

國立臺中第二高級中學 102 學年度第一學期第二次教師甄選 英文科試題

請填寫准考證號碼 _____

I. Vocabulary: 10%

1. The company has consistently denied responsibility, but it agrees to the settlement to avoid the expense of lengthy _____.
(A) litigation (B) execution (C) hibernation (D) stagnation
2. Joe considers it humiliating to be forced to _____ assistance from his former enemy. He prefers to give up his aspiration rather than solicit a favor.
(A) trigger (B) proliferate (C) supplicate (D) abjure
3. _____ of the bird flu virus across Asia has health officials worried that it will spread all around the world.
(A) Dissident (B) Dispersion (C) Debilitation (D) Decathlon
4. Using a _____ at work is a good idea. Wiping off your telephone, computer keyboard and mouse reduces germs.
(A) disinfectant (B) quarantine (C) kaleidoscope (D) kerosene
5. Soon after Mary boarded the ship, she began to feel _____ and had to lie down and took pills for her upset stomach.
(A) suspicious (B) nauseous (C) nostalgic (D) vigilant
6. In ancient China, most women were required to be _____ to their husbands and all relatives-in-law for showing her piety.
(A) defiant (B) submissive (C) confined (D) integral
7. The people who _____ against the government were under arrest because their plan had been revealed by the security.
(A) persevered (B) conspired (C) contended (D) committed
8. As flocks of fans rally again for their favorite national pastime, the concern over some outlaws _____ games arise as a result.
(A) deliberating (B) verifying (C) rigging (D) descending
9. The dump truck was _____ the train tracks when the engine quit. The driver hurried to get the truck started and drive off the track.
(A) ravaging (B) bamboozling (C) straddling (D) juggling
10. Smart phones are now _____ in many developed countries, whereas just a few years ago they were not as nearly as common.
(A) rigorous (B) ubiquitous (C) bizarre (D) invalid

II. Cloze Test: 15%

(A) Louis XV died when Marie Antoinette was nineteen, and the Dauphin became Louis XVI. He and his young Queen were too young and inexperienced to reign successfully. The very persons who should have been the Queen's advisers, her husband's aunts, the Princesses Adelaide, Victoria, Sophia and Louisa, were jealous and fond of scandal. Marie Antoinette found that if she had been ruled by ceremony when she was Dauphiness, she was bound ____11____ by it now. There was a rule for everything she did, and when she broke the most trifling, the Comtesse de Noailles, chief lady-in-waiting, was sure to ____12____ her. "On that occasion," the Comtesse would say, "Your Majesty ought to ____13____ in such a manner, on this occasion in another way. Your Majesty smiled when it was not seemly, nodded when a curtesy was needed."

The Queen found these constant rebukes almost more than she could bear. One day a donkey ____14____ she was riding threw her. Her companions ran forward in alarm, but the Queen lay ____15____ on the grass. "Run quickly," she exclaimed, "and ask Madame Etiquette how the Queen of France ought to behave when thrown by a donkey."

11. (A) fast (B) close (C) firm (D) thorough
12. (A) despise (B) scorn (C) preach (D) inform
13. (A) bow (B) bowing (C) have bowed (D) have been bowed
14. (A) that (B) which (C) on whom (D) on which
15. (A) laugh (B) laughing (C) to laugh (D) laughed

(B) What is the difference between a fee and a fine? It's worth pondering the distinction. Fines ____16____ moral disapproval, whereas fees are simply prices that imply no moral judgment. When we impose a fine for littering, we're saying that littering is wrong. Tossing a beer can into the Grand Canyon not only imposes cleanup costs. It reflects a bad attitude that we as a society want to discourage. ____17____ the fine is \$100, and a wealthy hiker decides it's worth the convenience of not having to carry his empty cans out of the park. He treats the find as a fee and tosses his beer cans into the Grand Canyon. Even though he pays up, we consider that he's done something wrong. By treating the Grand Canyon as an expensive Dumpster, he has failed to appreciate it in an appropriate way.

Or consider parking space reserved for use ____18____ the physically disabled. Let us imagine that a busy ____19____ contractor wants to park near his building site. For the convenience of parking his car in a parking space reserved for the disabled, he is willing to pay the rather large fine; he considers it a cost of doing business. Although he pays up, don't we consider that he's doing something wrong? He treats the fine as if it were simply an expensive

parking lot fee. But this misses its moral significance. In treating the fine as a fee, he fails to respect the needs of the physically disabled and the desire of the community to accommodate them by ___20___ certain parking spaces.

