

台北市立景美女子高級中學 100 年英文科教師甄試試題

Part I—Multiple-choice Questions

Time—2 hours

I. Vocabulary: 15%

1. *Sak yant*, tattoos hard-hammered into people's wincing body with a long needle, is credited with warding off sickness, attracting lovers and helping them emerge _____ from car crashes.

A) quashed B) unscathed C) spiked D) flagged

2. Instead of being a source of stability and having a _____ tradition, the British monarch has a royal history marked by turbulence, celebration and tragedy.

A) charitable B) devious C) placid D) myopic

3. Ai Weiwei, famous for his criticism of the authorities as well as for his provocative art, once looked into the case of a villager chief in Zhejiang province who some people in China suspect was murdered at the _____ of the corrupt officials.

A) behest B) tally C) assault D) custody

4. While many men who are considered hilarious in England—Billy Connolly, Rowan Atkinson, Thomas Paine—have struggled to find a comedic _____ in the U.S., Brand, 35, has made himself right at home in the US.

A) hype B) niche C) relevance D) lore

5. A recent manifesto by Chinese-American mother Amy Chua, *Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother*, _____ American parents for shrinking from the pitiless discipline in educating kids.

A) filters B) dictates C) nudges D) chides

6. Experts worry that China may also be vulnerable to the sort of asset bubbles that _____ Japan.

A) reverberated B) hobbled C) inflated D) coalesced

7. Despite the success of revolutions, these protests in Yemen, Bahrain, Jordan and beyond will _____, and in a few years, we might look back at 2011 and realize that very little actually changed.

A) crack down B) hinge on C) peter out D) go viral

8. The Japanese economy has been called "_____" but according to a review by Robert Locke, this is because the Japanese aren't aiming for growth.

A) spurious B) stagnant C) caustic D) mercurial

9. Only a _____ and superficial enthusiasm would urge us blindly to embrace change which may endanger the peace that the Middle East has already achieved

A) tractable B) tenuous C) stalwart D) puerile

10. In the past, many ingredients were _____ as beneficial that later turned out to be at best ineffective and at worst, toxic.

A) castigated B) touted C) quailed D) presaged

(11-15 Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.)

11. A half-day ride allows you to take in some of the most bucolic landscapes between Utrecht and Amsterdam, though they're often sandwiched between urban or industrial areas.

A) laudable B) motley C) lewd D) rural

12. Its people, chanting "death to the dictator," made it clear even to the most obtuse observers that their rulers kept power by force, not consent.

A) lethargic B) dull C) callous D) discerning

13. His anger slaked somewhat when he realized that he had simply parked his car in the wrong spot, and that no one had stolen it.

A) assuaged B) aggravated C) decimated D) withered

14. U.S. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt possessed impeccable aplomb, even

when dedicated to his favorite hobby: stamp collecting.

A) poise B) tumult C) smirch D) gamut

15. We found our favorite restaurant by a felicitous accident; we misread the directions to our planned destination and ended up someplace much better.

(A) brisk (B) abrupt (C) fortunate (D) scrupulous

II. Cloze: 10%

In the binary shorthand we use to compartmentalize modern life, we think of home as the realm of emotion and work as the place where rationality rules—a tidy _____ 16 _____ that crumbles in the face of experience. As management scholar Blake Ashforth has written, it is a “convenient fiction that organizations are cool arenas for dispassionate thought and action.” In fact, in the workplace we are _____ 17 _____ emotions—our own and everyone else’s. Neuroscientists have demonstrated over and over in empirical ways just how integral emotion is in all aspects of our lives, including our work.

Instead of avoiding emotion, we need to become more rational about it. This is not to suggest that being embarrassed, frustrated or upset at work is inappropriate _____ 18 _____ that when colleagues show emotion, we should learn to interpret _____ 19 _____ those particular feelings were triggered and understand _____ 19 _____ happens on a social, psychological and even biological level as well as get to the bottom of our prejudices and reactions.

