

桃園縣 101 年國民中學新進教師甄選【專門科目：英語】試題卷

※注意事項： 1.答案一律畫在答案卡上，如寫在試題卷上，不予計分。

2.作答完畢，請將試題及答案卡一併交回。

3.本試題共 5 頁。

單一選擇題：請依照題意，從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳的答案（共 50 題，每題 2 分，合計 100 分）

一、文意字彙(共 10 題，計 20 分)

1. Though I had requested a _____ critique of my work, I was not prepared for the harsh criticism that I received.
(A) commodious (B) candid
(C) benign (D) compensatory
2. He enjoys the harbor city as he has a _____ for water sports.
(A) precipitation (B) predilection
(C) porridge (D) postmortem
3. Dr. Frankenstein's lack of _____ prevented him from considering what he would do with his creature once he brought it to life.
(A) foibles (B) fidelity
(C) erudition (D) foresight
4. The politician _____ in his speech when he saw his opponent enter the lecture hall.
(A) dissipated (B) stuttered
(C) diluted (D) studded
5. "If nothing once, you nothing lose,
For when you die you are the same;
The space between, is but an hour,
The frail duration of a flower." —Philip Freneau
(A) solid (B) failing
(C) eternal (D) feeble
6. As Abraham Lincoln put it in 1861, the "Declaration of Independence" gave promise that "in due time the weights should be _____ from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance."
(A) lifted (B) placed
(C) expected (D) born
7. Fearing that the instructor might get angry, the pupils bowed to him _____.
(A) obviously (B) obsequiously
(C) obstructively (D) omnisciently
8. She received the "Employee of the Month" award for her _____ performance on the job.
(A) exemplary (B) evasive
(C) dubious (D) duplicitous

9. To our surprise, what began as a postwar _____ for sunbathing is rapidly developing into a world health crisis.
(A) fester (B) fetish
(C) fiasco (D) fibula
10. This famous essay remarked that this was the best chance in 15 years to end the _____ of terrorism.
(A) scorch (B) scourge
(C) scorpion (D) scowl

二、文法(共 5 題，計 10 分)

11. _____ than she started to scream.
(A) As soon as she saw the mouse,
(B) She no sooner had seen the mouse
(C) Had she seen the mouse no sooner
(D) No sooner had she seen the mouse
12. Upon hearing the bell ring, _____.
(A) the student's departure was hasty
(B) we departed hastily
(C) our departure was hasty
(D) the classroom was filled immediately
13. Between the Pacific Ocean and the Andes _____, the longest and narrowest country in the world.
(A) lies Chile (B) Chile lies there
(C) does Chile lie (D) the Chile lies
14. He tried to solve the mystery _____ be in vain.
(A) but (B) but it
(C) only that (D) only to
15. 請從四個選項當中選出一個最不符合文法規則的答案:
Only in recent years has people begun to realize the
(A) (B) (C)
importance of wildlife of conservation.
(D)

三、英語教學理論(共 5 題，計 10 分)

16. Which is considered to be **the least** important in Reader's Theater?
(A) Interactions with peers.
(B) A particular engagement with the text.
(C) A memorization of the lines.
(D) Teacher's guidance on oral skills.

17. Assessment refers to a variety of ways used to collect information on a learner's language ability or achievement. The assessment that interprets results by ranking a learner's performance in relation to the performance of other learners is called _____.

- Ⓐ criterion-referenced assessment
- Ⓑ norm-referenced assessment
- Ⓒ formative assessment
- Ⓓ summative assessment

18. "Unlike the Direct Method, however, **it** places less emphasis on teacher monologues, direct repetition, and formal questions and answers, and less focus on accurate production of target language sentences...there is an emphasis on exposure, or *input*, rather than practice; optimizing emotional preparedness for learning; a prolonged period of attention to what the language learners hear before they try to produce language; and a willingness to use written and other materials as a source of comprehensible input" (Richards & Rodgers, 1986: 129). What does "**it**" mean in the above-cited passage?

- Ⓐ the Cognitive Approach
- Ⓑ the Oral Approach
- Ⓒ the Natural Approach
- Ⓓ the Audiolingual Approach

19. Process writing as a classroom activity comprises four basic writing stages — planning (pre-writing), drafting (writing), revising (redrafting) and editing — as well as three other stages teachers can externally impose on students, i.e. responding (sharing), evaluating and post-writing (Seow, 1995). Based on Seow's perspective, which description of the writing stages is **CORRECT**?

