

## 新北市立國民中學 103 學年度教師聯合甄選試題

科目：英文科

准考證號碼：\_\_\_\_\_

### — 考生作答說明 —

- 一、請核對答案卡科目、准考證號碼是否與准考證內容相符，如果不符，請立即向監試人員反應。
- 二、題目如涉及計算，禁止使用電子計算功能設備運算。
- 三、請使用 2B 鉛筆於「答案卡」上畫記作答，切勿使用修正液(帶)，以免無法判讀。
- 四、答案卡與試卷須一起繳交，方可離開試場。
- 五、請務必填上准考證號碼。

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選擇題:共60題，總分100分。第1-20題，每題 1 分；第21-60題，每題 2 分。

**I. Professional EFL Knowledge:**

- (A)1. Intrinsic motivation comes mainly from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) achievement (B) praise (C) peer pressure (D) material reward
- (C)2. Listening, in comparison with speaking, is considered a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ language skill.  
(A) acquired (B) intuitive (C) receptive (D) passive
- (C)3. The English language skill that is most often tested on average high students in Taiwan is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) listening (B) speaking  
(C) reading (C) writing
- (B)4. Stephen Krashan proposed the input hypothesis, arguing for \_\_\_\_\_ input ( $i+1$ ) as the key to successful language acquisition.  
(A) constructional (B) comprehensible  
(C) comprehensive (D) controversial
- (A)5. The pooling and exchange of information to achieve some objective is mainly the characteristic of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) brainstorming (B) information gap (C) jigsaw (D) project
- (D)6. Praising the students for making sincere effort to try out is a main feature of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) focused objective (B) cooperative learning  
(C) right-brain processing (D) risk taking
- (D)7. A test to predict the potential of learning is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ test.  
(A) diagnostic test (B) proficiency test (C) placement test (D) aptitude test

**II. Vocabulary:**

- (B)8. There were perfectly \_\_\_\_\_ reasons why the chairperson should be presented with a complete report of the foundation.  
(A) benign (B) cogent (C) jaunty (D) offensive
- (A)9. After a long economic depression, people are extremely \_\_\_\_\_ about the future.  
(A) apprehensive (B) evasive (C) lucrative (D) selective
- (C)10. We are very interested in the source of the rumors, though knowing they are absolutely \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) backward (B) dramatic (C) fictitious (D) subsequent
- (C)11. The corrupted officials have an \_\_\_\_\_ appetite for all the profit they can get.  
(A) affluent (B) edible (C) insatiable (D) invincible

- (D)12. Mr. Wei Lung-hao was a famous \_\_\_\_\_ in Taiwan. His talk show tapes are still selling well many years after his death.  
(A) archeologist (B) dramatist (C) novelist (D) raconteur
- (B)13. The \_\_\_\_\_ is on the teacher to adjust the pace and content of teaching to meet with the ability of the learners.  
(A) burden (B) onus (C) provision (D) warrant
- (A)14. Our textile products are famous for their \_\_\_\_\_ value as well as their durability and good quality.  
(A) aesthetic (B) controversial (C) fragmentary (D) vulnerable
- (B)15. The clown \_\_\_\_\_ at the children and made them laugh during the circus performance.  
(A) beheld (B) grimaced (C) nodded (D) stared
- (A)16. One of the most astonishing and almost \_\_\_\_\_ features of the case was the amount of trust the bank placed on the company on the edge of bankruptcy.  
(A) bizarre (B) common (C) furious (D) judicious
- (A)17. He sometimes showed a \_\_\_\_\_ indifference to her feelings, which made her very upset.  
(A) blithe (B) mournful (C) queer (D) reserved
- (C)18. The boss is furious this morning, but nobody knows the object of his \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) cabaret (B) friction (C) ire (D) parasite
- (B)19. Eleanor, a designer with an \_\_\_\_\_ flair, will decorate eight offices.  
(A) imagery (B) impeccable (C) integrative (D) invasive
- (D)20. The arborist plans to \_\_\_\_\_ heavy branches from the towering sugar pine tree.  
(A) transact (B) treadle (C) trick (D) truncate
- (B) 21. The committee plans to \_\_\_\_\_ this specific information over the Internet.  
(A) deceive (B) disseminate (C) devour (D) divide
- (D)22. Politicians urge passage of \_\_\_\_\_ laws to protect an individual's right to privacy.  
(A) stabbing (B) scholastic (C) straggle (D) stringent
- (C) 23. It appears that Pete is \_\_\_\_\_ to criticism because he has so much confidence in his opinions.  
(A) imbalanced (B) immortal (C) impervious (D) insane
- (D)24. A boy said that the gentle \_\_\_\_\_ of the carnival ride was boring compared to roller coasters!  
(A) objection (B) omission (C) orientation (D) oscillation
- (A)25. George offered \_\_\_\_\_ apologies to his coach for disobeying curfew.  
(A) unobtrusive (B) subaqueous (C) unratified (D) undebatable

