

臺南市 111 學年度國民小學暨幼兒園教師聯合甄選英文試題

以下題目共 100 題，包含英語 90 題，臺南文史 10 題，為四選一單選選擇題。(每題 1 分，共 100 分)

**Part A: Vocabulary**

1. If we \_\_\_\_\_ things that aren't truly important, we'll have a lot of regrets in life.  
(A) forget (C) prioritize  
(B) clarify (D) organize
2. It's hard to enjoy being outside in summer because the mosquitoes are such a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) nuisance (C) poison  
(B) abundance (D) raging
3. Last night, the "Strawberry" supermoon put on a \_\_\_\_\_ show—one that was captured by photographers around the world.  
(A) intrepid (C) opaque  
(B) melancholy (D) spectacular
4. Today, the phrase "farm-to-table"—a \_\_\_\_\_ to earlier days when the wholesale, mass-scale food industry didn't exist—has taken hold across the world, especially in Europe.  
(A) ban (C) fad  
(B) chic (D) throwback
5. If an idea or person is \_\_\_\_\_, people are no longer interested in them.  
(A) a pie in the sky (C) on the scrap heap  
(B) off the charts (D) on the bandwagon
6. The region is believed to contain the biggest store of lithium in the world—in \_\_\_\_\_ its use in lightweight batteries.  
(A) a spin on (C) response to  
(B) demand for (D) a cast for
7. Sustainability has become an advertising buzzword in recent years, but it can be difficult for consumers to determine \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) how environmentally friendly a brand being really (C) how environmentally friendly a brand really is  
(B) how environmentally friendly be a brand really (D) how friendly environmental a brand really is
8. Palm-sized unmanned aircrafts, flying robots, can \_\_\_\_\_ dangerous rescues when rescuing tasks are too risky for human beings to carry out.  
(A) execute (C) impact  
(B) alleviate (D) utilize
9. Her eyes are her best \_\_\_\_\_; they are the most attractive features on her face.  
(A) illusions (C) extracts  
(B) assets (D) occurrences
10. Research revealed that meal kits were significantly more \_\_\_\_\_ than grocery-store meals mainly because they produced less food waste.  
(A) nutritious (C) generative  
(B) compromising (D) sustainable

11. Studies looking at the effects of aromatherapy for conditions like anxiety and pain have been \_\_\_\_\_; more studies are needed to examine the effects.
- (A) exclusive (C) enormous  
(B) inconclusive (D) invaluable
12. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the supply chain disruptions have driven much of the current \_\_\_\_\_ resulting in high rise in living expenses.
- (A) administration (C) inflation  
(B) intervention (D) apprehension
13. Self-driving vehicles are becoming a reality despite the many \_\_\_\_\_ to be overcome such as coping with human drivers breaking the traffic rules.
- (A) destructions (C) receptions  
(B) variants (D) hurdles
14. The audience cried down the speaker when he started on a \_\_\_\_\_ during the speech.
- (A) insurrection (C) conjecture  
(B) digression (D) composure
15. Some nutritionists believe that a vegan diet may \_\_\_\_\_ us of vitamins and minerals that are essential to our health.
- (A) deprive (C) strive  
(B) pacify (D) attest
16. Some anthropologists observe that people do not always do what would seem to be entailed by the cultural beliefs they \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) enunciate (C) intervene  
(B) secrete (D) extract
17. As modern sociolinguistics teaches us, talk is one of the most important ways in which people \_\_\_\_\_ understanding and accomplish social ends.
- (A) condemn (C) mediate  
(B) overlook (D) negotiate
18. People can meet, work and play using virtual reality (VR) headsets, \_\_\_\_\_ augmented reality glasses, smartphone apps or other devices.
- (A) substantial (C) increased  
(B) cultivated (D) duplicated
19. The adoption of the target will ease international criticism after Australia earlier refused to join other nations in \_\_\_\_\_ pledging to meet the target ahead of the UN COP26 climate conference in Glasgow, Scotland, from Sunday to Nov. 12.
- (A) analyses (C) decisions  
(B) preparation (D) promises
20. On a hot summer day like this, I am so \_\_\_\_\_ to just have ice-cream for lunch.
- (A) tempted (C) determine  
(B) tentative (D) terminate

