

新北市立國民中學 101 學年度教師聯合甄選試題

科目：英語科

— 考生作答說明 —

- 一、請核對答案卡科目、准考證號碼是否與准考證內容相符，如果不符，請立即向監試人員反應。
- 二、題目如涉及計算，禁止使用電子計算功能設備運算。
- 三、請使用黑色2B鉛筆於「答案卡」上畫記作答，切勿使用修正液(帶)，以免無法判讀。
- 四、答案卡與試卷須一起繳交，始可離開試場。
- 五、請務必填上准考證號碼。

准考證號碼：_____

新開知用卷

英語科：共 60 題

I. Vocabulary (共 15 題) (每題 1 分，共 15 分)

Choose the best word from the four choices given for each of the following sentences.

- (B)1. This traffic accident happened because of poor ____ caused by the heavy rain.
(A) sensibility (B) visibility (C) fraction (D) collision
- (C)2. Despite the difficulties, it is essential that therapists incorporate ____ measures in their treatment of drug addicts.
(A) naval (B) obscure (C) preventive (D) assertive
- (A)3. "I'm insulted!" ____ the artist after hearing some harsh comments from the visitors.
(A) exclaimed (B) proclaimed (C) reclaimed (D) disclaimed
- (C)4. Years ago, overseas phone connections were so poor that only parts of the conversation were ____ .
Today they are as clear as a face-to-face talk.
(A) arduous (B) sarcastic (C) intelligible (D) primitive
- (D)5. Some people replace butter with margarine in their diet. But I think it is a poor ____ for real butter in its taste.
(A) ingredient (B) flavor (C) nutrient (D) substitute
- (A)6. Eunice phoned and ____ told us about the birth of her first grandchild and invited us to a party at her house.
(A) joyously (B) furiously (C) cautiously (D) tactfully
- (A)7. The issue of further development in the community had caused much ____ among the residents, who were concerned that it would permanently change the villagers' way of life.
(A) acrimony (B) complacency (C) esophagus (D) parsimony
- (C)8. Alec Guinness had few equals among English-speaking actors, and in his autobiography he revealed himself to be an uncommonly ____ prose stylist as well.
(A) voracious (B) treacherous (C) felicitous (D) saliferous
- (D)9. The salesperson said he would ____ his offer to sell the goods at a 10% discount unless he received full payment within 24 hours.
(A) burgeon (B) detest (C) gauge (D) rescind
- (B)10. Andrew had a tendency to ____ . Even though his father was a shoe salesman, Andrew told his classmates stories about his royal ancestry and weekends spent at luxurious country estates.
(A) degenerate (B) prevaricate (C) officiate (D) insinuate
- (C)11. The biophysicist's lecture on molecular dynamics was too ____ for many of the students in the audience to comprehend.
(A) extraneous (B) disparaging (C) abstruse (D) grandiloquent
- (C)12. The economist's ____ suggests that the economy will grow by 4% next year.
(A) perforation (B) malediction (C) extrapolation (D) enunciation
- (D)13. For approximately 20% of the world's population, nearly all of whom are ____ , malnutrition is the main impediment to achieving good health.
(A) impending (B) invigorating (C) intermittent (D) indigent
- (A)14. Astronomers welcome an eclipse of the Sun because when the Moon ____ the light of the Sun, observation of that body becomes easier.
(A) occludes (B) apprises (C) exculpates (D) castigates
- (B)15. The playwright complained that the musical comedy version of his play was a ____ of his work.
(A) duress (B) travesty (C) chicanery (D) propriety

II. Cloze (共 25 題) (每題 2 分，共 50 分)

There are some blanks in each of the following passages. For each of the blanks, choose the best word from the choices given.

Passage A

Amphibians help maintain the balance of nature: sometimes because they are food for other animals, including humans; other times because they eat large amounts of insect pests and larvae. However, amphibians are disappearing from areas where they __16__ were common. People's activities appear to be the main cause of this __17__ . Habitats are destroyed as marshes and other wetlands are drained; forests are cut down; home, roads, and other __18__ are built. In many places, amphibians are run over by cars as they cross the roads built between their homes and their spawning grounds. Chemical substances from acid rain and pesticides also harm amphibians when they are absorbed through their moist skin.

