

國立中科實驗高級中學 106 學年度第 1 次國中部教師甄選

國中語文領域-英語專長教師筆試甄試題目 答案公告

I . Vocabulary (10 %)

1. Under the influence of the medicine, I have been quite _____ and light-headed lately. That's why I couldn't complete the project on time.
(A) lethargic (B) mordant (C) shipshape (D) germane
2. When a president is in crisis, it is usually a _____ time for political opponents to pounce.
(A) propitious (B) captious (C) fallacious (D) rapacious
3. The CEO of the enterprise vowed to donate 99% of his property to charity. The tycoon's apparent _____ was fervently praised in headlines and across social media in the initial moments afterwards.
(A) configuration (B) figurehead (C) nonchalance (D) magnanimity
4. With more than 300 films and television shows on its résumé, Central Park is the most filmed location in the world. William Bryant, editor of the New York Post, was the _____ of the idea to create a bucolic retreat from the city heat.
(A) defoliator (B) intercessor (C) raconteur (D) progenitor
5. Since there is a huge _____ between the results of the first and second experiment, the laboratory team, under the demand of professors, will conduct the third test to ensure the credibility.
(A) incumbency (B) collocation (C) ambiguity (D) discrepancy
6. Along with the final verdict of the judicial investigation, the former South Korean president, charged with corruption, had no choice but to agree to _____ her position voluntarily.
(A) venture (B) relinquish (C) mobilize (D) withstand
7. _____, the economy, based on what the main office confirmed, is slowly, yet steadily improving, but there are still many families complaining about the poverty in which they live and the low pay.
(A) Deliberately (B) Elaborately (C) Obsoletely (D) Paradoxically
8. Anyone who lies under oath will be charged with _____ the course of justice.
(A) perverting (B) diverting (C) inverting (D) converting
9. In Meteorology, we learned that the _____ around the moon is a(n) _____ sign.
(A) parody...audacious (B) dregs...organic
(C) hiatus...onerous (D) corona...auspicious
10. During the fearful storm, the people in its path _____ God for divine intervention.
(A) imputed (B) deprecated (C) importuned (D) immortalized

II. Cloze (15%)

(1) When you are surfing the Net, you expect the websites to function quickly. After all, if you are paying a lot for high-speed Internet access, why shouldn't you? However, there is a growing ___ 11 ___ to net neutrality. Once it becomes commonplace in the US, it could spread elsewhere.

Net neutrality is the principle that information should travel at the same speed across the Internet without delay or interference from the third party. Nevertheless, Internet service providers (ISPs) want to ___ 12 ___ big-name websites such as Facebook and Yahoo to force them to buy into the "fast lane." The "fast lane" will provide these websites with ___ 13 ___ access to the Internet but at higher prices. If a website refuses, ISPs could slow down its upload and download speed, causing impatient web surfers to blame the website and then abandon it. ISPs experience no ___ 14 ___ when they hinder a website's speeds, but the website will.

Right now advocates of net neutrality are trying hard to prevent ISPs from blackmailing websites and ___ 15 ___ consumers' rights. They are urging the US Federal Communication Commission to enforce open Internet law to stop ISPs shady, money-grubbing tactics.

11. (A) threat (B) variation (C) setup (D) recruit
12. (A) feel up to (B) screw out of (C) put the squeeze on (D) get through with
13. (A) irresistible (B) immeasurable (C) consumable (D) compatible
14. (A) assertion (B) degrading (C) domain (D) backlash
15. (A) tramplng (B) facilitating (C) illuminating (D) presiding

(2) Reshaping a time-worn narrative isn't easy. Social revolutions rarely are, especially when you're a woman trying to break into the boys' club that is Silicon Valley. But an emerging class of early-stage tech start-up executives is helping dispel the notion ___ 16 ___ there isn't a leading role for them in the male-dominated valley.

The emergence of young female tech founders and executives reflects sweeping change in the worlds of start-up companies and angel funding, where wealthy investors give money in return for a stake in a company. It ___ 17 ___ the enormous purchasing prowess of women online that is transforming the web economy. As more consumers reach for their smartphones and tablets to shop and communicate, there is an urgent need for commerce sites that ___ 18 ___ women, who control 70 percent of online purchases worldwide, according to Lisa Stone, CEO of BlogHer, a digital media company.