21. With a good intention to make the birthday party a success, the zoo keepers put party hats on the elephants and angered the animals to step on the birthday cake and resulted in a total \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) celebration (C) caterpillar  
(B) catastrophe (D) occasion
22. The small town in the Midwest is almost \_\_\_\_\_ with only one non-Caucasian family.  
(A) multi-cultured (C) standardized  
(B) homogeneous (D) heterogeneous
23. The thought of winning big money \_\_\_\_\_ some people to gamble.  
(A) elevates (C) lures  
(B) cheats (D) sends
24. Being an editor for the newspaper is such \_\_\_\_\_ work, we often have to help writers fix typos, grammar mistakes, and sometimes even spelling.  
(A) tense (C) temporary  
(B) tedious (D) tempted
25. This \_\_\_\_\_ was written with such love and warmth that it puts the readers in tears celebrating the life of a great person.  
(A) origin (C) obituary  
(B) oath (D) opinion
26. I don't think I will need an umbrella in this \_\_\_\_\_; I will barely get wet.  
(A) downpour (C) shower  
(B) drizzle (D) storm
27. This paper argues that the education system is responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ elitism and social inequality.  
(A) perpetuating (C) perplexing  
(B) preparing (D) presenting
28. Taiwan's local case count has \_\_\_\_\_ to a new single-day high of 94,808.  
(A) decreased (C) urged  
(B) indicated (D) surged
29. The lack of a \_\_\_\_\_ national language policy in the USA reflects, in part, broader social divisions about the role of education, and especially language(s), in society.  
(A) coherent (C) implicit  
(B) explicit (D) confusing
30. When planning time is \_\_\_\_\_, team members need to develop communication strategies that keep all parties informed and allow for shared decision making.  
(A) sanctified (C) secular  
(B) succinct (D) scarce

## Part B: Structure

31. You are now set to join in on some amazing conversations about media. Let's get started by \_\_\_\_\_ your email address, because that's how you'll sign in and how we'll communicate service-related information.
- (A) verifying (C) suggesting  
(B) removing (D) delivering
32. The need for a highly skilled and literate population is increasing. Can speech technology help to meet this \_\_\_\_\_ demand?
- (A) precedent (C) unprecedented  
(B) preceded (D) unprecedented
33. Concerns with the practice of team teaching rank highest \_\_\_\_\_ those most directly involved with the program.
- (A) in (C) among  
(B) between (D) with
34. Coastal Taichung was been bombarded by heavy rain on the night of May 26, \_\_\_\_\_ roads flooding in Shalu and Qingshui.
- (A) on (C) with  
(B) in (D) at
35. By engaging in joint planning, ESL and mainstream teachers can develop ways \_\_\_\_\_ the skills of the content area and language development are mutually reinforced.
- (A) in which (C) on which  
(B) which (D) X
36. Sam \_\_\_\_\_ left a lot of important facts out of his report.
- (A) knowingly (C) noticeable  
(B) knowledgeably (D) innocently
37. \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday's test, your grades are posted at the back of the classroom.
- (A) Regardless of (C) Regarding  
(B) In regards (D) Regarding to
38. David's drug problem was \_\_\_\_\_. No one wanted to talk about something important.
- (A) a rollercoaster of emotions (C) a blanket of snow  
(B) a fish out of water (D) an elephant in the room
39. Convincing people of the merits of the project will require \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) no opinion of majority (C) a majority opinion  
(B) of no opinion to the majority (D) opinions of no majority
40. If he \_\_\_\_\_ the detective honestly, he would not have been arrested.
- (A) would have answered (C) answered  
(B) had answered (D) should answer
41. Freezing preserves meat because \_\_\_\_\_, slow down the rate of enzyme action, and lower the speed of spoilage.
- (A) the growth of microorganisms (C) microorganisms are prevented growing  
(B) it prevents the growth of microorganisms (D) preventing microorganisms from growing

42. Children from underprivileged families have rough lives; sometimes the entire family \_\_\_\_\_ on them to bring home food for dinner.
- (A) relay (C) relies  
(B) replies (D) rely
43. A high school's decision to ban unvaccinated students from its graduation ceremony \_\_\_\_\_ discontent among parents.
- (A) has sparked (C) was initiated  
(B) is brought about (D) was ignited
44. Some cities in India often celebrate by releasing flying lanterns into the sky to help \_\_\_\_\_ negative energy.
- (A) drain out (C) let go of  
(B) give in to (D) trade in
45. I used to think that Kevin was a good kid, but ever since I overheard him bragging about cheating on an exam, I have seen him \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) on thin ice (C) in a pod  
(B) on the ball (D) with a jaundiced eye
46. The movie's action scenes were very exciting, but its plot did not make \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a lick of sense (C) a swan song  
(B) at the eleventh hour (D) a rain check
47. Part of the world's largest ice shelf is melting 10 times faster than the rest, \_\_\_\_\_ light on how it might respond to climate change.
- (A) shed (C) to shed  
(B) shedding (D) which shed
48. Certain aspects of the linguistic form of proverbial sayings mark them as distinctive from other types of ordinary language, lending them their particular aura of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) fallacy (C) commotion  
(B) match (D) veracity
49. Some species of bacteria and fungi \_\_\_\_\_ simple compounds such as alcohol.
- (A) make up (C) thrive on  
(B) float on (D) take in
50. Some type of instrument \_\_\_\_\_ has been known to painters since the early Stone Age.
- (A) for applying paint (C) is for applying paint  
(B) applying paint (D) for applying paint, it

