

國立中壢高級中學 102 學年度第 2 次教師甄選英文科筆試題目卷

Multiple Choice

Part I. Vocabulary: 20%

1. An expensive gift, a yacht, has undermined the reputation of the Spain's royal family. It is alleged that the king's son-in-law embezzled millions from _____ contracts for sports events.
(A) lucrative (B) ludicrous (C) lubricant (D) monetary
2. The motion to move the weekly meetings to Wednesdays was _____ rejected at the committee meeting—nobody seconded it.
(A) incidentally (B) unanimously (C) discreetly (D) ingeniously
3. It's a pity that Jerry's _____ to become a brilliant soccer player is blighted by his amputated leg.
(A) expiration (B) aspiration (C) desperation (D) disillusion
4. The city government is facing a growing _____ against the urban renewal project in which many old houses are forced to be demolished and many residents are compelled to move.
(A) backlash (B) hypnosis (C) subversion (D) parameter
5. Corruption and abuse of power among senior officials are said to be _____ in developing countries.
(A) infectious (B) illustrious (C) formidable (D) rampant
6. His satisfaction with the restaurant was _____ in the large tip he gave the waiter.
(A) implicit (B) untenable (C) retentive (D) malicious
7. The police tried to force the thief to _____ the hiding place of the stolen money, but the man refused to talk.
(A) swelter (B) bristle (C) beckon (D) divulge
8. A mature person understands that a positive attitude is crucial in making the transition successful. Being negative will never _____ the feelings of frustration.
(A) aviate (B) elevate (C) alleviate (D) accelerate
9. Ann, a prudent and sagacious teacher, always stresses the importance of thinking twice. Thus, her students never take a(n) _____ attitude toward her questions.
(A) affluent (B) judicious (C) effulgent (D) flippant
10. The adopted son being discriminated and alienated in his family, I, just a nodding acquaintance, can easily note the hatred and _____ in his eyes.
(A) vehement (B) affability (C) rapture (D) obsolescence
11. On the surface, this guy was run over by a truck and died of an accident. Under further investigation, his death turned out to be a _____ murder.
(A) precluded (B) premeditated (C) precipitous (D) preliminary
12. Had it not been for the heavy rain, the baseball game would not have been _____ until next Monday.
(A) sojourned (B) contorted (C) deferred (D) adhered
13. To add a touch of bright color to her outfit, Jane wore a _____ scarf.
(A) redundant (B) underprivileged (C) abundant (D) flamboyant
14. You said you would stick to the topic, but you keep introducing _____ issues.
(A) extraneous (B) absolute (C) translucent (D) impending
15. Brutus is the main character in William Shakespeare's Julius Caesar, and Antony is his _____.
(A) autonomy (B) verdict (C) prospect (D) antagonist
16. The top of Taipei 101 affords an excellent _____ view of Taipei City and the surrounding area.
(A) illegible (B) panoramic (C) coherent (D) congenital
17. The teachers-to-be determine to equip themselves with a vast _____ of pedagogical knowledge and techniques to meet the challenges in real-life teaching.
(A) replica (B) redeem (C) repertoire (D) resilience
18. The owner erected a "Keep Off" sign to discourage strangers from _____ on his land.
(A) submitting (B) obliging (C) trespassing (D) abducting
19. An international rescue organization dispatched a team with copious remedies and supplies to aid the impoverished country plagued by its civil war.
(A) effectual (B) bountiful (C) temperate (D) pragmatic
20. With their secretions, some insects have the ability to cement their cocoons to the habitat.
(A) bust (B) modulate (C) glue (D) fluctuate

Part II. Grammar: 10 %

21. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
(A) The speaker announced that there was a small fire and directed themselves nearest the door to leave first.
(B) While some of the lawyers would endorse the opposite view, most would probably agree that freedom of the press is not absolute.
(C) In order to get married in this state, one must present a medical report along with your identification.
(D) If we finish all our business as planned, Helen and me will leave for New York on Monday morning.

22. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
- (A) A little boy though he was, he took the flight to England all by himself.
 - (B) Hard although he worked, he failed the test.
 - (C) Impoverished though the villagers were, they managed to survive the famine.
 - (D) Rich as he is, he is glee and joyous.
23. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
- (A) Not only are scientific laws named after their inventors but sports terms and places around the world are named for people.
 - (B) Well goes the saying, "Where you sow so shall you reap." As far as I am concerned, perseverance and hard work are the key to success.
 - (C) It's true that snacks like chips and soda help you boost blood sugar in a short time, nonetheless they cannot give you healthy, long-lasting energy.
 - (D) A corporation's prosperity lies not so much in its goal to make a profit but in its capacity to transform itself and compete with rivals.
24. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
- (A) We arrived safely here yesterday.
 - (B) He had eaten three hamburgers, but he wasn't still full.
 - (C) In the forest lies a wooden lovely little cottage.
 - (D) The work has been carefully examined by an experienced engineer.
25. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
- (A) What she endured years of house arrest and imprisonment, Aung San Suu Kyi was appointed as the leader of Myanmar's opposition party.
 - (B) Foreign employers are allowed to reside and work in Uruguay while their applications for work visas are being processed.
 - (C) With all they separated in 2011 after six years of marriage, actress Demi Moor is still seeking alimony from her divorced husband Ashton Kutcher.
 - (D) While he retired, the former prime minister's world shrinks to a tiny circle of friends and caregivers.
26. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
- (A) Though we want to compete for the best, we must play fairly in all games.
 - (B) He earned a great fortune by buying cheaply and selling dearly.
 - (C) He is a highly skilled mechanic, so you can trust him.
 - (D) The blaring music sounds too loudly; I just can't stand it.
27. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
- (A) As one nears the bridge, you come to a narrow rocky valley, the site of several historic battles.
 - (B) Many modern skyscrapers, though visually pleasing, they have heating and cooling systems that require close windows and consequently waster energy.
 - (C) Computers are indispensable in data processing, but some people are afraid that their impersonal solutions might do harm to mankind in the long run.
 - (D) When science, business, and art learn something of each other's methods and goals, the world might have come closer to cultural harmony.
28. Choose the grammatically correct sentence.
- (A) People had no sooner gathered to protest against unemployment and inflation than they were dispelled by armed forces.
 - (B) As soon as the victim of the brutal act has been awarded the Courage Award abroad after her death, the event was covered by the local government.
 - (C) Hardly had the result of the new pope election revealed that the white smog was released from the special chimney installed on the Sistine Chapel in Vatican.
 - (D) The moment a 25-year-old man had looked into a mirror and noticed the screwdriver penetrating his forehead, he fell and lost consciousness.
29. Choose the grammatically **INCORRECT** sentence.
- (A) Tokyo is larger than any city in Taiwan.
 - (B) No other violinist in the orchestra can play better than he.
 - (C) Helen is the younger of the two sisters in the Wang family.
 - (D) The climate of Jakarta is a lot hotter than Tokyo.

30. Choose the grammatically **INCORRECT** sentence.
- (A) Joe is senior to his brother-in-law by just one year.
 - (B) She may not be the most intelligent girl in the class, but she is as industrious as can be.
 - (C) The earlier you leave home, the less often you'll be late for the meeting.
 - (D) As we are known, Tim is such a decent fellow so he would be the last person to take bribes.

Part III. Cloze: 10 %

On June 22nd, 2013, Mount Fuji was recognized by UNESCO as a world heritage. The beauty of the solitary, often snow-capped, stratovolcano, known around the world as Mount Fuji, (31) Fujiasn, has attracted millions of tourists every year. Due to the fact that Fujisan (32) above villages and tree-fringed sea and lakes, it is a landmark that one will not miss when visiting the district. As a spiritual symbol of Japan, it has long inspired artists and poets and been the object of pilgrimages. Its representation in Japanese art (33) the 11th century but 19th century wood block prints have made Fujisan become an internationally recognized icon of Japan and have had a deep impact on the development of Western art. The inscribed property (34) 25 sites which reflect the essence of Fujisan's sacred landscape. In the 12th century, Fujisan became the centre of training for ascetic Buddhism, which included Shinto elements. This partly explains (35) the mountain has been considered sacred. On the upper 1,500-metre tier of the 3,776m mountain, pilgrim routes and crater shrines have been inscribed alongside sites around the base of the mountain including Sengen-jinja shrines, Oshi lodging houses, and natural volcanic features such as lava tree moulds, lakes, springs and waterfalls, which are revered as sacred.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 31. (A) etc. | (B) a.k.a | (C) i.e. | (D) btw |
| 32. (A) rises | (B) raises | (C) arises | (D) arouses |
| 33. (A) amounts to | (B) contributes to | (C) goes back to | (D) sticks to |
| 34. (A) attributes to | (B) consists of | (C) results from | (D) brings about |
| 35. (A) when | (B) where | (C) what | (D) why |

Advances in technology are usually assumed to increase worker productivity, but that is not always the case. Technology has made (36) possible for office workers to never leave their desks, and the physical consequences of this can actually lead to lower productivity.

Remaining (37) at a desk all day can lead to back and neck pain. Constant use of a computer often results in repetitive stress injuries as well as eye strain. A recent survey found that many office workers even remain at their desks while eating lunch so that they can answer their email or continue working on a project. The result only worsens the situation. (38) workers may spend the entire day at their desks, the resulting physical discomfort has been shown to lead to decreased, not increased productivity.

