

# 臺北市 103 學年度公立國民小學教師聯合甄選初試基礎類科知能試題

說明：本試卷總題數 60 題，總分 120 分，每題 2 分。

## 一、國語文：共 24 題，每題 2 分

- 1 ( A ) 何部古籍，北宋的歐陽脩生前無緣讀到它？ (A)《遜志齋集》 (B)《玉臺新詠》 (C)《昭明文選》 (D)《太平廣記》
- 2 ( D ) 秦王曰：「寡人聞之：毛羽不豐滿者，不可以高飛；文章不成者，不可以誅罰；道德不厚者，不可以使民；政教不順者，不可以煩大臣。今先生儼然不遠千里而庭教之，願以異日！」這段話主要運用了何種辭格來立論？  
(A)頂真 (B)回文 (C)對偶 (D)排比
- 3 ( A ) 下列哪一組國字，兩兩讀音完全相同？ (A)筌、空 (B)蝨、冬 (C)脛、完 (D)轟、縣
- 4 ( D ) 「遷客騷人」之「騷人」是指？ (A)牢騷滿腹的人 (B)騷動的人 (C)行動快速的人 (D)詩人
- 5 ( C ) 「鳥兒希望牠是一朵雲，雲兒希望它是一隻鳥。」泰戈爾這兩句詩，意謂？  
(A)鳥的希望 (B)雲的希望 (C)人們渴望自己所沒有的東西 (D)鳥和雲互換身分
- 6 ( D ) 昔武帝不殺司馬遷，使作謗書，流於後代。「謗書」指？ (A)漢書 (B)三國志 (C)後漢書 (D)史記
- 7 ( C ) 下列詞彙依所敘年齡由小而大排序，正確的是哪一選項？  
甲、不惑之年 乙、荳蔻年華 丙、二八年華 丁、而立之年  
(A)甲丙丁乙 (B)丙乙丁甲 (C)乙丙丁甲 (D)丁甲乙丙
- 8 ( C ) 下列哪一則故事，「不」屬於神話故事？  
(A)嫦娥奔月 (B)夸父逐日 (C)程門立雪 (D)開天闢地
- 9 ( C ) 「給孩子多一點想像，這世界會變得更漂亮。」因此教導兒童「題詞」要與語感結合，收效才會宏大。哪一個題詞，不適合用來祝賀自行車比賽優勝？ (A)日行千里 (B)足轉乾坤 (C)正己後發 (D)風馳電掣
- 10 ( C ) 國小必須教導兒童簡單的句型，何者係運用「名詞謂語」來造句？  
(A)大家健身 (B)草山蒼翠 (C)孔子聖人 (D)良師興國
- 11 ( D ) 何項不是朗讀教學宜注意的教學要點？ (A)發音 (B)語調 (C)姿勢 (D)道具
- 12 ( D ) 關於提問問題的層次，由易而難，下列何者正確？  
甲、推論 乙、事實 丙、評論  
(A)甲丙乙 (B)乙丙甲 (C)丙甲乙 (D)乙甲丙
- 13 ( A ) 下列何者是教育部「課文本位閱讀理解教學」高年級教導寫大意的主要策略？  
(A)運用文章結構書寫。  
(B)刪除／歸納／主題句。  
(C)採用故事結構重述。  
(D)以心智圖來進行書寫。
- 14 ( A ) 以語言發展的角度，下列兒童文學作品類型的教學順序何者較適合？  
(A)兒歌—故事—小說。  
(B)神話—小說—寓言。  
(C)故事—童謠—小說。  
(D)劇本—兒歌—童謠。
- 15 ( C ) 下列敘述，何者完全正確？  
(A) 進行語文教學，同一單元所選用的課文文體應該一致。  
(B) 由於小說篇幅甚長，因此不適合做為國語課文的選材。  
(C) 兒歌是兒童容易學習的語文課外教材，可以進行教學。  
(D) 識字教學方面，教科書都已採用集中識字的編排原則。
- 16 ( A ) 關於閱讀理解監控的敘述，下列何者符合其要義？  
(A)知多少、找不懂、想方法。  
(B)字少少、不卡卡、很流暢。  
(C)辨部件、找規則、多練習。  
(D)辨明人事時地物，問題能有多層次。
- 17 ( B ) 「說了一籬筐的話，你還是無動於衷。」高年級的兒童應該知道「一籬筐的話」運用何種修辭法？  
(A)頂真修辭法。  
(B)轉化修辭法。  
(C)排比修辭法。  
(D)層遞修辭法。
- 18 ( B ) 為了加強中年級兒童對於詞彙的認識，「類化」是很好的教學原則。下列哪一個詞彙的構詞方式和「牛奶」一詞相同？  
(A)包子 (B)蛋餅 (C)漢堡 (D)饅頭
- 19 ( D ) 教師教導兒童「寬」字的發聲，氣流受阻的部位何者正確？ (A)兩唇 (B)唇齒 (C)舌尖 (D)舌根
- 20 ( A ) 「肯」的部首是？ (A)肉 (B)月 (C)止 (D)一
- 21 ( C ) 初識字的兒童，即使是不認識的字也能讀出聲音，例如：把「妙」讀成「尸么」，把「嗎」讀成「ㄇㄚˊ」，教師可運用兒童所使用的哪一種策略來進行教學呢？  
(A)以偏概全 (B)部件辨識 (C)有邊讀邊 (D)大膽嘗試

