

國立科學工業園區實驗高級中學

106 學年度第 1 次教師甄試試題卷

甄選科別：國中英語

科目：專業知識暨教材教法

**Vocabulary (20%)**

**Section A: Choose the synonyms of the words in brackets.**

1. He saw them portrayed as two olive trees, standing next to a golden [menorah], one on each side.  
(A) candelabra (B) statue (C) chandelier (D) painting
2. Annie was the tiny girl with severe [cerebral palsy], institutionalized since three.  
(A) polio (B) mental retard  
(C) balance and posture disorder (D) Asperger syndrome
3. But the [scavenger] refused to take it and sidestepped Mrs. Stobo and her brother, Colin Clift.  
(A) rogue (B) bandit (C) magpie (D) rubbernecker
4. The gang drove to Alma Park in East St Kilda, and, armed with a [machete], confronted a cyclist just after midnight.  
(A) magazine (B) panga (C) rifle (D) sling
5. Day after day, their perpetrators seek to [obfuscate] and justify an unprovoked, illegal attack that killed up to 500 people.  
(A) clarify (B) vindicate (C) acquit (D) obscure
6. Henry DeTamble, the hero of her tale, is the first to be diagnosed and the possible [harbinger] of a new species of human.  
(A) beginning (B) herald (C) vaccine (D) cognition
7. The four of them set out to retrieve the escaped creatures, [exonerate] Scamander and find out who really is behind the attacks.  
(A) acquit (B) charge (C) locate (D) dispose
8. Have you ever anticipated what it would be like if you could get other people's attention by putting your friends in [preposterous] situations at gatherings.  
(A) precarious (B) fluid (C) outrageous (D) sick
9. The [Nazis symbol] in the flag reflects extreme anti-Semitism.  
(A) Schneider (B) Swarovski (C) Swastika (D) Chauvinistic
10. The third member had been with the back-up teams at the Hub; he was an expert on space [reconnaissance] instrumentation, but on this trip he would have to provide consultation for the week-long training.  
(A) travel (B) scrutiny (C) reciprocal (D) research
11. A dead body lies in the street after a man ran [amok] in Stuttgart, southwestern Germany.  
(A) uproarious (B) moody (C) hilarious (D) berserk

12. Ms Huguenin, 23, of Wantirna, was burnt over 30 per cent of her upper body and had [shrapnel] wounds on her arms and legs.  
(A) shatter (B) gun (C) crossbow (D) debris

**Section B: Choose a word that best fits in the sentence.**

13. Maria and Jean had a \_\_\_\_\_ romance — they met and married within two months.  
(A) hurricane (B) whirlwind (C) cyclone (D) typhoon
14. Do you have any figures showing the \_\_\_\_\_ of left-handedness is in the general population?  
(A) occurrence (B) accident (C) incidence (D) persistence
15. In the course of his long life in business George G. Matthews \_\_\_\_\_ a substantial fortune.  
(A) compiled (B) amassed (C) assembled (D) totaled
16. I had no sooner told her what I thought of her \_\_\_\_\_ I wished I'd held my tongue.  
(A) when (B) that (C) as (D) than
17. When the president finished his speech on tax changes, the crowd gave a \_\_\_\_\_ cheer.  
(A) rousing (B) versatile (C) burgeoning (D) cumulative
18. Billy \_\_\_\_\_ danced around the room when he found out he'd been accepted at Harvard University.  
(A) mutually (B) exuberantly (C) sheepishly (D) seamlessly
19. My father used to be very strict and severe, but he has \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years.  
(A) nudged (B) jeopardized (C) muffled (D) mellowed
20. Kyle became a community hero after he \_\_\_\_\_ plans to harm the mayor.  
(A) caseload (B) jostled for (C) piqued (D) thwarted

**Cloze Test (20%)**

1.

