

臺北市立南湖高級中學 104 學年度第 2 次教師甄選
初選英文科試題

測驗說明

1. 考試時間：90 分鐘。
2. 試題分兩部分：
第一部分選擇題 共 47 題請在電腦卡劃記作答(55%)。
第二部分寫作題，請作答在手寫答案卷上(45%)。
3. 考畢，請一併交回試題、電腦卡和手寫答案卷。

Part I: Multiple Choice. 55%

I. Vocabulary : Choose the best answer. 10%

1. The water company inspects the pipelines and _____ the water supply regularly to ensure the safety of our drinking water.
A. exhibits B. monitors C. interprets D. converts
2. With Wikileaks releasing secrets about governments around the world, many countries are worried that their national security information might be _____.
A. relieved B. disclosed C. condensed D. provoked
3. I don't know for sure what I am going to do this weekend, but _____ I plan to visit an old friend of mine in southern Taiwan.
A. tentatively B. inevitably C. unconsciously D. involuntarily
4. Our English teacher always emphasizes the importance of learning new words in context rather than learning each of them _____.
A. individually B. exclusively C. approximately D. supposedly
5. The telephone has changed beyond _____ in recent years. In both form and function, it has become totally different from what it was before.
A. preservation B. possession C. recognition D. appreciation
6. The country smarted under the _____ defeat and dreamed of the day when it would be victorious.
A. illimitable B. ingenious C. ingenuous D. ignominious
7. When the President is ill, his duties _____ upon the Vice-President.
A. deviate B. despoil C. devolve D. dilate
8. In order to preserve our _____, we must not let minor differences interfere with our major purposes.
A. cognizance B. coincidence C. compliance D. cohesion
9. We shall have to overcome the _____ of the natives before our plans for settling this area can succeed.
A. antagonism B. anticlimax C. antithesis D. antiseptic
10. He was so _____ that he turned everything into a joke.
A. facile B. factious C. facetious D. fallacious

II. Syntax: Choose the INCORRECT word or phrase. 14%

11. Venomous snakes with modified teeth connected to poison glands in which the venom is secreted and stored.
A B C
D

12. If a live sponge is broken into pieces, each piece would turn into a new sponge like the original one.
 A B C
 D
13. It is essential that vitamins are supplied either by foods or by supplementary tablets for normal growth to occur.
 A B C
 D
14. It is believed that by 2010 immunotherapy has succeeded in curing a number of serious illnesses.
 A B C D
15. If a rash occurs within twenty-four hours after taking a new medication, the treatment should discontinue.
 A B C
 D
16. Absolute zero, the temperature which all substances have zero thermal energy and thus, the lowest possible temperatures, is unattainable in practice.
 A B
 C D
17. That it is the moon influences only one kind of tide is not generally known.
 A B C D
18. Some religions have none deity but are philosophies that function instead of religions.
 A B C D
19. With American prices for sugar at three times as much the world price, manufacturers are beginning to use fructose blended with pure sugar, or sucrose.
 A B
 C D
20. Perhaps the colonists were looking for a climate like England, when they decided to settle the North American continent instead of the South American continent.
 A B C D
21. Because national statistics on crime have only been kept in 1930, it is not possible to make judgments about crime during the early years of the nation.
 A B C
 D
22. Magnesium, the lightest of our structural metals, has an important place among common engineering materials because of their weight.
 A B
 C D
23. Hummingbirds move their wings so rapid a way that they appear to be hanging in the air.
 A B C D
24. When the temperature is risen to the burning point without a source of escape for the heat, spontaneous combustion occurs.
 A B C
 D

II. Words in Context: Choose the best answer. 10%

A. remained	B. recognized	C. diagnosis	D. for	E. until
AB. Unlike	AC. By	AD. indicating	AE. classifying	BC. in favor of

Early in Greek history, Hippocrates began to study the human body and to apply scientific method to the problems of 25 and the treatment of diseases. 26 other physicians of his time, he discarded the theory that disease was caused by the gods. Instead, he kept careful records of symptoms and treatments, 27 the success or failure of the patient's cure. He has been 28 as the father of modern medicine.

About a century later, Aristotle began a scientific study of plants and animals, 29 more than five hundred types on the basis of body structure. Because of his great contribution to the field, Aristotle has been called the father of biology.

