

新北市立國民中學 104 學年度教師聯合甄選試題

科目：英文科

— 考生作答說明 —

- 一、 請核對答案卡科目、准考證號碼是否與准考證內容相符，如果不符，請立即向監試人員反應。
- 二、 題目如涉及計算，禁止使用電子計算功能設備運算。
- 三、 請使用 2B 鉛筆於「答案卡」上畫記作答，切勿使用修正液(帶)，以免無法判讀。
- 四、 答案卡與試卷須一起繳交，方可離開試場。
- 五、 請務必填上准考證號碼。

准考證號碼：_____

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選擇題:共50題，總分100分，每題 2 分。

I. Professional Knowledge

- (D)1. Which of the following statements about student mistakes is **NOT** true?
- (A) Slips are mistakes which students can correct themselves.
 - (B) Errors are mistakes which students can't correct themselves.
 - (C) Attempts are mistakes that students make when they try to say something but do not yet know how to say it.
 - (D) Mistakes corrected on the spot can motivate learners to use the language for communication.
- (A)2. Which of the following statements about Task-Based Learning (TBL) is **NOT** true?
- (A) TBL is a natural extension of grammar-translation method.
 - (B) In TBL, the emphasis is on the task rather than the language.
 - (C) A typical TBL sequence consists of three phases: pre-task phase, task cycle phase, and language focus phase.
 - (D) TBL allows teachers and students to concentrate on how to use language for certain tasks.
- (C)3. Which of the following statements about extensive reading is **NOT** true?
- (A) Extensive reading refers to reading students do beyond the class time.
 - (B) Extensive reading should involve reading for pleasure.
 - (C) Students should write a formal report after reading something.
 - (D) Students should be able to choose what they read, in terms of genre and level.
- (B)4. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (A) In Audiolingual Method, grammatical explanation is encouraged.
 - (B) In Communicative Approach, contextualization is very important.
 - (C) In a beginning TPR class, students are required to give commands to their classmates.
 - (D) In a classroom taught with the Silent Way, students would remain silent most of the time.
- (C)5. Which of the following is an example of macro-skills of listening comprehension?
- (A) Identifying the distinctive sounds of English.
 - (B) Recognizing the stress patterns of words.
 - (C) Distinguishing between literal and implied meanings.
 - (D) Detecting grammatical errors in a speech.

II. Vocabulary:

- (A)6. That untamed horse has a ferocious temper; even its owner often saddles up the horse with _____.
(A) trepidation (B) exhortation (C) ostentation (D) constipation
- (B)7. The malicious incrimination _____ her zeal for her job and undermined her confidence in herself.
(A) insinuated (B) obliterated (C) unfettered (D) presaged
- (C)8. A credible journalist should not _____ himself with the general public; news coverage should be presented strictly based upon the facts.
(A) preclude (B) exterminate (C) ingratiate (D) collude
- (B)9. Being weary of the hasty life pace in cities, more and more retirees prefer leading _____ lives in areas of serenity.
(A) adamant (B) cloistered (C) docile (D) odious

- (D)10. Known as a crafty fence sitter in the company, Tom maintains an _____ attitude toward social intercourse with people of different positions.
(A) insatiable (B) equivocal (C) obsolescent (D) ambidextrous
- (D)11. With a rather limited collection of books, this community library cannot satisfy Karen's _____ and unbiased appetite for new information and knowledge.
(A) clandestine (B) diffident (C) sporadic (D) voracious
- (D)12. As scholars at that institution have perceived, the institution's range of academic inquiry may be vast, but its financial resources are far less _____.
(A) contemporary (B) preserved (C) contentious (D) extensive
- (B)13. When proponents of free speech encounter those who would strongly regulate entertainment, the argument over revolting content in movies will likely _____.
(A) reduce (B) escalate (C) include (D) decrease
- (C)14. A central hypothesis in the work of the French philosopher Jean Jacques Rousseau is that human beings are innately good but are often _____ by social forces.
(A) deprecated (B) attenuated (C) depraved (D) abandoned
- (A)15. The speaker declared that the focal point of his speech would be on extensive global issues rather than on _____ issues.
(A) parochial (B) perennial (C) disdainful (D) contagious

III. Cloze Test:

A.

