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英文科試題卷

I. Vocabulary 10%

1. As the man was diagnosed with a serious \_\_\_\_\_ disease, he was put into a private room in the hospital and not allowed to have visitors.  
(A) frail (B) herbal (C) nutritious (D) infectious
2. The principal took the \_\_\_\_\_ to donate some money to the charitable organization.  
(A) initiate (B) initiation (C) initial (D) initiative
3. The boss \_\_\_\_\_ the employee for his being late for coming to the office.  
(A) reproduced (B) reputed (C) resolved (D) reproved
4. Pregnant women are \_\_\_\_\_ from dental charges under the current health system.  
(A) oblivious (B) exempt (C) paltry (D) insolent
5. We are all \_\_\_\_\_ to the project presented by the management; none of us are in favor of the project.  
(A) objected (B) observed (C) opposed (D) oscillated
6. The politician has seen the apparent \_\_\_\_\_ that those who produce the wealth, the workers, are the poorest.  
(A) anonymity (B) annunciation (C) annuity (D) anomaly
7. Many cities are now undertaking major urban renewal projects in an effort to \_\_\_\_\_ back residents who long ago migrated to the suburbs.  
(A) vacate (B) stow (C) lure (D) instigate
8. The real estate broker goaded the couple to put down a deposit on the house.  
(A) urged (B) asked (C) compelled (D) guided
9. The travel agent tried to tantalize me with details of a proposed trip to the islands.  
(A) fool (B) tempt (C) inform (D) dissuade
10. During the Great Depression, there were many wanderers who traveled on the railroads and camped along the tracks.  
(A) vagabonds (B) tyros (C) zealots (D) veterans

II. Grammar: There are four underlined sections in the text. Select the one which is wrong 5%

11. The increase population and rapid economic growth in recent years have put a large and increasing stress on the water resources and environment in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam.  
(A) increase (B) in recent years (C) on the water resources (D) in
12. Education should emphasize our interdependence with peoples, with other species and with the planet as a whole.  
(A) emphasize (B) interdependence (C) peoples (D) as a whole
13. Most of the large industries in the country are well organized and structured and are sometimes backed up internationally reputable mother companies.  
(A) Most of (B) in (C) are well organized (D) backed up
14. Public opinion polls have consistently demonstrated the public's willingness for "tradeoff" economic growth for environmental protection.  
(A) opinion polls (B) consistently (C) for (D) environmental
15. The technology, developed in coal-rich Germany in the 1920s, involves partly burning coal to turn it into a gas, then using a catalyst, usually a metal, make it a liquid.  
(A) coal-rich (B) involves partly (C) turn it into (D) make it

### III. Cloze 15%

#### Gender Bias and Poverty

16 between men and women results in poorer health for children and greater 17 for the family, 18 to a new study. The UN agency Unicef found that in places where women are 19 from family decisions, children are more likely to suffer from 20. There would be 13 million 21 malnourished children in South Asia if women had an equal say in the family, Unicef said.

Unicef 22 family decision-making in 30 countries 23 the world. Their chief finding is that equality between men and women is vital to 24 poverty and improving health, especially that of children, in developing countries. The conclusions are contained in the agency's latest report. This report 25 to a greater 26 of opportunities for girls and women in education and work which contributes to disempowerment and poverty. Where men control the household, less money is spent on health care and food for the family, which 27 in poorer health for the children.

An increase in 28 and income-earning opportunities for women would increase their 29 power, the report said. For example, the agency found that 30 has the greater share of household income and assets decides whether those resources will be used for family needs.

16. (A) Unequal (B) Inequal (C) Unequality (D) Inequality  
 17. (A) poor (B) poorness (C) poverty (D) impoverished  
 18. (A) resulting (B) according (C) regarding (D) with regard  
 19. (A) excluded (B) exclude (C) exclusion (D) excludes  
 20. (A) ill-nourished (B) malnourish (C) malnutrition (D) ill-nutrition  
 21. (A) more (B) few (C) fewer (D) least  
 22. (A) survey (B) surveying (C) surveys (D) surveyed  
 23. (A) in (B) around (C) over (D) among  
 24. (A) increase (B) reduce (C) increasing (D) reducing  
 25. (A) points (B) indicates (C) shows (D) suggests  
 26. (A) lack (B) lacking (C) lacks (D) lucky  
 27. (A) leads (B) result (C) lead (D) results  
 28. (A) employ (B) employment (C) employee (D) employed  
 29. (A) house (B) householder (C) household (D) home  
 30. (A) whatever (B) whoever (C) whichever (D) however

#### IV. Blank-Filling 20%

(A) ordeal	(B) embarked	(C) mammoth	(D) mission
(E) prospectively	(F) laboratory	(G) pioneer	(H) indisputably
(I) self-sufficiency	(J) reinforcing	(K) restricted	(L) approximating

There never really was a Biosphere 1. Actually, according to the folks originally behind Biosphere 2, they considered the earth and its environment to be Biosphere 1, and their sprawling 3.15-acre glass-enclosed ecosystem in the Arizona desert was therefore Biosphere 2.