## Part C: Cloze

Hectic lifestyles and the \_\_\_\_ 51 \_\_\_\_ of cooking have led to a growth in pre-prepared single-serving microwave meals. Japanese companies have dreamed up some innovative ways of \_\_\_\_ 52 \_\_\_\_ on singles' salaries. Store shelves offer products packed for one, travel agents offer singles' holidays, and restaurants \_\_\_\_ 53 \_\_\_\_ solo diners, sometimes exclusively. What's more, for the singing single, KTV provides private rooms.... for one!

With high numbers of people \_\_\_\_ 54 \_\_\_\_ or postponing family life, the single community is one to be reckoned with – its spending power is undeniable and the purchases made by \_\_\_\_ 55 \_\_\_\_ urban singles often influence the buying choices of other groups.

- |     |                |                |                |                     |
|-----|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 51. | (A) pot        | (B) hassle     | (C) tension    | (D) skills          |
| 52. | (A) cashing in | (B) moving out | (C) peeking in | (D) discovering out |
| 53. | (A) come to    | (B) sell in    | (C) cater to   | (D) refuse on       |
| 54. | (A) welcoming  | (B) rejecting  | (C) stopping   | (D) readying        |
| 55. | (A) stingy     | (B) majority   | (C) trendy     | (D) economic        |

**Coronaviruses** were discovered in the 1960s. They are a group of \_\_\_\_ 56 \_\_\_\_ that cause diseases in \_\_\_\_ 57 \_\_\_\_ and birds. In humans, coronaviruses cause \_\_\_\_ 58 \_\_\_\_ tract infections that are typically mild, such as the common cold.

The name "coronavirus" is \_\_\_\_ 59 \_\_\_\_ from the Latin *corona*, meaning crown or halo. The name refers to the characteristic appearance of the infective form of the virus, which is \_\_\_\_ 60 \_\_\_\_ of a crown or a solar corona.

At the end of 2019, a new type of coronavirus started \_\_\_\_ 61 \_\_\_\_ in China. This type of coronavirus is often called *2019-nCoV*, \_\_\_\_ 62 \_\_\_\_ *coronavirus*, or *COVID-19*. It is believed that the virus was \_\_\_\_ 63 \_\_\_\_ from animals to humans. Some of the first cases were \_\_\_\_ 64 \_\_\_\_ in people who had visited a market selling live seafood and animals. Unfortunately, when viruses are transmitted from animals to people, it can take scientists a lot of time before they can develop a vaccine or medicines to cure \_\_\_\_ 65 \_\_\_\_.

- |     |                   |                 |                  |                   |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 56. | (A) virtues       | (B) vision      | (C) visual       | (D) viruses       |
| 57. | (A) manuals       | (B) memos       | (C) mammals      | (D) mantel        |
| 58. | (A) respiratory   | (B) inspiratory | (C) restoration  | (D) inspiring     |
| 59. | (A) developed     | (B) derived     | (C) devoted      | (D) degraded      |
| 60. | (A) reimbursement | (B) reminiscent | (C) recollection | (D) restoration   |
| 61. | (A) spreading     | (B) to spread   | (C) being spread | (D) been spreaded |
| 62. | (A) innovated     | (B) innovation  | (C) novice       | (D) novel         |
| 63. | (A) translated    | (B) transformed | (C) transmitted  | (D) translated    |
| 64. | (A) dialogued     | (B) devastated  | (C) digested     | (D) diagnosed     |
| 65. | (A) of            | (B) it          | (C) from         | (D) them          |



The Maya Empire, centered in the tropical lowlands of what is now Guatemala, reached the peak of its power and influence around the sixth century A.D. The Mayans were one of the most dominant and sophisticated civilizations of Mesoamerica, a historical region 66 Mexico and most of Central America. In its heyday (250-900 CE), the ancient empire built magnificent cities as well as developed advanced writing, mathematics and astronomical systems 67 the foundation of modern science. Just as complex 68 the holistic healing traditions of the Maya, which incorporate herbalism, cosmovision and spirituality. Mayan healers, or shamans, believe the body and the soul are one, and 69 are the result of imbalances in the flow of ch'ulel, or life force, within and around the patient. Besides prescribing herbal remedies, shamans also 70 that involve prayers, fasting, sweating, offerings and massages to aid recovery.