As their important contributions have been recognized, efforts have been made to protect them. Measures __19__ by some countries that protect the environment from the harmful effects of acid rain and the misuse of pesticides also help protect amphibians. Countries, such as India, have banned the export of frog legs (__20__ a delicacy in some parts of the world). In many parts of Europe, toad tunnels have been built to help toads safely cross the roads that block their travel to spawning grounds.

- (D)16. (A) therefore (B) henceforth (C) whereas (D) once
- (C)17. (A) increase (B) transformation (C) decline (D) evolution
- (B)18. (A) organizations (B) structures (C) forms (D) mechanisms
- (A)19. (A) enacted (B) reacted (C) transacted (D) preacted
- (B)20. (A) consider (B) considered (C) considering (D) to consider

Passage B

Barney Rosset was a great American publisher. He published to his passions, and ___21___ on writers when no one else would. He fought for his books—sometimes ___22___ to the Supreme Court—and was never motivated primarily by money. The extraordinary list of books he and his colleagues at Grove Press published from 1951 to 1986 profoundly changed our culture. Lady Chatterley's Lover, Naked Lunch and Tropic of Cancer helped ___23___ censorship laws. Beckett, Borges, Bulgakov, Neruda, Oe, Pinter and Stoppard broadened our minds. And there were books that questioned conventional ideas of gender, sexuality or race.

Barney was slightly built, with a wonderful, cackling laugh. He'd tell his friends stories about the early days of Grove and, ___24___, his time at the progressive Chicago school that helped shape his political beliefs, because he had a great sense of social responsibility. He knew publishers could change the world with the books they published— ___25___ he did it.

- (B)21. (A) made impression (B) took chances (C) kept up (D) reached out
(A)22. (A) all the way (B) on his own (C) back and forth (D) in no time
(D)23. (A) rebuild (B) innovate (C) draft (D) overturn
(A)24. (A) inevitably (B) consequently (C) ideally (D) arbitrarily
(C)25. (A) although (B) unless (C) because (D) when

Passage C

Hockey teams wearing darker-colored jerseys are more likely to be penalized for aggressive fouls than teams wearing white jerseys, according to new research. Teams wearing black jerseys in particular get penalized ___26___, according to an analysis that may offer a window into the hidden psychological dynamics of the ongoing NHL playoffs.

"Teams that wore black jerseys were penalized more, significantly more, than teams ___27___ other colored jerseys," said researcher Gregory Webster of the University of Florida, Gainesville.

The psychologist said that teams that wore ___28___ colored jerseys were penalized about two minutes more per game. The finding is based on an analysis of more than 50,000 NHL games over a quarter century. Players spend nearly a million minutes in penalty boxes in those games.

___29___ the link between jersey colors and penalties is correlational, Webster said it's likely to be more than mere coincidence: A 2003 rule-change by the NHL that affected whether teams wore white or colored jerseys for home and away games allowed researchers to conduct a quasi-experiment.

Before 2003, teams typically wore white jerseys at home and colored jerseys for away games. After 2003, teams wore colored jerseys at home and white jerseys for away games. There were some exceptions, but the change in ___30___ meant that the researchers could disentangle the influence of the jersey-colors on penalties from the possibility that teams were being penalized more or less depending on whether they were playing in front of a home crowd.

- (D)26. (A) the best (B) the better (C) the more (D) the most
(C)27. (A) that wearing (B) that worn (C) wearing (D) worn
(A)28. (A) darker (B) less (C) lighter (D) more
(B)29. (A) Where (B) While (C) After (D) Before
(D)30. (A) expectations (B) possibilities (C) teams (D) uniforms

Passage D

As U.S. makes it increasingly difficult for Latin Americans to obtain student visas, Australia is going in the ___31. (B)_ direction. Representatives from Australian colleges are showing up at college ___32. (A)_ at places like Brazil, Chile, Peru, Venezuela and Colombia. They have set up an elaborate Spanish-language ___33. (D)_ to ask Latin Americans: Do you want to study in Australia?

- | | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| (A) fairs | (B) opposite | (C) ordered | (D) website |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|-------------|

Australia's ___34. (C)_ began in 2000, when a governmental trade committee presented a report detailing the importance of South America. The committee concluded that the 1992 government ___35. (D)_ to position Australia in Latin America, which was expected to be a significant economic force, was largely ignored. As a result, the Australian government took a much more aggressive ___36. (A)_ to build relationships with Latin American countries, in part through education.

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| (A) stance | (B) option | (C) initiatives | (D) recommendation |
|------------|------------|-----------------|--------------------|

Colleges in Australia were asked to go out to reach Latin American students. Their efforts have paid off. In 2004, there were 7,500 Latin Americans in Australia but that number jumped to over 20,000 in 2007, making Australia the most successful country in trying to ___37. (B)_ Latin Americans. "Latin American students are not coming just to the U.S.," said Francisco Marmolejo, executive director of the Consortium for North American Higher Education Collaboration, who says the natural allure of the U.S. may not be enough to ___38. (C)_ with the efforts made by other countries.

- | | | | |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| (A) deal | (B) recruit | (C) compete | (D) trickle |
|----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|

Educators say that foreign students __39. (C)__ the college experience of native students while creating a talent pool from other countries -- both ways of carving a niche in global economies. Besides, universities can __40. (A)__ higher enrollment criteria for international students. In this way, they may recruit better students and bring up the competition.

(A) set

(B) circulate

(C) diversify

(D) increase

III. Reading Comprehension (共 15 題) (每題 2 分，共 30 分)

Choose the best answer for each of the questions after the articles.

Passage A

Global pharmaceutical giant Abbott Laboratories has agreed to pay federal and state governments \$1.6 billion in criminal and civil fines for illegally promoting unapproved uses of its drug Depakote, including to sedate elderly patients in nursing homes, officials announced Monday.

The settlement, which includes an agreement to plead guilty to a criminal misdemeanor, is the second-largest in a string of multimillion-dollar payouts in recent years resulting from stepped-up enforcement by the Justice Department and state investigators against drugmakers that “misbrand” their products.

While doctors can — and frequently do — prescribe drugs for purposes beyond those approved as “safe and effective” by the Food and Drug Administration, it is illegal for manufacturers to actively market their products for such **off-label use**.

“Not only did Abbott engage in off-label promotion, but it targeted elderly dementia patients and down-played the risks apparent from its own clinical studies,” Tony West, acting associate attorney general, said in a statement.

In 2009, Pfizer paid the largest settlement to date in such a case — \$2.3 billion in connection with its marketing of drugs that included the painkiller Bextra. Last year, British drugmaker GlaxoSmithKline announced that it expects to reach a bigger settlement this year related to its development and promotion of the diabetes drug Avandia, among others.

As part of the settlement, Abbott admitted that beginning in 1998 it trained a special sales force to promote Depakote to nursing-home employees as a way to control the agitation and aggression that can occur in elderly patients suffering from dementia.

In 1999, Abbott was forced to discontinue a clinical trial testing Depakote’s effectiveness against dementia when it became evident that the drug increased the incidence of drowsiness, dehydration and anorexia in elderly study participants. Yet the sales team continued to push the drug to nursing homes through 2006.

In its marketing, Abbott highlighted the fact that Depakote was not covered by a 1987 law designed to prevent the use of unnecessary medications by nursing homes. So if nursing homes used it in place of other options, they could avoid the administrative costs and burdens of complying with that law.

(A)41. Who conducted research to support the use of Depakote?

(A) Abbott.

(B) GlaxoSmithKline.

(C) Pfizer.

(D) Meredith McCoyd.

(D)42. When was the Depakote case settled?

(A) 1998.

(B) 2006.

(C) 2009.

(D) 2012.

(B)43. Which word in the passage is synonymous with “**off-label use**” in paragraph 3?

(A) pharmaceutical

(B) misbrand

(C) dementia

(D) misdemeanor

(D)44. Which is true about the Depakote case?

(A) The drug is a painkiller.

(B) The drug has killed many elderly people.

(C) It is the largest settlement of its kind.