Historically, Bristleworms have had a bad reputation among saltwater aquarium aficionados. These marine worms usually enter the hobbyist's aquarium by \_\_21\_\_ a ride on a piece of coral. Once established, they become part of the tank's ecosystem. Bristleworms \_\_22\_\_ greatly in size. The smallest ones are about an inch long, and the large ones can grow to over 20 inches, although, being segmented, their bodies are often \_\_23\_\_ and so not usually seen at their greatest extent. Literature has frequently \_\_24\_\_ that bristleworms are harmful, asserting that they eat clams,

anemones and even coral fish. However, most enthusiasts now conclude that small bristleworms \_\_25\_\_ no threat, and are merely scavengers, clearing the tank from detritus and carcasses of animals that are already dead. However, larger worms, particularly those of the species known as fireworms, are \_\_26\_\_ eaters and can do irreparable damage. These worms are better removed, although this is a challenge in itself, as the worms are nocturnal, sensitive to light and will go into hiding at the slightest disturbance.

21. (A) attaching (B) tethering (C) hitching (D) lifting  
22. (A) extend (B) range (C) reach (D) stretch  
23. (A) retracted (B) withdrawn (C) shrunk (D) recoiled  
24. (A) persuaded (B) analyzed (C) contended (D) posed  
25. (A) take (B) bear (C) contain (D) pose  
26. (A) famished (B) unwarranted (C) ambitious (D) voracious

The food we eat seems to have profound \_\_27\_\_ on our health. Although science has made enormous \_\_28\_\_ in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many food unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps 80% of all human illnesses are related to diet and 40% of cancer is related to the diet as \_\_29\_\_, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to \_\_30\_\_ certain illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. \_\_31\_\_ food related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the times to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives, which we eat, are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef or poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are \_\_32\_\_ to animals not for medicinal \_\_33\_\_ but for financial \_\_34\_\_. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to \_\_35\_\_ a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control

these procedures, the \_\_\_36\_\_\_ continue.

27. (A) effects (B)importance (C)significance (D)motion  
28. (A) steps (B)jumps (C)lapses (D)laps  
29. (A)such (B)so (C)that (D)well  
30. (A) set (B)contract (C)attract (D)retract  
31. (A) What (B)This (C)Such (D)That  
32. (A) doled out (B)administered (C)extended (D)cast  
33. (A) purposes (B)objects (C)incentives (D)points  
34. (A) reasons (B)clues (C)prompts (D)tenets  
35. (A) pass (B)conquer (C)seize (D)obtain  
36. (A) operations (B)practices (C)questions (D) issues

In 1899, writer L. Frank Baum wrote the book The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. It quickly became the most popular children's book of the day. Baum and others produced \_\_\_37\_\_\_ shows and silent film versions of the story. But when movie studio MGM released the Wizard of Oz in 1939, all previous version were basically forgotten.

The talented 17-year old Judy Garland brought Dorothy Gale to \_\_\_38\_\_\_. Audiences related to young Dorothy, who dreamed about a place beyond the rainbow where troubles were far, far away. America was in the \_\_\_39\_\_\_ of the Great Depression, and moviegoers were like Dorothy. They wanted to escape and forget their problems, if only for a \_\_\_40\_\_\_.

The film has appeared on American TV almost every year since 1959. Many families have made it an annual tradition to watch the film together.

- |                   |            |             |           |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| 37. (A) proof     | (B) medal  | (C) stage   | (D) knob  |
| 38. (A) clue      | (B) fate   | (C) age     | (D) life  |
| 39. (A) fever     | (B) favor  | (C) reality | (D) midst |
| 40. (A) gratitude | (B) spread | (C) choice  | (D) while |

## Reading Comprehension (30%)

I.

