

# 國立南科國際實驗高級中學

## 102 學年度第一次教師甄選

### 國小英文科試題卷

#### I. Vocabulary and Phrases: Choose the best answer to each question. 30%

1. Elaine's credit card was canceled because her monthly payments are several months \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) overcome (B) overgrown (C) overdue (D) overpaid
2. At the end of each musical show, every actor \_\_\_\_\_ his head to the audience.  
(A) yields (B) shakes (C) bends (D) holds up
3. On the way to school this morning, I \_\_\_\_\_ an old friend of mine.  
(A) came across (B) looked up to (C) made over (D) stand a chance
4. A portion of the world's population is overfed, \_\_\_\_\_ most people are underfed.  
(A) since (B) once (C) whereas (D) if
5. As the music began, an air of \_\_\_\_\_ descended on the crowd.  
(A) excitement (B) tranquility (C) hostility (D) noise
6. I don't think I can \_\_\_\_\_ in Taipei on NT\$10,000 a month.  
(A) get by (B) get over (C) get round (D) get through
7. Mt. Ali is very famous for its beautiful sunrise \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) solarium (B) scenery (C) sincerity (D) support
8. Obesity is currently a great problem in the US, \_\_\_\_\_ over 35% of the population.  
(A) and that afflicts (B) that it afflict (C) afflicting (D) it afflicts
9. If you don't \_\_\_\_\_ the toilet after using it, it will smell really bad.  
(A) flash (B) float (C) flute (D) flush
10. This region has suffered from many \_\_\_\_\_ in recent years, including an earthquake, floods and a tsunami.  
(A) funerals (B) celebrations (C) festivals (D) disasters
11. Taipei would never \_\_\_\_\_ its terrible traffic problems if the MRT system was not finished in time.  
(A) be rid of (B) keep an eye on (C) be aware of (D) account for
12. You had better \_\_\_\_\_ with me about the reason for your dismissal.  
(A) consult (B) level (C) agree (D) cooperate
13. Stop talking! I am \_\_\_\_\_ with the argument.  
(A) sick of (B) put up (C) fed up (D) tired of
14. Edward skips classes so often. With a poor \_\_\_\_\_ record, he may be expelled from school.  
(A) attention (B) attendance (C) authority (D) amendment
15. I've seen her perform on television, but never \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in the flash (B) in face (C) in the presence (D) with presence

#### II. Cloze: Choose the best answer to each blank in the following dialogue or passage. 30%

Janet: Just put it in there, 16 you?

Eric: Here, 17 the cupboard?

Janet: Yes, that's it. Would you mind 18 it? I've hurt my shoulder. I can't 19 anything.

Eric: Well, OK then. It's just in a cardboard box, really. The rest of this stuff is just padding. For protection. OK.

There you are. One LG washing machine. Ready for use.

Janet: How does it work?

Eric: The instructions are here somewhere...

Janet: I hate machines.

Eric: It tells you 20. There's little booklet of instructions. It's here somewhere... Oh! Here we are.

Janet: I suppose it's all right when you 21 it but I find new machines so intimidating, don't you? My husband's the same. He's 22 with machinery.

Eric: The instructions tell you exactly how to use the machine. Look. There're diagrams, 23 color.

Janet: Yes, I can't understand a thing. What's the 24 between synthetic and non-synthetic materials? Actually, my husband usually 25 the washing. He's an angel.

- |                       |                  |                    |                       |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 16. (A) aren't        | (B) will         | (C) won't          | (D) don't             |
| 17. (A) under         | (B) in           | (C) by             | (D) above             |
| 18. (A) unpacking     | (B) unpack       | (C) unpacked       | (D) to unpack         |
| 19. (A) lift          | (B) write        | (C) rise           | (D) elevate           |
| 20. (A) what to do it | (B) how to do it | (C) how to do      | (D) what to do        |
| 21. (A) are used      | (B) get used in  | (C) get accustomed | (D) get accustomed to |
| 22. (A) happy         | (B) high         | (C) hopeless       | (D) huge              |
| 23. (A) for           | (B) in           | (C) on             | (D) with              |
| 24. (A) limitation    | (B) difference   | (C) familiarity    | (D) connection        |
| 25. (A) does          | (B) takes        | (C) makes          | (D) has               |

Early the next morning I received yet another letter from Charles, 26 me that he was still confined 27 his bed with the same mysterious illness and urging me to come to his aid. I 28 forth at once for Ming-Shiong, Chia Yi, arriving shortly before dusk. I went with all possible haste to Wen-Hua Road and then to the well-acquainted old house, which appeared in no way altered since the days of my previous visit. Yet 29 entering, I was surprised to find its dark cavernous rooms completely 30.

