

臺北市 105 學年度市立國民中學正式教師(巡迴)聯合甄選

英文科題本

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 105 學年度市立國民中學正式教師(巡迴)聯合甄選英文科題本，題本採雙面印刷，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

壹、教育專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 1 分，共 40 分）

1. 教育部於103年所公布將於107學年度實施之十二年國民基本教育課程綱要總綱中，規範：「為持續提升教學品質與學生學習成效，形塑同儕共學的教學文化，校長及每位教師每學年應在學校或社群整體規劃下，至少公開授課幾次」？
(A)一次 (B)二次 (C)三次 (D)四次
2. 教育行政倫理之影響因素，大致上可從個人與制度的層面分析，其中若由整體教育行政制度分析行政倫理的影響因素，又可分為三大取向。其中不包括下列何者？
(A)正義倫理 (B)批判倫理 (C)價值倫理 (D)關懷倫理
3. 下列何者為特雷姆(A. K. Trembl)所提出之演化教育學的主要主張？
(A)存在先於本質
(B)生命系統的適應有三種類型：適應、同化、調適
(C)教育的演變有五個階段：傳統教育學、實證教育學、精神科學教育學、解放教育學、教育實驗理論
(D)提出三期六階段的道德發展理論
4. 下列有關西方教育家與教育的「隱喻」(metaphor)的配對，何者是正確的？
(A)柏拉圖(Plato)—教育即走出洞穴
(B)斯賓賽(H. Spencer)—教育即接生
(C)裴斯塔洛齊(J. H. Pestalozzi)—教師是園丁
(D)皮亞傑(J. Piaget)—教育即生長
5. 兒童中心論者說：「我們是在教兒童，而不是教書本。」此可視為一種教育理論，也可視為下列何種教育的語言？
(A)教育的明喻 (B)教育的隱喻 (C)教育的詩句 (D)教育的口號
6. 「稱讚應針對學生努力的成果和完成的作品，而不是學生的品德和人格。」此種概念金納(Ginott)稱之為？
(A)評價式稱讚 (B)自然後果稱讚 (C)鑑賞式稱讚 (D)具體式稱讚
7. 皮亞傑(J. Piaget)與布魯納(J. S. Bruner)的認知發展論有許多相同之處，下列敘述何者正確？
(A)預備度觀點皆採自然預備度 (B)認知發展皆是以動作為出發點
(C)皆提出自我中心語言 (D)發展階段數量相同
8. 下列何者乃是Borich(2000)於有效教學法一書中所提及的「必備的五項關鍵行為」之一？
(A)自我導向學習(self-directed learning)
(B)提問(questioning)
(C)使用學生想法與貢獻(using student ideas and contributions)
(D)任務取向(teacher task orientation)
9. 魚與熊掌不可兼得，屬於佛洛伊德(S. Freud)人格理論中何種衝突(conflict)？
(A)雙重趨避衝突 (B)雙趨衝突 (C)雙避衝突 (D)趨避衝突

