

臺南市 105 學年度市立國民小學暨幼兒園教師聯合甄選  
英語文(含臺南文史) 試題

科目：英語文(含臺南文史)

一、英語文 (每題 1 分，共計 80 分)

- (A) 1. The zero-fuel airplane, Solar Impulse, has touched down in Spain, \_\_\_\_\_ the 70-hour Atlantic leg of its historic bid to circle the globe.  
(A) completing (B) completed  
(C) to be completed (D) being completed
- (C) 2. Richards spent a large amount of money starting a personal fossil collection \_\_\_\_\_ later became the foundation of your national geological museum.  
(A) it (B) what (C) which (D) whose
- (D) 3. Surprisingly, \_\_\_\_\_ of the factories do not implement proper safety training for their newly hired workers.  
(A) any (B) each (C) much (D) some
- (C) 4. These figures are surprisingly high and they'll have to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) recognized (B) referred (C) verified (D) wobbled
- (B) 5. The legacy of Japanese culture in Taiwan is a subject \_\_\_\_\_ careful study.  
(A) worth of (B) worthy of (C) worthwhile of (D) deserves
- (C) 6. Most people consider Albert Einstein one of the greatest scientists of the 20<sup>th</sup> century \_\_\_\_\_ his remarkable achievements in quantum physics.  
(A) in exchange for (B) in spite of (C) because of (D) in lieu of
- (B) 7. We know that \_\_\_\_\_ society is very difficult.  
(A) reform (B) reforming (C) reforms (D) to reforming
- (D) 8. Some experts believe that an economic recovery is well \_\_\_\_\_ way. Others, however, do not share the same optimistic outlook.  
(A) in the (B) out of the (C) by the (D) under
- (B) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ I had enough time, I would have gone shopping with you.  
(A) If (B) Had (C) Should (D) Were
- (C) 10. Sally finished the trip and came in under the budget. She \_\_\_\_\_ to spend NT\$6,000, but she ended up spending only half of that.  
(A) would have planned (B) were to plan (C) had planned (D) planned
- (C) 11. When Australia, as an economic powerhouse, sneezes, the other countries will begin to cough. Thus, a drop in share prices in Australia can send the worldwide stock market \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) to tumble (B) tumble (C) tumbling (D) tumbled
- (D) 12. Heavy rain on Thursday turned rivers and streams into \_\_\_\_\_, cutting off several towns. Hundreds of people have had to be rescued.  
(A) clashes (B) malaria (C) splendor (D) torrents
- (D) 13. Key \_\_\_\_\_ of the revolution were hunted down and executed.  
(A) ordeals (B) orders (C) proposals (D) protagonists
- (A) 14. Instead of pulling over, the driver \_\_\_\_\_ and drove away from the scene.  
(A) accelerated (B) availed (C) descended (D) transmitted

- (B) 15. The government should be playing a more\_\_\_\_\_role in promoting human rights.  
(A) promise (B) prominent (C) random (D) subsist
- (C) 16. Mr. Wang is\_\_\_\_\_from military service because of poor eyesight.  
(A) admitted (B) deprived (C) exempt (D) deported
- (D) 17. We often tend to\_\_\_; we simply start things later than we might have and experience unneeded stress as the deadline looms.  
(A) scramble (B) encapsulate (C) obliterate (D) procrastinate
- (D) 18. When Gary was\_\_\_-deep in debt, he stopped eating out at work and started bringing lunch from home.  
(A) feet (B) elbow (C) ankle (D) knee
- (D) 19. Financial assistance may be made available in\_\_\_\_\_circumstances. Normally it's unlikely to receive such generosity from the authority.  
(A) unexceptionable (B) exclusive  
(C) unexceptional (D) exceptional
- (C) 20. Whichever choice you make, you'll be most satisfied and pleased if it\_\_\_\_\_your values.  
(A) is superior to (B) is inferior to (C) aligns with (D) contradicts with
- (A) 21. Bike\_\_\_\_\_means being mindful of others who share the road with you, including pedestrians, motorists and other bicyclists.  
(A) etiquette (B) platform (C) candor (D) innovation
- (D) 22. Research shows that employees who recover at home are more\_\_\_\_\_and perform better than persistently ill employees struggling at work to meet job demands.  
(A) pitiful (B) miserable (C) homesick (D) productive
- (D) 23. It took several hours to\_\_\_\_\_all the problems caused by the computer malfunction at the factory.  
(A) turn over (B) take apart (C) bring forward (D) iron out
- (D) 24. Kelly's been a terrible spendthrift all her life. It comes as no surprise that she's\_\_\_\_\_  
(A) in at the deep end (B) wide of the mark  
(C) out of her depth (D) up to her ears
- (A) 25. The president was found guilty of taking bribes and was forced to\_\_\_\_\_. Now his deputy has taken over his position.  
(A) step down (B) stand by (C) drop in (D) fall back
- (C) 26. Whether you can play the piano depends on whether you have had lessons, but the color of your skin is determined by\_\_\_\_\_. It is passed down from your parents to you.  
(A) habit (B) convention (C) heredity (D) occupation