Students of United States history, seeking to identify the circumstances that encouraged the emergence of feminist movements, have thoroughly investigated the mid-nineteenth-century American economic and social conditions that affected the status of women. These historians, however, have analyzed less fully the development of specifically feminist ideas and activities during the same period. Furthermore, the ideological origins of feminism in the United States have been obscured because, even when historians did take into account those feminist ideas and activities occurring within the United States, they failed to recognize that feminism was then a truly international movement actually centered in Europe. American feminist activists who have been described as “solitary” and “individual theorists” were in reality connected to a movement—utopian socialism—which was already popularizing feminist ideas in Europe during the two decades that culminated in the first women’s rights conference held at Seneca Falls, New York, in 1848. Thus, a complete understanding of the origins and development of nineteenth-century feminism in the United States requires that the geographical focus be widened to include Europe and that the detailed study already made of social conditions be expanded to include the ideological development of feminism.

The earliest and most popular of the utopian socialists were the Saint-Simonians. The specifically feminist part of Saint-Simonianism has, however, been less studied than the group’s contribution to early socialism. This is regrettable on two counts. By 1832 feminism was the central concern of Saint-Simonianism and entirely absorbed its adherents’ energy; hence, by ignoring its feminism, European historians have misunderstood Saint-Simonianism. Moreover, since many feminist ideas can be traced to Saint-Simonianism, European historians’ appreciation of later feminism in France and the United States remained limited.

Saint-Simon’s followers, many of whom were women, based their feminism on an interpretation of his project to reorganize the globe by replacing brute force with the rule of spiritual powers. The new world order would be ruled together by a male, to represent reflection, and a female, to represent sentiment. This complementarity reflects the fact that, while the Saint-Simonians did not reject the belief that there

were innate differences between men and women, they nevertheless foresaw an equally important social and political role for both sexes in their utopia.

Only a few Saint-Simonians opposed a definition of sexual equality based on gender distinction. This minority believed that individuals of both sexes were born similar in capacity and character, and they ascribed male-female differences to socialization and education. The envisioned result of both currents of thought, however, was that women would enter public life in the new age and that sexual equality would reward men as well as women with an improved way of life.

41. It can be inferred that the author considers those historians who describe early feminists in the United States as “solitary” to be \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) insufficiently familiar with the international origins of nineteenth-century American feminist thought
  - (B) overly concerned with the regional diversity of feminist ideas in the period before 1848
  - (C) not focused narrowly enough in their geographical scope
  - (D) insufficiently aware of the ideological consequences of the Seneca Falls conference
  - (E) insufficiently concerned with the social conditions out of which feminism developed
42. According to the passage, which of the following is true of the Seneca Falls conference on women’s rights?
- (A) It was primarily a product of nineteenth-century Saint-Simonian feminist thought.
  - (B) It was the work of American activists who were independent of feminists abroad.
  - (C) It was the culminating achievement of the utopian socialist movement.
  - (D) It was a manifestation of an international movement for social change and feminism.
  - (E) It was the final manifestation of the women’s rights movement in the United States in the nineteenth century.

43. The author’s attitude toward most European historians who have studied the Saint-Simonians is primarily one of
- (A) approval of the specific focus of their research
  - (B) disapproval of their lack of attention to the issue that absorbed most of the Saint-Simonians’ energy after 1832
  - (C) approval of their general focus on social conditions
  - (D) disapproval of their lack of attention to links between the Saint-Simonians and their American counterparts
  - (E) disagreement with their interpretation of the Saint-Simonian belief in sexual

equality

44. It can be inferred from the passage that the Saint-Simonians envisioned a utopian society having which of the following characteristics?

- (A) It would be worldwide.
- (B) It would emphasize dogmatic religious principles.
- (C) It would most influence the United States.
- (D) It would have armies composed of women rather than of men.
- (E) It would continue to develop new feminist ideas.

45. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes that study of Saint-Simonianism is necessary for historians of American feminism because such study

- (A) would clarify the ideological origins of those feminist ideas that influenced American feminism
- (B) would increase understanding of a movement that deeply influenced the utopian socialism of early American feminists
- (C) would focus attention on the most important aspect of Saint-Simonian thought before 1832
- (D) promises to offer insight into a movement that was a direct outgrowth of the Seneca Falls conference of 1848
- (E) could increase understanding of those ideals that absorbed most of the energy of the earliest American feminists

46. According to the passage, which of the following would be the most accurate description of the society envisioned by most Saint-Simonians?

- (A) A society in which women were highly regarded for their extensive education
- (B) A society in which the two genders played complementary roles and had equal status

- (C) A society in which women did not enter public life
- (D) A social order in which a body of men and women would rule together on the basis of their spiritual power
- (E) A social order in which distinctions between male and female would not exist and all would share equally in political power

## II.

For many centuries, the question of how our minds work was left to theologians and philosophers. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, a new science, experimental psychology emerged, in which the speculative theories of the past were confirmed or disproved by the scientific method. At the forefront of this research was J B Watson. His area of interest was the origin of human emotions. Do we learn them, or do we have them when we are born? In particular, Watson wanted to study fear, and was prepared to go to whatever lengths to study his theory.

Watson's subject was a 9 month old infant, Albert. During the experiment, Watson presented the child with things which are often considered frightening – a rat, fire, a clown mask. At first, Albert was unafraid of these things. But then Watson tormented the child with loud, unexpected noises as he was playing with them. Sure enough, Albert learnt to associate these things with the unpleasant experience. Even when the noises were stopped, Albert withdrew his body and puckered his face when presented once more with the rat and mask.

Such abusive and disturbing experiments would never be permitted nowadays. The film which Watson made of the experiment makes discomforting viewing, as the child is interminably and cold-heartedly tortured by the items which he has been taught to fear. Nonetheless, this was a landmark work with profound influence. Through it, Watson confirmed that humans learn fear by association, and as a result they can 'un-learn' it, a discovery that still impacts the work of behavioural therapists today.

47. What did Watson set out to prove?

- (A) Humans can be conditioned to fear anything
- (B) Children are unafraid of potentially dangerous things
- (C) Humans are born with all their emotions
- (D) Children are more afraid of loud noises than rats and masks

48. The writer believes that Watson's work was ultimately \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) unwarranted
- (B) significant
- (C) irrational
- (D) trivial

### III.

Excellence starts with a commitment to quality. The builder pays attention to every detail, striving for the best possible quality regardless of the time necessary to produce it.

Steinway & Sons' pianos provide an example of excellent craftsmanship. Founded in 1853 by Henry D. Steinway, the company has been making pianos the same way for over 150 years. All 12,000 parts of the piano are installed by hand. Each piano takes a year to make. All of this is done to fulfill Henry Steinway's ideal to "build the best piano possible."

In the 1900s, cars ran poorly. They were noisy and needed frequent repairs. But in 1907 Henry Royce designed a car that was both quiet and reliable. He partnered



with Charles Rolls to make the “Silver Ghost,” a car that ran so smoothly it hardly made a noise. It also performed well on endurance tests. In one test, it went over 14,000 miles without stopping for maintenance. “Take the best that exists and make it better. When it does not exist, design it,” Henry Royce once said about achieving excellence.

Excellent products stand the test of time. Rolls-Royce cars and Steinway pianos are built to last for generations. When choosing materials and parts for their products, both companies carefully select the most durable. For example, Steinway makes the rim of their pianos out of 18 layers of hardwood.

Admittedly, Rolls-Royce cars and Steinway pianos are expensive. Excellence in all things comes with a price. But the quality is what lasts over time. Henry Royce once said, “The quality remains long after the price is forgotten.”

49. According to the article, “excellence” is defined by \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) good craftsmanship
- (B) performance
- (C) lasting quality
- (D) employees’ commitment

50. In which publication would you probably find this article?

- (A) Motor Digest
- (B) Keyboard Reviews
- (C) Journal of Leadership
- (D) Running Magazine