

國立屏科實驗高級中等學校115學年度第1次專任教師甄選

國中部 英文科教師 初試試題

※ 考試時間：10：00～12：00，共 120 分鐘。

※ 本試題為申論題，共 5 頁，滿分100分。

※ 答案卷共 5 頁，請務必清楚標示題號以供評閱。交卷時，請連同本試題卷一併繳回。

一、Summary and Cloze Test Design 20%

Please summarize the following passage in **180-200** words (10%) and design **five** multiple-choice cloze questions for 9th graders (10%). Each question must include four alternatives, (A), (B), (C), and (D), with one of them being the best answer. Answers to each question must be provided.

Have you ever had that feeling, after an energetic gym session, or perhaps a long walk, that you've earned the right to a mountainous slice of cake, or to lounge lazily in front of the telly? Psychologists call these licensing effects and a new study has documented a similar phenomenon following the simple act of taking a vitamin pill.

The researchers say the finding could help explain why the explosive rise in the consumption of dietary supplements (approximately half the US population take them, according to recent data) has not led to a commensurate improvement in public health.

Wen-Bin Chiou and his colleagues gave an inert pill to 82 participants recruited via posters in the Taiwanese city of Kaohsiung. Half the participants were told it was a placebo; the other half were told it was a vitamin pill. They were instructed to suspend their usual intake of supplements, if any, for the duration of the study.

Afterwards, compared with placebo participants, the participants who thought they'd taken a vitamin pill rated indulgent but harmful activities like casual sex and excessive drinking as more desirable; healthy activities like yoga as less desirable; and they were more likely to choose a free coupon for a buffet meal, as opposed to a free coupon for a healthy organic meal (these associations held even after controlling for participants' usual intake of vitamin pills. Participants also said at the end that they hadn't guessed the purpose of the study).

The vitamin-takers also felt more invulnerable than the placebo participants, as revealed by their agreement with statements like "Nothing can harm me". Further analysis suggested that it was these feelings of invulnerability that mediated the association between taking a postulated vitamin pill and the unhealthy attitudes and decisions.

A second study with student recruits was similar to the first, but this time, participants who'd taken what they thought was a vitamin pill opted to walk a shorter distance to return a pedometer to a researcher located elsewhere on campus (even though they'd just been reminded of the health benefits of walking). Again, this association, between the vitamin pill and behaviour, was mediated by feelings of invulnerability.

"People who rely on dietary supplements for health protection may pay a hidden price: the curse of licensed self-indulgence," the researchers said. "Policy interventions that remind individuals to monitor the licensing effect may help translate the increased use of dietary supplements into improved public health."

Source: *The British Psychological Society* "Take a vitamin pill, eat cake."

二、 Explain how you would design a lesson around the following text for a class of mixed-ability 9th graders. Your response must specifically address: (35%)

- (a.) **Instructional Design:** How do you modify a single lesson plan to provide different levels of "challenge"?
- (b.) **Collaborative Learning:** How do you structure group work or peer-tutoring so that it benefits both the tutor and the tutee?
- (c.) **Assessment & Motivation:** How do you design assessments that are fair to all levels while maintaining high expectations for the entire class?

Artemis II: A New Lunar Era

April 6, 2026, the crew of NASA's Artemis II made history. They traveled 248,655 miles away from Earth. This is the farthest any human has ever flown into space. They broke a record that was set more than 50 years ago by the Apollo 13 mission. This journey shows that humans are ready to explore deep space again. It is a very exciting time for science and for the whole world.

The name "Artemis" was not chosen by accident. In ancient Greek stories, Artemis is the twin sister of Apollo and the goddess of the Moon. NASA's first missions to the Moon were called "Apollo." By using the name of his sister, NASA is connecting the past to the future. The Artemis program is also more inclusive. NASA wants to use these missions to land the first woman and the first person of color on the Moon's surface.

The main mission of Artemis II is to test if the new spacecraft, called Orion, is safe for humans. This 10-day trip does not land on the Moon. Instead, the ship flies around the Moon and uses gravity to "slingshot" back to Earth. The four astronauts on board are checking important things like oxygen, heat, and radio systems. They need to make sure everything works perfectly before the next mission, which will actually land on the Moon.