10. 丁老師發現教室髒亂時便趕快讓同學加以清掃，以免他們再破壞或亂丟紙屑。請問這位老師擔心會產生下列何種效應？
- (A)時近效應(recency effect) (B)破窗效應(broken window effect)
(C)月暈效應(halo effect) (D)初始效應(primacy effect)
11. 教師採取下列何種作法，有助於引發與維持國中學生的學習動機？
- (A)教師主導整個教學活動 (B)有效連結學生的新舊經驗
(C)學習任務不要具有挑戰性 (D)教師延遲給予明確的回饋意見
12. 「老師教完並不等於學生學會」，即在提醒教師必須關注M. F. Klein和J. I. Goodlad發現課程決定五種層次的哪一個層次？
- (A)經驗課程 (B)正式課程 (C)知覺課程 (D)運作課程
13. Marzano and Kendall(2007)認為教師上課時要如何做，才能啟動學生的自我系統(self-system)？
- (A)讓學生能夠檢索所學的知識
(B)讓學生能夠分析所學的教材
(C)讓學生能了解課程的重要性，及他們是可以學會的
(D)多元文化與國際理解
14. 小真此次英文段考成績為50分，與班上同學相比，其PR值為95。若以60分為及格分數，則該班此次英文段考成績呈現出何種分布情形？
- (A)常態 (B)負偏態 (C)正偏態 (D)雙峰態
15. 國中學生對在上課中使用手機而違反校規有不同的想法，導師為讓學生了解上課玩手機的妥切性，可以採取下列何種溝通技巧，以利學生在自我評估後，表現符合校規的行為？
- (A)單面論證 (B)雙面論證 (C)三維論證 (D)辯證論證
16. 張老師不斷的從學生的回饋中獲得工作滿足感，而持續精進自我的教學。請問他的表現在馬斯洛(A. H. Maslow)的需求層次中，屬於下列何種層次？
- (A)安全需求 (B)愛與隸屬需求 (C)尊重需求 (D)自我實現需求
17. 國中教師設計課程時，考量到螺旋式課程的加深原則，此展現出下列何種學習原則？
- (A)水平遷移 (B)垂直遷移 (C)同元素學習 (D)共原則學習
18. 為了讓國中學生背會十二個月份的英文單字，吳老師要學生在課堂中將每一月份的英文單字抄寫50遍後才能下課，然而考試成績卻是不理想。請問張老師最有可能犯了下列何種練習原則的錯誤？
- (A)分散練習 (B)部分練習 (C)過度練習 (D)整體練習
19. 「人類生而怕黑怕蛇」的傾向，乃是心理學家榮格(Jung)所稱的？
- (A)集體潛意識 (B)個人潛意識 (C)認知失調 (D)退縮反應
20. 傾聽如果能達「觀其言、觀其行、觀其情，並且能深入回應與探究。」則是屬Karla(2007)所倡導傾聽三個層次的哪一種？
- (A)客觀式傾聽(objective listening) (B)表面式傾聽(superficial listening)
(C)探究式傾聽(probing listening) (D)直覺式傾聽(intuitive listening)

21. 教育行政人員在作決定的過程中，如能盡力研求各種變通方案，並從中作出較佳的選擇，則所作決定就具備相當的合理性。然而學者西蒙(H. Simon)認為行政決定的合理性受到三大限制因素，不包括下列何者？
 (A)付出沉澱成本 (B)預測難以準確 (C)擁有知能不足 (D)利害團體意見
22. 班度拉 (A. Bandura) 所提出之社會學習理論認為學習者對楷模進行模仿時，將因學習者當時的心理需求與學習所得不同，而產生四種方式。下列何者不是班度拉所提出的觀察模仿方式？
 (A)直接模仿 (B)間接模仿 (C)象徵模仿 (D)抽象模仿
23. 「根據社會的結構與需要，將每個人按其性向與能力分配到社會上適當的位置。」這是屬於帕森士 (Parsons) 所稱之教育主要功能的哪一種？
 (A)社會化功能 (B)調適功能 (C)決定功能 (D)選擇功能
24. 下列何者為維高斯基 (L. Vygotsky) 所提出之認知發展主張？
 (A)發展與學習不具先後順序 (B)發展與學習同時發生
 (C)學習先於發展 (D)發展先於學習
25. 行為學派所提出的行為治療法中，在控制情境的條件下，誘導當事者產生焦慮，再運用消弱的原理來減低焦慮的治療法為下列何者？
 (A)內爆治療法(implosive therapy)
 (B)系統減敏感法(systematic desensitization)
 (C)嫌惡治療法(aversive conditioning)
 (D)相互抑制法(reciprocal inhibition)
26. 下列有關眾數 (mode) 的敘述何者錯誤？
 (A)眾數是指長條圖中峰度最高的那個分數
 (B)眾數可以快速了解樣本分配的大致趨向，但無法藉以做更進一步的分析
 (C)眾數不但可以被連續變項描述，也可以用於描述類別變項的分配情形
 (D)眾數是對某個變項離散程度的一種描述
27. 當國中老師說「小時候」，小明就想出「童年」、「幼兒」、「小兒」、「童稚」等詞彙。請問小明的表現展現出下列何種能力？
 (A)變通 (B)獨特 (C)創新 (D)判斷
28. 下列何者不是構念效度的考驗方法？
 (A)相關研究法 (B)團體差異分析
 (C)雙向細目表考驗方法 (D)外在效度分析法
29. 在次數分配中，如果平均數落在中位數的右邊者，則是屬於哪一種分配？
 (A)分散式 (B)集中式 (C)正偏態 (D)負偏態
30. Ribas (2012) 倡導「社會-情緒」支持系統係指？
 (A)個人支持、情境支持、心理支持 (B)心理支持、專業支持、資源支持
 (C)心理支持、資源支持、個人支持 (D)個人支持、專業支持、面對問題支持

