

## 選擇題解答在最後一頁

**I. Vocabulary: 15%**

1. With the catastrophic epidemic broke out on the island over and over again, people grew more and more \_\_\_\_\_ with life here.  
A. intertwined      B. disenchanted      C. ensconced      D. obtrusive
2. The land dispute could force city officials to find a new location for the course, meaning the project would have to start from \_\_\_\_\_ and organizers could have problems ensuring it is ready in time for test events in 2015 as initially planned.  
A. capitalism      B. infrastructure      C. constraint      D. scratch
3. Babies conceived through certain \_\_\_\_\_ treatment techniques are about one-third more likely to have a birth defect than babies conceived without any extra help from technology, according to a review of several dozen studies.  
A. conundrum      B. fertility      C. enhancement      D. repertoire
4. As organizer, Sabrina will \_\_\_\_\_ the museum's paintings and display the best ones during the exhibit.  
A. terminate      B. salivate      C. curate      D. condone
5. Most of the American poet Emily Dickinson's writings were published \_\_\_\_\_ because she was shy and didn't seek public attention during her lifetime.  
A. postnatally      B. predominantly      C. postoperatively      D. posthumously
6. The documentary is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ account of events surrounding the American Civil War.  
A. nimble      B. insidious      C. autonomous      D. authoritative
7. The hotel has great \_\_\_\_\_. The complimentary fitness center is my favorite.  
A. alternation      B. amenities      C. disparity      D. obscurity
8. Shy people often have trouble sharing enough of themselves to make interpersonal connections. Without connections, other people assume that they are self-centered or too \_\_\_\_\_ to take command.  
A. self-aggrandizing      B. self-effacing      C. self-employed      D. self-assertive
9. Ellen's home renovations weren't drastic; they just brought \_\_\_\_\_ changes.  
A. subtle      B. interrelated      C. discrete      D. formidable
10. I feel \_\_\_\_\_ about studying abroad. I'm very excited to go, but I know I'll be homesick.  
A. vicarious      B. gregarious      C. debilitated      D. ambivalent
11. I'll \_\_\_\_\_ lunch today in order to finish early and get to my doctor's appointment on time.  
A. forgo      B. rant      C. pitch      D. exude
12. In place of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ and expensive device with buttons that his son struggled to press, the commercial software expert developed a series of apps that allow his 3-year-old boy to signal words and sentences by lightly touching an iPad screen.  
A. unwieldy      B. unrivaled      C. unpretentious      D. unwavering
13. The surgical operation room is completely \_\_\_\_\_ because we disinfect it every hour.  
A. sterile      B. fevered      C. equitable      D. heartening
14. Electromagnetic waves may not only confuse bees, but also \_\_\_\_\_ a number of other flying creatures which have receptors to sense the Earth's magnetic field and its variations.  
A. decipher      B. disorient      C. deplete      D. dilute
15. Barack Obama obviously faces tough challenges in holding onto the U.S. Presidency in 2012. The U.S. economy is still \_\_\_\_\_, and Americans surely want jobs yesterday. As long as people are looking for work, they'll keep their minds open to another candidate.  
A. lucrative      B. blistering      C. faltering      D. acute

**II. Cloze Test: 15%**

<1> On the outskirts of Doha, capital of one of the world's richest countries, migrant workers who have helped build the city's glittering skyscrapers and luxury shopping malls live in conditions 16 a shantytown. Clothes

hang along a wall at a camp for migrant workers in the Doha Industrial Area next to piles of garbage and the air reeks of the stench from an open sewer. Indoors, a single rusty hob covered in grime 17 as kitchen equipment.

Bhanu, a Nepalese worker living in the camp, said he puts up with such conditions because he can earn more than he ever could in his own country. But as Qatar prepares to host the 2022 World Cup soccer tournament, its treatment of migrant labor is coming under the international spotlight. There is no 18 wage in this tiny Gulf Arab state, so workers like Bhanu receive wages typically 19 from US\$8 (approximately NT\$240) to US\$11 (approximately NT\$320) a day — paltry for a country that boasts a per capita income of around US\$100,000 (approximately NT\$3 million), one of the highest in the world.

Many of those workers, predominantly from India, Nepal and Bangladesh, accumulate significant debts to finance their move to the Gulf, Motaparthy said. "Employers are supposed to be responsible for recruitment fees, but nearly every worker we spoke to in Qatar paid their own," she said. While foreign contractors are often to blame for worker abuse, human rights groups criticize the Qatari government for not ensuring companies abide by local laws. "The laws are there. They're quite detailed and good. And there are significant penalties for breaking these 20. But there's no implementation," said Motaparthy.