In the Emotional Incidents in the Workplace Survey, we found that workplace weeping is far more likely to be triggered by anger and frustration than by sadness. Women _____ 20 _____ feeling angry at work more than men. When women do _____ 21 _____, they then experience greater distress about having done so. Nonetheless, men were more likely to express their anger, which suggests that they feel safer in doing so. But if women feel _____ 22 _____ about expressing anger, it’s

with good reason—their anger is almost invariably perceived and interpreted differently than men’s.

_____ 23 _____, a woman’s anger was attributed to her personality—“she is an angry person”; “she is out of control”—while men’s emotional reactions tended to be seen as _____ 24 _____—“the work was shoddy” or “the report sucked.” However, we shall all bear in mind that without emotion, it is impossible to make decisions. _____ 25 _____ the workplace has never been more diverse than it is today and the boundaries between the personal and the professional so blurry, the ability to not only envision alternative responses to a given situation but also understand that there are entire invisible galaxies behind almost every exchange on the job is more urgent.

- 16. A) internalization B) distinction C) bifurcation D) truncation
- 17. A) embedded in B) stymied by C) bombarded by D) addicted to
- 18. A) but rather B) rather than C) in case D) for fear
- 19. A) how / what B) why / what C) how / which D) why / which
- 20. A) had been reported B) were reported C) had reported D) reported
- 21. A) speak up B) carry on C) cut loose D) let go
- 22. A) ardent B) brash C) conflicted D) dumbfounded
- 23. A) Nevertheless B) Additionally C) Consequently D) Likewise
- 24. A) available B) justifiable C) recognizable D) extinguishable
- 25. A) Although B) Unless C) Since D) If

III. Discourse: 5 %

When the first-ever (partial) face transplant took place, performed by a team of French surgeons on a woman whose face had been mauled by a dog, immediate reactions predictably focused on matters of ethics. _____ 26 _____ These people are victims of burn and blast injuries and shootings, who rarely leave their homes to avoid the misery of being stared at as freaks.

Critics of face transplantation describe it as a "quality-of-life" procedure as contrasted to a life-saving one. 27 What this fails to recognize is that life is very much a matter of its quality, so the default reaction to anything that improves quality of life, especially for those denied the chance of ordinary activities and relationships by the way they look, should be to see it as indeed a life-saver--a saver of normal life--and to welcome it accordingly. 28

It emerged in press coverage of the first face transplant that the thirty-eight-year-old Frenchwoman whose nose, lips and chin had been bitten off by her dog was unconscious when it happened, because she had attempted suicide and the dog was trying to rouse her. 29

This consideration was subjoined to other ethical concerns. One was whether the woman had been in a position to give properly informed consent, in light of her traumatized state and the fact that her surgeons could give no assurances about the outcome. Another is whether she should first have been offered reconstructive plastic surgery. 30 If the microsurgical connections of blood capillaries and nerves did not work, the donated tissue might die, leaving the patient in a worse state than before. Reconstruction is more conservative, though in theory transplants promise much better aesthetic results.

The medical success or failure of individual face transplants is one thing; the general psychological and philosophical questions prompted by them are another. It is these that have excited most debate since doctors first announced that face transplants are surgically feasible.

A) This point applies to plastic and cosmetic surgery generally, but surely most of all to face transplantation.

B) Transplant surgery carries far higher risks because the patient's immune system

has to be suppressed to lessen the danger of donor tissue rejection.

C) Scarcely mentioned is the hope that the procedure gave to tens of thousands of severely disfigured people.

D) This news deepened concerns about whether the woman would be able to negotiate the potentially grave psychological difficulties anticipated even for mentally robust recipients of transplants.

E) This implies that it is a relatively unimportant medical measure, not too far in status from "mere" cosmetic surgery.

IV. Reading Comprehension: 10%

(I)

According to Umberto Eco, a true bibliophile is distinguished from a bibliomaniac by the fact that he reads at least a portion of the books he collects, not only when he is using them for intellectual work (Eco even pencils in annotations in the margins), but also when he is resolving certain inextricable problems of bibliophily. One of these problems is the recurrence of errors contained in catalogues compiled by bibliophiles who not only haven't read the book, but in some cases haven't even seen it, because these catalogues "don't talk of books, but of other catalogues."