31. 有關我國目前十二年國民基本教育的敘述，下列何者正確？
- (A)重視以學生為中心的教學，依據國中畢業生之性向、能力和興趣，提供升學的分流選擇
- (B)分兩階段，國中小階段依據「教育基本法」，高中職階段依據「高中教育法」規定辦理
- (C)採均一原則，依據「強迫入學條例」，提供普及、公辦、免學費、強迫入學之教育機會
- (D)以免試入學為主，但仍保留多種招生方式，104年度起先辦理特色招生，再依會考成績申請免試分發
32. 「教師面對任何問題時都能清楚地與學生進行溝通，明白告訴學生他們對學生干擾行為的感覺，並讓學生知道他們會實施班規上所條列的處分」這種班級經營策略較屬何者？
- (A)正向紀律模式 (B)有效動力班級經營模式
- (C)果斷紀律模式 (D)社會紀律模式
33. 1970年代以降，權變理論逐漸成為領導理論的主流。下列何者不是權變理論之主要主張？
- (A)組織的整體運作乃存在於開放系統之中
- (B)組織的各項產出可經由回饋成為新的輸入
- (C)組織皆具獨特性，同一策略未必適用於所有組織
- (D)世上並不存在絕對的組織最佳策略
34. 學生行為管理的目的在培養學生為其行為負責，而「游泳課未帶泳衣，就不能去游泳」，此種行為後果屬下列何者？
- (A)自然後果 (B)人為後果 (C)邏輯後果 (D)後續後果
35. 當國中生在自我意識發展中面對學習反覆的失敗，最有可能導致下列何種後果？
- (A)學習自信心下降 (B)自尊感提升
- (C)產生學習價值感 (D)健康的自我形象
36. 「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」乃是何種隱喻的觀點？
- (A)接生的隱喻 (B)塑造的隱喻 (C)生長的隱喻 (D)雕刻的隱喻
37. 「如升學考試失敗對未來不知如何打算」是屬青年群四種不同統合狀態的？
- (A)混淆型統合 (B)未定型統合 (C)迷失型統合 (D)早閉型統合
38. 已知某測驗的原始分數是呈平均數為40，標準差為8的常態分配。在此測驗上，正一的T分數為58，正二的Z分數為0.8，正三的原始分數為44；試問哪一位學生在此測驗的表現最差？
- (A)正三 (B)正一
- (C)正二 (D)三個人在此測驗的表現一致
39. 「將自己慾念中不為社會認可者加諸別人，藉以減少自己因此缺點而產生的焦慮。」此乃防衛方式中的何種作用？
- (A)壓抑作用 (B)退化作用 (C)投射作用 (D)合理化作用
40. 「呈現學習新概念、分組、測量學生所學新內容、表揚勝利組別」，此種教學較屬合作學習策略中的何種作法？
- (A)團體探究法 (B)拼圖法
- (C)學生小組成就區分法 (D)小組遊戲競賽法