What can be done about this? First, office workers need to be more aware of the need for breaks. Getting up and walking around for five minutes every hour (39) will give their bodies a rest. Eating lunch away from the office and arranging face-to-face meetings rather than always relying on email both encourage time away from the desk. Second, arranging the desk space is crucial. Use of (40) equipment like chairs and keyboards can greatly relieve strain on the back and neck, reducing discomfort and increasing productivity.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| 36. (A) that | (B) which | (C) it | (D) what |
| 37. (A) seating | (B) sit | (C) sat | (D) seated |
| 38. (A) As long as | (B) Even though | (C) If | (D) Because |
| 39. (A) or so | (B) in length | (C) at least | (D) as well |
| 40. (A) efficient | (B) elaborate | (C) eligible | (D) ergonomic |

Part IV. Discourse Structure: 10%

Even in the days of the Romans and Greeks, people were using different ways to advertise. (41) So, written advertisements were very rare, and most of the advertisements were just signs with simple, direct

information on them or images associated with a person's trade such as a boot, a hat, a diamond, or a bag of flour.

Because the general populace was unable to read and write, it was difficult to find enough people who could write advertisements and enough customers who could read the ads. Besides, without the printing press, it was usually too expensive to have people copy out written advertisements.

(42) Even up to the time of the invention of the printing press, most news was provided by traveling poets who went from market to market to recite the news in a loud voice and in the form of a poem.

People in towns and villages were given public information by an official in each town who rang a bell and shouted the news around the town. (43) News was local and provincial: Most people lived their lives in one place and generally believe the same things, and there was no need for governments, private companies, or any other organizations to attempt social control through advertisements, newspapers, or magazines.

(44) You are surrounded by many advertisements on billboards, newspapers, junk mail, spam, radio, websites, and TV. (45) However, never before have people been inundated with so much information or opinions pretending to be information. Facing such a flood of propaganda, disguised opinions, and advertising, you should always be careful as to what you accept as true.

- (A) Many advertisements were shouted out at passers-by.
- (B) Of course, the technology was very simple; there was not even a printing press.
- (C) In a sense, people have more freedom than ever before, at least in the democratic countries.
- (D) It is , of course, a very different situation today.
- (E) Then it was spread by people talking to each other in the local streets, shops, pubs, and markets.

Part V. Reading Comprehension: 20%

(a)

Four times per year, the Oxford English Dictionary fleshes out human history just a little bit more. After months of sifting and searching, their experts announce which words will be added, defining who English-speakers are. In this quarterly addition, we are officially *live-bloggers*. We get *mani-pedis*. And we most certainly enjoy a slow, smooth, romantic song with a strongly sexual feel—otherwise known as a *slow jam*. Word-lovers who peruse the more than 1,200 words inducted this month will find some clear themes. There's technology (*tweet*, *3D printer*, *geekery*). There's eating (*brat*, *red velvet*, *kombucha*). There are drugs (*smackhead*, *baked*, *head trip*). And there are words associated with yuppie hipsters (*mochaccino*, *sun salutation*, *hand-embroidered*).

There are also some bathetic gems, slang terms you probably never imagined alongside an academic definition—like *dad dancing* (n.): an awkward, unfashionable, or unrestrained style of dancing to pop music, as characteristically performed by middle-aged men.

Many of this quarter's newcomers contain some form of *head*, *hand* or *heart*. That's because lexicographers at the OED are revising their enormous reference in clusters. Rather than start at A and work their way to Z, they're updating fertile entries first. Words such as hand end up inspiring **oodles** of related terms, from *hand sanitizer* to *handicapping* to *hand-holding*.

Some additions that sound modern have a long, little known history. Take *flash mob*. Today a *flash mob* refers to playful performance art, in which groups suddenly erupt in public places, likely dancing to "Don't Stop Believin'." In the early 1800s a flash mob referred to a group of confidence tricksters or petty thieves, especially ones who assume respectable dress or behavior—before they snatch the family silver. "One of the best things about working on the OED is finding a history that isn't what you expected," says Katherine Martin, head of Oxford's U.S. dictionaries.

If some entries seem overdue, that's partly because it's harder to get into the OED than online dictionaries, which have welcomed the likes of *mwahahaha* and *lolz*.

