

國立臺南女中 101 學年度第二次教師甄選 英文科 試題

※ 第三、四大題請在答案卷上依序作答，答案卷務必書寫題號。

I. Filling in the blanks (10%)

The question of a possible connection between cell-phone radiation and brain tumors remains heated for a handful of scientists and a larger group of activists and victims. For most cancer experts and medical organizations, it's an open-and-shut case, and cell phones have been __(1)__. Radiation is considered potentially carcinogenic when it is power enough to ionize atoms or molecules—adding or removing a __(2)__ particle. Nuclear decay and X-ray radiation are now ionizers—and know carcinogens—able to rip molecules to __(3)__ and cause genetic damage that leads to cancer. Cell phone radiation is non-ionizing and thus considered too weak to cause such damage.

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC), the U.S. National Cancer Institute, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and countless other bodies have agreed that cell phones are safe to use. On the World Health Organization's (WHO) website for "Electromagnetic Fields and Public Health: Mobile Phones," you can read the __(4)__ in black and white: "To date, no __(5)__ health effects have been established for mobile phone use."

But those first two words may be key. At the end of May, 31 scientists from the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)—the WHO body that does what its name says—spent a week reviewing the latest studies on cancer and cell-phone-radiation exposure. And to the surprise of many cancer experts, IARC classified cell-phone-radiation exposure as "possibly carcinogenic to humans." The panel put cell phones in category 2B on the agency's willfully __(6)__ scale, below sure carcinogens like cigarette smoke and in the same category as the pesticide DDT and gasoline-engine exhaust. "A review of the human evidence of epidemiological studies shows an increased risk of glioma and __(7)__ types of brain cancer in association with wireless-phone use," Dr. Jonathan Samet, the chairman of the IARC working group, told reporters the day the study was released.

For those who had been sounding the alarm on mobiles, the IARC verdict was a moment of __(8)__. Last year Devra Davis—an award-winning environmental epidemiologist and the author of *The Secret History of the War on Cancer*—dived into the cell-phone __(9)__ and produced a new book on the subject: *Disconnect*. She argued that the wireless industry had __(10)__ any evidence that cell phones might be dangerous, controlling research by controlling funding just as the tobacco industry had for decades.

(A) suppressed	(B) adverse	(C) vindication
(D) verdict	(E) exonerated	(F) shreds
(G) garnered	(H) tantamount	(I) scrum
(J) unhelpful	(K) malignant	(L) charged

II. Discourse structure (10%)

According to a 1998 U.S. Department of Education survey of more than four thousand teachers, more than 60 percent of new teachers reported that they did not feel “very well prepared” to assess student performance, implement curriculum standards, or implement new methods of teaching, such as cooperative learning. __ (1) __ As teacher prep programs are discovering for the first time, many elementary, middle and high schools are now reluctant to help train student teachers. For example, 80 percent of schools that previously hosted student teachers from Antioch College’s program will no longer accept them. The reason: __ (2) __ This means that many teachers will miss out on a key component of their training.

Yet once teachers graduate and are given their own classrooms, many are under considerable pressure from principals, school districts, policy makers, and parents to get children to perform well on standardized tests. __ (3) __ In some cases, teachers’ bonuses depend on their pupils’ test scores.

Teachers have been told that kids need lots of homework to test well. So, many assign a lot—even those who would rather not. Even if they attend the program that exposed them to the research behind homework, “__ (4) __” says William Crain, a psychologist who often teaches child development to teachers at the City College of New York’s School of Education and author of *Reclaiming Childhood: Letting Children Be Children in Our Achievement-Oriented Society*. Many teachers blame the focus on testing, which forces them to seek ways to squeeze in material and test-making practice they aren’t able to fit into the school day. “__ (5) __” says Michelle, a middle school teacher in Mountain View, California. “Teachers feel pressured to assign homework to get more content in.”

- (A) Schools are afraid that having inexperienced student teachers in the classroom will bring down scores on tests.
- (B) I think there is an increasing push for our students to do more, instead of focusing on doing better.
- (C) They’re not allowed to teach the way they’ve learned.
- (D) And the situation might get worse.
- (E) Many teachers told us that the stress was overwhelming.

III. Creating a cloze test (40%)

The Taiwanese have often been characterized as some of the friendliest people in northeast Asia and most travelers find this to be true. Visitors to the island will be amazed at the great lengths the Taiwanese go to make them feel comfortable. The Taiwanese pride themselves on being haoke, or ‘good hosts,’ and will go out of their way to help foreigners feel at ease. This may be the total stranger on the bus inviting you home for dinner or the off-duty police officer who offers to take you sightseeing and then treats you to lunch afterwards. This may seem a bit off-putting to some, who aren’t accustomed to such overtures, but really it’s just Taiwanese friendliness and best accepted with a smile. The foundation of Taiwanese society is harmony and getting along with others for the sake of society as a whole is very important in a culture that has experienced such a huge amount of upheaval through the course of its history.

The concept of ‘face’ in Taiwan is highly regarded and can be a scary idea to those afraid of committing major social gaffs in front of their Taiwanese friends. In reality, the idea of face is very simple. All it means is not behaving in a way that would embarrass someone and cause them to lose status in front of their peers. One sure way for foreigners to make someone lose face in Taiwan is to lose their temper in public, something many Taiwanese find inexcusable. Not only will the person targeted lose face, the foreigner loses face as well for being weak and unable to control their emotions. The Taiwanese pride themselves on self-control and when flustered or embarrassed will often giggle or give an evasive response, rather than dealing with the situation directly. Of course, this does not mean the Taiwanese don’t get angry, but the general rule is that self-control in dealing with people goes a long way.

Flattery is another common characteristic of the Taiwanese that some foreigners find amusing, sometimes irritating. It’s really done to ease potentially tense social situations and to create a harmonious environment. Travelers are often told how beautiful they are (even if they look and feel Quasimodo that day) or that their Chinese is terrific. The best response to flattery is a smile and a humble reply, to avoid sounding arrogant. It’s good to send the flattering compliments in the other direction, even though it may feel strange at first. A barrage of vehement denials will be the first reaction of many Taiwanese, followed by a beaming smile.

Another concern of visitors to Taiwan is the concept of guanxi. Taiwanese society, generally speaking, is centered on a tight network of family and friends who provide support and assistance during difficult times. To get something done, it’s often been easier to go through a back door, rather than through official channels. What this means, for example, is that if someone needs help, a sister’s brother-in-law’s neighbor will be contacted to solve the problem. If a favor is offered, the receiver is obliged to return the favor sometime in the future. This keeps the guanxi system running smoothly. In order to survive in Taiwanese society, it’s important to learn the art of giving and receiving favors.

Rewrite the above passage into just one paragraph (within 200 words) and then draw up a cloze test with 5 blanks.

There should be four corresponding options in each question (one correct answer, which is from the original passage, and three incorrect ones). Please also underline the correct answers to your questions.

IV. Essay question (40%)

Which part of the current English test in the College Entrance Exam (i.e. vocabulary, cloze, filling in the blanks, discourse structure, reading comprehension, Chinese-English translation, and writing) should be eliminated? What other option(s) will you substitute for the elimination? Why?