

臺南市 113 學年度市立國民小學教師暨學前特教師聯合甄選 基礎科目(含國語、數學、英語)

及臺南文史 試題

以下題目共 100 題，為四選一單選選擇題(每題 1 分，共 100 分)

1. 常聽到有人把「我好熱」說成「我好樂」。請問這是說話者在聲母的哪一個特徵發音不到位所致？
(A)濁音／清音 (B)擦音／塞擦音 (C)翹舌音／非翹舌音 (D)不送氣音／送氣音。
2. 下列何者非今文經？
(A)左傳 (B)儀禮 (C)公羊傳 (D)穀梁傳。
3. 「古典音樂電臺播放的都是令聽眾悅耳的□□□□，使人聽了心情舒暢。」□□□□適合填入何者？
(A)下里巴人 (B)韶虞之樂 (C)鄭衛之音 (D)濮上之音。
4. 下列哪一位臺灣文學作家的作品曾被拍成電影？
(A)黃克全《夜戲》 (B)汪笨湖《阿爸的情人》 (C)黃春明《帶父親回家》 (D)葉石濤《潘銀花的第五個男人》。
5. 修辭是使語文變得生動、優美的方法，故除了用於寫作外，也常應用在歌詞、廣告和影劇臺詞中。
有關下列文句的修辭說明，何者有誤？
(A)青春是一本太倉促的書。(席慕蓉〈青春〉)——隱喻
(B)臺灣女孩都像妳這樣年輕嗎？(保養品廣告)——設問
(C)我想你的每一天，強過在人間的一萬年。(游鴻明〈一天一萬年〉)——誇飾
(D)當眾人再度出發的時候，天色尚早，空氣中也還有股冰冷的氣息。(托爾金《魔戒首部曲：魔戒現身》)——轉化。
6. 臺灣已於 2018 年成為高齡社會。下列何者並非內政部針對高齡社會所界定的高齡人口？
(A)耳順之年 (B)致仕之年 (C)鮐背之年 (D)從心之年。
7. 下列何者為編年體史書？
(A)《戰國策》 (B)《五代史記》 (C)《臺灣通史》 (D)《資治通鑑》。
8. 下列詩詞中所述景象，何者屬於夏季？
(A)最好西湖賣酒家，黃菊綻東籬下 (B)砌下落梅如雪亂，拂了一身還滿
(C)納涼時，波漲沙，滿湖香芰荷蒹葭 (D)紛紛暮雪下轅門，風掣紅旗凍不翻。
9. 下列詞語，何者可用以形容聲音？
(A)長鈇歸來食無魚 (B)無邊絲雨細如愁 (C)新鶯出谷乳燕歸 (D)千樹萬樹梨花開。
10. 下列關於樂府詩的敘述，何者正確？
(A)句數有限制，且多為五言句式。
(B)主要由士大夫創作，多為抒情之作。
(C)句式有明確的平仄限制，必須嚴格遵守。
(D)題目多具音樂性，如「子夜歌」、「長干行」、「遊子吟」等。
11. 楊萬里的詩：「秋氣堪悲未必然，輕寒正是可人天。綠池落盡紅蕖卻，荷葉猶開最小錢。」有關詩句中呈現的情懷，敘述最貼切的是下列哪一個選項？
(A)懷才不遇 (B)樂觀豁達 (C)感時傷秋 (D)家居之樂。
12. 下列各選項兩個詞彙「」中的字，讀音相同的是？
(A)「挾」帶毒品／換墨水「匣」 (B)「殫」思竭慮／慘「澹」經營
(C)兩方對「峙」／芒「刺」在背 (D)肌肉「萎」縮／「緯」世經國。
13. 下列成語或四字詞語的典故都與歷史人物有關，其中敘述正確的是哪一個選項？
(A)口蜜腹劍：趙高 (B)望梅止渴：曹操 (C)破釜沉舟：韓信 (D)木牛流馬：張良。

