

新北市 100 學年度國民中學正式教師聯合甄選試題

科目:英語科

— 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、請使用黑色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，始可離開試場。
- 五、請務必填上准考證號碼。

准考證號碼：_____

I. Vocabulary : 1~15 每題 1 分，共 15 分

Choose the best word from the four choices given for each of the following sentences.

- (B)1. I have always been scared of height. As I looked down from the 5th floor of my office building, I started to feel ____.
- (A) straight (B) giddy (C) foul (D) edible
- (D)2. The company is recruiting a manager to oversee its international operation. A competitive salary with attractive ____ benefits will be offered.
- (A) rigid (B) bigot (C) stingy (D) fringe
- (A)3. What the principal saw was a big mess in his school: collapsed buildings, burned desks and chairs. This ____ was caused partly by the earthquake and partly by gas explosion.
- (A) catastrophe (B) disposition (C) fugitive (D) lubrication
- (B)4. Harvard Business School is very influential. The school is a training ground for America's business ____: A lot of the top office holders sharpened their skills there.
- (A) clan (B) elite (C) guru (D) hacker
- (A)5. Global warming, ____ energies, and green technologies are all hot topics in today's environmentally-conscious world.
- (A) alternative (B) luxurious (C) picturesque (D) unique
- (C)6. South Korea is ____ for the quality of its schooling and the fervor of its students, who are most likely to go on and acquire college degrees.
- (A) infamous (B) mortified (C) legendary (D) perpetual
- (C)7. Corruption thrives not just on plainly illegal bribes, but even more on legal practices such as political donations, lobbying, and the revolving door that rewards lawmakers and regulators with ____ jobs in industry.
- (A) acute (B) supersonic (C) juicy (D) truant
- (D)8. Kate Chopin's *The Awakening*, a portrait of a woman's doomed but beautiful liberation from the ____ of her time, is a Women's Studies 101 staple.
- (A) assets (B) casualties (C) insights (D) mores
- (A)9. While no American author may be better known than Mark Twain, none is more _____. Every time you think you know him, you read something new that rearranges your opinion.
- (A) elusive (B) inevitable (C) timid (D) vulgar
- (A) 10. ____ has blinded the Vatican to the gravity of the sexual abuse crisis in Europe. The church is hollowing out in its traditional European strongholds.
- (A) Complacency (B) Eloquence (C) Integrity (D) Sensibility

- (D)11. China and Taiwan signed a deal designed to liberalize trade and investment across the Taiwan strait. Hundreds of _____ will be reduced in both directions.
(A) infrastructures (B) missiles (C) revenues (D) tariffs
- (C)12. China _____ Japan to become the world's second-largest economy at current exchange rate. However, income per capita in Japan is still ten times as much as in China.
(A) devoured (B) enriched (C) overtook (D) paralyzed
- (B)13. Flooding in China has killed about 1,200 people this season, as the heaviest rains in more than a decade have _____ many provinces.
(A) cultivated (B) inundated (C) nourished (D) perpetuated
- (C)14. Flood waters in Pakistan now cover more than a fifth of the country, with the waters not expected to _____ until the end of August.
(A) dissolve (B) erode (C) recede (D) seduce
- (B)15. France started _____ hundreds of Roma, most of them Romanian nationals, saying they were living in the country illegally.
(A) defecting (B) expelling (C) invading (D) recruiting

II. Cloze : 16~35 每題 2 分，共 40 分

There are some blanks in each of the following 4 passages. For each of the blanks, choose the best word from the four choices given to complete the meaning.

(A)

Education for media literacy often uses an inquiry-based approach that encourages people to ask questions about what they watch, hear, and read. Media literacy education provides tools to help people critically __16__ messages. It also offers opportunities __17__ learners to broaden their experience of media and helps them develop creative skills in making their own media messages. Critical analysis can include __18__ author, purpose and point of view. It can also include examining construction techniques and genres, exploring patterns of media representation, and detecting propaganda, censorship, and __19__ in news and public affairs programming and the reasons for these.

