

桃園市 105 年國民中學新進教師甄選【專門科目：英語科】試題卷

※注意事項：1、答案請畫在答案卡上，如寫在試題卷上一律不計分。

2、提早繳卷者，請將答案卡與試題卷一併交回。

3、本試題卷共 4 頁。

單一選擇題：請依照題意，從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳的答案 (共 50 題，每題 2 分，合計 100 分)

一、文意字彙(共 11 題，計 22 分)

1. People with sleep ____ should visit psychiatrists or doctors to find out the cause of their problems.
(A) disability (B) dismay
(C) disorders (D) sufferings
2. Down's syndrome is the most common genetic form of intellectual disability, and ____ approximately one in 1,000 people.
(A) afflicts (B) effects
(C) infects (D) inflects
3. Quite a lot of dried tofu products sold in the greater Taipei area have been found to contain ____ of unacceptable chemicals.
(A) agency (B) remains
(C) residue (D) subsidy
4. The Public Television Service said it would invite experts to advise on a ____ of its PeoPo online platform after a woman posted a controversial video.
(A) release (B) remodel
(C) renounce (D) revamp
5. Many students ____ Dr. Wu not just because he's such a heavy hitter in innovations but because they know their professor truly loves and cares for them.
(A) redeem (B) revere
(C) perspire (D) inspire
6. Younger kids have the notion that they're at the center of things, and adolescents by nature are especially ____.
(A) eloquent (B) egocentric
(C) prudent (D) sophisticated
7. Big changes often start with acts that looked pointless at the time: small acts of resistance, bold acts of defiance, subtle acts of ____, even witty acts of disobedience.
(A) subversion (B) dedication
(C) submission (D) compliance
8. Psychologists explain that there is a difference between always looking at things at the bright side and blind ____.
(A) integrity (B) conductivity
(C) destiny (D) positivity
9. Coastal areas will likely become ____ by the rising sea because of global warming.
(A) sublime (B) submerged
(C) submitted (D) subsumed
10. He had been accused of vanity and ____ in his office, but his reputation for ability and integrity as a judge was high even with his enemies.
(A) allegation (B) causation
(C) confrontation (D) ostentation

11. During the looting, the ____ stole everything they could and then set fire to the buildings.

(A) mediators (B) rioters
(C) navigators (D) incubators

二、文法(共 7 題，計 14 分)

12. Facing a possible insufficient power supply this summer, the premier was considering having the first reactor of the First Nuclear Power Plant _____.
(A) reactivate (B) reactivated
(C) reactivating (D) to reactivate
13. Had it not been for your donation, those orphans ____ twenty years ago.
(A) would not have been educated
(B) would be dead
(C) could have brought up well
(D) could die
14. He completed a 32-line ballad that celebrated the drover's simple, free life in the bush, ____ it with his own life in the crowded and busy city.
(A) contrasted (B) contrast
(C) contrasting (D) be contrasted
15. The invention of steel has enabled builders to construct more sturdy buildings, ____ lighter vehicles, and homemakers to use knives that do not rust.
(A) car manufacturers making
(B) and car manufactures make
(C) car manufacturers to make
(D) and making car manufacturers
16. The study reveals that male elephants follow a strict social hierarchy ____ each member knows his rank or status.
(A) which (B) in that
(C) in which (D) when
17. Scientists have concluded ____ rainfall and general weather conditions.
(A) that sunspots affect (B) what affects sunspots that
(C) what affects sunspots (D) that what sunspots affect
18. When ____ with the unexpected, babies learn about the object better and come up with their own hypothesis for why the object behave in a certain way.
(A) confronted (B) observed
(C) being given (D) being encountered

三、英語教學理論(共 5 題，計 10 分)

19. In a geography class, the instructor distributes a handout that she has prepared based on a video, 'Understanding Globes.' The top section on the handout is entitled 'Some Vocabulary to Know.' Listed are some key geographical terms used in the video. The teacher asks the students to listen as she reads the new words. Below the list is a modified cloze passage. The teacher tells the students to

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read the passage. They should fill in the blanks in the passage with the new vocabulary where they are able to do so. After they are finished, she shows them the video. As they watch the video, they fill in the remaining blanks with certain of the vocabulary words that the teacher has read aloud. What teaching method is this?

- (A) The task-based method.
- (B) The silent way.
- (C) The audio-lingual method.
- (D) The content-based method.