14. 下列哪一個句子中的「可以」和例句中「可以」的意義最相近？例句：「維他命可以維持體內細胞正常的運作。」
(A)你們可以在這間教室休息 (B)這道菜的味道燒得還可以啦
(C)回收的寶特瓶可以做成手提袋 (D)你也粗心得可以了，把書包忘在學校！
15. 下列文句畫底線處的詞語，運用適當的是？
(A)經理的行事作風不負所托，被總公司撤換乃是大家意料中事
(B)這次警民大力合作，城府深密，才能讓這起竊盜案迅速偵破
(C)這部小說因電影上映而熱賣，排隊搶購的盛況可謂躍然紙上
(D)林老師創作的長篇小說，評審們譽為本次文學獎的壓卷之作。
16. 「白費功夫」的「白」字平常做為顏色用字，但在這個詞語中不當作顏色用，下列哪個選項詞彙中「」字有相同的情形，該字也不做為顏色使用？
(A)雨過天「青」 (B)帶金佩「紫」 (C)華路「藍」縷 (D)碧落「黃」泉。
17. 今有一訃文云「顯妣王母莊太夫人」，下列何選項正確？
(A)去世的是母親，母親姓莊，夫家姓王 (B)去世的是母親，母親姓王，夫家姓莊
(C)去世的是祖母，祖母姓莊，夫家姓王 (D)去世的是祖母，祖母姓王，夫家姓莊。
18. 下列詞語的結構（第一個字和第二個字在構成詞彙的關係）哪一個與其他選項不同？
(A)英文 (B)酸雨 (C)喜劇 (D)土壤。
19. 《說文解字》對形聲字的定義是「以事為名，取譬相成」，即形聲字由形符和聲符組成，下列選項中的兩個字「依篆文的結構來分析」何者均屬形聲字？
(A)安靜 (B)默寫 (C)元旦 (D)分解。
20. 小陳在某廟宇看到對聯「上聯：垂命處隱隱微微無欺了自己。下聯：到頭時真真假假曾放過誰人」「上聯：動靜陰陽兩故化。下聯：聰明正直一而神」，聯語表現了此廟的屬性與特色，請問小陳在同一廟中，還可能看到哪一副對聯？
(A)上聯：千秋冤獄莫須有 下聯：百戰忠魂歸去來
(B)上聯：乃所願則學孔子也 下聯：知我者其惟春秋乎
(C)上聯：舉念有神知善惡正邪能立判 下聯：照人為鏡朗吉凶禍福總無私
(D)上聯：孤臣秉孤忠，浩氣磅礴流千古 下聯：正人扶正義，莫教成敗論英雄。
21. 丘榮襄〈最後一堂課〉：「老師，講課結束前您說：『心中有恨的人生是可憐、痛苦的。證嚴法師要我們明白，恨，就是把別人的錯誤拿來苦苦折磨我們自己，最後，毀了自己。』這種人生智慧，可惜，我從來沒有機會聽過，也不曾冷靜想過，我恨父母親被欺負，所以我反過來欺負別人，我的人生就是這樣一步一步錯下去的。」
文中主人翁借自己的遭遇訴說什麼道理？
(A)學習寬恕，善待自己 (B)寧為玉碎，不為瓦全 (C)追求正念，笑看人生 (D)善惡有報，難逃天譴。
22. 清代龐塏〈長安雜興效竹枝體〉：「小兒競把清荷葉，萬點銀花散火城」，描寫的是哪一個節日的情形？
(A)端午 (B)元宵 (C)中元 (D)清明。
23. 「如果一個人因為遭受挫折以後，就不想賺錢、低調做人、選擇不愛了，我覺得這並不是結束。因為挫折成了一個痛點，而他以後都必須努力繞開這個痛點。挫折在他的生活中，佔據了太重要的位置。而真正的結束，是能夠把挫折轉化為我們生活的一部分。」下列何者最符合本文對結束的看法？
(A)結束是一個過程，不是人生的終點 (B)結束不會疼痛，是自己誤以為疼痛
(C)結束就像被蛇咬，迴避草繩是上策 (D)結束只是小挫折，多多練習就習慣。
24. 《喻世明言》：「是唐璧命不該絕，正在船頭上登東，看見聲勢不好，急忙跳水，上岸逃命。」
唐璧是因為何事才能逃命？
(A)賞月 (B)巡邏 (C)如廁 (D)捕魚。
25. 《閱微草堂筆記》：「景州一宦家子，好取貓犬之類，拗折其足，捩之向後，觀其子子跳號以為戲。」
文中的「子子」是什麼意思？
(A)哀嚎哭喊之貌 (B)奔跑歪斜之狀 (C)指蚊子的幼蟲 (D)肢體屈伸顛躑。

