

114 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.

1. In a reading unit on climate change, students are not given direct answers but are asked to formulate questions, research answers, and present their conclusions on how climate change affects different regions. The teacher guides the process but avoids lecturing. Which instructional approach is most clearly demonstrated in this lesson?
(A) Audiolingual Method
(B) Total Physical Response
(C) Inquiry-Based Instruction
(D) Task-Based Language Teaching
2. According to Vygotsky's sociocultural theory, which of the following teaching practices best supports students' learning within their Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)?
(A) Allowing students to work independently on tasks they have already mastered
(B) Providing guided support during tasks that students cannot yet complete on their own but can accomplish with help
(C) Designing collaborative learning activities where more capable peers assist in problem-solving and concept understanding
(D) Implementing differentiated challenges that require learners to extend their current abilities through strategic teacher mediation
3. Which of the following statements reflects the principles of backward design in curriculum planning?
(A) Teachers begin by choosing textbook chapters to follow.
(B) The course is structured around thematic units selected by students.
(C) Instructional activities are selected before the learning goals are finalized.
(D) The learning outcomes are determined first, followed by assessment and instruction.
4. After a national English exam shifts its focus from grammar drills to essay writing, teachers across the country start assigning more writing tasks, using rubrics similar to the test's scoring guide. Students begin journaling weekly and participating in peer reviews. What concept best explains the change in classroom instruction due to the altered national test?
(A) Washback effect
(B) Metalinguistic feedback
(C) Direct corrective feedback
(D) Criterion-referenced feedback
5. A teacher designs a vocabulary quiz that includes rare idioms, obscure phrasal verbs, and culturally specific slang, all of which were never covered in class nor encountered in assigned readings. The students score poorly. Which of the following best describes the main flaw in this vocabulary quiz?
(A) It lacks authenticity in task design.
(B) It lacks face validity for the students.
(C) It lacks reliability due to cultural bias.
(D) It lacks content validity in relation to instruction.

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

6. The art exhibition used clever _____ of historical and contemporary photographs to highlight both the changes and continuities in urban landscapes over the past century.
(A) convergence
(B) discrepancy
(C) honorarium
(D) juxtaposition
7. The manager gave only a _____ review of the proposal before rejecting it, clearly not having taken the time to understand its innovative approach to solving the department's efficiency problems.
(A) painstaking
(B) perfunctory
(C) phlegmatic
(D) prodigal

8. The theater critic noted that the actor's lengthy _____ in the third act revealed the character's inner turmoil with remarkable subtlety and emotional depth.
- (A) glossary
(B) labyrinth
(C) meridian
(D) soliloquy
9. The chef skillfully _____ traditional French cooking techniques with Japanese ingredients to create a unique fusion cuisine that honored both culinary traditions.
- (A) amalgamated
(B) evaporated
(C) oppressed
(D) upbraided
10. The hospital administrator faced an ethical _____ when limited resources meant choosing between funding the emergency department's expansion or purchasing new cancer treatment equipment.
- (A) conundrum
(B) inanity
(C) prowess
(D) reprisal
11. The wealthy heiress felt a profound _____ despite her material advantages, finding that her luxurious lifestyle provided little genuine fulfillment or purpose.
- (A) abrasion
(B) ennui
(C) icicle
(D) odyssey
12. The new policy had a _____ effect on employee morale, leading to increased turnover rates.
- (A) decorative
(B) deleterious
(C) neutral
(D) temporary
13. In a peer review session, students were asked to _____ each other's essays for grammatical errors.
- (A) exacerbate
(B) relinquish
(C) scrutinize
(D) hamper
14. After a three-hour delay, the passengers grew increasingly _____ and began demanding answers from the airline staff.
- (A) tranquil
(B) agitated
(C) indifferent
(D) nostalgic
15. By the time the technician arrived to fix the issue, the system _____ twice, causing panic among staff members working on urgent project.
- (A) would have crashed
(B) would crash
(C) has crashed
(D) had crashed

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

Learner autonomy has become a widely discussed concept in foreign language education over the past few decades, particularly __(16)___ skills that support lifelong learning. This idea has __(17)___ significant changes in traditional language teaching methods and has led to the development of self-access language learning centers around the world. These centers allow learners to __(18)___ their own studies, encouraging independent learning outside of the classroom. As a result of these changes, language teaching and language learning are now often considered __(19)___, with an increasing focus on the learner. In some educational settings, this shift has put the learner __(20)___ language education, leading to new teaching strategies that emphasize the importance of learner independence and responsibility in the learning process.