### III. Cloze Test:

It's not that my husband and I don't go out. Every Valentine's Day, Ed will dutifully reserve a 26. at a romantic restaurant. I look forward to it until about five o'clock on the actual date. Somehow the 27. never seems to fit. I put on perfume and wait for the unseen chorus to kick in, but hear 28. the dulcet tones of my sweatpants calling out to me. Suddenly I don't feel like going to an unfamiliar, overpriced restaurant. I want to go 29. comfortable and known, a place where the 30. doesn't cost more than my shoes and the waiter won't look down upon me for making "daikon" rhyme with "bacon."

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|--------|---------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| (D)26. | (A) flight    | (B) program  | (C) date    | (D) table     |
| (C)27. | (A) dish      | (B) place    | (C) mood    | (D) time      |
| (B)28. | (A) also      | (B) instead  | (C) still   | (D) finally   |
| (A)29. | (A) somewhere | (B) somewhat | (C) somehow | (D) something |
| (D)30. | (A) fee       | (B) jewel    | (C) perfume | (D) wine      |

In the early days of trade, seafarers relied on a combination of navigational skills, courage and good instincts to steer their way through turbulent waters. In more recent times, technology has transformed the 31 we circumnavigate the globe but the basic need to steer a steady course through stormy seas remains the same.

Over the past year, world trade has found itself tested by strong sea swells, with the 32 economy still buffeted by the lingering effects of the crisis of 2008-09. As a result, world trade growth fell to 2.0 per cent in 2012 — down from 5.2 per cent in 2011 — and is expected to 33 only slightly in 2013, to around 3.3 per cent.

The need for a steady hand at the helm is greater now than 34 before. The trade figures for 2012 highlight that, 35 some progress, many of the structural flaws in the global economy are still to be addressed. Until governments rectify the policy shortcomings that have contributed to the crisis, protectionist pressures will continue to mount.

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|--------|--------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| (D)31. | (A) compass  | (B) discipline | (C) fuel    | (D) way       |
| (B)32. | (A) carnival | (B) global     | (C) home    | (D) micro     |
| (A)33. | (A) climb    | (B) glide      | (C) leap    | (D) slide     |
| (A)34. | (A) ever     | (B) much       | (C) never   | (D) rather    |
| (B)35. | (A) carrying | (B) despite    | (C) pending | (D) regarding |

In his presentation at the 1998 Cambridge meeting, James Wilson characterized gene therapy as a novel approach in its very early stages. Its 36., he said, is to change the

expression of some genes in an attempt to treat, cure, or ultimately 37. disease. Current gene therapy is primarily experiment based, with a few early human clinical trials under way.

Theoretically, he continued, gene therapy can be targeted to somatic (body) or germ (egg and sperm) cells. In somatic gene therapy the recipient's genome is changed, but the 38. is not passed along to the next generation. This form of gene therapy is 39. with germline gene therapy, in which a goal is to pass the change on to 40.. Germline gene therapy is not being actively investigated, 41. in larger animals and humans, although a lot of discussion is being conducted about its value and desirability.