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|----------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 16.A. distinct from  | B. akin to | C. afflicted with | D. fraught with |
| 17.A. suffices       | B. dubs    | C. disguises      | D. entails      |
| 18.A. maximum        | B. living  | C. frozen         | D. minimum      |
| 19.A. that is ranged | B. ranging | C. which ranged   | D. that range   |
| 20.A. compromises    | B. spirits | C. provisions     | D. regulators   |

<2> According to James Reed and Paul Stoltz, the authors of the book *Put Your Mindset to Work*, 96 percent of the thousands of employers they interviewed considered the mindset of 21 they hired more important than their skill-sets. The authors determined that all of the mindset qualities sought by employers could 22 one ideal mindset that contained the following three elements, each 23 the letter "G."

"Global." This element of the 3G Mindset is 24 about being international or multicultural, 24 being open to new experiences and new ideas and being able to make connections. Connectivity and Openness are the two clusters of traits that make up the Global element. "Good." This element is about approaching the world in a way that benefits those around you. As for "Grit," the third element of the 3G Mindset involves the persistence and focus to keep going 25 adversity.

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|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 21.A. that              | B. it              | C. them                | D. those        |
| 22.A. be distilled into | B. be divided into | C. be inferred from    | D. deduce from  |
| 23.A. initiating        | B. begins with     | C. starting with       | D. beginning as |
| 24.A. either...or       | B. neither...nor   | C. not only...but also | D. not...but    |
| 25.A. as well as        | B. in spite of     | C. in need of          | D. apart from   |

<3> Perfectionists are not always the stereotypical hard-driving overachievers. 26, perfectionists feel much anxiety over the possibility of failing. They refuse to try activities 27 risk failing and consequently fall into a pattern of underachieving. Procrastination is another characteristic of a perfectionist child. Clinical psychologist and author Lawrence Kutner says, "Therein lies the paradox of perfectionism. There's a 28 feeling of safety that comes from not studying for an imminent exam or not writing a book report until the evening before it's due. The child perfectionist feels that such work cannot be considered a true measure of his abilities. The incompleteness of his efforts allows him the fantasy 29 he could have done it perfectly if he'd only had the time. By not starting in a timely 30, he puts off facing his fear of being less than perfect.

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|------------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 26.A. Likewise   | B. Furthermore | C. Frequently | D. Subsequently   |
| 27.A. instead of | B. rather than | C. so as to   | D. not to mention |
| 28.A. converse   | B. reverse     | C. diverse    | D. perverse       |
| 29.A. which      | B. what        | C. that       | D. where          |
| 30.A. fashion    | B. wilderness  | C. stride     | D. velocity       |

### III. Contextual Filling: 10%

Stress contributes to the 31 of cardiovascular disease and depression, among other illnesses. And it is not only major stressful life events that 32 a toll on our bodies; the many conflicts and demands of daily life elevate and sometimes disrupt the workings of our response systems for stress, causing wear and tear on the body and brain.

This burden of chronic stress, called “allostatic overload,” reflects not only the impact of life experiences but also our genetic 33. Moreover, individual habits such as diet, exercise, the quality and quantity of sleep, and substance abuse also play a major role, as do early life experiences that set life-long patterns of behavior and physiological reactivity.

There are three categories of stress: Positive stress, for which a person feels rewarded by 34 a challenge. Tolerable stress, which results from serious life events – for example, divorce, death of a loved one, loss of a job – but where the affected person has good support systems. Toxic stress involves the same types of serious events, as well as the 35 of daily struggles, but without good support systems.

The difference between tolerable and toxic stress depends on the perceived degree of control that a person experiences. Moreover, low self-esteem 36 a feeling of helplessness and lack of control. Social support by friends and family is vital to 37 the effects of tolerable stress and keeping it from becoming toxic.

These are all functions of the brain – the key organ in our response to stress. The brain 38 what is threatening and, therefore, stressful; regulates behavioral and physiological stress responses – the latter through the autonomic, immune, and neuroendocrine systems; and is a target of stress, undergoing structural and functional remodeling of its 39 that affects its performance. This remodeling includes limited replacement of neurons in the hippocampus, a brain region important for spatial memory and memory of events in our daily lives.

The recognition of the brain’s vulnerability and 40 under stress began with investigations of the hippocampus, and it now includes the amygdala and the prefrontal cortex. Repeated stress causes neurons in the hippocampus and the prefrontal cortex to shrink and lose connections with other nerve cells, while it also causes neurons in the amygdala to grow and form new connections.