Secret of Mana, originally released in Japan as *Seiken Densetsu 2*, is a 1993 action role-playing game developed and published by Square for the Super Nintendo Entertainment System. It is the sequel to the 1991 game *Seiken Densetsu*, released in North America as *Final Fantasy Adventure* and in Europe as *Mystic Quest*, and it was the first *Seiken Densetsu* title to be marketed as part of the *Mana* series ____16____ the *Final Fantasy* series. Set in a high fantasy universe, the game follows three heroes as they attempt to prevent an empire from ____17____ the world with the power of an ancient flying warship.

____18____ a turn-based battle system like contemporaneous role-playing games, *Secret of Mana* features real-time battles. The game has a unique Ring Command menu system, which pauses the action and allows the player to make decisions in the middle of battle. An innovative cooperative multiplayer ____19____ allows a second or third player to drop in and out of the game at any time.

The game received considerable acclaim for its brightly colored graphics, expansive plot, Ring Command menu system, and innovative real-time battle system. Critics also ____20____ the soundtrack by Hiroki Kikuta and the customizable artificial intelligence settings for computer-controlled allies. The original version was re-released for the Wii's Virtual Console in 2008, an additional release for mobile phones in Japan was produced in 2009, and an enhanced port of the game was released for iOS in 2010 and Android in 2014.

- (C)16 (A) except for (B) in spite of (C) rather than (D) with regards to
(B)17 (A) beautifying (B) conquering (C) purifying (D) detouring
(A)18 (A) Unlike (B) Despite (C) Besides (D) With
(D)19 (A) battle (B) menu (C) role (D) system
(B)20 (A) deplored (B) commended (C) muttered (D) loathed

B.

In the book *Verbal Hygiene*, Deborah Cameron takes a serious look at popular attitudes towards language. She examines the practices ____21____ people attempt to regulate language use. Instead of dismissing the practice of “verbal hygiene” as a misguided and ____22____ exercise, she argues that popular discourse about language values, good and bad, right and wrong, serves an important function for those engaged in it.

The book consists of a series of case studies dealing with specific ____23____ of verbal hygiene: the regulation of “style”

by editors, the teaching of English grammar in schools, and the movements for and against so-called “politically-correct” language. In each case she argues that verbal hygiene provides a way of ____24____ linguistic phenomena, and that it represents a symbolic attempt to impose order on the social world. ____25____ to linguists, professional language-users of all kinds, and to anyone interested in language and culture, *Verbal Hygiene* calls for legitimate concerns about language and value to be discussed, by experts and lay-speakers alike, in a rational and critical spirit.

- (C)21. (A) now that (B) so that (C) by which (D) for which
 (A)22. (A) pernicious (B) conducive (C) congenital (D) moribund
 (D)23. (A) definitions (B) generations (C) reasons (D) examples
 (C)24. (A) plunging into (B) capitalizing on (C) making sense of (D) finding a niche in
 (B)25. (A) Addressing (B) Addressed (C) To address (D) Address

C.

Utopia is, in the most simplified terms, an imagined state of being or society, whose members live the best possible life. It is commonly depicted as a kind of heaven on earth setting which is physically possible but unlikely to occur ____26____ fantasy. Though utopia has been a concept ____27____ social ideas, it can be used in other ways, including “religious utopia” and “ecological utopia.”

In most religions there is an idea of a utopia beyond humanity and life where all is perfect and happiness is constant, if not easily achieved. It is even sometimes considered to be the ____28____ of the idea of a utopia as religion is as old as humanity. For example, Christianity’s utopia is considered to be the idea of “Heaven,” a place where there is no suffering or evil. On the other hand, teachings such as Buddhism do not believe in a physical utopic place, but ____29____ of an idea often known as “Enlightenment” or “Nirvana.” Religious utopia differs from person to person and religion to religion.

A utopia based on ecological soundness is less common as the idea has not been ____30____ for as long as other ideas. Due to the large advances in technology and engineering, many people are more focused on building on these advances ____31____ going back to nature and a more simple way of living. This makes ecological utopias less appealing to many people.