- Ⓐ At the drafting stage, the writers focus on the fluency of writing rather than grammatical accuracy or the neatness of the draft.
- Ⓑ At the planning stage, the writers reexamine what was written to see whether they have communicated their meanings to the reader effectively.
- Ⓒ At the editing stage, the writers' texts can be transformed for stage performances or merely displayed on notice-boards.
- Ⓓ At the revising stage, the writers can elicit ideas from multimedia sources as well as from direct interviews, talks, surveys, and questionnaires.

20. Canale and Swain (1980) propose that communicative competence includes grammatical competence, discourse competence, sociolinguistic competence, and strategic competence. With strategic competence, _____

- Ⓐ speakers use and understand language structures accurately and unhesitatingly.

- Ⓑ speakers apply the rules of cohesion and coherence, holding the communication together in a meaningful way.
- Ⓒ speakers know what is expected socially and culturally by users of the target language.
- Ⓓ speakers manipulate language in order to meet communicative goals.

四、克漏字(共 14 題，計 28 分)

(21-25)

British Airways has begun talks with airline manufacturers about installing anti-missile technology on its planes, but recently 21 hopes of an early solution being found.

The airline urged governments to reduce the risk of surface-to-air attacks on commercial jets in the meantime by protecting land near airports that could be used to launch missiles. The call came as the Department for Transport lifted its 22 on British airlines flying to Kenya. In November 2002, shoulder-fired missiles narrowly missed an Israeli charter plane with 260 tourists 23 which had just taken off from Mombasa airport. The British High Commission said yesterday that security at the airport was now at a satisfactory level, but did not specify what measures had been 24.

British Airways is also planning to resume flights to Saudi Arabia within days. Saudi authorities denied a BBC report that a lorry-load of surface-to-air missiles had been seized by police near Jeddah.

Mr. Watson, British Airways' director of safety and security, said that "We are talking with Boeing and Airbus about whether measures which are available on military aircraft could be transferred to civilian aircraft. We are trying to understand the options, but 25 might work for the military won't necessarily work on a civilian plane. Where there is a risk, the most effective measure is for the relevant authority to identify any likely launch sites near airports."

- | | |
|--------------------|----------------|
| 21. Ⓐ alluded to | Ⓑ stood for |
| Ⓒ played down | Ⓓ took off |
| 22. Ⓐ ban | Ⓑ flag |
| Ⓒ admission | Ⓓ logo |
| 23. Ⓐ on the board | Ⓑ on board |
| Ⓒ off board | Ⓓ in the board |
| 24. Ⓐ put off | Ⓑ pulled out |
| Ⓒ put in place | Ⓓ put down |
| 25. Ⓐ what | Ⓑ as if |
| Ⓒ what if | Ⓓ as |

(26-34)

Since the end of the Second World War, the mechanization of farming has been dramatic, to say the least. This has taken the form of manual labour and animals being replaced by machinery, and it has brought many benefits. Firstly, productivity has dramatically increased, and land which used to lie 26— due to the difficulty in working it by hand— has been brought into production. Not only that, but efficiency has also 27 because jobs can now be done in a fraction of the time that they used to take. Finally, specialized machinery has allowed farmers to develop more 28 and therefore cultivate single crops on a farm and reduce overheads.

Yet mechanization also has its 29. The increased number of farms employing monocultures has led to an increase in pest epidemics and a 30 increased reliance on pesticides. Monoculture farming also causes soils to lose nutrients very quickly, to the extent that farmers have to 31 them with fertilizers. In fact, 32 around 1940, the use of fertilizers such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium, and the use of pesticides has increased by over 1000%. This over-reliance on chemicals is having an alarming effect on the natural environment. Finally, rural areas have lost much of their 33 because field systems have become ever larger and hedgerows have been removed to accommodate large farm machinery such as tractors and combine harvesters. The evidence shows that this is especially true with respect to North American and European countries that have invested a lot in 34 farming practices. (By Richard Lee)

26. (A) cultivated (B) fertile
(C) prolific (D) fallow
27. (A) downgraded (B) drifted
(C) soared (D) lingered
28. (A) monocultures (B) aquacultures
(C) sericultures (D) piscicultures
29. (A) vantage (B) downside
(C) grandeur (D) agitation
30. (A) auspicious (B) dormant
(C) superfluous (D) subsequent
31. (A) replenish (B) ravel
(C) apply (D) withdraw
32. (A) until (B) by
(C) unless (D) since
33. (A) safaris (B) wildlife
(C) livestock (D) poultry
34. (A) sparse (B) meager
(C) intensive (D) preliminary

五、篇章結構(共 8 題，計 16 分)

(35-38)

Colonial life, especially in the first half of the eighteenth century in America, was hierarchically structured, 35. Power was in the hands of the dominant white men, typically those educated, and, 36, those educated and engaged in city or colonial government. The abundance of the literature from this era might lead readers falsely to conclude that most British Americans could both read and write. Yet most—almost all blacks, half the white women, and one-fifth the white men — 37. Colonial culture was — at least in the first half of the eighteenth century, before the market economy started to develop and printing presses became fully established — an oral culture, one that depended upon the person-to-person transmission of information.

