

## 臺北市立育成高級中學 100 學年度第一次教師甄選(正式) 英文科試題

說明：共 9 頁，答案請書寫於答案卷上。書寫答案時，請務必依照題序標明題號。交卷時，請將試題卷及答案卷一併繳回，感謝您的配合！（含非選擇題答案紙共 9 頁 A4）

### 第壹部分：選擇題

#### 一、詞彙與慣用語 20%

1. According to the director of the Emily Post Institute, the \_\_\_\_\_ for poor service at a restaurant in North America is a chat with management to voice the concerns.  
(A) arcade (B) recourse (C) ensemble (D) loophole
2. If you say that someone is \_\_\_\_\_, you mean that he/she is bad-tempered and aggressive.  
(A) self-deprecating (B) insatiable (C) distraught (D) truculent
3. Finally they \_\_\_\_\_ themselves, break the yoke of the architect, and take themselves off, each one in its own direction.  
(A) archive (B) emancipate (C) excavate (D) lacerate
4. While going global, small business owners should take the issue of corruption into consideration, which will certainly \_\_\_\_\_ their sales and deals overseas.  
(A) sabotage (B) administer (C) percolate (D) stigmatize
5. It is reported this stretch of the Mekong River is the last \_\_\_\_\_ for Irrawaddy dolphins.  
(A) retribution (B) parameter (C) exigency (D) stronghold
6. Megan has a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ appetite for food. She can eat all day and still feel hungry.  
(A) insatiable (B) infinitive (C) juxtaposed (D) lacquered
7. Smog, one of the nation's most widespread and deadly pollutants, \_\_\_\_\_ asthma.  
(A) exhorts (B) grudges (C) exacerbates (D) bifurcates
8. In his speech, Dr. Huang presented all the reports about the energy crisis to \_\_\_\_\_ the need for developing new energy resources.  
(A) calumniate (B) formulate (C) highlight (D) regulate
9. Because of the tragic accident, traffic on the highway was \_\_\_\_\_ for over two hours.  
(A) spiked (B) upended (C) disrupted (D) renovated
10. Smoking, as proven in many medical studies, is likely to damage the human body \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) tantalizingly (B) optimistically (C) permanently (D) solitarily
11. The rich man and his wife gave up a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ career as an entrepreneur and attorney to help the poor.  
(A) arrogant (B) lucrative (C) avant-garde (D) voguish
12. Though Dr. Wang has been away from his hometown for over ten years, he can still \_\_\_\_\_ his old house clearly.  
(A) vindicate (B) visualize (C) victual (D) vacillate
13. The idea is a good one, John, but it's \_\_\_\_\_ with the topic under discussion.  
(A) incongruous (B) immutable (C) inconspicuous (D) impudent
14. Perhaps the most pervasive climatic effect of global warming is rapid \_\_\_\_\_ of ice melt.

- (A) enclosure (B) escalation (C) crusader (D) consensus
15. Being on time for work is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ for keeping your job.  
 (A) infinitude (B) imperative (C) surveillance (D) vaccination
16. Several different crime \_\_\_\_\_ are responsible for bringing drugs into this area.  
 (A) syndicates (B) symphonies (C) synopses (D) symposiums
17. With over sixty teams competing in the tournament, all the games will be played \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) eye to eye (B) head to toe (C) hand to mouth (D) back to back
18. The proposal to reduce taxes has received much support \_\_\_\_\_ although most economic experts are against it.  
 (A) on the ground (B) at the wheel (C) up the creek (D) in the mood
19. Because of John's assistance, my father's shoe factory \_\_\_\_\_ the production to 60,000 pairs this month.  
 (A) shivered with (B) shelled out (C) ramped up (D) flapped against
20. Plasticizers have harmed the health of virtually everyone in Taiwan, leading health experts to \_\_\_\_\_ heavy fines to stop other manufacturers from trying to make illicit profits in a similar way.  
 (A) come around (B) call for (C) wrap up (D) fork over