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22 ( A ) 所謂六何法，何者不包括在內？

- (A)讀者是誰？
- (B)地點在哪？
- (C)主角名稱？
- (D)結果如何？

23 ( C ) 國小低年級的兒童，其語文能力的發展，何者較合理？

- (A)讀比聽更容易。
- (B)不愛說話發表。
- (C)聽比讀更容易。
- (D)擅長文字寫作。

24 ( C ) 採用多文本進行語文教學，下列何者較不適合做為教學的主要目的？

- (A)單元主題教學。
- (B)比較評估能力。
- (C)字詞解析判斷。
- (D)文章結構分析。

### 二、英文：共 18 題，每題 2 分

25 ( A ) Shakespeare wrote *Hamlet*, \_\_\_\_\_ classic tragedy of revenge.

- (A) a (B) but a (C) it is a (D) of which is

26 ( A ) Susan \_\_\_\_\_ her mother at all.

- (A) does not resemble (B) is not resemble with (C) is not alike (D) looks not similar as

27 ( A ) Jude is talking in his normal British accent, not the flat Canadian accent \_\_\_\_\_ earlier.

- (A) he used (B) he is using (C) to be used (D) than he used

28 ( B ) Christine is quite familiar with Muslim culture. She \_\_\_\_\_ those countries, which are still mysterious to foreigners.

- (A) must go to
- (B) must have been to
- (C) must have gone to
- (D) should have been to

29 ( D ) Peter did not go to school \_\_\_\_\_ a high fever.

- (A) was due to (B) owing (C) because (D) because of

30 ( D ) William always \_\_\_\_\_ his old friends when he gets back to Kaohsiung.

- (A) makes contact
- (B) makes contact to
- (C) contacts with
- (D) contacts

31 ( D ) Dietary fiber has the general effect of adding bulk, slowing down eating, and satisfying the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) weight (B) supply (C) health (D) appetite

32 ( C ) A man \_\_\_\_\_ a journalist threatened to reveal details about David's private life.

- (A) claimed he was
- (B) claimed to be
- (C) claiming to be
- (D) was claiming to be

33 ( B ) Some neurologists say that sleeping in a room that is too bright can possibly confuse the brain, which is supposed to take a rest but is given the clue to stay awake.

According to the sentence, what kind of room should we stay in while we take a rest?

- (A) a bright room
- (B) a dark room
- (C) a cold room
- (D) a warm room

34 ( C ) Street dances are always improvisational and social in nature. They are marked by the contact between the spectators and dancers.

What is the feature of street dances?