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|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| A. circuits    | B. accumulation | C. exact        | D. interprets | E. plasticity  |
| F. surmounting | G. constitution | H. ameliorating | I. onset      | J. exacerbates |

### IV. Discourse Structure: 5%

The landlocked West African country of Burkina Faso is one of the poorest places on the planet. It doesn't have diamonds. It doesn't have oil.

41 And rarely, since God fashioned Adam, has that homely element been used to such remarkable effect.

At age 7, Diebedo Francis Kere, the eldest son of a village's chief in Burkina Faso, was sent off to the city to study---a rare privilege in his largely illiterate community. 42 "I was trained in carpentry for a country where there is no wood, which was really an irony," he says. But Kere recognized opportunity when he saw it and parlayed his scholarship into a high-school degree, followed by acceptance at a German architecture school.

His architecture program was focused on creating structures with sophisticated machinery and techniques in northern climates. 43 So he resolved to reverse-engineer everything he was taught.

Going back to his homeland, he launched an organization to raise money for a new facility that could give his people a chance at a better life. 44 The tribal elders were interested but skeptical. Kere told them his plan: to work with the climate and with local materials and labor. Kere's optimism helped him rally his neighbors and they set to work. In six weeks, the small village in West Africa had a new school for 120 students, made of 30,000 clay bricks.

45 Truly scalable architectural sustainability for the region can only if students can learn Western techniques that are adapted by African schools to indigenous conditions. "My motto," he says, "is 'help to self-help.' You have to have a dream, start small and believe."

- (A) The first thing he did was to communicate with the community and to appeal to his people's support.
- (B) Kere's dream is to promote homegrown talent.
- (C) At age 5, he underwent a tribal ritual that scarred his face in a pattern of spokes.
- (D) What it has is mud.
- (E) These could accommodate a larger structure, survive the annual rains and support a graceful roof.
- (F) When he showed promise at school, he was awarded a scholarship to learn woodworking in Germany.
- (G) Kere wanted to learn how to build for his own people, in a place where temperatures often top 104 degrees, and where there is no electricity for power tools.

#### V. Reading Comprehension: 20%

Concern for the environment in the US extends back into the nineteenth century, when nature lovers and sports enthusiasts first sought protection for areas of exceptional nature beauty or significance. But it was not until the late 1960's that environmental concerns entered the mainstream of American political debate. By then many Americans had come to the conclusion that more development was not necessarily desirable, especially if it meant more polluted air, dying lakes and rivers, and a landscape strewn with unsightly waste, and crowded with sprawling construction projects. In May of 1970, several environmental groups staged the first Earth Day celebration, designed to heighten public awareness of environmental problems. The success of that initial effort led to it becoming a regular annual event.

During the 1950's and 1960s, industrial and vehicle population levels had become a serious threat to public health, so the environmental movement of this period focused heavily on restoring and ensuring the cleanliness of basic air and water supplies. Rapidly expanding development pressures were also **spurring** efforts to preserve unique lands and threatened wildlife habitats, and to protection movement was so successful because of its grass roots support; groups of activists in hundreds of towns that took the initiative in cleaning up their own communities. During the 1970s, this local activism reinforced support for the passage of key laws at the national level, such as the Clean Water Act, Clean Air Act, Endangered Species Act, and National Environmental Policy Act, which together have constructed the foundation for environmental standards in the US ever since.

In addition to this national legislation, the year after the first Earth Day, by executive order, President Nixon established the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA); an organization dedicated to restoring and protecting the environment. The EPA **spearheaded** many contemporary efforts to protect the environment, but it was not working alone. It was allied with a wide variety of distinctly different and separate organizations ranging from a small number of well-funded high-profile national and international organizations to many thousands of smaller special interest groups and even individuals working at the local level. The EPA has now become one of the government's largest and most influential regulatory agencies. Through its own efforts and in cooperation with other organizations, it has earned a large measure of credit for protecting and restoring the quality of the environment in the United States.

Although one might assume that the cause of environmental protection would engender universal support, it does have its detractors. One criticism that has been leveled against the movement is the claim that its predictions about the **dire** consequences of environmental damage have often been in error. Environmentalists counter this assertion by pointing out that their warnings have often brought about changes on the part of the public, the government and private industry, and that these changes prevented the predictions from being realized. However, just as it is often very difficult to gauge the impact of human activity on something as complex as the environment, it is equally difficult to determine which side is right in this debate. Because environmental issues cover such a wide range of concerns, this is a question that must be considered on a case by case basis. These voices of **dissent** have demonstrated to environmentalists the need to apply quantitative methods in assessing the extent of the destruction they have witnessed, or the degree to which their work has been manifested in actual improvement of the environment.