In our world of multi-tasking, commercialism, globalization and interactivity, media education isn't about having the right __20__ —it's about asking the right questions. The result is lifelong empowerment of the learner and citizen.

- (A)16.(A) analyze (B) convey (C) spread (D) determine
- (D)17.(A) to (B) by (C) with (D) for
- (B)18.(A) acquiring (B) identifying (C) becoming (D) meeting
- (C)19.(A) basis (B) basics (C) bias (D) bonds
- (A)20.(A) answers (B) tools (C) attitudes (D) topics

(B)

When we talk about the weather, sport, or fashion, we are not engaged in evaluation for purposes of making decisions that may have some major effects on an individual's life. However, in the educational context, the __21__ of a test may determine whether a learner moves into a higher class, or stays down and repeats a year, or whether a teacher will or will not be promoted. The decisions we make __22__ a textbook may affect whether or not there is to be widespread use of that text in a school. Thus, the implications of evaluation in an educational setting are potentially far more powerful than __23__ we make in informal social settings. __24__ , it becomes crucial that careful thought is given to make explicit what it is we are evaluating. Also the criteria __25__ which we judge whether something is "very good," "adequate," or "inadequate" must be clearly identified. Evaluation in an educational context should be systematic and undertaken according to certain guiding principles using carefully defined criteria.

- (D)21.(A) cost (B) make-up (C) findings (D) results
(B)22.(A) qualifying (B) regarding (C) depending on (D) counting on
(A)23.(A) those (B) that (C) which (D) all
(D)24.(A) In sum (B) In due respect (C) After all (D) As a result
(C)25.(A) of (B) in (C) by (D) as

(C)

A TIME magazine story, "Why Exercise Won't Make You Thin," overturns popular thinking about exercise, __26__ that it helps people lose weight. For many dieters who clock grueling hours at the gym, exercise may be pretty useless when it comes to losing weight, according to recent studies. Here's why: Exercise makes us hungry. The weight loss formula remains the same: In order for scale numbers to __27__, we must burn more calories than we consume (a pound of fat equates to 3,500 calories). The problem: The harder we work to burn calories, __28__. This easily negates the purpose of a workout for people who want to lose weight, says TIME. The bottom line is: It's easier to __29__ what you eat than to try to burn it off at the gym. But before you quit your gym membership or stow away your running sneakers, remember that regular physical activity has physical and mood-lifting __30__. And losing excess weight is still important. You won't just look and feel healthier but you'll also protect your body from disease.

- (D)26. (A) maybe (B) suppose (C) accordingly (D) namely
 (B)27. (A) proceed (B) descend (C) improve (D) abolish
 (D)28. (A) we became hungrier (B) the more we became hungry
 (C) the hungrier became we (D) the hungrier we become
 (B)29. (A) say (B) watch (C) think (D) taste
 (C)30. (A) causes (B) reasons (C) benefits (D) solutions

(D)

Barbershop vocal harmony, as codified during the barbershop revival era (1940s – present), is a style of a cappella, or unaccompanied vocal music. The vocal music is characterized by consonant four-part chords for every melody note in a predominantly homophonic texture. __31__ of the four parts has its own role: generally, the lead sings the melody, the tenor harmonizes above the melody, the bass sings the lowest harmonizing notes, and the baritone completes the chord, usually below the lead. The melody is not usually sung by the tenor or bass, except for an infrequent note or two to avoid awkward voice leading, in tags or codas, or when some appropriate embellishment can be created. Occasional traveling may be sung by fewer than four voice parts.

__32__ the Barbershop Harmony Society (BHS), “Barbershop music features songs with understandable lyrics and easily singable melodies, __33__ tones clearly define a tonal center and imply major and minor chords and barbershop seventh chords that resolve primarily around the circle of fifths, while __34__ frequent use of other resolutions.”

Slower barbershop songs, __35__ ballads, often eschew a continuous beat, and notes are often held (or sped up) ad libitum. The voice parts in barbershop singing do not correspond closely to the correspondingly named voice parts in classical music. Barbershop singing is performed both by men’s and women’s groups; the elements of the barbershop style and the names of the voice parts are the same for both.