30 the first century A.D., Dioscorides had collected a vast amount of information on plants, which he recorded in the now famous *Materia Medica*, a book that 31 an authoritative reference among physicians 32 fifteen hundred years.

During the Middle Ages, scientific method was scorned 33 alchemy. Thus, medicine and biology had advanced very little from the time of the ancients 34 the seventeenth century when the English physician and anatomist William Harvey discovered a mechanism for the circulation of the blood in the body.

IV. Discourse Structure: Choose the best answer. 5%

Most languages have several levels of vocabulary that may be used by the same speakers. In English, at least three have been identified and described.

Standard usage includes those words and expressions understood, used, and accepted by a majority of the speakers of a language in any situation regardless of the level of formality.

35. Colloquialisms, on the other hand, are familiar words and idioms that are understood by almost all speakers of a language and used in formal speech or writing, but not considered acceptable for more formal situations. Almost all idiomatic expressions are colloquial language.

36. Colloquial expressions and even slang may be found in standard dictionaries but will be so identified. Both colloquial usage and slang are more common in speech than in writing.

Colloquial speech often passes into standard speech. Some slang also passes into standard speech, but other slang expressions enjoy momentary popularity followed by obscurity. 37. Every generation seems to require its own set of words to describe familiar objects and events.

38. First, the introduction and acceptance of new objects and situations in the society; second, a diverse population with a large number of subgroups; third, association among the subgroups and the majority population.

Finally, it is worth noting that the terms "standard," "colloquial," and "slang" exist only as abstract labels for scholars who study language. 39. Most speakers of English will, during appropriate situations, select and use all three types of expressions.

- A. Only a tiny number of the speakers of any language will be aware that they are using colloquial or slang expressions
- B. Slang, however, refers to words and expressions understood by a large number of speakers but not accepted as appropriate formal usage by the majority
- C. It has been pointed out by a number of linguists that three cultural conditions are necessary for the creation of a large body of slang expressions
- D. As such, these words and expressions are well defined and listed in standard dictionaries

E. In some cases, the majority never accepts certain slang phrases but nevertheless retains them in their collective memories

V. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer. 16%

Although stage plays have been set to music since the era of the ancient Greeks, when the dramas of Sophocles and Aeschylus were accompanied by lyres and flutes, the usually accepted date for the beginning of opera as we know it is 1600. As a part of the celebration of the marriage of King Henry IV of France to the Italian aristocrat Maria de Medici, the Florentine composer Jacopo Peri produced his famous *Euridice*, generally considered to be the first opera. Following his example, a group of Italian musicians, poets, and noblemen called the Camerata began to revive the style of musical story that had been used in Greek tragedy. The Camerata took most of the plots for their operas from Greek and Roman history and mythology, beginning the process of creating an opera by writing a libretto or drama that could be used to establish the framework for the music. They called their compositions *opera in musica* or musical works. It is from this phrase that the word "opera" was borrowed and abbreviated.

For several years, the center of opera was Florence in northern Italy, but gradually, during the baroque period, it spread throughout Italy. By the late 1600s, operas were being written and performed in many places throughout Europe, especially in England, France, and Germany. However, for many years, the Italian opera was considered the ideal, and many non-Italian composers continued to use Italian librettos. The European form deemphasized the dramatic aspect of the Italian model. New orchestral effects and even ballet were introduced under the guise of opera. Composers gave in to the demands of singers, writing many operas that were little more than a succession of brilliant tricks for the voice, designed to showcase the splendid voices of the singers who had requested them.

It was thus that complicated arias, recitatives, and duets evolved. The aria, which is a long solo, may be compared to a song in which the characters express their thoughts and feelings. The recitative, which is also a solo of sorts, is a recitation set to music, the purpose of which is to continue the story line. The duet is a musical piece written for two voices, a musical device that may serve the function of either an aria or a recitative within the opera.

