ?
- (A) Technological systems inevitably diminish human autonomy.
 (B) The influence of algorithms is limited to information retrieval processes.
 (C) Technological innovation primarily enhances efficiency and social interaction.
 (D) The expansion of digital technologies reshapes human agency and decision-making.
42. The term "filter bubbles" most nearly refers to:
- (A) Algorithmically curated environments that restrict exposure to diverse viewpoints
 (B) Technical limitations that prevent access to accurate information
 (C) Digital platforms designed to increase user engagement
 (D) Personalized systems that enhance the quality of information selection
43. What risk is associated with algorithmic mediation of decisions ?
- (A) It increases users' awareness of alternative perspectives.
 (B) It reduces the need for human judgment in routine tasks.
 (C) It may discourage critical evaluation of information and choices.
 (D) It improves the efficiency of information processing.
44. According to the article, the impact of technology on human agency is best understood as:
- (A) Inherently deterministic and largely irreversible
 (B) Contingent upon the ways in which technologies are designed and used
 (C) Uniformly beneficial across different social contexts
 (D) Negligible in shaping patterns of human behavior
45. Which approach does the author most strongly endorse ?
- (A) Restricting the development of algorithmic systems
 (B) Encouraging passive reliance on automated decision-making
 (C) Promoting transparency, digital literacy, and reflective engagement
 (D) Prioritizing efficiency over critical awareness in technological use

Cognitive Science and Learning Processes

For much of the twentieth century, dominant models of learning emphasized repetition, reinforcement, and the gradual accumulation of knowledge through practice. While such perspectives have contributed valuable insights, recent developments in cognitive science have prompted a reassessment of these assumptions, revealing that learning is neither as linear nor as passive as previously believed. Instead, it is increasingly understood as an active, constructive process in which learners engage with, transform, and reorganize information in ways that facilitate long-term retention and transfer.

One of the most influential findings in this domain is the so-called “testing effect,” which challenges the intuitive notion that repeated exposure to information is sufficient for mastery. Research suggests that the act of retrieving information from memory—particularly when it involves effortful recall—strengthens neural pathways and enhances retention more effectively than passive review. Importantly, this process also promotes metacognitive awareness, enabling learners to monitor their own understanding and identify gaps in knowledge.

Equally significant is the concept of cognitive load, which highlights the limitations of working memory in processing new information. When instructional materials exceed these limitations—either through excessive complexity or poorly structured presentation—learning may be impeded rather than facilitated. This insight has led to a growing emphasis on instructional design principles that aim to optimize cognitive processing, such as segmenting information, reducing extraneous load, and integrating multimodal inputs.

However, the application of these principles is not without challenges. Educational contexts are inherently dynamic, and strategies that are effective in controlled experimental settings may not translate seamlessly into real classrooms. Teachers must therefore exercise professional judgment in adapting cognitive principles to the needs of their students, balancing theoretical insights with practical constraints.

Taken together, these developments suggest that effective learning is contingent upon a delicate interplay between cognitive processes, instructional design, and learner engagement. Recognizing this complexity is essential for educators seeking to move beyond simplistic models of teaching and toward more sophisticated, evidence-based practices.

46. What is the primary purpose of the passage ?
- (A) To problematize behaviorist assumptions by contrasting them with contemporary cognitive perspectives
 (B) To advocate for the replacement of traditional teaching methods with retrieval-based approaches
 (C) To synthesize key findings in cognitive science and examine their implications for instructional practice
 (D) To evaluate competing theories of learning and determine their relative empirical validity
47. The “testing effect” is most accurately characterized as evidence that:
- (A) Retrieval-induced strengthening of memory traces surpasses the benefits of repeated exposure
 (B) Frequent assessment enhances motivation, thereby indirectly improving retention
 (C) Repeated retrieval consolidates procedural knowledge more effectively than declarative knowledge
 (D) The act of testing functions primarily as a diagnostic rather than a learning mechanism
48. In the context of the article, excessive cognitive load is problematic because it:
- (A) Interferes with the allocation of attentional resources necessary for schema construction
 (B) Limits learners’ capacity to engage in metacognitive monitoring during task performance
 (C) Disrupts the integration of prior knowledge with newly presented information
 (D) Exceeds the processing constraints of working memory, thereby impeding learning
49. The reference to “real classrooms” primarily serves to:
- (A) Underscore the ecological validity of cognitive science research findings
 (B) Highlight the necessity of mediating theoretical principles through professional judgment
 (C) Challenge the generalizability of experimental research conducted under controlled conditions
 (D) Emphasize the role of contextual variables in determining instructional effectiveness
50. Which statement best encapsulates the author’s conceptualization of learning ?
- (A) Learning is an emergent process shaped by the interaction of cognitive mechanisms and instructional design.
 (B) Learning is primarily a function of memory consolidation achieved through repeated exposure.
 (C) Learning is contingent upon minimizing cognitive load to ensure efficient information processing.
 (D) Learning is largely determined by the learner’s ability to internalize externally provided input.