- (D)26. (A) next to (B) due to (C) as of (D) outside of
 (B)27. (A) soliciting (B) enveloping (C) advocating (D) dissipating
 (D)28. (A) blessing (B) essence (C) genius (D) origin
 (C)29. (A) a bit (B) a heck (C) more (D) less
 (A)30. (A) present (B) relevant (C) accessible (D) extensive
 (A)31. (A) rather than (B) in store for (C) for fear of (D) prior to

D.

Competition for places at film school is tougher than ever. The lure of the silver screen and that most enduring of life goals: seeing your name up in lights, compels hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world to reach for the stars every year. ____32____

Graduates entering film school are faced with various decisions. Their choices will be reviewed and appraised in the future, ____33____. Employers and potential team members will assess the reputation of the film school they have chosen to attend, the alumni of that school, the syllabus and curriculum of the course, and the specialisms that the individual has decided to embark on to make them the best possible executive, whether their goal lies as director, producer, writer, editor, sound or lighting artists, animators, ____34____.

Graduates rely on the reputation of their film school ____35____. It is an advantage that can make the critical difference to how big they make it in the industry. Openings are limited and competition for each one is fierce. In order to earn the practical experience that is the ultimate factor in achieving cinematic greatness, ____36____.

So, what makes one film school superior to, or more respected than another? A comprehensive film education should infuse the student with understanding and appreciation of techniques and technology, knowledge, and know-how.

- (D)32. (A) These are all aspects that contribute to producing excellent films.
 (B) There is shortage of people queuing to sign up to join the schools.
 (C) Film school provides students with a wider frame of study than cinema.
 (D) To help them on their path are the film schools of the United States.

- (B)33. (A) whether for private or commercial films
 (B) with various implications for their success
 (C) guaranteeing best practice expertise in this most demanding of industries
 (D) allowing the individual to concentrate on the area they most want to work
- (A)34. (A) or myriad other roles
 (B) politics and modern affairs
 (C) and visual arts, to name but a few
 (D) and important factors for would-be students
- (C)35. (A) to explore marketing, design, and modern affairs
 (B) to master skills to work on a big budget movie
 (C) to get their break and give their careers momentum
 (D) to fulfill their studies and enrich their experiences
- (B)36. (A) offering courses online is very common
 (B) a top quality education is the best first step
 (C) commitment is mandatory to achieve distinction
 (D) film schools will point to their successes and their awards cabinets

IV. Reading Comprehension:

A.

“AT ANY hour of the day or night,” wrote Joseph Mitchell, “I can shut my eyes and visualize in a swarm of detail what is happening on scores of streets.” That, for Mitchell, was New York, where he worked as a reporter—starting in 1929, when he arrived as a college dropout from a small town in North Carolina, until 1964, when he submitted his last piece to the *New Yorker*. Researching a story, Mitchell could spend whole days on the bus, taking notes on what he saw out of the window, or wandering around a cemetery to identify the weeds that grew there. Mitchell, wrote one critic, could achieve the same effects with the grammar of hard facts that Dickens achieved with the rhetoric of imagination. He came to be widely imitated. Calvin Trillin dedicated one of his books to the *New Yorker* reporter who set the standard—Joseph Mitchell. Meticulousness, however, had its price. Once a newspaperman filing many articles a week, Mitchell started taking months, then years, on his magazine stories. He spent half a decade writing his final profile. Then, for more than 30 years, he arrived every day at the *New Yorker* office without ever submitting another piece. According to a revealing new book, Mitchell’s colleagues even started searching his bin for clues about what he was doing. Mitchell’s subject was life at the periphery of his metropolis. At the long-vanished *New York Herald Tribune*, he began his reporting career by, as he put it, “hoofing after dime-a-dozen murders.” The young writer could be jaunty and jokey. “I think, as a matter of fact,” he wrote, “that burlesque strippers are a great deal like elephants: when you’ve seen one you’ve seen them all.” He relished precise description. When, at 26, Mitchell covered the executions of three men convicted of murder, he noticed that the electric chair rested on exactly three sheets of rubber carpet. Mitchell was eulogizing worlds he was often too young to have known personally. As he aged, the traces of these pasts—one could call them the pasts of his own past—began to fade. The New York that Mitchell had explored as a young reporter was vanishing.

