

# 101 學年度南臺灣國民中學教師甄選命題策略聯盟筆試試題

## 專門科目—英語

說明：

本試卷共 50 題，均為四選一之單選題。每題 2 分，共 100 分。

### I. Vocabulary: Choose the best answer to complete each item.

1. Arriving in a strange city at night, I felt alone and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) amassed (B) embarrassed (C) underrated (D) bewildered
2. She was on \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time after her son died.  
(A) tranquillizers (B) transcriptions (C) transmissions (D) transformers
3. He was found not guilty of murder by reason of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) sensation (B) ingratitude (C) insanity (D) sanction
4. She persuaded her \_\_\_\_\_ husband to take a trip to Florida with her.  
(A) relevant (B) related (C) reluctant (D) reimbursed
5. Will future oil supplies be \_\_\_\_\_ to meet world needs?  
(A) accountable (B) adequate (C) attainable (D) adhesive
6. The recent heavy rains caused flood over vast stretches of China, killing 175 people and forcing 1.6 million to \_\_\_\_\_ their homes.  
(A) mint (B) waive (C) flee (D) navigate
7. The way Germany has managed to keep manufacturing jobs is to focus on technical education and \_\_\_\_\_ in high-end, complex products.  
(A) forecast (B) specialize (C) shutter (D) patronize
8. By providing highly nutritious food products, World Food Program Organization aims to protect the next generation from the \_\_\_\_\_ cycle of drought and hunger.  
(A) transparent (B) strident (C) hypnotic (D) destructive
9. A recent research found that too much calcium doesn't help promote bone health because exceeding the \_\_\_\_\_, 700 to 900 mg daily, cannot increase its benefit.  
(A) discrepancy (B) prospect (C) consent (D) threshold
10. Artificial-vision technology enables blind people an unparalleled opportunity for independence and \_\_\_\_\_ through a relatively simple idea.  
(A) matrix (B) mobility (C) margin (D) ministry
11. The company hopes to \_\_\_\_\_ its new product to customers, especially to women.  
(A) surrender (B) devastate (C) showcase (D) decline
12. The researcher \_\_\_\_\_ through thousands of pages of information.  
(A) exploded (B) wedged (C) waded (D) thrived
13. The children had a wide \_\_\_\_\_ of toys to play with.  
(A) palate (B) assortment (C) appreciation (D) hypertension
14. Fab.com is a pioneer in social retailing, a kind of e-\_\_\_\_\_ site that encourages shoppers to discover and select products through crowd-sourcing.  
(A) commerce (B) colleague (C) perplexed (D) paranoid
15. Thirty-three-year-old Liu Yang, a fighter pilot, has \_\_\_\_\_ as China's first woman astronaut after just two years of training.  
(A) docked (B) emerged (C) liberated (D) facilitated

**II. Cloze: Read each of the following passages and complete each passage by choosing the best answer from the four choices of each item to fill in the blank of the item.**

**Passage 1**

One of the strangest findings to emerge from the world of obesity science lately is that people who sleep less tend to weigh more. But until recently, we have been stifling our yawns and \_\_\_\_ (16) \_\_\_\_ our heads about why: Does lack of sleep alter our biology? Or does it affect our eating behavior? Now two reports \_\_\_\_ (17) \_\_\_\_ the answer is both.

Both studies used functional MRI to \_\_\_\_ (18) \_\_\_\_ brain activation as their subjects viewed food pictures—analogue to the subjects' \_\_\_\_ (19) \_\_\_\_ bombarded with a stream of McMuffin ads after a long night of working (or partying). Each study \_\_\_\_ (20) \_\_\_\_ that sleep loss caused areas within a key motivation network, including the striatum and anterior cingulate cortex, to go into overdrive at the mere sight of food. The same circuit perks up when addicts view images of their substance of choice.

(adapted from <http://www.scientificamerican.com/article.cfm?id=tired-watch-what-you-eat>)

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|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| 16. (A) hitting    | (B) nodding     | (C) scratching | (D) losing   |
| 17. (A) present    | (B) suggest     | (C) manage     | (D) select   |
| 18. (A) regard     | (B) take        | (C) reflect    | (D) measure  |
| 19. (A) be         | (B) being       | (C) have       | (D) having   |
| 20. (A) discovered | (B) complicated | (C) achieved   | (D) required |

**Passage 2**

Is there anything more that can be said about Michelangelo? Universally \_\_\_\_ (21) \_\_\_\_ as one of the dominant masters of art for all time, he achieved fame and wealth in his lifetime, and his genius is apparent in every \_\_\_\_ (22) \_\_\_\_ he worked, and with every tool he used: chisel, brush, draftsman's pen, and chalks.