16. (A) compared to
(B) in contrast with
(C) in relation to
(D) separate from

17. (A) been subject to
(B) brought about
(C) opposed to
(D) put an end to
18. (A) give up on
(B) submit to
(C) take control of
(D) wander about
19. (A) at arm's length
(B) closely connected
(C) completely separate
(D) drifted away
20. (A) at the heart of
(B) detached from
(C) on the periphery of
(D) hinging on

IV. Discourse

Pompeii, an ancient Roman city entombed by the cataclysmic eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 AD, has yielded profound insights into the quotidian existence and urban organization of its denizens. Preserved beneath a mantle of volcanic ash for nearly two millennia, Pompeii serves as a remarkable palimpsest, revealing the intricate tapestry of __21__ of Roman civilization. Ongoing excavation of this site constitutes a significant archaeological endeavor, affording scholars the opportunity to scrutinize its remarkably __22__.

Contemporary methodologies have been instrumental in advancing the investigation of Pompeii. Employing techniques such as laser scanning and photogrammetry, researchers have constructed meticulous 3D reconstructions of the ruins, capturing the __23__. These advanced technologies facilitate precise documentation of structures, thereby enhancing conservation efforts aimed at preserving the integrity of this invaluable heritage. Furthermore, ground-penetrating radar (GPR) has been adeptly utilized to probe subsurface features without necessitating intrusive excavation, thereby unveiling __24__ that enrich our comprehension of the urban layout.

Questions 21 to 24: Choose the best option from (A) to (D). Each option can be used once only.

- (A) concealed walls and chambers
(B) intact streets, domestic dwellings, and civic edifices
(C) architectural details and spatial configurations that define the city
(D) daily life, social hierarchies, and architectural prowess characteristic

The application of LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) technology has further augmented scholarly exploration of Pompeii by providing high-resolution topographical data. This remote sensing technique enables researchers to delineate the landscape and __25__, thereby expanding the corpus of knowledge regarding the city's urban fabric. The synthesis of these innovative technologies has revolutionized archaeological practice, fostering a multidimensional approach to the complexities inherent in Pompeii and its erstwhile inhabitants.

The revelations gleaned from these studies __26__, encompassing urban planning and the intricacies of daily existence. Excavations have unearthed a plethora of artifacts, including pottery, frescoes, and tools, which __27__. Additionally, inquiries into the ramifications of the volcanic eruption underscore how the resultant ash preserved organic materials, thus affording a rare opportunity to examine the past with extraordinary clarity. Through these scholarly endeavors, the legacy of Pompeii continues to __28__, standing as a testament to the resilience and richness of human history.

Questions 25 to 28: Choose the best option from (A) to (D). Each option can be used once only.

- (A) identify previously obscured structures
(B) illuminate various facets of life in Pompeii
(C) captivate both the academic community and the public
(D) elucidate the economic and social dynamics of the city

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

(A)

Multimodality in English Instruction

In modern English classrooms, traditional methods of teaching -focused solely on textbooks and lectures- are gradually being replaced by multimodal approaches. Multimodality involves the use of multiple modes of communication, such as visual, auditory, textual, and interactive elements, to enhance language learning. This shift is driven by the growing recognition that students comprehend and retain information more effectively when it is presented through diverse channels.

One example of multimodal instruction is the integration of digital storytelling. By combining images, text, sound, and narration, digital storytelling allows students to express their ideas creatively while simultaneously practicing language skills. This method also caters to various learning styles, enabling visual learners to benefit from imagery and auditory learners from sound-based elements.