However vocal the critics of environmental protection efforts may be, given the very considerable body of environmental legislation that exists, it is safe to assume that their views do not represent the majority opinion. Private advocacy groups, the EPA, state legislatures and Congress have worked together to enact numerous laws

regarding air and water quality, land use and waste management. That should be evidence enough of the broad extent of the popular support that underlines the movement.

46. On which of the following does the passage mainly focus?
- (A) Earth Day's impact on the environmental movement.
  - (B) How to protect the environment of the planet.
  - (C) The environmental protection movement, and how it began.
  - (D) The success of the EPA in protecting natural resources
47. The word **spurring** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) opposing
  - (B) managing
  - (C) supporting
  - (D) motivating
48. According to paragraph 2, why was the environmental protection movement so widely successful?
- (A) It protected plants and animals people cared about.
  - (B) It functioned well at the local level.
  - (C) It voted unsympathetic politicians out of office.
  - (D) It forced ratification of important national laws.
49. According to paragraph 3, which of the following accurately describes how the EPA helped the environmental movement?
- (A) It coordinated action at the local and national levels.
  - (B) It obtained presidential support.
  - (C) It took over from local organizations to expedite action.
  - (D) It provided funding to local organizations.
50. The word **spearheaded** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) inspired
  - (B) led
  - (C) conceived
  - (D) modified
51. According to paragraph 4, which was a common criticism of the environmental movement?
- (A) It suggested measures that would harm the economy.
  - (B) Its predictions could not be prevented through practical action.
  - (C) That it laced the support needed to make any real progress.
  - (D) The environmental damage it claimed was not seen.
52. According to the passage, what effect did the criticism of the environmental movement have?
- (A) It caused the environmentalist to change their methods.
  - (B) It decreased federal assistance for environmental protection.
  - (C) It diminished popular support for the EPA.
  - (D) It revitalized support for the environmental protection movement.
53. Which of the sentences below best express the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage? Incorrect choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (A) Critics of the movement were successful in dissuading many environmentalists from supporting some of the more drastic measures that had been suggested by questioning the quantitative method they employed.
  - (B) Opponents of the environmental protection movement succeeded in getting the activists to take another, more objective, approach to substantiating their claims.
  - (C) People who disagreed with the environmentalists eventually were able to persuade many that the methods employed by the environmental movement were invalid and their conclusion incorrect.
  - (D) Members of the environmental groups were reluctant to employ quantitative methods in assessing environmental damage because they felt the results might not substantiate their claims.

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54. The word **dire** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) unrealized
  - (B) possible
  - (C) grave
  - (D) imaginary
55. The word **dissent** in the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) opposition
  - (B) support
  - (C) indifference
  - (D) ambivalence

**VI. Translation: 20%**

**(A) Please translate the following Chinese into English. (10%)**

<正負 2 度 C> 的名字得自於 2009 年聯合國在丹麥的哥本哈根(Copenhagen, Denmark)氣候變遷會議中一些科學界的權威所提的建議：全球的氣溫變化應該維持在攝氏 2 度以內。這部電影的製作人也是電視名人陳文茜(Sisy Chen)表示，當她看到那些與氣候變遷有關的國際紀錄片時，她警覺到這些影片中都沒有提到氣候變遷對台灣所造成的影響。可是，她所得到的研究資料卻顯示出台灣所受到的全球暖化影響的時間比很多地區都要快得多。

**(B) Please translate the following English into Chinese. (10%)**

Marine systems appear to have the ability to rejuvenate. Oceans have the capacity to dilute, neutralize and disperse wastes. Compared to land based disposal, which tends to pollute soil and groundwater, it is more environmental sound to use the oceans for disposal. Instead of stopping the use of the oceans as a way of handling wastes, more attention should be paid to the methods of pre-treating effluents and minimizing the impact of residual sludge. If every community makes the efforts, the problem of ocean pollution can be managed.

**VII. Essay Questions: 15%**

1. What is the most creative homework or project you have assigned your students to do? Explain how it worked and how you evaluated their works. (in 300 words)

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國立北港高中 101 年第一次教甄試初試 英文科試題 選擇題答案

1. B	2. D	3. B	4. C	5. D	6. D	7. B	8. B	9. A	10. D
11. A	12. A	13. A	14. B	15. C	16. B	17. A	18. D	19. B	20. C
21. D	22. A	23. C	24. D	25. B	26. C	27. B	28. D	29. C	30. A
31. I	32. C	33. G	34. F	35. B	36. J	37. H	38. D	39. A	40. E
41. D	42. F	43. G	44. A	45. B	46. C	47. D	48. B	49. B	50. B
51. D	52. A	53. B	54. C	55. A					