Eco began collecting antique books in 1980, while studying "hermetic semiotics" and writing *Foucault's Pendulum* (first published in 1988). His studies on *The Search for the Perfect Language (The Making of Europe)* (1994) together with those on the Baroque era culminated in the novel *The Island of the Day Before* (1995) and gave an important boost to his collection, largely composed of curios and esoterica, while inside himself a process of self-awareness was underway that would at one point culminate in his exclamation: "*Je suis bibliophile!*"

How can he go wrong? Even while studying alchemists and dreamers of paradisiacal languages with historical and critical aims, it's not easy to subtract oneself from the attraction of often sumptuously illustrated books that have passed their beliefs down to us over generations. And it is impossible not to envy his ownership of works by Athanasius Kircher--the cartography of Nineveh and Babylon contained in *Turris Babel, Sive Archontologia* (1679) or the Hanau 1609 edition of the *Amphitheatrum Sapientiae Aeternae* by Heinrich Khunrath, complete with all 12 of its tables.

In any case an antique book--its worn binding, the yellowing pages, the notes of ownership, its coeval marginal gloss, the red capital-letter titles, even the worm holes that Eco notes follow "paths of great beauty in the same way snowflakes can be beautiful"--constitutes a unique object, impregnated with history, emanating an aura we find irresistible above and beyond its intellectual or artistic value.

Of course, not every issue of a certain edition is of the same quality. Eco, like any good bibliophile, tends to search for the "ideal copy," even though he knows there's no such thing with antique books, precisely because each copy is unique. For example, in the complete version of Khunrath's *Amphitheatrum* the 12 tables are never in the same order, as Eco demonstrated in his 1988 essay "The Strange Case of the Hanau 1609." A few months ago he showed me a book printed at the beginning of the 16th century that looked as if it had just left the printer's shop. Incredibly, it had seemingly new white paper, a refined typography both clear and brilliant, plus splendid engravings in wood with hand-painted watercolors. I candidly asked him how much it cost. "The same I'd have spent to buy a few treasury bonds," he responded, "with the difference that you can't page through treasury bonds in the evening."

31. The passage above tells us _____.
- A) about Eco's academic career and his major works after he studied hermetic semiotics
 - B) how to distinguish a bibliomaniac from a bibliophile
 - C) why Eco can be called a true bibliophile
 - D) about time and efforts it takes to become a true bibliophile
32. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the above passage?
- A) Some well-educated people with virtually immaculate reputations steal books out of sheer passion.
 - B) In one essay Eco explores the phenomenon of the strange order of the 12 tables in Khunrath's *Amphitheatrum*.
 - C) A true bibliophile is different from a bibliomaniac in that the former at least reads a portion of the antique books he owns.
 - D) Eco prizes antique books over treasury bonds.
33. The word aura is closest in meaning to _____.
- A) quality
 - B) core
 - C) appearance
 - D) inclination
34. Based on the passage, which is correct about an antique book?
- A) Eco dislikes the worm holes in antique books.
 - B) Most of the antique books of the same edition are of the same quality.
 - C) There is no such thing as an ideal copy of an antique book.
 - D) The artistic value of an antique book is mostly based on its binding.
35. The author's attitude toward Eco's rare collection of antique books appears to be one of _____.
- A) surprise
 - B) doubt
 - C) envy
 - D) aloofness

(II)

From the 18th through the mid-19th century, whale oil provided light to much of

the Western world. At its peak, whaling employed 70,000 people and was the United States' fifth-largest industry. The U.S. stood as the world's foremost whale slayer. Producing millions of gallons of oil each year, the industry was widely seen as unassailable, with advocates scoffing at would-be illumination substitutes like lard oil and camphene. Without whale oil, so the thinking went, the world would slide backward toward darkness. By today's standard, of course, slaughtering whales is considered barbaric.

Two hundred years ago there was no environmental movement to speak of. But one wonders if the whalers, finding that each year they needed to go farther afield from Nantucket Island to kill massive sea mammals, ever asked themselves: what will happen when we run out of whales? Such questions today constitute the cornerstone of the ever-louder logic of sustainability.

