

新北市立樟樹國際實創高級中等學校 111 學年度教師甄選筆試

【教育專業科目】、【學校行政實務與班級經營管理】、【英文科專業能力】

試題

- 一、因應嚴重特殊傳染性肺炎（COVID-19）疫情大流行，教育局規定，教師實體授課須（全部或部分）轉為線上授課，倘您是中等學校教師，請以第一專長教學科目為例，說明如何發展「線上線下混合制」課程與教學？
- 二、教育部持續推動閱讀教育的原因為何？許多學校實施晨間閱讀活動，倘您是中等學校班級導師，如何進行才能發揮最大功效？對於缺乏閱讀興趣或文化不利的學生，要如何提升其閱讀興趣？
- 三、How would you incorporate international education and cross-culture perspectives into your English teaching? Please design a 50-minute English teaching plan for 10th graders in JICTS.
- 四、Based on the following passage, first design **Five** multiple-choice cloze questions for 11th graders. Each question must include four alternatives, (A), (B), (C), and (D), with one of them being the best answer. Then please design **Three** reading comprehension questions, which include two multiple-choice questions and one competency-based question.

Nowadays, many people fear that robots are slowly but surely taking over in the workplace, and will soon be able to replace human beings altogether. Robots and AI-based technologies will then be the new workforce, and we humans might have to pack our bags and go job-hunting on some other planet. It seems to be only a matter of time. So, are we looking at a future where robots completely replace human workers?

It is undeniable that robots, artificial intelligence, and automation technologies are having a huge impact on certain professional fields. In fact, a recent study shows that about 47% of our total employment is at risk due to automation and artificial intelligence. Employees with occupations involving manual labor or routine, labor-intensive, or dangerous tasks are the most likely to be replaced by machines.

This is not the first time in history, however, that large occupational changes have occurred. During the first Industrial Revolution, for example, many workers in the manufacturing industry were replaced with machines and many people at the

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time also worried that they would soon all be out of a job. Instead, these “displaced” rather than “replaced” employees now merely had different jobs to do. This is likely to happen in the future as well, since an increase in automation also doesn’t necessarily mean a decrease in employment. In certain industries, employees will simply be required to perform new tasks. In addition, not all fields are so easy for AI to penetrate. Jobs that require creative thinking or social skills, for instance, will never be taken over by technologies.

Of course, there’s also the possibility that we’ll learn how to make robots, automation, and AI work for all of us instead. That way, we can work on what really matters: making the world a better place.

資料來源：蔡宛臻及陳婕. (2020). *Read It Up* (pp.126-127). 龍騰文化事業股份有限公司。