26. 「教養沒有一定的方式，窮困的家庭站在低處，努力往上爬，往往可以教養出吃苦耐勞、肯奮鬥的孩子。富貴人家站在高處，可以培養出有遠見、有眼光的孩子，可以依靠家裡原有的事業和財力作為基礎，去發展、擴張，讓成功更成功。」（改寫自《管教，要掌握鬆緊》）根據上文所述，下列解釋何者最吻合本文旨趣？
(A)原生家庭的貧富不重要，因為成功是自己的努力 (B)原本富有後來家道中落的孩子，往往比同學優秀
(C)有錢人家應該窮養孩子，以免子女只懂享受物質 (D)應根據家庭狀況順勢教養，而非模仿別人的模式。
27. 重疊詞可分為疊音和疊義，下列重疊詞何者與「波光粼粼」的「粼粼」性質相同？
(A)「丁丁」窗雨繁 (B)「坎坎」伐檀兮 (C)荊棘鬱「蹲蹲」 (D)「烈烈」悲風起。
28. 下列選項何者沒有錯別字？
(A)最下者行持符籙，役使鬼神 (B)地勢坤，君子以厚德載物
(C)那頑酷子弟，平日最喜合那些無賴來往 (D)言飽乎仁義也，所以不願人之膏粱之味也。
29. 下列讀音何者有誤？
(A)万俟：ㄇㄟˋ ㄨㄞˋ (B)侗族：ㄉㄨㄥˋ ㄗㄨˊ (C)繡針：ㄒㄩˋ ㄓㄩㄣ (D)祇悔：ㄑㄩˊ ㄏㄨㄟˋ。
30. 「族人拿著火把與芒草到部落入口綁芒草，將它們互相打結，留在家屋內的族人會把雞、牛、羊等禽畜趕到家屋內，因為族人相信，宇宙間有各式各樣的精靈必須和人類分開，所以在入口處綁芒草，要精靈不要進入到部落中。」（改寫自卡那卡那富族〈米貢祭〉）根據上文所述，這是祭典中哪種環節的儀式？
(A)求子 (B)驅疫 (C)打獵 (D)除喪。
31. Her presentation was well-received, but she needs to work on her delivery to _____ her points more clearly.
(A) convene (B) convey (C) convince (D) converge
32. To remain competitive, companies must constantly innovate and _____ with the latest technology.
(A) align (B) assign (C) ascend (D) allege
33. Learners' emotions, or _____, can influence their choices and actions they take. Studies have found that using AI can enhance students' ability to manage and control one's thoughts, emotions, and behaviors.
(A) effect (B) conduct (C) apathy (D) affect
34. A sweeping law targeting hate speech went into effect in Scotland on Monday and drew criticism that it could have a _____ effect on free speech.
(A) deductive (B) chilling (C) deceptive (D) demonstrative
35. _____ plants may store water in various structures, such as leaves and stems.
(A) Seductive (B) Sleazy (C) Splendid (D) Succulent
36. Snow leopards have _____ to live in some of the harshest conditions on Earth.
(A) devolved (B) dissolved (C) evolved (D) revolved
37. The restaurant received rave reviews for _____.
(A) terrible service (B) dirty facilities (C) high prices (D) delicious food and excellent service
38. In an effort to promote sustainability and reduce environmental impact, the company implemented a series of initiatives to _____.
(A) increase profits (B) expand its operations (C) minimize waste and carbon footprint (D) ignore environmental regulations
39. Peterson is a _____ student and always does what he is told.
(A) compliant (B) rebellious (C) aggressive (D) irrespective
40. Neuroscientific studies are supported _____ of technological developments.
(A) for continuing stream (B) in continue stream (C) continuing a stream (D) by a continuing stream