20. In terms of Direct Method, which of the following is NOT correct?

- (A) No translation is allowed because meaning is to be conveyed directly in the target language through the use of demonstration and visual aids.
- (B) Language is primarily speech; reading is therefore delayed until students are capable of doing oral communication fluently.
- (C) Grammar should be taught inductively. After being exposed to plenty of linguistic data, students are guided to internalize the rules themselves.
- (D) Vocabulary is emphasized over grammar since oral communication is seen as basic and words are the main elements used in speaking.

21. Rod Ellis (2006) offered some of his own answers to questions about when and how to teach grammar. Which of the following statements is not his assertion?

- (A) Corrective feedback can facilitate acquisition if it involves a mixture of implicit and explicit feedback.
- (B) Explicit grammar teaching is more effective at the beginning levels than intermediate to advanced levels.
- (C) Both deductive and inductive approaches can be useful, depending on the context and purpose of instruction.
- (D) Both form and meaning should be emphasized; learners need to have the opportunity to practice forms in communicative tasks.

22. Which of the following statements about "assessment" is incorrect?

- (A) A good test is practical, so the financial limitations, time constraints, ease of administration, and scoring and interpretation should all be taken into consideration.
- (B) A reliable test is consistent and dependable, and the sources of unreliability may be the test itself, the administration of a test, the test-taker, and the scoring of the test.
- (C) The most complex criterion of a good test is validity, which includes content validity, face validity, and construct validity.
- (D) The authenticity of a language test refers to the degree of correspondence of the characteristics of a given language test task to the features of a native language task.

23. Which of the following is NOT comprehension-based?

- (A) The Audiolingual Method (B) The Lexical Approach
- (C) Total Physical Response (D) The Natural Approach

四、克漏字(共 9 題，計 18 分)

(24~27)

Traditionally, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquired skills and knowledge, (24) those that have been explicitly taught. The proficiency exams required by some states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed to measure a person's ability to acquire new skills or knowledge. (25) vocational aptitude tests

can help you decide whether you would do better as a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in some sense achievement tests (26) they assume some sort of past learning or experience with certain objects, words, or situations. The (27) between achievement and aptitude tests is one of degree and intended use.

- 24. (A) as for (B) in fact
(C) particularly (D) with regard to
- 25. (A) For example (B) In contrast
(C) Therefore (D) Actually
- 26. (A) although (B) because
(C) before (D) so that
- 27. (A) difference (B) pattern
(C) similarity (D) theory

(28~32)

First introduced by English colonizers in the 1800's, cricket has become a favorite recreational activity in Sri Lanka. (28) on by the success of the national team in international competition, the sport is enjoyed at all (29) of society. Kids will organize games on empty lots or grass fields, using makeshift (30) such as old sticks for bats and wickets, and rolled-up pieces of cloth as balls, (31) adults participate in cricket leagues and clubs on the weekends. But all this participation comes to a(n) (32) when the national team is on TV, leading to the next favorite activity--watching cricket!

- 28. (A) Going (B) Masked
(C) Spurred (D) Enlightened
- 29. (A) levels (B) occasions
(C) vocations (D) races
- 30. (A) equipment (B) reference
(C) furniture (D) armory
- 31. (A) while (B) yet
(C) however (D) at the same time
- 32. (A) end (B) accomplishment
(C) result (D) halt

五、篇章結構(共 8 題，計 16 分)

(33~36)

(33) Nature is what we think of as pre-wiring and is influenced by genetic inheritance and other biological factors. Nurture is generally taken as the influence of external factors after conception e.g. the product of exposure, experience and learning on an individual.

(34) Their basic assumption is that the characteristics of the human species as a whole are a product of evolution and that individual differences are due to each person's unique genetic code. In general, the earlier a particular ability appears, the more likely it is to be under the influence of genetic factors. Characteristics and differences not observable at birth, but emerging later in life, are regarded as the product of maturation. The classic example of the way this affects our physical development is the bodily change that occurs in early adolescence at puberty. However these researchers also argue that maturation governs the emergence of attachment in infancy, language acquisition and even cognitive development as a whole.

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(35). Their basic assumption is that at birth the human mind is a tabula rasa (a blank slate) and that this is gradually “filled” as a result of experience. From this point of view psychological characteristics and behavioral differences that emerge through infancy and childhood are the result of learning. It is how you are brought up (nurture) that governs the psychologically significant aspects of child development and the concept of maturation applies only to the biological. For example, when an infant forms an attachment it is responding to the love and attention it has received, language comes from imitating the speech of others and cognitive development depends on the degree of stimulation in the environment and, more broadly, on the civilization within which the child is reared.

(36). There are simply too many “facts” on both sides of the argument which are inconsistent with an “all or nothing” view. So instead of asking whether child development is down to nature or nurture the question has been reformulated as “How much?” That is to say, given that heredity and environment both influence the person we become, which is the more important?