66. (A) consist of (B) consisting of (C) consisted of (D) consists of
67. (A) lay (B) laying (C) which lay (D) that laid
68. (A) as (B) as being (C) are (D) were
69. (A) ailments (B) meditations (C) regimens (D) treatments
70. (A) conduct a tour (B) execute a will (C) make bonfires (D) perform rituals

Glaciers are made up of fallen snow that, over many years, compresses into large, thickened ice masses. Glaciers form when snow remains in one location long enough to transform into ice. What makes glaciers unique is their ability to flow. Due to sheer mass, glaciers flow like very slow rivers. Some glaciers are as small as football fields, while others grow to be dozens or even hundreds of kilometers long. Presently, glaciers occupy about 10 percent of the world's total land area, with most 71 in polar regions like Antarctica, Greenland, and the Canadian Arctic. Glaciers can be thought of as remnants from the last Ice Age, when ice covered nearly 32 percent of the land, and 30 percent of the oceans.

Since the early 1900s, many glaciers around the world have been rapidly melting. Human activities are at the 72 of this phenomenon. Specifically, since the industrial revolution, carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions have raised temperatures, even higher in the poles, and 73, glaciers are rapidly melting, calving off into the sea and retreating on land. Scientists project that if emissions continue to rise unchecked, the Arctic could be ice free in the summer as soon as the year 2040 as ocean and air temperatures continue to rise rapidly.

74 glaciers add to rising sea levels, which in turn increases coastal erosion and elevates storm surge as warming air and ocean temperatures create more frequent and intense coastal storms like hurricanes and typhoons. Specifically, the Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets are the largest contributors of global sea level rise. Right now, the Greenland ice sheet is 75 four times faster than in 2003 and already contributes 20% of current sea level rise. How much and how quickly these Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets melt in the future will largely determine how much ocean levels rise in the future. Alarmingly, if all the ice on Greenland melted, it would raise global sea levels by 20 feet.

71. (A) locate (B) locating (C) located (D) to locate
72. (A) root (B) impact (C) discovery (D) extension
73. (A) in addition (B) as a result (C) as noted (D) in other words
74. (A) Melting (B) Forming (C) Thickening (D) Raising
75. (A) creating (B) rising (C) remaining (D) disappearing

## Part D: Reading Comprehension

You can tell a lot from the design and color of food packaging. The color of a packet of M&Ms, for example, can tell you whether they're peanut, regular, crispy, or caramel. And if you've ever glanced at the back of a food package, you know they're full of information: the story of the brand, nutritional figures, ingredients, and serving size. There's something else printed on the back of most food packaging: several brightly-colored circles or squares that look like some sort of secret language. These shapes aren't an indication of flavors, vitamins, or minerals. They're really not there for us consumers at all, but rather, for the printing engineers.

The colored circles on food packages can come in a variety of colors: pink, yellow, blue, black, orange, purple, or green, in varying shades of light and dark. Apparently, those colored shapes are called "printer's color blocks" or "process control patches," and they're there to help the printing team who prints the food packaging.

When the packaging is printed, technicians use the colored circles to check that the printing ink is the correct color and quality. They compare the color to boxes printed around the world to ensure consistent brand colors. Most printers only use four colors: cyan (blue-green), yellow, magenta, and black. But some printers have extra colors like orange, green, and violet. This helps them match challenging colors like Home Depot orange and FedEx purple.

Colored circles on food packages help printers to color match when they're printing food packaging and retain brand consistency all over the world. That means you can reach for a yellow packet of M&Ms in Shanghai, Sarajevo, or Sydney and know you'll be getting peanuts; Peanut M&Ms, that is.