(D) Abbott Laboratories will be fined \$1.6 billion.

(B)45. What can be inferred from the last two paragraphs of the passage?

(A) The use of Depakote in nursing homes violates the 1987 law.

(B) Depakote cost less than other similar medications for nursing homes.

(C) The sale of Depakote to nursing homes was discontinued in 1999.

(D) In 1999, Depakote was proved to be effective against anorexia.

Passage B

A bag of chips I bought recently in England had some bad news printed on the back. First, the chips had 14 g of fat. Worse, they had caused 75 g of carbon to be released into the atmosphere.

The bag called my attention to my carbon footprint: those 75 g, added to the **2.3 million** from the plane I took there and back, plus the total of all the carbon impacts—the emissions into the air that contribute to global warming—of everything else I do and buy. Footprints math uses life-cycle assessment, or LCA, which calculates the amount of carbon released over the entire life history of those chips, from planting the potatoes to tossing the empty bag into the trash.

While our footprints are a significant measure we’ve all been getting used to, they do not tell the whole story. We don’t just trample the planet; we also sometimes leave a positive impression. A more encouraging way to conceptualize our impact is by our handprints, the sum total of all the reductions we make in our footprints. When she bought my plane tickets, my travel

agent also paid for a carbon offset—planting trees in a deforested region—as a boost to my handprint.

Handprints are the brainchild of Gregory Norris, a lecturer at the Harvard School of Public Health. Norris was dismayed to find that his Harvard students, after learning how to calculate LCAs, would say the planet would be better off if they had not been born. “LCA was bringing nothing but bad news,” says Norris, “telling us every person hurts the planet every day. Something was missing—that we can also benefit the planet. I needed to name these benefits to make them as tangible as footprints. *Handprints* was a natural choice.”

Norris has set up a website, handprinter.org, which lets us calculate our handprint and pledge of confirm ways we intend to enlarge it, with a Facebook status update about the action. Bonus: if your friends make the same move (like boosting fuel efficiency by inflating tires to the correct pressure or saving paper by printing two-sided documents) because they learned it from you, your handprint increases too. The more people you recruit, the bigger your handprints. Handprints can also be grouped, and Norris envisions a day when families, schools and clubs, companies and cities—maybe even nations—could compete on the size of their handprints.

Elke Weber, a cognitive scientist at Columbia University’s Business School and Earth Institute, says the handprint might remedy a major reason so few people move from awareness of global warming to ongoing action. When folks harp on the harm we do to the planet, we feel bad and want to do something to feel better—and then we tune out. But if we have a positive goal in mind that we can take small, manageable steps toward, we feel good—and are more likely to keep going. Step by step by hand.

- (C)46. What does “**2.3 million**” in paragraph 2 refer to?
(A) Potato chips. (B) Fat intake. (C) Carbon emission. (D) Cost of airplanes.
- (D)47. In what field would you most likely come across the term LCA?
(A) Mathematics. (B) Biology. (C) Chemistry. (D) Ecology.
- (A)48. What is the purpose of the passage?
(A) To promote a new concept. (B) To criticize a theoretical model.
(C) To introduce a promising scholar. (D) To differentiate several confusing terms.
- (D)49. According to the passage, which of the following is an example of “handprints”?
(A) Cutting down trees for firewood. (B) Tossing plastic bags into trash cans.
(C) Calculating calories of your dinner. (D) Printing your term paper double-sided.
- (B)50. Which of the following statements is true?
(A) The term handprints was first proposed by Elke Weber.
(B) The idea of carbon footprints severely frustrated Norris’ students.
(C) The author likes the idea of a national contest of hand size.
(D) Handprints show the harms human beings do to the earth.

Passage C

The Cedar of Lebanon was important to various ancient civilizations. The trees were used by the Phoenicians for building commercial and military ships, as well as houses, palaces, and temples. The ancient Egyptians used its **resin** in mummification, and its sawdust has been found in the tombs of Egyptian Pharaohs. The Sumerian Epic of Gilgamesh designates the cedar groves of Lebanon as the dwelling of the gods to which Gilgamesh, the hero, ventured.

