

臺北市立松山高級工農職業學校 102 學年度教師甄選

【英文科】初試試題

Part One: Reading

- I. Fill in The Blanks: The following passage is excerpted from an article published by *The Economist* on June 8th, 2013. Please fill in each blank with the letter representing the word that best corresponds with the context. (20%)

A.	maritime	B.	unscripted	C.	agendas	D.	installed	E.	tackle
F.	proposed	G.	sparks	H.	marginalize	I.	pivot	J.	allegations

President Xi Jinping shows interest in reviving ties with America. How far is he prepared to go?

AFTER his historic meeting with Mao Zedong in 1972, Richard Nixon wrote in his diary of what he called “probably the most moving moment” of the hour-long encounter: the chairman clasping the American leader’s hand for about a minute as they sat talking. Such 1. of personal chemistry are what China’s new president, Xi Jinping, and Barack Obama may be hoping to recreate during an informal summit on June 7th and 8th.

Relations have become increasingly strained by American 2. of Chinese government involvement in the widespread hacking of American computer systems and signs of greater assertiveness by China in its 3. disputes with American allies in the western Pacific. China is worried by America’s security “4.” towards Asia.

American officials are encouraged, however, by Mr. Xi’s willingness to engage in such freewheeling diplomacy. His predecessor, Hu Jintao, shunned it, preferring to stick to formal 5. Before Mr. Hu, Jiang Zemin pressed for, and eventually secured, an informal summit with George W. Bush at his ranch in Crawford, Texas. But that meeting in 2002 was much briefer, and Mr Jiang was just days away from stepping down. For the newly 6. Mr Xi, the decision to engage in 7. discussions spread over two days shows unusual confidence in his political grip and his mastery of a vital and highly complex area of foreign policy.

Mr. Obama will be encouraged by Mr. Xi’s seeming willingness to 8. tough economic reforms that Mr. Hu, as president, lacked either the courage or the conviction to deal with. Chinese officials have also been talking more enthusiastically about the Trans-Pacific Partnership. This 9. free-trade arrangement among Asia-Pacific countries is supported by America. In the past Chinese officials often described it as an effort to 10. China economically by setting high barriers to entry. Now some see it as a useful tool for promoting economic reforms. China is also sounding more eager to work with America on climate change and on bringing North Korea into line.

II. Structure: Complete the article with five of the sentences given below. (10%)

What Kind of Innovative Does Apple Have to Be?

11. Partisans of rival mobile operating system Android, along with skeptical Wall Streeters, have been raising questions about the company's ability to keep innovating in the post Steve Jobs era. Apple fans of course bristle at these suggestions. So do Apple executives. "Can't innovate anymore, my ass," senior VP of product marketing Phil Schiller declared Monday after unveiling Apple's new Mac Pro.

The cylindrical black desktop is very cool-looking. But it's the latest iteration of a high-end niche product that Apple has been selling for years. It is a textbook example of what Clayton Christensen dubs a *sustaining innovation*, a product aimed at existing customers that improves on what went before it and is able to demand a premium price. Except for a few dark years in the mid-1990s, Apple has always been very good at sustaining innovation. 12. The iPod/iTunes combo, the iPhone, and the iPad all disrupted and redefined markets, and in the case of the iPhone and iPad created entire new ones.

13. It's probably overused and certainly gets misused a lot. But it so perfectly fits the debate over Apple's innovation quandary that it's a little strange it doesn't come up more often in this context. As it is, Apple's critics and partisans mostly talk past each other. 14.

Until Apple comes out with its next big new disruptive thing, *and it succeeds*, the "Apple can't innovate anymore" meme will live on, whatever Phil Schiller's ass thinks. 15. Obviously, if some other company disrupts it, it won't. The big threat at the moment is clearly Google's Android operating system, which undercuts Apple in price and seems to fit in with another Christensen framework that says that technology products inevitably evolve from integrated and closed to modular and open.

(by Justin Fox, *Harvard Business Review* Blog Network, June 11, 2013)

- (A) The sustaining/disruptive dichotomy doesn't describe everything important about innovation.
- (B) The harder question to answer is whether Apple can remain successful and keep growing without another disruptive innovation.
- (C) In the years of iteratively perfecting the vision, everybody says Apple is not innovative.
- (D) Speculation about where Apple's next big move will be have centered around watches and TVs.
- (E) The key to its phenomenal success over the past decade, though, has been — to use Christensen's terminology again — *disruptive innovation*.
- (F) The former are bemoaning the lack of disruptive innovations; the latter are celebrating the steady flow of sustaining ones.
- (G) The subject of whether Apple is still innovative has become an extremely touchy one over the past year.

Part Two: Writing

- III. Downsize the article below by paraphrasing it in your own language. All terms can be retained, but **DO NOT COPY** any of the sentences appearing in the original piece. **Complete your writing within 100 words.** (15%)

As many people hit middle age, they often start to notice that their memory and mental clarity are not what they used to be. We suddenly can't remember where we put the keys just a moment ago, or an old acquaintance's name, or the name of an old band we used to love. As the brain fades, we euphemistically refer to these occurrences as "senior moments."

While seemingly innocent, this loss of mental focus can potentially have a detrimental impact on our professional, social, and personal well-being.

Neuroscientists are increasingly showing that there's actually a lot that can be done. It turns that the brain needs exercise in much the same way our muscles do, and the right mental workouts can significantly improve our basic cognitive functions. Thinking is essentially a process of making neural connections in the brain. To a certain extent, our ability to excel in making the neural connections that drive intelligence is inherited. However, because these connections are made through effort and practice, scientists believe that intelligence can expand and fluctuate according to mental effort.

(Explanation: How Brain Training Can Make You Significantly Smarter <http://www.howlifeworks.com> 6/01/2013)

- IV. Translation: Translate the following passage in idiomatic and natural English. (25%)

中翻英：10%

回顧過去四年，首先我要特別感謝全國民眾的支持。我們共同度過金融海嘯的侵襲，讓臺灣經濟成長回到東亞四小龍的前列；我們共同走過莫拉克風災(Typhoon Morakot)的衝擊，重建我們的家園；我們導正政治風氣，守護憲法精神，提升司法的公正透明。

(改自馬英九總統 2012 年就職演說)

英翻中：15% Translate the underlined sentences ONLY. (3% for each item)

- A: Did you enjoy the movie *Life of Pi*?
B: Yes, but it seems that everybody is jumping on the bandwagon now that it won the Academy Awards.
- We've wasted too much time chatting. Don't you think that it's about time to get down to brass tacks?

3. The Obama administration imposed new sanctions on Iran's currency, seeking to render Iranian money useless outside the country.
4. In 1995, the U.S. Congress enacted an ordinance banning the government from financing the research and application of stem cells taken from human embryos.
5. As a result of sluggish exports and low private consumption, first quarter GDP growth figures released by the Executive Yuan on April 30th showed economic growth at merely 1.54%.

V. Composition: Present your perspective on the EFL methodology below.
Specify the pros and cons and give examples to support your argument. (30%)

Task-based instruction (TBI) focuses on the use of authentic language and on asking students to do meaningful tasks using the target language. Such tasks can include visiting a doctor, conducting an interview, or calling customer service for help. Assessment is primarily based on task outcome (in other words the appropriate completion of real world tasks) rather than on accuracy of prescribed language forms. This makes TBI especially popular for developing target language fluency and student confidence.