Gene therapy should not be 42. with cloning, which has been in the 43. so much in the past year, Wilson continued. Cloning, which is creating another individual with essentially the same genetic makeup, is very different from gene therapy.

Listing three scientific 44. in gene therapy, Wilson emphasized the concept of vehicles called vectors (gene carriers) to deliver therapeutic genes to the patients' cells. 45. the gene is in the cell, it needs to operate correctly. Patients' bodies may reject treatments, and, finally, there is the need to regulate gene expression. Wilson expressed optimism that many groups are making headway and cooperating to overcome all these obstacles.

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|--------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| (C)36. | (A) background | (B) model      | (C) purpose   | (D) theory     |
| (C)37. | (A) anticipate | (B) locate     | (C) prevent   | (D) resolve    |
| (A)38. | (A) change     | (B) gene       | (C) germ      | (D) therapy    |
| (B)39. | (A) combined   | (B) contrasted | (C) exchanged | (D) negotiated |
| (B)40. | (A) genomes    | (B) offspring  | (C) patients  | (D) relatives  |
| (B)41. | (A) after all  | (B) at least   | (C) at most   | (D) in part    |
| (A)42. | (A) confused   | (B) diffused   | (C) mediated  | (D) supplied   |
| (C)43. | (A) hospitals  | (B) labs       | (C) news      | (D) public     |
| (C)44. | (A) beliefs    | (B) marvels    | (C) hurdles   | (D) pensions   |
| (D)45. | (A) Although   | (B) Because    | (C) Even      | (D) Once       |

#### IV. Reading Comprehension:

A.

Not that long ago, delaying motherhood to pursue a career or an education was viewed with skepticism or scorn, if not outright hostility. Concerned grandmothers were likely to take an ambitious daughter aside and insinuate that, if she put off babies for her work or an advanced degree, her ovaries might just shrivel up. In the early part of this century, physicians agitated that delaying

motherhood could lead to all sorts of nervous ailments, including false or hysteric pregnancies. Teddy Roosevelt singled out mothers of big families as the ultimate role models for young women, claiming in one address that any woman who balked at having children was a “criminal against the race” and an “object of contemptuous abhorrence.”

Women can heave a collective sigh of relief that societal mores about late motherhood have changed, thanks largely to the feminist movement. Still, some gray-haired mothers who find themselves panting after toddlers may still wonder what shape they will be in by the time their kids finally grow up. They may recall hearing that young mothers pass through pregnancy and the postpartum period with their bodies unscathed, while their older counterparts face a higher incidence of varicose veins, high blood pressure, gestational diabetes and other complications. But the assumption that early motherhood is better for your body is not necessarily true, according to a series of recent studies on aging and reproduction. These studies suggest that it behooves women to do what growing numbers of them are doing anyway—have children late and infrequently.

Researchers examining twelve centuries of genealogical records have discovered a clear tradeoff between early childbearing and longevity. One recent study showed that women who delay having children until their 30s and 40s, and then have only one or two, are more likely to live into their 80s, 90s and beyond. Female longevity, it appears, is linked to the number of children a woman has and her age at the birth of her first child. Another study showed that centenarians are four times more likely than the general population to have had their first child in their 40s.

To any mother who has struggled through sleepless nights or other vagaries of motherhood, the link between number of children and life span seems intuitively obvious. We only have so much energy and each child obviously requires a substantial investment of this scarce commodity. That life span should be correlated to age at first birth seems less intuitive, however. Researchers are careful to point out that older mothers do not necessarily live longer just because they have fewer kids. Indeed, the precise reasons for the importance of age are far from clear.

One possible explanation is that if a woman is able to have children relatively late in life, she is clearly one of the genetic elect. The ability to have kids after a certain age may simply be a marker for longevity, as late pregnancy implies late menopause, which in turn implies the delayed onset of age-related disease such as Alzheimer's, heart disease and stroke. It is also plausible that the timing of first pregnancy resets, or at least interferes with, a woman's biological clock. Setting a biological timepiece ticking sooner could trigger early menopause while winding it up late in life could delay menopause and rejuvenate middle-aged mothers.

