

桃園縣 100 年國民中學新進教師甄選【專門科目：英 語】試題卷

- ※注意事項：
1. 答案一律劃在答案卡上，如寫在試題卷上，不予計分。
 2. 作答完畢，請將試題卷及答案卡一併交回。
 3. 本試題卷共 6 頁。

作答說明：1. 本測驗共分六個大題：文意字彙、文法、英語教學理論、克漏字、篇章結構、閱讀測驗。
2. 測驗題型為 50 題選擇題，每題 2 分，總分 100 分。請依據題意，從四個選項中選出一個最適切的答案。

一、文意字彙(共 10 題，計 20 分)

1. Central to the ecosystem concept is the idea that living _____ interact with every other element in their local environment.
(A) companions (B) conceptions
(C) organisms (D) ornaments
2. I understand that although my results _____ strictly only to the students I interviewed, there is no reason why they should not relate to other students.
(A) entertain (B) obtain
(C) pertain (D) sustain
3. It was not _____ of the senator to question the honesty of the president.
(A) discreet (B) discrete
(C) distraught (D) disposable
4. The most recent large earthquake of _____ 9.0 or larger was the one happened in Japan in 2011.
(A) altitude (B) solitude
(C) magnitude (D) latitude
5. In humans, the term hearing _____ is usually reserved for people who have relative insensitivity to sound in the speech frequencies.
(A) initiation (B) sentiment
(C) maintenance (D) impairment
6. This statue, the Venus of Milo, was discovered in 1820 by Admiral Dumont in Milo. It dates from about 400 B.C. and is probably the finest single work of ancient art _____. It now stands in the Louvre.
(A) extenuating (B) extol
(C) extant (D) extort
7. The road to the famous tourist spot, Sun Link Sea, in Nantau is quite _____, so one needs to be extremely careful when driving up there.
(A) torturous (B) tortuous
(C) torrid (D) torpid

8. The _____ “make haste slowly” has been a piece of folk wisdom for centuries.
(A) paradox (B) metaphor
(C) simile (D) oxymoron
9. The renowned actress, who won several Oscar Awards, has _____ publicity since she retired from the theater.
(A) shunted (B) shunned
(C) shuddered (D) shifted
10. I joined the rescue _____ and we struggled for hours trying to release the men, women and children from this funeral pyre, but our efforts were tragically hampered by the lack of axes and other tools.
(A) squads (B) wreckage
(C) relief (D) subsidence

二、文法(共 6 題，計 12 分)

11. Infrared scanners produce images _____ in the region being studied.
(A) show the temperature variations
(B) the temperature variations show
(C) the temperature variations are shown
(D) that show the temperature variations
12. Much of the Wall Street jargon one reads in the financial _____.
(A) pages are taken from the game of poker such as the phrase “blue chip” stocks
(B) pages such as the “blue chip” stocks are actually derived from the game of poker
(C) pages, such as “blue chip” stocks, is taken from the game of poker
(D) pages is derived from the game of poker such as “blue chip” stocks
13. Never at any other time, not even after his terrible losses on the Exchange, _____ such contempt for himself as now.
(A) he had felt (B) he felt
(C) he did feel (D) had he felt

14. Courage consists, _____, but in seeing and conquering it.
- Ⓐ in not blindly overlooking danger
 - Ⓑ blindly in overlooking danger
 - Ⓒ blindly overlooking danger
 - Ⓓ not in blindly overlooking danger
15. It is only through the cooperation of all the forces of production and distribution that we can obtain a higher standard of living _____ our children.
- Ⓐ and ensuring a better future for
 - Ⓑ and so to ensure
 - Ⓒ and ensure a better future for
 - Ⓓ thereby ensure
16. _____ to the issuance of stamps, letters were marked “paid” by pen and ink or hand stamps.
- Ⓐ Due Ⓑ In accordance
 - Ⓒ In addition Ⓓ Prior

三、英語教學理論 (共 9 題，計 18 分)

