

桃園縣 102 年國民中學新進教師甄選【專門科目：英語】試題卷

※注意事項：1、答案請畫在答案卡上，如寫在試題卷上一律不計分。

2、作答完畢，請將試題卷及答案卡一併交回。

3、本試題卷共 5 頁。

單一選擇題：請依照題意，從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳的答案（共 50 題，每題 2 分，合計 100 分）

一、文意字彙(共 12 題，計 24 分)

- From the night markets in the streets to comfortable restaurants, Taiwan is a wonderful place to savor delicious Chinese cooking.
(A) abscond (B) presume
(C) relish (D) stigmatize
- Confucius believed that learning never stops over one's lifetime, and the best students must be flexible, imaginative, and tenacious.
(A) acquiescent (B) erudite
(C) respectable (D) pertinacious
- The professor rebuked his students for not handing in their assignments on time.
(A) extolled (B) flunked
(C) liquidated (D) reproached
- After the disastrous earthquake, many charities supply the homeless with copious food.
(A) delicious (B) emergent
(C) bountiful (D) nutritious
- For portrait photography, having many focus points on your digital cameras can be more of a hindrance than a help.
(A) breakthrough (B) limitation
(C) malfunction (D) resistance
- A curious thing about atrocities stories is that they mirror, instead of the events they purport to describe, the extent of the hatred of the people that tell them.
(A) humanity (B) enormity
(C) generosity (D) pleasantries
- To protect children properly, laws mandate the use of child safety _____ in all automobiles, such as car seats for infants and toddlers.
(A) compartments (B) applications
(C) restraints (D) instructions
- Much of Sri Lanka's coastline was _____ by the December 26 tsunami in 2004, leaving thousands of villagers homeless.
(A) hampered (B) devastated
(C) rattled (D) mobilized
- According to UN, food prices _____ nearly 40 percent in the last year; they have increased substantially.
(A) terminated (B) pampered
(C) soared (D) minted

- Surrounding the buildings are the rusted relics of the town's industrial past: ramshackle mining equipment, abandoned trailers, _____ trucks.
(A) derelict (B) cerebral
(C) doting (D) delusive
- To protest the War, the old man tried to pour gasoline on his body, light a match, and _____ himself, hoping that his fiery death would bring attention to the horror of war.
(A) morbid (B) immobilize
(C) immortalize (D) immolate
- Researchers found that hospital workers who wore watches _____ more bacteria on their wrists than those who went watchless.
(A) exposed (B) harbored
(C) sailed (D) obstructed

二、文法(共 7 題，計 14 分)

- _____ his illness, he could be joining the excursion now.
(A) If it were not (B) But for
(C) Provided (D) Owing to
- _____ no students, the school was closed by the government.
(A) As there was (B) If only
(C) There being (D) There were
- A new study in chronic stroke survivors shows that practicing yoga can improve balance in patients, _____ them more confidence to handle day-to-day activities and potentially reducing disability.
(A) giving (B) to give
(C) given (D) gives
- Although _____ new energy sources will be developed, we must reduce our consumption of fossil fuels.
(A) there are likely (B) there is the likelihood of
(C) it is likely that (D) it is a likelihood that
- The university does not grant degrees simply to _____ pays the cost of tuition; the student must meet the academic requirements.
(A) who (B) whoever
(C) whomever (D) whoever that
- More and more cities in the U.S.A. agree a digital library is a more affordable way to service their residents _____ the idea of abandoning books is not without controversy.
(A) besides (B) however
(C) thus (D) but

19. There was an earthquake in central Taiwan yesterday. Fortunately, no loss of life was reported. However, because of the danger of aftershocks, it was essential that the area _____ evacuated quickly.
- (A) to be (B) will be
(C) is (D) be

三、英語教學理論(共 5 題，計 10 分)

20. The _____ is built on a two-step learning theory. The first step is a conscious intellectual commitment to mental action. The second step, which may take place during the unconscious state of sleep, is that of retaining or assimilating the product of the conscious mental action. Meaningful practice improves fluency and secures its retention over a period of time. The goal of this sequence is for learners to internalize the knowledge so that it becomes an active and accessible resource to be drawn from within the learner. In order to achieve this goal, the teacher must perceive and promote in learners the qualities of interdependence, autonomy, and responsibility.