About one in 10 of California State University's 460,000 students is homeless, and one in five doesn't have steady access to enough food, according to the initial findings of a study launched to better understand and address an issue that remains largely undocumented at the US public universities. Homelessness in higher education is difficult to study and measure 27. Across the country, the number of students who experience food insecurity largely is undocumented and unknown, and the number of homeless students 28. in national surveys. Students with unstable housing conditions are not required to say so, and many are reluctant to seek help because of the sham 29. homelessness, said Rashida Crutchfield, an assistant professor at Cal

State Long Beach.

Crutchfield, 30. her research in April 2015, interviewed 92 students and conducted four focus groups at urban and rural campuses. She and her team also 31. surveys, reviewed existing resources and asked university staff, faculty and administrators for their impressions of the level of homelessness on their campuses. Many students and faculty members, she said, were unaware that the definition of homelessness 32. beyond living on the street. Some students who 33. or lived in their cars, for example, did not consider themselves homeless. Initial findings indicated that 34. 8% to 12% of Cal State's students are homeless, and 21% to 24% are food insecure, she said. Crutchfield and her team talked to professors who gave students money and kept food in their desks for 35. their struggles. "A lot of these conversations 36. inside our office with the door shut," one university staffer told Crutchfield.

- (B) 27. (A) accurate (B) accurately (C) accuracy (D) being accurate
- (B) 28. (A) tend to be underreported (B) tends to be underreported  
(C) tending to be underreported (D) to tend be underreported
- (C) 29. (A) associate with (B) associating with  
(C) associated with (D) to associate wit
- (D) 30. (A) been launching (B) who launching  
(C) who having launched (D) who launched
- (D) 31. (A) brought about (B) left out (C) passed over (D) sent out
- (C) 32. (A) confined (B) dispatched (C) extended (D) polished
- (C) 33. (A) couch-surf (B) couch-surfing (C) couch-surfed (D) surf-couched
- (D) 34. (A) to be estimated (B) an estimate  
(C) an estimating (D) an estimated
- (A) 35. (A) those who confided (B) those who confiding  
(C) who confided (D) who confiding
- (C) 36. (A) broke into (B) caught up (C) took place (D) made out

### Identifying students or learners with special needs

Some children are easily identified as candidates for special needs due to their medical history. They may have been 37. with a genetic condition that is associated with intellectual disability, may have various forms of brain damage, may have a developmental disorder, may have visual or hearing disabilities, or other disabilities. For students with less obvious disabilities, such as those who have learning difficulties, two primary methods have been used for identifying them: the discrepancy model and the response to intervention model. The discrepancy model depends on the teacher noticing that the students' achievements are noticeably below what is expected. The response to intervention model suggests earlier intervention.

In the discrepancy model, a student receives special education services for a specific learning difficulty (SLD) if the student has at least normal intelligence and the student's academic achievement is below what is expected of a student with his or her IQ. Although the discrepancy model has 38. the school system for many years, there has been substantial criticism of this approach among researchers. One reason for criticism is that diagnosing SLDs on the basis of the discrepancy between achievement and IQ does not predict the effectiveness of treatment. Low academic achievers who also have low IQ appear to benefit from treatment just 39. low

academic achievers who have normal or high intelligence.

The 40. approach, response to intervention, identifies children who are having difficulties in school in their first or second year after starting school. They then receive additional assistance such as participating in a reading remediation program. The response of the children to this intervention then determines whether they are designated as having a learning disability. Those few who still have trouble may then receive designation and further assistance. Sternberg (1999) has argued that early remediation can greatly reduce the number of children meeting diagnostic 41. for learning disabilities. He has also suggested that the focus on learning disabilities and the provision of accommodations in school fails to acknowledge that people have a range of strengths and weaknesses and places undue emphasis on academics by insisting that students 42. supported in this arena and not in music or sports.