41. The historical records show us that _____ climate change is not only possible—it is the normal state of affairs.

(A) conscientious (B) concise (C) accessible (D) abrupt

42. I'm sorry, but I have never understood how people can _____ golf an exciting sport to watch.

(A) find (B) regard (C) respect (D) reject

43. Ukrainian Prime Minister said that they had no _____ to economic cooperation with Russia.

(A) alternative (B) decision (C) election (D) substitution

44. Rescue workers cooperated to help three men _____ on an island in Micronesia.

(A) hardened (B) expanded (C) afforded (D) stranded

45. John did not think he could _____ his opponent because his opponent was physically much stronger.

(A) deduct (B) defeat (C) declare (D) dedicate

Regardless of the form of the wedding, people in the world always focus on declaring their commitment to the marriage. Some Muslims do not engage in premarital dating, nor do they have engagement ceremonies. Once both parties have come to an agreement, they set a date and hold an Akad Nikah ceremony. In a public ceremony, two elders act as witnesses, and the couple is united in marriage with the consent of both the man and the woman religiously and legally. Before the wedding, the groom must publicly recite vows in Arabic. The groom mainly recites the vows in Arabic fluently and without interruption. If he stumbles or hesitates, he must start over. More importantly, if he does not recite the vows fluently, it signifies an insufficient commitment, and the groom will not be able to see the bride. After the Akad Nikah ceremony, the bride will slowly come out, and in the presence of everyone, the couple will sign the marriage certificate. Then, the newlyweds will go before their parents to receive encouragement to be a good husband and wife. They will embrace each other, symbolizing acceptance and blessing. The Muslim marriage style obvious is quite different from other cultures. Seeking a happy married life is apparently the common goal of human beings. Multiculturalism consequently could be found and practiced in different ways.

46. What is the most important concern in wedding according to the passage?

- (A) the groom declares his good deeds
- (B) the bride's loyalty to the groom's family
- (C) declaring the good intentions of the bride's and the groom's families
- (D) making an announcement of allegiance in marriage

47. What is the significance of the Akad Nikah ceremony?

- (A) The groom demonstrates his commitment to the bride and the marriage.
- (B) The groom demonstrates his loyalty to the marriage by law and in faith, and then he will be able to see the bride.
- (C) It is one of the processes of the wedding ceremony and the bride is waiting for the groom.
- (D) It demonstrates the harmony

48. How does the Islamic marriage style manifest the multiculturalism?

- (A) Pre-marriage dating or engagement ceremony is not essential in Islamic wedding, nonetheless, the Akad Nikah ceremony is the mandatory ritual to show the abundant dedication to the marriage as well as integration of religion and law.
- (B) The Akad Nikah ceremony is the most important ritual to show the groom's love to the bride as well as his dedication to the marriage.
- (C) Having dating or engagement ceremony is not critical, as long as there is the Akad Nikah ceremony to demonstrate the love of the groom to the bride.
- (D) Having dating or engagement ceremony is not critical, as long as the newlyweds embrace each other, symbolizing acceptance and blessing.

The relationship between joint pain and weather is complex. Heather Bukiri, a rheumatologist and assistant professor at University of California in Los Angeles, says that roughly two-thirds of her patients with joint inflammatory diseases, like arthritis and lupus, experience weather-related joint pain.

Several studies have shown that about 65 percent of patients experience joint pain during changes in weather conditions—specifically during decreases in barometric pressure, increases in humidity, and decreases in temperature. Bukiri says there are some theories for why changes in barometric pressure would cause joint pain. One is that the spaces in between our joints are confined spaces with slightly negative pressure, and any pressure changes outside the body can cause this space to expand or contract, causing pain.

To prevent weather-related pain, Bukiri said that patients should do their best to keep their home environments warm and dry, and take pain medication preemptively to relieve symptoms. Most importantly, however, patients should make sure to stretch and move around during stormy, humid days. “It’s one of the best things you can do to maintain your joints,” she says.

49. What does this passage mainly address to?
- (A) the most common reasons to see a rheumatologist
 - (B) managing the pain of joint replacement
 - (C) relationship between weather and joint pain
 - (D) risk factors for mortality in systemic lupus
50. According to this passage, which statement is true about Heather Bukiri’s research?
- (A) Additives contributes to joint inflammation.
 - (B) Barometric pressure can cause joint pain.
 - (C) Less than half of Bukiri’s patient suffer from weather-related joint pain.
 - (D) About 65% of Bukiri’s patients are diagnosed with gout.
51. What does a rheumatologist do?
- (A) deals with failure and serious chronic conditions of the kidneys
 - (B) treats allergies and disease of the immune system, such as asthma
 - (C) treats and manages feet and lower limbs pain and diseases as well as injuries, to help keep people active and pain free
 - (D) specializes in arthritis and other musculoskeletal conditions and systemic autoimmune diseases

Learning motivation plays a pivotal role in academic success, serving as the driving force behind students' engagement, persistence, and achievement in their educational endeavors. Motivation acts as the spark that ignites curiosity, propels learning, and sustains effort through challenges and setbacks.

Students with high levels of motivation are more likely to actively participate in class, eagerly seek out knowledge, and persist in the face of obstacles. They demonstrate a genuine enthusiasm for learning, viewing education not merely as a means to an end but as an enriching journey of self-discovery and growth. Motivated learners are inherently more resilient, bouncing back from failures with a renewed determination to succeed.

