

國立陽明高中 101 學年度第一次教師甄選試題---英文科

**PART A:50%**

**I. Vocabulary: 10%**

- Contemporary age features the \_\_\_\_\_ of trust, the decentralizing of authority so that people no longer respect or believe in each other so easily.  
(A) suspicion (B) erosion (C) connotation (D) predation
- With the advance of technology, social media is \_\_\_\_\_ faster and penetrating deeper than any other social development in history.  
(A) flashing (B) fleeting (C) flourishing (D) franchising
- Mark Zuckerberg, the founder of Facebook, enables individuals to \_\_\_\_\_ share information with the idea of empowering them.  
(A) voluntarily (B) restlessly (C) gruesomely (D) tangibly
- On the Internet, what was once considered \_\_\_\_\_ is now shared among millions with a keystroke.  
(A) endangered (B) instinct (C) distinguished (D) intimate
- Modern marriage becomes more and more \_\_\_\_\_ because it depends less and less on notions of sacrifice and obligation than on the ephemera of romance and happiness.  
(A) tangible (B) conducive (C) teeming (D) fragile.
- Students are expected to \_\_\_\_\_ what they have learned and then apply the knowledge they have acquired in their real life.  
(A) assimilate (B) ventilate (C) vacillate (D) alleviate
- Congress Party president Sonia Gandhi will \_\_\_\_\_ over a significant and crucial meeting of the Congress Working Committee (CWC) that is expected to take stock of the grim economic situation and the political challenges confronting the nation.  
(A) preside (B) rectify (C) impede (D) rejuvenate
- During its manipulating and packaging, honey is usually submitted to thermal treatment; however, thermal treatment can be \_\_\_\_\_ to quality of honey.  
(A) ubiquitous (B) ferocious (C) precocious (D) detrimental
- A (n) \_\_\_\_\_ is any party who is required to answer the complaint of a plaintiff or pursuer in a civil lawsuit before a court, or any party who has been formally charged or accused of violating a criminal statute.  
(A) philanthropist (B) defendant (C) attorney (D) anatomy
- The production of some blockbuster films, including the *Avatar*, *Spiderman*, and *Seediq Bale* costs \_\_\_\_\_ high, tens of millions of dollars going into the production of a film.  
(A) allegedly (B) assiduously (C) prohibitively (D) meticulously

## II. Cloze test : 10%

The durian is the fruit of several tree species belonging to the genus *Durio*. Widely known and revered in southeast Asia as the "king of fruits", the durian is distinctive for its large size, unique odor, and formidable thorn-covered husk. The fruit can grow as large as 30 centimeters long and 15 centimeters 11, and it typically weighs one to three kilograms. Its shape ranges from oblong to round, the color of its husk green to brown, and its flesh pale yellow to red, 12 the species.

The edible flesh emits a distinctive odor, strong and penetrating. Some people consider it fragrant; others find the aroma overpowering and offensive. The smell thus evokes reactions from deep appreciation to intense disgust, and has been described variously as rotten onions, turpentine and gym socks. The odor has even led to the fruit's 13 from certain hotels and public transportation in southeast Asia.

The durian, 14 Brunei, Indonesia and Malaysia, has been known to the Western world for about 600 years. The 19th-century British naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace famously described its flesh as "a rich custard 15 flavored with almonds". The flesh can be consumed at various stages of ripeness, and it is used to flavor a wide variety of savory and sweet edibles in Southeast Asian cuisines. The seeds can also be eaten when cooked.

11. (A) in orbit            (B) in diameter        (C) in shape            (D) to the core  
12. (A) accounting for    (B) related to        (C) depending on      (D) compared to  
13. (A) difference        (B) independence     (C) discrepancy        (D) banishment  
14. (A) indigenous to    (B) far from            (C) lukewarm to        (D) faithful to  
15. (A) tentatively        (B) deliberately      (C) highly              (D) paradoxically

For many people, Agatha Christie is one of the best and most important 20th century British authors. She is not only the 16 best-selling writer in the crime and mystery genre, but her collected books have also outsold any other book worldwide, apart from the Bible. For modern readers, each of her books offers a 17 drama, full of details of a past era along with the challenge of a first-rate 18 that will keep you guessing until the final chapter.

There are many factors that combine to make Agatha Christie's novels so successful, most of which contain one or more murders. But usually we in the beginning learn the first victim is an argumentative and difficult person, 19 we have little sympathy. A few chapters later, there is a new murder of another victim who the writer has skillfully misrepresented as the person we think is really the murderer. In the final chapter, the true murderer is finally unmasked, usually coming as a total surprise to most readers. Poison often plays a role in Christie's novels, which the writer probably learned about when she was a nurse during the First World War.