- (A) indifferent
- (B) sympathetic
- (C) interactive
- (D) interdisciplinary

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- 35 ( A ) A 27-year-old Alaskan girl went on a trip to the frozen North in which she \_\_\_\_\_ the blizzards, the mountains, and the temperatures that dropped to sixty degrees below zero Celsius.  
(A) battled  
(B) suspended  
(C) compromised  
(D) disturbed
- 36 ( B ) Pure mercury can be mined. Most often it is found in rust-colored rocks. To move out the mercury, the rocks are crushed and heated, while the vapor is caught and cooled until it becomes a silvery liquid.  
How can we take the mercury from the rocks?  
(A) by hand (B) by heat (C) by silver (D) by liquid
- 37 ( C ) Dr. McKenzie has spent the past four years catching snowflakes, putting them under a microscope, and taking pictures. He is interested in snowflakes because they are so complicated that scientists do not comprehend them thoroughly.  
Why is Dr. McKenzie interested in snowflakes?  
(A) Studying snowflakes is not time-consuming.  
(B) Snowflakes are beautiful and crystal clear.  
(C) Scientists do not fully understand them.  
(D) Dr. McKenzie would like to study something that can be examined under a microscope.
- 38 ( B ) McDonald's is recalling all *Shrek* glasses it sold recently. The paint on the glasses contains cadmium, which could cause long-term health effects for people who drink from the glasses. It would take much cadmium to hurt someone—far more than just a few drinks—but the company wants to take no chances.  
According to the passage, McDonald's *Shrek* glasses \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) were sold out  
(B) could make people sick  
(C) were not involved in the recent recall  
(D) were used by people who had long-term health problems
- 39 ( D ) In immersion classes, students learn subjects in the target language through a variety of techniques. The techniques differ from traditional methods, which emphasize mostly vocabulary and grammar and often fail to produce proficiency.  
Which of the following statements is correct about immersion classes?  
(A) Immersion classes use a variety of traditional teaching methods.  
(B) Students in immersion classes learn difficult vocabulary and grammar.  
(C) Students in immersion classes fail to master the target language.  
(D) Teachers in immersion classes use the target language to teach other subjects.
- 40 ( A ) Horror movies often show superbugs spreading around the world and killing people. The World Health Organization has said this might soon become a reality. The medicines that we used to keep away diseases no longer work. Bugs have transformed and have become resistant to antibiotics and other drugs. The WHO said that it was not a regional problem and believed that it was happening in poor and developing as well as rich and developed countries.  
This passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) superbugs that medicine cannot kill  
(B) horror movies that describe a scary future of human beings  
(C) the WHO's mission to kill superbugs in the world  
(D) the antibiotics and the drugs that can kill superbugs
- 41 ( A ) Students in New York City are not allowed to bring cell phones to schools, but students in one neighborhood have come up with a solution. They leave their phones at shops near their schools for a day. For a small fee—usually fifty cents to a dollar—they can drop their phones off in the morning and pick them up after school. The shop owners make a small profit from the storage fees, and also benefit from increased sales of food and drinks when the students pick up their phones at the end of the day.  
According to the passage, shopkeepers store phones for students because they \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) want the extra business the phones bring in  
(B) can sell each phone for a small fee  
(C) care about the students in the neighborhood  
(D) provide food and drinks to students who lost their phones

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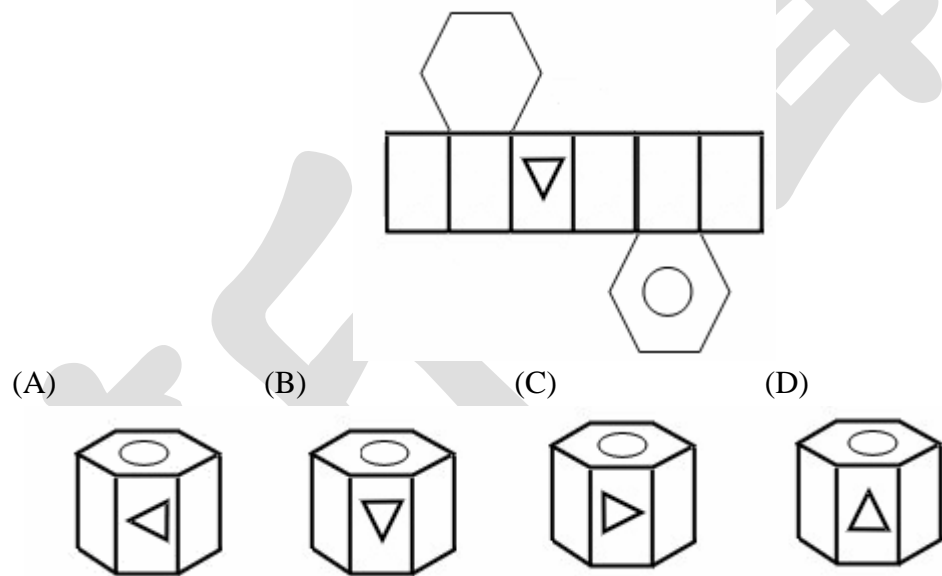
- 42( C ) China, Japan, South Korea, the United States, and the rest of the world are worried about North Korea. It has been threatening to attack the US and South Korea with bombs. No one can be sure if North Korea will do it. However, threatening other countries is very normal for North Korea. It usually gets attention and gets better deals with South Korea and the US by this way. So, most people think that North Korea is just playing the same game that it always does.