- 16. (A) conform (B) expire (C) pertain (D) register
- 17. (A) Suppose (B) Concern (C) Despite (D) With a view to
- 18. (A) to (B) by (C) as (D) on
- 19. (A) able-body (B) able-bodied (C) able-bodying (D) able-bodily
- 20. (A) managing up (B) handing out (C) mulling over (D) setting aside

(C) The transplantation of organs from one individual to another normally involves two major problems. First, organ rejection is likely unless the transplantation antigens of both individuals are nearly ___21___, and second, the introduction of any unmatched transplantation antigens induces the development by the recipient of donor-specific lymphocytes that will produce violent ___22___ of further transplantation from that donor. However, we have found that among many strains of rats these normal rules are not ___23___. Not only are liver transplants never rejected, but they even induce a state of donor-specific unresponsiveness ___24___ subsequent transplants of other organs, such as skin, from that donor are accepted permanently. Our hypothesis is that many strains of rats simply cannot mount sufficiently vigorous destructive immune-response damage and ___25___ the systemic unresponsiveness observed is due to concentration of the recipient’s donor-specific lymphocytes at the site of the liver transplant.

- 21. (A) original (B) identical (C) substantial (D) optical
- 22. (A) rejection (B) injection (C) reduction (D) intuition
- 23. (A) followed (B) obeyed (C) abided (D) observed (Choose the WRONG one)
- 24. (A) on which (B) in which (C) to which (D) by which
- 25. (A) which (B) what (C) how (D) that

III. Contextual Filling: 10%

A. liberally	B. tongue	C. match	D. prolific	E. existed
F. soliloquy	G. with	H. coined	I. employed	J. novel

The changing structure of English in the 16th century allowed writers the freedom to express themselves in ways that was never seen before, and none took up the opportunity more ___26___ than Shakespeare, who happily and variously used nouns as verbs, as adverbs, and as adjectives – often in ways they had never been ___27___ before. He even used adverbs as

adjectives, as ___28___ “that bastardly rogue” in Henry IV, a construction that must have seemed as ___29___ then as it does now. He created expressions that could not have grammatically ___30___ previously – such as “breathing one’s last” and “backing a horse.” No one in any ___31___ has ever made greater play of his language. He ___32___ some 2,000 words – an astonishing number – and gave us countless phrases. As a phrasemaker there has never been anyone to ___33___ him. Among his inventions: in my mind’s eye, more in sorrow than in anger, vanish into thin air, flesh and blood, foul play, and so on. He was so wildly ___34___ that he could put two catchphrases in one sentence. He could even mix metaphors and get away with it, as Hamlet’s famous ___35___: “Or to take arms against a sea of troubles.”

IV. Discourse Structure: 10%

Newton realized that, according to his theory of gravity, the stars should attract each other, so it seemed they could not remain essentially motionless. Would they not all fall together at some point? In a letter in 1691 to Richard Bentley, another leading thinker of his day, Newton argued that this would indeed happen ___36___. But he reasoned that if, on the other hand, there were an infinite number of stars, distributed more or less uniformly over infinite space, this would not happen, ___37___.

This argument is an instance of the pitfalls that you can encounter in talking about infinity. In an infinite universe, every point can be regarded as the center, ___38___. The correct approach, it was realized only much later, is to consider the finite situation, in which the stars all fall in on each other, and then to ask how things change if one adds more stars roughly uniformly distributed outside this region. According to Newton's law, the extra stars would make no difference at all to the original ones on average, ___39___. We can add as many stars as we like, but they will still always collapse in on themselves. We now know it is impossible to have an infinite static model of the universe in which gravity is always attractive.

It is an interesting reflection on the general climate of thought before the twentieth century that no one had suggested that the universe was expanding or contracting. It was generally accepted either that the universe had existed forever in an unchanging state, ___40___. In part this may have been due to people's tendency to believe in eternal truths, as well as the comfort they found in the thought that even though they may grow old and die, the universe is eternal and unchanging.