Despite her popularity, many critics are less impressed with Christie's writing. They often describe her books as instantly forgettable airport fiction which may be good enough to kill the time

during a long journey but they 20 refuse to consider them alongside literary writers like Dickens and Shakespeare.

16. (A) all time            (B) over time            (C) full time            (D) down time  
17. (A) history            (B) historic            (C) prehistoric            (D) historical  
18. (A) whoisit            (B) whowasit            (C) wohdidit            (D) whodunit  
19. (A) who            (B) whom            (C) with whom            (D) in whom  
20. (A) flatly            (B) fully            (C) firmly            (D) frantically

III. Context :10%

For decades, scientists have predicted that disastrous weather, including heat, drought and deluges, would occur with increasing 21 in a world heated by the rising concentrations of greenhouse gases. While some may be tempted to 22 this summer's extremes the manifestation of our climate meddling, there's just not a 23 link — yet.

Martin Hoerling, a research meteorologist who 24 extreme weather for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. He and other climate scientists 25 there's still no way to point to any particular meteorological calamity and firmly 26 human-caused global warming, despite high 27 that such warming is already well under way.

One reason is that extreme weather, while by definition rare, is almost never truly 28. Oklahoma City and Nashville had astonishing downpours this year, but a large area of Vermont was devastated by a 36-hour 29 in November 1927. The late-season tropical storm killed more than 80 people, including the state's lieutenant governor, 30 thousands of dairy cows and destroyed 1,200 bridges.

- |                  |                 |           |              |               |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------------|---------------|
| A. clear-cut     | B. investigates | C. finger | D. frequency | E. label      |
| F. unprecedented | G. drowned      | H. insist | I. deluge    | H. confidence |

IV. Paragraph Structure: Fill in each blanks with an appropriate sentence 10%

All over the world, your chances of success in school and life depend more on your family circumstances than on any other factor. By age three, kids with professional parents are already a full year ahead of their poorer peers. 31 By age 10, the gap is three years. By then, some poor children have not mastered basic reading and math skills, and many never will: this is the age at which failure starts to become irreversible.

A few school systems seem to have figured out how to erase these gaps. These success stories offer lessons for the rest of us. First, get children into school early. 32 One study, which began in the 1960s, tracked two groups of students from disadvantaged backgrounds. Some were given the opportunity to attend a high-quality preschool; others were not. 33 Second,

recognize that the average kid spends about half his waking hours up until the age of 18 outside of school—don't ignore that time. KIPP students spend 60 percent more time in school than the average American student. \_\_\_34\_\_\_ Similarly, in 1996, Chile extended its school day to add the equivalent of more than two more years of schooling.

Third, pour lots of effort into training teachers. Studies in the United States have shown that kids with the most effective teachers learn three times as much as those with the least effective. \_\_\_35\_\_\_ They invest in training and continuing education; they evaluate teachers regularly; and they award bonuses only to the top performers.

- (A) Thirty-five years later, the kids who went to preschool were earning more, had better jobs.
- (B) They arrive earlier, leave later, attend more regularly, and even go to school every other Saturday.
- (C) High-quality preschooling does more for a child's chances in school and life than any other educational intervention.
- (D) Systems such as Singapore's are choosy about recruiting.
- (E) They know twice as many words and score 40 points higher on IQ tests.

## **V. Reading Comprehension:10%**

Psychodynamic theorists emphasize that when threat becomes especially serious, it may lead to intense and widespread inhibitions. In the psychodynamic view, such defensive inhibition is desperate and primitive. It is a massive, generalized inhibitory reaction rather than a discriminative response to the specific danger. This denial defense is called forth when the person can neither escape nor attack the threat. If the panic is sufficient, the only possible alternative may be to deny it. Outright denial may be possible for the young child because he is not yet upset by violating the demands of reality testing. When the child becomes cognitively too mature to deny objective facts in the interests of defense, denial becomes a less plausible alternative and he may resort to repression.

Repression was one of the initial concepts in Freud's theory and became one of its cornerstones. Material in the unconscious that is relatively inaccessible to conscious awareness is said to be in a state of repression. The ego may become aware that the expression of a particular instinctual demand would be dangerous, and the demand must therefore be suppressed, removed, made powerless.