- (A) Community Language Learning
(B) Total Physical Response
(C) Grammar-Translation Approach
(D) Silent Way Approach

21. Following are some basic tenets of the _____ to second-language learning and teaching:

1. The goal is to develop in the students the same types of abilities possessed by native speakers.
2. In developing the students' language ability, the teacher proceeds from competence to performance.
3. As soon as the students comprehend the underlying structure, they must be required to perform.
4. The infinitely varied and innovative nature of language necessitates teaching of the language rule system, not language per se.
5. Learning should be meaningful. The students should understand at all times what they are being asked to do. They should understand what they are saying, writing, reading, and hearing.

- (A) Suggestopedia (B) Communicative Approach
(C) Cognitive Approach (D) Total Physical Response

22. One of the five key hypotheses of second language acquisition that Krashen discusses is the "_____ Hypothesis." In this hypothesis, Krashen shows that motivation, self-confidence, and anxiety all play a prominent role in language acquisition. These factors become crucial in the process of language acquisition, either heightening or interfering with a student's ability to progress. What is the name of the hypothesis?

- (A) Effective Filter (B) Affective Filter
(C) Comprehension Filter (D) Processing Filter

23. "It provides clinicians information about how a child's overall language abilities compare to their typically developing peers. It provides a window into what a particular child is able to do at that point in time. What the tests don't do particularly well is demonstrate how a child functions in a natural setting (the classroom), or how they use oral and written language in a real life situations." What does "it" in the above cited passage mean?

- (A) Norm referenced assessment
(B) criterion-referenced assessment
(C) formative assessment
(D) summative assessment

24. Which of the following discussions about "Literature Circles" is wrong?

- (A) "Small groups of students gather together to discuss a piece of literature in depth. The discussion is guided by students' response to what they have read. You may hear talk about events and characters in the book, the author's craft, or personal experiences related to the story."
(B) Collaboration is at the heart of this approach. Students reshape and add onto their understanding as they construct meaning with other readers. Finally, students are guided to deeper understanding of what they read through structured discussion and extended written and artistic response."
(C) As teachers evaluate a discussion group, they should monitor that students are progressing in reading and writing strategies instead of discussion etiquette in group work.
(D) Literature Circles are generally considered to be readers' response centered.

四、篇章結構(共 6 題，計 12 分)

25. 1. Our house was the only one for miles around.
2. Our woodlands gradually were replaced by houses and paved streets.
3. Many of the workers wanted to live in the country.
4. Then a big factory was built in the nearby town.
5. When we moved into the neighborhood, woods surrounded our property.
- (A) 52143 (B) 51243 (C) 51432 (D) 54321

26. 1. It is exhibited once every 100 years.
2. It is the one called "Chair of St. Peter."
3. The Vatican possesses many unusual and rare treasures.
4. One of the latter is the most famous chair handed down to us from the past.
5. Some are kept on exhibition while others are stored in carefully guarded vaults.
- (A) 34215 (B) 35421 (C) 35124 (D) 34251

(27-30)

Eating is one of the greatest necessities of life, but it can also be one of the greatest pleasures. There is no denying that people around the world love food for the variety of flavors, smells, and colors. Meals are frequently social events or gatherings where people share more than just delicious foods. 27 However, to outsiders, certain foods might seem strange which are perfectly normal to those accustomed to them. In fact, some foods are criticized as being cruel because of the way they are prepared or what they are made of.

A well-known example is *foie gras*, which is the liver of a fattened duck or goose. 28 However, the problem with *foie gras* is the way the birds are fed. The process involves a worker shoving a metal tube down their throats and then pumping their stomachs with an excess of food. This procedure poisons the bird and fattens the liver, making it soft and delicious.