Michelangelo's achievements seem unimaginable because of his forgoing the traditional paths of artistic training. More than 500 years after his unique \_\_\_\_ (23) \_\_\_\_ burst forth on a stunned world, the David, the Moses, or the astonishing frescos of the Sistine Chapel is but a hint of his full legacy.

With his life twice as long as most of his \_\_\_\_ (24) \_\_\_\_, his career spanned the glories of Renaissance Florence, the discovery of the New World, both the Reformation and the first stirrings of the Counter-Reformation, and the pontificate of 13 Popes.

With all of this before us, it is no wonder \_\_\_\_ (25) \_\_\_\_ Michelangelo – with only the exceptions of Shakespeare, Rembrandt, and Beethoven – has inspired more scholarly and popular attention to produce an ever-expanding portrait blended by truth and legend.

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|--------------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 21. (A) mistaken   | (B) convinced    | (C) recognized   | (D) forecasted     |
| 22. (A) illusion   | (B) distribution | (C) episode      | (D) medium         |
| 23. (A) artistry   | (B) utility      | (C) identity     | (D) occupation     |
| 24. (A) moderators | (B) plasterers   | (C) transformers | (D) contemporaries |
| 25. (A) that       | (B) which        | (C) what         | (D) when           |

**Passage 3**

The notion that femininity is a masquerade, or a matter of acting out a role, was originally advanced by Joan Riviere in 1929. The idea of a masquerade is often invoked in protests against the compulsion to conform to masculine \_\_\_\_ (26) \_\_\_\_ of femininity. Observing the behavior of a particular type of intellectual women, Riviere notes that, \_\_\_\_ (27) \_\_\_\_ such women hold positions that are conventionally described as "masculine," they habitually seek approval from father-figures by \_\_\_\_ (28) \_\_\_\_ an exaggeratedly feminine or even flirtatious mode of behavior. The deliberate display of femininity is interpreted as a propitiatory ploy designed to \_\_\_\_ (29) \_\_\_\_ aggression and retribution from men who sense that such

women have usurped a masculine role. For the women \_\_\_\_ (30) \_\_\_\_, it is a way of overcoming the fear that the father will take his revenge.

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|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 26. (A) transformations | (B) interactions | (C) mediations  | (D) stereotypes |
| 27. (A) although        | (B) however      | (C) therefore   | (D) what        |
| 28. (A) blaming         | (B) adopting     | (C) detecting   | (D) denouncing  |
| 29. (A) make up         | (B) link to      | (C) work on     | (D) ward off    |
| 30. (A) in chase        | (B) in escort    | (C) in question | (D) in wonder   |

**III. Reading Comprehension: Read each of the following passages and choose the best answer to each question based on the content in each passage.**

**Passage 1**

Printing presses have hastened progress on every continent, but the times of the earliest presses and their development varied widely. Johann Gutenberg (1311-1468) invented the first printing press in Germany. The year was 1440, according to most historians. That press, on which the famous 42-line Gutenberg Bible was printed, is credited with having had a profound influence on Western civilization. Before inventing the printing press, Gutenberg had been a goldsmith, gem-cutter, and engraver. The key to the success of his invention lay in the single-letter, movable type. The type was made by pouring melted metal alloys into molds. However, the germ of the basic idea of all printing is found in the engraved seals used in China to make impressions in soft clay in the 3rd century B.C. Nearly 800 years later, the Chinese put ink on their carved blocks of ideographs, applied paper, and rubbed the back of the paper to make the impressions. The oldest known truly printed piece (A.D. 768-70) comes from Japan. It is a Buddhist charm, and 1,000,000 copies were printed in the first edition.