Freud believed that the mechanisms of denial and repression were the most fundamental or primitive defenses and played a part in other defenses. Indeed he thought that other defenses started with a massive inhibition of an impulse, which was followed by various elaborations. In projection the person's own unacceptable impulses are inhibited and the source of the anxiety is attributed to another person. Replacement in consciousness of an anxiety-producing impulse by its opposite is another defense; it is termed reaction formation. Intellectualization is the third kind of defense mechanism. It is the tendency to transform emotional conflicts into

abstract quasi-intellectual terms.

41. What does inhibitions mean in this selection?  
(A) tensions      (B) restraints      (C) pretensions      (D) aggressions
42. Which of the following statements about repression is NOT supported by the selection?  
(A) Repression is a defense mechanism of the ego.  
(B) It is a discriminative reaction to the specific danger.  
(C) It is a type of denial: the ejection from consciousness.  
(D) It is the suppression of a dangerous instinctual demand.
43. What is the source of repression?  
(A) serious threat      (B) cognitive maturity  
(C) emotional impulse      (D) outright denial of threat
44. Which of the following is NOT a defense mechanism discussed in the selection?  
(A) projection      (B) reaction formation  
(C) sublimation      (D) intellectualization
45. Based on the selection, which defense mechanism does the following situation illustrate? *A man who has unconscious, deeply hostile impulses toward his wife, invents elaborate excuses, such as "pressure at the office," "a hectic schedule" to disrupt their relationship without admitting his true feelings.*  
(A) projection      (B) reaction formation  
(C) sublimation      (D) intellectualization

To an astronomer a solar transit is an important event, but a layman might be forgiven for asking why. After all, they are such simple events that are so easy to ignore. A transit occurs when a planet crosses the face of the Sun, or an extra-solar planet crosses the face of its parent star. From a **perspective** here on Earth, both Mercury and Venus can transit the Sun, but this does not happen as frequently as one might imagine. During the 21st century, Mercury will transit the Sun only 14 times even though its orbit carries it past the Earth about every 115 days. Venus will do so only four times over the next two centuries.

Solar transits are simple events, but their simplicity is out of all proportion to their significance. In 1761 and 1769, astronomers observed transits over Venus and from this obtained the first accurate measurement of the Sun- Earth distance. Using Venus for this presented a special challenge. It has an atmosphere, which made the timing of the beginning and end of the transit less precise than desired as a consequence of Venus "fading" rather than abruptly disappearing from the disc of the Sun.

Transits are still important research tools. Since 1995, more than 100 extra-solar planets have been detected by measuring the subtle shift in the stellar spectrum as the parent star wobbles back and forth. The wobble is caused by the tug of an accompanying planet as the pair dance around their common center of gravity. This observed Doppler shift offers evidence of planets obscured

from direct observation by the glare of the star's light. From these data, we can describe the orbital characteristics as being anywhere from nearly circular to highly elliptical, and we can estimate the planet's minimum mass. But that is as close as we can come to an actual mass for the planet, unless the tilt of its orbital plane can be determined. If the planet transits the star, the uncertainty of the tilt angle is removed and we can then calculate its mass and orbital radius.

Transit observations are at the heart of an upcoming research effort. When launched in 2007, a new satellite will continuously observe more than 100 square degrees of the sky. It will measure the brightness of 100,000 stars for at least four years, seeking evidence of planets by searching for the subtle drop in brightness as a planet transits its parent star. The large number of stars under observation will increase the chances that some extra-solar planets will be caught on the right LOS for the satellite to detect the event. From its vantage point in space, the satellite will achieve a level of precision 100 times higher than Earth-based telescope forced to peer through the murky atmosphere. This will permit the detection of much smaller planets than has thus far been possible. Detection of planets the size of Earth will for the first time be within the realm of possibility.

46. Why does the author imply that non-scientists may not appreciate the significance of a solar transit?
- (A) Transits receive little publicity.
  - (B) Transits are such infrequent events.
  - (C) Transits are unspectacular events.
  - (D) Transits can not be observed through the atmosphere.
47. The word “**perspective**” in paragraph 1 of the passage is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) distance
  - (B) viewpoint
  - (C) angle
  - (D) distortion
48. According to the passage, why was measuring the transit of Venus so difficult for early observer?
- (A) Venus is a relatively small planet.
  - (B) Venus doesn't transit the Sun very often.
  - (C) The glare of the Sun made the planet difficult to observe.
  - (D) It was hard to see exactly when the transit began and ended.
49. Which of the following statements is supported by paragraph 3 ?
- (A) Transits can help astronomers determine the shape of a planet's orbit.
  - (B) Without transits, astronomers would not be able to detect extra-solar planets.
  - (C) The size of extra-solar planets can only be estimated unless transits are observed.
  - (D) Only planets with orbits of a certain shape can be detected by looking for Doppler shift.
50. According to paragraph 4, why is it necessary for the satellite to observe such a large part of the sky?
- (A) Many extra-solar transits will not be visible from Earth.
  - (B) Extra-solar transits are events which are few and far between.
  - (C) Earth-based telescopes cannot peer through the foggy atmosphere.
  - (D) The amount of light coming from a single transit event is very small.