貳、專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 1.5 分，共 60 分）

I. Choice

41. Some _____ dollar bills have been used in local markets for a few months, and many vendors have fallen victim to it.
(A) bogus (B) mode (C) adage (D) cluster
42. A sudden but unknown accident sent the aircraft _____ into the Mediterranean Sea.
(A) retorting (B) retaining (C) plundering (D) plummeting
43. A jailed dissident prisoner returned home under an _____ of the government.
(A) adjournment (B) promontory (C) amnesty (D) accessory
44. The bus _____ off a mountain road into a gorge, killing some and injuring most of its passengers.
(A) swerved (B) snared (C) swapped (D) inundated
45. I love the wooden floors, green yard and charming _____ of my house.
(A) jab (B) veranda (C) advocacy (D) stratum
46. Megan made a fortune in a short time by doing a hard but _____ job.
(A) composure (B) luminous (C) lurid (D) lucrative
47. The restaurant sells _____ cakes and cookies.
(A) decorous (B) delectable (C) decrepit (D) devout
48. The young man was convicted of _____ murder and sentenced to 25 years.
(A) repast (B) fortitude (C) fracas (D) felony
49. The singer is angry with the affair report and is going to sue the magazine for _____.
(A) fret (B) libel (C) agility (D) avarice
50. We pay _____ to him for his sacrifice and achievements in democracy.
(A) caption (B) homage (C) contortion (D) hermit
51. Piaget's theory of cognitive development _____ the evolution of human intelligence. To Piaget, cognitive development is a progressive process of mental development.
(A) denotes (B) expounds (C) triggers (D) generates
52. Her success in providing peer support on campus has given _____ for preventing cyber bullying.
(A) alliance (B) derision (C) impetus (D) gravity
53. A: She's always criticizing others for their sloppiness, but her clothing is also unkempt!
B: Yes, _____.
(A) never judge a book by its cover
(B) familiarity breeds contempt
(C) never look a gift horse in the mouth
(D) people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones

54. Hundreds of cases of _____ melanoma are diagnosed in Taiwan every year, and many people died of the disease.
 (A) benign (B) weary (C) pliable (D) malignant
55. He is _____ in becoming a millionaire. He will not stop until he becomes successful.
 (A) unrelenting (B) inquisitive (C) vigilant (D) transcendent
56. While meeting difficulties, Charlie tends to _____ between two choices and cannot make up his mind.
 (A) revolve (B) convene (C) vacillate (D) intercede
57. Her belief in Buddhism has established the _____ of her life. She cannot do anything without practicing Buddhism.
 (A) bedrock (B) periphery (C) triviality (D) ambivalence
58. Moving factories from China to Southeast Asia has _____. For example, more and more business people are swarming into India.
 (A) abolished (B) waned (C) diminished (D) proliferated
59. She is willing to _____ her inheritance so that her siblings can have more money to support themselves.
 (A) announce (B) denounce (C) renounce (D) pronounce
60. Craft artists displayed _____ in creating craft gifts by using natural media, such as clay and wood. Their performance won them much acclaim.
 (A) allegiance (B) benevolence (C) calamity (D) dexterity

II. Cloze

(A)

Of the 3.1m Americans who bought a new car in the last three months of 2015, 86% of them took out a loan to do so, according to Experian Automotive, a research firm. More car loans are issued in America than mortgages. The total amount (61.) on them is almost \$1.1 trillion—well (62.) credit-card debt, and almost as much as the stock of student loans. But there is one part of the car market where credit is scarcer: only 55% of the 5.6m who bought secondhand cars in the fourth quarter of 2015 received a loan.

(63.) sales of new cars get most of the attention, secondhand cars generate twice as many transactions, worth 50% more in total. Stereotypical small car-dealers, with their oily manner and television advertisements, are being (64.) by big chains, such as CarMax, with transparent prices and standards. These outfits are able to offer credit, since they can provide accurate valuations, and thus be sure that the car in question is adequate (64.) for a loan. Indeed, CarMax makes 40% of its profits from lending.

