

# 國立臺南大學附屬高級中學 103 學年度第 2 次專任教師(含代理)甄選考試試題卷

共 50 題 每題兩分

## 一、字彙與慣用語選擇

- 1、( ) The famous actress decided to sue the magazine for purposely \_\_\_\_\_ what she actually said and did at the party.  
(A) assigning (B) contributing (C) foreseeing (D) distorting
- 2、( ) Did I say “a lot of dime”? Oh, I’m really sorry. I meant to say “a lot of time.” It was a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) slip of the tongue (B) thorn in my side  
(C) penny for your thoughts (D) leap in the dark
- 3、( ) All the students are required to attend the two-day \_\_\_\_\_ program so that they can have a complete understanding of the university they are admitted to.  
(A) orientation (B) accomplishment (C) enthusiasm (D) independence
- 4、( ) One important purpose of the course is for the students to learn to make sound judgments so that they can \_\_\_\_\_ between fact and opinion without difficulty.  
(A) inform (B) undertake (C) manipulate (D) differentiate
- 5、( ) The telephone has changed beyond \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years. In both form and function, it has become totally different from what it was before.  
(A) recognition (B) possession (C) prevention (D) appreciation
- 6、( ) I don’t know for sure what I am going to do this weekend, but \_\_\_\_\_ I plan to visit an old friend of mine in southern Taiwan.  
(A) tentatively (B) inevitably (C) unknowingly (D) numerously
- 7、( ) People believed in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the judge, so they were shocked to hear that he was involved in the bribery scandal.  
(A) inferiority (B) integrity (C) intimacy (D) ingenuity
- 8、( ) Spider Man star Tobey Maguire may be forced to \_\_\_\_\_ the sequel because of his back injury.  
(A) back out of (B) set foot in (C) make use of (D) keep up with
- 9、( ) Mr. and Mrs. Wang were worried about their baby girl because she \_\_\_\_\_ with the flu again.  
(A) put up (B) went forward (C) looked after (D) came down
- 10、( ) A variety of preventive measures are now \_\_\_\_\_ in order to minimize the potential damage caused by the deadly disease.  
(A) by birth (B) at will (C) in place (D) on call
- 11、( ) The man is \_\_\_\_\_ a serious nervous breakdown because he is unable to deal with pressure from daily life.  
(A) on behalf of (B) in the light of (C) on the verge of (D) in front of
- 12、( ) With over fifty teams competing in the tournament, all the games will be played \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) eye to eye (B) head to toe (C) hand to mouth (D) back to back

## 二、綜合測驗(克漏字)

The tiger may be more ancient and distinct than we thought. Tigers are less closely related to lions, leopards and jaguars \_\_ (13) \_\_ these other big cats are to each other, according to a new study. The genetic analysis also reveals that the tiger began evolving 3.2 million years ago, and its closest living \_\_ (14) \_\_ is the equally endangered snow leopard. \_\_ (15) \_\_ the popularity and endangered status of tigers, much remains to be discovered about them, including how they evolved. It has long been known that the five species of big cat — the tiger, lion, leopard, jaguar and snow leopard — and the two species of clouded leopard are more closely related to each other than to other smaller cats. But it has been difficult to pin \_\_ (16) \_\_ the exact relationships between them. So to find out more, scientists \_\_ (17) \_\_ an analysis of the DNA of all these species.

- (13)( ) (A) than (B) while (C) before (D) since
- (14)( ) (A) demand (B) battery (C) method (D) relative
- (15)( ) (A) Both (B) Despite (C) Without (D) From
- (16)( ) (A) to (B) on (C) down (D) under
- (17)( ) (A) conducted (B) mistreated (C) ridiculed (D) neglect

Mount Kilimanjaro, located in Tanzania about 220 miles south of the equator in a very hot region, is the tallest mountain in all of Africa. \_\_ (18) \_\_ its location, there are many glaciers and ice fields high up on the mountain. The ice cap was important to the

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surrounding area and it's also a source of water for the river Nile. Many villages in the Mount Kilimanjaro region \_\_(19)\_\_ the snow and ice melt water.

The appearance of Mount Kilimanjaro is changing. Scientists say that more than 80 percent of its glaciers \_\_(20)\_\_ since 1912. As a result, animals on the plains surrounding the mountain are now dying and many plant species are also in danger. People are beginning to wonder how long it will be before the mountain \_\_(21)\_\_ its snowy white cap. Why is this happening? Some scientists think that the hot weather in this tropical region makes the effects of global warming even worse. For example, the snow melts faster here \_\_(22)\_\_ in cooler parts of the world. \_\_(23)\_\_ believe forest reduction on Kilimanjaro may be the strongest human influence on glacial recession. Forest fires, often caused by honey collectors trying to smoke bees out of their hives, \_\_(24)\_\_ the air temperature and lower the level of water in the air. These changes cause less snow to fall in the area. Scientists now believe that the mountain's glaciers may be totally gone by the year 2020.