17. “This approach places a premium on communication strategies linked to lexicalized communication. These strategies provide an effective incentive for learners to make the best use of the language they already have. But they do not encourage a focus on form. They do not provide an incentive for structural change towards an interlanguage system with greater complexity” (Skehan 1996b: 22). According to the passage, the approach Skehan comments on is _____.
- Ⓐ a task-based approach
 - Ⓑ a grammar-based approach
 - Ⓒ a form-based approach
 - Ⓓ a network-based approach
18. Stephen Krashen’s theory of second language acquisition consists of five main hypotheses, one of which is the Input hypothesis. According to Krashen, input must be comprehensible, and _____.
- Ⓐ slightly below the learner’s present level of competence
 - Ⓑ always grammatically sequenced
 - Ⓒ in sufficient quantity
 - Ⓓ experienced in high-anxiety contexts
19. Words can be formed by the addition of prefixes and suffixes – a process called _____.
- Ⓐ etymology Ⓑ inflection
 - Ⓒ compounding Ⓓ affixation

20. A foreign language teacher who often designs classroom tasks which involve information sharing, meaning negotiation and interaction can be said to utilize which of the following teaching methods?
- Ⓐ Total Physical Response
 - Ⓑ The Natural Approach
 - Ⓒ Communicative Language Teaching
 - Ⓓ Community Language Learning Approach
21. Which of the following can be one of the purposes of diagnostic test?
- Ⓐ Checking a person’s pronunciation problems.
 - Ⓑ Checking a person’s language proficiency.
 - Ⓒ Checking a person’s appropriate level in a language class.
 - Ⓓ Checking whether a person has learned the material covered in class.
22. Fred Genesee (1984) mentions that evaluation in TESOL settings is a process that contains four basic components. These components are inter-related and ongoing, with each component influencing the next in a continuous fashion. The following are the four components. Arrange them in the correct order.
- (1) Analyze and interpret information
 - (2) Identify and collect relevant information
 - (3) Make decisions
 - (4) Articulate purposes for evaluation
- Ⓐ 4231 Ⓑ 1234 Ⓒ 1243 Ⓓ 4213
23. Which of Krashen’s input hypothesis states that the best acquisition will occur in environments where anxiety is low and defensiveness absent?
- Ⓐ Acquisition-Learning Hypothesis
 - Ⓑ Monitor Hypothesis
 - Ⓒ Natural Order Hypothesis
 - Ⓓ Affective Filter Hypothesis
24. In a Suggestopedic course, _____.
- Ⓐ students are given a new name and personal history within the target culture
 - Ⓑ teachers maintain a mild attitude and great enthusiasm
 - Ⓒ teachers use colored rods to explain basic grammatical structures
 - Ⓓ students first hear a model dialogue and then repeat each line of the dialogue
25. Which of the following teaching methods best supports the theory of learning which views learning as involving a

whole person and as a social process in which students grow from being dependent to independent?

- Ⓐ Total Physical Response
- Ⓑ The Natural Approach
- Ⓒ Desuggestopedia
- Ⓓ Community Language Learning

四、克漏字(共 9 題，計 18 分)
(26-29)

Finland’s education system is modeled on American progressive ideas. It is student-centered. It has a broad (and non-directive) national curriculum. Its teachers are ___26___ the top 10 percent of university graduates. They are highly educated and well prepared. Students never take a ___27___ test; their teachers make their own tests. The only test they take that counts is the one required to enter universities.

Last week, I went to a luncheon with Pasi Sahlberg, the Finnish education expert. I asked him the question that every politician asks today, “If students don’t take tests, how do you ___28___ teachers and schools accountable?” He said that there is no word in the Finnish language for “accountability.” He said, “We put well-prepared teachers in the classroom, give them maximum autonomy, and we trust them to be responsible.”

I asked him if teachers are paid more for experience. He said, “Of course.” And what about graduate degrees? He said, “Every teacher in Finland has a master’s degree.” He added, “We don’t believe in ___29___ among students, teachers, or schools. We believe in collaboration, trust, responsibility, and autonomy.”