Furthermore, classroom activities that incorporate videos, podcasts, and interactive simulations engage students in ways that traditional print-based learning cannot. For instance, watching a documentary in English or participating in an online discussion forum provides authentic contexts for language use, promoting deeper comprehension and practical application of vocabulary and grammar.

The effectiveness of multimodality in English instruction is supported by research indicating that learners exposed to a combination of visual and auditory stimuli tend to remember information longer and apply it more effectively in real-life situations. This is particularly true for second language learners, who often struggle with abstract concepts when they are presented only in written form. Multimodal approaches help bridge this gap by offering concrete, sensory-rich experiences.

Despite its benefits, multimodal instruction presents challenges as well. Teachers must be adequately trained to design and implement multimodal lessons effectively. Additionally, access to technology and digital resources can be a limiting factor, particularly in under-resourced schools. Nevertheless, as technology becomes more accessible, the potential for multimodal learning to transform English instruction continues to grow.

29. According to the passage, what can be inferred about the impact of digital storytelling on language learners?
- (A) It provides opportunities for students to practice writing skills.
 - (B) It focuses on improving students' pronunciation.
 - (C) It enhances both creative expression and language practice simultaneously.
 - (D) It reduces students' engagement by focusing too much on technology.
30. According to the passage, what is the primary reason interactive simulations are effective in multimodal learning?
- (A) They provide a highly structured environment that limits mistakes.
 - (B) They offer learners opportunities to practice language in realistic, risk-free scenarios.
 - (C) They reduce the time required to learn complex grammar rules.
 - (D) They prioritize individual learning over collaborative activities.
31. According to the passage, which of the following best describes the role of teachers in a multimodal classroom?
- (A) Designers and facilitators who integrate technology into lessons
 - (B) Passive observers who allow technology to drive learning
 - (C) Evaluators who assess students mainly based on digital projects
 - (D) Content creators who write all digital materials from scratch
32. According to the passage, which of the following would most likely limit the widespread adoption of multimodal instruction?
- (A) A lack of interest from students in using digital platforms
 - (B) Insufficient understanding of traditional teaching methodologies
 - (C) Inadequate technological infrastructure in less privileged schools
 - (D) Overreliance on multimodal methods without sufficient teacher input

(B)

The objective of national compulsory education extends beyond mere knowledge transmission to the cultivation of intellectually adept citizens with requisite competencies and ethical foundations. This pedagogical framework is predicated upon neuroscientific principles, designed to optimize neurological development through multifaceted cognitive and physical stimuli. The curriculum's constituent elements—literacy acquisition, physical activity, musical engagement, and artistic expression—function synergistically to facilitate neuroplasticity and synaptic proliferation, establishing robust neural architectures for lifelong cognitive advancement.

Literacy acquisition constitutes the epistemological foundation of intellectual development. The process initiates with grapheme recognition in the occipital visual cortex, progresses through semantic processing in Wernicke's area, and culminates in syntactic analysis via Broca's area. Sustained engagement with literary materials catalyzes dendritic arborization in language-processing regions. Exposure to sophisticated texts simultaneously activates prefrontal executive functions, enhancing analytical reasoning and abstract conceptualization. Moreover, mnemonic processes inherent in reading stimulate hippocampal neurogenesis, augmenting memory consolidation.

Kinesthetic education constitutes an equally indispensable curricular component. Empirical evidence demonstrates that systematic physical exertion induces hippocampal neurogenesis, particularly in the dentate gyrus, substantively enhancing cognitive function and mnemonic capacity. Exercise optimizes cerebral perfusion, facilitating enhanced oxygen and nutrient delivery. Kinesthetic activities upregulate neurotrophic factors, notably BDNF, which mediate neuronal viability. Furthermore, physical exertion attenuates hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis activation, diminishing cortisol secretion and creating an optimal neurochemical milieu for neural development.

Musical vocalization uniquely facilitates multidimensional neurological integration. This process engages the temporal auditory cortex for tonal discrimination, while concurrently recruiting the primary motor cortex and cerebellum for phonatory control. Lyrical memorization establishes neural pathways between linguistic and musical processing systems. Musical stimuli activate limbic structures, principally the amygdala, fostering cognitive-affective integration while simultaneously enhancing hippocampal-dependent memory consolidation.