- (18) ( ) (A) Because of (B) Spite (C) Even though (D) Despite  
 (19) ( ) (A) belong to (B) depend on (C) hear from (D) figure out  
 (20) ( ) (A) melted (B) have melted (C) is melting (D) will have melted  
 (21) ( ) (A) will lose (B) has lost (C) loses (D) will have lost  
 (22) ( ) (A) than it does (B) as it is (C) so did they (D) than they are  
 (23) ( ) (A) Another (B) The other (C) Others (D) The others  
 (24) ( ) (A) rise (B) arise (C) arouse (D) raise

Recent studies have shown that alcohol is the leading gateway drug for teenagers. Gateway drugs are substances people take that \_\_\_25\_\_\_ them to take more drugs. Alcohol works directly on the central nervous system and alters one's moods and limits judgment. Since its way of altering moods (changing one's state of mind) is generally expected and socially acceptable, oftentimes it \_\_\_26\_\_\_ over drinking. Habitual drinkers may find alcohol not stimulating enough \_\_\_27\_\_\_ and want to seek other more stimulating substances. \_\_\_28\_\_\_ a circumstance often preconditions teenagers to the possibility of taking other drugs such as marijuana, cocaine or heroin. Another reason why alcohol is the main gateway drug is that the \_\_\_29\_\_\_ of teenagers it can affect is very wide. It is easily accessible in most societies and common in popular events such as sports gatherings and dinner parties.

- (25) ( ) (A) lead (B) leads (C) leading (D) led  
 (26) ( ) (A) applies to (B) arrives at (C) results in (D) plans on  
 (27) ( ) (A) in advance (B) after a while (C) in the least (D) at most  
 (28) ( ) (A) Since (B) As (C) All (D) Such  
 (29) ( ) (A) population (B) popularity (C) pollution (D) possibility

## 三、篇章結構

Do you have trouble getting started in the morning? Do you have problems learning early in the day? If you do, you are not alone. \_\_\_30\_\_\_ They learn better at night than they do in the morning.

To investigate when cockroaches learn best, researchers at Vanderbilt University tested the insects for which odor (peppermint or vanilla) they preferred. Most cockroaches preferred the smell of vanilla to that of peppermint at all times. \_\_\_31\_\_\_ Therefore, the scientists trained the cockroaches to prefer the peppermint smell by rewarding the insects with a taste of sugar water when they approached a peppermint smell. \_\_\_32\_\_\_

When the cockroaches were trained at night, they remembered the new associations (peppermint = sugar water; vanilla = salt water) for up to 48 hours. However, if the cockroaches were trained in the morning, they quickly forgot which smell went with which water. \_\_\_33\_\_\_

So, cockroaches learn better at night than they do in the morning. \_\_\_34\_\_\_ Because of this, it is likely that information they gather at night will be more useful to them. These experiments provide some clues about the interactions between body rhythms, learning and memory.

- (A) When these insects moved toward a vanilla smell, on the other hand, they were punished with a taste of salt.  
 (B) This result thus shows that the time when they were trained decided the effect of their learning.  
 (C) They are often more active and tend to search for food during the night.  
 (D) They were also found to like sugar water, but not salt water.  
 (E) Cockroaches have the same problem!

30. \_\_\_\_\_ 31. \_\_\_\_\_ 32. \_\_\_\_\_ 33. \_\_\_\_\_ 34. \_\_\_\_\_

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## 四、閱讀測驗

If you touch your finger to a hot stove, you know it's going to hurt. However, if you convince yourself beforehand that the pain won't be so bad, you might not suffer as much. According to a recent study, the part of your brain that reacts to severe pain is largely the same part that reacts to expectation of pain.

Researchers in this study worked with 10 volunteers, ages 24 to 46. Each volunteer wore a device that gave out 20-second-long pulses of heat to the right leg. There were three levels of heat, producing mild, moderate, or strong pain. During training, the volunteers would first hear a tone, followed by a period of silence, and then feel a heat pulse. They then learned to associate the length of the silent pause with the intensity of the upcoming heat pulse. The longer the pause, the stronger the heat pulse would be, causing more severe pain.