## 二、綜合測驗 10%

### A: 21~25 題為題組

The world's largest collection of Khmer sculpture resides at Angkor, the former royal capital of Cambodia. The 7,000 pieces—full statues, heads and carved inscriptions—are breathtaking not only for their individual beauty, but also for 21 they represent: a road map to the origins of much of Southeast Asian culture. But the collection is not in a museum, and it is not 22 visitors. It is held in unknown, guarded warehouses 23 only a few people can see it. These people assembled it by removing figures from the ruins of Cambodia's world-famous temples and replacing them with hollow, concrete 24. For the most part, these are hard to distinguish from the originals. Clever art thieves? No, these "art thieves" work for the Angkor Conservancy. 25 very large pieces too heavy to move, virtually all surviving Angkorian statues, wood carvings and artifacts have been replaced with copies.

21. (A) what (B) which (C) that (D) when
22. (A) at the mercy of (B) for lack of (C) open to (D) in favor of
23. (A) which (B) where (C) until (D) unless
24. (A) strategies (B) courses (C) sites (D) fakes
25. (A) Except for (B) In spite of (C) Owing to (D) In addition to

### B: 26~30 題為題組

Science makes possible the use of new materials and new methods of producing objects. For example, some 20th-century chairs are made of steel and plastic. These materials, 26, were undreamed of in the 18th century.

As new materials develop, one invention often 27 another. Steel, for instance, was developed by engineers in the 19th century. Because of its strength, steel soon became a useful building material. 28 steel construction, buildings could then have a great many stories. But no one could be expected to walk up 8, 10, or 30 flights of 29. Therefore, to make tall buildings more accessible to their users, the elevator 30. By providing much-needed space in

a world crowded with people, tall buildings have solved a great problem of the city and have completely changed our way of life.

- 26 (A)finally (B)however (C)in addition (D)as a result  
27 (A)leads to (B)finds out (C)succeeds in (D)agrees with  
28 (A)In (B)For (C)With (D)Beside  
29. (A)attendants (B)crews (C)planes (D)stairs  
30. (A)invented (B)had invented (C)was invented (D)would have invented

### 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 31 custody to the mother when a divorce occurred.

However, since the 1970s, this practice has been 32. 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 33.

This legal change was the result of the social changes that 34 in the United States during the 1960s and 1970s. These changes challenged many of the 35 roles men and women were expected to play. As a 36, it is not uncommon nowadays to find women working outside their homes and being very 37 about their careers and personal lives. It is also not 38 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 39 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 40 for and win custody of their children when divorce occurs.

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

### 四、篇章結構(10%)

#### 41~ 45 題為題組

Starting around 4,000 B.C., traditional Chinese brush painting has developed continuously over a period of more than six thousand years. 41

During the 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D., the art of painting religious murals gradually gained in prominence, with the introduction of Buddhism to China and the consequent building of temples. 42 For example, paintings of historical characters and stories of everyday life became extremely popular. Besides historical figures, landscape painting was also common in Chinese brush painting. By the 4<sup>th</sup> century, this particular type of painting had already established itself as an independent form of expression. 43 The blue-and-green landscape used bright blue, green and red pigments

derived from minerals to create a richly decorative style; the ink-and-wash landscape relied on vivid brushwork and various intensity of ink to express the artist's conception of nature as well as his own emotions. \_\_\_\_44\_\_\_\_ A great many artists in the 9<sup>th</sup> century painted in this genre and their subject matters included a rich variety of flowers, fruits, birds, insects, and fish.

Since the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, painters have often mixed several colors on one brush or mixed their colors with black inks. \_\_45\_\_ Such techniques have been widely adopted and further developed in the contemporary period.

(A) Another genre commonly found in Chinese brush painting was flower-and-bird painting.

(B) As a result, they have obtained more natural and richly varied colors.

