

高雄市立餐旅國民中學 104 學年度教師甄選

英語科試題卷

【※答案一律寫在答案本上】

I. Multiple Choices 50%

- Paul arrived at the shop _____ as the manager was closing for the day.
(A) even (B) just (C) still (D) right
- The new actor seems quite _____ in the film. He doesn't look natural at all.
(A) rigid (B) chubby (C) abrupt (D) erect
- The mill _____ power from the neighboring river grind grain.
(A) tackles (B) harnesses (C) mutates (D) inundates
- A _____ man never fails to give back the borrowed money to its owner.
(A) facetious (B) grisly (C) scrupulous (D) glib
- Scientists are studying plants that _____ in extreme climates to help them produce better cotton.
(A) trample (B) thrust (C) thrive (D) tread
- It was a dramatic change, a _____ president uncharacteristically admitting a major failure, steeped in the tears of his regretfulness.
(A) convertible (B) contrite (C) controversial (D) contrived
- Plants or animals may appear to be _____ simply because they are dormant.
(A) languishing (B) illuminating (C) grueling (D) salivating
- The European governments made a(n) _____ effort to stop drug smuggling.
(A) inevitable (B) compulsory (C) concerted (D) indifferent
- We're getting a new bathroom installed at home, and the _____ caused by the workmen is making life inconvenient at the moment.
(A) disruption (B) discrepancy (C) differentiation (D) dilemma
- The city has been continuously _____ by sectarian rioting.
(A) convulsed (B) consented (C) constrained (D) conducted
- Paula is very _____; you don't have to worry about her telling anyone your secrets.
(A) disgraceful (B) dispensable (C) disciplinary (D) discreet
- The court nullified the agreement after months of debate.
(A) schemed (B) ratified (C) annulled (D) dismissed

13. There were always people ready to denounce him.
(A) criticize (B) proclaim (C) announce (D) compliment
14. Do not impugn the umpire's call.
(A) accuse (B) punch (C) oppose (D) frighten
15. Unequal distribution of wealth may cause division in society.
(A) travesty (B) schism (C) combination (D) rivalry
16. He always does a careful piece of work.
(A) a luminous (B) a steadfast (C) a conscientious (D) an intricate
17. The raccoon is a night animal.
(A) niche (B) diurnal (C) nocturnal (D) marsupial
18. The dancers spun away from us.
(A) heed (B) whirled (C) wriggled (D) prefaced
19. The Boy Scouts usually sell apple juice in the fall to earn money for their activity.
(A) ale (B) punch (C) soda (D) cider
20. After his wife passed away, we were careful not to _____ her in conversation.
(A) stand for (B) deal in (C) specialize in (D) allude to
21. Businesses raise prices _____ the start of the new tax system.
(A) in conviction of (B) in anticipation of (C) in celebration of
(D) in memory of
22. Thanks to the volunteer's selfless efforts, these survivors now have memories they can _____.
(A) hang up (B) hang over (C) hang out (D) hang onto
23. Tom used to be very withdrawn but he's really _____ since Susan took an interest in him.
(A) run his own course (B) come out of his shell (C) stricken a balance
(D) turned over a new leaf
24. In the rush to buy a property, it's easy to _____ a rising market and lose sight of financial reality.
(A) put up with (B) get along with (C) get away with (D) get carried away with
25. _____ stay the night if it's too difficult to get home.
(A) At all costs (B) By all means (C) In all (D) On the whole

II. Reading Comprehension 30%

A.

At a military base near Seattle, 16 dolphins are guardians of America's most deadly nuclear submarines.

The dolphins in Seattle are among a group of 100 dolphins, 25 sea lions and three whales that have been singled out by the Navy for training. The Navy has spent about US\$30 million to train these highly intelligent marine mammals to be its watchdogs. The Navy wants to use dolphins because they are very speedy swimmers---in short bursts they can swim up to 42 kilometers per hour---and because dolphins have highly developed sonar. A dolphin's sonar is many times better than any sonar machine built by humans. The Navy refuses to give any details of its program. Some former trainers claim the dolphins are trained to identify enemy divers and to attack them.

The top-secret program has been criticized and a federal investigation into mistreatment of the animals was started. Critics question the ethics of using animals that wouldn't hurt a flea in a Navy program. They charge that dolphins can't be counted on as guardians for the subs. Three dolphins have died while in training.