76. Which is most likely to be the title for this article?
- (A) The Secrets of the Colored Circles on Food Packages.
  - (B) The Most Popular Colors in Designing Food Packaging.
  - (C) The Quality Control of Famous Brands.
  - (D) The Color Control Techniques of Printing.
77. According to this passage, which of the following information is NOT printed on the packages of products?
- (A) Major ingredients.
  - (B) Brand founders.
  - (C) Story of the brand.
  - (D) Nutrition information.
78. What is the main purpose of the article?
- (A) To introduce the package printing industry.
  - (B) To explain the importance of product package designing.
  - (C) To introduce the functions of the colored circles on the packages.
  - (D) To explain how global brands design the packages for their products.
79. According to the article, which of the following statements is NOT correct?
- (A) The printing engineers rely on the color circles to match colors.
  - (B) The colored circles on the packages may come in different shades.
  - (C) The Peanut M&Ms in Shanghai and Sydney have the same packages.
  - (D) The colored circles on the packages can help consumers choose flavors.
80. Which of the following words can best describe the author's tone in this article?
- (A) Serious and tense.
  - (B) Pessimistic and sad.
  - (C) Anxious and aggressive.
  - (D) Informal and humorous.



Traveling can be tricky for a newbie. If you want to take a trip to a new place abroad or which is far away from where you live, you may need to make a good plan in order to avoid troubles during the trip. Once you know where you want to go, you should decide when and how you are going to go there.

Many people take a trip during holidays because that is the time when they can take a break from work or studies. Unfortunately, traveling during holiday season may not be a good choice as prices for flight tickets and hotel rooms are usually higher than the off-season period when tourism is not booming. If you have a limited budget, you may consider taking a day off work during the off-season when prices are lower and discounted.

Your budget will also determine what means of transportation you are going to use. Taking a road trip might be cheaper, but you should be in good shape and prepare your car for a long trip. If you choose to fly, you may have to take public transportation to get around in your holiday destination. Whether you take a taxi, subway or bus, you should know where you are going based on the itinerary that you have planned before and make sure you know the routes and the fares.

Next, calculate your costs. What kind of accommodation do you want? If you take a road trip, you may prefer to stay in a motel. Hostels are cheaper, but today you can search online and find hotels offering rooms with low rates. If the costs are more than you can afford, make cuts where you can. You may cut expenses for eating out or even cut the trip short and get back before the holiday season ends.

Once you are exactly sure of where and when you want to go, how you will get there and where you are going to stay, make your reservations. You can book your flight and accommodation online and even many attractions have ticket sales online so you can skip the lines and enjoy the attraction right in. You may also consider taking travel insurance. You will have some protection in case you could not travel during the time your tickets are booked for. If you plan to travel internationally, keep your passport, travel documents, visas and similar items in one place to ease you in accessing them.

Lastly, pack light. Heavy luggage will only restrict your movement and cause discomfort. A few basic shirts and pants or shorts will do and roll them when packing to save room for souvenirs.

81. When is the best time to take a cheap trip?

- (A) During the off-season.
- (B) During the holiday season.
- (C) During the peak period.
- (D) During the day off.

82. What is the advantage of taking a road trip compared to flying?

- (A) A road trip is longer.
- (B) A road trip could be dangerous.
- (C) A road trip is usually cheaper.
- (D) A road trip requires you to be in good shape.

83. If your budget for accommodation is very limited, you can do the following, EXCEPT:

- (A) Find a low rate hotel room.
- (B) Stay in a hostel.
- (C) Cut your trip short.
- (D) Stay in a luxury hotel.

84. What is travel insurance for?

- (A) To protect your health during the trip.
- (B) To give protection if you should cancel your booking.
- (C) To give protection when traveling.
- (D) To give protection if you lose your luggage.

85. Why should you bring light luggage?

- (A) To ease you in moving around.
- (B) To save your energy.
- (C) To restrict your movement.
- (D) To give space for camping equipment.

Music can soothe the soul and speed along creativity, but it won't, according to researchers from Harvard, boost intelligence. "More than 80 percent of American adults think that music improves children's grades or intelligence," said Samuel Mehr, a Harvard Graduate School of Education doctoral student working in the lab of psychology professor Elizabeth Spelke, in a statement. "Even in the scientific community, there's a general belief that music is important for these extrinsic reasons – but there is very little evidence supporting the idea that music classes enhance children's cognitive development."

The myth that music improves intelligence can be tied to a study published in 1993 in the journal *Nature*, which describes the "Mozart effect" as the ability for individuals who play instruments to perform better at spatial tasks. The study was later debunked, but the idea that music could make you smarter remained.

When the Harvard investigators reviewed the available research connecting music and intelligence, they found that only five studies used randomized trials, the gold standard of scientific research in which participants were randomly assigned to either learn music or not, and only one reported a clear correlation to intelligence. And that study showed just a 2.7 increase in IQ among people who took music lessons for a year, which was barely considered statistically significant.