During the flight, the astronauts are also acting as scientists. Because they are flying over the "far side" of the Moon, they can see things that people on Earth never see. They are taking high-quality photos and looking for the best places for future astronauts to land. They even saw a solar eclipse from space! This information is very helpful because NASA wants to find water ice on the Moon, which could help humans live there in the future.

In conclusion, Artemis II is the first step toward a permanent home on the Moon. By breaking the record for the farthest flight, the crew proved that our technology is getting better. This mission is an inspiration for the "Artemis Generation"—the young students of today who might one day walk on Mars. It shows us that the Moon is not just a light in the sky, but a place where humans will soon work and live.

三、 Currently, junior high school teaching faces two severe challenges: 'large class sizes' and the 'bimodal distribution' of student ability. When implementing Differentiated Instruction (DI), teachers often find themselves torn between maintaining teaching progress and managing the classroom effectively. Please discuss the strategies you would employ to balance instructional pacing with quality, and how you would effectively manage the learning behaviors of different groups while implementing DI. (15%)

四、會考迷思題解析:以下為國中教育會考英文閱讀曾經出現過的迷思題，請閱讀下述題目並分別詳盡說明正確答選項為何?以及學生最可能選錯的選項為何?並解釋為何該誘答選項並非正確答案。(10%) (請將答案作答在答案紙上)

1.

試題內容	David looked out of the balcony window and saw a woman get in his car _____ away. (A) drive (B) drove (C) and drive (D) and drove (111 國中教育會考 閱讀題本 16)
正確選項	
迷思選項(學生最可能選錯哪一個答案，並說明學生為何會錯)	
正確答案說明	

2.


試題內容	I guess the rainwater has come in from the kitchen. See? _____ of the windows are closed except the one in the kitchen. (A) All (B) Both (C) Most (D) Some (114 國中教育會考 閱讀題本 14)
正確選項	
迷思選項(學生最可能選錯哪一個答案，並說明學生為何會錯)	
正確答案說明	

五、會考英語科閱讀測驗文本近年來出現大量生活情境題，如：地圖、時刻表、廣告等)以及長篇論說文。請以 113 年英語科會考題本中第 33-35 題的文本為範例，說明您如何引導中高成就學生從「提取訊息」提升到「統整解釋」與「反思評價」，以達成增 A 的目標。(20%) (請以英文作答)

(33-35)

https://www.refugeefriendly.org/habibi-hawara/

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A Delicious Surprise and Welcome Change

By Karl Falk, June 1, 2016

In Austria, there are not many restaurants like Habibi & Hawara. Here you can enjoy Austrian and Syrian food together. Two Austrians, Martin Rohla and David Kreytenberg, started this yummy plan from their experience of working with refugees.

Every year, thousands of people have to leave their homes and families because of war in their countries. So many of them go to Austria that some people in the country think they have become a problem. They are afraid refugees may take away their jobs and they don't feel safe around them, either. But Rohla and Kreytenberg would beg to differ. The refugees don't have to be a problem. They want to help them start a new life. They invited refugees to meetings and found that some of them were cooks back in Syria. So the idea of Habibi & Hawara was born—a restaurant that brings together Austrian and Syrian food. “The two worlds far away from each other meet together,” Kreytenberg said.

But Rohla and Kreytenberg want to do more than just give the refugees work. They want their best workers to buy the restaurant in the end. They hope that Habibi & Hawara is not just a one-time plan and that other Austrians will join them and help more refugees.



📖 refugee 難民 war 戰爭

33. According to the reading, why did Rohla and Kreytenberg open Habibi & Hawara?
- (A) To help refugees live better in Austria.
 - (B) To collect money to help Syria fight the war.
 - (C) To help Austrians learn about the war in Syria.
 - (D) To help refugees go back to their home countries.

34. What can we learn about Habibi & Hawara?
- (A) It was moved from Syria to Austria.
 - (B) It may finally be sold to its workers.
 - (C) It has cooking classes in Syrian food.
 - (D) It is an important meeting place for Syrians.
35. What does it mean when people beg to differ?
- (A) They do not agree.
 - (B) They look different.
 - (C) They cannot speak for others.
 - (D) They do not notice something.

試題公館