Built in the late 1980s, the giant terrarium was \_\_\_31\_\_\_ an engineering marvel. Covered with 6,500 plates of high-performance glass, the structure is airtight, with \_\_\_32\_\_\_ air conditioners and heaters in constant operation to keep the interior environments stable. Those environments include a nearly 3,000-square-yard farm, a 2000-square-yard rainforest, an “ocean” with a coral reef, wetlands, grasslands and a desert. There was housing inside, since the original intent was to \_\_\_33\_\_\_ an effective system for space colonization.

In an experiment, eight men and women shut themselves in on September 26, 1991, and \_\_\_34\_\_\_ on a two-year “voyage.” Things didn’t go well. The oxygen began to thin, eventually to a level \_\_\_35\_\_\_ that of air at 18,000 feet of altitude. Two supplies of pure oxygen were

pumped in from outside to keep the project going. While bananas in the rainforest did well, other crops failed, and each crew member's diet was \_\_\_36\_\_\_ to 1,750 calories per day. Before a year was out, the group had split into two tense factions. The researchers endured the two years, but after they emerged, rail thin, details of their \_\_\_37\_\_\_ became widely known. The veneer of credibility, already bruised by allegations of tamper-prone data, secret food caches and smuggled supplies, has cracked. The two-year experiment in \_\_\_38\_\_\_ is starting to look less like science and more like a \$150 million stunt.

That was then, this is now: After a sale of the facility, management was assigned, in 2007, to the University of Arizona, which will use the Biosphere 2 as a \_\_\_39\_\_\_ to study climate change and other environmental issues. The big glass folly has finally found its \_\_\_40\_\_\_.

## V. Discourse 10%

In use for thousands of years as a food source and most commonly as a spice--in fact, peppers are the second most popular seasoning behind salt--peppers are now recognized for their nutritional and medicinal values. Capsaicin, a substance present in varying degrees in peppers, has also been found to possess anticoagulant properties. This means that eating peppers can prevent the formation of blood clots and, thus, strokes and heart attacks. \_\_\_41\_\_\_ The heat qualities of the peppers reduce the pain of these sores.

Despite the many health benefits, peppers are best known for the hot sensations they produce in the mouth when eaten. The brain is led to believe that there is a sense of heat in the mouth because the capsaicin stimulates the nerve endings in the mouth to produce that. \_\_\_42\_\_\_ To stop the pain in the mouth, the brain releases endorphins. Since these endorphins produce a mild euphoria, similar to that experienced during a "runner's high", eating peppers can be remotely addictive. \_\_\_43\_\_\_ Drinking water after eating a hot pepper only spreads the heat in the mouth.

Capsaicin is a powerful substance. \_\_\_44\_\_\_ Eating small amounts of peppers with capsaicin over a period of time or eating a large amount at once will desensitize the mouth to the pain produced by this substance.

Although more modern means of testing the hotness of a pepper are used today, the heat is still measured in Scoville units. Scoville units rank peppers sweet to warm to hot to blistering. \_\_\_45\_\_\_ In fact, just as peppers come in different sizes, shapes, and colors, they vary in taste and "hotness" as well.

- (A) Only a small amount of it can blister the mouth.
- (B) Doctors have given candy made of hot peppers and taffy to cancer patients suffering from painful mouth sores caused by chemotherapy.
- (C) These units, which measure the intensity of the heat, were developed by Wilber Scoville in 1912.
- (D) More immediately, the pain in the mouth can be eased by eating yogurt or sour cream.
- (E) A closer look at the Scoville units is a reminder that not all peppers are hot.
- (F) In addition to the heat, eating peppers also can cause watery eyes, a runny nose, and perspiration.

## VI. Reading Comprehension 5%

Science as we know it today can be said to have started with the ancient Greeks, with the likes of Herodotus, Aristotle and Theophrastus, all of whom lived from 300 to 500 years before Christ.

