

國立臺南家齊女中 101 年度教師甄選初試 英文科 筆試試題

一、綜合測驗 (15%)

The telephone is widely considered as the most rapidly evolving technological device today. Many experts in the field believe that future phones will not only look very different—they may not even be __1__. They may be hidden in jewelry or accessories, or even embedded in the body. They will undoubtedly have a lot of additional features and __2__ functions, and users may interact with them in new ways, too. __3__ they are still called “phones”—a word meaning “voice” in Greek—making voice calls may no longer be their primary function. With advances in contemporary design and technology, the phones may __4__ remote controls, house keys, Game Boys, maps, flashlights, health monitors, recorders, handguns, and so on. __5__, they will be “the remote-control for life.”

1. (A) heard (B) sold (C) changed (D) seen
2. (A) remote (B) scarce (C) novel (D) accidental
3. (A) As long as (B) Even if (C) Just as (D) Only when
4. (A) call for (B) get over (C) relate to (D) serve as
5. (A) In short (B) As yet (C) By the way (D) On the contrary

Art Fry was a researcher in the 3M Company. He was bothered by a small irritation every Sunday as he sang in the church choir. That is, after he __6__ his pages in the hymn book with small bits of paper, the small pieces would invariably fall out all over the floor. One day, an idea __7__ Art Fry. He remembered a kind of glue developed by a colleague that everyone thought __8__ a failure because it did not stick very well. He then coated the glue on a paper sample and found that it was not only a good bookmark, but it was great for writing notes. It would stay in place __9__ you wanted it to. Then you could remove it __10__ damage. The resulting product was called the Post-it, one of 3M’s most successful office products.

6. (A) marked (B) tore (C) served (D) took
7. (A) threw at (B) occurred to (C) looked down upon (D) came up with
8. (A) is (B) was (C) will be (D) has been

9. (A) despite that (B) rather than (C) as long as (D) no matter what

10. (A) into (B) out of (C) within (D) without

Thanks to the efforts of the “paparazzi” , people’s curiosity about the personal lives of their favorite stars can be easily satisfied. However, the paparazzi give stars no __11__ at all, and it’s no wonder many famous people fear or hate them.

The term “paparazzi” originally came from a character in an Italian movie. In it, a photographer named Signor Paparazzo liked to chase famous people and write detailed reports on their private lives. His __12__ name, meaning “a buzzing insect” in Italian, was later used __13__ real-life photographers who also chase the stars.

Many people complain that the paparazzi are too aggressive in their pursuit of famous people. A __14__ like the death of Princess Diana in a car accident is the last thing anyone wants to happen. Although there are laws to protect the privacy of the famous, they cannot completely stop the paparazzi. __15__ people’s curiosity remains, the paparazzi will continue to take pictures.

11.(A) guidance (B) challenge (C) privacy (D) tolerance

12.(A) first (B) last (C) second (D) latter

13.(A) to describe (B) to describing (C) describe (D) describing

14.(A) comedy (B) tragedy (C) penalty (D) victim

15.(A) As far as (B) As soon as (C) As many as (D) As long as

二、篇章結構 (10%)

The effect of bullying can be serious and even lead to tragedy. Unfortunately, it is still a mostly unresearched area.

__16__ That year two shotgun-wielding students, both of whom had been identified as gifted and who had been bullied for years, killed 13 people, wounded 24 and then committed suicide. A year later an analysis by the US government found that bullying played a major role in more than two-thirds of the campus violence.

__17__ Numerous dictators and invaders throughout history have tried to justify their bullying behavior by claiming that they themselves were bullied. __18__ Although it is no justification for bullying, many of the worst humans in history have

indeed been bullies and victims of bullying.

Since bullying is mostly ignored, it may provide an important clue in crowd behavior and passer-by behavior. __19__ Many of them have suggested bullying as one of the reasons of this decline in emotional sensitivity and acceptance of violence as normal. When someone is bullied, it is not only the bully and the victim who are becoming less sensitive to violence. __20__ In this sense, bullying affects not only the bullied but his friends and classmates and the whole society.

- (A) Hitler, for example, is claimed to have been a victim of bullying in his childhood.
- (B) Campus bullying is becoming a serious problem in some high schools in big cities.
- (C) The friends and classmates of the bully and the victim may accept the violence as normal.
- (D) Research indicates that bullying may form a chain reaction and the victim often becomes the bully.
- (E) Psychologists have been puzzled by the inactivity of crowds and bystanders in urban centers when crimes occur in crowded places.
- (F) The link between bullying and school violence has attracted increasing attention since the 1999 tragedy at a Colorado high school.

三、文意選填(10%)

With one out of every two American marriages ending in divorce, custody of children has become an issue in the American society. Up until the late 1970s, it had been common practice in the United States to automatically _21_ custody to the mother when a divorce occurred.

However, since the 1970s, this practice has been _22_. Most custody battles today are decided, in theory, on the basis of who is the more fit parent for the child. The reality, nevertheless, is that most women still win custody of their children in a _23_.

This legal change was the result of the social changes that _24_ in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s. These changes challenged many of the _25_ roles men and women were expected to play. As a _26_, it is not uncommon nowadays to

find women working outside their homes and being very _27_ about their careers and personal lives. It is also not _28_ to see men accepting roles that were once considered the exclusive domain of women, such as shopping for groceries, driving their children to and from school, or cleaning their homes.