- (D)37. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the word burlesque?
 (A) inadequate (B) skillful (C) cheap (D) mimic
- (A)38. What can be inferred from the passage?
 (A) Joseph Mitchell enjoyed the early career as reporter
 (B) His writings received little acclaim from others.
 (C) He was a very productive reporter.
 (D) He enjoyed his life in New York.
- (B)39. “The grammar of hard facts” implies Joseph Mitchell _____.
 (A) has a very high level of grammatical knowledge
 (B) has the ability to offer detailed descriptions of an event
 (C) has the tendency to report many facts as stories
 (D) has the preference of reporting facts with complex grammatical rules
- (C)40. The personality of Joseph Mitchell can be best described as _____.
 (A) confident (B) disinterested (C) conscientious (D) perfunctory

B.

Shortening an industry's supply chain is bound to affect the activities of existing suppliers. That is as true of the recreational-drugs industry as it is of any other. Some street pharmaceuticals, such as methamphetamine and cannabis, are already made near their main consumer markets—whether manufactured in laboratories or grown under cover in neighboring countries. But others, particularly cocaine and heroin, still have to be imported from far-flung places where the plants which produce them flourish in the open. If these internationally traded commodities could be produced locally, the cartels that now smuggle them might find themselves out of business. Savvy drug barons will therefore be reading their copies of *Nature Chemical Biology* with particular interest—for the current edition of the journal contains a paper describing a technology that could completely disrupt their business models. It may, to be fair, also change the businesses of legitimate drug companies. For the authors of this paper, John Dueber of the University of California, Berkeley and his colleagues, have found the last piece of a jigsaw puzzle that will permit opiates to be made from glucose through the agency of yeast. They have still to fit it with the other pieces, to form a single picture. But when they do so, which is likely to be soon, instead of fermenting sugar into alcohol, you will be able to ferment it into morphine—and into many other pharmacologically active molecules as well. The path from glucose, the common currency of biochemistry, to morphine is a long one. In the poppies that produce the stuff naturally (it is useful because it confuses the nervous systems of potential pests) that pathway has 15 steps, each requiring a particular enzyme. Several groups of researchers have replicated the later stages of this pathway in yeast, by borrowing appropriate enzymes (or, rather, the genetic material that encodes them) from poppies, and also from bacteria. These investigators have not, however, been able to backtrack in yeast beyond a molecule called S-reticuline, which is the hub of the process, in that it can act as the precursor for many morphine-like substances. The best they have done is to assemble the bit of the pathway that leads from glucose to S-reticuline, not in yeast but in *E. coli*, a bacterium.

- (B)41. Which of the following is closest to the meaning of the word savvy?
- (A) stubborn (B) shrewd (C) passive (D) enthusiastic
- (D)42. According to the author, which of the following is true?
- (A) To produce opiates from glucose is straightforward.
(B) To generate morphine from poppies is simple.
(C) Current drug business will receive little impact.
(D) The production of morphine from glucose is complex.
- (A)43. Which of the following is the key to backtracking?
- (A) *E. coli*. (B) glucose (C) enzymes (D) poppies
- (C)44. Which one is the antecedent of ordinary pain-reduction elements?
- (A) opiate (B) yeast (C) S-reticuline (D) morphine
- (A)45. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) A collection of enzymes is required to produce opiates.
(B) Poppies and bacteria cannot be used at the same time.
(C) The enzyme which exists in glucose is essential in extracting morphine.
(D) Replications are not necessary in the early stages of the study.

C.

Conservation reduces petroleum imports, saves money, and reduces air pollution. In short, conservation is responsible stewardship of the environment and it makes practical sense. But its effect on global warming is less certain. Although a growing number of scientists believe the increasing amount of CO₂ in the atmosphere is the major impetus behind global warming, the issue is not yet settled. For example, recent findings published in *Nature* conclude that the sun is more active now than at any time in the past 8,000 years. Other natural cycles may also be playing a role. Deforestation and other land use changes contribute to warming. Towns and cities and the roads that connect them form heat islands that cause significant local and even regional warming.