Another type of food many consider to be excessively cruel is veal, or the meat of baby cattle. Much like *foie gras*, veal is loved by people because of its rich and tender taste. 29 The way the meat is made so tender and delicious is what infuriates people who think veal is cruel. To produce top-quality veal, baby calves are inhumanely stored in pens so small that they are restricted from having any mobility. The baby calves are kept isolated and locked in place until they are killed for consumption.

Of course, once they learn of cruel foods, many people want to stop the production of those types of foods and influence other people to stop eating them. 30 To raise awareness of the cruelty of certain foods, animal rights groups, such as People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) stage elaborate protest events and employ celebrity activists to draw the attention of the media.

(27-30 選題區)

- (A) It is a popular ingredient of a number of dishes, most notably in Italian cooking.
- (B) In certain places around the world, like California in the U.S. and the country of Turkey in Europe, cruel foods like *foie gras* are prohibited by law and impossible to get.
- (C) Known as one of the most popular delicacies in French cooking, the dish is described as having a rich and buttery taste.
- (D) The dishes people eat express both culture and history.

五、克漏字(共 10 題，計 20 分)

According to a recent survey conducted by the International Telecommunication Union, there are six billion mobile phone service subscriptions 31 worldwide. In developed countries, close to half of the cell phones being used are smartphones. Although these devices are great for many things, they are also the source of several problems.

Etiquette experts agree that smartphones are taking their 32

on modern manners. In the past, giving one's undivided attention to others when meeting was the norm. Now, checking social networking sites via a phone while mid-conversation is a regular occurrence. In fact, eight out of ten smartphone users state that they have no 33 about using their phones at least occasionally in social settings. When these users are indifferent about how they could be affecting others, it can be unpleasant for people in their vicinity. The competing sounds of numerous smartphone games being played 34 on public transportation is becoming all too common, as is having a darkened movie theater illuminated by people who can't wait to answer their texts.

Social interactions aren't the only things 35 ; a number of new mental issues are also being attributed to the widespread use of cell phones. One of these is Nomophobia (a blend of "no mobile phone phobia"), an overwhelming fear of being out of mobile phone contact. For people with this phobia, the idea of being unable to use their cell phone is more frightening than an appointment to the dentist; 36 , they often own multiple phones so that they are safeguarded from ever being without one. In the U.S. and U.K., around 40% of smartphone owners are estimated to have at least a mild form of this.

Phantom Ringing Syndrome, sometimes referred to by its 37 name Ringxiety, has also become quite common. When people receive calls, texts, instant messages, and other alerts frequently, their brains are in a state of constant anticipation. This sometimes causes one to imagine that he or she hears a phone ringing or vibrating when it really isn't. Studies show that over 60% of cell phone users experience this, and the 38 of it happening increases with the amount of time spent on one's phone.

Smartphones have become such an integral part of modern life that 80% of users believe they couldn't live without them. In one survey, almost a third of the people interviewed said they wouldn't give up their devices for a single day even if they received monetary compensation. Additionally, in an online questionnaire 22% of those who responded said they would give up their toothbrushes 39 their smartphones. Although smartphone addiction is a relatively new concept, there is evidence that some users could be greatly affected by it.

While it can't 40 that smartphones provide many benefits to their users, it would be wise for everyone to monitor their own usage to prevent any significant problems from developing.

