

**國立臺中文華高級中學 100 學年度第一次教師甄選
英文科測驗題解答**

英文科答案

A. Vocabulary (25%)

1. DACAC 6. BDBDA 11. BDCDB 16. BCDBD 21. BBABD

B. Cloze (25%)

26. BDCAC 31. BDADC 36. ABCCB 41. CABCA 46. BACAB

C. Reading Comprehension (10%)

51. BCDCC 56. DCABD

測驗說明:

本試題共 11 頁，分為兩部分：選擇題與非選擇題 (Testing)。選擇題部分，每題一分，共 60 分；非選擇題部分，共 40 分。請依序於答案本上作答，選擇題請在答案本相對應題格上填答，非選題部分不需抄題。

第一部份：選擇題 (60%)

A. Vocabulary (25%)

1. The dictator was accused of using _____ and thugs to attack civilians and executing soldiers who refused to turn their guns on fellow citizens.
(A) precedents (B) insurgencies (C) centenarians (D) mercenaries
2. A massive _____ of doctors is forcing the government to recruit from abroad.
(A) exodus (B) influx (C) batch (D) inanity
3. The prosecutors admitted that the man's confession was a fabrication made under _____. A court later acquitted the man.
(A) innuendo (B) deficit (C) duress (D) escalation
4. The air strikes launched to hit Gaddafi's hometown have sometimes been _____, missing targets and killing civilians, which has generated resentment among local people.
(A) counterproductive (B) inflammatory
(C) contingent (D) visceral
5. In order to prevent the shrinking economy from collapsing, the parliament has backed a(n) _____ package by one vote. The vote saw 169 in favor of the plan and 168 against.
(A) arson (B) ripple (C) austerity (D) delusion
6. Shoppers are snapping up electronics as fears of joblessness yield to _____ over rising stock prices.
(A) dismay (B) exuberance (C) disdain (D) empathy

7. The parliament is considering outlawing psychological violence in the home, because it is seen by many as a(n) _____ to physical violence.
 (A) puff (B) virtuoso (C) disparity (D) precursor
8. Last year Children's Day was _____ as a national holiday after a related provision was approved by the Legislative Yuan.
 (A) earmarked (B) reinstated (C) dismantled (D) dilapidated
9. Thousands of Greeks were on strike to protest at the _____ of the measures the government took to save the economy.
 (A) sediment (B) detonation (C) forfeit (D) imposition
10. Nepal is a strategic _____ between China and India.
 (A) buffer (B) altercation (C) pundit (D) particulate
11. Tokyo has leaped ahead of Paris as the city with the most Michelin 3-star restaurants, confirming its status as the "world capital of _____."
 (A) grievance (B) gastronomy (C) fidelity (D) anarchy
12. Different from popular notion, bats are not on the whole aggressive and rabid; most are shy and _____.
 (A) turgid (B) disfigured (C) depraved (D) innocuous
13. Hot milk has long been a standard cure for insomnia because of its _____ quality.
 (A) swapped (B) amorphous (C) soporific (D) desultory
14. In response to the oil spill, the government ensured every cent of taxpayer money would be repaid and the damage to the wildlife would be _____.
 (A) swapped (B) stipulated (C) antagonized (D) reimbursed
15. A good trial lawyer will argue only what is central to an issue, eliminating _____ information or anything else that might jeopardize the client.
 (A) reprehensible (B) extraneous (C) erratic (D) prodigious
16. Although for centuries literature was considered something that would instruct as well as entertain, the modern reader has little patience with didactic works and only seems _____.
 (A) demoralized (B) distracted (C) subsidized (D) gesticulated
17. The press conference did not clarify many issues since the president responded with _____ and vagueness rather than clarity and precision.
 (A) gangrene (B) incongruity (C) obfuscation (D) annexation
18. The painting was larger than it appeared to be, for, hanging in a darkened recess of the chapel, it was _____ by the perspective.
 (A) castigated (B) aggrandized (C) embellished (D) diminished
19. Because folk art is neither completely rejected nor accepted as an art form by art historians, their final evaluations of it necessarily remain _____.
 (A) arbitrary (B) equivocal (C) orthodox (D) affable

