

國立蘭陽女中 104 學年度第一次教師甄選英文科試題

I. Vocabulary (10%)

1. A recent major research found the vigor of a person's hand-grip could predict the risk of heart attacks and strokes, and was a stronger predictor of death than checking ____ blood pressure.
(A) synchronous (B) **systolic** (C) synergistic (D) systematic
2. "People increasingly expect to be treated like cattle at airports," says Gus Hosein, executive director of the UK rights group Privacy International. "What we have seen over the years is a large level of security theatre, and more worryingly ridiculous technologies being ____ with little thought."
(A) deteriorated (B) debilitated (C) **deployed** (D) delineated
3. The final episode of The Sopranos, in 2007, set the gold standard of how to bid farewell to a visionary television series: end it with something so mind-boggling in its ____ that some viewers may love it and some may hate it, but no one will be able to stop talking about it.
(A) **audacity** (B) delinquency (C) plutocracy (D) mundanity
4. The United States is rushing 1,000 antitank rockets to the Iraqi military to help combat the massive suicide vehicle bombs that Islamic State militants used in capturing the provincial capital of Ramadi, a first step as the Obama administration weighs a range of difficult options to help its ____ ally.
(A) sectarian (B) intermingled (C) **beleaguered** (D) consolidate
5. A Russian tycoon accused of ____ tens of millions of dollars in a real estate scam was taken into custody in Moscow.
(A) **embezzling** (B) mesmerizing (C) subsidizing (D) bemoaning
6. During his trip to Africa, Jake was stunned by the ____ of cultures and lifestyles he came across.
(A) peasants (B) retreat (C) **diversity** (D) border
7. The new movie turned out to be a big disappointment as it centers around the familiar story of an underdog who ultimately triumphs despite ____ odds.
(A) resilient (B) **insurmountable** (C) unmanned (D) dimensional
8. In 1776 colonial leader George Washington began the _____ process of turning farmers into a disciplined combat force for the Revolutionary War.
(A) **arduous** (B) optimal (C) phony (D) obsolete
9. The wedding is the biggest event we've ever _____ for.
(A) bobbed (B) waded (C) **cratered** (D) snarled
10. He spent most of his life on the _____ of knowledge.
(A) anonymous (B) **acquisition** (C) alteration (D) assault

答案: BCACA CBACB

II. Reading Comprehension (10%)

Reports of dying or dead giant squid floating at sea or washed ashore appear in documented records reaching as far back as the 16th century. No doubt these wondrous creatures were seen washed up on the world's beaches and caught in fishermen's nets long before they appeared in the historical records. But they rank among the least understood denizens of the sea, even today. Researchers seeking to learn more about this elusive animal have been rewarded with little more than frustration. In 1857, Jappetus Steenstrup, an eminent Danish biologist, was one of the first to attempt a scholarly study of the animal. Working with fragmentary evidence gathered from stories, old sketches, and a single intact beak, he was able to conclude that the fearsome monster, which at the time was known as a "kraken," was in reality nothing more than a squid, albeit very large one. This assessment was later confirmed when two dead specimens that ended up as flotsam on the Newfoundland coast in 1873 were examined.

More than 100 Architeuthis individuals have since been found on beaches and coastlines throughout the world's oceans. However, they have not contributed nearly as much detailed information as scientists would like. Foremost among the problems researchers face is the fact that many of the specimens are in advanced stages of decomposition when found. Moreover, the bodies have frequently been fed upon by other marine organisms. Typically, the eyes, skin and internal organs are the first to disappear. Tentacles and arms are also often missing. Stomachs are nearly always empty. When remnants of food are found, they are in such small pieces that the identities of the prey species are impossible to determine.

__(A)__ One thing that has lent much to the mystique surrounding the giant squid is that sperm whales stranded on beaches or

caught by whaling ships often bear scars inflicted by the powerful suckers on the arms and tentacles of these animals. (B) The size of the scars has been used by some researchers to estimate the size of squid eaten by the whales. (C) Scars as large as 20 cm have been reported. If this is compared to the size of the suckers found on dead squid, it could be concluded that the whale had battled a squid seventy-five meters long! Few marine biologists are prepared to accept this, however. (D) They point to the fact that scars made when the whale is young would get larger as its body grew, and that sperm whales are often infected with a skin fungus that leaves scars similar in shape to those left by a squid's suckers.

The general range of the giant squid and a very rough idea of their abundance can be estimated from the stomach contents of sperm whales. The soft tissues of squid are quickly digested by enzymes in the large mammals' stomachs. But the squid's hard beaks, which are made from a carbohydrate known as "chitin," are indigestible and are easily counted. They don't stay in the whale forever though. Sperm whales have a way of ridding themselves of the pointy squid beaks that accumulated in their gut. They coat the beaks with a slick, waxy substance known as ambergris. Then they pass the mass of beaks and ambergris through the digestive tract.

1. The word denizen in the passage is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) dweller (B) mystery (C) puzzle (D) characteristic
2. According to the passage, which of the following is true about Jappetus Steenstrup?
(A) He was the first to see a giant squid.
(B) He was able to identify the giant squid.
(C) His conclusions were not generally accepted.
(D) He was the first to conduct a study of the giant squid.
3. The underlined pronoun they in the first paragraph refers to _____.
(A) fishermen (B) historical records (C) beaches (D) **giant squids**
4. The word fragmentary in the passage is most nearly the opposite of _____.
(A) **complete** (B) incontrovertible (C) conclusive (D) refutable
5. Which of the following statements could paragraph 2 be used to support?
(A) Scientists now have a clear understanding of giant squid anatomy.
(B) Most of what we know about the giant squid comes from dead specimens.
(C) Studying the giant squid by examining dead specimens has been a frustrating process.
(D) The giant squid only preys on small creatures.
6. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT known about the giant squid?
(A) What animals prey upon them.
(B) How common they are.
(C) Where they live.
(D) What they eat.
7. The following sentence can be inserted into paragraph 3.
These animals apparently engage in life and death struggles far below the ocean's surface.
Where would it best fit in paragraph 3?
8. What is mentioned in the passage as a reason why most biologists think giant squid probably do not reach 75 meters in length?
(A) There is not enough food deep in the ocean to support such size.
(B) The giant squid doesn't live long enough to grow that large.
(C) Their suckers are not necessarily as big as the scars on whales indicate.
(D) No giant squid that large has ever been found.
9. Which of the following is NOT stated or implied in the passage about the beaks of the giant squid?
(A) They are more durable than the rest of the squid's body.
(B) Researchers can learn important information from them.
(C) They are used by the squid to defend itself.
(D) They are often found in the stomachs of whales.
10. What can be inferred from the passage about ambergris?
(A) It is an important part of a whale's diet.
(B) It protects the whale's digestive tract.
(C) Without it the whale could not digest squid.
(D) It is produced from the chitin in the beaks of squids.

答案: ABDAC DBCCB