Furthermore, motivation influences the depth and quality of learning experiences. Intrinsically motivated students tend to approach tasks with a sense of autonomy and mastery, actively seeking to understand concepts rather than simply memorize facts. They are more likely to demonstrate creativity, critical thinking, and a willingness to explore diverse perspectives.

Conversely, a lack of motivation can hinder academic performance, leading to disengagement, apathy, and underachievement. Students who feel disconnected from their studies may struggle to find meaning and relevance in their coursework, leading to feelings of boredom or frustration.

In conclusion, learning motivation serves as the cornerstone of academic success, shaping students' attitudes, behaviors, and outcomes in the educational landscape. By fostering a culture of intrinsic motivation and providing opportunities for students to cultivate their interests and passions, educators can empower learners to unlock their full potential and thrive academically.

52. What role does learning motivation play in academic success according to the passage?

- (A) It acts as a barrier to engagement and achievement.
- (B) It serves as the driving force behind engagement, persistence, and achievement.
- (C) It has no significant impact on academic success.
- (D) It only affects students' attitudes, not their actual performance.

53. According to the passage, what is a consequence of students feeling disconnected from their studies?

- (A) Increased curiosity and enthusiasm.
- (B) Enhanced engagement and participation.
- (C) Struggles to find meaning and relevance.
- (D) Deep understanding and mastery of concepts.

54. Which of the following ideas is not highlighted as a consequence of lacking motivation in the passage?

- (A) Disengagement from studies and tasks.
- (B) Development of apathy towards academic endeavors.
- (C) Increased academic achievement and performance.
- (D) Underachievement and struggles with coursework.

Life in space is a huge adjustment. Besides orbiting the planet 250 miles above Earth's surface, astronauts are snatched away from familiar anchors such as the daily rhythms of sunrise and sunset, the comforting presence of family, and the constant downward tug of gravity.

These changes aren't just disorienting psychologically—space travel also causes massive physiological shifts. Chief among them is a shift in fluids from the lower body to the trunk and head while the astronauts float in microgravity. This can lead to anemia, eye problems, blood pressure changes, and immune dysfunction. According to detailed measurements of astronauts during training and on space missions, every organ system is impacted.

A new study published in *Immunology* by Odette Laneuville, a molecular biologist at the University of Ottawa, and her team tracked how these changes affected the immune systems of 14 astronauts during their sojourns aboard the International Space Station (ISS). The study found genetic changes indicating a drop in immune function within days of arrival at the ISS, and a subsequent return to baseline several months after they arrived back on Earth. The results show how the immune system rapidly adapts to microgravity and gradually returns to normal. Scientists can thus use this kind of information to better understand everything from infectious disease threats during space travel to how injuries might heal in weightlessness.

55. According to the passage, what is not mentioned about astronauts' life adjustment in space?
- (A) the diet
 - (B) the gravity
 - (C) family relationship
 - (D) the Earth's daily rhythms
56. According to the passage, which is not true about astronauts?
- (A) Every organ system is impacted after a space journey.
 - (B) Some physiological changes can be found after a space travel.
 - (C) There are no symptoms of blood disorders during a space travel.
 - (D) Astronauts' experiences of a space travel can give information for scientists to research into diseases.
57. About Odette Laneuville's study, which is true?
- (A) The research team was from the US.
 - (B) Astronauts' immune systems did not return to normal after they came back to earth.
 - (C) The research team collected data from astronauts from the International Space Station.
 - (D) While the astronauts were at the International Space Station, the astronauts' immune functions were normal.

Bilingual education programs immerse students in an environment where two languages are used for instruction. These programs are designed to not only teach a second language but also to enhance academic achievement and cultural competence. Studies have shown that children who participate in bilingual education from an early age exhibit significant advantages over their monolingual peers. These include cognitive benefits such as better problem-solving skills and increased mental flexibility.

One of the main challenges in implementing bilingual education is ensuring that students achieve proficiency in both languages. This requires a balanced approach to teaching, where neither language is neglected. Effective bilingual programs integrate language learning with content instruction, meaning that students learn subjects like math, science, and social studies in both languages. This approach helps students apply their language skills in diverse academic contexts, enhancing their overall learning experience.

Community involvement is crucial in the success of bilingual programs. Parents and community members who support and engage with these programs can help reinforce the importance of bilingualism, contributing to a more positive learning environment. Additionally, well-trained teachers who are proficient in both languages and familiar with cultural nuances can significantly impact the effectiveness of bilingual education.