61. (A) outstanding (B) withdrawing (C) depositing (D) possible
 62. (A) in charge of (B) in excess of (C) in common with (D) in exchange for
 63. (A) Consequently (B) Whereas (C) Moreover (D) Nevertheless
 64. (A) collapse (B) collection (C) collateral (D) collaboration
 (B)

The W.H.O., founded in 1948, is responsible for taking on a wide range of global health issues, from obesity to primary health care. But since the world's health needs far outstrip the financial contributions of the W.H.O.'s 194 member nations, those priorities compete.

The threat of emergent infectious diseases jumped high onto that list 20 years ago, when an outbreak of plague in India created a ____ (65.) ____, sending about 200,000 people fleeing. The next year in Zaire, now the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ebola killed about 245 people. With fears of cross-border infections high, a new urgency arose: improving the world's ability to stop outbreaks.

The W.H.O. took the lead, at the request of its member nations. A crew of passionate outbreak veterans ____ (66.) ____ a unique department, using an early form of electronic crowdsourcing to detect outbreaks and dispatching experts to the field. Three years after the effort solidified, the W.H.O. played a big role in responding to a cluster of deadly pneumonia cases in Asia. The new virus became known as SARS, and it was contained within the year, with most cases occurring in China.

Soon, the global financial crisis struck. The W.H.O. had to cut nearly \$1 billion from its proposed two-year budget, which today stands at \$3.98 billion. The cuts forced difficult choices. More emphasis was placed ____ (67.) ____ efforts like fighting chronic global ailments, including heart disease and diabetes. The whims of donor countries, foundations and individuals also greatly influenced the W.H.O.'s agenda, with gifts, often to advance specific causes, far ____ (68.) ____ dues from member nations, which account for only 20 percent of its budget.

65. (A) panic (B) pannier (C) panacea (D) panorama
 66. (A) assembled (B) resembled (C) dissembled (D) impugned
 67. (A) in (B) on (C) at (D) with
 68. (A) overusing (B) trespassing (C) surpassing (D) overstepping

III. Reading Comprehension

(A)

My method was simple. I chose four students and had each of them take sections of the test, asking them questions as they did so, encouraging them to talk as they tried to figure out an item.

The first thing that emerged was the complete foreignness of the task. A sample item in the prefixes and roots section (called Word Parts) presented the word “unhappy,” and asked the test taker to select one of four other words “which gives the meaning of the underlined part of the first word.” The choices were *very*, *glad*, *sad*, *not*. Though the person giving the test had read through the instructions with the class, many still could not understand, and if they chose an answer at all, most likely chose *sad*, a synonym for the whole word *unhappy*.

Nowhere in their daily reading are these students required to focus on parts of words in this way. The multiple-choice format is also unfamiliar—it is not part of day-to-day literacy—so the task as well as the format is new, odd. I explained the directions again—read them slowly, emphasized the sample item—but still, three of the four students continued to fall into the test maker’s trap of choosing synonyms for the target word rather than **zeroing in on** the part of the word in question. Such behavior is common among those who fail in our schools, and **it has led some commentators to posit that students like these are cognitively and linguistically deficient in some fundamental way**: They process language differently, or reason differently from those who succeed in school, or the dialect they speak in some basic way interferes with their processing of Standard Written English.

69. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The author criticizes the validity of a test.
(B) The author teaches children how to take a test.
(C) The author complains that students fail in a test.
(D) The author argues for the importance of taking tests.
70. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
- (A) The word “unhappy” should not be included in the test.
(B) Multiple-choice questions are not suitable test formats.
(C) Children who fail the vocabulary test are not good at English.
(D) Selecting synonyms for the target word is an appropriate test type.
71. The phrase “**zero in on**” in line 13 is closest in meaning to?
- (A) Glance. (B) Overlook. (C) Scrutinize. (D) Categorize.
72. What is implied in underlined sentence, “**it has led some commentators to posit that students like these are cognitively and linguistically deficient in some fundamental way**”?
- (A) Such a statement worries the author. (B) Such a statement pleases the author.
(C) Such a statement soothes the author. (D) Such a statement excites the author.