Their findings were still valid two millenniums later, when science was reborn with the Renaissance following the Dark Ages when after the fall of Rome, roughly 1000 years after the Greeks created their scientific theories, science and learning were forgotten during the ravages of war and disease which enveloped the whole of the then civilized world.

Geology, even mineralogy, can be traced back to the Greeks. They recognized that the position of the land and sea had changed and that a great length of time had been necessary for these changes. They believed the world was round, that the orbits of planets were also circular and they noticed that heavy objects fell faster than light ones. So, more sciences than one can be said to have begun with the Greeks.

Of course, all their learning might have disappeared for good during the six or seven centuries of the Dark Ages. But the Arabs were also interested in science, and they were at the edge of the Dark Ages, so they were able to preserve the findings of the Greeks, translating some of their work and even building on it. When science finally took root again in the Middle Ages it was based very much on the ideas and work of the Greeks.

46. What's this passage mainly about?

- (A) The Arabs copied the Greek ideas.
- (B) Much of Greek science was lost in the Dark Ages.
- (C) Much of modern science is based on the work of the ancient Greeks.
- (D) The findings of the ancient Greeks were re-found a millennium later.

47. According to the passage, what was the reason that science had to make a recovery?
- (A) The Arabs.
  - (B) The Dark Ages.
  - (C) The Renaissance.
  - (D) The Roman Empire.
48. According to the passage, which of the following was NOT among the findings made by the Greeks?
- (A) The shape of the earth.
  - (B) The relation of the moon to the earth.
  - (C) The way the planets went round the earth.
  - (D) The changed position of the land and the sea.
49. Why were the Arabs able to preserve the findings of the Greeks?
- (A) They made their own discoveries.
  - (B) They liked translating other people's work.
  - (C) They were not a part of the Roman Empire.
  - (D) They were not so badly affected by the Dark Ages.
50. What might the next part of the lecture be about?
- (A) Arab scientists and science.
  - (B) Science as we know it today.
  - (C) Other scientific findings in the Dark Ages.
  - (D) The development of science in the Middle Ages.

**VII. Please edit 5 reading comprehension questions based on the following passage (15%)**

**The answer to each question should be provided.**

Over 1 in 8 adults are now obese—a ratio that has more than doubled since 1975 and will swell to 1 in 5 by 2025, a major survey reported Friday. Of about 5 billion adults alive in 2014, 641 million were obese, the data showed—and projected that the number will balloon past 1.1 billion in just nine years.

The research warned of a looming crisis of “severe obesity” and disease brought on by high-fat, high-sugar diets causing blood pressure and cholesterol rise.

“There will be health consequences of magnitudes that we do not know,” author Majid Ezzati of Imperial College London said in an interview.

The survey, published in *The Lancet* medical journal, claimed to be the most comprehensive of its kind conducted to date.

People are divided into healthy and unhealthy weight categories based on a universally adopted measure dubbed body mass index (BMI), a ratio of weight in kilograms to the square of height in meters.

A healthy BMI ranges from 18.5 to 24.9. One is considered underweight below 18.5, overweight from 25 up and obese from 30—when the risk of diabetes, stroke, heart disease and some cancers escalates massively. With BMI of 35, one is categorized as severely obese, and from 40 upward as morbidly obese.

Among men globally, obesity tripled from 3.2 percent of the population in 1975 to 10.8 percent in 2014 (266 million people), and among women from 6.4 percent to 14.9 percent (375 million), said the survey—12.9 percent combined.

This was equivalent to the average adult, 18 and older, being 1.5 kg (3.3 pounds) heavier every decade.

“If the rate of obesity continues at this pace, by 2025 roughly a fifth of men (18 percent) and women (21 percent) will be severely obese,” according to a statement by *The Lancet*.

The ratio of underweight people in the world declined at a slower rate than obesity grew, said the authors—from about 13.8 percent in 1975 to 8.8 percent for men, and 14.6 percent to 9.7 percent for women.

“Over the past 40 years, we have changed from a world in which underweight prevalence was more than double that of obesity, to one in which more people are obese than underweight,” said Ezzati.

In 2014, the world’s fattest people lived in Polynesia and Micronesia, where 38 percent of men and more than half of women were obese.

Nearly a fifth of the world’s obese adults lived in six high-income countries: the United States, Britain, Ireland, Australia, Canada and New Zealand. (Paris, AFP-JIJI, *The Japan Times*, April 2, 2016)

**VIII. In order to enhance students’ environmental awareness (e.g. global warming, recycling, the Earth Day, etc.), please design a 45-minute lesson plan for 30 eighth graders in a cooperative learning setting. (20%)**