

Part I

I. Vocabulary : Choose the best answer. 10%

1. Many people are _____ that real estate prices will increase, but no one can be certain about this.
(A) repressing (B) commencing (C) speculating (D) abbreviating
2. The families are still grieving over those losses from the earthquake. The _____ won't easily go away.
(A) trauma (B) ecstasy (C) testament (D) imprisonment
3. The book on interior design is full of _____ ideas of transforming your house into a dream one.
(A) rigorous (B) sarcastic (C) ingenious (D) articulate
4. The whole city was in a state of political _____ after the soldiers opened fire on the demonstrators.
(A) expertise (B) solitude (C) turmoil (D) consultation
5. After a lengthy discussion, the members of the committee _____ supported the proposal; nobody held different views.
(A) unanimously (B) outrageously (C) empirically (D) literally
6. This politician's attitude toward death penalty is not consistent, since it seems to _____ all that he has previously promised.
(A) surpass (B) concede (C) prosecute (D) contradict
7. Thousands of people flooded into the city to join the demonstration; as a result, the city's transportation system was almost _____.
(A) amplified (B) conformed (C) provoked (D) paralyzed
8. After a violent argument, the two friends didn't speak to each other for five years, but recently they finally _____ and became friends again.
(A) reconciled (B) dismantled (C) ravaged (D) differentiated
9. The teacher warned Joseph in an _____ voice that he would get flunked if he kept thinking nothing of his schoolwork and assignment.
(A) ominous (B) emphatic (C) imperative (D) aboriginal
10. Confronted with threat of recession, the government should take the _____ to pull the economy back from the brink so that it can restore investors' confidence.
(A) credibility (B) initiative (C) conviction (D) enlightenment

II. Choice: Choose one correct sentence. 10%

11. (A) That hotel is dirty and noisy, much more overpriced.
(B) I am not used to take buses, for I usually drive everywhere.
(C) In the basement have boxes of toys the children no longer play with.
(D) A bad-tempered person has a hard time controlling his temper and gets angry easily.
12. (A) Freedom is to man, as water is to fish.
(B) Stay calm when a quake occurs. It is no use to panic.
(C) If I won the lottery, I will donate most of the money to charities.
(D) She would rather remain single to marry someone she doesn't love.
13. (A) Facebook makes that possible for us to get to know people from all over the world.
(B) To ensure driving safety, you are advised to have your car serviced every half

- a year.
- (C) The doctor suggests that everyone has five servings of fruits and vegetables every day.
- (D) He never hears an ambulance siren but recalling a painful experience in his childhood.
14. (A) Lisa was furious when she saw his boyfriend held another girl's hand.
 (B) Despite buying a new computer, Terry still doesn't have Internet access.
 (C) If you work overtime, you'll get paid three times the number of the usual wage.
 (D) We are fed up with the present situation. It is time we take action to improve it.
15. (A) William was waiting for Kate's answer being his fingers crossed.
 (B) There is no deny that Leonardo da Vinci is indeed a versatile genius.
 (C) To achieve his goal, he is determined to work as hard as it is possible.
 (D) Had Peter fastened his seat belt then, he might not have serious injuries.
16. (A) The world would be poorer if there were not for arts and music.
 (B) To get rid of your headache, all you have to do is taking the magic pill.
 (C) It is a study tour to England this summer where I am looking forward to.
 (D) Efficiently as the men build, the house will still take months to complete.
17. (A) Can you imagine what boring it is to study all day long?
 (B) The more often you use your brains, the sharper you will be.
 (C) It wasn't until he lost the game did he realize the importance of practice.
 (D) We heard some noises from the street even though some windows were being broken.
18. (A) To make money is one thing; to spend it is the other.
 (B) Tom tiptoed up the stairs lest he might waken his parents.
 (C) By the time he turned 25, he had become one of the richest persons on earth.
 (D) Convincing that she could never learn to play the piano, she stopped taking lessons.
19. (A) So great was the performance that the audience cheered wildly.
 (B) Money isn't worth to have if you don't know how to make good use of it.
 (C) Since the disappointing trip last winter, my family didn't go anywhere for vacation again.
 (D) She should have sensed my uneasiness, for she quickly glanced away and pretended nothing had happened.
20. (A) As clothing styles change with each generation, tastes in music do.
 (B) The rain spoiled our holiday. How I wish it were a fine day yesterday.
 (C) When she heard the heart-breaking news, she couldn't help burst out crying.
 (D) Tears rolling down my cheeks, I could hardly read the letter from my husband in jail.