- 31. (A) active (B) deductive
(C) expensive (D) restive
- 32. (A) form (B) mode
(C) role (D) toll
- 33. (A) affections (B) complaints
(C) qualms (D) preferences
- 34. (A) automatically (B) simultaneously
(C) indispensably (D) unconditionally
- 35. (A) suffering (B) improving
(C) consoling (D) regressing

36. (A) however (B) moreover
(C) therefore (D) nevertheless
37. (A) colloquial (B) formal
(C) proximal (D) technical
38. (A) alienation (B) incredulity
(C) perplexity (D) likelihood
39. (A) in (B) from
(C) over (D) with
40. (A) be approved (B) be denied
(C) calculate (D) propose

六、閱讀測驗(共 10 題，計 20 分)

(41-45)

Since long before the beginning of the Industrial Age, oceans were effectively absorbing carbon dioxide. Recent studies show that in addition to rising sea levels and a 0.5 degree Fahrenheit increase in ocean surface temperature, excess Carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is increasing ocean pH levels, a process known as ocean acidification. This change in chemistry appears to be affecting the ability of some mollusks and other marine organisms to build calciferous shells, and threatens to shift the ranges of marine organisms and alter entire food webs in ways not yet fully understood.

Several species of marine birds that depend on California habitats—including already endangered breeding populations of ashy storm-petrels, Craveri's murrelets and black-vented shearwaters—are expected to experience declines as rising sea levels inundate the rocky areas where they breed on and near the coast. In addition, critical foraging for at least 70 bird species could be disrupted by the effects of rising sea temperatures on the food chain.

Corals, calcareous phytoplankton, mussels, snails, sea urchins and other marine organisms use calcium and carbonate in seawater to construct their calcium carbonate shells or skeletons. As the pH decreases, carbonate becomes less available, which makes it more difficult for organisms to secrete Calcium carbonate to form their skeletal material. For animals in general, including invertebrates and some fish, carbon dioxide accumulation and lowered pH may result in acidosis, or a buildup of carbonic acid in the organism's body fluids. This can lead to lowered immune response, metabolic depression, behavioral depression affecting physical activity and reproduction, and asphyxiation. Since the oceans have never experienced such a rapid acidification, it is not clear if

ecosystems have the ability to adapt to these changes. Effects of ocean acidification on organisms and ecosystems are still poorly understood. Over the last few years, research has intensified significantly to fill the many knowledge gaps.

Nearly 500 million people depend on healthy coral reefs for sustenance, coastal protection, renewable resources, and tourism, with an estimated 30 million of the world's poorest people depending entirely on the reefs for food. Coral reefs face two challenges from increasing atmospheric carbon dioxide. First, higher carbon dioxide concentrations in the atmosphere are linked to warmer global temperatures, which in turn lead to warmer water temperatures. Corals are very sensitive to temperature change: a 1–2°Celsius change in local temperature above their normal summer maximum can lead to a phenomenon called 'bleaching', whereby the corals expel their vital algal symbionts (algae which live in the cells of the coral), leaving the coral tissues translucent.

In 1998, a single bleaching event led to the loss of almost 20% of the world's living coral. Corals can recover from these events but repeated episodes are likely to weaken the coral ecosystem, making them more susceptible to disease and causing a loss of biodiversity. The second challenge faced by corals is the increasing acidity of the water caused by higher carbon dioxide concentrations. Lowered calcification rates affect the reef's ability to grow its carbonate skeleton, leading to slower growth of the reef and a more fragile structural support, which makes it more vulnerable to erosion.

By the middle of this century, the estimated reduction in calcification rates may lead to more reef area erosion than can be rebuilt through new calcification.

41. Which of the following aspects does NOT correspond to the definition of "acidification"?
- (A) A change in chemistry.
(B) An ability to affect marine organisms.
(C) A cycle of nature.
(D) A threat for the food web.
42. Which of the following statements about the "ashy storm-petrels" is NOT true?
- (A) They are often found in California waterfronts.
(B) Their population is threatened by the severe foraging of other bird species.
(C) Their breeding grounds are affected by rising sea levels.
(D) Rising sea temperature is causing disrupting effects on their food.
43. What can be inferred from the lowering of pH?

- Ⓐ The decrease of pH will result in acidosis among corals.
- Ⓑ The decrease of pH will prevent marine invertebrates from forming skeletal material.
- Ⓒ The decrease of pH will meet its counterbalance in marine ecosystem.
- Ⓓ The decrease of pH will probably affect marine animals' reproducibility and physical health.