(C) However, the subject matters later expanded beyond religious themes.

(D) Its growth has inevitably reflected the changes of time.

(E) It then gradually developed into two separate styles.

## 五、閱讀測驗：20%

### A: 46~47 題為題組

In June 1943, Frank Lloyd Wright received a letter from Hilla Rebay, the art adviser to Solomon R. Guggenheim, asking the architect to design a new building to house Guggenheim's four-year-old museum of Non-Objective Painting. The project evolved into a complex struggle pitting the architect against his clients, city officials, the art world, and public opinions. Both Guggenheim and Wright would die before the building's 1995 completion. The resultant achievement, the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, testifies not only to Wright's architectural genius, but also to the adventurous spirit that characterized its founders.

Wright made no secret of his disenchantment with Guggenheim's choice of New York for his museum: "I can think of several more desirable places in the world to build this great museum," Wright wrote in 1949 to his partner, "but we will have to try New York." To Wright, the city was overbuilt, overpopulated, and lacked architectural merit. Still, he proceeded with his client's wishes, considering locations on 36<sup>th</sup> Street, 54<sup>th</sup> Street, and Park Avenue (all in Manhattan), as well as in the Riverdale section of the Bronx, before settling on the present site on Fifth Avenue between 88<sup>th</sup> and 89<sup>th</sup> Streets. Its nearness to Central Park was key. As close to nature as one gets in New York, the park offered relief from the noise and congestion of the city.

Wright's design put his unique stamp on Modernist Architecture's rigid geometry. The building is a symphony of triangles, ovals, arcs, circles, and squares. The delicate vision took decades to be fulfilled. Some people, especially artists, criticized Wright for creating a museum environment that might overpower the art inside. "On the contrary," he wrote, "it was to make the building and the painting an uninterrupted, beautiful symphony such as never existed in the world of art before."

In conquering the regularity of geometric design and combining it with the plasticity of nature, Wright produced a vibrant building whose architecture is as refreshing now as it was 40 years ago. The Guggenheim is arguably Wright's most eloquent presentation and certainly the most important

building of his late career.

46. We can learn from the passage that the Guggenheim Museum is located \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) on the outskirts of New York City    (B) within Central Park  
(C) in the area around 88<sup>th</sup> Street        (D) in the Riverdale section of Bronx

47. According to the passage, what makes the Guggenheim Museum important in modern architecture?

- (A) The design of the museum is more powerful than the art works housed in it.  
(B) Both the architect and the owner of the museum died before its completion.  
(C) The building is a unique combination of many different geometric figures.  
(D) It was designed as a museum but could be used as a concert hall as well.

**B: 第 48~49 題為題組**

Recently, Dr. Stuart Campbell of a private health center in London published some ultrasound images of unborn babies between 26 and 34 weeks. The smiles of the babies in the pictures greatly shocked the public and were widely circulated on the Internet.

For the past two years, the doctor has used the medical facility in the center and has offered state-of-the-art 3-D/4-D scanning services to expectant parents. He performs an average of 30 scans a week. His outspoken enthusiasm for this blessed technology is refreshing. “Parents love them,” he said. “I hear so many couples laughing when they see the pictures—it’s wonderful.”

How have pro-abortion activists reacted after seeing the happy, grinning photos of these unborn babies?

Anne Carp, a commentator for the *Guardian* who bills herself as a “medical sociologist,” says the photos are simply misleading, and ridicules the anti-abortion lobby for being “intoxicated with evidence of a fetus’ humanity.” Australian Birth Control Services medical director Geoff Brodie complained that the photos “will be picked up by those groups that use anything and everything to stop abortions but ignore the fact that women have a right to choice.”

In America, the pro-abortion lobby is having the same hostile reaction. It was bad enough when conventional 2-D sonograms revealed unborn hearts beating and blurry hands waving, but the abortionists are absolutely aghast over rapidly spreading access to 3-D/4-D ultrasound technology. A writer for the liberal *American Prospect* said that the new technology “blurred the distinction between a fetus and a newborn infant.”