By mid-century, this situation began to shift. The newer elite culture, made up of merchants and tradesmen in cities and northern farmers and southern rural plantation-holders, was oriented toward the printed medium, toward individual rather than communal accomplishment, and toward the city. Literacy, less essential in a rurally based and orally established society like that of early eighteenth-century America, 38. Parents who held property wanted to distinguish themselves from their neighbors, so they sent their male children to study, usually with the local minister, in preparation for collegiate training in one of the newly founded universities — schools now known as the College of William and Mary.

(35-38 選項區)

- (A) became a sign of status and thus an accomplishment
(B) men over women, and whites over blacks and Native Americans
(C) could do neither
(D) as the century wore on

(39-42)

For Maria Sharapova, her French Open triumph was a greater achievement than her teenage 2004 Wimbledon breakthrough 39. The Russian, one of the few genuine stars in the women's game, completed a career Grand Slam by beating Italy's Sara Errani 6-3, 6-2 on Saturday. It was the 25-year-old's first Roland Garros title and fourth major of her career, 40.

Sharapova added the 2006 U.S. Open and 2008 Australian Open titles to her 2004 win at Wimbledon before the shoulder injury sidelined her for 10 months, sending her ranking spiraling to 126 in the world. She has endured numerous false starts since that time and losses in the 2011 Wimbledon final to Petra Kvitova and this year's Australian Open title match at the hands of Victoria Azarenka 41.

But titles on clay in Stuttgart and Rome in the run-up to Paris 42 which she achieved with a 6-3, 6-2 win over the out-gunned Errani in just 90 minutes. Sharapova said she was increasingly motivated by the people who wrote her off, never doubting her own powers or the influence of those around her.

(39-42 選項區)

- Ⓐ but first since she recovered from a potentially career-ending shoulder injury
- Ⓑ transformed her into one of the favorites for the Paris title
- Ⓒ led many to ponder whether she had been overtaken by a new generation of big-hitters
- Ⓓ which launched her on the road to international fame and fortune

六、閱讀測驗(共 8 題，共 16 分)

(43-46)

Now, suppose you want to predict the weather. Then, you need two basic types of information: (1) the current weather and (2) how weather changes from one moment to the next. You could attempt to predict the weather by creating a “model world.” For example, you could overlay a globe of the Earth with graph paper and then specify the current temperature, pressure, cloud cover, and wind within each square. These are your starting points, or initial conditions. Next, you could input all the initial conditions into a computer, along with a set of equations (physical laws) that describe the processes that can change weather from one moment to the next.

Suppose the initial conditions represent the weather around the Earth at this very moment and you run your computer model to predict the weather for the next month in New York City. The model might tell you that tomorrow will be warm and sunny, with cooling during the next week and a major storm passing through a month from now. But suppose you run the model again, making one minor change in the initial conditions, say, a small change in the wind speed somewhere over Brazil. This slightly different initial condition will not change the weather prediction for tomorrow in New York City. But for next month’s weather, the two predictions may not agree at all!

The disagreement between the two predictions arises because the laws governing weather can cause very tiny changes in initial conditions to be greatly magnified over time. This extreme sensitivity to initial conditions is sometimes called the butterfly effect: If initial conditions change by as much as the flap of a butterfly’s wings, the resulting prediction may be very different.

The butterfly effect is a hallmark of chaotic systems. Simple systems are described by linear equations in which, for example, increasing a cause produces a proportional increase in an effect. In contrast, chaotic systems are described by nonlinear equations, which allow for subtler and more intricate interactions. For example, the economy is nonlinear because a rise in interest rates does not automatically produce a corresponding change in consumer spending. Weather is nonlinear because a change in the wind speed in one location does not automatically produce a corresponding change in another location.

Despite the name, chaotic systems are not necessarily random. In fact, many chaotic systems have a kind of underlying order that explains the general features of their behavior even while details at any particular moment remain unpredictable. In a sense, many chaotic systems— like the weather— are “predictably unpredictable.” Our understanding of chaotic systems is increasing at a tremendous rate, but much remains to be learned about them.