(33~36 選項區)

- Ⓐ At the other end of the spectrum are the environmentalists—also known as empiricists.
- Ⓑ In practice hardly anyone today accepts either of the extreme positions.
- Ⓒ This nature-nurture debate within psychology is concerned with the extent to which particular aspects of behavior are a product of either inherited (i.e. genetic) or acquired (i.e. learned) characteristics.
- Ⓓ Those who adopt an extreme hereditary position are known as nativists.

(37~40)

Coral bleaches when the water it’s in is too warm for too long. _(37)_. Without the colourful algae, the coral flesh becomes transparent, revealing the stark white skeleton beneath.

And because the algae provides the coral with 90% of its energy, it begins to starve. Unless _(38)_, the coral dies and gets taken over by a blanket of seaweed. Once that happens it can take a decade for the coral to recover – and even then that recovery depends on the reef not being hit by other stressors such as water pollution.

The thick seaweed is a sign of extreme ecosystem meltdown. Fish can no longer use the coral structure as shelter – blocked by the plants – and before long _(39)_, leaving little chance of full recovery within the next 10 years.

When the coral dies, the entire ecosystem around it transforms. Fish that feed on the coral, use it as shelter, or nibble on the algae that grows among it die or move away. _(40)_ too. But the cascading effects don’t stop there. Birds that eat fish lose their energy source, and island plants that thrive on bird droppings can be depleted. And, of course, people who rely on reefs for food, income or shelter from waves – some half a billion people worldwide – lose their vital resource.

(37~40 選項區)

- Ⓐ the temperatures quickly return to normal
- Ⓑ the bigger fish that feed on those fish disappear
- Ⓒ the coral polyps gets stressed and spit out the algae that live in inside them
- Ⓓ the coral structures themselves are likely to collapse

六、閱讀測驗(共 10 題，計 20 分)

(41~46)

In almost any magazine or newspaper in England, you can find advertisements for adventure tours to exotic places. These exciting tours can be bicycling, hiking, or even motorcycle trips across deserts, over mountains, and around live volcanoes! Many of these tours are for charity which makes them more interesting to some people.

One advertisement offers people a "Bike Ride to Hell and Back," a 400-kilometer bicycle tour across the lava fields of Iceland. The advertisement says that the tour is like a ride across the face of the moon. The organization that put this tour together is advertising for people who can give time and effort to raising money for a good cause. For their hard work, these people will also be able to take the holiday of a lifetime.

The first thing that people have to do is sign up for the tour. The number of people who can go on each tour is limited, and many tours fill up fast. Those who sign up then have to pay a deposit in order to hold their space on the tour. People cannot get their money back later if they change their mind, so they had better be sure they really want to go. The deposit is usually between £50-250.

Next, each person must raise a minimum amount of money for the charity. This money could be anywhere between £1500,-2500. In order to raise this much money, some people send letters to friends and relatives asking for help. Other people have big parties where all of the guests must pay to come to the party. One farmer even divided up his field into one meter squares to raise money. People could buy one square of the field for £1 each. Then the farmer let his cow walk across the field. Whoever bought the square where the cow dropped its first "cow patty" won a prize. Surprisingly, the majority of people who go on the adventure tours end up collecting more than the minimum money that the charity asks for.

Some people see a problem with this system of raising money for charities. They think that it is wrong for part of the money that people collect to be used to pay for someone’s holiday. However, charities try to keep the overall cost of the tours low so that at least 60 or 70% of the money which is raised goes to the charity. One charity said, "We expect to make an average profit of £50,000 per trip." This charity typically runs between 10 to 15 tours each year.

Do people really want to spend their holiday doing something like bicycling for 400 kilometers when they could be resting on a beach? These tours are not for everybody. But the people who sign up for them all agree that it is a great experience. After hiking across the Namib Desert, a young construction worker from London cried as he hugged all of the other people who had been on the tour with him. Everyone cried. Most of them never thought that they could take part in an adventure like that. They had not only finished a difficult hike, but they had done it for someone else, for the charity.

41. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- Ⓐ A Dangerous Charity Tour
- Ⓑ Interesting Places to Visit
- Ⓒ Two Very Different Charity Tours
- Ⓓ How Charities Raise Money through Tours

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42. Which one of the following is probably not an adventure tour for the charity?
- Ⓐ Climbing Mt. Everest
Ⓑ Spending a weekend in Boston
Ⓒ Sailing across the Atlantic Ocean
Ⓓ Crossing the Mongolian Gobi Desert
43. Why are the tours described in this passage interesting for people?
- Ⓐ The tours are great experiences.
Ⓑ The participants can go to parties.
Ⓒ The participants have to pay for the trips.
Ⓓ The participants can use the money they collect for the charities.
44. What does **deposit** in paragraph mean?
- Ⓐ A sign up list for the trip
Ⓑ Space saved for the trip
Ⓒ The material removed from the coins
Ⓓ Money paid to make a reservation for the trip
45. Why does the author mention that one farmer divided his field into small pieces?
- Ⓐ To show how expensive the farm can be.
Ⓑ To show how people can win a prize in the tours.
Ⓒ To show how difficult the charities tours can be.
Ⓓ To show how people raise money for the charities.
46. Why don't some people agree with the way of raising money for charities as described in this passage?
- Ⓐ It is better resting on a beach.
Ⓑ Not all the money raised is given to the charities.
Ⓒ Some people who took part in the adventure cried.
Ⓓ The participants must raise a lot of money to join the trip.

(47~50)

Does your house smell pine fresh? If so, you might want to open a window. This week, the country's biggest household cleaning manufacturer began publishing every ingredient it uses, in response to fears that the chemicals we use in our homes could be harming us.

Fragrances such as limonene (which smells like lemon) and pinene (which smells of – yes, you've guessed it – pine) are used in an increasing number of products. But they create small amounts of formaldehyde – a carcinogen. While this might not be a problem in the majority of homes, for clean-freaks living in modern, energy-efficient homes, there can be a serious buildup.

Household chemicals' 'cocktail effect' raises cancer concerns for watchdog Alastair Lewis, professor of atmospheric chemistry at York University, says the decision by SC Johnson to publish a list of ingredients in products such as Mr Muscle and Glade air fresheners, was helpful for scientists trying to track why high concentrations of formaldehyde are found in some homes. Lewis points out that while pinene is naturally occurring, and cleaning products are heavily tested and regulated, there has been little research on the effects of the secondary chemicals they produce, because it was always assumed they would disperse quickly.

But according to the charity Chem Trust, which looks at the damage caused by manmade chemicals, there are many more hidden pollutants in our homes. Michael Warhurst, an environmental chemist at the organisation, says: "When people think of the dangers of chemicals, it is often cleaning products or

cosmetics that spring to mind, but actually the biggest worries are chemicals in things such as packaging or furniture." So what other dangers are lurking in our homes?

Pizza boxes

While the chemicals in plastic packaging are regulated, cardboard packaging is not. A Danish NGO randomly tested three pizza boxes and found chemicals from the recycled material they were made from, alongside chemicals suspected of being carcinogenic.

Till receipts

Thermal receipt paper can contaminate your hands with hormone-disrupting bisphenol A (BPA), which can then be absorbed into your body. BPA is a hormone that has been linked to a wide range of medical problems, from cancer to diabetes, says Warhurst. Receipts can also be recycled, and then turn up in packaging such as pizza boxes.

Carpets

Carpets can be covered in brominated flame retardants to make them less flammable, some of which can be hormone disrupters, according to Warhurst.

Microwave popcorn

Denmark's largest retailer, Coop, stopped selling this because it couldn't find a way to get rid of the fluorinated chemicals in the packaging. The chemicals are linked to certain cancers, hormone disruption, organ problems and lower birth weights.

Pasta

The German NGO Foodwatch found mineral oils in rice, pasta and cornflakes thanks to cardboard packaging. Mineral oils can accumulate in the body, and are said to damage the liver, heart valves and lymph nodes.

47. "Does your house smell pine fresh? If so, you might want to open a window." What is NOT the reasoning behind this statement?
- Ⓐ To enjoy more fresh pine smell, you might want to open your window.
Ⓑ You might want to open a window so that the fragrance could disperse quickly.
Ⓒ The manmade smell of pine creates small amounts of formaldehyde.
Ⓓ Chemicals might build up at home, which is a concern.
48. What is NOT the concern for cardboard packaging mentioned here?
- Ⓐ mineral oils Ⓑ BPA
Ⓒ flame retardant Ⓓ carcinogenic chemicals
49. Which of the following is NOT a household pollutant mentioned here?
- Ⓐ cleansing products Ⓑ packaging
Ⓒ furniture Ⓓ pine trees
50. Which of the following is NOT correct?
- Ⓐ SC Johnson did not reveal the full ingredients in some products in the past.
Ⓑ Pine and lemon flavors in household products are both natural fragrances, 100% toxic-free.
Ⓒ Chemicals in cardboard packaging are not regulated.
Ⓓ Coop does not sell microwave popcorn due to its concern on chemicals in packaging.

-----End-----