The last sentence of the paragraph implies that most people think North Korea \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) is going to bomb others  
(B) will not get South Korea's attention  
(C) is not going to attack other countries  
(D) fails to get attention by threatening the US and South Korea

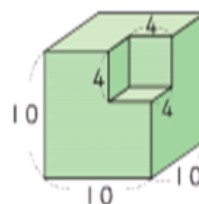
## 三、數學：共 18 題，每題 2 分

- 43( C ) 小華有一元硬幣  $a$  枚，五元硬幣  $b$  枚，十元硬幣  $c$  枚。若  $a:b:c=1:2:3$ ，且總金額為 820 元，則  $a+b+c=$   
(A)100 (B)110 (C)120 (D)130
- 44( B ) 設  $甲 = 6072 \div 23 \times (11 + 22)$ ， $乙 = 6072 \div (23 \times (11 + 22))$ ， $丙 = (6072 \div 23) \times (11 + 22)$ ， $丁 = 6072 \div 23 \times 11 + 22$ ，則乙、丙、丁三數中與甲數相等的數有幾個？(A)0 個 (B)1 個 (C)2 個 (D)3 個
- 45( C ) 太陽電影院的門票分為普通票、學生票、敬老票三種。一張普通票的價錢比一張學生票的價錢貴 30 元，一張學生票的價錢比一張敬老票的價錢貴 20 元。某一場電影共售出 300 張電影票，其中普通票 200 張，學生票 63 張，敬老票 37 張，總收入 71260 元，請問一張敬老票多少元？(A)250 元 (B)220 元 (C)200 元 (D)120 元
- 46( A ) 有 7 個正數  $a, a, b, b, c, c, c$  (由小排到大)，中位數是 8，眾數是 10，平均數是 8，則  $a+b+c=$   
(A)23 (B)18 (C)15 (D)10
- 47( B ) 為了標示一本書的頁碼，排版工人從第 1 頁開始編碼，總共用了 2989 個鉛字，請問這本書到底有幾頁？  
(A)999 頁 (B)1024 頁 (C)2048 頁 (D)2989 頁
- 48( C ) 設一等差級數的前  $n$  項和為  $S_n$ ，已知  $S_5=10$ ， $S_{10}=70$ ，則  $S_{15}=$   
(A)80 (B)130 (C)180 (D)210
- 49( B ) 設二次函數  $y=2x^2-4x+6$ ，則下列敘述何者正確？(A)當  $x=1$  時，有最大值 4 (B)當  $x=1$  時，有最小值 4  
(C)當  $x=-1$  時，有最大值 -4 (D)當  $x=-1$  時，有最小值 -4
- 50( D ) 在展開圖上劃上記號後(如圖)，再把展開圖摺成立體形體(記號在外)，請問是下列哪一個立體形體？



- 51( B ) 有一個長、寬、高各為 10 公分的正方體 A。在 A 的一個角落截掉邊長為 4 公分的小正方體後變成形體 B，如圖。下列敘述何者正確？

- (A) 形體 B 的面的個數和形體 A 的面的個數一樣多。  
(B) 形體 B 的表面積和形體 A 的表面積一樣大。  
(C) 形體 B 的邊數和形體 A 的邊數一樣多。  
(D) 形體 B 的邊長長度總和比形體 A 的邊長長度總和短。