Visual artistic expression cultivates visuospatial cognitive capabilities. This modality recruits the occipital cortex for perceptual processing and the parietal lobe for spatial cognition, translating three-dimensional conceptualizations into two-dimensional representations. This process refines proprioceptive integration and enhances ocular-manual coordination. Artistic creation additionally stimulates prefrontal creative ideation while developing fine motor precision through intricate digital manipulations.

Conclusively, national educational frameworks emphasize this neurologically-informed curricular diversity to optimize region-specific neural development. This integrative approach enhances cognitive, affective, motor, and creative neural substrates, equipping students with comprehensive neurological resources for addressing future complexities.

33. What cognitive abilities are most directly enhanced through visual artistic expression, as detailed in the passage?
- (A) Episodic memory and emotional empathy.
 - (B) Spatial reasoning and manual coordination.
 - (C) Conceptual abstraction and long-term retrieval.
 - (D) Linguistic fluency and rhetorical argumentation.
34. How does the author construct the argument throughout the passage?
- (A) The author narrates the historical progression of teaching methodologies.
 - (B) The author offers anecdotal evidence followed by speculative policy suggestions.
 - (C) The author presents scientific findings and correlates them with educational practices.
 - (D) The author contrasts neuroscience-based education with traditional curricula through empirical studies.
35. What does the passage suggest would most likely characterize a national education system grounded in neuroscientific principles?
- (A) It would prioritize creative expression over academic performance metrics.
 - (B) It would lead to uniform cognitive development across diverse populations.
 - (C) It would incorporate physical and artistic disciplines as foundational rather than peripheral.
 - (D) It would replace conventional literacy instruction with experiential learning methods and activities.
36. According to the passage, what is the neurological sequence involved in literacy acquisition?
- (A) Semantic processing begins in Broca's area and concludes with grapheme recognition in the hippocampus.
 - (B) Visual and auditory inputs are processed in the parietal lobe before being translated into written language.
 - (C) The cerebellum coordinates grapheme decoding before the frontal cortex interprets semantic meaning.
 - (D) Grapheme recognition initiates in the occipital cortex, progresses through semantic processing, and ends with syntactic analysis.
37. What role does the hippocampus play in the cognitive effects of physical activity, as described in the passage?
- (A) It generates new neurons that contribute to memory and learning.
 - (B) It regulates cortisol levels released during human physical exertion.
 - (C) It integrates proprioceptive feedback during spatial navigation tasks.
 - (D) It governs fine motor precision during complex movement sequences.

(C)

The development of hearing aids has been a long and interesting journey, starting from very simple tools to highly advanced digital devices. In the past, people with hearing problems had very limited options. The first type of hearing help was the ear trumpet, which was used as early as the 17th and 18th centuries. These devices had a large opening on one side to collect sound and a narrow end that fit into the ear. They did not make sounds louder electronically, but they helped direct more sound into the ear canal. Although they were simple, ear trumpets were the only way for people to improve their hearing at that time. In the early 1900s, after the invention of the telephone and microphone, hearing aid technology began to change. The first electric hearing aids appeared and used carbon transmitters to increase sound. However, they were large and difficult to carry. They often had to be placed on a table and connected to earphones, which made them inconvenient to use in daily life.

By the 1930s and 1940s, vacuum tube technology allowed hearing aids to become more powerful, but the size was still an issue. People had to carry a battery pack in their pocket or wear it on their body. After World War II, technology improved quickly, especially because of developments in electronics during the war. Smaller parts such as transistors made it possible to build smaller and lighter hearing aids. By the 1950s and 1960s, behind-the-ear hearing aids became more popular. These devices were more portable and easier to wear throughout the day. During the 1970s and 1980s, manufacturers continued to reduce the size of hearing aids, and people could now wear in-the-ear or even in-the-canal models. These were more comfortable and less visible. However, the real breakthrough came in the 1990s with the development of digital hearing aids. Unlike analog devices, which simply made all sounds louder, digital hearing aids could process sound in more complex ways. They could reduce background noise, improve speech clarity, and be programmed to fit each user's hearing loss. This made hearing aids much more effective and comfortable.