43. According to the passage, it will be difficult to predict weather _____
- Ⓐ without more powerful computers.
 - Ⓑ because we don’t communicate globally.
 - Ⓒ unless we learn more about chaotic systems.
 - Ⓓ until we understand the physical laws of atoms.
44. Why do the predictions disagree for the computer model?
- Ⓐ The conditions at the beginning were very different.
 - Ⓑ The model was not accurately programmed.
 - Ⓒ Computer models cannot predict weather.
 - Ⓓ Over time models are less reliable.
45. Which of the following best explains the term “butterfly effect”?
- Ⓐ Slight variations in initial conditions can cause very different results.
 - Ⓑ A butterfly’s wings can be used to predict different conditions in various locations.
 - Ⓒ The weather is as difficult to predict as the rate of a butterfly’s wings when it flaps them.
 - Ⓓ A butterfly flaps its wings in one location, which automatically produces a result in another place.
46. The author suggests that our knowledge of chaotic systems _____
- Ⓐ will never allow us to make accurate predictions.
 - Ⓑ requires more research by the scientific community.
 - Ⓒ reveals detail that can be predicted quite accurately.
 - Ⓓ has not improved very much over the years.

(47-50)

Sweet drinks have been linked to a slightly higher risk of developing high blood pressure, but a U.S. study finds that fruit sugar may not be the culprit as found in earlier research.

Researchers followed more than 200,000 men and women for up to 38 years and found that regularly consuming sweetened drinks, either containing sugars or artificially sweetened, was associated with a rise of about 13 percent in the risk of developing high blood pressure.

Carbonated and cola drinks were most strongly linked to a risk for hypertension, but fruit sugar, or fructose, in drinks did not stand out as a driving factor, the group reported in the *Journal of General Internal Medicine*.

“We don’t know what causes the increased risk in artificial- or sugar-sweetened beverages,” said Lisa Cohen, lead author of the study and a researcher at the University of Maryland Medical Center.

“It’s hard to say that from the fructose itself you’re increasing your hypertension risk.”

New York City Mayor Michael Bloomberg last week proposed a ban on large-size sugary sodas, the latest in a string of public health initiatives that include a campaign to cut salt in restaurant meals and packaged foods.

Earlier studies had implicated fructose as a factor related to a risk of high blood pressure, but Cohen noted that those have only taken a snapshot in time and could not determine which came first, the high blood pressure or taste for sweet drinks.

Cohen and her colleagues looked at data from three massive studies, including nearly 224,000 healthcare workers, whose diet and health were tracked for 16 to 38 years. No participants had diagnosed high blood pressure at the start of the study. Over time, those who drank at least one sugar-sweetened beverage a day had a 13 percent increased risk of developing hypertension relative to those who only had a sweet drink once a month or less.

Similarly, people who drank at least one artificially sweetened drink a day had a 14 percent increased risk of developing hypertension relative to those who had few or none.

To see if it was the fructose that was responsible, researchers also looked at people who had high levels of fructose in their diets from other sources, such as fruits.

Among people who consumed 15 percent of their calories from fructose sources other than drinks, the risk of developing hypertension was either lower or the same as people who ate very little fructose.

“You would think if fructose were the causative factor, then eating a lot of apples (for example) would also increase your risk of hypertension,” Cohen told Reuters Health.

The “markedly” stronger link between carbonated sweet drinks and increased hypertension risk might be explained by the larger serving sizes associated with sodas, or some other unknown ingredient common to all of them, the researchers said — but further research is needed.

47. Which of the following statements about Cohen’s research is **INCORRECT**?
- Ⓐ The research is based on data collected from three substantial studies.
 - Ⓑ The research included more than 200,000 healthcare workers.
 - Ⓒ None of the subjects were found having hypertension at the end of the research.
 - Ⓓ The period of research ranged from 16 to 38 years.
48. What can be inferred from the passage?
- Ⓐ Michael Bloomberg encouraged the use of all ingredients in diet and soft drinks.
 - Ⓑ New York has recently launched a series of measures to restrict the dose of sugar in soda drinks.
 - Ⓒ New York’s public authorities favored sea salt and organic sugar.
 - Ⓓ Fruit sugar is undoubtedly the main reason for increasing the risk of high blood pressure.
49. According to the article, which might be a causative factor for high blood pressure?
- Ⓐ Sugar-sweetened beverages.
 - Ⓑ Artificially sweetened beverages.
 - Ⓒ Carbonated drinks.
 - Ⓓ All of the above.
50. What is the best title for the article?
- Ⓐ The Role of Fruit Sugar in High Blood Pressure
 - Ⓑ The Effect of Fruit Sugar
 - Ⓒ The Appropriate Diet and Health
 - Ⓓ Different Types of Sugar