

# 臺北市 101 學年度市立國民中學正式教師聯合甄選

## 英 語 科 題 本

**【請不要翻到次頁！】**

讀完本頁的說明，聽從監試委員的指示才開始作答

※請先確認你的答案卡、准考證與座位號碼是否一致無誤。

請閱讀以下測驗作答說明

測驗說明：

這是臺北市 101 學年度市立國民中學正式教師聯合甄選英語科題本，題本採雙面印刷，其中第 1~40 題為教育專業科目試題，第 41~80 題為學科專業科目試題，共 80 題，每題只有一個正確或最佳的答案。測驗時間共 100 分鐘，作答開始與結束請聽從監試委員的指示。

注意事項：

1. 所有試題均為四選一的選擇題，答錯不倒扣。
2. 依試場規則規定，答案卡上不得書寫姓名及任何標記。故意污損答案卡、損壞試題本，或在答案卡上顯示自己身份者，該科測驗不予計分。

作答方式：

請依照題意從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳的答案，並用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡上相應的位置劃記，請務必將選項塗黑、塗滿。如果需要修改答案，請使用橡皮擦擦拭乾淨，重新塗黑答案。

請聽到鈴（鐘）聲響後再翻頁作答

# 新聞稿用卷

## 壹、教育專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 1 分，共 40 分）

- 下列哪一項是臺北市教育局 101 年起新推行的政策或活動？  
(A)教師專業發展評鑑 (B)專業發展學校  
(C)校長觀課 (D)教師專業學習社群
- 「丁丁月考成績勝過班上 80% 的同學」是屬何種評量的概念？  
(A)標準參照評量 (B)效標參照評量  
(C)預測參照評量 (D)常模參照評量
- Hersey 與 Blanchard 的情境領導觀點認為，當被領導者的準備度為「無能力但有意願」時，則採取下述何種領導行為較適當？  
(A)告知型 (B)銷售型 (C)參與型 (D)授權型
- 「師生對於班級情境的界定乃是透過彼此的協商（negotiation）」此等概念較屬何種理論的觀點？  
(A)和諧理論 (B)衝突理論  
(C)俗民方法論 (D)符號互動論
- 教育基本法第二條指出，下列何者是教育權的主體？  
(A)教師 (B)學生 (C)人民 (D)家長
- 高登(Gordon)認為良好師生關係的建立應於問題發生時先瞭解「問題的歸屬」，而「學生上課干擾教師教學」應屬：  
(A)教師的問題 (B)學生的問題  
(C)內在問題 (D)外在問題
- 要實施「教學觀察與回饋」，首先要進行的工作為何？  
(A)計畫會談 (B)教學觀察  
(C)省思會談 (D)問題解決會談
- 下列何者非課程綱要中的七大議題之一？  
(A)品德教育 (B)海洋教育  
(C)生涯發展教育 (D)資訊教育

【背面尚有試題，請翻面作答】

9. 依布勞(P. M. BLAU)的看法，學校是屬於何種組織？
- (A)企業組織 (B)互利組織  
(C)公益組織 (D)服務組織
- 10.教科書常有「男女有別」、「男尊女卑」的文字或圖片出現而遭致批評，此種課程研究是屬於下列哪一種的分析層次？
- (A)社會結構 (B)人際互動  
(C)文化資本 (D)意識型態
- 11.「朋友搬家換了地址電話，要記他的新電話號碼時，常受其舊電話號碼的干擾」此種現象我們稱為：
- (A)壓抑現象 (B)順攝抑制  
(C)倒攝抑制 (D)遺跡抑制
- 12.Eaker、DuFour 與 DuFour (2002)認為專業學習社群包括四項優先順序，而其所稱之第一優先順序為：
- (A)關注學習 (B)關注合作文化  
(C)關注結果 (D)提供及時、相關的資訊
- 13.在開始想建立學生新的行為時，教師最好採用何種增強？
- (A)間歇性增強 (B)變動性增強  
(C)固定增強 (D)連續性增強
- 14.「學校教育應強調如何思考而不是思考什麼，鼓勵擴散性思考，重視學習的過程而非結果，並以經驗為中心的課程為主」，是下列何者的主張？
- (A)人文主義 (B)實證主義  
(C)重建主義 (D)進步主義
15. 100 年起所實施之環境教育法規，中小學教職員每年都必須參加多少小時以上之環境教育研習課程或活動？
- (A)1 小時 (B)2 小時 (C)3 小時 (D)4 小時
- 16.「承認青少年身心天生異質性，所以教育方法應適應個別差異」係為何種隱喻的觀點？
- (A)接生的隱喻 (B)塑造的隱喻  
(C)雕刻的隱喻 (D)生長的隱喻

