

屏東縣 105 學年度國民小學暨幼兒園教師 (含代理教師)聯合甄選試題

科目：英語專門知能測驗

說明：本試卷共 50 題，均為四選一之單選題。每題 2 分，共 100 分。

I. Vocabulary (20%, 2% each): Choose the correct answer.

1. That child's bad behavior is a clear indication of a lack of _____.
(A) discipline (B) display (C) distribution (D) dispute
2. There is a great _____ of opinions with regard to the construction of a nuclear power plant.
(A) division (B) dynamics (C) deficiency (D) diversity
3. The delicate and _____ sculpture in the National Palace Museum has soon become the most popular tourist attraction in a short time.
(A) generous (B) impoverished (C) sheer (D) exquisite
4. To overcome budget shortages, some small schools in rural areas have set up _____ programs to share their teaching and library resources.
(A) cooperative (B) marginal (C) comparative (D) infinitive
5. Those _____ wires can be very dangerous, so you should at least wrap them with some tapes to keep them from being touched.
(A) sophisticated (B) exposed (C) perplexed (D) composed
6. The children were so noisy that they caused their grandfather to become _____ and nervous.
(A) engaged (B) renegaded (C) agitated (D) perorated
7. It's a good news for our research team since the government plans to _____ the research and development of the ecofriendly cars.
(A) absorb (B) divulge (C) subsidize (D) fete
8. A person who has the trait of _____ is always careful and putting a lot of effort into his work.
(A) casualty (B) civility (C) curator (D) conscientiousness
9. Copyrights, customer lists and company goodwill are the so-called _____ business assets.
(A) amenable (B) refined (C) awe-inspiring (D) intangible
10. _____ is a critical skill for supervisors. It involves working with an employee to establish goals and transfer responsibility.
(A) delegation (B) compromise (C) platitude (D) disclosure

II. Cloze Test(28%, 2% each): Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer.

There are all kinds of misconceptions floating around 11 pension reform in Taiwan, and these will only hamper the progress of reform and widen existing rifts. If the government does not do something to right these misconceptions, trouble is 12 to ensue. Reform takes more than a reliance on ideals and a moral stance. Pension reform involves promises made to a great many people about their lives after they retire since the size of someone's pension has a direct impact 13 that person's post-retirement life. It is not just some abstract idea of being in the national interest. The national interest must be connected in some way to the actual lives of the majority of Taiwanese. 14, it just becomes some empty appeal 15 some ideal, such as "without reform, we go the way of Greece."

- 11.(A) concerns (B) concerned (C) to concern (D) concerning
- 12.(A) likely (B) probably (C) probable (D) like
- 13.(A) on (B) off (C) for (D) in
- 14.(A) Therefore (B) However (C) Hence (D) Otherwise
- 15.(A) from (B) to (C) at (D) as

In the US, Democrats in the House of Representatives are currently holding a sit-in to force a vote 16 increased gun control. Led by Congressman John Lewis—who, no stranger 17 civil disobedience, deployed a strategy from his days 18 a civil rights activist—about 40 Democrats gathered on the floor 19 a vote. The disturbance caused a Texas Republican Representative, who could decide to have the floor cleared, 20 the group participating in the sit-in, or continue to wait it out, to eventually send the session into recess.

- 16.(A) for (B) in (C) at (D) on
 17.(A) with (B) to (C) for (D) as
 18.(A) into (B) as (C) of (D) by
 19.(A) calling for (B) making after (C) giving up (D) turning down
 20.(A) sentence (B) condensation (C) sanction (D) congeal

What is so special about green tea? The Chinese and Indians 21 it for at least 4,000 years to treat everything from headache to depression. Researchers at Purdue University recently concluded that a compound in green tea 22 the growth of cancer cells. Green tea is also helpful for infection and damaged immune function. The secret power of green tea is its richness in a powerful anti-oxidant.