20. Although many findings of the Soviet and United States probes of Venus were complementary, the two sets of atmospheric results clearly could not be _____ without a major change of data or _____.
- (A) obtained...experimentation (B) completed...falsification
(C) matched...implementation (D) reconciled...interpretation
21. Both coffee and tea have beneficial as well as _____ side effects: while they stimulate the heart and help overcome fatigue, they also _____ insomnia and other nervous disorders.
- (A) injurious...interrupt (B) malignant...exacerbate
(C) salutary...heighten (D) negligible...forestall
22. Since the results of experiment were _____ the body of research already completed, the committee considered the results to be _____.
- (A) similar to...speculative (B) inconsistent with...anomalous
(C) compounded by...heretical (D) dispelled by...convincing
23. The leader of the opposition party said a(n) _____ government would be set up after a bloody uprising taking place in the capital.
- (A) interim (B) heinous (C) malignant (D) excruciating
24. Pollen grains and spores that are 200 million years old are now being extracted from shale and are _____ the theory that the breakup of the continents occurred in stages; in fact, it seems that the breakups occurred almost simultaneously.
- (A) refining (B) reshaping (C) countermanding (D) inundating
25. An oppressive _____, and not the festive mood one might have expected, characterized the mood of the gathering.
- (A) senility (B) capriciousness (C) inanity (D) solemnity

B. Cloze (25%)

The long spans and slender cables of the Jindo Bridge in South Korea are dotted with a small army of electronic sentinels—tiny wireless sensors and microprocessors that monitor the bridge's structural health. The network analyzes factors like vibration, wind and humidity, and promptly reports 26 to a computer that then passes along the news.

Wireless systems like the Jindo Bridge network, a prototype now in its third year of testing, won't replace human monitoring. Nevertheless, the data collected by the network can help bridge owners make 27 decisions, said John W. Wallace, a professor of civil and environmental engineering at the University of California and director of the structural engineering research lab there.

The wireless systems may also be attractive because of their sophisticated power-management software, which improves battery performance. Sensors can also extend battery life by harvesting power from the sun and the wind—and even from vibrations.

The Jindo Bridge network has 663 wireless sensors, 28 provides a channel of information at an installation cost of about \$100, far less than the thousands of dollars typically needed to install each wired channel. Furthermore, the wireless systems could find some use after an earthquake to

confirm a lack of damage to a structure.

But Mark Sinclair, an engineer at Degenkolb Engineers in San Francisco, 29 their general development for alerts. “I don’t know about your wireless signal,” he said, referring to telephone service, “but mine is chronically unreliable.”

At Princeton University, Dr. Sigurd Wagner, a professor of electrical engineering, has developed a sensing skin that can indicate trouble. It is made of rubber that can be stretched like a 30 across a steel plate. Other researchers are also working on structural skins so that engineers can help track the health of buildings. Dr. Sigurd Wagner added, “If we have thousands of bridges and money to repair only 10 of them, sensors and wireless networks can provide needed data.”

26. (A) molesters (B) anomalies (C) hoarders (D) poodles
27. (A) informative (B) informal (C) informant (D) informed
28. (A) each (B) each of them
(C) each of which (D) and each providing
29. (A) is skeptical of (B) keeps pace with
(C) is in favor of (D) resorts to
30. (A) palate (B) scion (C) membrane (D) wrinkle

A decade after the National Park Service resolved to restore natural sounds to Muir Woods National Monument in a metropolitan area of seven million people, managers at Muir Woods, in Marin County just north of San Francisco, have made big 31 in vanquishing intrusive noise. Now the background sounds are dominated by the burbling rush of Redwood Creek, the soft sibilant breeze that stirs the redwood branches, the croak of a crow. Humans do contribute, too, but, with the exception of toddlers’ squeals, their voices tend to be pitched lower than usual.