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|------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 26. (A) being informed | (B) informing | (C) informed  | (D) to inform |
| 27. (A) for            | (B) with      | (C) to        | (D) by        |
| 28. (A) took           | (B) made      | (C) set       | (D) went      |
| 29. (A) in             | (B) for       | (C) in        | (D) upon      |
| 30. (A) desert         | (B) dessert   | (C) deserting | (D) deserted  |

**III. Matching: Match the terms at the top with the definitions at the bottom. 20%**

- |                      |                              |                         |                         |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| ___ 31. GTM          | ___ 32. Affective filter     | ___ 33. Information gap | ___ 34. TPR             |
| ___ 35. Presentation | ___ 36. Behaviorism          | ___ 37. Minimal pair    | ___ 38. L1 interference |
| ___ 39. Collocation  | ___ 40. Contrastive analysis |                         |                         |

- A. The idea that all learning is determined by a response to a stimulus.
- B. The tendency for one language item to occur in the same sentence as another language item, usually in the context of a corpus of the language.
- C. Comparing two languages to predict where learning will be facilitated and hindered.
- D. An old-fashioned teaching technique that involves rote learning of verbs and vocabulary, together with L1-L2 translation.
- E. A simple type of communicative activity, usually in pairs.
- F. Language errors resulting from an L2 learner's attempt to express himself using the structures of his native language.
- G. Two words with only one different sound which are often used in pronunciation exercise.
- H. A language teaching method that involves getting children to respond physically to the language before they produce the language orally.
- I. A step in a language lesson in which students are introduced to new language, e.g., grammar, vocabulary or functions.
- J. A hypothesis proposed by Krashen which postulates that a screen of emotion may block language acquisition when too much self-consciousness or embarrassment is involved during communicative exchanges.

**IV. Reading Comprehension: Match the terms of ELT at the top with the definitions at the bottom.20%**

**Passage A(第 41-45 題)**

This summer, more than nine million undergraduates will take out an average of \$6,700 each in federal loans to pay for college next year. They will borrow, on average, \$24,803 to earn their degrees. While this continues to be one of the smartest investments they will ever make, Congress should take one step toward making it an even smarter one.

We have introduced a proposal that would get rid of the confusing and arbitrary way interest rates are determined on federal student loans, and instead allow rates to be set by the market. We commend President Obama for introducing a similar proposal in his budget, and the House of Representatives for recently passing similar legislation, on a bipartisan basis, that offers a long-term, market-based solution.

But we are worried that Senate Democrats will oppose a permanent solution for 100 percent of loans and instead will merely extend the existing, arbitrary rate for a minority of loans, and for just two years — a politically easy move that will only hurt students in the long run.

Over the past four years, the Federal Reserve has kept interest rates at record-low levels, allowing banks to borrow money from the federal government at nearly zero percent interest and, in turn, offer low rates to individuals borrowing money for the purchase of a home or a car or to start a business.

But if you're a college student who has taken out a federal loan during that time, you've seen no benefit at all from the dirt-cheap borrowing costs. Instead, your interest rate was set by Congress, which temporarily set some rates at 3.4 percent for low-income students but left most rates at either 6.8 percent or 7.9 percent.

In other words, you could borrow money to buy a used car to drive yourself to college and pay about 3 percent interest over five years, while at the same time you could be paying nearly 7 or 8 percent interest on the cost of your education.

\_\_\_ 41. What is the passage mainly about?

- (A) How to borrow cheap money for college education.
- (B) How the interest rates of student loans should be set.
- (C) Who is eligible for student loans?
- (D) Who is responsible for the unreasonably high interest rates on student loans?