Public support for bilingual education often hinges on the perceived benefits. While some parents and educators advocate for the cognitive and cultural advantages it offers, others may hesitate due to concerns about academic confusion or delayed English proficiency. It is important for schools to communicate the long-term benefits of bilingual education clearly and effectively to garner broader community support.

58. According to the passage, what is the main purpose of bilingual education programs?

- (A) To effectively enforce the English as an international language policy in schools.
- (B) To immerse students in an environment where two languages are used for instruction.
- (C) To prioritize the use of the students' native languages in academic settings.
- (D) To emphasize the importance of one language over another in education settings.

59. Which of the following words can best replace nuances, in the sentence “Additionally, well-trained teachers who are proficient in both languages and familiar with cultural nuances can significantly impact the effectiveness of bilingual education.”

- (A) subtleties
- (B) nonsenses
- (C) similarities
- (D) generalizations

60. How can schools improve public support for bilingual education?

- (A) By focusing solely on traditional teaching methods
- (B) By reducing the number of languages taught
- (C) By communicating the long-term benefits clearly
- (D) By increasing program costs

61. 中華職棒比賽的球評成哥預測 2024 年總冠軍是統一獅隊出戰兄弟象隊。在冠軍賽 7 戰 4 勝的系列賽中，若統一獅隊在前三場比賽取得 2 勝 1 負的領先，則最後統一獅隊取得總冠軍的情形有多少種？
(A) 5 (B) 6 (C) 7 (D) 8。
62. 若 a 為實數，且 $a = 2.\overline{3} \times 1.\overline{36}$ ，則 a 在小數點後第 300 位數字為何？
(A) 1 (B) 3 (C) 5 (D) 8。
63. 若 $2^x + 2^{-x} = 5$ ，則 $8^x + 8^{-x} = ?$
(A) 85 (B) 95 (C) 110 (D) 125。
64. 飛雄在五次考試成績的總平均為 85 分，而這五次成績的中位數為 86 分，眾數為 89 分，則飛雄的最低兩次成績總和為幾分？
(A) 161 (B) 164 (C) 165 (D) 169。
65. 有一分數 $\frac{1a435}{44}$ 化為小數時為有限小數，則 a 為何？
(A) 3 (B) 5 (C) 7 (D) 9。
66. 甲、乙、丙三家商店均販售某種飲料，每瓶售價均相同。今三家商店都有促銷活動如下：甲店第二瓶半價、乙店買三瓶送一瓶、丙店是打 75 折。若哥哥需要 4 瓶這種飲料，則他到哪一家商店購買所花的錢最少？
(A) 甲店 (B) 乙店 (C) 丙店 (D) 三家商店都一樣。
67. 有關三角形的內角敘述如下：甲、等腰三角形的內角都不是鈍角。乙、三角形的內角至少有兩個是銳角。以上哪些敘述正確？
(A) 只有甲正確 (B) 只有乙正確 (C) 甲、乙都正確 (D) 甲、乙都不正確。
68. 坐標平面上，直線 L 、 M 的方程式分別為 $3x+4y=7$ 、 $6x+8y=3$ ，求直線 L 與 M 的距離為何？
(A) 4 (B) $\frac{11}{2}$ (C) $\frac{11}{5}$ (D) $\frac{11}{10}$ 。
69. 小新向空中拋出一球，經 x 秒後，球與地面的高度為 y 公尺，且 y 與 x 的關係為 $y = ax^2 + bx + c$ 。若此球在第 5 秒與第 12 秒時的高度相等，則在下列哪一個時間的高度最高？
(A) 第 7 秒 (B) 第 8 秒 (C) 第 10 秒 (D) 第 13 秒。
70. 求 $(113)^{10}$ 之個位數字為何？
(A) 1 (B) 3 (C) 7 (D) 9。
71. 店家釀了 1 桶桑葚濃縮汁，每 $\frac{3}{4}$ 公升裝成一瓶，全部裝完，相當於裝成 $13\frac{8}{9}$ 瓶。如果將這桶桑葚濃縮汁，每 $\frac{3}{4}$ 公升裝成一瓶，最多可以裝滿 13 瓶，還剩下多少公升？
(A) $\frac{2}{3}$ (B) 0.8 (C) $\frac{8}{9}$ (D) $\frac{27}{32}$ 。
72. 貝殼劇院第一排有 20 個座位，第二排有 22 個座位，第三排有 24 個座位，…依此規律下，最後一排有 50 個座位，請問貝殼劇院的座位共有幾個？
(A) 566 (B) 564 (C) 562 (D) 560。
73. 攝氏(C)和華氏(F)的溫度關係為 $C = \frac{F-32}{1.8}$ 。以下是甲、乙、丙三種說法：
甲、 $C:F = 1.8:1$
乙、華氏每增加 1 度，攝氏增加 1.8 度
丙、華氏和攝氏的溫度成正比
以上哪些說法正確？
(A) 只有甲 (B) 只有乙 (C) 只有甲、乙 (D) 甲、乙、丙都不正確。
74. 等腰梯形 ABCD 是線對稱圖形， L 為對稱軸且平分線段 BC， $\angle B$ 為 55 度，請問 $\angle D$ 是多少度？
(A) 55 (B) 125 (C) 145 (D) 250。