The Navy admits its dolphins sometimes refuse to do as they are told. A spokesman said Navy trainers don't mistreat the animals, and that the Navy is the forefront of research on marine mammals.

Public criticism may force the Navy to cut short its dolphin program. Most Americans don't want the Navy using dolphins to guard submarines. Americans think dolphins are friendly animals and they think the Navy could find a better way to guard submarines.

1. What do you think the main reason why dolphins **cannot** be counted on as guardians for the subs?
(A) They are too friendly. (B) They are too intelligent.
(C) They are speedy swimmers. (D) Their sonar is too effective.
2. The main idea of the article is _____.
(A) Americans like dolphins and whales
(B) deadly nuclear submarines are based near Seattle
(C) the Navy is training dolphins to guard nuclear submarines
(D) a dolphin's sonar is many times better than man-made sonar

B.

Recently, computers and information systems have become accepted by the general public as a useful tool for specialized activities. Both are being faced with amazing advances, called the “information revolution,” which transform both how we live and how the world works.

Computing has been increasingly used to accomplish daily tasks in our lives, from shopping to employment, allowing us to do all these simply from the comfort of our own homes. The major reason for this expected advance is the innovation of fiber optics, which, once used to connect telecommunication systems around the world, is able to transmit information much faster and more effectively than traditional copper wires. Fiber optics, coupled with the recent invention of Integrated Services Digital Network (ISDN) system, which allows machines to “understand” and even “communicate” with each other regardless of data type or computer language, creates an “information superhighway.” It is a huge network connecting everyone around the globe through his or her computer. Thus, we witness the rise of “electronic universities,” which offer courses solely through computers, and “teleconferences,” which allow colleagues to hold meetings even when separated by great distances.

With the possibility of such drastic transformation on the horizon, however, experts warn that we must be careful with how we approach the Information Age. They are afraid that due to increased reliance on technology, societies will lose necessary rituals of social interaction, thus fracturing communities. Also there are problems of invasion of privacy because an individual’s daily activities can be traced through computer systems. Finally, they worry that the advances may **stratify** societies, as the “information-rich,” those who embrace and utilize information technology, will become separated from the “information-poor,” those who prefer to utilize conventional means of communication.

3. This passage would be most likely to be found in a(n) _____.

- (A) encyclopedia (B) computer manual (C) weekly magazine
(D) literacy critique

4. The word “**stratify**” in the last paragraph can be best replaced by _____.

- (A) divide (B) remodel (C) corrupt (D) destroy

5. We can learn from the passage that _____.
- (A) the information revolution results in the introduction of copper wires
 - (B) Integrated Services Digital Network is a by-product of fiber optics
 - (C) teleconferences have made the information superhighway possible
 - (D) both copper wires and fiber optics can be used to transmit information
6. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in the passage as a possible problem of the Information Age?
- (A) People may lose face-to-face contact with others.
 - (B) Cyber crime is running out of control in many developed countries in the world.
 - (C) A person's daily activities may no longer be private knowledge.
 - (D) Communities may be fractured because of different attitudes toward information technology.

C.

NEELIE KROES, the European Union's competition commissioner, did not mince her words when reporting on Europe's energy markets on Wednesday January 10th. Europe's energy firms have failed to invest in networks and so customers are suffering. Those "vertically integrated" energy companies such as Electricité de France (EDF) or Germany's E.ON, widely dubbed as "national champions", are effectively behaving like local monopolies. Shy of competition, eager for artificially high prices, they are helping to block the efficient generation, transmission and distribution of energy on the continent.

Energy prices vary wildly across Europe. Ms. Kroes wants to see cheaper energy, and intends to push suppliers to divest their distribution network and to get them to invest more in transportation systems so that more energy—in the form of gas, or electricity, for example—can flow easily over borders. It is remarkably hard, for example, for gas-poor Germany to import from the neighboring, gas-rich Netherlands. Companies that dominate national markets have, so far, had little interest in improving the interconnections which would mean lower prices for consumers across the continent.

Ms. Kroes, of course, will struggle to get her way. The European Commission,

which on the same day presented its recommendation for improving EU energy policy, also wants to see the unbundling of ownership, the legal separation of energy suppliers and transporters, something that the integrated energy companies and interested governments, notably in France and Germany, are bound to oppose ferociously.