- (B)31. (A) Any (B) Each (C) Every (D) One
 (A)32. (A) According to (B) As for (C) Along (D) At
 (C)33. (A) what (B) which (C) whose (D) why
 (D)34. (A) being made (B) having made (C) made (D) making
 (B)35. (A) additionally (B) especially (C) somehow (D) whatever

III. Reading Comprehension: 36~55 每題 2 分，共 40 分

Choose the best answer for each of the questions after the following articles.

(A)

Hotel de Glace, also called *The Ice Hotel*, opened on New Year's Day in 2001. The hotel is located 5 km north of Quebec City. It is the first ice hotel in North America and is built each December for an opening date in early January. The hotel has a four-month lifespan each year before being brought down in April. It had 22 beds when it first opened in 2000. In its last **iteration** it had 85 beds, all made of ice but lined with deer furs and covered with mattresses and Arctic sleeping bags. Only the bathrooms are heated and located in a separate insulated structure.

It takes about a month and a half to build with 60 workers. The Hotel makes its own snow using a special mixture to adjust the humidity. The hotel is made of 15,000 tons of snow and 500,000 tons of ice and the walls are up to four feet thick. All furniture is made of ice. In addition to using ice glasses, the bar (and room service) also serves cold cuts on ice plates.

Amenities include a nightclub, movie theater, indoor heated washrooms and outdoor hot tubs. The hotel has been described as a "tourist hotspot" and is backed by Quebec's tourism department. For its first year, it costs \$350,000 to build, including \$125,000 from the Quebec government.

(C)36. In which month is Hotel de Glace in service?

- (A) October (B) December (C) January (D) May

(A)37. According to the article, what facilities can be found in the hotel?

- (A) A nightclub. (B) A swimming pool. (C) A gym. (D) A sauna.

(D)38. Which of the following is **NOT** true about the structure of the hotel?

- (A) The hotel is built with ice and snow. (B) The furniture is all made of ice.
(C) The bathrooms are heated. (D) The walls are made of glass.

(D)39. Which of the following statements about the hotel is true?

- (A) The hotel is located in downtown area of Quebec City.
(B) It takes 600 people six months to build the first ice hotel in Canada.
(C) The hotel does not provide any heating system as the ice walls will melt.
(D) The first ice hotel was built with financial support from Quebec government.

(A)40. Which of the following words is closest in meaning to the word "**iteration**" in paragraph 1?

- (A) Repetition. (B) Consumption. (C) Articulation. (D) Inspection.

(B)

People are not alone in waging war. Their closest living cousins, chimpanzees, also slaughter their own kind--in brutal attacks that primatologists increasingly view as strategic, coordinated assaults rather than random acts of violence. But however tempting it is to see these battles through the lens of human warfare, the motives for chimp-on-chimp violence are poorly understood. In particular, researchers have long debated whether the apes fight for land, or for females.

A report just published in *Current Biology* may help to settle the question. The study it describes, led by John Mitani of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor, is the first to offer a detailed picture of organized conflict between chimpanzees. Drawing on a decade of observation in the field, it concludes that, as with human conflict, wars between chimpanzees are fuelled by territorial conquest.

To understand what motivated this violence, the researchers looked at which chimps were actually attacked. If the purpose of chimpanzee warfare was either rape or the abduction of mates, then the expectation would be that adult males would be the targets of lethal violence. On occasion, they were. But most victims were juveniles, and of both sexes. Furthermore, chimpanzee mothers were often beaten as the raiders snatched and killed their offspring. Though these assaults on mothers were rarely lethal, patrolling chimps were clearly more likely to batter females than recruit them as mates, suggesting that other motive might drive their violent behavior.

(B)41. According to this passage, what motivates chimpanzee warfare?

- (A) Power. (B) Territory. (C) Offspring. (D) Food.

(C)42. If the purpose of chimpanzee warfare was mating, who should be the targets of lethal violence?