31. What is the best title for this passage?  
(A) The early history of printing presses  
(B) The life of Johann Gutenberg  
(C) The publication of Gutenberg Bible  
(D) The oldest known printed piece
32. Which part of the world was most affected by the single-letter movable type printing press?  
(A) Southern Asia      (B) Europe      (C) China      (D) Japan
33. What made Gutenberg's invention of the printing press possible?  
(A) The Gutenberg Bible  
(B) Japanese Buddhist charm  
(C) Impressions in soft clay  
(D) The single-letter, movable type
34. According to the passage, what was the "germ idea" of printing?  
(A) The engraved seals used in China  
(B) Melted metal alloys  
(C) Johann Gutenberg as a gem-cutter  
(D) Making copies of a Buddhist charm
35. Where was the first printing press for ideograph type made?  
(A) Germany      (B) China      (C) Japan      (D) West Asia

## Passage 2

The problem with wondering whether any TV series can replace The Oprah Winfrey Show is that the question assumes it is just a TV series. Sure, it started as one in 1986, when Chicago talk-show host Winfrey was another microphone slinger of the Phil Donahue School. But the show – which airs its last episode May 25, 2011 after a quarter-century – quickly outgrew the four corners of a TV screen. It became the most influential force in American publishing, a major product launch pad and the flagship of a media empire. Most important, it became, without any overt dogma or deity, America's biggest unofficial religion, one centered on confession, self-esteem and, of course, communion, and it takes five days a week.

Any Oprah highlight reel would be full of celebrity moments like Michael Jackson's talking about his skin and Tom Cruise's jumping on the couch. But fans' fondest memories will be of the host herself. She publicly revealed her childhood abuse and her insecurities while maintaining studied boundaries. In outside interviews, she could be cautious, but for an hour a day, she gave her audience everything, including new Pontiacs.

In the end, Oprah understood that the ultimate subject of each episode was the people watching it, and her confessions told fans that she was them – a woman with weakness and demons – albeit an ideal version. Other shows will give viewers the things The Oprah Winfrey Show did. But whoever wants to replace Oprah will have to do it not by copying her but by learning to embody her audience.

36. What is the main purpose of the above passage?
- (A) To pay salute to Oprah's successful show.
  - (B) To predict the upcoming of Oprah's new program.
  - (C) To criticize the popular culture created by The Oprah Winfrey Show.
  - (D) To comment on the commercial benefits brought by The Oprah Winfrey Show.
37. According to the above passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about The Oprah Winfrey Show?
- (A) It lasted for 25 years.
  - (B) It broadcasted five days a week.
  - (C) She has an unhappy childhood.
  - (D) In addition to Oprah, there was another host for each episode.
38. According to the above passage, what did the audience like most about the show?
- (A) Oprah herself.
  - (B) The enthusiastic audience.
  - (C) The celebrities Oprah invited.
  - (D) The new Pontiacs Oprah gave away as gift.
39. According to the above passage, what is the major reason to account for the extraordinary success of The Oprah Winfrey Show?
- (A) Oprah is a very generous talk show host.
  - (B) Oprah has established a successful media empire.
  - (C) Oprah confesses that she is just the same as the audience.
  - (D) Oprah knows how to convince the audience to buy new products.
40. In which type of magazine is the above passage most likely found?
- (A) Finance and accounting.
  - (B) Media and broadcasting.
  - (C) Cooking and bakery.
  - (D) Home improvement.

### Passage 3

The best thing about cloud computing is that word: cloud. Telling consumers their data is in the cloud is like telling a kid his dog has gone to doggie heaven. There is no doggie heaven, and their data isn't in a cloud. It's in a windowless, fortress-like data center somewhere in the rural U.S.

Cloud computing is just a buzzword companies use to describe what they're doing when they move data and processing tasks they are used to hosting on their personal computer – email, word processing, media storage – onto their servers, which they can access via the Internet. It isn't new, far from it. It's at least as old as webmail services. It just didn't have a cool name back then.

Though things have a way of seeming new when Apple does them. On June 6, 2011, Steve Jobs announced Apple's new cloud service, iCloud. At its core, iCloud is a way to keep all your devices up to date with all your stuff. Take a photo on your iPhone and the photo zips up to the cloud and then rains back down into your iPad and MacBook and whatever else you've got that can store photos, as long as it's made by Apple. Create a document, write an e-mail, buy a song – same deal: it gets backed up in doggie heaven and automatically redistributed across your personal hardware collection, no cumbersome USB syncing required.

As more and more of your data and software evaporate off your hard drive and ascend into the cloud, keep an eye on the larger trend that's developing here and the trade-offs that come with it. You can see why Apple's doing this. The more of your stuff that lives on its servers, the easier it is for Apple to manage its vast empire of users and devices and keep track of what they're doing. Cloud computing gives Apple control, and if there's one thing Jobs liked, it's control.

Consumers get something out of it too: convenience. But in some way, the cloud is a step backward. It harks back to computing's primordial past, when everything was cloud computing – dumb terminals connected to central mainframes. When personal computers arrived, the power those mainframes once wielded migrated outward onto them, but now it appears to be reversing course. This is a big change, as Jobs pointed out. "We're going to demote the PC and Mac to just be a device. We're going to move the hub, the center of your digital life, to the cloud," he said.