75. 擲一個骰子兩次，第一次點數小於第二次點數的機率為何？
(A) $\frac{1}{6}$ (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{5}{12}$ (D) $\frac{7}{12}$ 。
76. 「老師在上課時詢問學生目前進行到本日課程的第幾節？學生回應表示現在是第三節課。」以下哪一選項最適合描述學生所使用的數學概念？
(A)基數 (B)測量 (C)序數 (D)無關數值。
77. 在整數概念的學習，若智賢可以將 42 視為 7 個 6，7 個 6 又可以視為 4 個 6 和 3 個 6 所合成，試問智賢是處於哪一個數學概念發展時期的特徵？
(A)累進性合成運思 (B)部分整體運思 (C)測量運思 (D)比例運思。
78. 「200 個蘋果包裝成禮盒，每盒裝 10 個蘋果，一箱可以裝 5 盒，總共可以裝幾箱？」，小柔寫下 $200 \div 10 \div 5 = 4$ 的算式，小柔是使用下列哪一種解題作法？
(A)先包含除再等分除 (B)先包含除再包含除 (C)先等分除再等分除 (D)先等分除再包含除。
79. 在小數除法的直式計算中，將除數的小數點移除並相應地移動被除數的小數點，這種做法與以下哪個數學概念最相關？
(A)連加法 (B)加減混合 (C)整數乘法 (D)等值分數。
80. 二年級中的加減應用問題：「有一條繩子長 80 公分，永華用掉一些綁書包，還剩下 45 公分。永華用掉的繩子有多長？」，是屬於下列哪一種題型？
(A)加數未知的問題用減法解題 (B)被加數未知的問題用減法解題
(C)減數未知的問題用減法解題 (D)被減數未知的問題用減法解題。
81. 有一數學問題「妹妹有 8 元，哥哥給了妹妹 5 元，問妹妹現在有幾元？」，此問題是屬於下列何種題型？
(A)拿走型、改變量未知 (B)拿走型、結果量未知 (C)添加型、改變量未知 (D)添加型、結果量未知。
82. 依據十二年國民基本教育課程綱要有關數學領域各年級學習內容的安排，「整數相除之分數表示」是在國小哪一個年級學習？
(A)三年級 (B)四年級 (C)五年級 (D)六年級。
83. 關於國小感官量的學習內容，下列哪一種量出現時間最晚？
(A)重量 (B)面積 (C)角度 (D)容量。
84. 教師進行一個三角形邊長關係的教學活動：「說說看，給你三根不等長的竹籤，要怎麼確定可以拼成三角形？」有兩位學生的說法如下：甲、三根竹籤，找兩根合起來，比另一根長，這三根竹籤就可以拼成三角形。乙、三根竹籤，找出較短的兩根合起來比最長的還長，就知道可以拼成三角形。以上哪些說法正確？
(A)只有甲正確 (B)只有乙正確 (C)甲、乙都正確 (D)甲、乙都不正確。
85. 有兩位學生探討有關「幾何形體邊的個數」，說法如下：甲、角柱邊的個數＝一個底面邊的個數 $\times 3$ 。乙、角錐邊的個數＝底面邊的個數 $\times 2$ 。以上哪些說法正確？
(A)只有甲正確 (B)只有乙正確 (C)甲、乙都正確 (D)甲、乙都不正確。
86. 在十二年國民基本教育課程綱要數學領域學習表現指標「n-I-4 理解乘法的意義，熟練十十乘法，並初步進行分裝與平分的除法活動。」中，n-I-4 編號的第二碼「I」代表什麼意義？
(A)第一學習階段 (B)第一學期 (C)一年級 (D)第一類。
87. 教師要進行「無條件進入法」取概數的教學，下列哪一個題目最不適合用來布題？
(A)果園採收 1248 顆柳橙，每個箱子可裝 100 顆，全部柳橙可以裝滿幾箱？
(B)每輛計程車最多只能坐 4 個人，19 個人搭計程車，要多少輛計程車？
(C)叔叔買 1 臺 38499 元的音響，只用千元鈔票付錢，要拿出多少張千元才夠？
(D)六年級學生有 238 人，畢業典禮時每人別 1 朵胸花，1 包胸花有 10 朵，至少要買多少包？
88. 涉及量的保留概念與量的遞移律，是屬於下列哪個階段？
(A)初步概念與直接比較 (B)間接比較與個別單位 (C)常用單位的約定 (D)常用單位的換算。