- 17.何種理論倡導「教育的目標在滿足學生個別主體性的需求」？
- (A)理想主義 (B)存在主義  
(C)實在主義 (D)實用主義
- 18.在促進學生學習效能的學習策略當中，「老師上課時學生記筆記」較屬何種學習策略的觀點？
- (A)精緻化策略 (B)組織策略  
(C)複誦策略 (D)組型策略
- 19.「源自專業自主的觀念，希望運用專業知識與經驗，建立教育的最低標準，追蹤各校的教育方案，必要的話，促進其改進」係屬何種課程評鑑模式的觀點？
- (A)認可模式 (B)目標獲得模式  
(C)外貌模式 (D)差距模式
- 20.「數學科期中考後發現，選擇題第3題全班40人有32人答對」則該題之難度指數為：
- (A)20% (B)80% (C)50% (D)10%
- 21.教師針對學生回答不完全時，可採取「口頭深入探究 (oral probing)」，下列何者非口頭深入探究之種類？
- (A)正面假設 (positive presupposition) (B)延伸 (extending)  
(C)釐清 (clarifying) (D)證明 (justifying)
- 22.下列何者為 Hall 與 Loucks 所提「課程實施的層次」概念中的第八個層次？
- (A)精緻化 (B)統整 (C)定向 (D)更新
- 23.下列何者屬相關中的「B型相關」？
- (A)列聯相關 (B)二系列相關  
(C)等級相關 (D)曲線相關
- 24.「強調親自操作、活動為基礎的教學，以發展學生自己的思考架構，教師應花時間在教學情境的設計，而不是知識的傳授」主張此種觀點為：
- (A)行為主義 (B)實證主義  
(C)重建主義 (D)建構主義

【背面尚有試題，請翻面作答】

- 25.「指一項教學活動未完成就進行另一項，而後再回到第一個活動」，這種情況在班級經營中，我們稱為：
- (A)急動 (B)晃盪  
(C)截斷 (D)搖擺不定
- 26.「教師效能訓練」特別重視三種技巧，下列何者為非？
- (A)主動傾聽  
(B)解決衝突最有效的方式為「師生雙方不敗」  
(C)善用賞罰  
(D)使用“我一訊息”解決問題
- 27.班級經營時間管理的概念中，有關「投入時間」指的是：
- (A)配給時間+投入比率 (B)配給時間-投入比率  
(C)配給時間/投入比率 (D)配給時間×投入比率
- 28.臺北市推動「教育 111」標竿學校認證，其中「一生一專長」，在實踐：
- (A)鷹架理論 (B)漸進決策模式  
(C)多元智能理論 (D)知識管理理論
- 29.測驗的信度與效度關係密切，下列的敘述，何者為正確？
- (A)信度是效度的基本條件 (B)信度高效度必高  
(C)信度低效度有可能高 (D)效度低信度必低
- 30.有關理性主義（rationalism）的哲學心理學論述，下列主張何者正確？
- (A)知識由心主動吸收 (B)以洛克（John Locke）為代表  
(C)人沒有天賦觀念（innate idea） (D)知識的學習來自感官
- 31.依據皮亞傑（Piaget）的理論，人為了適應環境變化與需求，不斷地調整個體基模尋求平衡。其中新知識可以直接與既有知識基模融合者，稱之為：
- (A)回饋 (B)辨別 (C)同化 (D)順應
- 32.赫茲伯格（Herzberg）的激勵保健理論，認為激勵因素和保健因素，均能夠鼓舞個人投入工作的動機，下列何者為保健因素？
- (A)工作認同感 (B)工作環境  
(C)成就感 (D)升遷管道
- 33.依據佛洛伊德（Freud）的人格發展理論，國中階段學生屬於哪一階段期？
- (A)口腔期 (B)性器期 (C)潛伏期 (D)兩性期