Sadly, for men, one of the sacred tenets of evolutionary psychology—that men are naturally more promiscuous in order to propagate the species—may also be a recipe for a shortened life span. Married men with decreased fecundity live longer, and their longevity is in fact correlated to that of their spouse. And those men who invest heavily in reproduction while they are young can expect, on average, shorter lives.

- (D)46. What was Teddy Roosevelt's attitude about women and children?
- (A) He believed that children all need the care of mothers.
  - (B) He thought that they committed a crime against human race.
  - (C) He believed women growing up in big families were good role models.
  - (D) He thought women having many children set good example for other women.
- (A)47. What may be the main reason for the changing attitudes about women who have children relatively late?
- (A) The feminist movement.
  - (B) The many gray-haired mothers.
  - (C) Young mothers who had their bodies unscathed..
  - (D) The false assumption that early motherhood is better for the body.
- (B)48. What subgroup of women do recent studies suggest have the longest life span?
- (A) Those who have fewer children, and have them early.
  - (B) Those who have fewer children, and have them late.
  - (C) Those who have more children, and have them early.
  - (D) Those who have more children, and have them late.
- (D)49. Why, according to the passage, is late motherhood a marker for longevity?
- (A) Late motherhood suggests more mature physical and psychological conditions.
  - (B) Old mothers need not spend as much energy on their children as young mothers.
  - (C) Women who get pregnant when they are old receive more feedback from the children.
  - (D) Late pregnancy implies late menopause, suggesting delayed onset of age-related diseases.
- (C)50. What, according to the passage, is an important factor that contributes to man's longevity?
- (A) Their promiscuous nature to propagate the species.
  - (B) Their sacred tenets of evolutionary psychology.
  - (C) Their refraining from over investment in reproduction.
  - (D) The number of children that their spouses produce at an early age.

B.

Few people are pitying the nation's health insurance companies, whose profits have risen by double digits since 2000 (in 2004 alone, they shot up 32%). But the picture hasn't been entirely bright.

From 1997 to 1999, the health insurance industry posted losses, as the cost of developing new plans grew more quickly than premiums. And now insurers contend they're caught between steep cost increases in areas like new medical technologies and pharmaceuticals, and employers who insist they can't pay another cent for insurance. These pressures are part of the reason profit margins are



stuck between 3% and 4%, less than half that of insurers in other industries. Like everyone else, health insurers are looking for a new business model.

In the 1990s they thought they had found the answer -- the health maintenance organization, or HMO. "We provided first dollar coverage with an emphasis on prevention all the way to catastrophic," says Karen Ignani, president of America's Health Insurance Plans. But HMOs restricted access to certain doctors, medical tests, and hospitals, so they quickly met with loud disapproval. The plans responded by expanding networks and, predictably, costs shot right back up.

"The system in its current form really is unsustainable," argues Carol McCall, vice president at Humana, one of the nation's largest health insurance providers. "Employers will say, 'Look we can't pay for this anymore. It's eating into our bottom line.' They set the parameters of choice." It is employers, increasingly, who are asking for plans that feature more cost-sharing and higher deductibles.

- (D)51. In most people's eyes, many health insurance companies \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) posted considerable amount of loss  
(B) are suffering steep cost increase  
(C) have employers from all walks of life  
(D) are making huge profit
- (C)52. Which of the following is true about health insurance companies?  
(A) Their profit is higher than other insurance companies.  
(B) They benefit from the new medical technologies.  
(C) They are troubled by the low profit margin.  
(D) They hire too many employees who do not pay any more cent.
- (D)53. The HMOs received complaints on its restrictions mainly from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) doctors (B) patients  
(C) other insurers (D) employers
- (B)54. The "employers" referred to in this passage means those \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) of the insurers (B) of the insured  
(C) of the medical offices (D) of the pharmacists
- (A)55. The health insurance system is unsustainable because of the disapproval of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) the employers (B) the doctors  
(C) the insured (D) the company



C.

