

國立澎湖高級海事水產職業學校 100 學年度第 1 學期
第一次新聘教師甄選筆試—題目卷

科別：英文科

說明：筆試考試時間 60 分鐘，本試題共 50 題，每題答案一律寫在答案卷上；選擇題答案請於「選擇題答案區」作答。答案卷上不得書寫姓名及與答案無關之任何記號，違者扣分，考試畢，本試題必須與答案卷一併繳交。

Part I: Sentence Completion

1. When the nurse checked Helen's bleeding wound, the little girl cried out in _____.
(A) ceremony (B) accusation (C) agony (D) justice
2. That movie _____ puppy love and Platonic relationships.
(A) satisfies (B) defeats (C) fantasizes (D) glamorizes
3. She has agreed to act as a _____ mother for her sister.
(A) surrogate (B) replicate (C) legislate (D) duplicate
4. The change has been _____ rather than revolutionary.
(A) evolutionary (B) explanatory (C) reproductive (D) descendant
5. Mom and I are trying to find a _____ on the issue of how I spend my free time. I want to play basketball, while she wants me to go to cram school.
(A) near perfection (B) fence sitting (C) middle ground (D) wet blanket
6. When his wife had their fifth child, Jim took a night job to _____ the family income.
(A) supplement (B) support (C) earn (D) contribute
7. Long exposure to second-hand smoke can be _____ to anyone, particularly those who have never smoked before.
(A) detrimental (B) sentimental (C) meticulous (D) redundant
8. We _____ his joining our team simply because he is too stubborn. That could lead to our losing the game, you know.
(A) object (B) oppose (C) object against (D) oppose to
9. Novels, plays, poetry, and other creative written works are _____ literature, especially when they are considered to have artistic qualities.
(A) referred as (B) referred to as (C) referred to be (D) referred to
10. Since Michael was the best candidate, the board voted _____ for him to take charge of the company's sales department.
(A) anonymously (B) drastically (C) customarily (D) unanimously
11. Few of the gold seekers who flocked to California were experienced miners, _____ did they feel that they had to be.
(A) neither (B) and either (C) nor (D) and so

12. An Olympic marathon is 26 miles and 385 yards, approximately ____ from Marathon to Athens.
 (A) the distance is (B) that the distance is (C) is that the distance (D) the distance
13. Botany, the study of plants, ____ one of the most useful and interesting divisions of human knowledge.
 (A) is thought as (B) is viewed to be (C) is looking upon as (D) is regarded to be
14. When Tina is watching TV, she never _____. She won't take her eyes off the screen for a moment.
 (A) gives in (B) loses out (C) wins out (D) lets up
15. _____ your timely help, I might have failed to meet the deadline.
 (A) If there hadn't been (B) Hadn't it been for (C) If it were not for (D) If I didn't have
16. It's too late to set out now because the concert _____ over by the time we get there.
 (A) is (B) had been (C) has been (D) will be
17. AIDS is _____. If you have contracted it, you must avoid having sex with others or donating blood.
 (A) curable (B) congenital (C) contagious (D) fatal
18. During the winter, Antarctica doubles in size because of the large _____ of sea ice that forms at its outskirts.
 (A) amount (B) estimate (C) figure (D) number
19. _____ agreement among scientists as to whether there is life on other planets such as Mars.
 (A) Generally speaking, no (B) No general (C) Although we see (D) There is no general
20. China is the birthplace of kites, _____ kite-flying spread to Korea, Japan, Thailand and India.
 (A) from that (B) from there (C) from where (D) from here

Part II: Cloze

Aikido is Japanese martial art developed by Morihei Ueshiba, often called "O Sensei" or Great Teacher" out of respect. Aikido does not focus 21 punching or kicking. 22, the beauty of the art is that it uses an attacker's energy against him. It involves throws and handgrips that can 23 an enemy. O Sensei stressed harmony above all. What he meant is that a true martial artist can avoid 24 all fights.

In recent years, Aikido has become the primary martial art taught to police. This is an old tradition in Japan that has recently 25 in the United States. Why Aikido? 26 sport martial arts that stress safety, Aikido still teaches fighting techniques that can kill. Police use Aikido to gain control of criminals quickly. If the criminal resists, Aikido can be used to employ any range of force. It can be used to control a person without hurting him, or it can be used to kill. This martial art is especially suited to police 27 it can be soft or hard. It can be adapted to fit just about any situation. But 28 it stresses above all is a quick and hopefully painless end to any violent confrontation.