The impact of noise on wildlife ranging from birds to whales to elk has been a growing focus of scientific study. In a 2009 article in *Park Science*, researchers explained that animals react to human intrusions as if they were suddenly being threatened by predators. “These disturbances evoke antipredator behaviors and interfere with other activities that 32 fitness,” the article said, like foraging for food, mating and tending to the young. When such disturbances grow frequent, the researchers warned, “Population consequences may result.”

At Muir Woods, no Dumpsters or garbage cans are to be found along the trails. Maintenance vehicles powered by electricity glide by almost silently. Workers in emergency vehicles do not idle their engines while resolving whatever problem brought them to the park. 33 the diesel engines had been stilled, visitors began falling into line, heeding a subtle signal that human noises are superfluous here.

“I could see myself crunching potato chips,” Chris Mueller, a New York City tourist interviewed in the woods, said, referring to the digital readout on the decibel meter. “Out here it is very quiet,” Mr. Mueller added 34. “The mumbling of the tourists and the babbling of the stream, it has a very calming sense to it.” 35, the nocturnal spotted owls have responded: Muir Woods now has two breeding pairs instead of one. And if a tree falls in this forest, it is likely to be heard.

31. (A) edicts (B) strides (C) spasms (D) patrons
 32. (A) eradicate (B) hamper (C) quell (D) enhance
 33. (A) Once (B) Unless (C) Even though (D) As soon as
 34. (A) vicariously (B) imperiously (C) profusely (D) appreciatively
 35. (A) By contrast (B) In brief (C) What's more (D) Nevertheless

Visual recognition involves storing and retrieving memories. Neural activity, 36 the eye, forms an image in the brain's memory system that constitutes an internal representation of the viewed object. When an object is encountered again, it is matched with its internal representation and thereby recognized. 37 surrounds the question of whether recognition is a parallel, one-step process or a serial, step-by-step one. Psychologists of the Gestalt school 38 that objects are recognized as wholes in a parallel procedure: the internal representation is matched with the retinal image in a single operation. Other psychologists have proposed that internal representation features are matched serially with an object's features. Although some experiments show that, 39 an object becomes familiar, its internal representation becomes more holistic and the recognition process 40 more parallel, the weight of evidence seems to support the serial hypothesis, at least for objects that are not notably simple and familiar.

36. (A) triggered by (B) involved in (C) accompanied by (D) consistent with
 37. (A) Consolidation (B) Controversy (C) Comparability (D) Compatibility
 38. (A) retain (B) acclaim (C) proclaim (D) detain
 39. (A) for (B) concerning (C) as (D) given
 40. (A) subordinately (B) correspondingly (C) catalytically (D) desolately

On April 16, Shuichi Taniguchi, an expert in blood disorders, met with a few dozen of the workers who are attempting to 41 the ailing Fukushima nuclear plant. These workers are widely recognized as being in greatest danger or developing radiation-based illnesses due to their risk of 42 to radioactive material such as iodide and cesium. So Taniguchi and his colleagues had an unusual offer for the members of the group: Would they be willing to have their blood stem cells harvested and stored?

The inspiration for the 43 comes from the success of bone-marrow transplants, which are often used to treat people with blood cancers. The diseased bone-marrow cells are 44 with chemo or radiation, then replaced with a healthy, tumor-free 45 of blood and immune stem cells. Because radioactive material tends to target rapidly dividing cells like those in the blood, Fukushima's workers may well benefit from similar transplants. But in this case, rather than extracting bone marrow, as doctors do when treating cancer patients, doctors would give volunteers an agent that draws blood stem cells from the marrow into the circulating bloodstream for 46. Taniguchi and his team believe that having a supply of the workers' blood stem cells on hand 47 in case of accidental radiation overexposure. And because the employees would donate cells to themselves, there would be 48 of rejection. More than 100 transplant teams in Japan agree and are willing to collect and store the cells of workers who are interested in participating.

Still, it's not a routine way of treating radiation exposure. 49 the lack of scientific evidence for the success of the controversial proposal, the Japanese government has backed off supporting it. But 50 the threats that the Fukushima employees are facing, says Taniguchi, "as a risk-management procedure, collecting and storing one's own blood stem cells should be worth considering."