(adapted from *Special education* in [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_education](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_education))

- (C) 37. (A) armed (B) caused (C) diagnosed (D) tested  
 (C) 38. (A) achieved (B) been (C) dominated (D) watched  
 (A) 39. (A) as much as (B) far from (C) less than (D) more than  
 (A) 40. (A) alternative (B) distinct (C) separate (D) variable  
 (B) 41. (A) basis (B) criteria (C) problem (D) question  
 (B) 42. (A) being (B) should be (C) to be (D) will be

Personification, the representation of an inanimate object or abstract idea in the 43. of a person, is an important technique in literature 44. in the visual arts. Fantasy illustrators, for instance, use 45. extensively to unsettle the viewer. 46. a tree with a human face is a fairly obvious maneuver. It is an archetypal belief 47. the possession of a face implies the possession of a soul. A suggestion of other human body parts may bring about the same effect. Roots crawling above the surface can represent crooked legs, while branches and “groping” twigs can be made to 48. arms and hands. In general, personification creates a double vision that adds depth to our view of the world.

- (B) 43. (A) meaning (B) form (C) signature (D) relationship  
 (C) 44. (A) both and (B) similar to (C) as well as (D) also  
 (A) 45. (A) it (B) them (C) which (D) to  
 (C) 46. (A) Show (B) Shown (C) Showing (D) That shows  
 (B) 47. (A) which (B) that (C) though (D) that is  
 (C) 48. (A) look (B) look alike (C) look like (D) look liking

Traveling abroad can be tricky no matter where you go. Since you surely don't want to 49. or accidentally offend anyone, we've put together some insiders' guide of things you definitely should know before travelling to Thailand. There are some simple things you can make sure to do that will make a huge difference in how you're 50. by the locals. For starters, it will go a long way to learn a couple of Thai phrases, like “please” and “thank you,” and to be cognizant 51. the traditional Thai greeting: the *wai*. It's a simple thing, but it will go a long way in showing your respect for the culture. A huge part of the 52. of Thailand is the food. You can get a big dinner for about one to two dollars at a street stall, and that's where you'll taste the real Thailand. Beware 53. scams. No matter how awesome a place that you're traveling to is, it's always necessary to make sure you keep your 54. to avoid scammers; let's be honest,

they're everywhere. Some of the common scams in Thailand are what you would expect 55 foreigners or trying to get you to agree to add-ons you may not realize are scams.

- (B) 49. (A) bite your lip (B)ruffle any feathers  
(C) pat on someone's back (D) rub shoulders with someone
- (A) 50. (A) perceived (B)acknowledged (C) deceived (D) previewed
- (C) 51. (A) to (B)with (C) of (D) on
- (A) 52. (A) allure (B)wrath (C) abundance (D) opinion
- (D) 53. (A) to (B)with (C) from (D) of
- (D) 54. (A) hair (B)track (C) wander (D) wits
- (C) 55. (A) paying (B)setting (C) overcharging (D) overpriced

Petroleum, or crude oil, is one of the world's 56 natural resources. Plastics, synthetic fibers, and 57 chemicals are produced from petroleum. It is also used to make lubricants and waxes. However, its most important use is as a fuel for heating, for 58 electricity, and especially for powering vehicles.

- (C) 56. (A) too important (B)as important (C) most important (D) less importantly
- (A) 57. (A) many (B)less (C) plenty (D) much
- (D) 58. (A) to generate (B)being generated (C) generated (D) generating

You may have heard that tomatoes and processed tomato products like tomato sauce and canned tomatoes protect against some types of cancer. The cancer-preventing properties of tomato products have been attributed to lycopene. It is a bright red pigment found in tomatoes and other red fruits and is the cause of their red color. Unlike other fruits and vegetables, where nutritional content such as vitamin C is diminished upon cooking, processing of tomatoes increases the concentration of lycopene. Lycopene in tomato paste is four times more than in fresh tomatoes. This is because lycopene is insoluble in water and is tightly bound to vegetable fiber. Thus, processed tomato products such as pasteurized tomato juice, soup, sauce, and ketchup contain the highest concentrations of lycopene. Cooking and crushing tomatoes as in the canning process and serving in oil-rich dishes such as spaghetti sauce or pizza greatly increase assimilation from the digestive tract into the bloodstream. Lycopene is a fat-soluble substance, so the oil is said to help absorption to a great extent.