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 26. Ⓐ credited to | Ⓑ followed by |
| Ⓒ based on | Ⓓ drawn from |
| 27. Ⓐ high-stakes | Ⓑ multiple-choice |
| Ⓒ hypothetical | Ⓓ manipulated |
| 28. Ⓐ hold | Ⓑ turn |
| Ⓒ prepare | Ⓓ determine |
| 29. Ⓐ competition | Ⓑ competence |
| Ⓒ performance | Ⓓ limitation |

(30-34)

We live in one of the most beautiful islands in the world. This is a fact we are always ___30___. When beautiful islands are mentioned we think of Trinidad and Tahiti. These are fine, romantic places, but they are not really as exquisitely beautiful as our own Britain. Before the mines and factories came, and

___31___ we went from bad to worse with our arterial roads and petrol stations and horrible brick bungalows, this country must have been an enchantment. Even now, after we have been busy for so long flinging mud at this fair pale face, the enchantment still remains. Sometimes I doubt if we deserve to possess it. There can be few parts of the world in which commercial greed and public indifference have combined to do more damage than they ___32___ here. The process continues. It is still often assumed that any enterprising fellow after quick profits has a perfect right to destroy a loveliness that is the heritage of the whole community.

The beauty of our country is as hard to define as it is easy to enjoy. Remembering other and larger countries we see at once that one of its charms is that it is immensely varied within a small compass. We have here on vast mountain ranges, no illimitable plains. But we have superb variety. A great deal of everything is packed into little space. I suspect that we are always, faintly ___33___ the fact that this is a smallish island, with the sea always round the corner. We know that everything has to be neatly packed into a small space. Nature, we feel has carefully adjusted things—mountains, plains, rivers, lakes—to the scale of the island itself. A mountain 12,000 feet high would be a horrible monster here, as wrong as a plain 400 miles long, a river as broad as the Mississippi. Though the geographical features of this island are comparatively ___34___, and there is astonishing variety almost everywhere, that does not mean that our mountains are not mountains, our plains not plains.

(By J.B. Priestley)

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 30. Ⓐ forgetting | Ⓑ remembering |
| Ⓒ considering | Ⓓ noticing |
| 31. Ⓐ after | Ⓑ after all |
| Ⓒ until | Ⓓ long before |
| 32. Ⓐ do | Ⓑ did |
| Ⓒ are | Ⓓ have |
| 33. Ⓐ holding down | Ⓑ conscious of |
| Ⓒ replacing with | Ⓓ bringing about |
| 34. Ⓐ huge | Ⓑ large |
| Ⓒ little | Ⓓ small |

五、篇章結構(共 8 題，計 16 分)
(35-38)

I’ve seen teachers who worked for hours on their lessons, who were scholars in the field fail miserably, and I’ve seen

teachers who, if you give them five minutes before they walked in to glance over their material, they could run a class for an hour on any topic under the sun. In the end, what makes a great teacher? I think what follows are at least some interesting ways to think about the profession.

- 1) **Passion for teaching.** This can manifest itself so many ways. I'm the "jump around the room" kind of teacher, and sure, that comes from a lot of passion, __35__.
- 2) **Love of kids.** I've seen people come in and talk about teaching and talk about how much they love their subject and know about their subject, but they never mention the kids. Worse, we had an interview once where the teacher clearly knew his stuff, __36__.
- 3) **Love of their subject.** Again, pretty important. Great teachers not only love their subject, but they love to share that joy with students.
- 4) **A willingness to change.** This one gets overlooked sometimes. I've written about this before, but it bears repeating. We talk about how schools should be a place for kids to grow and change, __37__. If you expect kids to be changed by their interaction with you, it's got to be a two-way street.
- 5) **A work ethic that doesn't quit.** It's a hard, draining job that will demand all that you can give sometimes. You've got to be able to have some balance in your life, __38__. And the overwhelming majority of the teachers I've met put in hours well above and beyond the contract.