(單位：公分)

- 52( D ) 下列四個語詞，哪些和國小學生學習線對稱圖形有關？

- 甲：對稱軸  
乙：對稱點  
丙：對稱邊  
丁：對稱角

- (A)甲、乙 (B)甲、丙 (C)甲、乙、丙 (D)甲、乙、丙、丁

- 53( A ) 在低年級建立乘法概念教學時，有一數學問題：「老師買了 6 打鉛筆，一打有 12 枝，請問老師一共買了多少枝鉛筆？」，下列四位小朋友的說法，哪一位最能表達問題情境的意義？


- (A) 小台說：「12 有 6 個。」 (B) 大灣說：「6 有 12 個。」  
(C) 小中說：「6 乘以 12。」 (D) 大國說：「6 的 12 倍。」

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54 ( A ) 下列哪一個選項是最不合適的表徵？

(A)  $4 \times 3$  表徵為   $\times$  

(B)  $3 \times 4$  表徵為    

(C) 2 個  $\frac{1}{7}$  表示為 

(D) 2 個  $\frac{1}{7}$  表示為  

55 ( B ) 小愛解如下問題：「志堅有 58 元，貼紙 4 張賣 16 元，志堅買了 2 張貼紙後剩下幾元？」的列式及計算過程為：  
 $58 - 16 \div 4 \times 2 = 58 - 16 \div 8 = 58 - 2 = 56$ 。有關小愛的算法，下列敘述何者正確？

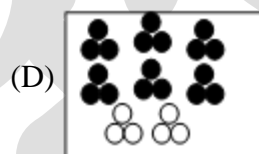
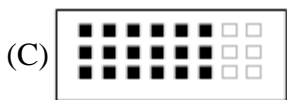
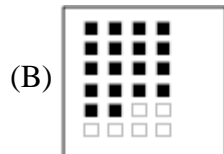
(A) 小愛正確利用先乘除後加減，再由左到右的規則算出答案。

(B) 小愛對於四則混合計算的迷思概念是先乘後除。

(C) 小愛違反了括號要先算的運算規則而算出錯誤的答案。

(D) 小愛的答案正確。

56 ( B ) 下面哪一個圖最不適合用來表示  $\frac{18}{24} = \frac{6}{8}$  ？



57 ( D ) 有四位學生討論分數的加減乘除運算，如下：

甲說：8 個  $\frac{1}{3} + 6$  個  $\frac{1}{3} = 14$  個  $\frac{2}{3}$

乙說：8 個  $\frac{1}{3} - 6$  個  $\frac{1}{3} = 2$

丙說：8 個  $\frac{1}{3} \times 6$  個  $\frac{1}{3} = 18$  個  $\frac{1}{9}$

丁說：8 個  $\frac{1}{3} \div 6$  個  $\frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{6}$

哪一位學生的說法最正確？

(A) 甲 (B) 乙 (C) 丙 (D) 丁

58 ( A ) 下列是有關平行線的四種迷思概念：

甲：平行線和水平線混淆

乙：兩條平行線段長度不一樣長就不認為是平行線

丙：兩條平行線之間的距離太大，就不認為是平行線

丁：傾斜的兩條平行線，就不認為是平行線

請問：哪一種迷思概念的類型與其他三種不同？

(A) 甲 (B) 乙 (C) 丙 (D) 丁

59 ( C ) 依據民國 97 年出版之數學學習領域課程綱要，國小量的學習，原則上有四個階段：

甲：常用單位

乙：量的計算(含複名數計算)

丙：初步認識

丁：單位換算

這四個階段的教學順序較合適的排列是？

(A) 甲丙丁乙 (B) 甲丁丙乙 (C) 丙甲丁乙 (D) 丙甲乙丁

60 ( A ) 下面有四種兩量的關係：

甲：身高與體重的關係

乙：媽媽的年齡與女兒的年齡

丙：正方形的面積與邊長

丁：等速運動時，時間與距離的關係

問成正比關係的有幾個？

(A) 1 個 (B) 2 個 (C) 3 個 (D) 4 個