

114 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: Choose the best answer to each question.

1. The new law will _____ the rights of workers across the country with healthcare and retirement funds.
(A) restrict
(B) ignore
(C) protect
(D) avoid
2. After years of conflict, the two countries finally signed a peace _____.
(A) cancelation
(B) experiment
(C) agreement
(D) hesitation
3. Parents should always try to _____ their children's curiosity by providing them with different opportunities.
(A) suppress
(B) encourage
(C) discourage
(D) avoid
4. She couldn't _____ between the twins because they looked so much alike and even dressed alike.
(A) distinguish
(B) forget
(C) recommend
(D) simplify
5. On a Sunday afternoon, nothing is more pleasurable than to settle down with a good, true, murder story. Kate Summer has a _____ for such stories.
(A) dive
(B) nose
(C) metal
(D) mettle
6. Enough time has been wasted _____ warnings about antibiotic resistance. The moment has come to do something about it.
(A) ensuing
(B) issuing
(C) suing
(D) suiting
7. Coffee is a multi-billion dollar industry that supports the economies of several tropical countries. Roughly 100 million farmers _____ it for their livelihoods.
(A) depend on
(B) deepen on
(C) depend in
(D) deepen in
8. It would cause a tremendous upheaval to _____ a different computer system, disrupting workflows, requiring extensive retraining, and potentially leading to significant delays in daily operations.
(A) concede
(B) install
(C) declare
(D) justify
9. A small-town leader in Adirondack Park warned that the fierce battle between environmentalists and small-business owners would _____ the "Adirondack Wars," a fight over whether to preserve the area's pristine wilderness or develop it.
(A) recant
(B) recite
(C) ignite
(D) ionize

10. An attempt to implant an embryo using an egg from an _____ woman donor failed, leaving the couple devastated
- (A) obnoxious
 - (B) innocuous
 - (C) anonymous
 - (D) impetuous

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

11. She hardly speaks to anyone, _____?
- (A) does she
 - (B) doesn't she
 - (C) isn't she
 - (D) is she
12. They arrived at the airport just _____ time to catch the flight.
- (A) at
 - (B) with
 - (C) on
 - (D) in
13. The teacher asked if anyone _____ the homework.
- (A) had done
 - (B) has done
 - (C) have done
 - (D) did do
14. The concert was cancelled _____ the heavy rain.
- (A) because
 - (B) due
 - (C) due to
 - (D) because of
15. Geothermal power plants – which tap scorching – hot underground rocks and reservoirs to generate renewable electricity – have been bit players in California's energy landscape for decades, _____ expensive _____ compete with solar, wind and fossil fuels.
- (A) so... that
 - (B) too... to
 - (C) either... or
 - (D) neither... nor
16. Community health workers ask questions for a household assessment – _____ covers unmet needs for medical care, assistance needed for day-to-day activities, mental health, housing instability, neighborhood violence and other issues – and try to connect people with services, such as enrolling in Medi-Cal or finding a food bank.
- (A) where
 - (B) who
 - (C) what
 - (D) which
17. The severe flooding _____ if the authorities had cleared the drainage systems and taken proper precautions ahead of the heavy rainfall.
- (A) ought to be avoided
 - (B) must have avoided
 - (C) will be avoided
 - (D) could have been avoided
18. The giant wildfire that raged recently through the Canadian province of Alberta, _____ more than 80,000 people to flee their homes, was caused in part by global warming producing drier conditions.
- (A) forced
 - (B) forcing
 - (C) forces
 - (D) enforce
19. In a meeting room at the Royal Society in London, several dozen graduate students were recently _____ with outwitting a large language model, a type of AI designed to hold useful conversation.
- (A) tasting
 - (B) tasted
 - (C) tasked
 - (D) tasking

20. Their country has an _____ number of railway accidents.

- (A) appall
- (B) appalling
- (C) aplenty
- (D) plentiful

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

(i)

According to the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), around one in three people worldwide (21) malnutrition, and one in five deaths can be linked to poor diets. Infants, children, and adolescents are the most (22) malnutrition. (23) some notable country successes in reducing malnutrition (for example in Bangladesh, Ghana, Senegal and Vietnam), the world is (24) in meeting the Sustainable Development Goal 2 of ending malnutrition in all its forms by 2030.

There are; however, a bevy of micronutrient-rich foods people can (25), if they need to enrich their diets. Dark leafy greens, beans, fish, beefs, nuts, chicken, and grains are great sources of micronutrients, for instance, that support good health.

21.

- (A) put off
- (B) suffer from
- (C) look after
- (D) carry on

22.

- (A) at risk of
- (B) in light of
- (C) in line with
- (D) in the clear

23.

- (A) Because
- (B) Unless
- (C) Despite
- (D) Until

24.

- (A) in tune
- (B) on point
- (C) in sync
- (D) off track

25.