- (A) because every point has an infinite number of stars on each side of it
- (B) if there were only a finite number of stars distributed over a finite region of space
- (C) or that it had been created at a finite time in the past more or less as we observe it today

- (D) because there would not be any central point for them to fall to
(E) so the stars would fall in just as fast

V. Reading Comprehension: 20%

Bacteria are found almost everywhere. They are in our homes, in our food, and even in our mouths and stomachs. Humans and bacteria have lived together for so long that our health now depends on many strains of them. And, these relationships are getting even more complex as the science of genetic engineering progresses. Because of their simplicity, these life forms can easily be altered to become tiny organic machines. Today, scientists are engineering new bacteria to help humankind.

Like all forms of life, bacteria break down some things they use as food and produce waste as they get rid of other things. By changing the DNA of certain strains of bacteria, scientists can control what they take in and what they release. The bacteria in your mouth, for example, consume sugars and discharge a form of acid that helps digestion. However, the acid also harms the protective enamel on your teeth, leading to tooth decay.

Recently, scientists altered the DNA of these bacteria and changed their behavior. The new strain still breaks down sugars, but it does not produce the acid that is harmful to our teeth. Even better, it makes a toxin that kills off the original bacteria. Scientists now plan to apply the new finding to children's teeth. The process only takes five minutes and will prevent 85% of all tooth decay. The scientists even say the frothy mixture tastes like chicken soup!

Besides protecting our teeth, new bacteria can also save lives. A team of scientists at the University of California, Berkeley is engineering a bacterium capable of generating artemisinin acid. The acid can be easily converted into malaria medicine. If they succeed, this bacterium could be farmed to cheaply produce enormous amounts of the drug, saving millions of lives.

Another new use for bacteria is to decompose various polluting substances. For example, Styrofoam is a light material used in products such as packing chips and disposable coffee cups. While cheap to make, it takes hundreds of years to break down. A new bacterium has been developed to turn this material into a biodegradable plastic, allowing it to be composted just like food scraps.

As if this were not enough, bacteria can also be designed to break down toxic substances that are dumped into the environment. They can even be used to generate enough electricity to power a small cell phone. In the future, small electronic devices could be designed to run on

toxic waste, killing two birds with one stone.

From producing medicine to reducing pollution, bacteria have become the newest form of micro-machine. These minute organisms may be the key to solving some of the world's biggest problems.

41. Based on the passage, which statement below is NOT true about bacteria?
(A) Bacteria can be created to fight environmental pollution.
(B) Bacteria are becoming a new form of bio-engineered machine.
(C) Because bacteria are so tiny, it is not possible to change their DNA.
(D) Some bacteria in the mouth are bad for your teeth.
42. What is the author's attitude towards the subject of this article?
(A) He shows indifference to the role of bacteria in the future.
(B) He is quite concerned about how powerful bacteria may become.
(C) He is pessimistic about the influence of bacteria on human bodies.
(D) He is excited about the promise of bacteria.
43. In this article, in what way are bacteria described as being similar to other forms of life?
(A) It takes male and female bacteria to reproduce.
(B) The relationships bacteria have to other forms of life are very simple.
(C) Bacteria live, breathe, and even play like other organisms.
(D) Bacteria consume some substances and discharge waste.
44. The word "minute" in the last sentence of this article refers to _____.
(A) the efficiency of bacteria to tackle big problems in human bodies
(B) the tiny size of bacteria
(C) the time it takes for bacteria to break down harmful substances
(D) the duration of bacteria's effect on a human body
45. What would be the best title for this article?
(A) Annihilating Bacteria
(B) The End of Pollution
(C) New Benefits of Bacteria
(D) Bacteria Beware

(B) “I want to criticize the social system, and to show it at work, at its most intense.” Virginia Woolf’s provocative statement about her intentions in writing *Mrs. Dalloway* has regularly been ignored by the critics, since it highlights an aspect of her literary interests very different from the traditional picture of the “poetic” novelist concerned with examining states of reverie and vision and with following the intricate pathways of individual consciousness. But Virginia Woolf was as realistic as well as a poetic novelist, a satirist and social critic as well as a visionary: literary critics’ cavalier dismissal of Woolf’s social vision will not withstand scrutiny.

In her novels, Woolf is deeply engaged by the questions of how individuals are shaped (or deformed) by their social environments, how historical forces impinge on people’s lives, how class, wealth, and gender help to determine people’s fates. Most of her novels are rooted in a realistically rendered social setting and in a precise historical time.