- (A) 59. According to the passage, it is true that lycopene\_\_\_\_\_.
- (A)is absorbed by the body more easily when accompanied by the oil  
(B)is a pigment which is solved quickly in water  
(C)lowers the risk of having cancer only when it is consumed together with vitamin  
(D)an only be found in processed tomato products
- (C) 60. It can be understood from the passage that as far as the lycopene intake is concerned \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A)lycopene hardly offers any protection against diseases such as cancer  
(B)tomato products contain high concentrations of lycopene and fat  
(C)there is a correlation between the lycopene consumption and the prevention of some cancer types  
(D)here have been no reported side effects or toxicity associated with intake
- (D) 61. It can be understood from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A)unlike the popular belief, fat doesn't help the absorption of lycopene in the body

- (B)no credible evidence has been found to support an association between lycopene intake and a reduced risk of cancer
- (C)processed tomato products include the lowest concentrations of lycopene
- (D)lycopene is what gives some fruits their color

Hay fever is a seasonal allergy to pollens. The term “hay fever,” however, is a less than adequate description since such an attack can be brought on by sources other than hay-producing grasses and since an attack of this allergy does not include a fever. The cause of hay fever can be quite varied. Hay fever is generally caused by airborne pollens, particularly ragweed pollen. The amount of pollen in the air is largely dependent on geographical location, weather, and season. In the eastern section of the United States, for example, there are generally three periods when pollen from various sources can cause intense hay fever suffering: in the springtime months of March and April, when pollen from trees is prevalent; in the summer months of June and July, when grass pollen fills the air; and at the end of August, when ragweed pollen is at its most concentrated levels. What results from an attack of hay fever is not a fever. Instead, a person with hay fever will suffer symptoms such as red and itching eyes, a swollen and runny nose, and repeated bouts of sneezing.

- (B) 62. Several factors determine the amount of pollen in the air. Which of the following is NOT one of them?  
(A)weather (B) mood (C) place (D) season
- (A) 63. What is the purpose of this passage?  
(A) to correct misconceptions about hay fever  
(B) to explore the cause of hay fever  
(C) to describe the symptoms of hay fever  
(D) to provide a cure for hay fever
- (D) 64. Which of the following is NOT true about hay fever?  
(A) The allergen of hay fever is airborne pollens.  
(B) People in the eastern United States will not suffer from hay fever in winter.  
(C) Hay fever is a seasonal allergy.  
(D) suffering from hay fever is equally severe year-round.
- (A) 65. Which of the following is NOT a symptom about hay fever?  
(A)fever (B) a runny nose (C) sneezing (D) itching eyes
- (C) 66. Ragweed pollen is prevalent at the beginning of \_\_\_\_\_ in the eastern United States.  
(A)Spring (B) Summer (C) Fall (D) Winter

The World Cup, holiday homes and budget airlines are feeding an unexpected passion for learning languages. Are you still shouting in English at **bemused** people in other countries? That used to be the stereotype of the English-speaker abroad. But is that all changing? This heat wave summer seems to be bringing a boom in language learning. Language courses are reporting a surge in demand, newspapers have been giving away language-teaching CDs and language learning is the theme of BBC2's latest reality TV show, Excuse My French.

So what's encouraged us out of our shells? Are languages really reaching the parts that they couldn't previously reach? There could be something of a World Cup factor here - with the football fest in Germany making a very positive impression on the hundreds of thousands of

England fans who went over. Football fans might not be considered natural territory for language lessons. But before the competition, England football fans were offered a crash course in learning a few German phrases - and this really does seem to have been an ice-breaker. "It made a huge difference - particularly when fans saw the impact on ordinary people in Germany of being able to say hello or good evening in their language," says Mark Perryman, organizer of the England fans supporters' club in London, who took part in these lessons. "It helped to break down barriers and it broke down the stereotypes about England fans. There's an assumption that the English, let alone football fans, would never learn a language." Travelling fans were also impressed by how well so many Germans could speak English, he says. And it even created some multi-lingual bantering. The Germans were singing "football's coming home" in English and the England fans learned how to sing it back in German, said Mr. Perryman. The language lessons for fans were set up by the Goethe Institute, (the German equivalent of the British Council) - and institute spokesman, Oliver Benjamin, says that this summer's German courses are fully booked. "There's definitely been an increase in interest in learning more about the language and culture - and it's much more of a younger audience," he says. "The World Cup has made our work a hell of a lot easier," says Mr. Benjamin. And he says the longstanding resistance to learning languages is being diminished. There had been an "island mentality and a certain arrogance that English is the world language". But this is changing, he says, not least because the UK is part of a globalized, multilingual world. In London, only 57% of the population speaks English as a first language, he says. It's no longer unusual for people to move between languages.