III. Words in Context : Choose the best answer. 15%

(A) dubious	(B) cascade	(C) bureaucracy	(D) accelerated	(E) as
(AB) aware	(AC) reflects	(AD) denounced	(AE) confides	(BC) what
(BD) romantic	(BE) democratization			

It's already become a cliché to say that change is the only constant, but more than ever, we are living in an age of constant, transformative change. The Arab Spring represents a __21__ of events that is changing the Middle East. The earthquake and tsunami in Japan could change the history of Asia. Besides, such revolutionary change

has been deepened, widened, and ___22___ by the power of social media. It's never been easier to influence or to be influenced.

The 2011 TIME magazine's list of 100 most influential people in the world ___23___ those stories of influence, whether from the Middle East or Asia or the world of social media. Wael Ghonim's posts on Facebook helped spark the Egyptian revolution. Katsunobu Sakurai ___24___ the lack of action of Japanese authorities in helping earthquake victims. The artist Ai Weiwei became the conscience of China.

Influence is impossible to measure. It's like ___25___ social scientists call the butterfly effect: the idea that a tiny change in one part of a system can yield enormous changes later on. But often this is a ___26___ illusion—large-scale changes occur only when great numbers of people become restive over time, just as people in the Middle East have been moved to shake off decades of authoritarian rule.

What social media have done is to make us all more ___27___ of what's going on — and offer a new avenue to organize opposition. We like to think revolutions rise from below, but throughout most of human history, the elites often have caused and led revolutions. Now, because of social media, anyone can communicate with everyone. We're seeing that in the Middle East, Africa, and China. The ___28___ of information may actually bring about real democracy.

(A) dissolved	(B) uninhabitable	(C) takes	(D) purchase	(E) below
(AB) publicize	(AC) merges	(AD) lost	(AE) above	(BC) contested

In addition to its reputation for tourism, the Maldives holds the unusual distinction of being the lowest-lying country in the world. Many of the islands are only 1.5 meters ___29___ sea level. This partly accounts for its unique appeal, but it is also the source of a serious threat. As global warming ___30___ hold, more and more icebergs are melting. The water from the melting ice is causing a rise in sea levels, which shows no signs of stopping. Experts fear that global sea levels could rise up to one meter over the next century. This would be a disaster for the Maldives because a one-meter rise in sea levels would effectively make the islands ___31___, putting many of them underwater.

Naturally, this is a source of grave concern. The Maldivian government has already made plans to ___32___ new land should sea levels continue to rise. They are also working hard in encouraging countries all over the world to cut their release of greenhouse gases. The current president even held a meeting underwater to ___33___ the danger to the Maldives and other low-lying countries.

While the science of global warming is still being ___34___ by some, the case of the Maldives shows why global warming is too big a problem to ignore. Unless people can work together to change the way we live, it seems likely that the beautiful Maldives may be ___35___ to the rising sea.