## **PART B: 50%**

I. Allen came to you, confused at the sentences:

- (1) A variety of preventive measures are now \_\_\_\_\_ ( *in place / on call* ) in order to minimize the potential damage caused by the deadly disease. He couldn't figure out the difference between "in place" and "on call." Please explain. ( 5%)
- (2) They have a vocabulary of some 20 sounds, \_\_\_\_\_ representing a different kind of food. He was not sure whether he should choose "*each*" or "*each of which.*" Please explain. ( 5%)

II. Summarize the following passage, making it a new passage for a cloze test, 5 questions with four choices. (15%)

A simple, cheap dose of zinc helps the recovery of newborns suffering from bacterial infections such as pneumonia and meningitis, according to an Indian study reported on Thursday in The Lancet.

Doctors gave 10-milligram daily supplements of zinc to 332 babies who were being given antibiotic treatment at hospitals in New Delhi, and compared the outcome against 323 infants who were given a placebo as well as antibiotics.

The three-year probe, running from 2005 to 2008, focused on babies aged between one week and four months. Compared to the non-zinc group, children who were given the supplements were 40-percent less likely to experience treatment failure. This was defined as needing a second course of antibiotics within a week or intensive care, or culminating in death, the study found. In the zinc group, 34 treatment failures occurred, compared to 55 in the placebo group.

Use of zinc also reduced the number of deaths, but not by a margin considered statistically significant. "Zinc is an accessible, low-cost intervention that could add to the effect of antibiotic treatment and lead to substantial reductions in infant mortality," said lead researcher Shinjini Bhatnagar from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The benefit would be highest in developing countries where several million children die from infection each year and where second-line antibiotics and intensive care may be unavailable, he said. Zinc can be easily administered, either as a syrup or as a soluble tablet, according to the investigation.

## **III. Reading Comprehension:15%**

### **The first reading**

Language can still be an adventure if we remember that words can make a kind of melody. In



novels, news stories, memoirs and even to-the-point memos, music is as important as meaning. In fact, music can drive home the meaning of words.

To move audiences, speeches must be ringing, strong and visceral. The devices we've mentioned here allow orators to articulate moral imperatives and elicit powerful emotions. On August 28, 1963, [Martin Luther King Jr.](#), moved the nation in a speech from the steps of the Lincoln Memorial. His sentences, modulating from short to long, are pointed and poignant. He repeated "one hundred years later" four times, to emphasize the "chains of discrimination." He repeated "now" to explain why civil rights could not wait ("Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy"). He reiterated "I have a dream," elevating his speech to incantation. His wish that his children be judged "not for the color of their skin but for the content of their character" became an iconic example of alliteration.

In the often-repeated quote credited to William Butler Yeats, a "poem makes a sound when it is finished like the click of the lid of a perfectly made box." This click can happen in prose, too, when meaning and music, words and wisdom, combine to establish a writer's voice. We'll explore the notion of voice, and how you might play with that.

Gabriel Garc ía Márquez writes unhurried sentences that almost defy parsing. William Faulkner wrote a nearly 1,300-word sentence that ended up in Guinness World Records, but he used the five words "My mother is a fish" as a complete chapter of a book. Joan Didion can stop us short with simple truths, and she can take us on strolls down labyrinthine corridors.

1. What are the speech devices that Martin Luther King used to make himself such a successful speaker?
2. Please interpret the sentence, "Joan Didion can stop us short with simple truths, and she can take us on strolls down labyrinthine corridors."

## **The Second Reading**

But while there have been widespread efforts over the past generation to promote and celebrate ethnic and racial diversity — everything from "Sesame Street" to multicultural studies to work force sensitivity training — the one topic that has often been kept off the table is faith. Americans have grown more comfortable talking about race, ethnicity, gender and sexual orientation, but not faith. It's too personal, too divisive, too explosive. How do you conduct a productive conversation among people whose cherished beliefs — exclusive God-given truths — cannot be reconciled?

It comes as no surprise that many Americans harbor [unfavorable attitudes](#) toward those who hold different beliefs, notably Muslims and Mormons, but also evangelical Christians, Catholics, Jews and, the most disdained group of all, atheists. Large majorities of Americans believe that Islam and Mormonism, for example, have little in common with their own faiths. However, most Americans

say that they know *little* or *nothing* about Islam or Mormonism. Would their thinking change if they knew, for example, that the most important value in Islam is mercy and that Muslims hold a reverence for Jesus, or that, for Mormons, the most important value is “[working to help the poor](#)”?