- 34.依據文化學派施普朗格（Spranger）所提出的六種人格類型，教師是屬於哪一類型？  
(A)審美型 (B)政治型 (C)理論型 (D)社會型
- 35.心理學家米勒（Miller）所著的論文「神秘的七，加減二」，主要在說明哪一部分的記憶量？  
(A)短期記憶 (B)長期記憶  
(C)感覺記憶 (D)檢索記憶
- 36.學習型組織理論所強調的五項修煉，下列哪一項不包括在內？  
(A)自我超越 (B)改善心智模式  
(C)團隊學習 (D)培養同理心
- 37.依據艾齊厄尼（Etzioni）之順從理論，學校比較傾向於哪一種類型的組織？  
(A)強制型組織 (B)規範型組織  
(C)功利型組織 (D)疏遠型組織
- 38.政府計畫於 103 年起實施 12 國教，其正式的名稱為：  
(A)12 年國民教育 (B)12 年國民基本教育  
(C)12 年國民義務教育 (D)12 年國民強迫教育
- 39.同時學習原則包括主學習、副學習、輔學習，其中觀念態度的學習，屬於：  
(A)主學習 (B)副學習 (C)輔學習 (D)非學習
- 40.「接受學校教育，每一位學生的優勢智能都能得到充分的發揮與明朗化，邁向普遍卓越」，此一理念，在實踐教育機會均等中的：  
(A)入學機會均等 (B)受教過程均等  
(C)適性發展均等 (D)教育成果均等

【背面尚有試題，請翻面作答】



## 貳、英語專業科目

### 選擇題（共 40 題，每題 1.5 分，共 60 分）

41. Instead of admitting he was wrong, the agent came up with a \_\_\_\_\_ argument. We did not believe his statement.  
(A) melancholy (B) gloomy (C) specious (D) peevish
42. To offer good service, this renowned Internet company has \_\_\_\_\_ the partnership with the company it worked with in the past two years. The manager of this company is trying to find a new partner.  
(A) penetrated (B) refuted (C) terminated (D) anticipated
43. Hundreds of people are attracted to the fancy restaurant where they can enjoy the \_\_\_\_\_ atmosphere.  
(A) verbose (B) dreary (C) kinetic (D) jocund
44. The ways to \_\_\_\_\_ your office work are to stop wasting time searching for misplaced items and information and set priorities.  
(A) baffle (B) thwart (C) debase (D) streamline
45. The \_\_\_\_\_ Mark had in Africa sharpened his personality. He became more mature and stronger.  
(A) malady (B) ordeal (C) marvel (D) liability
46. The prodigious music talent of Mozart \_\_\_\_\_ at his early childhood. He was definitely an early bloomer.  
(A) wangled (B) assuaged (C) scrutinized (D) emerged
47. The land near the hill is a \_\_\_\_\_ land for growing crops. The farmers there have great harvests every year.  
(A) versatile (B) sterile (C) corpulent (D) fertile
48. According to the media, the prosecutor would soon receive the result of the \_\_\_\_\_ to determine the cause of the super star's mysterious death.  
(A) autopsy (B) celibacy (C) ecstasy (D) literacy
49. Gina asked her boyfriend to give her some breathing space because she felt quite \_\_\_\_\_ by his nearly 24-hour company over the past few weeks.  
(A) condemned (B) dedicated (C) suffocated (D) terminated



50. The player showed his \_\_\_\_\_ and determination in the final round and got the championship.  
(A) mettle (B) rummage (C) unison (D) surmise
51. Jane is a (an) \_\_\_\_\_. Working hard and doing the utmost, she achieved her goal.  
(A) impostor (B) salutatorian (C) aspirant (D) superintendent
52. When a nation is over-reliant on one or two commodities like oil or precious minerals, corrupt government officials tend to hoard profits for themselves instead of properly \_\_\_\_\_ them to schools and hospitals.  
(A) allocating (B) entwining (C) harnessing (D) meddling
53. The lecture on the scientific developments in the 19th century was so dull and \_\_\_\_\_ that much audience fell asleep during the talk.  
(A) seminal (B) insipid (C) sacrosanct (D) assiduous
54. Even though some children are \_\_\_\_\_ to do the housework. It is essential for them to cultivate their sense of responsibility by doing it.  
(A) testy (B) trilled (C) loath (D) caustic
55. The soccer team had had high hopes before the \_\_\_\_\_ of their final game, in which they did not manage to score any points.  
(A) fixation (B) debacle (C) seizure (D) verdure
56. Some of the countries in Europe are tackling economy crisis and seeking assistance from other countries in the world. Now these European countries seem to be in \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) innovation (B) jeopardy (C) abstention (D) controversy
57. John complains that his partner is a \_\_\_\_\_, who tries every means to evade work and responsibilities. Therefore, John has to do all the work on the project.  
(A) slacker (B) virago (C) squalor (D) vigilante
58. It is a \_\_\_\_\_ and roomy house where there is still a lot of space to place the furniture.  
(A) complaisant (B) communal (C) commodious (D) compendious
59. The bank is planning to \_\_\_\_\_ the contract with the manufacturing company because they have accidentally found some frauds involved with the company.  
(A) rescind (B) excoriate (C) implement (D) metastasize

【背面尚有試題，請翻面作答】

60. To increase navigation safety and security, international navies have staged both reactive and \_\_\_\_\_ strikes against pirates off Africa's west coast.