46. Which of the following is the best title for this essay?
- (A) Oxford English Dictionary picks “live bloggers” as word of the year.
 - (B) Why technical terms have been all over the Oxford English Dictionary.
 - (C) Oxford English Dictionary adds quarterly new entries to its list of words.
 - (D) An interview with the man who transformed the Oxford English Dictionary.
47. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in this essay?
- (A) The way the lexicographers update the dictionary
 - (B) The historical and modern usages of particular words
 - (C) The topics this quarter’s newly added words revolve around
 - (D) The multiple perspectives in which OED has inspired people to view human history
48. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word oodles in the third line of the fourth paragraph?
- (A) A good quality
 - (B) A great quantity
 - (C) A precise prediction
 - (D) A thorough reflection
49. According to the essay, which of the following is most likely NOT included in this quarter’s newly added words of Oxford English Dictionary?
- (A) *kombucha*
 - (B) *mwahahaha*
 - (C) *mochaccino*
 - (D) *mani-pedis*
50. What can we infer from this passage?
- (A) The OED attempts to cover technical terms from each field.
 - (B) The OED has helped people appreciate cultural differences.
 - (C) The OED removes entries that appear outdated each quarter.
 - (D) The OED has stricter regulations considering adding new entries.

(b)

Parents often complain about why teenagers “behave with such vexing inconsistency: beguiling at breakfast, disgusting at dinner, masterful on Monday, sleepwalking on Saturday?” In “Teenage Brains” for the National Geographic, David Dobbs has presented scientific data to this problem masterfully. The “wayward” behavior of teenagers can be explained from both neurological and evolutionary standpoints.

The brain doesn’t actually grow very much from age 12 to 25. It has already reached 90 percent of its full size by the time a person is six. Mr. Dobbs writes, but “as we move through adolescence, the brain undergoes extensive remodeling, resembling a network and wiring upgrade.” Axons, used to send signals across neurons, become faster, Dendrites, used by those neurons to get signals from axons, grow more twiggy extensions to strengthen communication. Stronger links develop, the more complex brain functions get better facilities, and the brain becomes better able to consider multiple inputs in decision-making. At the same time, the brain’s cortex, the out layer of the gray matter where we do much of our conscious and complex thinking, becomes more efficient. “Taken together, these changes make the entire brain a much faster and more sophisticated organ.”

But Mr. Dobbs proposes that although it is easy to look to that research and conclude teenagers sometimes fail to act as adults would wish them to because “their brains aren’t done,” there is more to the scientific story. This period of development, he writes, is also adaptive: it is perfect for “the job of moving from the safety of home into the complicated world outside.”

New scientific studies show that teenagers take more risks because risk-taking in adolescence has historically given them an adaptive edge. “Succeeding often requires moving out of the home and into less secure situations.” Youngsters’ openness to new things and new friends, “though it sometimes can kill the cat,” can create a wider circle of friends, which helps them become healthier, happier, safer, and more successful. They

prefer the company of other teenagers because they are designed to “invest in the future rather than the past.” And they perceive a social crisis as a threat to their very existence because, on a neural level, “our brains react to peer exclusion as much as they respond to threats to physical health or food supply.” From the perspective of natural selection, all the seemingly dysfunctional traits of youngsters: “impulsiveness, selfishness, and reckless bumbling” might have an upside.

51. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To present the similarities between a human brain and a computer network.
 - (B) To advise parents how to deal with teenage problematic behavior.
 - (C) To detail how a brain becomes a sophisticated organ.
 - (D) To explain teenage behavior from a scientific perspective.
52. According to the passage, which of the following statement is true?
- (A) The brain stops growing after a person is six until he or she moves through adolescence.
 - (B) Dendrites are extensions that neurons use to get signals from axons.
 - (C) The development of the cortex makes us better decision makers.
 - (D) The faster axons and more twiggy dendrites allow humans become more conscious of their own behavior.
53. Which of following is closest in meaning to the word “wayward” in the first paragraph?
- (A) annoying (B) precarious (C) capricious (D) entrancing
54. According to the passage, teenagers take more risks because _____.
- (A) their brains are not “done” yet.
 - (B) they often turn to their friends for advice when it comes to decision making.
 - (C) their brains are not ready for complex thinking.
 - (D) risk-taking is in fact beneficial to them.
55. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
- (A) To teenagers, their friends and peers are synonymous with their future.
 - (B) Peer exclusion poses a threat to teenagers’ lives.
 - (C) Teenagers who like to go out more are often healthier, happier and more successful.
 - (D) Youngsters like the company of peers because they can take risks together.

Writing Section

(A) Test Design 10%

Choose 5 words from the passage printed on the answer sheet. Create 5 vocabulary-in-context questions with your choices. Remember to mark your choices from 1 to 5 on the answer sheet and format your answers as follows.

Example:

However, in recent years a growing body of research has revealed that such a disease is curable.

1

Your answer may be:

- 1. Mr Wang was rewarded for his excellent r_____h on the cure of HIV disease, which will be beneficial to a lot of patients.**

(B) Essay 20 %

If you are assigned to teach a special class of students proficient in English, what would you do to implement the two skills of English learning—reading and writing?

〈 Please write your answers on the answer sheet with a 300-word limit 〉