- (A) check in
- (B) turn to
- (C) set up
- (D) break down

(ii)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is rapidly transforming the way we live and work. From personalized recommendations on streaming platforms to self-driving cars, AI is becoming a central part of modern life. In the workplace, AI can increase efficiency by (26) repetitive tasks, allowing humans to focus on more creative and strategic roles. In healthcare, AI assists doctors to (27) diseases and analyzing large sets of medical data with remarkable accuracy. However, this technological progress also raises ethical (28) , such as data privacy and job displacement. Governments and companies must work together to create fair and transparent systems that benefit society as a whole. Education systems are also evolving to (29) future generations for a world where AI plays a major role. As long as it is used responsibly, AI has the potential to greatly improve our quality of life and solve (30) global challenges.

26.

- (A) automating
- (B) avoiding
- (C) deleting
- (D) interrupting

27.

- (A) guess
- (B) diagnose
- (C) create
- (D) spread

- 28.
- (A) instructions
 - (B) opinions
 - (C) concerns
 - (D) celebrations

- 29.
- (A) punish
 - (B) prepare
 - (C) prevent
 - (D) promote

- 30.
- (A) simple
 - (B) complex
 - (C) harmful
 - (D) local

(iii)

South Africa is in the (31) of a poaching epidemic. Official figures show poachers killed 1054 rhinos in 2016, up from just 13 in 2007. In Kruger National Park, home to the world's largest rhino population, numbers are dropping (32) a fall in recorded poaching incidents. Tom Milliken of TRAFFIC, a wildlife-trade monitoring network, (33) that poachers have become better at hiding the carcasses. The problem is international. The rhino-horn supply-chain (34) from South Africa, home of nearly three-quarters of the world's rhinos, to Asia, and in particular to Vietnam, where rhino horn is coveted as medicine, (35) for fevers, alcohol dependency and even cancer.

- 31.
- (A) throes
 - (B) throng
 - (C) thrift
 - (D) threshes

- 32.
- (A) desperate
 - (B) despise
 - (C) spite
 - (D) despite

- 33.
- (A) worsen
 - (B) worships
 - (C) worrywarts
 - (D) worries

- 34.
- (A) migrates
 - (B) roams
 - (C) sprawls
 - (D) crawls

- 35.
- (A) described
 - (B) prescribed
 - (C) presumed
 - (D) presupposed

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

(i)

The Power of Music Appreciation

Music appreciation is more than just enjoying a good song—it's about understanding how music influences emotions, culture, and personal growth. From childhood to adulthood, music plays a vital role in shaping our identities and experiences. It can lift our spirits, calm our minds, or bring back powerful memories. Studies show that listening to music can improve concentration, reduce stress, and even enhance creativity. People who actively appreciate music—by learning instruments, studying different genres, or attending live performances—often develop a deeper emotional awareness and stronger communication skills.

Culturally, music connects people across backgrounds, creating a shared sense of understanding and community. National anthems, traditional songs, and popular hits all serve as reflections of who we are. In education, music appreciation encourages critical thinking and empathy, helping students explore different perspectives. Overall, embracing music not only enriches our personal lives but also strengthens our social connections. Whether you're a performer or a listener, music has the power to shape how we feel, think, and connect with the world.

36. What is the main idea of the essay?

- (A) Music is only for entertainment
- (B) Music appreciation is helpful in education
- (C) Music appreciation shapes emotions, identity, and connection
- (D) Only musicians benefit from music

37. According to the essay, how does music affect emotions?

- (A) It makes people feel tired
- (B) It can lift moods and calm the mind
- (C) It causes confusion
- (D) It makes people more competitive

38. What skill is strengthened by learning to appreciate music?

- (A) Physical strength
- (B) Time management
- (C) Emotional awareness
- (D) Cooking

39. How does music appreciation promote cultural understanding?

- (A) By dividing people into groups
- (B) By focusing on only one style of music
- (C) By connecting people through shared experiences
- (D) By ignoring cultural traditions

40. What is one benefit of music in education, as mentioned in the essay?

- (A) It reduces the need for exams
- (B) It replaces traditional subjects
- (C) It helps students develop empathy and critical thinking
- (D) It limits classroom discussions

(ii)

Geotagging of destinations is widely lamented for fueling overtourism, but now is being used to help travelers with disabilities, aid in wildlife conservation, and showcase forgotten Black history. When tourists upload images or videos to Instagram, TikTok, Facebook, or X (formerly Twitter), they commonly use geotagging, which attaches their GPS coordinates.

This allows them to document their travels, but can also trigger a deluge of visitors to heavily geotagged spots, like Arizona's Horseshoe Bend, which became more littered. On the flip side, geotagging is increasingly being used in positive ways, helping to address environmental and social issues, and even crowding, according to tourism experts.

Aiding tourists with disabilities is one of several upsides to geotagging, says Ulrich Gunter, professor of tourism economics at Modul University Vienna in Austria. Google Maps has a function that shows wheelchair-accessible routes through many of the world's major cities, based on geotagging of accessible ramps, lifts, and car parks.

At the same time, tourists can harm a destination by geotagging it, warns Greg Richards, professor of placemaking and events at Tilburg University in the Netherlands. Amsterdam is experiencing a blight dubbed the "TikTok **queue**," where tourists swarm the same few geotagged restaurants or cafes trending on social media so they can film similar videos to post online.