89. 「甲：認識比和比值」，「乙：理解基準量和比較量的關係」，「丙：認識比率及其在生活上的應用」。根據十二年國民基本教育課程綱要，在這三個教材內容的教學先後順序，下列何者正確？
(A)甲→乙→丙 (B)甲→丙→乙 (C)乙→甲→丙 (D)丙→甲→乙。
90. 甲、按照座號調查班上每位同學家中兄弟姊妹的人數。
乙、調查第一節下課期間從前門經過的男、女生的人數。
丙、袋中有四種顏色的花片，一次抽一個後放回袋中，抽 20 次，統計這四種顏色花片出現的個數。
如果想要設計劃記的活動，哪些情境較適合？
(A)只有甲 (B)只有乙 (C)只有丙 (D)甲乙丙都適合。
91. 臺南俗諺：「第一倌(sōng)，褪赤跤，戴草笠，坐流籠。」請問，這句話是在形容府城哪個景點的特色？
(A)美術館 (B)林百貨 (C)赤崁樓 (D)大菜市。
92. 運用交響樂形式提升臺灣民謠地位，並組織具有臺灣特色的合唱團巡迴演唱，開流行音樂風氣之先河。其代表作有《安平追想曲》、《南都之夜》、《鑼聲若響》的音樂家是誰？
(A)文夏 (B)洪一峰 (C)吳晉淮 (D)許石。
93. 日本時代曾往來於新化知母義等地作祀壺調查，並在雜誌《民俗臺灣》陸續發表〈阿立祖巡禮記〉、〈祀壺之村〉等文，描述 1940 年代臺南地區的西拉雅祀壺信仰的研究學者？
(A)金關丈夫 (B)中村孝志 (C)伊能嘉矩 (D)國分直一。
94. 臺南濱海地區對魚類流傳著「一缸、二虎、三沙毛、四變身苦」之諺，這是指什麼的排行榜？
(A)毒性 (B)美觀 (C)大小 (D)好吃。
95. 乾隆嘉慶年間，是五條港商業的鼎盛時期，當時有三郊的貿易集團，掌控府城的經濟命脈。請問所謂的「三郊」不包含下列何者？
(A)北郊李勝興 (B)鹽郊吳尚新 (C)糖郊金永順 (D)南郊蘇萬利。
96. 觀察清代臺南地區的民變，以郭光侯案與張丙案為例，可以發現以下哪一項是產生這兩案民變的最關鍵因素？
(A)外國勢力介入 (B)祭拜神明不同之衝突 (C)吏治不良 (D)漢番婚姻繼承土地之糾紛。
97. 有關目前由農業部所推動的「山海圳國家綠道」，號稱從開臺內海走到臺灣護國聖山，請問下列相關敘述何者為非？
(A)穿越 3 個國家風景區 (B)穿越四大河川 (C)西側終點為國聖港燈塔 (D)東側終點為玉山國山公園。
98. 書院的出現，對於一地文教的发展，具有一定象徵性的意義，乾隆 46 年(1781)，臺南市北路的鹽水港出現了哪一座書院，影響鹽水港地區文教的发展？
(A)海東書院 (B)奎壁書院 (C)蓬壺書院 (D)南湖書院。
99. 在臺南永康、歸仁一帶許多村落有所謂「分水餅」的習俗，請問有關「分水餅」的敘述，下列何者有誤？
(A)永康廣興宮擔餅節被列為市定民俗 (B)不分男女幼童皆可進行分餅習俗
(C)水餅就是「水果餅」 (D)在幼童「度晬」時進行分餅。
100. 「臺南幫」商業集團影響戰後的臺灣經濟，核心成員侯調、侯雨利、吳三連、吳修齊、高清愿等人，出身地何者有誤？
(A)北門區蚵寮 (B)學甲區新頭港 (C)北門區二重港 (D)學甲區倒風寮。