(B)

Because middle-class students are often only points of contrast against which the various experiences of working-class students are set, they are typically treated as a relatively undifferentiated group. However, as the middle class has expanded it has become increasingly internally differentiated—in terms of both vertical and horizontal distinctions. Our own research indicates that these distinctions are intimately connected to education provision.

Our own ongoing research based on a cohort of some 350 academically able middle-class students shows how, even within this group, different educational pathways **consolidate** vertical differentiation within the middle class. Although the overwhelming majority of our respondents are getting on, most of those who are getting on ‘famously’ attended private schools and elite universities. Some schools, notably those that are private and academically selective, feed a greater portion of their students into high-status universities which then provide pathways into high-status occupations and high incomes.

In addition to vertical differentiation, though, there is horizontal differentiation. Indeed, some argue that the extent of differentiation is such that we should refer to the middle classes. Savage et al. (1992), for instance, identify lines of horizontal differentiation that are based upon the ownership of distinctive types of asset. They identify three distinct middle classes; the petite bourgeoisie holding property assets, managers holding organizational assets and professionals holding cultural capital. The first of these, the petit bourgeoisie, has been a relatively unimportant grouping in the UK, but the divide between managerial and professional class is they argue, fundamental to any understanding of the middle class. Indeed, Halon (1998) argues that we are currently seeing a struggle between the managerial and the professional classes and between managerial and professional elements within both groups. To some extent this has led to a blurring of the distinction as the ‘professions’ have become more managerialized and management roles more professionalized.

In our own middle-class cohort there have been high levels of movement between those in managerial and those in professional roles. Moves from professional to managerial roles appear to be largely associated with upward progression within a career. However, movement from managerial to professional occupations was often the result of ‘sideways’ movement.

73. What is most likely the main purpose of writing the passage?
- (A) To promote the achievement of working-class students.
 (B) To clarify the assumed homogeneity of the middle class.
 (C) To illustrate the differences between vertical and horizontal distinctions.
 (D) To explain the differences between middle-class and working-class students.
74. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true for the middle classes?
- (A) Educational backgrounds could be a predictor for their future income.
 (B) The most insignificant type of the middle classes was petit bourgeoisie.
 (C) It was not possible to differentiate managerial classes from professional classes.
 (D) Moving from managerial to professional was considered as a promotion.
75. The word “**consolidate**” in line 7 is closest in meaning to?
- (A) Alleviate. (B) Strengthen. (C) Expand. (D) Weaken.
76. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) The working class is more heterogeneous than the middle class.
 (B) There is progression from managerial roles to petit bourgeoisie.
 (C) Middle-class students are likely to have equal educational opportunities.
 (D) There are different classification principles for horizontal distinctions.
- (C)

“I see a train wreck looming,” warned Daniel Kahneman, an eminent psychologist, in an open letter last year. The premonition concerned research on a phenomenon known as “priming.” Priming studies suggest that decisions can be influenced by apparently irrelevant actions or events that took place just before the cusp of choice. They have been a boom area in psychology over the past decade, and some of their insights have already made it out of the lab and into the toolkits of policy wonks keen on “nudging” the populace.

Dr. Kahneman and a growing number of his colleagues fear that a lot of this priming research is poorly founded. Over the past few years various researchers have made systematic attempts to replicate some of the more widely cited priming experiments. Many of these replications have failed. In April, for instance, a paper in *PLoS ONE*, a journal, reported that nine separate experiments had not managed to reproduce the results of a famous study from 1998 purporting to show that thinking about a professor before taking an intelligence test leads to a higher score than imagining a football hooligan.