Woolf’s focus on society has not been generally recognized because of her intense antipathy to propaganda in art. The pictures of reformers in her novels are usually satiric or sharply critical. Even when Woolf is fundamentally sympathetic to their causes, she portrays people anxious to reform their society and possessed of a message or program as arrogant or dishonest, unaware of how their political ideas serve their own psychological needs. (Her *Writer’s Diary* notes: “the only honest people are the artists.” Whereas “the social reformers and philanthropists” ... harbor...discreditable desires under the disguise of living their kind....) Woolf detested what she called “preaching” in fiction, too, and criticized novelist D. H. Lawrence (among others) for working by this method.

Woolf’s own social criticism is expressed in the language of observation rather than in direct commentary, since for her, fiction is a **contemplative**, not an active art. She describes phenomena and provides materials for a judgment about society and social issues: it is the reader’s work to put the observations together and understand the coherent point of view behind them. As a moralist, Woolf, works by indirection, subtly undermining officially accepted mores, mocking, suggesting, calling into question, rather than asserting, advocating, bearing witness: here is the satirist’s art.

Woolf’s literary models were acute social observers like Chekhov and Chaucer. As she put it in *The Common Reader*, “It is safe to say that not a single law has been framed or one stone set upon another because of anything Chaucer said or wrote; and yet as we read him, we are absorbing morality at every pore.” Like Chaucer, Woolf chose to understand as well as to judge, to know her society root and branch – a decision crucial in order to produce art rather than polemic.

46. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the passage?

(A) Poetry and Satire as Influences on the Novels of Virginia Woolf.

(B) Virginia Woolf: Critic and Commentator on the Twentieth-Century Novel.

(C) Trends in Contemporary Reform Movements as a Key to Understanding Virginia Woolf’s Novels.

(D) A Society Allegory for the Individual in the Novels of Virginia Woolf.

(E) Virginia Woolf’s Novels: Critical Reflections on the Individual and on Society.

47. In the first paragraph of the passage, the author’s attitude toward the literary critics mentioned can be best described as _____.

(A) disparaging

(B) ironic

(C) facetious

(D) skeptical but resigned

(E) disappointed but hopeful

48. It can be inferred from the passage that the most probable reason Woolf realistically described the social setting in the majority of her novels was that she _____.

(A) was aware that contemporary literary critics considered the novel to be the most realistic of literary genres

(B) was interested in the effect of a person’s social milieu on his or her character and actions

(C) needed to be as attentive to details as possible in her novels in order to support the arguments she advanced in them

(D) wanted to show that a painstaking fidelity in the representation of reality did not in any way hamper the artist

(E) wished to prevent critics from charging that her novels were written in an ambiguous and inexact style

49. Which of the following phrases best express the sense of the underlined word “contemplative” in the 4th paragraph?

(A) gradually elucidating the rational structure underlying accepted mores

(B) reflecting on issues in society without prejudice or emotional commitment

(C) avoiding the aggressive assertion of the author’s perspective to the exclusion of the reader’s judgment

(D) conveying a broad view of society as a whole rather than focusing on an isolated individual consciousness

(E) appreciating the world as the artist sees it rather than judging it in moral terms

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50. The passage supplies information for answering which of the following questions?

- (A) Have literary critics ignored the social criticism inherent in the works of Chekhov and Chaucer?
- (B) Does the author believe that Woolf is solely an introspective and visionary novelist?
- (C) What are the social causes with which Woolf shows herself to be sympathetic in her writings?
- (D) Was D. H. Lawrence as concerned as Woolf was with creating realistic settings for his novels?
- (E) Does Woolf attribute more power to social environment or to historical forces as shapers of a person's life?

VI. Test Evaluation: 15%

(A) Cloze Test: 7.5 %

Based on the given passage in the answer sheet, give a cloze test of five questions, each with four multiple choices. Underline and number (51--55) in the text the target word(s) you want to leave blank. Write the choices in alphabetical order in the given space.

Example:

Text: This is a book which I enjoy reading very much.

51

Question: (D) 51. (A) who (B) where (C) when (D) which

(B) Vocabulary in Context: 7.5 %

Give a vocabulary test of five questions by using the five given words in the answer sheet.

Be sure to number (56-60) and write the questions in the given space.

VII. Essay Question: 20% (See in the answer sheet.)