

# 屏東縣 102 學年度國民小學教師聯合甄選筆試試題

## 科目：英語文

說明：本試卷共【40】題，均為四選一之單選題，第 1~20 題、每題【2】分，第 21~40 題、每題【3】分，共 100 分。

一、字彙：1~5 題請選擇空格中最適當的答案，6~10 題請選擇可替換底線字的答案。

1. The instruction book \_\_\_\_\_ clearly how to operate the projector as a teaching aid through the control of a computer.  
(A) appeals (B) promotes (C) demonstrates (D) stimulates
2. If children become more aware of their responsibility for the environment, they can influence their parents to \_\_\_\_\_ a similar attitude.  
(A) adopt (B) adapt (C) assume (D) attach
3. Healthy babies usually experience \_\_\_\_\_ stimulation in their process of growth.  
(A) opposing (B) premature (C) sufficient (D) rapid
4. A lot of people don't think their computers will \_\_\_\_\_ crash or become infected by a virus, yet those problems often occur.  
(A) fatally (B) periodically (C) moderately (D) simultaneously
5. Conversation is not a competition where one person tries to \_\_\_\_\_ the discussion and force-feed opinions to another person.  
(A) indicate (B) permit (C) initiate (D) dominate
6. The value of the dollar has shot up in the distorted way, unlike the value of the currencies of America's major trading partners.  
(A) steady (B) very fast (C) optimist (D) crooked
7. Is vanity one of seven deadly sins?  
(A) foolishness (B) sanity (C) pride (D) selfishness
8. The child was uncomfortable under the scrutiny of his grandfather.  
(A) examination (B) weight (C) gaze (D) attention
9. Our neighbor's fence obstructs our view of the ocean.  
(A) blots (B) blocks (C) bothers (D) destroys
10. The clamorous group of children enjoyed the park all afternoon.  
(A) nosy (B) noxious (C) noisy (D) noisome

二、文法與結構：

11. Today people can receive elementary education for an affordable price \_\_\_\_\_ almost everything.  
(A) including (B) includes (C) to include (D) to be included
12. Nowadays nearly everyone, male or female, has more opportunities to go to college than people \_\_\_\_\_ thirty years ago.  
(A) who were (B) did (C) x (D) had
13. I understand what they said, but I simply cannot make myself \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) understanding (B) understand (C) understood (D) being understood
14. At Ten Dollar store, \_\_\_\_\_ more than ten dollars which attracts lots of people.  
(A) neither items cost (B) none item costing  
(C) no item costs (D) items not cost
15. It is generally true that the lower the stock market falls, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the higher price of gold rises (B) the higher the price of gold rises  
(C) the price of gold rises higher (D) rises higher the price of gold
16. Numerous types of financial assistance are available to graduate students \_\_\_\_\_ GPA (Grade Point Average) is excellent.  
(A) who (B) whose (C) which (D) whom
17. \_\_\_\_\_ as well as a statesman, Daniel composed several novels which are still read.  
(A) A writer (B) Writing (C) Although a writer (D) Because he was a writer
18. \_\_\_\_\_ to what many people believe, tarantulas are not poisonous.  
(A) Despite (B) In spite (C) Regardless (D) Contrary
19. Since the highway is closed this morning, it must \_\_\_\_\_ last night.  
(A) snowed (B) have snowed (C) have to snowed (D) snow
20. His instructor did not approve of \_\_\_\_\_ his fellow students during the examination.  
(A) him to help (B) him helping (C) he to help (D) his helping

### 三、克漏字：

Parents and teenagers often disagree about the amount of freedom and responsibility that the young people should have. The teenager more often wants to be (21) to choose his own friends, select his own courses in school, plan for his own vocational (22), earn and spend his own money, and generally live his own life in a more (23) fashion than many parents are able to allow. Most problems between teenagers and their parents can be solved by (24) planning and decision making. Within any given family, disagreements are avoided and problems are solved (25) all of the persons take interest in the situation and share in working it out.

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|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 21. (A) like       | (B) likely        | (C) free     | (D) freely      |
| 22. (A) afterwards | (B) future        | (C) stage    | (D) change      |
| 23. (A) capable    | (B) unpredictable | (C) upcoming | (D) independent |
| 24. (A) mutual     | (B) individual    | (C) entire   | (D) limited     |
| 25. (A) only       | (B) since         | (C) when     | (D) for         |

Every nation has something to offer to the global world. Bhutan is trying to be an example of simple and good living. Until 1974, Bhutan was closed to the outside world. That helped the nation (26) a whole have a different set of values for itself and its people. The first Gross National Happiness (GNH), a concept to survey how happy citizens are and making their happiness as a (27) just as much as education and health care, was taken in 2010. The four pillars of GNH are good governance, (28) socio-economic development, cultural preservation, and environmental conservation. Out of all the people who participated, 40.9 percent were found to be in the happy category. The fame (29) many tourists to visit the happiest nation since then. Bhutan government has already planned to increase its GNH and its citizens' health. The government will plan to (30) all of the nation's farms to organic. The goal is that one day the label "produced in Bhutan" would be synonymous with certified organic food.