\_\_\_ 42. What is the current interest rate of student loans for low-income college students?

- (A) 6.8%            (B) 7.9%            (C) 3.4%            (D) 3%

\_\_\_ 43. What is the main goal of the author?

- (A) Allow the interest rates of student loans to be set by market.
- (B) Let the House of Representatives pass the legislation concerning federal student loans.
- (C) Reduce the interest rate for student loans to nearly zero.
- (D) Introduce a single rate for all student loans.

\_\_\_ 44. According to the author, who is responsible for the confusing and arbitrary interest rates on federal student loans?

- (A) President Obama.    (B) Senate Democrats.    (C) House of Representatives.    (D) Federal Reserve.

\_\_\_ 45. Which of the following has the lowest interest rate?

- (A) Loans for buying a car.
- (B) Banks borrowing money from Federal Reserve.
- (C) Loans for paying one's education.
- (D) Loans for buying houses.

### **Passage B (第 46-50 題)**

Asian international students typically travel to Western universities to acquire Western credentials and expertise because these offer greater workplace flexibility and geographic mobility in the global occupational marketplace. The status of English as the emerging lingua franca of the global networked economy has guaranteed Australia a competitive education export position in the Asia-Pacific region. In English for academic purposes (EAP) and foundation programs, scores in language competence measures such as the International English Language Testing System (IELTS) or the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL) are used as manageable proxy measures of academic readiness for mainstream university study. Entry and exit levels into the various stages of the articulated pathways into higher education are dictated by English proficiency. Though English serves as the official rubric governing assessment in these programs, the various curricula in the preparatory pathway are also explicitly geared towards developing the culturally suitable demeanours, dispositions, and behaviours of a Western academic student. Thus students are offered courses in not only English but also cultural orientation and study skills.

Because globalization changes the conditions in which language learning and language teaching take place, teachers of EAP, ESL, and foundation studies need to critically engage with assumptions about teacher, student, and cultural identities. Communicative relations in such contact zones need to be renegotiated, reworked, and remade in new and contingent ways. What matters increasingly is how culture and cultural identity are evoked, by whom, for what purposes, and with what potential consequences in specific locations. The locations we focused on in this study were Australian higher education EAP, ESL, and foundation studies classrooms, where we examined teachers' understandings of culture and cultural identity and how these understandings may inform moral and ethical decision making.

\_\_\_\_ 46. Which section of a journal paper will the passage above most likely appear?

- (A) Introduction      (B) Method      (C) Results      (D) Conclusion

\_\_\_\_ 47. What is used as an indicator for determining the academic readiness for university study?

- (A) Cultural identity   (B) Cultural awareness   (C) IELTS score      (D) EAP grade

\_\_\_\_ 48. Where did the researchers of this study collect their data?

- (A) Australia      (B) Singapore      (C) China      (D) The United States

\_\_\_\_ 49. What makes it necessary to renegotiate and remake the communicative relations in the university classroom?

- (A) TOEFL      (B) IELTS      (C) Moral decision making   (D) Globalization

\_\_\_\_ 50. Which of the following preparatory courses is NOT offered to international students?

- (A) English      (B) Workplace literacy   (C) Study skills      (D) Cultural orientation

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國小英文科答案

**Answer Keys**

**I. Vocabulary and Phrases: Choose the best answer to each question. 30%**

1.	C	2.	D	3.	A	4.	C	5.	B
6.	A	7.	B	8.	C	9.	D	10.	D
11.	A	12.	B	13.	C	14.	B	15.	A

**II. Cloze: Choose the best answer to each blank in the following dialogue or passage. 30%**

16.	B	17.	C	18.	A	19.	A	20.	D
21.	D	22.	C	23.	B	24.	B	25.	A
26.	B	27.	C	28.	C	29.	D	30.	D

**III. Matching: Match the terms at the top with the definitions at the bottom. 20%**

**31-35: D J E H I      36-40: A G F B C**

**IV. Reading Comprehension: Match the terms of ELT at the top with the definitions at the bottom.20%**

**Passage A (第 41-45 題)    BCABB    Passage B (第 46-50 題)    ACADB**