Because of the _29_ in the divorce rate, the change in the roles that men and women are expected to play, and the changing attitude of the judicial system toward child custody, more men have started to _30_ for and win custody of their children when divorce occurs.

(A) award	(B) challenged	(C) concerned	(D) consequence	(E) divorce
(F) fight	(G) increase	(H) took place	(I) traditional	(J) unusual

四、閱讀測驗 (10%)

There is a long-held belief that when meeting someone, the more eye contact we have with the person, the better. The result is an unfortunate tendency for people making initial contact—in a job interview, for example—to stare fixedly at the other individual. However, this behavior is likely to make the interviewer feel very uncomfortable. Most of us are comfortable with eye contact lasting a few seconds. But eye contact which persists longer than that can make us nervous.

Another widely accepted belief is that powerful people in a society—often men—show their dominance over others by touching them in a variety of ways. In fact, research shows that in almost all cases, lower-status people initiate touch. Women also initiate touch more often than men do.

The belief that rapid speech and lying go together is also widespread and enduring. We react strongly—and suspiciously—to fast talk. However, the opposite is a greater cause for suspicion. Speech that is slow, because it is laced with pauses or errors, is a more reliable indicator of lying than the opposite.

31. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?

- (A) Rapid speech without mistakes is a reliable sign of intelligence.
- (B) Women often play a more dominant role than men in a community.
- (C) Speaking slowly is more often a sign of lying than speaking quickly.
- (D) Touching tends to be initiated first by people of higher social positions.

32. What is true about fixing your eyes on a person when you first meet him/her?
- (A) Fixing your eyes on the person will make him/her feel at ease.
 - (B) It is more polite to fix your eyes on him/her as long as you can.
 - (C) Most people feel uneasy to have eye contact for over a few seconds.
 - (D) It doesn't make a difference whether you fix your eyes on him/her or not.
33. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) People have an instinct for interpreting non-verbal communication.
 - (B) We should not judge the intention of a person by his body language.
 - (C) A good knowledge of body language is essential for successful communication.
 - (D) Common beliefs about verbal and non-verbal communication are not always correct.

It is easy for us to tell our friends from our enemies. But can other animals do the same? Elephants can! They can use their sense of vision and smell to tell the difference between people who pose a threat and those who do not.

In Kenya, researchers found that elephants react differently to clothing worn by men of the Maasai and Kamba ethnic groups. Young Maasai men spear animals and thus pose a threat to elephants; Kamba men are mainly farmers and are not a danger to elephants.

In an experiment conducted by animal scientists, elephants were first presented with clean clothing or clothing that had been worn for five days by either a Maasai or a Kamba man. When the elephants detected the smell of clothing worn by a Maasai man, they moved away from the smell faster and took longer to relax than when they detected the smells of either clothing worn by Kamba men or clothing that had not been worn at all.

Garment color also plays a role, though in a different way. In the same study, when the elephants saw red clothing not worn before, they reacted angrily, as red is typically worn by Maasai men. Rather than running away as they did with the smell, the elephants acted aggressively toward the red clothing.

The researchers believe that the elephants' emotional reactions are due to their different interpretations of the smells and the sights. Smelling a potential danger

means that a threat is nearby and the best thing to do is run away and hide. Seeing a potential threat without its smell means that risk is low. Therefore, instead of showing fear and running away, the elephants express their anger and become aggressive.

34. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Kamba and Maasai people?

- (A) Maasai people are a threat to elephants.
- (B) Kamba people raise elephants for farming.
- (C) Both Kamba and Maasai people are elephant hunters.
- (D) Both Kamba and Maasai people traditionally wear red clothing.

35. How did the elephants react to smell in the study?

- (A) They attacked a man with the smell of new clothing.
- (B) They needed time to relax when smelling something unfamiliar.
- (C) They became anxious when they smelled Kamba-scented clothing.
- (D) They were frightened and ran away when they smelled their enemies.

五、英文作文(25%)

The most important value my parents have taught me. (150-200 words)

提示：身為子女，從小到大，你的父母必定教導及傳承許多價值觀，如獨立、誠實、心存感激或是勤奮工作等，舉出一個你認為最重要且影響你最大的價值觀來寫一篇英文作文。第一段簡單介紹此價值觀，並且說明它如何影響你的行為舉止。第二段說明你覺得此價值觀適當嗎？如果有一天為人父母，你會傳承給你子女相同的價值觀嗎？

六、申論題(30%)

Please design an activity and assignments for teaching Subjunctive Mood in your English class. Explain the procedure in detail and evaluate the assignments to convince others that they are efficient and effective in giving students the idea about Subjunctive Mood.

選擇題參考答案

一、綜合測驗 (15%)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	C	B	D	A	A	B	B	C	D
11	12	13	14	15					
C	B	A	B	D					

二、篇章結構 (10%)

16	17	18	19	20
F	D	A	E	C

三、文意選填(10%)

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	E	H	I	D	C	J	G	F

四、閱讀測驗 (10%)

31	32	33	34	35
C	C	D	A	D