A day or two later, the real experiment began. The researchers found that the parts of the brain involved in learning, memory, emotion, and touch became more active as the volunteers expected higher levels of pain. These were mainly the same areas that became active when participants actually felt pain. Interestingly, when the volunteers expected only mild or moderate pain but experienced severe pain, they reported feeling 28 percent less pain than when they expected severe pain and actually got it.

The new study emphasizes that pain has both physical and psychological elements. Understanding how pain works in the mind and brain could eventually give doctors tools for helping people cope with painful medical treatments.

( 3 5 ) (    ) What is the main idea of the passage?

- (A) We should learn to be sensitive to pain.
- (B) Our feeling of pain is decided by our environment.
- (C) How people feel pain remains unknown to scientists.
- (D) Our reaction to pain is closely related to our expectation of pain.

( 3 6 ) (    ) Which of the following is true about the pulses of heat in the study?

- (A) Each heat pulse lasted for 20 seconds.
- (B) The pulses were given to the arms of the volunteers.
- (C) Different devices gave out different levels of heat pulses.
- (D) There were two levels of heat intensity given to the volunteers.

( 3 7 ) (    ) How did the volunteers learn to expect different levels of heat?

- (A) From the loudness of the tone they heard.
- (B) From the instruction given to them by the researchers.
- (C) From the color of a light flashing on the device they wore.
- (D) From the length of the pause between a tone and the heat pulse.

( 3 8 ) (    ) According to the passage, what may be the author's advice to a doctor before a surgery?

- (A) To provide the patient with more pain killers.
- (B) To talk to the patient and ease his/her worries.
- (C) To give the patient strong heat pulses beforehand.
- (D) To emphasize the possible severe pain to the patient.

Twenty years ago, most experts believed that differences in how boys and girls behaved were mainly due to differences in how they were treated by their parents, teachers, and friends. It's hard to **cling to** that belief today. Recent research has shown that there are biological differences between boys and girls. Understanding these differences is important in raising and educating children.

For example, girls are born with more sensitive hearing than boys, and the difference increases as kids grow up. So when a grown man speaks to a girl in what he thinks is a normal voice, she may hear it as yelling. Conversely, boys who appear to be inattentive in class may just be sitting too far away to hear the teacher.

Likewise, girls are better in their expression of feelings. Studies reveal that negative emotions are seated in an area of the brain called the amygdala. Girls develop an early connection between this area and the cerebral cortex, enabling them to talk about their feelings. In boys these links develop later. So if you ask a troubled adolescent boy to tell you what his feelings are, he often cannot say much.

Dr. Sax, a proponent of single-sex education, points out that keeping boys and girls separate in the classroom has yielded striking educational, social, and interpersonal benefits. Therefore, parents and teachers should try to recognize, understand, and make use of the

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biological differences that make a girl a girl, and a boy a boy.

- ( 3 9 ) (   ) What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) Boys tend to pay less attention in class than girls.  
(B) Girls are better than boys in their ability to detect sounds.  
(C) Boys and girls behave differently because of biological differences.  
(D) Single-sex schools are not good because they keep boys and girls separate.
- ( 4 0 ) (   ) Why do girls express negative feelings better than boys?
- (A) Girls are more emotional than boys.  
(B) Girls have more brain cells than boys.  
(C) The amygdala is located in different areas of the brain for boys and girls.  
(D) The links between certain parts of the brain develop earlier in girls than in boys.
- ( 4 1 ) (   ) Which of the following does the author believe?
- (A) Girls need more training in communication.  
(B) Boys and girls should be educated in different ways.  
(C) Parents should pay more attention to boys.  
(D) Sex differences should be ignored in education.
- ( 4 2 ) (   ) What does the phrase “**cling to**” in the first paragraph mean?
- (A) maintain                (B) abandon                (C) evaluate                (D) challenge

Coffee experts are willing to pay large sums of money for high-quality coffee beans. The high-end beans, such as Kona or Blue Mountain, are known to cost extraordinary sums of money. Then there is Kopi Lowak (translated as "Civet Coffee"), the world's most expensive coffee, which sells for as much as US \$50 per quarter-pound.

This isn't particularly surprising, given that approximately 500 pounds a year of Kopi Lowak constitute the entire world supply. What is surprising is why this particular coffee is so rare. In fact, it's not the plants that are rare. It's the civet droppings. That's right, the civet droppings—the body waste of the palm civet. Coffee beans aren't Kopi Lowak until they've been digested and come out in the body waste of the palm civet.