Green tea and black tea come from the same plant. Their 23 is in the processing. Green tea is dried but not fermented, and this shorter processing gives it a lighter flavor than black tea. It also helps retain the tea's beneficial chemicals. That is why green tea is so good for health. The only 24 negative effect of drinking green tea is a possible allergic reaction and insomnia due to the caffeine it contains.

21. (A) would use (B) are using (C) had used (D) have been using
 22. (A) looks after (B) slows down (C) takes up (D) turns over
 23. (A) structure (B) difference (C) color (D) procedure
 24. (A) reported (B) reporting (C) report in (D) report whose

III. Passage Completion(16%; 2% each): Choose the appropriate phrase from the following phrase bank and make the passage grammatical correct and syntactically meaningful. You might need to convert the word form (i.e. capitalization, tense, voice) when necessary.

Passage #25-28

The two most common questions asked of linguists are: “How many languages do you speak?” and “How many languages are there in the world?” Both are difficult to answer precisely. Most linguists have varying degrees of familiarity with several languages, and many are polyglots,

25. Charles V, the Holy Roman Emperor from 1500 to 1558 was a polyglot, for he proclaimed: “I speak Spanish to God, Italian to women, French to men, and German to my horse.”

As to the second question, it's hard to ascertain the number of languages in the world because of disagreement as to what comprises a language 26.

A difficulty with both these questions is that the answers rely on a sliding scale. 27 is not an all-or-nothing affair, so how much of a language do you have to know before you can be said to “speak and understand” that language? And how different must two dialects be 28? One criterion is that of mutual intelligibility.

25-28 Phrase Bank

- (A) as opposed to a dialect
 (B) familiarity with a language
 (C) persons who speak and understand several languages
 (D) before they become separate languages

Passage #29-32

In the child development literature, ‘narrative’ appears not just as a discourse form but as a mode of mental organization that is found in memory construction and that 29. Narratives have thematic structure as well as temporal structure. In the large scale and culturally significant stories of societies, such as myths and fables, we find recurring themes, such as love triumphing over loss or bravery outwitting greed or cruelty. Story telling also 30.

Narrative discourse and mental organization is primary in children's development. Snatches of narrative occur frequently in conversation. A switch to narrative mode 31. Children are included in narrative production when their parents encourage collaboration. Children thus 32; they participate in narrative and they develop their skills in producing narratives. Such skills and knowledge are brought to foreign language learning; what is lacking is the language to express them.

29-32 Phrase Bank

- (A) is marked by raised pitch and change in intonation patterns
- (B) acts to socialize children by showing accepted ways of living and behaving
- (C) is exposed to narrative from very early ages
- (D) features in the early social experiences of children

IV. Questions on EFL Methodology (10%; 2% each)

33. Which of the following is a characteristic of good language learners?
- (A) They develop a feel for the language by experimenting with grammar and words.
 - (B) They do not use knowledge of their first language in learning a second language.
 - (C) They clear up all the uncertainty by getting understanding every word.
 - (D) They do not vary their language according to the formation of the situation.
34. Which of the following statements about teaching methods is correct?
- (A) The learners' first language and the target language play equal roles in the teaching in the Grammar-Translation Method.
 - (B) In task-based learning, the language focus comes after a communicative activity, so that learners notice gaps in their language.
 - (C) Communicative Language Teaching makes use of translation to establish meaning and correspondence between languages.
 - (D) The avoidance of using L1 in class in the Direct Method strengthens the pedagogical principle of moving from the known to the unknown.
35. Which of the following statements about grammar and vocabulary teaching is correct?
- (A) The recent view of EFL grammar instruction is to be left to take care of itself without instruction.
 - (B) While the status has changed from time to time, the role of vocabulary learning has been the central of language instruction.
 - (C) Knowledge of grammatical rules is a guarantee of being able to use those rules for communication.
 - (D) There is now general agreement among vocabulary specialists that lexical competence is at the very heart of communicative competence.
36. When the teacher gives the class a series of instructions, for instance, to stand up and trun around, which students follow. Then some students give the teacher the same instructions. Which teaching method does the description refer to?
- (A) Task-based Learning (TBL).
 - (B) The Natural Approach.
 - (C) Total Physical Response (TPR).
 - (D) Community Language Learning.
37. Which of the following listening activities is suitable for the beginning-level students?
- (A) Listen to words of two or three syllables. Mark them for word stress and predict the pronunciation of the unstressed syllable.
 - (B) Listen to a series of sentences. Circle "yes" if the verb has an -ed ending and circle "no" if it does not.
 - (C) Listen to a series of short sentences with consonant/vowel linking between words. Mark the linkages on the answer sheet.
 - (D) Listen to a number of sentences and extract the content words, which are read with greater stress. Write the content words as notes.