The idea that the same experiments always get the same results, no matter who

performs them, is one of the cornerstones of science's claim to objective truth. If a systematic campaign of replication does not lead to the same results, then either the original research is flawed (as the replicators claim) or the replications are (as many of the original researchers on priming contend). Either way, something is awry.

It is tempting to see the priming fracas as an isolated case in an area of science—psychology—easily marginalized as soft and wayward. But irreproducibility is much more widespread. A few years ago scientists at Amgen, an American drug company, tried to replicate 53 studies that they considered landmarks in the basic science of cancer, often co-operating closely with the original researchers to ensure that their experimental technique matched the one used first time round. According to a piece they wrote last year in *Nature*, a leading scientific journal, they were able to reproduce the original results in just six. Months earlier Florian Prinz and his colleagues at Bayer HealthCare, a German pharmaceutical giant, reported in *Nature Reviews Drug Discovery*, a sister journal, that they had successfully reproduced the published results in just a quarter of 67 seminal studies.

The governments of the OECD, a club of mostly rich countries, spent \$59 billion on biomedical research in 2012, nearly double the figure in 2000. One of the justifications for this is that basic-science results provided by governments form the basis for private drug-development work. If companies cannot rely on academic research, that reasoning breaks down. When an official at America's National Institutes of Health (NIH) reckons, despairingly, that researchers would find it hard to reproduce at least three-quarters of all published biomedical findings, the public part of the process seems to have failed.

Academic scientists readily acknowledge that they often get things wrong. But they also hold fast to the idea that these errors get corrected over time as other scientists try to take the work further. Evidence that many more dodgy results are published than are subsequently corrected or withdrawn calls that much-vaunted capacity for self-correction into question. There are errors in a lot more of the scientific papers being published, written about and acted on than anyone would normally suppose, or like to think.

Various factors contribute to the problem. Statistical mistakes are widespread. The peer reviewers who evaluate papers before journals commit to publishing them are much worse at spotting mistakes than they or others appreciate. Professional pressure, competition and ambition push scientists to publish more quickly than would be wise. A career structure which lays great stress on publishing copious papers exacerbates all

these problems. “There is no cost to getting things wrong,” says Brian Nosek, a psychologist at the University of Virginia who has taken an interest in his discipline’s persistent errors. “The cost is not getting them published.”

77. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Scientists tend to think of science as self-correcting, but it is not.
 - (B) Politicians should not have used priming studies to please the populace.
 - (C) Reproducibility is the foundation for verifying scientific research.
 - (D) Irreproducibility has troubled scientists and governments.
78. What is the tone of the article?
- (A) Objective.
 - (B) Nostalgic.
 - (C) Cautionary.
 - (D) Malicious.
79. According to the passage, what can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Governments should decrease funding for research.
 - (B) There should be less academic pressure to publish.
 - (C) Drug companies should pay more for research.
 - (D) Priming studies will continue to be a promising research area.
80. According to the passage, what is **NOT** true?
- (A) Publishing numerous papers aggravates the problems.
 - (B) Peer reviewers did not evaluate papers carefully enough.
 - (C) Replication of experiments produces the same results.
 - (D) Priming studies seem to be difficult to be reproduced.

【試題結束】

臺北市 105 學年度市立國民中學正式教師(巡迴)聯合甄選英文科筆試答案卷

教育專業科目

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
A	C	B	A	D	C	B	D	B	B
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.
B	A	C	C	B	D	B	C	A	D
21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.
D	B	D	C	A	D	A	C	C	D
31.	32.	33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
A	C	B	C	A	D	C	A	C	C

英文科學科專業科目

41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.	49.	50.
A	D	C	A	B	D	B	D	B	B
51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.	57.	58.	59.	60.
B	C	D	D	A	C	A	D	C	D
61.	62.	63.	64.	65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.
A	B	B	C	A	A	B	C	A	D
71.	72.	73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
C	A	B	D	B	D	A	C	B	C