Hebrew priests were ordered by Moses to use the bark of the Lebanon Cedar in circumcision and the treatment of leprosy. The Hebrew prophet Isaiah used the Lebanon Cedar as a metaphor for the pride of the world. According to the Talmud, the Jews once burned Lebanese cedar wood on the Mount of Olives to celebrate the new year. Foreign rulers from both near and far would order the wood for religious and civil constructs, the most famous of which are King Solomon’s Temple in Jerusalem and David’s and Solomon’s Palaces. Because of its significance the word Cedar is mentioned 75 times (Cedar 51 times, Cedars 24 times) in the Bible, and played a pivotal role in the cementing of the Phoenician-Hebrew relationship. Beyond that, it was also used by Assyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Greeks and Romans.

Over the centuries, extensive deforestation has occurred, with only small remnants of the original forests surviving. Deforestation has been particularly severe in Lebanon and on Cyprus; on Cyprus, only small trees up to 25 m (82 ft) tall survive, though Pliny the Elder recorded cedars 40 m (130 ft) tall there. Extensive reforestation of cedar is carried out in the Mediterranean region, particularly Turkey, where over 50 million young cedars are being planted annually. The Lebanese populations are also now expanding through a combination of replanting and protection of natural regeneration from **browsing** by goats, hunting, forest fires, and woodworms.

- (D)51. Which of the following best serves as the title of the passage?
(A) Reforesting an Ancient Tree Is Needed
(B) Lebanese Cedars And Their Chronicles
(C) A Tree Surviving Ancient Civilizations
(D) Past and Present of the Cedar of Lebanon
- (B)52. Which of the following explanations is closest in meaning to the word “**resin**” in the first paragraph?

- (A) Stalk of flowers of plants. (B) Substance to make varnish.
 (C) Collar structure of the roots. (D) Particles that travel with pollen.
- (C)53. Which of the following statements is true about Hebraic usage of Lebanese Cedars?
 (A) Lebanese cedars were used in the buildings co-constructed by Phoenicians and Hebrews.
 (B) Skins of cedars were needed to make round objects in the sanctuary.
 (C) Cedar of Lebanon was once designated materials in ceremonies.
 (D) In the Israelite Kingdom, the kings announced as many as 75 times to protect the Lebanon Cedar.
- (A)54. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?
 (A) Pliny the Elder was a historian of nature.
 (B) People living in Lebanon prospered recently.
 (C) The Talmud had once demanded the woods from the Romans.
 (D) Young people donated more than half a million to the Turkish.
- (C)55. Which of the following words best replaces the word “**browsing**” in the final paragraph?
 (A) Gazing. (B) Fighting. (C) Nibbling. (D) Reproducing.

IV. TEFL Professional Knowledge (共 5 題) (每題 1 分，共 5 分)

The following questions are about foreign language teaching methods. Please choose the best answer for each of the questions.

- (B)56. Which of the following practices is more likely to result in intrinsic motivation?
 (A) Providing immediate rewards. (B) Setting personal goals in learning.
 (C) Asking students display questions. (D) Playing games that emphasize competition.
- (D)57. Which of the following is true about Communicative Language Teaching?
 (A) Imperative sentences are used to elicit actions.
 (B) Structure based lesson plans are adopted.
 (C) The teacher is the main provider of language input.
 (D) Learners are negotiators who give and take information.
- (A)58. Which of the following is in line with the concepts of Whole Language education?
 (A) Adopting holistic assessment techniques in testing.
 (B) Using English as a medium of instruction all the time.
 (C) Making the whole school learn a foreign language together.
 (D) Holding teachers totally responsible for their students' learning.
- (B)59. Which of the following is **NOT** a right practice to teach grammar inductively?
 (A) No special focus is placed on the explicit explanation of grammar.
 (B) Rules are introduced systematically before the actual language input.
 (C) Students should develop a communicative feel of the language first.
 (D) Students are encouraged to discover the system of the language themselves.
- (C)60. Which of the following is an example of alternative assessment?
 (A) A norm-referenced test. (B) A product-oriented test.
 (C) A test that is formative in nature. (D) A standardized exam.