41. (A) reverse (B) contain (C) restore (D) blast
42. (A) exposure (B) contact (C) amount (D) contamination
43. (A) requirement (B) request (C) demand (D) command
44. (A) replaced (B) alleviated (C) obliterated (D) extracted
45. (A) population (B) colony (C) lump (D) army
46. (A) examination (B) collection (C) treatment (D) purification
47. (A) makes sense (B) is predictable (C) figures out (D) takes over
48. (A) less likely (B) more likely (C) less chance (D) more chance
49. (A) Citing (B) Cited (C) To cite (D) In citing
50. (A) despite (B) considering (C) in case of (D) provided

C. Reading Comprehension (10%)

Desertification in the arid United States is flagrant. Groundwater supplies beneath vast stretches of land are dropping precipitously. Whole river systems have dried up; others are choked with sediment washed from denuded land. Hundreds of thousands of acres of previously irrigated cropland have been abandoned to wind or weeds. Several million acres of natural grassland are eroding at unnaturally high rates as a result of cultivation or overgrazing. All told, about 225 million acres of land are undergoing severe desertification.

Federal subsidies encourage the exploitation of arid land resources. Low-interest loans for irrigation and other water delivery systems encourage farmers, industry, and municipalities to mine groundwater. Federal disaster relief and commodity programs encourage arid-land farmers to plow up natural grassland to plant crops such as wheat and, especially, cotton. Federal grazing fees that are well below the free market price encourage overgrazing of the commons. The market, too, provides powerful incentives to exploit arid-land resources beyond their carrying capacity. When commodity prices are high relative to the farmer's or rancher's operating costs, the return on a production-enhancing investment is invariably greater than the return on a conservation investment. And when commodity prices are relatively low, arid-land ranchers and farmers often have to use all their available financial resources to stay solvent.

If the United States is, as it appears, well on its way toward overdrawing the arid-land resources, then the policy choice is simply to pay now for the appropriate remedies or pay far more later, when productive benefits from arid-land resources have been benefits from arid-land resources have been both realized and largely terminated.

51. The author is primarily concerned with _____.
- (A) discussing a solution (B) describing a problem
(C) replying to a detractor (D) finding a contradiction

52. The passage mentions all of the following as effects of desertification **EXCEPT** _____.
- (A) increased sediment in rivers (B) erosion of land
(C) over cultivation of land (D) decreasing groundwater supplies

One continuing problem in labor-management relations is the “us/them” mentality. In addition to fiscal constraints, continuing problems with the Fair Labor Standards Act, bad-faith negotiations, bad management practices, poor union leadership, and a continued loss of management prerogatives will all combine to produce forces that will cause a significant increase in disruptive job actions in the near future. Neither side is blameless. The tragedy of the situation is that the impact of poor labor-management relations is relatively predictable and is thus avoidable.

Since the economic situation will not improve significantly in the next few years, the pressure on the part of union leaders to obtain more benefits for their members will be frustrated. As a result of **the PATCO strike**, management has learned that times are conducive to regaining prerogatives lost during the previous decade. The stage for confrontation between labor and management in the public sector is set, and in many areas, only requires an incident to force disruptive job actions. The only solution to this seemingly intractable problem lies in the area of skilled negotiations and good-faith bargaining. This requires commitment on the part of management and labor to live up to the terms of existing contracts.

53. It can be inferred that **the PATCO strike** _____.
- (A) was an example of bad-faith negotiations
(B) violated the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act
(C) was the fault of incompetent management
(D) resulted in a victory for management
54. The author’s discussion of labor-management relations can best be described as _____.
- (A) extremely pro-labor (B) mildly pro-labor
(C) neutral (D) mildly pro-management
55. The author implies that if the economic conditions improve _____.
- (A) management will lose much of its power
(B) labor leaders will not seek more benefits
(C) labor-management tensions will decline
(D) the Fair Labor Standards Act will be repealed
56. The author mentions all of the following as factors that might contribute to disruptive job actions **EXCEPT** _____.
- (A) unsatisfactory union leadership
(B) loss of management control
(C) bad-faith negotiations
(D) low interest rates

PIPESTONE, Minnesota – Finishing the 20-story climb up a ladder inside a wind-turbine tower, Scott Rowland opened the top hatch to reveal a panorama of flat farmland dotted with

dozens of other turbines. Two of the closest, like the tower he was standing on here, were built by Goldwind USA, where Mr. Rowland is vice president for engineering. They are also the only three Chinese-made wind turbines operating in the United States.