IV. Discourse Structure: Choose the best answer. 5%

An Inconvenient Truth is a 2006 documentary film about former United States Vice President Al Gore's campaign to educate citizens about the severity of the climate crisis. The film documents a keynote presentation given by Gore. ___36___ To begin with, the former vice president shows several majestic photographs of the Earth taken from multiple space missions. ___37___

Gore, throughout the movie, discusses the scientific opinions on climate change and the present and future effects of global warming. ___38___ The consequences of global climate change will produce in the very near future if the amount of human-generated greenhouse gases is not significantly reduced. The documentary ends with Gore arguing

that if appropriate measures are taken soon, the effects of global warming can be successfully reversed by releasing less CO₂ and planting more vegetation to consume existing CO₂. ____39____

In the end of the film, Gore concludes by saying, “Each one of us is a cause of global warming, but each one of us can make choices to change that with the things we buy, the electricity we use, the cars we drive; we can make choices to bring our individual carbon emissions to zero. The solutions are in our hands. We just have to have the determination to make it happen. ____40____ But in America, the will to act is a renewable resource.”

- (A) He calls upon his viewers to learn how they can help him in these efforts.
- (B) We have everything that we need to reduce carbon emissions, everything but political will.
- (C) He notes that these photos have dramatically transformed the way we see the Earth to spark modern environmentalism.
- (D) He stresses that climate change “is really not a political issue so much as a moral one.”
- (E) It intersperses his exploration of data and predictions regarding climate change and potential disaster with his own life story.

V. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer. 10%

It is simple enough to say that since books have classes—fiction, biography, poetry—we should separate them and take from each what is right that each should give us. Yet few people ask from books what books can give us. Most commonly we come to books with blurred and divided minds, asking of fiction that it shall be true, of poetry that it shall be false, of biography that it shall be flattering, of history that it shall enforce our own prejudices. If we could banish all such preconceptions when we read, that would be an admirable beginning. Do not dictate to your author; try to become him. Be his fellow worker and accomplice. If you hang back, and reserve, and criticize at first, you are preventing yourself from getting the fullest possible value from what you read. But if you open your mind as widely as possible, then signs and hints of almost imperceptible fineness, from the twist and turn of the first sentences, will bring you into the presence of a human being unlike any other. Steep yourself in this, acquaint yourself with this, and soon you will find that your author is giving you, or attempting to give you, something far more definite. The thirty-two chapters of a novel—if we consider how to read a novel first—are an attempt to make something as formed and controlled as a building: but words are more impalpable than bricks; reading is a longer and more complicated process than seeing. Perhaps the quickest way to understand the elements of what a novelist is doing is not to read, but to write, to make your own experiment with the dangers and difficulties of words. Recall, then, some event that has left a distinct impression on you—how at the corner of the street, perhaps, you passed two people talking. A tree shook; an electric light danced; the tone of the talk was comic, but also tragic; a whole vision, an entire conception, seemed contained in that moment.

41. Which of the following statements is the writer’s attitude toward reading?

- (A) Reading a long novel and building a house are not alike at all.
- (B) Readers had better try to write themselves to realize what authors think about.
- (C) Readers must not identify themselves with authors since they are totally different.

(D) Readers should be critical enough at the beginning of reading to get more valuable messages.

42. What can be inferred from this passage?

- (A) In order to be a good reader, the only thing one has to do is read as much as he can.
- (B) Readers should always hold certain expectations of the books they are going to read.
- (C) Most readers tend to be limited to the horizons of their reading before taking a reading journey.
- (D) After getting rid of preconceptions, readers will come to realize that the author gives them a vague idea.

Life unfolds in the present. But so often, we let the present slip away, allowing time to rush past unobserved and unseized, and **squandering** the precious seconds of our lives as we worry about the future and ruminate about what's past. "We're living in a world that contributes in a major way to mental fragmentation, disintegration, distraction, decoherence," says Buddhist scholar B. Alan Wallace. We're always doing something, and we allow little time to practice stillness and calm.

When we're at work about the work piling up on our desks, we dwell on intrusive memories of the past or fret about what may or may not happen in the future. We don't appreciate the living present because our "monkey minds," as Buddhists call them, vault from thought to thought like monkeys swinging from tree to tree.