V. Reading Comprehension (26%; 2% each)

In all cultures and throughout history hair has had a special significance. In ancient Egypt, as long ago as 1500 BC, the outward appearance expressed the person's status, role in society and political position. Wigs played an important role in this: they were crafted with great artistry and often sprinkled with powdered gold.

In the 8th century BC, the pre-Roman Celts in Northern Europe wore their hair long. In a man it was the expression of his strength, in a woman of her fertility. The idea of long hair as a symbol of male strength is even mentioned in the Bible, in the story of Samson and Delilah. Samson was a leader of the Israelites. His long hair, which he never cut, gave him superhuman powers. The only person who knew his secret was Delilah. However, she spied for the enemy and betrayed him. One night she cut off his hair and thus robbed him of his strength. In the classical Greek period, curly hair was not only the fashion, but it also represented an attitude towards life. Curls or locks were the metaphor for change, freedom

and the joy of living. The ancient Greek word for curls and locks is related to intriguing and tempting someone.

Hair is also used as a symbol of opposition. The punk protest movement today uses hair as a symbol of disapproval of the “middle-class, conventional lifestyle” by wearing provocative haircuts and shockingly colored hair. A different form of objection could be seen in the women’s hairstyles in the 1960s. Women’s liberation was expressed in a short-cut, straight and simple hairstyle which underlined equality with men without neglecting female attributes. To this day hair has kept its importance as a symbol of power, youth, vitality and health.

38. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) The scientific study of hairstyles.
- (B) The symbolic meanings of hairstyles.
- (C) The art of designing different hairstyles.
- (D) The contemporary development of hairstyles.

39. Why did ancient Greeks like to wear curls and locks?

- (A) To attract others.
- (B) To show off their artistry.
- (C) To hide their real identity.
- (D) To represent power and status.

40. How did women in the 1960s use hair to show objection?

- (A) They grew long hair.
- (B) They dyed their hair.
- (C) They cut their hair short.
- (D) They shaved their heads.

41. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Long curly hair has always been popular since ancient times.
- (B) Ancient Egyptians did not pay much attention to their hairstyles.
- (C) The punk movement is one of the most successful movements in history.
- (D) Samson might never have been defeated if he had kept the secret to himself.

Long before they can actually speak, babies pay special attention to the speech they hear around them. Within the first month of their lives, babies’ responses to the sound of the human voice will be different from their responses to other sorts of auditory stimuli. They will stop crying when they hear a person talking, but not if they hear a bell or the sound of a rattle. At first, the sounds that an infant notices might be only those words that receive the heaviest emphasis and that often occur at the ends of utterances. By the time they are six or seven weeks old, babies can detect the difference between syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections. Very soon, these differences in adult stress and intonation can influence babies’ emotional states and behavior. Long before they develop actual language comprehension, babies can sense when an adult is playful or angry, attempting to initiate or terminate new behavior, and so on, merely on the basis of cues such as the rate, volume, and melody of adult speech. Adults make it as easy as they can for babies to pick up a language by exaggerating such cues. One researcher observed babies and their mothers in six diverse cultures and found that, in all six languages, the mothers used simplified syntax, short utterances and nonsense sounds, and transformed certain sounds into baby talk. Other investigators have noted that when mothers talk to babies who are only a few months old, they exaggerate the pitch, loudness, and intensity of their words. They also exaggerate their facial expressions, hold vowels longer, and emphasize certain words. More significant for language development than their response to general intonation is observation that tiny babies can make relatively fine distinctions between speech sounds. In other words, babies enter the world with the ability to make precisely those perceptual discriminations that are necessary if they are to acquire aural language. Babies obviously derive pleasure from sound input, too: even as young as nine months they will listen to songs or stories, although the words themselves are beyond their understanding. For babies, language is a sensory-motor delight rather than the route to prosaic meaning that it often is for adults.

42. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The response of babies to sounds other than the human voice.
- (B) The differences between a baby’s and an adult’s ability to comprehend language.
- (C) How babies differentiate between the sound of the human voice and other sounds.
- (D) How babies perceive and respond to the human voice in their earliest stages of language development.

43. Why does the author mention syllables pronounced with rising and falling inflections?

- (A) To demonstrate how difficult it is for babies to interpret emotions.
- (B) To illustrate that a six-week-old baby can already distinguish some language differences.
- (C) To provide an example of ways adults speak to babies.
- (D) To give a reason for babies’ difficulty in distinguishing one adult from another.

44. The passage mentions all of the following as ways adults modify their speech when talking to babies EXCEPT
- (A) giving all words equal emphasis.
 - (B) speaking with shorter sentences.
 - (C) speaking more loudly than normal.
 - (D) using meaningless sounds.
45. What point does the author make to illustrate that babies are born with the ability to acquire language?
- (A) Babies begin to understand words in songs.
 - (B) Babies exaggerate their own sounds and expressions.
 - (C) Babies are more sensitive to sounds than are adults.
 - (D) Babies notice even minor differences between speech sounds.
46. According to the author, why do babies listen to songs and stories, even though they cannot understand them?
- (A) They understand the rhythm.
 - (B) They enjoy the sound.
 - (C) They can remember them easily.
 - (D) They focus on the meaning of their parents' words.

Child development experts are not so sure most kids can live up to all, or even most, parental expectations. Their inborn temperament may be leading them in directions that parents don't plan on. Most parents make well-meant efforts to set high goals to motivate and stimulate their children's learning and good behavior, but many don't understand their own child's limitations or strengths. Many of those limitations seem to be largely set at birth. They want their son or daughter to do better in a particular area than they did. But again, if it's not in their genes, no amount of coaching or coaxing will move them much beyond their natural gifts. The modern trend of plying toddlers and even infants with flash cards and other educational tools in the hope of jump-starting intelligence has not been shown to have any long-term effects. Parents can easily forget that everyday interaction, communication and play are effective teachers as well.

Too many parents are living vicariously through their children. Trouble arises when they ignore the signs that a child isn't ready or able to live up to their expectations. Repeated failures may cause some kids to set the bar too low for themselves, withdrawing from new experiences and missing out on opportunities to guarantee they won't fail again. The parent may feel resentful when a child doesn't meet expectations. Children may see their parent's disappointment as rejections and these feelings can lead to behavior that affects them forever such as hostility and aggressive behavior.

47. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Showing flash cards to infants doesn't have any effects.
 - (B) Parents should set up high goals for their children's future.
 - (C) The rules of a child's personality can trump the rules that parents try to impose.
 - (D) Parents should not motivate their children's learning.
48. From the passage, we know that the author believes that
- (A) learning does not necessarily occur in school.
 - (B) a child's learning is always the result of instruction.
 - (C) children cannot learn from communication with others.
 - (D) genes can absolutely decide the success of a child's learning.
49. Parents' expectations, if unrealistic, can lead to
- (A) hospitable children.
 - (B) dreaming children.
 - (C) opportunity-guaranteed children.
 - (D) emotionally-harmed children.
50. In Line 1, Paragraph 2, what is the closest meaning of the word '**vicariously**'?
- (A) considerably
 - (B) indirectly
 - (C) viciously
 - (D) intentionally