- (A) preliminary      (B) preemptive      (C) preposterous      (D) prerequisite

## II Cloze

(A) Typically used as cheap cooking oil, palm oil has a pretty bad reputation. \_\_\_\_\_ (61) \_\_\_\_\_, by the time the palm oil is processed, much of its nutritional value is destroyed. And the fact that it can \_\_\_\_\_ (62) \_\_\_\_\_ at room temperature makes it even look extra artery clogging.

But preliminary research suggests that the form of vitamin E packed into the oil-palm fruit, tocotrienol, could help fight cancer and prevent strokes. Numerous test-tube studies done over the past two decades in the U.S., Canada and Malaysia show tocotrienols are “very effective” in killing cancer cells. Nascent though the studies may be, the promise of tocotrienols in the fight against cancer is gathering force worldwide. Now researchers worldwide are moving beyond the test tubes in labs, and are \_\_\_\_\_ (63) \_\_\_\_\_ the critical next step: human clinical trials on cancer patients. For example, ongoing human clinical trials are being conducted by Southeast Asian outfits like Davos Life and by scientists at Ohio State University (on stroke prevention). \_\_\_\_\_ (64) \_\_\_\_\_ the results of these trials are—analysts and researchers caution that it may take years to achieve a decisive breakthrough—the much derided nutritional image of palm oil is certain to improve.

61. (A) Indeed      (B) However      (C) Moreover      (D) Otherwise  
62. (A) hurdle      (B) flicker      (C) defect      (D) congeal  
63. (A) adhering to      (B) coinciding with      (C) embarking on      (D) deliberating over  
64. (A) Wherever      (B) Whatever      (C) Whichever      (D) Whenever

(B) In the United States the cost of living has been steadily rising for the past few decades. Food prices, clothing costs, housing expenses, and tuition fees are constantly getting higher. Partly because of financial needs, and partly because of career choices for personal fulfillment, mothers have been leaving the traditional role of full-time homemaker. \_\_\_\_\_ (65) \_\_\_\_\_ they have been taking salaried jobs outside the home.

Making such a significant role change affects the entire family, especially the children. Some consequences are obvious. For example, dinnertime is at a later hour. The emotional impact, \_\_\_\_\_ (66) \_\_\_\_\_, can be more subtle. Mothers leave home in the morning, feeling guilty because they will not be home when their children return from school. They \_\_\_\_\_ (67) \_\_\_\_\_ their

guilt since they believe that their working will benefit everyone in the long run. The income will enable the family to save for college tuition, take an extended vacation, buy a new car, and so on.

The emotional impact on the children can be significant. It is quite common for children to feel hurt and resentful. After all, they are alone several hours and they feel that their mothers should “be there” for them. They might need assistance with their homework or want to share the day’s activities. (68), however, the mothers arrive home exhausted and face the immediate task of preparing dinner. Their priority is making the evening meal for the family, not engaging in relaxed conversation.

65. (A) Surprisingly (B) Increasingly (C) Relatively (D) Apparently
66. (A) in a word (B) by all means  
(C) to say the least (D) on the other hand
67. (A) suppress (B) intervene (C) articulate (D) hypothesize
68. (A) All in all (B) All too often  
(C) All for the best (D) All said and done

### III. Reading Comprehension

(A) Established in 1910 and built on 90 acres, the St. Louis Zoo is in many ways archetypal of institutions struggling to adapt from a late-19th-century concept to a 21st-century crisis management center. In their first century, American zoos plucked exotic animals from the wild and exploited them mainly for entertainment value, throwing in some wildlife education and a touch of preservation. When wilderness began disappearing, causing animals to fail at an accelerating pace, zoo officials became rescuers and protectors. Since the 1980s, zoos have developed coordinated breeding programs that have brought dozens of animals, like the golden lion tamarin of Brazil, back from the brink.