- (A) Adult females. (B) Juvenile males. (C) Adult males. (D) Juvenile females.

(C)43. According to this passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

- (A) This report is based on a decade of observation.
(B) Wars between chimps are fuelled by territorial conquest.
(C) During the conflict, female chimps are seldom attacked.
(D) Before this report, the motivation of chimpanzee warfare is debatable.

(B)44. According to this passage, which are the least likely to be the victims of the conflict?

- (A) Adult females. (B) Adult males. (C) Juvenile males. (D) Juvenile females.

(A)45. According to this passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Female chimps are seldom killed during conflicts.
(B) Male chimps are often killed during conflicts.
(C) Baby chimps are never killed during conflicts.
(D) Female chimps are often recruited as mates during conflicts.

(C)

Britain, Canada, Norway, and Sweden have already begun building up their national biobanks. And the residents of Iceland, though the country is bankrupt, still have their biological assets tucked safely away; more than 60% of adults in the island nation have donated DNA to deCODE Genetics, the company that runs the bank. The U. S. effort currently lies in the National Cancer Institute's (NCI) Office of Biorepositories and Biospecimen Research. By fall, the group hopes to have mapped out a plan for a national biobank, the recent stimulus showed on the government by the Obama Administration might even accelerate that timetable.

Why the NCI? Cancer, it turns out, is a smart place to start with a biobank. Already, dozens of genes have been linked to cancers—BRCA I and 2, which are behind 5% to 10% of breast cancers. Many cancer hospitals have been collecting and storing tissue samples for decades.

With enough tissue samples from both affected and unaffected people, researchers can pick out gene profiles that haunt the DNA of those who get sick, then start to screen and treat these individuals and others like them more aggressively.

It will certainly change what you leave behind each time you visit the doctor. The key to a powerful national biobank is high-quality specimens from as wide a swath of the country's population as possible. And both doctors and patients are beginning to warm to the idea of collecting DNA and tissue samples as a part of routine examinations.

The challenge is to maintain the privacy of account holders and ensure that access is limited to medical personnel and those who have the individual's consent. Coding each specimen and setting up layers of password-protected data sets might be the ways to accomplish this.

(C)46. How many countries have already started establishing their national biobanks?

- (A) Three. (B) Four. (C) Five. (D) Six.

(A)47. What is Obama Administration's attitude toward national biobanks?

- (A) Supportive. (B) Cautious. (C) Hesitant. (D) Negative.

(B)48. Why is cancer the U. S. national biobank's first target disease?

- (A) More and more people die of cancers globally.
(B) Samples of tumor cells have been collected over the years.
(C) Breast cancer has taken millions of women's lives so far.
(D) The monetary rewards of cancer treatment are beyond description.

(D)49. What specimen should be kept in a biobank?

- (A) Blood and DNA. (B) Genetic mapping and blood.
(C) Tissue samples and genetic mapping. (D) DNA and tissue samples.

(C)50. Which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Tissue samples should not be collected from healthy people.
(B) Only medical personnel should have access to the specimens.
(C) The quality and quantity of specimens are both essential.
(D) Researchers become less aggressive in treating patients.

(D)

Traditionally, the term *learning disabilities* has been used to refer to problems with acquiring academic knowledge and skills that are caused by disorders in basic psychological processes. These processing weaknesses, in turn, are caused by dysfunction of the central nervous system. Further, these processing weaknesses are thought to have a strictly limited impact on cognitive development; they impede the acquisition of certain academic skills while leaving many other cognitive abilities to develop normally. This conceptualization is meant to differentiate children with specific learning disabilities from those who have learning problems in school for other reasons. The idea that the processing disabilities have a relatively narrow impact on cognitive development differentiates children with specific learning disabilities from those who have the kind of general learning weaknesses associated with mental retardation. The idea that the processing limitations are intrinsic, or constitutionally based, differentiates children with learning disabilities from children whose problems with learning in school are the result of lack of opportunity or motivation to learn.