Climate alarmists and campaigning environmentalists argue that the industrialized countries of the world have made sizable withdrawals on nature's fixed allowance, and unless we change our ways, and soon, we are doomed to an abrupt end. Take the recent proclamation from the United Nations Environment Program, which argued that governments should dramatically cut back on the use of resources. The mantra has become commonplace: our current way of living is selfish and unsustainable. We are wrecking the world. We are gobbling up the last resources. We are cutting down the rainforest. We are polluting the water. We are polluting the air. We are killing plants and animals, destroying the ozone layer, burning the world through our addiction to fossil fuels, and leaving a devastated planet for future generations. In other words, humanity is doomed.

It is a compelling story, no doubt. It is also fundamentally wrong, and the consequences are severe. Tragically, exaggerated environmental worries—and the willingness of so many to believe them—could ultimately prevent us from finding

smarter ways to actually help our planet and ensure the health of the environment for future generations.

Because, our fears notwithstanding, we actually get smarter. Although Westerners were once reliant on whale oil for lighting, we never actually ran out of whales. Why? High demand and rising prices for whale oil spurred a search for and investment in the 19th-century version of alternative energy. First, kerosene from petroleum replaced whale oil. We didn't run out of kerosene, either: electricity supplanted it because it was a superior way to light our planet.

For generations, we have consistently underestimated our capacity for innovation. There was a time when we worried that all of London would be covered with horse manure because of the increasing use of horse-drawn carriages. Thanks to the invention of the car, London has 7 million inhabitants today. Dung disaster averted.

In fact, would-be catastrophes have regularly been pushed aside throughout human history, and so often because of innovation and technological development. We never just continue to do the same old thing. We innovate and avoid the anticipated problems.

Think of the whales, and then think of the debate over cutting emissions today. Instead of single-mindedly trying to force people to do without carbon-emitting fuels, we must recognize that we won't make any real progress in cutting CO2 emissions until we can create affordable, efficient alternatives. We are far from that point today: much-hyped technologies such as wind and solar energy remain very expensive and inefficient compared with cheap fossil fuels. Globally, wind provides just 0.3 percent of our energy, and solar a minuscule 0.1 percent. Current technology is so inefficient that, to take just one example, if we were serious about wind power, we would have to blanket most countries with wind turbines to generate enough energy for everybody, and we would still have the massive problem of storage. We don't know what to do

when the wind doesn't blow.

Making the necessary breakthroughs will require mass improvements across many technologies. The sustainable response to global warming, then, is one that sees us get much more serious about investment into alternative-energy research and development. This has a much greater likelihood of leaving future generations at least the same opportunities as we have today.

36. What kind of writing strategy does the author adopt to introduce the topic on environmental concern?

- A) cause-and-effect
- B) contrast and comparison
- C) flashback
- D) epiphany

37. Which of the following is closest to the underlined word in meaning?

- A) alfresco
- B) ersatz
- C) neophyte
- D) chant

38. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

- A) Excessive environmental worries are an impetus for mankind to look for better replacements for resources in current use.
- B) In the late nineteenth century construction of wind turbines substituted for whale oil.
- C) People once worried that Edinburgh would be covered in horse dung because of the popularity of horse-drawn carriages.
- D) Instead of asking people to avoid using carbon-emitting fuels, a more urgent task is to search for more efficient alternatives.

39. What does the author think of solar and wind power?

- A) makeshift choice
- B) unrealistic replacement
- C) omnipotent product
- D) ephemeral technology

40. What might be the best topic for the passage?

- A) Innovation, the eternal answer to the environmental issue
- B) The connection between whale oiling and current environmental problems
- C) The severe consequences caused by exaggerated imagination of the gravity of environmental pollution
- D) Mankind's over-reliance on nature's resources and possible outcomes

Part II—Lesson Plan 30%

Write a four-hour lesson plan based on the given material.

Part III—Composition 30%

As an English teacher, how do you equip your students for today's highly globalized world. Consider linguistic competence, foreign jobs, education abroad, travel, multicultural perspectives, etc.

台北市立景美女子高級中學 100 年教師甄試英文科試題與解答

Part I—Multiple-choice Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	C	A	B	D	B	C	B	D	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
D	B	A	A	C	B	C	A	B	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	C	B	B	C	C	E	A	D	B
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	A	C	C	B	D	D	B	A