"Female users are the unsung heroines behind the most engaging, fastest-growing and more valuable consumer Internet and e-commerce companies," ___ 19 ___ venture capitalist Aileen Lee. She has invested in Brit, a lifestyle branding company, and Plum District, an e-commerce site for moms, among many ventures led by women.

Make no mistake: The executive suite for business in general and the technology industry specifically remains a male stronghold. Just 3 percent of all tech start-ups are led by women, according to Kauffman Foundation report. Only a handful of CEOs at Fortune 500 companies are women. Indeed, the ___ 20 ___ remains a reality for many women, and charges of sexual harassment and sexual discrimination persist. In fact, a recent lawsuit by Ellen Pao, a junior partner at one of

the Valley's most prestigious venture funds, Kleiner Perkins Caulfield & Byers, is all the buzz here these days because it exposes the fragile position women hold in the tech world.

16. (A) which (B) whether (C) where (D) that
17. (A) underestimates (B) undermines (C) underscores (D) underwhelms
18. (A) devote to (B) cater to (C) rejoice in (D) indulge in
19. (A) noting (B) notes (C) is noted (D) being noted by
20. (A) glass ceiling (B) iron gauntlet (C) brick wall (D) ground floor

(3) An Indian warship destroyed a suspected pirate vessel off the Horn of Africa last November. Finally, here is language that pirates can understand: Sink the ship.

Several countries have joined forces to patrol Somali waters __21__ the growing number of pirate attacks on commercial ships. But the pirates have only become more __22__, targeting larger vessels. Pirates even hijacked a Saudi oil tanker that was carrying over \$100 million __23__ oil.

Nearly 100 ships were hijacked off the Horn of Africa in 2008. Ransoms __24__ to free the ships reached nearly \$50 million. This has caused much hand-wringing in government circles, and some sober decisions by shipping companies. Some have decided to __25__ their ships all the way around the Cape of Good Hope. That could add over \$250,000 to each trip. Better that than having your ship and crew while away the weeks in some pirate cove.

21. (A) in time to (B) in case that (C) in response to (D) in a rush for
22. (A) queer (B) veracious (C) affable (D) brazen
23. (A) with (B) for (C) to (D) in
24. (A) paid (B) had paid (C) paying (D) to be paid
25. (A) glide (B) reroute (C) assemble (D) revoke

III. Grammar (5%)

26. For decades, researchers have studied the effects of young blood on ageing in

(A)

mice through a technique called parabiosis, which an old mouse is sewn together

(B) (C)

with a younger one so that they share a circulatory system. No Error.

(D) (E)

27. The reason I will not be going to Mexico this year is because I will use up all my

(A) (B) (C)

travel attending an important meeting in Singapore. No Error.

(D) (E)

28. The manager tried hard to effect a change in company policy, but the owner, who

(A) (B)

steadfastly refused to compromise, overruled him on every point. No error

(C) (D) (E)

29. If you knew how many pieces John ate for breakfast this morning, you would

(A)

(B)

never have doubted why he is overweight. No Error.

(C)

(D)

(E)

30. Contrary to the opinion of the members, the president should appoint whomever

(A)

(B)

he thinks can do the job the most competently. No Error.

(C)

(D)

(E)

IV. Reading comprehension (20 %)

(A) Hundreds of years after William Shakespeare wrote about King Lear's dementia, there's still no perfect way to care for patients with this disorder. However, a radical new idea, self-contained villages where people with dementia live, could be the answer.

Properly attending to people who suffer from dementia is a challenging and increasingly expensive task, and it is only going to get harder. Basically, under no circumstances are we prepared for the future that awaits us in terms of taking care of these patients.

Enter De Hogeweyk, a dementia-focused living center in the small town of Weesp, the Netherlands. Hogeweyk is essentially a walled village, complete with apartment buildings, shops, restaurants, gardens, roads, and more. The creators of Hogeweyk, caretaker Yvonne van Amerongen and architecture firm Molenaar & VanDillen, say the idea was to design a world that has as much of a resemblance to normal life as possible, without endangering the patients. For example, dementia patients often have random urges to roam around. In most dementia care centers, this is combated with secure lockdowns. At Hogeweyk, however, the boundary of the village is actually the walls of buildings, so patients can ramble in the village without running the risk of wandering away.