In the early 2000s, digital hearing aids continued to improve. They became smarter and easier to use. Manufacturers added more features such as directional microphones, feedback cancellation, and automatic volume control. Hearing aids could now switch between different sound settings depending on the environment, such as being in a quiet room, in a meeting, or at a noisy restaurant. This made them much more useful for everyday life. Another big step was the introduction of wireless and Bluetooth technology. This allowed hearing aids to connect directly to mobile phones, televisions, and other digital devices. Users could listen to phone calls or music directly through their hearing aids without using extra equipment. Rechargeable batteries also became more common, making hearing aids easier to maintain and reducing the need to change batteries regularly.

By the year 2025, hearing aids have become even more advanced and intelligent. One of the most exciting developments has been the use of artificial intelligence (AI) in hearing aids. With AI, hearing aids can now learn from the user's listening habits and surroundings. They can adjust settings automatically based on where the user is or what they are doing. For example, the device might increase speech clarity when it detects a conversation or reduce wind noise when the user is outside. AI can also help recognize patterns, such as regular meeting times or favorite locations, and adjust the hearing aid to the best setting in those situations. Some modern hearing aids now include health features such as heart rate monitoring, fall detection, or step counting. This makes them helpful not only for hearing but also for general health and safety.

Smartphone apps have also made it easier for users to control and personalize their hearing aids. With just a few taps, users can adjust volume, switch programs, or check battery levels. Some apps even offer hearing tests and remote support from audiologists. This means people can get help and updates without having to visit a clinic. Hearing aids in 2025 are also more stylish and comfortable. They are smaller, lighter, and available in many colors and designs. Many models are almost invisible when worn. At the same time, some people choose hearing aids that look like wireless earbuds, so there is no longer any embarrassment or stigma around wearing them. In short, hearing aids have changed from basic sound amplifiers into smart, health-supporting devices. They are easier to use, more effective, and better designed than ever before. For people with hearing loss, this progress means a much better quality of life and more confidence in daily communication.

38. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Hearing aids are expensive and hard to use.
 - (B) Only people with severe hearing loss use hearing aids.
 - (C) The development of hearing aids has made life easier for people with hearing loss.
 - (D) Hearing aids have remained mostly unchanged since their appearance in the 17th century.
39. Why were early electric hearing aids difficult to use in daily life?
- (A) They were expensive.
 - (B) They were big and heavy.
 - (C) They needed internet access.
 - (D) They did not work outdoors.
40. How do AI-powered hearing aids adjust to the user's environment?
- (A) They use detachable built-in cameras.
 - (B) They randomly switch programs regularly.
 - (C) They learn from habits and listening environments.
 - (D) They ask the user to manually change the settings.
41. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a health-related feature of hearing aids today?
- (A) Detecting falls
 - (B) Counting steps
 - (C) Taking blood pressure
 - (D) Monitoring heart rate
42. Which feature of modern hearing aids allows users to avoid visiting clinics?
- (A) Self-charging
 - (B) Support through apps
 - (C) Disposable models
 - (D) Automatic cleaning
43. Based on the passage, why might some people no longer feel embarrassed to wear hearing aids?
- (A) Because they are now more stylish
 - (B) Because they look like regular earbuds now
 - (C) Because they are controlled by doctors only
 - (D) Because fewer people need them today

(D)

The Rise of Cultural Diplomacy: How Smaller Nations are Shaping Global Influence

In an era dominated by instant connectivity, a curious phenomenon has emerged in the world of international relations: the cultural diplomacy of smaller nations. While global powerhouses such as the United States, China, and Russia have long held the reins of international affairs, a shift is occurring as countries with smaller economies and populations increasingly assert their presence on the global stage. Through the strategic use of cultural exports—ranging from film and music to culinary traditions and sports—these nations have discovered an effective means of amplifying their voice and fostering international influence.