Palm civets are tree-dwelling, raccoon-like little animals, native to Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands. They also have a love for coffee cherries. According to Kopi Lowak suppliers, palm civets eat the fruit whole, but only digest the outer fruit, leaving the beans intact. While the beans are not destroyed, they undergo a transformation in the animal's body. A chemical substance in the digestive system of the palm civet causes some changes to the beans to give them a unique flavor. However, this is not the only explanation why coffee beans retrieved from civet droppings have a special flavor all their own. Another possible reason is that palm civets have an unfailing instinct for picking the coffee cherries at the peak of their ripeness.

Kopi Lowak is reported to have a character in taste unlike any other coffee, complex with caramel undertones and an earthy or gamey flavor. Currently, most of the world's supply of Kopi Lowak is sold in Japan, though a few US markets are also starting to stock up on Kopi Lowak.

- (   ) 43. What does "This" in the second paragraph refer to?
- (A) Civet Coffee.    (B) Blue Mountain coffee.  
(C) The high price of Kopi Lowak.    (D) The unique taste of Kona.
- (   ) 44. Why is Kopi Lowak expensive?
- (A) There is a very limited supply of the beans.  
(B) The coffee trees that grow the beans are scarce.  
(C) It takes a long time for the coffee beans to ripen.  
(D) Only a few experts know how to produce the beans.
- (   ) 45. What is the main point discussed in the third paragraph?
- (A) Why palm civets like the coffee beans.  
(B) Where Kopi Lowak is mainly harvested.  
(C) What chemicals are found in the civet's digestive system.  
(D) How palm civets change coffee fruit to Kopi Lowak beans.

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( ) 46. Which of the following statements is true, according to the passage?

- (A) Little palm civets eat only the outer layer of the coffee cherries.
- (B) Palm civets somehow know the right time when the coffee fruit ripens.
- (C) Kopi Lowak is most popular in Southeast Asia and the Indonesian islands.
- (D) Kona and Blue Mountain are the most expensive coffees but only of average quality.

In June 1943, Frank Lloyd Wright received a letter from Hilla Rebay, the art adviser to Solomon R. Guggenheim, asking the architect to design a new building to house Guggenheim's four-year-old museum of Non-Objective Painting. The project evolved into a complex struggle pitting the architect against his clients, city officials, the art world, and public opinions. Both Guggenheim and Wright would die before the building's 1995 completion. The resultant achievement, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, testifies not only to Wright's architectural genius, but also to the adventurous spirit that characterized its founders.

Wright made no secret of his disenchantment with Guggenheim's choice of New York for his museum: "I can think of several more desirable places in the world to build this great museum," Wright wrote in 1949 to his partner, "but we will have to try New York." To Wright, the city was overbuilt, overpopulated, and lacked architectural merit. Still, he proceeded with his client's wishes, considering locations on 36th Street, 54th Street, and Park Avenue (all in Manhattan), as well as in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, before settling on the present site on Fifth Avenue between 88th and 89th Streets. Its nearness to Central Park was key. As close to nature as one gets in New York, the park offered relief from the noise and congestion of the city.

Wright's design put his unique stamp on Modernist Architecture's rigid geometry. The building is a symphony of triangles, ovals, arcs, circles, and squares. The delicate vision took decades to be fulfilled. Some people, especially artists, criticized Wright for creating a museum environment that might overpower the art inside. "On the contrary," he wrote, "it was to make the building and the painting an uninterrupted, beautiful symphony such as never existed in the world of art before."

In conquering the regularity of geometric design and combining it with the plasticity of nature, Wright produced a vibrant building whose architecture is as refreshing now as it was 40 years ago. The Guggenheim is arguably Wright's most eloquent presentation and certainly the most important building of his late career.

( 4 7 ) ( ) The Guggenheim Museum was built \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) in memory of Solomon Guggenheim
- (B) to keep Guggenheim's art collections
- (C) for a famous symphony orchestra
- (D) at the request of New York city officials

( 4 8 ) ( ) According to the passage, why was Wright NOT enthusiastic about building the Guggenheim Museum in New York City?

- (A) There were already too many people and buildings in New York City.
- (B) There were not enough enthusiastic architects to design the museum.
- (C) There was very little support from residents in New York City.
- (D) There was strong objection from Solomon R. Guggenheim.

( 4 9 ) ( ) We can learn from the passage that the Guggenheim Museum is located \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) on the outskirts of New York City      (B) within Central Park
- (C) in the area around 88th Street      (D) in the Riverdale section of Bronx

( 5 0 ) ( ) According to the passage, what makes the Guggenheim Museum important in modern architecture?

- (A) The design of the museum is more powerful than the art works housed in it.
- (B) Both the architect and the owner of the museum died before its completion.
- (C) The building is a unique combination of many different geometric figures.
- (D) It was designed as a museum but could be used as a concert hall as well.