The world, it is often observed, is becoming increasingly standardized. We mostly buy similar things—drinks, food and fashions—wherever we happen to be. However much we may resist this apparent trend emotionally and hope that it is only our imagining, intellectually we must accept that this brave new world has its advantages. For standardized products save time, reduce confusion, and may be cheaper and more predictable, especially when attached to a dependable brand. There is one market, however, in which the inclinations of our hearts and heads are aligned, and moreover are forcing things back towards variety: women's clothing. There, the customer is queen, and she seems to prefer chaos to order.

It is not the fashions themselves that are turning the clock back on standardization. Rather, it is the sizes in which women's clothing is sold. Not so long ago, these sizes were numerical and orderly, even if the particular system used varied from country to country. It did not matter if a size 12 dress in Britain was called a 38 in the U.S. and a 44 in Italy, for a simple conversion chart would suffice. But that is no longer the case. Clothing sizes have become more and more a matter of vanity and not of measurement, for women have become larger in various ways. Not surprisingly, women would like to indulge their appetites and not be reminded by ever increasing dress sizes of the consequences for the waistlines. Some clothing firms have accommodated such desires by retaining the same sizing numbers but making the clothes larger. Others have resorted to soothing words—petite, regular and “missy”—that trade stark precision for comforting vagueness. In America, it is even possible to buy women's clothes in size zero. Will the negative size be next?

Men are, of course, going through the same expansion in bodily dimensions. They do not, however, have to deal with the same confusion. While it may occasionally be hard to work out what exactly is meant by “medium” or “extra-large,” mainly predictable indications of clothing sizes still predominate. Some suggest that this is because for men “bigness” does not carry the strong negative connotations that it does for women.

Women, however, are finding that shopping is becoming difficult, because of the declining level of standardization in their clothing sizes: More things must be tried on, taking more time and buying online is a poor option. One is tempted to make the seemingly sensible proposal of introducing standardization once more, but this idea ignores the fact that there are powerful market forces—female preferences for clothing sizes that disguise fattened figures—that would resist such an imposition. An alternative suggestion that has been put forth is for clothing firms to agree on a standard sizing to be put on some sort of bar code or other marker unreadable to shoppers. In that case, those who wanted speed and clarity could easily obtain a size indicator free of obfuscation, while those who would rather deceive themselves and soothe their vanity could continue to do so by sticking to the written labels.

- (B)56. What are the advantages of product standardization?
- (A) A woman may prefer chaos to order.
  - (B) They save time and reduce confusion.
  - (C) Clothing sizes may disguise fattened figures
  - (D) Clothing sizes become more and more a matter of vanity.
- (C)57. Why is the trend in women's clothing sizes toward less standardization?
- (A) They have the inclinations to align their hearts and heads.
  - (B) Standardization is but an imagination in many women's mind.
  - (C) They prefer sizing systems that don't make the sizes too plain.
  - (D) Standardized products are attached only to a dependable brand.
- (B)58. What is one possible explanation that men's clothing sizes have not been affected by de-standardization?
- (A) Men do not indulge their appetites as much as women do.
  - (B) Being large in sizes does not have strong negative connotations.
  - (C) The sizing system of men's clothes is the same in different countries.
  - (D) Men do not care for soothing words—petite, regular and missy—as much as women.
- (A)59. What would happen if the standardized sizing system is re-introduced?
- (A) It would be easier to try to buy clothes on line.
  - (B) It would mean a dilemma between intellectuality over emotionality.
  - (C) It would be favored by women who need to disguise fattened figures.
  - (D) It would take an unbearable enormous time and budget to have the system re-introduced.
- (D)60. What is the potential function of bar coding of standardized sizes that cannot be read on sight?
- (A) More things must be tried on, which takes more time.
  - (B) That would eliminate the cost of attaching the written labels.
  - (C) Women cannot deceive themselves anymore and must face the reality.
  - (D) Women who seek shopping efficiency and those who are after vanity may both be satisfied.