It makes a change to hear optimistic news about modern language learning. University language departments have been closing because of a lack of students - and this in turn reflects how few pupils are taking languages at A-level. And there have been repeated warnings from industry about the economic cost of our national deficit in language skills. But rather than an academic or business interest, another driver for the current interest in learning languages is the **unprecedented** appetite for travel. This weekend, at the start of the summer holidays, more than two million people flew out from UK airports. And it's no longer just package holidays and tourist resorts - people are exploring more independently and further afield. It might not make headlines, but this is a significant social change, with more people than ever getting a taste of other places, cultures and languages. "With budget airlines and cheaper travel, people are mixing more, seeing the ways other people do things. There are loads of lads I know from places like Sunderland who fetch up in all kinds of places in a way they never would have done before," says Peter Daykin, a spokesman for the Football Supporters' Federation (FSF). "People are now going abroad for a weekend to places like the Czech Republic, which once would have been unheard of," he says. Mr. Daykin was another visitor to the World Cup who left with a sense that the journey through Germany had been a very "positive experience" for fans - a long way from the negative stereotypes of the English as suspicious, tongue-tied travelers.

People aren't only travelling abroad. They're now taking their property mania with them. According to the Office for National Statistics, there are now almost 257,000 overseas holiday homes owned by people in the UK. And the Institut Francais, which promotes French language and culture, says that second-homers are part of the growing demand for language lessons. Francis Hetroy, director of languages at the institute, says that demand for French courses has

risen by about 15% to 20% last year, when there were about 7,000 students. And this includes very popular language courses offered in how to buy a property in France, he says.

- (B) 67. What does **bemused** mean in the first paragraph?  
(A) stupid (B) confused (C) misguided (D) disordered
- (C) 68. What is not mentioned in the article?  
(A) football fans are now potential learners of language lessons.  
(B) Today global villagers are no longer exposed exclusively to English as the world language.  
(C) Native speakers of English used to be too proud to learn a second language.  
(D) Budget airlines and cheaper travel have aroused the interest of language learning.
- (D) 69. According to the article, all of the following reasons for second language learning today are true EXCEPT  
(A) long to travel (B) support the World Cup  
(C) possess second homes abroad (D) thirst for further education
- (A) 70. What might be the best title for this article?  
(A) Language Learning Kicks Off  
(B) World Cup Matters  
(C) Age of Budget Airlines  
(D) Stereotypes of the British
- (B) 71. Which of the following meanings can explain **unprecedented** in the third paragraph?  
(A) never being valued before  
(B) never having happened before  
(C) large in amount or degree  
(D) being unanticipated
- An American Staple

The origins of corn date back to roughly 1000 to 2000 B.C.E. in Mexico. Corn, which is actually a member of the grass family, was grown by Native Americans centuries before the first Europeans ever stepped foot in the New World. The cultivation of corn spread among the Native American peoples throughout most of what is now the U.S. and large parts of South America. The importance of corn to the Native Americans was reflected in the numerous religious ceremonies and myths surrounding **it**. Corn, and by extension cornbread, was also important to the early American colonists, since corn was more available than wheat at that time.

The colonists learned how to cultivate and prepare corn for food from the Native Americans. Later, the pioneer women that made the long trek across the **nascent** country added their own cooking techniques. Cornbread was of particular importance to travelers, because it kept well and provided nourishment during the long journeys on foot or by horseback through virgin territory. Cornbread even became known as journey cake at this time. Journey cake became **johnnycake**, the name by which cornbread is still known to this day by many people on the east coast. Early settlers also made cornmeal, which is basically flour ground from dried corn. It is a common staple food even now. Cornmeal is very versatile, and the kinds of bread that have been and can be made from cornmeal are virtually endless.