Despite these strong reactions from the pro-abortionists, the right of life takes precedence over a woman’s right to choice. After all, nothing can be more persuasive than an unborn child’s beaming face.

48. What is the author’s attitude toward abortion?

- (A) For it.                      (B) Against it.                      (C) Neutral.                      (D) Indifferent.

49. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) It is wrong for doctors to publish pictures of unborn babies.  
(B) For anti-abortionists a fetus is not the same as a living human being.  
(C) Everybody agrees that a woman can decide whether to abort or not.  
(D) Anti-abortionists are pleased with the ultrasound photos of unborn babies.

C: 第 50~52 題為題組

During the Victorian period, women writers were measured against a social rather than a literary ideal. Hence, it was widely thought that novels by women should be modest, religious, sensitive, guileless, and chaste, like their authors. Many Victorian women writers took exception to this belief, however, resisting the imposition of nonliterary restrictions on their work. Publishers soon discovered that the gentlest and most ladylike female novelists were tough-minded and relentless when their professional integrity was at stake. Keenly aware of their artistic responsibilities, these women writers would not make concessions to secure commercial success.

The Brontes, George Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett Browning, and their lesser-known contemporaries repudiated, in their professional lives, the courtesy that Victorian ladies might exact from Victorian gentlemen. Desiring rigorous and impartial criticism, most women writers did not wish reviewers to be kind to them if kindness meant overlooking their literary weaknesses or flattering them on their accomplishments simply because of their sex. They had expected derisive reviews; instead, they found themselves confronted with generous criticism, which they considered condescending. Elizabeth Barrett Browning labeled it “the comparative respect which means.....absolute scorn.”

For their part, Victorian critics were virtually obsessed with finding the place of the woman writer so as to judge her appropriately. Many bluntly admitted that they thought *Jane Eyre* a masterpiece if written by a man, shocking or disgusting if written by a woman. Moreover, reactionary reviewers were quick to associate an independent heroine with carefully concealed revolutionary doctrine; several considered *Jane Eyre* a radical feminist document, as indeed it was. To Charlotte Bronte, who had demanded dignity and independence without any revolutionary intent and who considered herself politically conservative, their criticism was an affront. Such criticism bunched all women writers together rather than treating them as individual artists.

Charlotte Bronte’s experience served as a warning to other women writers about the prejudices that immediately associated them with feminists and others thought to be political radicals. Irritated, and anxious to detach themselves from a group stereotype, many expressed relatively conservative views on the emancipation of women (except on the subject of women’s education) and stressed their own domestic accomplishments. However, in identifying themselves with women who had chosen the traditional career path of marriage and motherhood, these writers encountered still another threat to their creativity. Victorian prudery rendered virtually all experience that was uniquely feminine unprintable. No nineteenth-century woman dared to describe childbirth, much less her sexual passion. Men could not write about their sexual experiences either, but they could write about sport, business, crime, and war---all activities from which women were barred. Small wonder no woman produced a novel like *War and Peace*. What is amazing is the sheer volume of first-rate prose and poetry that Victorian women did write.

50. The primary purpose of the passage is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) refute the contention that no Victorian woman writer produced a novel like *War and Peace*
- (B) trace the historical relationship between radical feminist politics and the Victorian novels written by women
- (C) describe the discrepancy between Victorian society’s expectations of women writers and the

expectations of the women writers themselves

(D) resolve the apparent contradiction between Victorian women writers' literary innovativeness and their rather conservative social views.

51. According to the passage, Victorian women writers "would not make concessions" to publishers primarily because they felt that such concessions would\_\_\_\_\_.