The thing is, I'm not sure I want my computer to be just a device. Cloud computing goes hand in hand with another trend: the netbookization and iPadization of the PC, with its transformation into a beautifully designed but lobotomized device that relies on an Internet umbilical cord to do most of its actual computing. Personally, I prefer my computer to be a computer, not a pad or a pod. I like my data, my processing power and my digital life to be with me, where I have control. So far, it's possible to have it both ways – feet on the ground, head in the cloud – but down the line, users may be forced to decide: Is keeping control of your data worth a little inconvenience?

41. What is the above passage mainly about?
- (A) To argue why cloud computing is not a new idea.  
(B) To complain about what Apple has done to control its users.  
(C) To announce the beginning of our digital life and its impacts.  
(D) To explain how cloud computing operate and its influence.
42. What kind of attitude is the author mostly likely to hold toward cloud computing?
- (A) Skeptic and cynical. (B) Optimistic and supportive.  
(C) Decisive and rational. (D) Positive and expecting.
43. In this passage, "doggie heaven" is used to refer to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) where the customers can receive services  
(B) where cloud computing stores the files  
(C) where Apple's headquarter is located  
(D) where Steve Jobs did his jobs
44. What is the main theme of the third paragraph, which begins with "Though things have..."?  
(A) To explain why cloud computing is not a new idea.  
(B) To predict the future world brought by cloud computing.  
(C) To illustrate the functions of cloud computing by examples.  
(D) To highlight the disadvantages of relying on cloud computing.

45. According to the above passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) Apple can gain more controls over its users through its new cloud service.
  - (B) Thanks to cloud computing we won't need hard drives or USB syncing.
  - (C) The author prefers to cling to the control of his personal computers.
  - (D) iCloud is a service provided by Apple to all the computer users.

#### Passage 4

The people potentially in the best position to help shore up Greek's tattered finances are keeping a low profile. They are among the wealthiest Greeks—whether shipping magnates, whose tax-free status is enshrined in the constitution, or the so-called oligarchs, who have accumulated vast wealth in core areas like oil, gas, media, banking and even cement. Astute investors, they have been reluctant to lend a hand to the Greek treasury through the risky proposition of buying government bonds. But they have also been slow to dispense funds to philanthropies, trying to combat mounting social ills. Mainly, though, they have done what Greeks have traditionally done: pay as little as they can in taxes.

Many economists say the oligarchs are a big part of Greece's economic problem, because they have capitalized on the insular, quasi-monopolistic approach to business that is one reason their nation has long lagged the far more competitive economies of many other euro zone nations. Assessing the ultimate value of Greek private sector wealth is a nearly impossible task, because much of the money exists offshore, secreted away in Swiss bank accounts or invested in real estate in London and Monaco. Now, with the country's top vote-getter, the leftist firebrand Alexis Tsipras, talking about nationalizing companies and, in the words of his top economic adviser, "taxing the rich," there is even more incentive for the oligarchs to lie low.

46. According to the above passage, who is probably one of these wealthiest Greeks?
- (A) The owner of a shipping company
  - (B) A bank teller
  - (C) A journalist
  - (D) An engineer of an oil company
47. What is one thing that these wealthiest Greeks do?
- (A) They buy a lot of government bonds.
  - (B) They sell their real estate investment in London.
  - (C) They donate a lot of money to the charity groups.
  - (D) They try to pay as little as they can in taxes.
48. What is NOT the reason for the difficulty in assessing the value of Greek private sector wealth?
- (A) Much of the money is secreted away in Swiss bank accounts.
  - (B) Much of the money is invested in London real estate.
  - (C) Much of the money is invested in Greek government bonds.
  - (D) Much of the money is invested in Monaco real estate.
49. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Magnates and Oligarchs Lie Low in Greek Crisis
  - (B) The Left Wins Greek Election
  - (C) Magnates and Oligarchs Go Bankrupt in Greece
  - (D) "Taxing the Rich"—A Successful Policy
50. Which statement is NOT correct?
- (A) Greece's lack of economic competition may partly lie in their quasi-monopolistic approach to business.
  - (B) The wealthiest people do not help shore up Greece's finances.
  - (C) Much of the money in Greek private sector exists offshore.
  - (D) Alexis Tsipras hates the wealthy people.