In the past, production of corn was very individual, with most southern farmers growing just enough corn to feed their livestock and themselves. When the farmers needed cornmeal, they visited

their local mills. These mills, which used large stone wheels to grind the corn, were located near rivers and other sources of water, because the wheels were initially powered by water. Hydropower was later replaced by gasoline or electricity. The farmers paid the miller for the use of his mill by giving him a percentage of the cornmeal produced, which in turn, the miller sold to the local townspeople. As the production of cornmeal became increasingly industrialized, the mills gradually became **obsolete**. Today, most cornmeal is produced in factories, where it is also bolted and fortified with vitamins and minerals, like most refined flours.

Interestingly, each part of the country developed its own regional specialties and exhibited a bias for a certain type of cornmeal. Northerners preferred yellow cornmeal, using flint yellow corn meal in their cornbread. Alternatively, southerners liked to use white cornmeal to make their cornbread. Each region also differed in its preparation of cornbread. Northerners like a sweeter version of cornbread, adding molasses to the batter, while southerners preferred the savory version that resulted when the cornbread was fried in cracklings. The steel ground yellow cornmeal commonly found in the northern part of the U.S. is produced by almost completely stripping the husk and germ from the mature maize kernel and grinding what remains of the kernel. The resulting product will keep almost **indefinitely** if sealed tightly and stored in a cool dry place, because it no longer contains the natural oils that will oxidize and become rancid.

Cornbread is much more consumed in the South, owing to the fact that wheat did not grow as well in the warmer climate of the southern states. In addition to these natural forces, the use of cornmeal in the South was likely given further impetus during the Civil War, when it became impossible to procure wheat supplies from the North. Hence, cornbread became popular during the Civil War because it was very cheap and could be made in many different sizes and forms. It was also a common lunch for poor children as late as in the mid 20th century. It is still a common side dish, often served with homemade butter, chunks of onion or scallions. Sometimes, cornbread is crumbled and served with cold milk similar to cold cereal in the South. Sometimes, cornbread takes on a distinct local flavor. For example, in Texas, the Mexican influence has spawned a hearty cornbread made with fresh or creamed corn kernels, jalapeño peppers and topped with shredded cheese.

(D) 72. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 1 about the cultivation of corn?

- (A) It is very labor intensive
- (B) It can be done with very simple tools.
- (C) It is a major source of income for American farmers.
- (D) It had not been practiced by Europeans before they came to the New World.

(C) 73. The word **it** in paragraph 1 refers to which of the following word/expression?

- (A) South American
- (B) importance
- (C) corn
- (D) cornbread

(A) 74. The word **nascent** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to which of the following word/expression?

- (A) emerging
- (B) vast
- (C) pristine
- (D) intriguing

(B) 75. According to paragraph 2, which of the following was TRUE of journey cake?

- (A) Its name was derived from migratory Native American tribes.
- (B) It was convenient for travelers to eat.
- (C) It was easy to bake while people were traveling.

- (D) It provided most of the nutritional needs for pioneers
- (C) 76. Why does the author mention **johnnycake in** paragraph 2?
- (A) To show people's affection for cornbread.  
(B) To give an example of various names used to refer to cornbread.  
(C) To provide another term that people still use to denote cornbread.  
(D) To support the claim that it is the most popular type of bread in the United States.
- (A) 77. Which of the following can be inferred from paragraph 3 about cornmeal processed in factories?
- (A) It is more nutritious than cornmeal of the past.  
(B) Vitamins and minerals are added to make it more palatable.  
(C) It has more flavor than before.  
(D) Its taste is becoming more like other processed flours.
- (D) 78. The word **obsolete** in paragraph 3 is closest in meaning to which of the following word/expression?
- (A) trendy (B) unprofitable (C) isolated (D) outmoded
- (A) 79. According to paragraph 4, southerners would most likely prefer which of the following cornbread?
- (A) A salty kind (B) One with a lot of sugar  
(C) A yellow one (D) A greaseless type
- (D) 80. The word indefinitely in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to which of the following word/expression?
- (A) freshly (B) deliciously (C) perfectly (D) endlessly

二、台南文史 (共 20 題, 每題 1 分, 共 20 分)