To conserve animals effectively, however, zoo officials must winnow species in their care and devote more resources to a chosen few. The result is that zookeepers, usually animal lovers to the core, are increasingly being pressed into making cold calculations about which animals are the most crucial to save. Sometimes, the burden feels less like Noah building an ark and more like Schindler making a list.

All sorts of criteria are considered, including uniqueness, level of endangerment in the wild, importance of the animal’s ecological role, and whether there is an adequate population in captivity for effective breeding.

【背面尚有試題，請翻面作答】

Zoos are essentially given a menu of endangered species that the Association of Zoos & Aquariums is trying to maintain and can then choose according to their particular needs. But final decisions are often as much about heart as logic.

When those decisions are made, the consequences can feel brutal. For 20 years, keepers at the St. Louis Zoo worked to understand the habits of endangered Mhorh gazelles, a graceful kind of antelopes, in their care. The animals had been squeezed out of the grasslands that border the Sahara by increased cattle ranching. Eighteen babies were born at the zoo during that time, a healthy rate. But then with fewer than 50 Mhorrs left in zoos in North America, there was not enough genetic diversity to reproduce without a risk of inbreeding. So, in 2008, a North American advisory group on the viability of hoofed species recommended that the animals be phased out of North American zoos and space given to another subspecies of endangered gazelle with more promising prospects.

Sea lions are doing fine in the wild for now, but the St. Louis Zoo, which is taxpayer subsidized, decided to spend \$18 million on a new pool, expected to be completed next year, that will be filtered and ozonated for clarity. Why? Because sea lions are one of the most popular attractions and their home was decrepit. Money also had to be spent on new restrooms and extra parking, meaning that stated priorities like breeding space for endangered animals and a frozen pool for walruses were shelved.

69. What is the main idea of this article?
- (A) Zookeepers have to make painful choices as to which endangered species to save.
  - (B) Zoos are transforming their mission quickly enough from entertainment to conservation.
  - (C) Zookeepers are playing the major roles in bringing endangered animals back from extinction.
  - (D) Zoos are increasingly concerning themselves with conservation, but the effort has limitations.
70. Which of the following was **NOT** a function of zoos in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
- (A) They helped with animal preservation.
  - (B) They kept exotic animals for entertainment.
  - (C) They provided chances for wildlife education.
  - (D) They developed breeding programs for animals.

71. How do zookeepers actually decide which species to keep in the zoo?

- (A) They consider all sorts of criteria.
- (B) They consider what animal is crucial to save.
- (C) They will balance entertainment and conservation.
- (D) The Association of Zoos & Aquariums makes the final decision.

72. Which of the following statements is true about sea lions?

- (A) Their home was a pool filled with ozonated water.
- (B) They are kept in the zoo mainly for entertainment.
- (C) They are going to share the new pool with walruses.
- (D) They were the zoo's first priority to spend taxpayers' money on.

**(B)** French social theorist Emile Durkheim, a pioneer figure in modern sociology, examined the effect of societal cohesion on emotional well-being. Advocating applying scientific methods to the study of society, Durkheim studied the levels of integration in various social formations and the impact that such cohesion had on individuals within the group. He postulated that social groups with high levels of integration serve to **buffer** their members from frustrations and tragedies that could otherwise lead to desperation and self-destruction.

In Durkheim's view, integration generally arises through shared activities and values of a group. Durkheim used two terms, which he coined as mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity, to classify integrated groups. As he explained it, mechanical solidarity, based on the similarities of the group members, dominates in groups in which individual differences are minimized and group devotion to a common goal is high. Durkheim further identified mechanical solidarity among groups with little division of labor and high degrees of cultural similarity, such as more traditional and geographically isolated groups.

Organic solidarity, in contrast, is defined by its instrumental involvement with the division of labor. Accordingly, organic solidarity prevails in groups with high levels of individual differences, such as those with a highly specialized division of labor. In such groups, individual differences are a powerful source of connection rather than of division. Because people engage in highly differentiated ways of life, they are by necessity interdependent. In these societies, there is greater freedom from some external controls, but such freedom occurs in concert with the interdependence of individuals, not in conflict with it.

Durkheim realized that societies may take many forms and, consequently, that group allegiance can manifest itself in a variety of ways. In both types of societies outlined previously, however, Durkheim stressed that adherence to a common set of assumptions about the world was necessary prerequisite for maintaining group integrity and avoiding social decay.

73. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a feature of a mechanical societal formation?