Complicating the matter is an argument over the security of energy supply in Europe. Much has been made of the risk for Western Europe of depending too heavily on Russian exports of gas. Russia under Vladimir Putin is prone to using energy exports as a blunt tool of foreign policy, especially when trying to bully countries in its hinterland. Last year Russia interrupted gas deliveries to Ukraine, affecting supplies in central and Western Europe too. This week it blocked oil exports passing via Belarus to Europe, though that spat was soon resolved.

The risk is that concerns about security of supply may be used spuriously by those in Europe who oppose the sort of liberalization encouraged by Ms. Kroes. The likes of E.ON and EDF may claim that only protected national champions are able to secure supply, by striking long-term deals with powerful foreign suppliers. The Commission disagrees. Such deals are too often politically motivated and far from transparent. Protection has been tried for long enough and evidently has not worked for the internal market, nor have these companies secured the best deals for consumers from the Russians.

In contrast, the Commission's new policy proposes, ideally, a break-up of these companies into suppliers and distributors. (As a second best solution, especially for France and Germany, it recommends the management of the networks by a third party.) Properly independent managers of Europe's energy networks would have a strong incentive to build interconnecting pipelines and power lines across borders. For the gas market another means of ensuring competition and security would be finding a more diverse range of suppliers, for example by building more terminals for the import of liquefied natural gas. It would also be likely to mean lower prices, if the example of liberalized Britain over the past ten years is anything to go by.

Whether any of this is likely to happen soon, however, is another matter. The Commission is also calling for European governments to agree on a common effort to reduce carbon emissions by at least 20% by 2020 (compared with 1990 levels). If

America is willing to play ball, the Commission proposes to reduce emissions by as much as 30%. Achieving either target would mean promoting cleaner cars, a more effective emissions-trading system for Europe, wider use of public transport and a sharp increase in the use of renewable sources of energy, like wind and solar power. All that is laudable enough, but will also require political horse-trading as governments—Europe’s leaders are due to meet in March to discuss the various energy proposals—try to avoid commitments that may hurt domestic energy companies or make European firms less competitive than rivals in America, Asia and elsewhere.

Questions 7-11: Write “**True**” if the statement reflects the views of the writer, “**False**” if the statement contradicts the views of the writer, “**Not Given**” if there is no information about this in the passage.

7. Europe’s energy companies have funded the construction of the distribution network.
8. There has been a wide range of energy prices within Europe.
9. Gas-poor Germany has to pay a price higher than average to import gas from its neighbor.
10. E.ON and EDF may oppose the liberalization due to their concerns about the security of energy supply.
11. The European Commission proposes to reduce carbon emissions by 30% if the U.S. is willing to cut its.

Questions 12-15: Look at the box of countries below. Choose one country to complete the following sentences.

Countries

A. Belarus B. Britain C. France D. Germany E. Russia F. Ukraine G. The U.S.

12. It’s dangerous for western Europe to depend too much on gas imports from ____.
13. A liberalized policy of energy supply was enforced over ten years in ____.

14. Last year energy supplies in central and western Europe was affected owing to the interruption of gas deliveries to _____.
15. Oil exports passing via _____ to Europe was blocked this week.

III. Answer the question and design a teaching plan as given 20%

Every student is unique. There are “differences” in the classroom. In your opinion,

1. What is “Differentiated Instruction”? (5%)
2. Please design a “Differentiated Instruction” teaching plan of reading comprehension for the following article. (15%)

What colors do you like? Red? Green? Or blue? In fact, colors both affect our daily life and are widely used in our language. For example, if a man has “a green thumb,” then he must be very good at gardening. He surely has a beautiful garden. If a person is “feeling blue,” that means he is unhappy and sad. We need to cheer him up. And did you ever tell a “white lie?” If you want to say goodbye to your boyfriend/girlfriend and don’t want to hurt his/her feelings, then you have to tell him/her a white lie.

However, people who are color-blind cannot see the difference between one color and another. For example, red, green and yellow look like gray to them. Some of them may see red as green, others see blue as yellow. This is quite inconvenient because they can’t see the correct colors of the traffic lights, and therefore they can’t drive a car. They also have problems using computers. Parents may notice their child is color-blind when the child is learning the colors. They can use color-blindness test, along with other eye tests, to check their child's eyes.