

**國立台南第二高級中學 100 學年度教師甄選**  
**英文科選擇題參考答案試題卷**

※ 請在答案卷上標明題號並作答

一、字彙：11%

- (B)1. Auschwitz complex started as a camp to ease the \_\_\_\_\_ at Auschwitz I, the largest concentration camp of the German Nazis during WWII, and was the center for the extermination of the Jews.  
(A) embargo                      (B) congestion                      (C) disquietude                      (D) recession
- (D)2. In spite of its northerly latitude, Edinburgh has a relatively \_\_\_\_\_ maritime climate with daytime temperature rarely falling below zero even during winter.  
(A) continental                      (B) arctic                      (C) frigid                      (D) temperate
- (C)3. As a Goodwill Ambassador of the U.N., Angelina Jolie \_\_\_\_\_ leverages her fame and donations to help build schools in south Asia and Africa.  
(A) malevolently                      (B) diffidently                      (C) masterfully                      (D) petulantly
- (B)4. The scars of stabs, cuts and burns on Sokha Chen's leg were the evidence of her years spent \_\_\_\_\_ for metal and plastic on the streets in Cambodia.  
(A) vying                      (B) scavenging                      (C) lobbying                      (D) forecasting
- (C)5. Nowadays, you will find women fighting corruption, starting businesses, \_\_\_\_\_ new technologies and breaking down old prejudices on every continent, making their voice heard and respected.  
(A) dismantling                      (B) validating                      (C) harnessing                      (D) discrediting
- (D)6. Many workers were forced to have weeks and even months of \_\_\_\_\_, during which time they did not come to work and were not paid.  
(A) inundation                      (B) surveillance                      (C) apostate                      (D) furlough
- (D)7. The general had to abort the rescue mission because it was virtually \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) pretentious                      (B) antipathetic                      (C) posthumous                      (D) untenable
- (A)8. These days, it seems crucial for a teacher to develop some \_\_\_\_\_ skills. That is, in addition to his/ her specialty in teaching, he/ she needs some extra teaching skills.  
(A) ancillary                      (B) objective                      (C) redundant                      (D) erudite
- (D)9. With the hunting down of bin Laden, the \_\_\_\_\_ president, Obama saw a sudden rise in his approval rating.

- (A) congenial                      (B) unanimous                      (C) sedative                      (D) incumbent
- (B)** 10. The two candidates were running \_\_\_\_\_. It would be hard to tell who would be the final winner.
- (A) back to back                      (B) neck and neck                      (C) bumper to bumper                      (D) ins and outs
- (D)** 11. Plutonium is a highly toxic substance which \_\_\_\_\_ very slowly. Its dangerous radiation can stay in nature for hundreds of thousands of years.
- (A) break off                      (B) fall off                      (C) run down                      (D) break down

## 二、克漏字 21%

Before Libyans rose up against him, Muammar Gaddafi used money, and well-timed diplomatic overtures, to **(1)** his way into the West's good graces. The tale is a(n) **(2)** one, but let's at least begin in relatively pleasant surroundings, among the leather armchairs of the Travelers Club in London. It's rooms have been a favorite **(3)** since the 19<sup>th</sup> century for gentlemen of international intrigue – and it's where Libya's urbane, white-haired spymaster, Musa Kusa, met with representatives of the British and American intelligence services in December 2003. Their purpose was to **(4)** out a deal to bring Kusa's boss, Muammar Gaddafi, in from the **(5)**.

- (D)** 1. (A) wriggle                      (B) plunge                      (C) slump                      (D) worm
- (B)** 2. (A) enchanting                      (B) sordid                      (C) glamorous                      (D) sacred
- (C)** 3. (A) flamboyance                      (B) deprecation                      (C) rendezvous                      (D) blandishment
- (A)** 4. (A) hammer                      (B) break                      (C) knock                      (D) braid
- (B)** 5. (A) black                      (B) cold                      (C) field                      (D) yard

Globalization in every aspect of our lives has contributed to an increased number of bilingual and multilingual individuals. With a large population of language users in the world speaking two languages or more, a growing interest has centered its attention on the understanding of the bilingual brain. There is now **(6)** evidence suggesting that bilinguals and multilinguals utilize a shared neural area in our brain for different languages. Another issue that has also drawn much attention is how the bilingual brain controls which language to use. Certain studies indicate that it is the left caudate that plays a central role in **(7)** the language in use in bilingual speakers. In general, past research points toward a pretty much left-**(8)** brain areas responsible for language use and that the acquisition of a second or third language utilizes the existing brain region. On the other hand, a crucial notion in psycholinguistics is the hypothesis of a "critical period" proposed by Lenneberg. The debate of such issue **(9)** whether there exists a "critical period" for second language acquisition as well. Researchers such as Wartenburger suggests that bilingual individuals with **(10)** age of acquisition and proficiency level would serve as a good model in further investigating the **(11)**.