Most of us don't undertake our thoughts in awareness. Rather, our thoughts control us. "Ordinary thoughts course through our minds like a deafening waterfall," writes Jon Kabat-Zinn, the biomedical scientist who introduced meditation into mainstream medicine. In order to feel more in control of our minds and our lives to find the sense of balance that eludes us, we need to step out of this current, to pause, and, as Kabat-Zinn puts it, to "rest in stillness—to stop doing and focus on just being."

We need to live more in the moment. Living in the moment—also called mindfulness — is a state of active, open, intentional attention on the present. When you become mindful, you realize that you are not your thoughts; you become an observer of your thoughts from moment to moment without judging them.

Mindfulness involves being with your thoughts as they are, neither grasping at them nor pushing them away. Instead of letting your life go by without living it, you awaken to experience.

Cultivating a nonjudgmental awareness of the present bestows a host of benefits. Mindfulness reduces stress, boosts immune functioning, reduces chronic pain, lowers blood pressure, and helps patients cope with cancer. By alleviating stress, spending a few minutes a day actively focusing on living in the moment reduces the risk of heart disease. Mindfulness may even slow the progression of HIV.

43. Which of the following is closest in meaning to "**squandering**" in the first paragraph?

- (A) seizing
- (B) wasting
- (C) repaying
- (D) utilizing

44. Based on the reading, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Being mindful requires correct judgment.
- (B) We worry about the future because of our past experience.
- (C) We have "monkey minds" because we change our minds quickly.
- (D) It is suggested that we focus on being instead of on different thoughts.

45. What is the purpose of this article?

- (A) To encourage people to live in the moment.
- (B) To warn people against the danger of stress.
- (C) To teach people how to judge their own thoughts.
- (D) To emphasize the importance of time management.

Part II

I. Cloze-test making 20%

Paraphrase the following article within 300 words and create a cloze test with 10 multiple-choice questions and then explain the purpose of the questions you have created.

Luciano Pavarotti, whose vibrant high C's and cheerful showmanship made him the most beloved and celebrated tenor since Caruso and one of the few opera singers to win crossover fame as a popular superstar, died of pancreatic cancer on September 6. He was 71.

For serious fans, the unforced beauty and thrilling urgency of Pavarotti's voice made him the ideal interpreter of the Italian lyric repertory, especially in the 1960s and '70s when he first achieved stardom. For millions more, his charismatic performances of standards like "Nessun Dorma" from Puccini's "Turandot" came to represent what opera is all about. In fact, "Nessun Dorma" was Pavarotti's last performance, sung at the opening ceremony of the Winter Olympics in Turin, Italy, in February 2006. His last full-scale concert was in Taipei in December 2005.

In the annals of the operatic tenor, it may well be said the 20th century began with Enrico Caruso and ended with Pavarotti. Other tenors—his great rival Placido Domingo included—may have drawn more praise from critics for their artistic range and insights, but none could equal the combination of natural talent and personal charm that so endeared Pavarotti to audiences. "Pavarotti is the biggest superstar of all," the late New York Times music critic Harold Schonberg once said. "He's correspondingly more spoiled than anybody else. They think they can get away with anything. Thanks to the glory of his voice, he probably can."

In his heyday, he was known for the ease with which he tossed off difficult top notes. In fact, it was his ability to hit nine glorious high C's in quick succession that first turned him into an international superstar singing Tonio's aria "Ah! Mes amis" in Donizetti's "La Fille du Regiment" at New York's Metropolitan Opera in 1972. For that he was dubbed "King of the High C's," and the label stuck thereafter. From Beijing to Buenos Aires, people immediately recognized his shining smile and lumbering bulk, clutching a white handkerchief as he sang arias and Neapolitan folk songs, pop numbers, and Christmas carols for hundreds of thousands in outdoor concerts.

In the latter part of his career, some music critics cited what they saw as an increasing tendency toward the vulgar and the commercial. His name seemed to show up as much in gossip columns as serious music reviews. He came under fire for canceling performances or pandering to the lowest common denominator in his choice of programs, or for the Three Tenors tours and their millions of dollars in fees. He was criticized for lip-synching at a concert in Modena, Italy, his hometown.