Scientists are especially uncertain about the global warming roles of water vapor, clouds and particles in the atmosphere. Water vapor is a much more potent greenhouse gas than carbon dioxide. If the atmosphere were devoid of the warm air trapped by water vapor, the Earth would be so cold that the oceans would be frozen. Warm air can hold more water vapor than cool air. Increasing the water vapor in the atmosphere can trap more heat, thus increasing temperature. On the other hand, increasing the water vapor can also increase cloud cover, which reduces the solar irradiance that increases the temperature. The interactions of

these poorly understood mechanisms contribute to the uncertainty of global warming models. So does the presence of particles in the atmosphere, which can either reflect sunlight (a cooling effect) or absorb it (a warming effect).

The melting of glaciers is powerful evidence that the Earth is indeed warming. Or is it? Consider Alaska's Bering Glacier, the largest in North America. According to NASA's Earth Observatory website, warmer temperatures and changes in precipitation over the past century have thinned the Bering Glacier by several hundred meters. Since 1900 the glacier has retreated some 7.5 miles. It seems only logical to blame the retreat of a massive glacier on global warming, but checking the temperature record suggests something else must be at work. The temperature has been measured on either side of the Bering Glacier since 1909, and the temperature record at both sites does not show obvious warming or cooling trends that are found elsewhere around the Earth. So why is the giant glacier receding?

James Hansen, NASA's primary global warming advocate, has shown that soot may be causing significant melting of global ice and snow. Major sources of **soot** include agricultural fires around the world, coal-burning power plants in China, cooking fires in India, and massive forest fires in Alaska, Canada, and Russia. The smoke from these fires is clearly visible in NASA satellite images. The possible role of soot in melting glaciers might someday be viewed as a major discovery, particularly if it explains the melting of glaciers, such as Bering Glacier, in the absence of any warming trends. Meanwhile, global warming advocates continue to claim that warming alone is melting glaciers.

This brings us to the issue of the magnitude of global warming, for there is great controversy over the accuracy of measurements used to determine temperature trends. The central issue is that many stations that measure temperature around the world have become surrounded by development that causes an artificial warming effect. Climate modelers have attempted to remove this heat island effect, but there is controversy over their success.

(B)46. What is the main purpose of this passage?

- (A) To prove that conservation is still contributive to lessening the extent of global warming.
- (B) To elaborate on potential factors, other than carbon dioxide emissions, of global warming.
- (C) To explain possible reasons for clouds and particles to affect the range of global warming.
- (D) To persuade readers that the receding of glaciers does supply a strong proof of global warming.

(C)47. Why does water vapor contribute to temperature cooling?

- (A) Water vapor can reduce heat in the atmosphere by absorbing sunlight.
- (B) Water vapor can lower the temperature by integrating with cold air.
- (C) Water vapor can decrease sunlight exposure by enlarging cloud coverage.
- (D) Water vapor can cool down the air by trapping warm air and sparing cold air.

(D)48. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- (A) The vague understanding of natural cycles and interactions results in the uncertainty of warming effect.
- (B) The role of particles in effecting the atmosphere remains debatable in that they can raise as well as lower the temperature.
- (C) The controversial estimations of temperature trends may result from warming effects generated by artificial development.
- (D) The role of soot in melting glaciers proves the irrelevance of global warming to glacial receding.

(C)49. Which of the following is closest to the word "soot" in the fourth paragraph?

- (A) Dust produced when branches are chopped.
- (B) Liquid waste originated when coal is mined.
- (C) Powders generated when coal or wood is burnt.
- (D) Fumes exhaled when engines or motors are operating.

(A)50. What can be the next topic that the author will elaborate?

- (A) Experiments that argued for ill-measured temperatures, in particular, those influenced by human beings.
- (B) Measurement errors to be adjusted for the purpose of validating the estimates of temperature trends.
- (C) Controversies over how to remove artificial warming effects aroused among climate modelers.
- (D) Schemes that proposed for reconstructing temperature-measuring stations so that heat island effects can be removed.