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| 21. (A) by | (B) in | (C) on | (D) at |
| 22. (A) Rather | (B) Therefore | (C) Consequently | (D) Meanwhile |
| 23. (A) take down | (B) go for | (C) run into | (D) set up |
| 24. (A) most | (B) mostly | (C) completely | (D) almost |
| 25. (A) moved on | (B) run on | (C) gone on | (D) caught on |
| 26. (A) Not like | (B) Unlike | (C) Not similar | (D) Not same |
| 27. (A) in which | (B) in what | (C) in that | (D) in where |
| 28. (A) it | (B) what | (C) that | (D) which |

On October 5, 1889, the famous Paris nightclub, the Moulin Rouge, opened its doors for the first time. It was the hottest spot in town and hundreds of people clamored at its doors vying for 29. The Moulin Rouge was the "rendezvous du high life" (the meeting place of high-class people). The elite of Paris society gather within the nightclub's walls to enjoy the 30 shows and ambiance. The atmosphere of the Moulin Rouge was so awe-inspiring that the artist Toulouse Lautrec 31 it in many of his paintings.

The Moulin Rouge was a combined dance hall and cabaret. Dancers danced the celebrated cancan 32 the sound of a live orchestra. The building 33 a massive dance floor, mirrored walls, and a fashionable gallery. In the garden 34 an outdoor stage and an enormous wooden elephant. There were also donkeys that ladies would ride after removing their stockings.

The Moulin Rouge is still 35 today, but its splendor is now for the tourists of the world who pop in for the nightly shows.

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| 29. (A) enter | (B) admit | (C) admittance | (D) admission |
| 30. (A) gloomy | (B) sullen | (C) gross | (D) spectacular |
| 31. (A) attracted | (B) rejected | (C) captured | (D) defied |
| 32. (A) to | (B) with | (C) in | (D) by |
| 33. (A) owed | (B) housed | (C) tolerated | (D) bragged |
| 34. (A) had | (B) stood | (C) buried | (D) was |
| 35. (A) on demand | (B) up and about | (C) on use | (D) in existence |

Part III: Reading

◎ Research ers recognize four different types of glaciers, distinguished according to key topographical and climatic features of the areas in which they are found. The first, and most familiar, kind of glacier is the alpine glacier. It forms around the peaks of mountains which annually receive a greater amount of snowfall than can melt during a warm season. The superabundance of snow fills mountain valleys, and, over time, as the pressure of newly fallen snow compacts the underlying layers of earlier snow, ice granules form. These then bond together to form enormous tongues of ice that flow from mountain valleys like rivers of glass. Alpine glaciers occur all over the world—even in tropical climates with mountain ranges of sufficient height.

The second kind of glacier is known as the piedmont glacier, which is formed at the base of a mountain where several alpine glaciers meet to form an expansive ice sheet. As piedmont glaciers slowly advance, they dig up a tremendous amount of rock and soil that gets collected on the ice at the head of the glacier. Sometimes so much debris is accumulated that a forest springs up on the moving ice sheet. Glaciers of this kind are most commonly found in Alaska.

A continental glacier is an ice sheet of colossal size, such as the one that covers most of Greenland. Over 700,000 square miles in area and nearly two miles thick in some places, the Greenland ice sheet is second only to the Antarctic ice sheet, which covers an area of 5 million square miles.

The most unusual kind of glacier is the ice cap glacier. It is an intermediate form between alpine and continental glaciers. As the name implies, these glaciers “cap” mountains and feed ice into alpine glaciers. The Svalbard Islands in the Arctic Ocean are an example of this type of glacier.

Some scientists have recently expressed concerns about the shrinking of many glaciers around the globe, a phenomenon which may be traced to an increase in overall global temperature.