(35-38 選區)

Ⓐ but I think they can be just as transformative for teachers

Ⓑ but some of the best teachers I've known have had a passion that students had to be quiet to catch onto

Ⓒ but he basically admitted that his classroom management style was fear and intimidation

Ⓓ but very few teachers can be effective by cramming everything they need to do into the hours allocated by the average teacher's contract

- (39-42)
- 6) __39__ High school is more than the sum of the classes the kids take. It's a time to grow, explore, try on identities, find joys that might just last a lifetime. Sometimes the best teaching we do happens on basketball courts, in the halls after a class, at a local coffee shop or in a drama studio. The best teachers know that they are teachers for much more than the time they are in the physical classroom.
- 7) __40__ You've got to be able to ask why things went the way they did both on the good and the bad days. And you

- have to be able to admit when the reasons it went bad were because of what you did, not what the students did. Teaching requires a willingness to cast a critical eye on your practice, your pedagogy and your self. And it can be brutal.
- 8) __41__ The tough days will leave you curled up under a desk, convinced that you can't teach or the world is too hard for these kids or the work is too much or whatever the problem was that day. You have to have enough sense of self to survive those days.
- 9) **Enough humility to remember it's not about you.** It's about the kids. If your ego rules your classroom, if the class turns into "me vs. them" or if you can't understand that a sixteen year old might be able to tell you something you don't know, then don't teach. Or at least, don't teach high school.
- 10) __42__ Sure, there are some great teachers who close the door to their classroom and do what they want, but I think you send a strange message to the kids that way sometimes. Teachers are part of a school community. Even when that community can be flawed (and lots of schools are), a great teacher should be willing to work to make the community a better place.

(39-42 選區)

Ⓐ A willingness to work collaboratively.

Ⓑ Enough ego to survive the hard days.

Ⓒ Understanding of the role of a school in a child's life.

Ⓓ A willingness to reflect.

- 六、閱讀測驗(共 8 題，計 16 分)
- (43-45)
- Of course, wind power has been used for centuries, mainly for processing grain and irrigating farm land. But these days, it's increasingly used to generate electricity. In Slide 4 you can see how this process works. Electricity is produced by blades which turn a gear mechanism that is attached to a generator. The power generated is, of course, dependent on the amount of wind velocity. Unfortunately, an average annual wind speed of over 5 cubic meters per second is desirable if a wind farm is to be economical. So, it follows that the sites chosen to locate wind farms have a good wind resource. Actually, even when wind farms are located in windy places, it has been estimated that they only operate for a third of the time. There are other problems with power generation from wind. Firstly, some people feel that the large windmills look ugly and take up a large area. Secondly, they make a lot of noise. Thirdly, some people say they are harmful to wildlife—birds can be killed by the blades, and fish stocks can be affected if the turbines are sited at sea. On the other hand, it's clear that the more wind farms we build, the less we will

be dependent on fossil fuels. What I mean is, although some people say wind farms are not environmentally friendly, basically they're still a less polluting option than fossil fuels.

43. What does “velocity” mean?

- Ⓐ potential ability
- Ⓑ speed of a movement in a given direction
- Ⓒ scheme of classification or arrangement
- Ⓓ transparent block

44. Which statement is **TRUE**?

- Ⓐ For centuries, wind power has been used to generate electricity.
- Ⓑ Wind farms are less polluting than fossil fuels.
- Ⓒ One of the advantages of wind farms is that they can be built at any place.
- Ⓓ Although large windmills look ugly and take a large area, they make no noise.

45. What is the main topic of this passage?

- Ⓐ pollution of the environment
- Ⓑ destruction of wildlife
- Ⓒ nuclear plants
- Ⓓ energy resources

(46-50)

When the internet first got kicking, there was a great deal of naively idealistic enthusiasm for the internet as a vehicle for free thinking and expression of individual ideas. At that time, people used to believe that online discussions could create a “town hall without bricks and mortar.” However, some contemporary scholars of social science warn that the internet may not be as democratic as we imagined. To empirically establish this view, researcher Itai Himelboim analyzed eight million messages posted to the discussion forums of 35 philosophical and political newsgroups—such as *alt.politics.usa*—over a six-year period. The goal of this study was to explore—theoretically and empirically—the implications of unrestricted, computer-mediated social interactions for civil society.