One of the most notable examples of this trend is South Korea's "Hallyu" or "Korean Wave," which has seen the global proliferation of K-pop, Korean drama, and Korean cuisine. Far from being mere entertainment, the Hallyu movement has become a powerful diplomatic tool, strengthening South Korea's international relationships and enhancing its soft power. The country's carefully orchestrated cultural exports have created a platform for political dialogue, providing a gateway for South Korea to interact with other countries on a more personal and human level.

Similarly, smaller European nations, such as Sweden and Denmark, have harnessed their unique cultural identities to establish a reputation for innovation and quality. Swedish design, for instance, is synonymous with minimalism and sustainability, while Danish architecture and urban planning have garnered global attention for their emphasis on livability and green spaces. These countries have not only garnered respect for their cultural contributions but have used them as tools of influence to shape global conversations around issues like design, sustainability, and quality of life.

While it may seem that cultural diplomacy is primarily a passive activity—a mere exchange of art, food, or music—there is a more intricate agenda at play. Cultural exports are, in many cases, meticulously curated to align with a nation's broader foreign policy objectives. For instance, South Korea's K-pop phenomenon has been strategically leveraged to bolster its relationships with countries across Asia and beyond, serving as an introduction to more substantive diplomatic discussions. In this way, cultural diplomacy becomes not just a tool for fostering goodwill but a means of asserting influence in international affairs.

The effectiveness of cultural diplomacy is also evident in the realm of sports. Smaller nations have used international sporting events as platforms to promote their culture and values. The rise of rugby in nations like New Zealand and South Africa, for example, has not only solidified their identities on the global stage but has also provided an avenue for fostering diplomatic ties with other countries. Sporting events like the Rugby World Cup serve as both a celebration of athletic prowess and a stage for nations to display their cultural strengths, enhancing their influence on the global stage.

In a world where economic and military might no longer serve as the sole indicators of international influence, cultural diplomacy offers a nuanced, multifaceted approach to fostering global relationships. For smaller nations, it provides a means of punching above their weight—capturing global attention, cultivating soft power, and making a mark on the global stage, all without the use of force or coercion. In this way, cultural diplomacy represents a new frontier in international relations, one that has the potential to reshape the way we think about power, influence, and global cooperation.

44. According to the passage, what has led to the increasing international influence of smaller nations?

- (A) The use of cultural exports to amplify their presence globally
- (B) The economic growth of smaller nations
- (C) Their dominance in economic influence
- (D) The growing power of their governments

45. How have countries like Sweden and Denmark used their cultural identities?

- (A) By focusing on their military strength
- (B) By promoting their unique contributions to global trade
- (C) By leveraging cultural exports to shape global conversations
- (D) By adopting foreign cultural practices

46. What does the passage imply about the relationship between cultural diplomacy and foreign policy?

- (A) Cultural diplomacy is unrelated to foreign policy.
- (B) Foreign policy is determined by cultural exports alone.
- (C) Cultural diplomacy is a replacement for traditional foreign policy.
- (D) Cultural diplomacy is often a tactic used to align with broader foreign policy goals.

47. Why does the passage suggest that the Korean Wave is more than just entertainment?

- (A) Because it helps South Korea build its economy.
- (B) Because it enhances South Korea's diplomatic relations.
- (C) Because it promotes South Korea's political ideology.
- (D) Because it attracts tourists to South Korea.

48. According to the passage, what role do international sporting events play in cultural diplomacy?

- (A) They showcase a country's economic power.
- (B) They are a way for countries to display economic growth.
- (C) They provide a platform for promoting culture and fostering diplomatic ties.
- (D) They primarily focus on sports achievements without any diplomatic function.

49. How does the passage describe the shift in global power dynamics?

- (A) Military is the most important indicator of influence.
- (B) Smaller nations are increasingly asserting influence through cultural diplomacy.
- (C) Larger nations are losing their ability to shape global affairs.
- (D) Economic power has become irrelevant in international relations.

50. What does the passage suggest about the future of international relations?

- (A) Economic competition will replace diplomatic dialogue.
- (B) Smaller nations will struggle to assert influence in the future.
- (C) Military power will continue to dominate global interactions.
- (D) Cultural diplomacy will play an increasingly important role in shaping global influence.