What is the secret to facilitating exchanges that lead to meaningful relationships? “You need to begin by focusing on a value that is commonly shared — like mercy, compassion for the poor, care for the environment or service — something that invites people to bring the best of who they are and the best of what their tradition is about,” explains April Mendez, IFYC’s vice president for leadership. “You walk away from a conversation like that inspired and appreciative about the diversity around you.”

Next, leaders reach out across the campus to bring students together to act on a widely shared value through service. In 2010, for example, students at the University of Illinois engaged thousands of volunteers and sent a million meals to Haitians after the earthquake. This year, students from Ohio University cleaned up a local waterway. At Augustana College, in Rock Island, Ill., they held a Thanksgiving fast-a-thon and raised money for a local homeless shelter. This is different from the way interfaith dialogues are typically structured. Here, the conversations are led by students, not religious scholars; they intentionally include agnostics and atheists; and they are not focused on religious teachings per se but rather students’ relationship to their faith or their philosophical beliefs.

Greg Damhorst, an evangelical Christian currently pursuing a combined medical degree and Ph.D. at the University of Illinois, recalled the campaign he worked on to assist Haitians with food. “We had people from every political and religious tradition,” he explained. “Many have been at odds with one another. If you put them in a room with certain topics you could create the most abrasive argument. But we brought them together to help people in need and, through that process, people were inspired by one another — and they learned new things.” Damhorst learned about the Jewish tradition of *tikkun olam*, or repairing the world, and the importance of service in Islam and Jainism.

Americans celebrate diversity. But one of the mistaken beliefs about diversity is that it leads to greater tolerance. Putnam’s research indicates that, unless people make a concerted effort to build bridges, diversity leads to greater social *fragmentation* — with lower rates of trust, altruism and cooperation. “What ethnic diversity does is cause everybody to hunker down and avoid connection,” he explained. “It’s not just the presence of diversity in your neighborhood. You’ve got to actually be doing things with other people in which you have a personal attachment. Diversity is hard, not easy.”

Indeed, if you take a stroll along the Internet, cable TV, or talk radio, you’ll find no shortage of dire warnings from people who dread a clash of civilizations and often deride interfaith cooperation as naïve. In this vision, safety means maintaining a fortress mentality and keeping a firm divide between us and them. Another path to follow is the one espoused by George Washington, that all

Americans “enjoy the good will” of others. To make that hope real, says Patel, people who care about tolerance need to cultivate specific leadership skills today: “We need more people to show how our religious differences fit within the overarching framework of pluralism that is part of the American tradition — this magnificent and glorious idea that people will stand up and fight for.”

3. According to the first paragraph, what do most Americans not know about Islam and Mormonism?
4. According to the article, what is the mistaken belief about diversity?
5. For fear of religious confrontations, how to achieve the sense of safety that the author suggests at the end of the article?

#### **IV. Translation 10%**

##### **A. Translate the passage from English to Chinese**

To assume moral leadership, business has to recapture a sense of ‘reverence’ – an attitude, not necessarily dependent on organised religion, that regards life as sacred and awe-inspiring

##### **B. Translate the passage from Chinese to English**

世界上可以旅行的地方很多，不過能像歐洲這樣豐富多樣的卻沒幾個。歐洲隨處可見古老的城堡和教堂，也有名人住過的城市。以及影響現今世界的事件所發生的地點。歐洲大多數的國家都有自己的語言

~~ 試題結束 ~~

國立陽明高中 101 學年度第一次教師甄選試題—英文科解答

**PART A: 50%**

1~5: BCADD 6~10: AADBC 11~15: BCDAC 16~20: ADDCA

21~25: DEABH 26~30: CJFIG 31~35: ECABD

## V. Reading Comprehension

41~45: BBACD 46~50: CBDCA

### PART B: 50%

I. 略

II. 略

III. 略

#### IV. Translation

A. 世界上可以旅行的地方很多，不過能像歐洲這樣豐富多樣的卻沒幾個。歐洲隨處可見古老的城堡和教堂，也有名人住過的城市，以及影響現今世界的事件所發生的地點。歐洲大多數的國家都有自己的語言。

B.

There are many regions of the world to visit but few offer as much diversity as Europe. Ancient castles and churches are found all over Europe as well as cities where famous people have lived and where events that have shaped the modern world have occurred. Most European countries also have their own language.