TikTok queues cause commotion, crowding, and littering, Richards explains. Some venues are so inundated, like Amsterdam's Fabel Fries restaurant, that they now have two lines, one for regular customers, and another for content creators.

Geotagging can also harm natural locations, like South Africa's Kruger National Park, where poachers tracked endangered animals via social media posts. Such spots which are widely geotagged often suffer "soil erosion, habitat destruction, and depletion of local flora and fauna due to uncontrolled visitor activities," says Natalia Bayona, executive director at the United Nations World Tourism Organization.

Fortunately, geotagging by travelers can have benefits for wilderness destinations, Bayona adds. This technology is being used by tourists to aid citizen science projects, such as wildlife tracking and environmental monitoring.

"By sharing the location of various flora and fauna, or reporting instances of littering and pollution, tourists can help local authorities and conservationists better understand ecological trends and challenges," she says. "This grassroots approach not only empowers travelers by giving them a sense of agency in preserving the destinations they love, but also fosters a deeper connection between tourists and the local environment."

41. What is geotagging?

- (A) It is a new social media platform.
- (B) It is a process of adding a location to social media posts.
- (C) It is a political movement.
- (D) It is a type of tourism.

42. According to the article, which of the following is **not** a downside to geotagging?

- (A) It increases air pollution.
- (B) It helps poacher find and hunt endangered animals.
- (C) It can lead to more crowding and littering.
- (D) It can lead to soil erosion.

43. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "**queue**" in paragraph four?

- (A) Party.
- (B) Line.
- (C) Individuals.
- (D) Group.

44. How can geotagging help tourists with disabilities?

- (A) It helps create more car parks and ramps.
- (B) It allows tourists to call for wheelchair accessible taxis.
- (C) The profits from geotagging are donated to a charity that focuses on people with disabilities.
- (D) It makes it easier for tourists to find wheelchair accessible routes.

45. According to Natalia Bayona, how can geotagging help the environment?

- (A) It generates more money for the local tourism industry.
- (B) It allows tourists to better understand local fauna.
- (C) It creates a bond between tourists and the local environment.
- (D) It allows famous landmarks to go viral.

(iii)

Obsessive compulsive disorder (hereafter OCD) is like a cousin to anxiety disorders, and oftentimes, people have both OCD and anxiety. It's also one of the most misunderstood psychiatric conditions that exist. Its characteristic features are a combination of obsessions, which are repeated intrusive or unwanted thoughts or images or urges; and repetitive behaviors that people have to do over and over again, such as the need to constantly reorganize, recheck or redo things.

Child clinical psychologists see OCD emerge as young as 4. The average age of onset is preteen or early teenage years. It younger kids, **we** often see a lot of reassurance seeking or needing to ask parents the same question over and over again or needing them to say certain things in certain ways. Parents often get drawn into their rituals. Parents find themselves **walking on eggshells** and feeling like they need to do the same thing in the same way over and over again for reasons that don't seem to make sense.

Parenting a child with OCD has a lot of stressors and challenges. Connecting with others who have gone through it or are going through it is a really important part of that journey. Child clinical psychologists try to make kids feel better in the moment because we're parents and we want our kids to feel better. But when it's coming from a place of unhelpful anxiety or intrusive thoughts or obsessions, we are actually not helping our child, we're helping the OCD. The sooner you can try to break up some of those rituals, generally, the better the course for the child.

46. Which question is not explored within the scope of this article?
- (A) What is obsessive compulsive disorder?
 - (B) At what age does obsessive compulsive disorder start?
 - (C) What steps can parents take to help children with obsessive compulsive disorder?
 - (D) How do you come to recognize obsessive compulsive disorder in your child's behavior?
47. Which of the children described below is most likely to exhibit characteristics of obsessive-compulsive disorder?
- (A) Keven struggles with understanding nonverbal communication, such as body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice.
 - (B) Mary has simple vocal tics including throat clearing, grunting, sniffing, or coughing.
 - (C) David has difficulty with sustained attention and engages in constant movement, such as fidgeting, tapping their feet, or squirming in their seats.
 - (D) Lucy engages in excessive handwashing, cleaning, or sanitizing behaviors due to a fear of contamination.
48. To what does the term "**we**" in the second paragraph refer?
- (A) parents
 - (B) psychologists
 - (C) children
 - (D) networks
49. What is meant by the expression "**walking on eggshells**" as used in the second paragraph?
- (A) being very careful not to offend or upset someone
 - (B) to avoid talking about what is important
 - (C) something that seems bad at first, but results in something good happening later
 - (D) to be wrong about the reason for something or the way to achieve something
50. Which recommendation is **NOT** suggested in this article for managing children with OCD?
- (A) Building a support network can help navigate the challenges
 - (B) Responding to OCD-related anxiety in ways that reinforce the behavior can actually worsen the condition
 - (C) Role-playing scenarios to practice interpreting cues in a safe, controlled way
 - (D) The sooner parents can break up rituals, the better the long-term outcome for the child.