- (A) Workers have an even division of labor and share the work of common tasks.
- (B) Citizens share similar cultural beliefs and work toward a common overall goal.
- (C) Individuals have their own specialties and operate interdependently in daily lives.
- (D) Members of society share common worldviews and act and think in the same way.

74. According to the passage, which of the following is an example of an organic societal formation?

- (A) A film-making company with its own filming, production, and marketing group.
- (B) An aboriginal tribe living in an isolated fishing village on an uncolonized island.
- (C) A gas station having day-shift and night-shift workers to provide routine services.
- (D) A religious group living and practicing its beliefs in a monastery in the mountain.

75. What does the word **buffer** mean in the first paragraph?

- (A) elicit
- (B) shield
- (C) offset
- (D) prompt

76. What is the overall tone of the passage?

- (A) heavy and defensive
- (B) serious and informative
- (C) personal and reflective
- (D) assertive and persuasive

(C) In the early years of schooling, children are constantly encouraged to produce images and to illustrate their written work. Teachers comment on these illustrations as much as they do on the written part of the text, though perhaps not quite in the same vein. Unlike writing, illustrations are not “corrected” or subjected to detailed criticism like “this needs more work,” “not clear,” “poor expressions,” and so on. They are seen as self-expression, rather than as communication, and as something the children can do already, spontaneously, rather than as something they have to be taught.

By the time children are beyond their first two years of secondary schooling, illustrations have largely disappeared from the children’s own texts as well as from the texts produced for them. Whereas texts produced for the early years of schooling are richly



illustrated, later on visual images give way to a greater and greater proportion of verbal, written texts. In as much as visual images continue, they have become maps, diagrams, or representations with a technical function, such as photographs illustrating a particular landform or estuary or settlement type in a geography textbook.

Outside school, however, images continue to play a very important role, and not just in texts for children. Newspapers, magazines, public relations materials, advertisements, and many kinds of books today involve a complex interplay of written texts, images, and other graphic elements. These elements combine together into visual designs, by means of layout. The skill of producing texts of this kind, however important their role in contemporary society, is not taught in schools. In terms of this new visual literacy, education produces illiterates.

Writing itself is of course also a form of visual communication. Indeed, and paradoxically, the sign of the fully literate social person is the ability to treat writing completely as a visual medium—for instance, not moving one's lips and not vocalizing when one is reading, not even “subvocalizing”—a silent “speaking aloud in the head.” Readers who move their lips when reading, who subvocalize, are regarded as still tainted with the culturally less advanced mode of spoken language. This kind of visual literacy, i.e., the old visual literacy, has been one of the most essential achievements and values of Western cultures. It is also one of the most essential goals for education, and it has been used by Western cultures to distinguish between literate (advanced) and non-literate (oral and primitive) cultures. No wonder that the move towards a new literacy, based on images and visual designs, can come to be seen as a threat and a sign of the decline of culture.

The fading out of illustrations in texts by and for children, then, is not a straightforward disvaluation of visual communication. It is, instead, a valuation which gives particular **prestige** to one kind of visual communication—writing, which is the “old” visual literacy. Other visual communication is either treated as the domain of a very small elite of specialists or disvalued as possible form of expression for articulate, reasoned communication, seen as a “childish” stage one grows out of.

To sum up, the opposition to the emergence of a new visual literacy is not based on an opposition to the visual media as such. It is, rather, on an opposition to the visual images which form an alternative to writing and can therefore be seen as a potential threat to the present dominance of verbal literacy among elite groups.



77. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To point out the interplay of written texts and visual images.
  - (B) To bridge the gap between the old and the new visual literacy.
  - (C) To promote a new literacy based on visual images and design.
  - (D) To defend the current dominance of verbal literacy in education.
78. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) Texts written for and by children in their early years of schooling are full of illustrations.
  - (B) Visual images are largely replaced by printed words in the texts written for older children.
  - (C) Geography textbooks often have a variety of visual illustrations and other graphic elements.
  - (D) Visual images range from illustrations in children's books to those with technical functions.
79. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- (A) People who subvocalize while reading are considered less proficient readers.
  - (B) An important goal for education is to promote achievements in verbal literacy.
  - (C) Visual communication has turned popular via the widespread use of illustrations.
  - (D) Writing is the kind of visual communication that has received dominant attention.
80. What does the word **prestige** mean in the fifth paragraph?
- (A) validity                      (B) fortitude                      (C) clemency                      (D) prominence

【試題結束】

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