- (D) 81. 西元 1636 年, 傳教士尤羅伯 (Rev. Robert US Junius) 在新港社成立了第一所學校, 教導原住民使用羅馬拼音書寫自己的語言。這些用羅馬字書寫的文獻一般通稱為
- (A) 大目降文書 (B) 台灣教會字 (C) 白話字 (D) 新港文書。
- (A) 82. 西元 1928 年, 全世界的天文學家將天空劃分為 88 個星座。請問下列何者哪一個星座是你在臺南地區 看不見的?
- (A) 蒼蠅座 (B) 仙后座 (C) 英仙座 (D) 獵戶座。
- (B) 83. 荷蘭時期在臺南發生的反抗事件為何?
- (A) 林爽文事件 (B) 郭懷一事件 (C) 顏思齊事件 (D) 朱一貴事件。
- (B) 84. 下列 4 項, 臺南市不具備的生態是何者?
- (A) 亞熱帶雨林 (B) 檜木林 (C) 疏林 (D) 紅樹林。
- (D) 85. 曾著有《小封神》台語章回小說並擔任過臺南市議員者為
- (A) 蔡培火 (B) 王育德 (C) 連雅堂 (D) 許丙丁。
- (C) 86. 下列植物何者與西拉雅文化最密切?
- (A) 木瓜 (B) 花生 (C) 木棉花 (D) 番石榴。
- (C) 87. 目前臺南市出土年代最早甕棺的是何種文化?
- (A) 大盆坑文化 (B) 大湖文化 (C) 牛稠子文化 (D) 蔦松文化。
- (A) 88. 赤崁樓的文昌閣中, 奉祀下列哪一位文昌君?
- (A) 魁星 (B) 朱衣星君 (C) 文衡帝君 (D) 孚佑帝君。
- (B) 89. 下面哪一項民俗活動, 是清代麻豆地區頂、下街的「迎暗藝」活動?
- (A) 蜈蚣陣 (B) 十八嬖(嬖) (C) 牛犁陣 (D) 宋江陣。

公職王歷屆試題 (105 教師甄試)

- (C) 90. 出生於臺南市，且獲美國哥倫比亞大學哲學博士，為當時台灣第一位哲學博士，可惜後來於 1947 年二二八民變中罹難者是誰？  
(A)王育德 (B)湯德章 (C)林茂生 (D)林燕臣。
- (A) 91. 在陽宅風水中的「左青龍、右白虎」是一個經常被提起的觀念，就連我們到廟宇燒香拜拜，都會遵照「右進左出」的規則，而這個概念最早源自於東方天文學中的四神獸。請問在四神獸中，盤據在南方天空的是  
(A)朱雀 (B)青龍 (C)玄武 (D)白虎。
- (D) 92. 「彈指優曇」和「不二法門」等匾額，是府城現今何間佛寺之名匾？  
(A)重慶寺 (B)黃檗寺 (C)龍山寺 (D)開元寺。
- (A) 93. 望遠鏡是探索宇宙重要的工具，因此現代天文望遠鏡的口徑，幾乎都是越做越大。請問大臺南地區，口徑最大的天文望遠鏡位在下列哪一個地方？  
(A)南瀛天文教育園區 (B)新豐高中  
(C)氣象局南區氣象中心 (D)臺南二中。
- (D) 94. 善化慶安宮內設有哪個歷史人物的神像，每年中秋節都會奉行專祀祭典？  
(A)鄭經 (B)陳永華 (C)鄭成功 (D)沈光文。
- (A) 95. 楠西北極殿，主祀什麼神祇？  
(A)上帝爺公 (B)關帝聖君 (C)王爺公 (D)註生娘娘。
- (D) 96. 目前台語文學以何種文字來書寫？  
(A)羅馬字 (B)漢字與羅馬字並用 (C)漢字 (D)以上皆是。
- (C) 97. 古稱新港溪的溪流是指今：  
(A)德慶溪 (B)二仁溪 (C)鹽水溪 (D)急水溪。
- (B) 98. 府城有名的西華堂、德化堂歸屬於何種宗教信仰。  
(A)道教 (B)齋教 (C)回教 (D)佛教。
- (C) 99. 道光年間因不滿滿清治理，自立為開國大元帥，建國號為天運，聚集數萬兵力攻打鹽水港者為：  
(A)張貢 (B)李石 (C)張丙 (D)蔡牽。
- (B) 100. 清領時期，全台最古的石碑「平台紀略碑記」，目前保存於  
(A)赤崁樓 (B)大天后宮 (C)北極殿 (D)祀典武廟。