That could soon change, as Goldwind and other Chinese companies make a big push into the American wind power market. While proponents say the arrival Chinese manufacturers may create more green jobs and speed the adoption of renewable energy in the United States, others see a threat to workers and profits in the still-embryonic American wind industry.

By entering the United States, the Chinese industry is coming to a world leader in wind energy capacity: roughly 41 gigawatts, or enough to power the equivalent of 10 million American homes. Only China itself generates more wind power – 43 gigawatts – although that is spread over a population more than four times as large.

But American wind output still meets only a small portion of the nation’s overall demand for electricity – about 2 percent – compared with countries like Spain, which gets about 14 percent of its electrical power from the wind.

And the tepid United States economy, low natural gas prices and lingering questions about federal wind energy policy have stalled the American wind industry, which currently represents only about 85,000 jobs. All of which might indicate that dim of wind-turbine makers from China. But the Chinese companies can play a patient game because they have big backing from China’s government in the form of low-interest loans and other blandishments.

Even now, the United States wind energy industry is by no means an all-American business. After G.E., the current market leaders in this country are Vestas of Denmark, Siemens of Germany, Mitsubishi of Japan and Suzlon of India. None of the governments of those countries, though, are suspected of unfairly favoring their home industries and discriminating against foreign competitors on anything near China’s scale.

Proponents of the Chinese companies’ push say the availability of inexpensive turbines from China could help put American wind energy back on a growth track. Steve Trenholm, the chief executive for North American operations at a big wind farm developer, E.On Climate and Renewables, said his company still leaned toward staying with Western multinationals, most of which have set up at least limited manufacturing facilities in the United States.

Tim Rosenzweig, Goldwind’s newly installed chief executive said, “Our goals of localizing and creating jobs here and investing in the U.S. – all that is part of the equation.” Mr. Rosenzweig said his team was looking at ways to move more of that work to American shores.

Renew Energy Maintenance, a small firm based in Brandon, South Dakota, has signed a deal with Goldwind to handle upkeep of the turbines. James P. Mikel, the head of Renew Energy Maintenance, said the Chinese companies are the ones with the money to spend on the American wind industry right now. “I was concerned at first,” Mr. Mikel said. “But I live here, and these turbines mean more jobs. Five years from now, we’ll look back and wonder what all this concern was about.”

57. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

(A) Most of the wind turbines operating in the United States are Chinese-made.

- (B) Chinese companies are the only foreign ones in the United States wind energy industry.
 - (C) Some Americans believe that the arrival Chinese manufacturers may help create more jobs.
 - (D) America generates the most wind power in the world.
58. Which of the following is not a reason why the Chinese companies have the edge over their competitors in the American wind industry?
- (A) The Chinese companies reduce their cost by hiring the Chinese employees.
 - (B) The Chinese companies are able to produce inexpensive turbines.
 - (C) The Chinese companies are able to invest a large amount of money in the American wind industry.
 - (D) The Chinese companies derive financial support from China's government.
59. Which of the following statements about the American wind industry is true?
- (A) The American wind industry has been developed for a long time.
 - (B) Currently, American companies are not the only market leader.
 - (C) The American wind industry plays a vital role in creating jobs.
 - (D) It is believed that the American government has a sound wind energy policy.
60. What is the main point of the passage?
- (A) The wind-turbine makers from China will benefit a lot in the American wind industry.
 - (B) Many foreign companies are yearning to invest in the American wind industry.
 - (C) China's government is suspected of unfairly favoring their home industries and discriminating against foreign competitors.
 - (D) China has the potential to play an essential role in the American wind industry.