(A) require them to limit descriptions of uniquely feminine experiences

(B) compromise their artistic integrity

(C) make them vulnerable to stereotyping by critics

(D) go against the traditions of English letters

52. The passage suggests that the literary creativity of Victorian women writers could have been enhanced if

(A) women had been allowed to write about a broader range of subjects

(B) novels of the period had been characterized by greater stylistic and structural ingenuity

(C) a reserved and decorous style had been a more highly valued literary ideal

(D) critics had been kinder in reviewing the works of women novelists

#### **D: 第 53~55 題為題組**

Since the 1900s, there has been intense controversy about whether intelligence is determined primarily by heredity or by environment. When the term "intelligence quotient" was coined by the German psychologist William Stern in 1912, intelligence quotient tests were undergoing rapid development. Many psychologists believed that intelligence was determined primarily by heredity. By the middle of the twentieth century, a lot of studies had counteracted the hereditarian view, and some of the social scientists considered environment more important than heredity in determining intelligence. They also criticized the use of intelligence quotient tests on the grounds that these tests are culturally biased. For example, James Robert Flynn, an intelligence researcher, points out that the style of thought, required to deal with the problems of survival in a desert (mapping, tracking...), is very different from that required to do well in the modern West (academic achievement, etc.), but that both undoubtedly call for intelligence. Torsten Husen also has argued, after reviewing large amounts of data, that the availability of schooling can produce substantial gains in average intelligence quotient tests from one generation to the next.

However, the hereditarian view of intelligence underwent a major revival in the 1970s and 1980s, based particularly on the writings of Arthur Jensen, Richard Herrnstein, and a group of researchers who conducted the Minnesota Study of Twins. Summarizing previous research and their own studies, they concluded that heredity is the major factor in determining intelligence-- accounting for up to 80 percent of the variation in intelligence quotient scores.

Though the debate of the nature versus nurture continues, a number of social scientists have taken "synthesizing" position in this controversy. Their view of intelligence holds that both heredity and environment contribute to differences in measured intelligence. For instance, Christopher Jencks divided the IQ variance into 0.45 due to heredity, 0.35 due to environment, and 0.20 due to interaction between the two. Robert Nichols and other synthesizers maintain that heredity determines the fixed

limits of a range; within those limits, the interaction between environment and heredity yields the individual's intelligence. In this view, even if we cannot specify exactly how much of a child's intelligence is the result of environmental factors; teachers and parents should provide each child with productive environment in which to realize his or her maximum potential.

53. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the hereditarian view is NOT TRUE?

- (A). Studies by Jensen and Herrnstein support this point of view.
- (B). Environmental factors are not able to be separated from heredity.
- (C). Many psychologists in the early twentieth century were hereditarians.
- (D). Intelligence as measured by intelligence quotient tests is a result of genetic predisposition.

54. Which of the following is true about environmentalists?

- (A). They conducted only a few studies to prove their theory.
- (B). They were already less popular by the mid twentieth century.
- (C). They did not believe that educational programs could raise intelligence quotient scores.
- (D). They did not agree with the use of intelligence quotient tests to measure intelligence.

55. Based on the information mentioned above, which of the following best explains the term *synthesizing*?

- (A). A modern revision of an outdated position.
- (B). A controversial position that is hotly debated.
- (C). A moderate position between the two extremes.
- (D). A position for which the evidence is overwhelming.

### **第貳部分：非選擇題 30%**

1. For most students in Taiwan, reading is by far the most essential skill. The ability to read at a fluent rate and with reasonable comprehension has long been viewed as more important than oral or listening skills, especially for senior high school students who are planning to apply for better universities. Students' reading skills, therefore, are usually considered a central issue by most senior high school instructors in Taiwan. However, it is said that reading cannot be taught and the best way to teach students to read well is to have them read extensively. Do you agree? Explain with what you did to enhance your students' reading ability in around 500 words. 15%

2. Please convert your composition above into a cloze test including at least five questions. 15%



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非選擇題答案紙