Discourse analyses of this longitudinal corpus revealed that roughly 50 percent of responses were dominated by two percent of thread initiators, suggesting that the discussion was mainly controlled only by a small number of forum participants. And the larger the newsgroup, the more polarized this effect became. The above finding in turn entailed that the patterns of participation in large social discussion forums followed a power-law degree distribution—and in this case, a highly skewed distribution. According to Himelboim’s study,

the growth of online discussions, which could empower civil society, also seemed to create a social structure that constrained the equality among forum participants and made the social structure more hierarchical. On top of the above issue, these newsgroup dominators did not post much original content; more than half of their posts were just reiterating the points they made earlier or were content excerpted from traditional news sources like the *New York Times*. The network structure of unrestricted online discussions, according to Dr. Itai Himelboim’s study, did not really seem to lead to conversational democracy; even if administrators attempted to dictate and censor the conversation among forum members, their endeavors were often without success and could at best adopt a passive approach by placing a disclaimer at the end of a discussion thread—“The views expressed here are those of the author and are not necessarily those of xxx forum.”

Responding to Dr. Itai Himelboim’s views, several anonymous bloggers contended that the problems observed in Himelboim’s study might not be a big issue in smaller political and social networks. Those bloggers, who happened to be administrators of moderated 2000+ people mid-size discussion groups, noted that if administrators of smaller forums are able to set clear and reasonable conversation rules and provide constant and patient reminders (about the rules), they would stand a better chance to alleviate the polarized pattern observed in large forums, develop strong lines of communication and great empathy for the “opposition,” while fostering a sense of community. In particular, they argued that enforcement of community rules plays a prominent role in helping contributors develop real relationships with one another and be more understanding of the occasional lapse (against civil dialogue). According to those administrators’ personal observation, rules like “attack the argument, not the person”; “avoid the use of absolutes and encourage the use of hedging words”; “support your argument with reliable data and its corollary,” “requesting for factual support is not rude” can effectively reduce the hyperbole, acquiesce of forum bully, and trolling. With constant and active (rule) reminders from forum administrators, when the smaller forums insist on civil substantive dialogue, they often get it.

Does the above discussion necessarily suggest that maintaining a smaller membership is the only way to ensure the “conversational democracy” in the internet town hall? Probably not. Given the difference among social networks of different sizes, **more research on the dynamics of social network conversation is warranted** before administrators are able to propose an effective way to foster genuine conversational democracy on the Internet.

46. Which of the following statements would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
- Ⓐ Operations of Modern Civil Society and Online Political Campaign
 - Ⓑ An Analysis of Political and Philosophical Newsgroup Dynamics
 - Ⓒ The Structure of Unrestricted Conversation in Large Social Networks
 - Ⓓ Administrators of Discussion Forums and Conversational Democracy

47. Which of the following sentences can be added to the beginning of the third paragraph without disrupting the flow of the passage?
- Ⓐ A newsgroup conversation can have many changes in topic and responders while superficially appearing to remain constant.
 - Ⓑ However, it is important to note that the social network dynamics seems to be dependent on group size.
 - Ⓒ It is true that our regular contributors are only composed of a small percentage of our overall membership.
 - Ⓓ Itai Himelboim's study thus provides counter evidence that small group of people dominate some internet discussions.

48. What is the exact meaning of the statement—“**More research on the dynamics of social network conversation is warranted**”?
- Ⓐ Success in promoting conversational democracy is guaranteed.
 - Ⓑ Existing studies have shed light on the dynamics of online discussion forums.
 - Ⓒ More research on the dynamics of social network conversation is yet to be conducted.
 - Ⓓ A sizeable body of research on the dynamics of social network has been undertaken.

49. Which of the following views can be inferred from the article?
- Ⓐ Conversational democracy has always been tyranny in fancy dress and any society which attempts it invariably ends up dominated by bullies because all men are not equal.
 - Ⓑ The discussion threads in smaller discussion forums are still controlled by a small number of participants, but this pattern can be modulated given active mediation of the forum administrator.

- Ⓒ Members of a smaller social network definitely have a stronger sense of community.
- Ⓓ The best way to maintain the order of a social network is to restrict and dictate the conversation among its members.

50. How do you describe the author's attitude in presenting the information of this article?
- Ⓐ Dominant.
 - Ⓑ Suspicious.
 - Ⓒ Neutral.
 - Ⓓ Biased.