The issue of concern is whether we currently have sufficient scientific knowledge to recommend that schools adopt a method of identifying children with learning disabilities that involves direct measurement of the intrinsic processing disabilities that are the presumed heart of the disorder. At present, these children are identified for special education services primarily through methods that attempt to exclude other possible explanations for the academic problem in question. By requiring children to show a discrepancy between “general learning potential” as assessed by IQ tests and performance on measures of specific academic skills, current approaches attempt to rule out explanations for learning problems associated with low general learning aptitude. Current approaches are also supposed to rule out other potential causes of the learning problem such as lack of instructional opportunities (both home- and school-based), emotional disturbance, or sensory impairment. Our current consideration of alternative approaches to classification of children with learning disabilities is motivated by widespread dissatisfaction with the IQ discrepancy approach that derives from both theoretical and empirical issues.

The alternative approach proposed by some researchers involves direct diagnosis of learning disabilities by measurement of the intrinsic processing or capacity weaknesses that are presumed to underlie the academic performance problems shown by these children. Although the concept of intrinsic processing weaknesses is central to current definitions of learning disabilities, federal regulations of the States specifying operational criteria for classification of children with learning disabilities do not require a demonstration of specific processing weaknesses for the diagnosis to be made. Assessment of intrinsic processing weaknesses was not included as part of the operational criteria for diagnosis of learning disabilities in current regulations because there has been little consensus about what these deficient processes are or how to measure them. In the absence of agreement about the nature of the intrinsic processing weaknesses responsible for specific learning disabilities, it has become a category defined by exclusion.

(D)51. Traditionally, what were the causes of learning disabilities?

- (A) Psychological weaknesses.
- (B) Physiological weaknesses.
- (C) First psychological, then physiological weaknesses.
- (D) First physiological, then psychological weaknesses.

(D)52. What makes learning disabilities different from retardation?

- (A) Type of learning weaknesses.
- (B) Symptom of learning weaknesses.
- (C) Origin of learning weaknesses.
- (D) Scope of learning weaknesses.

(A)53. Which of the following is a result of learning disabilities?

- (A) Poor academic performance.
- (B) Delayed cognitive development.
- (C) Insufficient learning motivation.
- (D) Low mental maturity.

(B)54. According to current approaches, which of the following is considered a reason of learning disabilities?

- (A) Low IQ.
- (B) Low specific learning aptitude.
- (C) Lack of learning opportunities.
- (D) Emotional disturbance.

(B)55. Which of the following statements about the intrinsic processing weaknesses is true?

- (A) They were developed in early childhood.
- (B) Specialists have different concepts about them.
- (C) It is easier to measure them than to measure IQ.
- (D) U.S. Department of education endorses the assessment of them.

IV. TEFL Professional Knowledge: 56~60 每題 1 分，共 5 分

The following questions are about foreign language teaching methods. Please choose the best answer for each of the questions.

- (A)56. When an EFL teacher leads students to read material in biology, which approach does he/she most likely adopt?
- (A) Content-based Approach. (B) Cooperative Learning Approach.
(C) Participatory Approach. (D) Communicative Approach.
- (C)57. Which of the following classroom activities would work well with students who are strong in logical intelligence?
- (A) Jazz chants. (B) Self-evaluation. (C) Puzzles. (D) Pair work.
- (C)58. Which of the following is a micro-skill in reading?
- (A) To infer links between ideas.
(B) To detect cohesive devices.
(C) To recognize parts of speech of words.
(D) To distinguish between literal and implied meaning.
- (A)59. Which of the following is one of the characteristics of Community Language Learning?
- (A) Developing materials as the course progresses.
(B) Relying on language lab facilities for instruction.
(C) Using specially designed color charts to teach sounds.
(D) Using tapes and music as part of learning resources.
- (D)60. Which of the following is **NOT** one of the ways to ensure authenticity of test?
- (A) The items are contextualized.
(B) The task is related to real world.
(C) The topics are interesting and up to date.
(D) The language used reflects a certain grammatical structure.