- (B)** 6. (A) anecdotal                      (B) converging                      (C) exculpatory                      (D) circumstantial
- (A)** 7. (A) monitoring                      (B) reviving                      (C) transcending                      (D) propagating

- (D)8. (A) justified (B) associative (C) skewed (D) lateralized  
 (C)9. (A) gets over (B) sums up (C) lies in (D) brings about  
 (B)10. (A) congenial (B) variable (C) multiple (D) coordinated  
 (D)11. (A) dilemma (B) predicament (C) plight (D) controversy

The F-35 fighter jet, set to replace a large part of the US warplane fleet, has become the most expensive weapons program ever, \_\_\_12\_\_\_ increased scrutiny at a time of tight public finances. \_\_\_13\_\_\_ a series of cost overruns and delays, the program is now expected to cost a shocking 382 billion dollars, for 2,443 aircraft. \_\_\_14\_\_\_ 5th generation fighter was built with features to help avoid enemy radar and \_\_\_15\_\_\_ American supremacy in the skies for decades. But there is now the potential for competition from China, which unveiled its first radar-\_\_\_16\_\_\_ combat aircraft and giving a sense of a military rivalry between the two powers. At home, the Lockheed Martin F-35 is getting increased \_\_\_17\_\_\_ even from some at the Pentagon. Defense officials say the original cost estimates have now doubled to make each plane's \_\_\_18\_\_\_ reach some 92 million dollars. Lockheed Martin is developing three versions of the aircraft, \_\_\_19\_\_\_ for ground attack as well as inspection missions. US Defense Secretary Robert Gates has warned the cost overruns cannot continue and \_\_\_20\_\_\_ particular concern over this aircraft. Private analysts say the whole F-35 program is becoming a money pit. \_\_\_21\_\_\_, it may be hard to make many changes to the F-35 program because Britain and seven other countries have been closely involved in its development. Other nations, including Israel and Singapore, have signed contracts to buy the plane.

- (C)12 A. attracted B. invited C. drawing D. arising  
 (D)13 A. Followed B. Follow C. Follows D. Following  
 (A)14 A. The so-called B. So-called the C. So-to-speak the D. The what's called  
 (B)15 B. insure B. ensure C. fulfill D. attain  
 (A)16 A. evading B. evasive C. evaded D. evasion  
 (D)17 A. consideration B. praise C. applause D. criticism  
 (D)18 A. admissions B. fee C. fare D. price tag  
 (B)19 A. design B. being designed C. to be designed D. designing  
 (C)20 A. displayed B. said C. expressed D. explained  
 (C)21 A. Similarly B. As a result C. Still D. In fact

三、篇章結構 10%

Japan suffered one of the biggest property market collapses in modern history. At the market's peak in 1991, all the land in Japan, a country the size of California, was worth about \$18 trillion. \_\_1\_(D)\_

Then came the crashes in both stocks and property, after the Japanese central bank moved too aggressively to raise interest rates. Both markets spiraled downward as investors sold stocks to cover losses in the land market, and vice versa. \_\_2\_(C)

Now the land in Japan is worth less than half its 1991 peak. \_\_3\_(B)\_ In Japan's six largest cities, residential prices dropped 64 percent from 1991 to last year. By most estimates, millions of homebuyers took substantial losses on the largest purchase of their lives.

\_\_4\_(E)\_ One is to shun the sort of temptations that appear in red-hot real estate markets. \_\_5\_(A)\_ Another is to avoid property that may be hard to sell when the market cools.

- A. In particular, never use risky or exotic loans to borrow beyond one's means.
- B. Property in the United States, in sharp contrast, has more than tripled in value, to about \$17 trillion.
- C. The prices have since plunged into a 14-year trough, from which they are only now starting to recover.
- D. Namely, it was almost four times the value of all property in the United States at the time.
- E. Their experiences contain many warnings.

四、文意選填 20%

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|----------------|--------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| A. alleviation | B. accounted | C. sizable | D. cajoled | E. hostility  |
| F. promise     | G. taken     | H. them    | I. done    | J. championed |

Microcredit was once extolled by world leaders as a powerful tool against poverty, through loans as small as \$50 to cowherds, basket weavers and other poor people for starting or expanding businesses. But now microloans have drawn political \_\_1\_(E)\_ in Bangladesh, India and other developing countries. The prime minister of Bangladesh, Sheik Hasina Wazed, who had \_\_2\_(J)\_ microloans, has turned her back on them. She said microlenders were sucking blood from the poor in the name of poverty \_\_3\_(A)\_. Microcredit reached more than 91 million customers, most of \_\_4\_(H)\_ women, with loans totaling more than \$70 billion by

the end of 2009. India and Bangladesh together \_\_5(B)\_\_ for half of all borrowers. \_\_6(I)\_\_ right, these loans have shown \_\_7(F)\_\_ in allowing some borrowers to build sustainable livelihoods. Unfortunately, most borrowers do not appear to be climbing out of poverty and a \_\_8(C)\_\_ minority is getting trapped in the spiral of debt. At the same time, lenders have made enormous profits. No wonder, politicians in developing countries have \_\_9(G)\_\_ to depicting lenders as profiteers. Stories proliferated about women who had amassed debts as loan officers \_\_10(D)\_\_ them into borrowing more than they could afford.