Nevertheless, Pavarotti was noted for his award-winning charity work for raising money on behalf of refugees and the Red Cross. He liked to mingle with pop stars in his series of charity concerts, "Pavarotti & Friends," held annually in Modena. He performed with artists as varied as Ricky Martin, James Brown, and the Spice Girls. The performances raised some eyebrows, but he always shrugged off the criticism. "Some say the word pop is a derogatory word to say 'not important' –I do not accept that," Pavarotti said in a 2004 interview with the AP. "If the word classic is the word to say 'boring,' I do not accept. There is good and bad music."

Besides his annual extravaganza, Pavarotti was also involved in humanitarian work and benefit concerts to raise relief fund for victims of tragedies, such as an earthquake in December 1988 that killed 25,000 people in northern Armenia. Through these performances, Pavarotti brought hits previously confined to the opera world to a much wider audience; Pavarotti further spread his influence with appearances in advertisements and concerts with pop stars. Unlike many

crossovers, Pavarotti always maintained his reputation in the opera world as supreme in his field.

II. Translation 10%

Translate the following Chinese passage into English.

我們邊走邊搖，桂花(Osmanthus flowers)飄落如雨，地上不見泥土，舖滿桂花，踩在花上軟綿綿的，心中有點不忍。這大概就是母親的「金沙鋪地，西方極樂世界」吧。母親一生辛勞，無怨無尤，就是因為她心中有一個金沙鋪地、玻璃琉璃的西方極樂世界。--琦君

III. Composition grading 10%

Correct and grade the following composition and then give your comments.

提示：你最好的朋友最近迷上電玩，因此常常熬夜，疏忽課業，並受到父母的責罵。你（英文名字必須假設為 Jack 或 Jill）打算寫一封信給他/她（英文名字必須假設為 Ken 或 Barbie），適當地給予勸告。

Dear Ken,

How have you been doing lately? I used to be quite busy and pressured lately because the college enter exam is weeks away and we are entering the final countdown. Still, the exam may influence us for a lifetime, and I have no desire to get a poor grade.

But what about you, Ken? I'm quite concerning about you because your mother told me that you have been playing computer games for long hours and neglecting your studies. I understand that the pressure is intense for us third graders, and I cannot deny the fact which video games are fun and are a great respite from the stress we are faced. However, you cannot afford to waste time on games when the test is already on hand.

Besides, staying up late glared at the computer screen is harmful to your eyes and your body. Your eyesight will corrupt, and your sleep patterns will be disrupted. These may cause disease in the short term.

Furthermore, it seems that the atmosphere in your family is getting tense because you often argue with your parents over this. Family member should live together in harmony except for conflict, and you are causing conflict by refusing to study. It is another reason why I strongly suggest you to stop. Meanwhile, you will have much more time to do as you wish in college. Therefore, it is essential that you have to study hard now and get into a good college. If you keep play video games before the test, you may do poorly, and it would result from one more year of agony and pressure. Please do not give up the chance of a year's worth of fun in lien of a few weeks of entertainment.

Yours sincerely,
Jack

IV. Essay question 10%

What English courses would you design to help make 華江 a specialty high school (特色高中)? Try to give an account of them.

臺北市立華江高中 101 學年度 第二次教師甄選
英文科筆試答案卷

I. Vocabulary 10%

1. C	2. A	3. C	4. C	5. A
6. D	7. D	8. A	9. B	10. B

II. Choice 10%

11. D	12. A	13. B	14. B	15. C
16. D	17. B	18. C	19. A	20. D

III. Words in Context 15%

21. B	22. D	23. AC	24. AD	25. BC
26. BD	27. AB	28. BE	29. AE	30. C
31. B	32. D	33. AB	34. BC	35. AD

IV. Discourse Structure 5%

36. E	37. C	38. D	39. A	40. B
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V. Reading Comprehension 10%

41. B	42. C	43. B	44. D	45. A
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