40. This passage is a summary of _____.
- A. opera in Italy B. the Camerata C. the development of opera D. *Euridice*
41. According to the passage, when did modern opera begin?
- A. In the time of the ancient Greeks B. In the fifteenth century
- C. At the beginning of the sixteenth century D. At the beginning of the seventeenth century
42. What was the Camerata?
- A. A group of Greek musicians
- B. Musicians who developed a new musical drama based upon Greek drama
- C. A style of music not known in Italy
- D. The name given to the court of King Henry IV
43. From what did the term "opera" derive?
- A. Greek and Roman history and mythology
- B. Non-Italian composers
- C. The Italian phrase that means "musical works"
- D. The ideas of composer Jacopo Peri

Universally acclaimed as America's greatest playwright, Eugene O'Neill was born in 1888 in the heart of the theater district in New York City. As the son of an actor he had early exposure to the world of the theater. He attended Princeton University briefly in 1906, but returned to New York to work in a variety of jobs before joining the crew of a freighter as a seaman. Upon returning from voyages to South Africa and South America, he was hospitalized for six months to recuperate from tuberculosis. While he was recovering, he determined to write a play about his adventures on the sea.

He went to Harvard, where he wrote the one-act *Bound East for Cardiff*. It was produced in 1916 on Cape Cod by the Provincetown Players, an experimental theater group that was later to settle in the famous Greenwich Village theater district in New York City. The Players produced several more of his one-acts in the years between 1916-1920. With the full-length play *Beyond the Horizon*, produced on Broadway in 1920, O'Neill's success was assured. The play won the Pulitzer Prize for the best play of the year. O'Neill was to be awarded the prize again in 1922, 1928, and 1957 for *Anna Christie*, *Strange Interlude*, and *Long Day's Journey Into Night*. Although he didn't receive the Pulitzer Prize for it, *Mourning Becomes Electra*, produced in 1931, is also among his most lasting contributions to the American theater. In 1936, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for literature.

O'Neill's plays, forty-five in all, cover a wide range of dramatic subjects, but several themes emerge, including the ambivalence of family relationships, the struggle between the sexes, the conflict between spiritual and material desires, and the vision of modern man as a victim of uncontrollable circumstances. Most of O'Neill's characters are seeking meaning in their lives. According to his biographers, most of the characters were portraits of himself and his family. In a sense, his work chronicled his life.

44. This passage is a summary of O'Neill's _____.
A. work B. life C. work and life D. family
45. How many times was O'Neill awarded the Pulitzer Prize?
A. One B. Three C. Four D. Five
46. The author mentions all of the following as themes for O'Neill's plays EXCEPT _____.
A. life in college B. adventures at sea
C. family life D. relationships between men and women
47. We can infer from information in the passage that O'Neill's plays were not _____.
A. controversial B. popular C. optimistic D. autobiographical

Part II: Writing. 45%

I. Test-Making: 20%

Based on the following passage, create a cloze test and a reading comprehension test with five multiple-choice questions for each.

The Pearl by John Steinbeck is the retelling of a legend about a fisherman who finds a huge pearl, realizes that the discovery is destroying his life, and returns the pearl to the sea. In spite of its apparent simplicity, however, there are several levels to appreciate in reading *The Pearl*.

Some critics have pointed out that the author was committed to ecology, and that this book was really his statement about the dangers of creating an imbalance in the natural environment. When the fisherman throws the pearl back into the sea, he is restoring the natural order. In fact, Steinbeck was a member of an expedition to explore marine life along the Gulf of California when he heard the legend of the "pearl of the world."

Other critics have suggested that Steinbeck's concern for the conditions of the working class was reflected in the relationships among the characters. The priest becomes interested in the

poor fisherman's family after the pearl is found because he hopes to receive a donation that will enable him to improve his church. The doctor who has refused to treat the fisherman's baby in the past is solicitous when it becomes known that the fisherman has found a valuable pearl. An even more direct example of exploitation is the way that the pearl merchants take advantage of the fishermen in the village.

Finally, the work has been interpreted as an allegory of human desires, the vanity of material wealth, and the struggle between good and evil. Although the fisherman had dreamed that peace and happiness could be bought with the pearl, he realizes that these spiritual gifts are beyond price. They cannot be purchased.

Steinbeck himself writes in the introduction, "If this story is a parable, perhaps everyone takes his own meaning from it and reads his own life into it." Precisely this latitude for personal interpretation within the universal themes gives *The Pearl* such enduring appeal.

II. Essay Writing: 25%

If you have an opportunity to manage and to teach an English-Gifted Class, what attitude in life and what skill(s), such as reading or writing, in class do you think are most important for the students? Explain why and how you will include them in your class designs. Give at least one example, please.