Therefore, to test the connection themselves, Mehr's team studied 29 parents and their four-year-old children. The children took vocabulary tests and the parents took music aptitude tests at the start of the study. Then, the groups were randomly assigned to either take music training or visual art training together. The same teacher taught both of the classes, and the participants were again assessed after a year on cognition, vocabulary, math, and spatial tasks. These measures, the researchers say, are more accurate than a simple IQ test of cognitive abilities.

Music training, it turned out, did not benefit the groups' cognition. The participants performed similarly on the vocabulary and number estimation measures and the children who had music training performed only slightly better on one spatial task.

The researchers then replicated the study again, but with 45 parents and children. Half the group was given music training and the other half didn't receive any. As with the first study, the second round produced no evidence that musical training made the participants any smarter.

The researchers limited their research to classic music, and haven't assessed whether the type of music makes any difference. And while they concluded that the idea that music makes you smarter is a myth, they argue that teaching children music is still important, and may have other benefits that aren't all connected to cognitive skills.

86. What is this article mainly about?
- (A) To dispute music lessons do not necessarily boost intelligence.
- (B) To prove early music education is important to raise smart children.
- (C) To review the studies that support the importance of music for daily lives.
- (D) To demonstrate how music lessons can be implemented in early education.
87. According to the passage, why did the Harvard investigators conduct their own experiments?
- (A) Harvard University attempted to provide further support to the importance of music.
- (B) Their studies investigating the effects of music on human behavior received criticisms and challenges.
- (C) The psychologist Elizabeth Spelke's laboratory received a big sum of funding from the music industry.
- (D) Their literature reviews revealed there was scarce evidence to support music can enhance intelligence.
88. The word "debunked" in Line 4, Paragraph 2, is most likely to mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) being accepted for publication
- (B) showing an idea or a belief is wrong
- (C) providing additional supports to a claim
- (D) receiving controversial feedbacks
89. According to the article, which of the following statements is NOT correct about Samuel Mehr?
- (A) He was a doctoral student at Harvard University.
- (B) He worked with the psychologist Elizabeth Spelke.
- (C) He published the "Mozart effect" in the journal *Nature* in 1993.
- (D) He conducted studies to investigate the effects of music on cognition.
90. Concerning the two studies the Harvard investigators conducted, described in the article, which of the following statement is true?
- (A) The first study lasted for more than four years.
- (B) The researchers included only classic music in their studies.
- (C) The studies provide evidence to the belief music can boost intelligence.
- (D) They employed a simple IQ test to assess the participants' cognitive abilities.
91. 臺南科學園區發展的重點，不包含哪一項？(A)農業生物技術 (B)半導體 (C)微電子精密機械 (D)運輸倉儲。
92. 哪一寺廟的照牆是三級古蹟？(A)萬福庵 (B)普濟殿 (C)延平郡王祠 (D)開隆宮。
93. 新市曾經和麻豆文旦齊名的水果為何？(A)番茄 (B)西瓜 (C)蓮霧 (D)鳳梨。
94. 「同群擔負行，野花頭插滿。」這是沈光文的詩句，旨在描述什麼？(A)平埔族群孩童 (B)平埔族群的狩獵情形 (C)平埔族群勇士 (D)平埔族群婦女。
95. 下列哪一個埤塘是由倒風內海的海汊堵水而形成的？(A)虎頭埤 (B)德元埤 (C)下茄苳埤 (D)尖山埤。
96. 於十九世紀末期從英國引進全台灣第一架新式印刷機並印行許多白話字出版品的「聚珍堂」(新樓書房)舊址位於現在臺南市的哪裡？(A)臺南神學院 (B)成功大學 (C)臺南一中 (D)臺南女中。
97. 1964 年誰創辦《台灣文藝》？(A)葉石濤 (B)鍾理和 (C)鍾肇政 (D)吳濁流。
98. 蔦松文化人的文化內涵與哪一族人十分相似？(A)凱達格蘭族 (B)洪雅族 (C)西拉雅族 (D)噶瑪蘭族。
99. 抗日烈士余清芳紀念碑是建在哪一座山的山頭上？(A)天筆山 (B)虎頭山 (C)大雅山 (D)愛文山。
100. 烏山頭水庫因其形狀特殊，因而又被稱為什麼？(A)樹枝潭 (B)虎頭潭 (C)珊瑚潭 (D)日月潭。