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|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 26. (A) for       | (B) as            | (C) in            | (D) into        |
| 27. (A) warning   | (B) priority      | (C) equal         | (D) structure   |
| 28. (A) length    | (B) usable        | (C) limited       | (D) sustainable |
| 29. (A) attracted | (B) has attracted | (C) had attracted | (D) did attract |
| 30. (A) convulse  | (B) convert       | (C) continue      | (D) convene     |

### 四、閱讀測驗：

Information technology is influencing the way many of us live and work today. We use the Internet to look and apply for jobs, shop, conduct research, make airline reservations, and explore areas of interest. We use e-mail and the Internet to communicate instantaneously with friends and business associates around the world. Computers are commonplace in homes and the workplace.

Although the number of Internet users is growing exponentially each year, most of the world's population does not have access to computers or the Internet. Only 6 percent of the population in developing countries are connected to telephones. Although more than 94 percent of U.S. households have a telephone, only 42 percent have personal computers at home and 26 percent have Internet access. The lack of what most of us would consider a basic communication necessity – the telephone – does not occur just in developing nations. On some Native American reservations, only 60 percent of the **residents** have a telephone. The move to wireless connections may eliminate the need for telephone lines, but it does not remove the **barrier** to equipment costs.

31. Why does the author mention the telephone in paragraph 2?

- (A) To show that even technology like the telephone is not available to all.
- (B) To argue that basic telephone service is the first step to using the Internet.
- (C) To contrast the absence of telephone usage with that of Internet usage.
- (D) To describe that development of communications from telephone to Internet.

32. What does the first sentence in paragraph 2 mean?

- (A) Most of the people in the world use the Internet because the number of computers has been increasing every year.
- (B) The number of people who use computers and the Internet is increasing every year, but most people in the world still do not have connections.
- (C) The number of computers that can make the Internet available to most of the people in the world is not increasing fast enough.
- (D) The Internet is available to most of the people in the world, even though they don't have their own computers at home.

33. The word "residents" in line 13 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

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|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| (A) homes | (B) towns | (C) people | (D) locations |
|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|

34. The word "barrier" in line 14 could be best replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.

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|--------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|
| (A) transfer | (B) obstacle | (C) implementation | (D) charge |
|--------------|--------------|--------------------|------------|

35. Which of the following best explains the passage above?

- (A) The number of Internet users in developing nations increases.
- (B) The difference in opportunity to make use of technology.
- (C) Differences in socioeconomic levels among Internet users.
- (D) Classifications of the population who use computers and the Internet.

Back in the 1930's and 1940's, when building restoration was popular, historical archaeology was primarily a tool of architectural reconstruction. The role of archaeologists was to find the foundations of historic buildings and then take a back seat to architects.

The mania for reconstruction had largely subsided by the 1950's and 1960's. Most people entering historical archaeology during this period came out of university anthropology departments, where they had studied prehistoric cultures. They were, by training, social scientists, not historians, and their work tended to reflect this bias. The questions they framed and the techniques they used were designed to help them understand, as scientists, how people behaved. But because they were treading on historical ground for which there was often extensive written documentation, and because their own knowledge of these periods was usually limited, their contributions to American history remained circumscribed. Their reports, highly technical and sometimes poorly written, went unread.

More recently, professional archaeologists have taken over. These researchers have sought to demonstrate that their work can be a valuable tool not only of science but also of history, providing fresh insights into the daily lives of ordinary people whose existences might not otherwise be so well documented. This newer emphasis on archaeology as social history has shown a great promise, and indeed work done in this area has led to a reinterpretation of the United States past.

In Kingston, New York, for example, evidence has been uncovered that indicates that English goods were being smuggled into that city at a time when the Dutch supposedly controlled trading in the area. And in Sacramento an excavation at the site of a fashionable nineteenth-century hotel revealed that garbage had been stashed in the building's basement despite sanitation laws to the contrary.

36. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) Why historical archaeology was first developed.
- (B) How the methods and purpose of historical archaeology have changed.
- (C) The contributions architects make to historical archaeology.
- (D) The attitude of professional archaeologists toward historical archaeology.

37. According to the passage, what is a relatively new focus in archaeology?

- (A) investigating the recent past
- (B) studying prehistoric cultures
- (C) excavating ancient sites in what is now the United States
- (D) comparing findings made in North America and in Europe

38. According to the passage, when had historical archaeologists been trained as anthropologists?

- (A) prior to the 1930's
- (B) during the 1930's and 1940's
- (C) during the 1950's and 1960's
- (D) after the 1960's

39. In the passage, the author implies that the techniques of history and the techniques of social science are \_\_\_\_.

- (A) quite different from each other
- (B) equally useful in studying prehistoric cultures
- (C) usually taught to students of archaeology
- (D) both based on similar principles

40. The author mentions an excavation at the site of a hotel in Sacramento in order to give an example of \_\_\_\_.

- (A) a building reconstruction project
- (B) the work of the earliest historical archaeologists
- (C) a finding that conflicts with written records
- (D) the kind of information that historians routinely examine