44. Which of the following statements about "bleaching" is NOT true?

- Ⓐ It is a contagious disease.
- Ⓑ It is an effect caused by warmer sea temperature.
- Ⓒ It is a phenomenal change.
- Ⓓ It is a loss of algae symbionts.

45. Which of the following statements about corals is TRUE?

- Ⓐ Corals are susceptible to the climate change and recovers dramatically from the disastrous effects.
- Ⓑ Coral reefs used to suffer a one-fifth loss because of the bleaching phenomenon.
- Ⓒ Coral reefs are immune to erosion.
- Ⓓ Lower calcification is irrelevant to the slower growth of coral reefs.

(46-50)

Google, the largest search engine on the Internet, was founded in 1996. It started as a research project by Larry Page, a Ph.D. candidate at Stanford University, who was exploring the mathematical properties of the World Wide Web for his dissertation thesis. The name he gave his study, "Google," comes from the misspelling of the word, "googol," which refers to the number 1 followed by a hundred zeros. Although not quite the number its name signifies, Google receives several hundred million inquiries each day from users around the world.

One of the main reasons Google has become the most used search engine on the net is due to the PageRank system, a link analysis algorithm that assigns a numerical rank to each element of a hyperlinked set of documents, such as the World Wide Web. PageRank gives every site on the Internet a ranking between 0 and 10. The ranking is determined by the number of other pages linked to it. Each link is calculated as a vote, therefore, the more links a site has, the more votes it gets. Google analyzes the importance of the web site that provides links to other web sites. If Google determines that a web site is important, it assigns a higher PageRank ranking to links to that particular site, which, in turn, influences the site's ranking. There have been some criticisms of the PageRank system. Some critics, for example, claim that it is unfairly biased in favor of the larger web sites. Other critics point out the fact that the criteria for determining the importance of a web site

is not subjected to rankings by peer or professional reviewers, who would better scrutinize the ranking decisions. Another flaw in the system noted by critics is the use of "Google Bombs" on websites. The term refers to the manipulation of the ranking of a given page by explicitly placing hyperlinks that will directly affect its ranking. Google announced in January, 2007 that they had changed their search engine algorithm to make it more difficult to manipulate search results.

Though there are critics of Google and its PageRank system for its system of ordering search results, it remains as, arguably, the most effective way of providing relevant websites for a web search and is considered the most used search engine. Therefore, Google shows no sign of losing its title as the optimal search engine. The word "google" has even been added into the Merriam Webster Collegiate dictionary and the Oxford dictionary as a new verb. It means "to use the Google search engine to acquire information on the Internet."

46. According to the passage, what is the PageRank system of Google?

- Ⓐ An element of a hyperlinked set of documents.
- Ⓑ A system for measuring the rank of linking speed.
- Ⓒ A system in which users rank a website from 0 to 10.
- Ⓓ A ranking system used to arrange results of the search query in order of relevance.

47. What variable does the PageRank system use for ranking web sites?

- Ⓐ By the number of documents linked to it.
- Ⓑ By the number of queries linked to it.
- Ⓒ By the number of pages linked to it.
- Ⓓ By the number of users linked to it.

48. According to the passage, what is one problem with the PageRank system?

- Ⓐ It is quite unreliable as a search engine.
- Ⓑ It can give some web sites an improper ranking.
- Ⓒ It is not keeping up with modern advanced technology.
- Ⓓ It often does not provide useful information that users want to search.

49. Why did Google decide to alter its search engine algorithm?

- Ⓐ To reflect the change of website ranking more swiftly.
- Ⓑ To assist users find information they need easily.
- Ⓒ To provide a greater number of search results.
- Ⓓ To prevent manipulation of search results.

50. What does the word "It" in the last paragraph refer to?

- Ⓐ Google, the search engine.
- Ⓑ The Oxford dictionary.
- Ⓒ The word "google".
- Ⓓ The PageRank system.