Apart from keeping the patients safe, Hogeweyk also keeps them comfortable. People who suffer from dementia have trouble with unfamiliar spaces, so apartments at Hogeweyk come in different styles, designed to be as familiar as possible to the patients. The patients also help with jobs like cooking and cleaning, and they can shop, get their hair done and see a movie, all of which gives them a routine and a sense of security.

Hogeweyk has been a massive success for its humane treatment of dementia patients. Other care-giving companies all over the world are going to follow its example as well.

31. What is the main reason for building Hogeweyk?

(A) Because it will be easier to control and reorganize these dementia patients.

(B) Because hospitals in villages are unable to deal with the dementia patients.

(C) Because people with dementia have the right to ask for a place to live safely.

(D) Because dementia patients can live in a comfortable and safe place as we do.

32. What is true about dementia patients at Hogweyk?
- (A) They design a world that resembles their normal life before getting sick.
 - (B) They can also help with simple jobs like cooking and cleaning.
 - (C) They aren't allowed to roam around the village for their safety concern.
 - (D) They aren't suffering from any kind of disorder and live together happily.

33. What can we assume about the future of caring for dementia patients?
- (A) Care facilities will be more available like Hogweyk in Netherland.
 - (B) With more Hogweyks, we will stop caring for dementia patients.
 - (C) The cost of caring for dementia patients will go down ultimately.
 - (D) Care facilities and organizations will be more dominant than ever.

(B) Wei Ying-Chun, the former chairman of food company Ting Hsin, was found out not guilty of breaches of food safety laws in a controversial ruling last November. This came as a huge disappointment to the public, who wanted to see the company punished for its part in the 2013-2014 cooking oil scandal. The ant-Ting Hsin campaign got underway when the scandal first broke. The not-guilty verdict led to renewed calls to boycott the company's products, and the cause drew favorable responses from individuals and organizations alike.

A boycott is an act of refusing to buy, use, or participate in something as a way of protesting. The word "boycott" was first used during the Irish "Land War" in the late 19th century. At the time, there were disputes between the tenants and their landlords over lowering the rents. One land agent, Charles Boycott, attempted to evict some tenants from their landlord's land after a negotiation between the two sides broke down. People then decided to shun Boycott by refusing to work for him, trade with him, and even deliver his mail. News of the first "boycott" spread quickly, and the press began using boycott as a verb almost instantly.

Although the term wasn't coined until 1880, the practice of boycotting dates back to at least the 1790s, when abolitionists in Britain advocated boycotting slave-produced sugar. One of the most prominent boycotts in recent history was perhaps the Montgomery Bus Boycott during the Civil Rights Movement in America. The campaign aimed to demonstrate against laws of racial segregation and successfully made the US Supreme Court declare such laws unconstitutional.

Whereas a boycott is usually done for political or social reasons, it is also done as a form of consumer activism. The Snow Brand boycott in Japan was a notable case. In 2000, a three-hour power outage at Snow Brand Milk's factories caused a batch of milk to become infected with bacteria. As a result, about 15,000 Japanese people were poisoned. This sparked a public boycott which eventually forced Snow Brand Milk to declare bankruptcy.

However, not all boycotts achieve their stated goals. In that case, what separates successful boycotts from ones that fall short? Smart boycotts target simply its bottom line. They lead consumers to associate a company's brand with being illegal or unreliable. This idea was clearly evidenced by the 1990s Nike boycott. Activist groups that accused the brand of using child labor

not only persuaded consumers out of buying its products, but also directed the public's attention toward the company's ethics. While the short-term damage to Nike's profits was considerable, the most adverse long-term impact was on the company's reputation.

Usually, the public largely relies on the law to punish guilty manufacturers. When the law ends up letting those who are accountable off the hook, however, the public is left with few opinions. In the end, boycotts are expressions of dissatisfaction used as a last resort for people to make their resentment known and implement a change.

34. What is the main focus of this article?

- (A) How individuals and organizations are boycotting Ting Hsin.
- (B) How Charles Boycott's name became coined as an English verb.
- (C) How boycotts implement a change, and the reasons why they are necessary.
- (D) How prominent boycotts in history have influenced modern boycotts.

