

國立臺灣師大附中 104 學年度第一次教師甄試

英文科 測驗題部分 試題及答案

第一部份：選擇題 40% (請以 2B 鉛筆將答案劃記於答案卡上)

I. Vocabulary: 20%

(A) platitude	(B) fastidious	(C) harangue	(D) gregarious	(E) inimical
(AB) jubilant	(AC) myriad	(AD) elucidate	(AE) jingoistic	(BC) placebo
(BD) phlegmatic	(BE) pedantic	(CD) peruse	(CE) nefarious	(DE) quotidian
(ABC) seminal	(ABD) ameliorate	(ABE) imminent	(BCD) modicum	(BCE) quixotic

1. Despite such practical counsel, the book reads as a neoconservative \_\_\_\_\_ against a liberal media elite.
2. He was a friendly, \_\_\_\_\_ soul, who used to slink about like an alley cat, rubbing himself up against people.
3. A \_\_\_\_\_ of common sense is the last thing you will ever spot in students.
4. "Break a leg" is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In it, he details his wild, \_\_\_\_\_ journey from the hayfields of Montana to the sound stages of Hollywood.
6. A \_\_\_\_\_ person remains cool and collected during emergencies.
7. One of the reasons why the Beatles' music is so \_\_\_\_\_ and influential is that their music highly mirrors popular culture throughout the sixties.
8. Volunteers were able to \_\_\_\_\_ conditions in the refugee camp.
9. What caused the machine to break down doesn't matter. There are always a \_\_\_\_\_ of possibilities that something could go wrong.
10. The flight crews returned \_\_\_\_\_ that their missions had been successful.
11. Never go antique-shopping with a \_\_\_\_\_ friend, who will bore you with his in-depth knowledge of what you are going to buy.
12. In order to get healthier, she quit her \_\_\_\_\_ intake of soda.
13. The protagonist goes on to battle and conquer \_\_\_\_\_ forces.
14. On the platform, there was no luggage to indicate an \_\_\_\_\_ departure.
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ serial killer was finally brought to justice.
16. When the spokesman was asked for more details, he declined to \_\_\_\_\_ further.
17. It is the editor's habit to \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers and magazines over breakfast.
18. My grandmother is so \_\_\_\_\_ and organized that she goes nuts when she spots a wet ring on her coffee table.
19. "Patriotic" and "\_\_\_\_\_" both describe a devotion to one's country, while the latter may go beyond pride and often includes aggression toward other countries.
20. In the treatment of Alzheimer's disease, there were no significant differences between those taking ginkgo and those taking \_\_\_\_\_ drugs.

II. Passage: Fill in the blanks 10%

The "two-cultures" controversy of several decades back has quieted down some, but it is still with us, still unsettled because of the 21 views set out by C.P. Snow at one polemical extreme and by F.R. Leavis at the other; these remain as the two sides of the argument. At one edge, the humanists are set

up as knowing, and wanting to know, very little about science and even less about the human meaning of contemporary science; they are, so it goes, antiscientific in their 22. On the other side, the scientists are served up as a bright but 23 lot, well-read in nothing except science, even, as Leavis said of Snow, incapable of writing good novels. The humanities are presented in the dispute as though made up of imagined 24 notions about human behavior, unsubstantiated stories 25 by poets and novelists, while the sciences deal parsimoniously with lean facts, hard data, 26 theories, truths established beyond doubt, the unambiguous facts of life.

The argument is shot through with bogus assertions and false images, and I have no intention of becoming 27 in it here, on one side or the other. Instead, I intend to take a stand in the middle of what seems to me a 28, hoping to confuse the argument by showing that there isn't really any argument in the first place. To do this, I must try to show that there is in fact a solid middle ground to stand 29, a shared common earth beneath the feet of all the humanists and all the scientists, a single underlying view of the world that drives all scholars, whatever their 30 – whether history or structuralist criticism or linguistics or quantum chromodynamics or astrophysics or molecular genetics.

(A) cooked up	(B) cottoned on	(C) discipline	(D) entrapped
(E) illiterate	(AB) incontrovertible	(AC) muddle	(AD) polarized
(AE) prejudice	(BC) unverifiable	(BD) on	(BE) with

### III. Discourse Structure: 10%

Charles Dodgson, a mathematician at Christ Church, Oxford, first told his surreal story *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* to the daughters of Henry Liddell, Dean of Christ Church, as they rowed down the Thames. After the boating trip, 10-year-old Alice Liddell badgered Dodgson to write it down and *Alice in Wonderland*—under the pseudonym Lewis Carroll—was born.

31 The Cheshire Cat disappears leaving only the enigmatic grin behind. Alice drinks potions and eats pieces of mushroom to change her physical state. The caterpillar smokes an elaborate water pipe. The whole atmosphere of the story is so profoundly disjointed from reality—surely drugs must have had an influence? After all this was the era of legal opium use.

32 “When the men on the chessboard get up / And tell you where to go / And you’ve just had some kind of mushroom / And your mind is moving low / Go ask Alice, I think she’ll know.” *The Matrix* provides a film reference point. “You take the blue pill, the story ends, you wake up in your bed and believe whatever you want to believe. You take the red pill, you stay in Wonderland, and I show you how deep the rabbit hole goes.”

But the experts are usually skeptical. 33 “The notion that the surreal aspects of the text are the consequence of drug-fuelled dreams resonates with a culture, particularly perhaps in the 60s, 70s and 80s when LSD was widely-circulated and even now where recreational drugs are commonplace,” says Dr. Heather Worthington, Children's Literature lecturer at Cardiff University.

“It is the deviant aspects that continue to fascinate because the text is unusual, innovative, and hard to grasp, so turning to the author offers simplicity and excitement simultaneously.” 34 In a recent issue of *Prospect* magazine, Richard Jenkyns, professor of the classical tradition at Oxford University, called *Alice in Wonderland* “probably the most purely child-centered book ever written” and said that its only purpose “is to give pleasure.”

Yet another narrative imposed on the book is the idea of grappling with a sense of self. 35 “Perhaps that's why his book refers to ‘morality’ in jeering terms,” suggests Woolf. “And the action takes place either underground or in a world which is the opposite of our own.”

We can't ever truly know what Carroll intended or if he meant to write anything beyond an enchanting children's story. Ultimately, perhaps it's more enjoyable for the full intentions of the author to remain unknown during the reading of the book.

- (A) The mushroom is “magic” only in the context of the story. And the caterpillar is merely smoking tobacco through a hookah.
- (B) Since the 1960s there has been a trend for readers to identify an underlying drug theme in the book.
- (C) Carroll wasn't thought to have been a recreational user of opium or laudanum, and the references may say more about the people making them than the author.
- (D) Jefferson Airplane's 1967 psychedelic anthem *White Rabbit* runs with the drug theme.
- (E) To many modern minds, a man who regularly formed friendships with young girls is inherently suspicious.
- (AB) Carroll led a very controlled existence, struggling with self-identity, a recurring theme in the book as Alice regularly expresses uncertainty about who she is after she enters Wonderland.

參考解答：

1	C	21	AD
2	D	22	AE
3	BCD	23	E
4	A	24	BC
5	BCE	25	A
6	BD	26	AB
7	ABC	27	D
8	ABD	28	AC
9	AC	29	BD
10	AB	30	C
11	BE	31	B
12	DE	32	D
13	E	33	C
14	ABE	34	A
15	CE	35	AB
16	AD		
17	CD		
18	B		
19	AE		
20	BC		