36. How is the passage organized?

- (A) According to size
- (B) According to category
- (C) According to speed of movement
- (D) According to altitude

37. All of the following are true about alpine glaciers EXCEPT

- (A) They are composed of many years of snowfall
- (B) They occur at high altitudes in tropical areas
- (C) They are stationary
- (D) They sometimes combine to form ice sheets

38. According to the passage, piedmont glaciers

- (A) are the smallest of all types of glaciers
- (B) are formed underneath forests
- (C) move much more quickly than alpine glaciers
- (D) occur at the bottom of mountain valleys

39. According to the passage, the Greenland continental ice sheet
- (A) is the largest on Earth
 - (B) covers an area of 5 million square miles
 - (C) is smaller than the Antarctic ice sheet
 - (D) is two times thicker than the Antarctic ice sheet
40. It can be inferred from the passage that
- (A) ice cap glaciers are rapidly disappearing
 - (B) continental glaciers are responsible for cooling the Earth's atmosphere
 - (C) piedmont glaciers are necessary to the formation of alpine glaciers
 - (D) alpine glaciers are the most widespread kind of glacier
41. The word "intermediate" in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) compromise (B) transitional (C) large-scale (D) sudden
42. What does the passage most likely go on to discuss?
- (A) Other types of glaciers
 - (B) Glaciers during the Ice Age
 - (C) The effect of climate change on glaciers
 - (D) Famous glacier researchers

© Organic farming is defined as farming which uses only natural fertilizers and forgoes the use of additives and synthetic materials in both animal feed and pest control products. Also known as biological farming, regenerative farming, and sustainable farming, this type of agriculture is **enjoying a rebirth** in the post industrial era as consumers are becoming more concerned about the possible side-effects and health risks associated with the use of agricultural chemicals. A derivative type of farming, called bio-dynamic farming, also arose in response to the social costs of mechanized farm productivity and the effect that large-scale use of chemicals may have on the surrounding community.

Much of the credit for the development of organic farming is given to Lady Eve Balfour, a British researcher, whose 1944 *The Living Soil* is considered by most to be the seminal work in the field. According to the principles of organic farming contained in this book, soil quality and productivity are maintained through the use of natural biological agents only. Crop **rotation**, a system by which different crops are grown during different seasons to add nutrients to the soil, can also be implemented to ensure that soil productivity is preserved. If fertilizers are deemed necessary to **replenish** depleted phosphates, natural manure fertilizers are used in place of chemical ones. Pests are also controlled using primarily biological means. For example, a farmer concerned about the damage caused by sawflies might release a swarm of ladybugs, the natural predator of sawfly larvae.

Advocates of organic farming insist that the use of natural methods is the most effective way to farm over the long term. They cite evidence of insects becoming resistant to chemical pesticides as proof that synthetic solutions are not the most efficacious available. Proponents further claim that the high economic cost of damage to the environment allegedly caused by man-made fertilizers and pesticides far outweighs the slightly smaller yields produced using organic techniques.

43. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
- (A) The History of Organic Farming
 - (B) Principles of Organic Farming
 - (C) The Disadvantages of Chemical Fertilizers
 - (D) The Growth of American Farming
44. Which of the following focuses on the effects that farming has on a society?
- (A) Sustainable farming (B) Biological farming
 - (C) Bio-dynamic farming (D) Regenerative farming
45. What does the author mean by the phrase “enjoying a rebirth” in paragraph 1?
- (A) Organic breeding programs have increased herds of livestock
 - (B) Use of natural fertilizers is beneficial to the soil
 - (C) Organic farming is a recent innovation
 - (D) After a period of decline, organic farming is on the rise
46. Why does the author mention *The Living Soil* in paragraph 2?
- (A) To provide an example of organic farming
 - (B) To indicate the source of the information about organic farming
 - (C) To explain an organic farming technique
 - (D) To account for the popularity of organic farming
47. It can be inferred from paragraph 2 that
- (A) Lady Eve Balfour was a successful farmer
 - (B) crop rotation is ineffective over long periods of time
 - (C) organic farms attract more insects than other farms
 - (D) ladybugs eat young sawflies
48. The word “rotation” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) turning
 - (B) fertilization
 - (C) harvesting
 - (D) alternation
49. The word “replenish” in the passage is closest in meaning to
- (A) restore
 - (B) remove
 - (C) cut on
 - (D) prescribe
50. All of the following are techniques used in organic farming EXCEPT
- (A) Smaller yields
 - (B) Crop rotation
 - (C) Natural control of pests
 - (D) Use of manure