35. According to the article, the first boycott _____.

- (A) was carried out after a not-guilty verdict in a food company's trial.
- (B) is believed to have occurred more than 200 years ago in Britain.
- (C) was the Montgomery Bus Boycott, which took place during the Civil Rights Movement.
- (D) took place when Charles Boycott evicted several tenants after a dispute.

36. What is implied in the last paragraph of this article?

- (A) People should only boycott companies that are found guilty of a crime.
- (B) Boycotts often occur after all other attempts to fix the issue have failed
- (C) Large companies found guilty of wrongdoing are usually let off the hook.
- (D) Boycotts are just one of the many ways to hold a company accountable.

(C) If you search a person's name on Google, you can find links to anything about that person that has appeared on the Internet. However, if some of the results are links to things that are no longer important, contain personal information, or, worst of all, are deeply hurtful, can you get these links removed? That question lies at the heart of the "right to be forgotten."

In the European Union, this right has become law. Mario Costeja Gonzalez, a Spanish lawyer, sold his house in an auction in 1998. The sale was advertised in a newspaper, and it mentioned that the proceeds would be used to cover Gonzalez's unpaid taxes. However, this article could still be found with a Google search of Gonzalez's name 16 years later. He claimed that not only was this old news no longer relevant, but the search result was also affecting his professional reputation. So, with the help of Spain's data protection authority, Gonzalez took the case to court. In May 2014, the European Court of Justice ruled that Google had to remove the link. Since then, Google has provided an online form for requests to remove links from its search results. Thousands of people have applied, though almost 60 percent of requests are rejected.

One website, Forget.me, helps people fill in these forms. According to the website, most

requests are made to remove personal information. A person may ask that their home address or work history be kept private. Other requests, however, are to remove links to indecent photos posted by bitter ex-partners. The former requests are usually rejected, while the latter are always granted. Some of the requests fall into a gray area though, and these muddy the waters because of related issues like privacy, censorship, and the right to free speech.

There have been similar cases to Gonzalez's in other parts of the world. In the Netherlands, a man demanded that Google remove a link to information about a violent crime he had committed. Google refused and the Dutch court upheld the decision, as it was information "of relevant public interest." However, Google agreed to remove links about someone who, as a teenager, had injured a passenger while drunk driving. Another man managed to get links to an old membership list of a controversial political party removed. The man, whose name was on the list, said that he no longer held those views and that the links to the old list affected his reputation.

Making decisions in these cases can be tricky. Clearly, some people deserve to have their privacy protected. However, the right to be forgotten should not become a tool that individuals and companies can use to bury negative publicity. Google is aware of the complications and has set up both an advisory group and a number of public meetings to develop guidelines. The advisors include an ethics professor and the founder of Wikipedia. The issue is a global one, but in the US, the right to be forgotten goes against the country's right to free speech. The two rights may contradict each other in some circumstances. The right to be forgotten will continue to be debated as the Internet plays an even more indispensable role in people's lives.

37. What was Mario Costeja Gonzalez unhappy about?

- (A) An article in a newspaper claimed that he never paid his taxes.
- (B) He didn't want people to be able to search for him on Google.
- (C) A Google search of his name displayed an out-of-date link.
- (D) Google was showing false information about him on the web.

38. Which of these links would Google probably remove?

- (A) Hurtful photos of a person that they didn't upload themselves.
- (B) A link to a notorious blog an author wrote five years ago.
- (C) Information about which house someone lives in and the cost of it.
- (D) Details about someone's first job after leaving which university.

39. According to the reading, Google didn't remove links to an article about _____ ?

- (A) Mr. Gonzalez's house auction
- (B) a man's former political opinions
- (C) a crime someone had committed
- (D) an accident a youth had caused

40. Which of the following sentences is true?

- (A) The right to be forgotten may not work in the US.
- (B) Google is getting expert advice about this issue.
- (C) Companies can now hide bad things they've done.
- (D) Other search engines have refused to remove links.

I. Vocabulary (10 %)

1~10 AADDD/ BDADC

II. Cloze (15%)

- (1) ACBDA
- (2) DCBBA
- (3) CDDAB

III. Grammar (5%)

CCEAB

IV. Reading Comprehension (20 %)

DBA/ ADB/ CACA