

## 國立華僑高中 101 學年度英文科教師甄選試題

※ 本測驗共分五個大題，請將所有答案寫在答案卷上。

### I. Discourse Structure (15%)

Aung San Suu Kyi is back in the news following elections held in Burma in April. Known to her people simply as ‘The Lady’-- which is also the title of a recent film about her life—Suu Kyi led the opposition National League for Democracy (NLD) to victory in almost 90 percent of the seats being contested. \_\_\_(1) D like South Africa’s Nelson Mandela, is one of the world’s foremost symbols of peaceful resistance to oppression.

Suu Kyi is from a prominent Burmese family. She is the daughter of independence hero General Aung San, who was assassinated in 1947, when she was just two years old. Once grown, Suu Kyi went to England, where she studied philosophy, politics, and economics at Oxford University. \_\_\_(2) A British scholar Michael Aris. She eventually settled in the UK to raise their two sons.

\_\_\_(3) C and when her mother fell ill in 1988, Suu Kyi returned to Burma to take care of her. The country was in political turmoil, with thousands of protesters on the streets demanding democratic reforms. As the daughter of a national hero, Suu Kyi could not ignore the situation. She was soon at the forefront of the revolt against the ruling dictatorship. But authorities brutally suppressed the demonstrations, killing hundreds of people and arresting Suu Kyi.

The NLD stunned Burma’s rulers with an overwhelming victory in those elections. \_\_\_(4) E a military junta quickly seized power. Suu Kyi spent most of the next two decades under house arrest or in prison. Despite her confinement, she continued working to bring democracy to Burma. Her efforts were recognized abroad; Suu Kyi received numerous awards, including the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize. But she was unable to see her sons or her husband, even when Aris was dying of cancer in 1999.

During her long periods of house arrest, Suu Kyi never lost her spirit. She wrote a book in which she stated that “the only real prison is fear, and the only freedom is freedom from fear.” As Burma has begun to open up, it is clear that she has not lost her commitment to the struggle. Suu Kyi called the recent election successes a “triumph of the people,” and she has promised to push for further reform. \_\_\_(5) AB its people are confident that their Lady will continue to fight on their behalf for freedom and justice.

- (A) That was where she met her future husband,
- (B) Eventually, they gave in to international pressure and called national elections in May 1990.
- (C) Suu Kyi's homeland was never far from her thoughts,
- (D) It was a welcome return to active politics for a woman who,
- (E) Unwilling to accept the results,
- (AB) Though Burma has a long way to go before it becomes fully democratic,

## II. Reading Comprehension (15%)

For any company, a large portion of the cost of doing business involves purchasing the proper computer software. Then there is the cost of maintaining these programs, which means having a permanent IT person on the payroll. There is also a great amount of personnel hours spent in installing, updating, and debugging these programs. But a technological shift known as cloud computing is set to change all that.

Cloud computing involves using programs that are accessed remotely via the Internet, rather than those that are installed in individual computers. This way, projects can be accessed by multiple people at the same time, even if they are thousands of miles apart. The programs are housed on remote servers, which protect the data stored on them. So, even if your personal computer (PC) were to break down or be stolen, you could still access your work from any other computer. In other words, your projects would be safe within the "cloud," that is, the Internet.

In most major corporations today, employees share their work on secure computer networks. However, much of their work is still done individually on their own PCs before uploaded to a network, where it can be seen and revised by someone else.

Cloud computing opens up a whole world of benefits to those who make the move toward this new way of working and thinking? For one, instead of ordering individual programs for every employee, businesses can simply access these programs and the servers they are on for a flat monthly subscription rate. In theory, to make it worth a company's while, this rate would be far less than the cost of actually buying the program.

In conclusion, cloud computing brings a whole new level of convenience to the work place. Group work is streamlined and uncomplicated. As long as there is an Internet cafe nearby, it's possible to get things done. Imagine thousands of servers running tens of thousands of applications accessible by millions of users. The sheer scale of what cloud computing could become is truly amazing.

D 6. According to the passage, cloud computing allows companies to save on the cost of \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) buying office computers.
- (B) renting an office
- (C) hiring more sales representatives
- (D) buying computer software

D 7. What is paragraph 2 mainly about?

- (A) What gave birth to cloud computing.
- (B) The technology that made cloud computing possible.
- (C) The future development of cloud computing.
- (D) How cloud computing works.

G 8. How will cloud computing change the way people work?

- (E) People can work for themselves instead of for big companies.
- (F) People will no longer need to work in groups.
- (G) People will be able to access data wherever they are.
- (H) People can get rid of personal computers.

9-10. Based on the reading above, design two more comprehension questions for question 9 and 10. (3% for each)

III. In EFL classroom, reading teaching is one of the significant parts for every-day instruction, what are the most effective and ineffective approaches in teaching reading skills you have experienced? (20%)

IV. Rubrics are very efficient in terms of grading writing. Offer a concrete example you are able to use in the classroom and describe how you benefit from the rubrics in evaluating the efficiency of your writing teaching and learning of your students.(20%)

V. Based on the following reading, rewrite the passage and set five questions for a cloze test. (30%)

Eggs, at least the human kind, have always been a precious commodity. Women are born with all the eggs they will never have in a lifetime, experts say—a biological

handicap that helps explain why older mothers are more likely to miscarry and to bear children with birth defects: as women age, their dormant egg cells build up genetic mutations that make a healthy pregnancy less likely. But as it turns out, that thinking may be wrong, and infertility treatments may be the better for it.

Eighty years ago, Jonathan Tilly, a reproductive biologist at Massachusetts General Hospital, and his team were the first people to contradict the notion that women's egg supplies are finite, showing that female mice harbor egg stem cells in their ovaries that could generate new oocytes, or early eggs. The idea was so controversial at the time that the evidence was dismissed as a likely mistake: the researchers had probably confused immature eggs for stem cells. But those results have since been replicated, and now Tilly's group reports that human ovaries contain similar egg cells.

Working with ovarian tissue from patients who had their ovaries removed during gender-reassignment surgery, the researchers extracted stem cells using the same technique they used with mice. They then grew the stem cells in a dish, transplanted them back into the original ovarian tissue, tucked the entire system under the skin on the back of a mouse and watched as the stem cells gave rise to brand-new eggs.

More studies will be needed to confirm whether those eggs can be fertilized to form viable embryos. That work will be done in collaboration with scientists in Scotland, where, unlike in the U.S., regulations allow scientists to fertilize human eggs for research purposes.

If the results hold, they promise to deepen our understanding of how oocytes develop and perhaps someday improve the treatment of infertility. For example, if women are continuously making new eggs, hormones or growth factors could help enhance their number or quality, increasing women's chances of getting pregnant. Lab-grown egg cells could also make in vitro fertilization easier: if it's possible to generate many eggs from a relatively simple biopsy of ovarian tissue, it could spare women the repeated painful cycles of hormone treatments and surgery now needed to obtain eggs. "It's impossible to say if and when these therapeutics will reach the clinic," says Tilly. "We have a lot of work to do in developing new hormones for testing in women. But we are now encouraged that it's feasible."