

2012 年台北市立大直高中 英文科教師甄試 試卷

Part I. 請將答案寫在答案卷上，共 48 分

I. Vocabulary 10%

1. Andrew Agassi, the retired tennis champion, speaks with exceptional _____ in his autobiography about what he has gone through as a professional tennis player.
(A) upheaval (B) molecule (C) placebo (D) candor
2. The threat of unemployment has been _____ on the horizon among the would-be college graduates.
(A) looming (B) squandering (C) veering (D) cajoling
3. I was shocked to know the death of my favorite musician from the _____ in the newspaper.
(A) prowess (B) backlash (C) obituary (D) loophole
4. Our human digestive system has a struggle with such things as alcohol, but we are _____ and are rather good at detoxifying the many dubious substances that we inflict on our long-suffering internal organs.
(A) ferocious (B) resilient (C) bellicose (D) bashful
5. The _____ young man is advised to be more prudent, for he tends to make hasty decisions without thinking, which has caused him some trouble in the workplace.
(A) obnoxious (B) libelous (C) impetuous (D) perennial
6. Since the birth rate has been dropping sharply in the recent years, there will be monumental social and _____ changes in the country in the near future.
(A) demographic (B) frugal (C) capricious (D) incumbent
7. Before promising more bailout loans to Greece, the EU and IMF insisted that Greece embark on a major _____ drive involving drastic spending cuts, tax rises, and labor market and pension reforms.
(A) alliance (B) caricature (C) rampage (D) austerity
8. Beijing authorities are considering _____ visa requirements to attract more international tourists and as a signal the city is open to the world.
(A) bickering (B) waiving (C) haggling (D) scooping
9. Outraged citizens feel angry at the soaring prices in daily necessities and will not be _____ by the promise of future economic improvement made by the Prime Minister.
(A) placated (B) sedated (C) defused (D) impelled
10. Britain celebrated the 60th year of the queen's reign with a four-day _____ that included a flotilla of 1,000 boats on the River Thames, a star-studded concert in front of Buckingham Palace and a thanksgiving service at St Paul's Cathedral.
(A) tariff (B) stipulation (C) extravaganza (D) masquerade

II. Cloze Test 10%

(1) Technologies are actually leading to major changes in teaching and learning, especially in the opportunities to learn. As this occurs, students are ____11____ the roles of teachers, and ____12____ formerly known as teachers are better positioned as guides, tutors, and mentors. Millennia of highly intractable instructional approaches and limited educational opportunities have begun to give way to something different. In the span of just a decade or two, ____13____ the escalating use of the Web and its associated technologies for learning, educational practices have greatly expanded beyond the time-and-place rigidity of fourth-century BC teaching and learning environments. Today, as we are seated in just the first few years of a new millennium, educational institutions and training organizations ____14____ to modify or significantly change the instructional practices that they have used and often found ____15____ since they were established. Of course, changes of any type rarely come easily or without much heated questioning, controversy, and debate.

11. (A) taking over (B) taking on (C) making up (D) playing up
12. (A) who (B) what (C) those (D) that
13. (A) because (B) with (C) for (D) since
14. (A) are to force (B) forced (C) had been forced (D) are being forced
15. (A) highly effective (B) high effective (C) highly effectively (D) high effectively

(2) The word “text” is used in linguistics to refer to any passage, spoken or written, of whatever length, that does form a unified whole. We know, as a general rule, whether any specimen of our own language _____ 16 _____ a text or not. This does not mean there can never be any uncertainty. The distinction between a text and a collection of unrelated sentences is in the last resort a matter of degree, and there may always be instances about which we are uncertain—a point that is probably familiar to most teachers from reading their students’ compositions. _____ 17 _____, this does not invalidate the general observation that we are sensitive to the distinction between what is text and what is not.

This suggests that there are objective factors _____ 18 _____—there must be certain features which are characteristic of texts and not found otherwise; and so there are. We shall attempt to identify these, in order to establish what are the _____ 19 _____ of texts in English, and what it is that distinguishes a text from a disconnected sequence of sentences. _____ 20 _____ always in linguistic description, we shall be discussing things that the native speaker of the language knows already—but without knowing that he knows them.

16. (A) consists of (B) consists in (C) is made up of (D) constitutes
17. (A) However (B) Likewise (C) Hence (D) In contrast
18. (A) to involve (B) involved (C) involving (D) which to involve
19. (A) perspectives (B) substitutions (C) properties (D) lexicons
20. (A) As (B) With (C) What (D) Be

III. Blank-filling 10%

How are we affected by an absence of love? Why should being ignored drive us to a “rage and impotent despair” besides which torture would be a relief?

The attentions of others matter to us because we are afflicted by a(n) _____ 21 _____ uncertainty as to our own value, as a result of which affliction we tend to allow others’ _____ 22 _____ to play a determining role in how we see ourselves. Our sense of identity is held captive by the judgments of _____ 23 _____ we live among. If they are amused by our jokes, we grow confident in our power to amuse. If they praise us, we develop an impression of high merit. And if they avoid our gaze when we enter a room or look impatient after we have revealed our occupation, we may fall into feelings of self-doubt and worthlessness.

In an ideal world, we would be more _____ 24 _____. We would be unshaken _____ 25 _____ we were ignored or noticed, admired or ridiculed. If someone praised us insincerely, we would not be unduly seduced. And if we had carried out a fair assessment of our strengths and decided upon our value, another’s suggestion that we were _____ 26 _____ would not wound us. We would know our worth. Instead, we each appear to hold within ourselves a range of divergent views _____ 27 _____ our native qualities. We _____ 28 _____ evidence of both cleverness and stupidity, humor and dullness, importance and _____ 29 _____. And amid such uncertainty, we typically turn to the wilder world to settle the question of our significance. Neglect highlights our latent negative self-assessments, while a smile or compliment as rapidly brings out the converse. We seem beholden to the affections of others to _____ 30 _____ ourselves.

- (A) whether (B) endure (C) congenital (D) integrity (E) impermeable (AB) whom
(AC) superfluity (AD) as to (AE) inconsequential (BC) discern (BD) those (BE) appraisals

IV. Discourse (Choose a suitable sentence to complete the short paragraph) 6%

31. Just about every mental test possible was tried. No matter how it was measured, the answer was consistently yes: A lifetime of exercise can result in a sometimes astonishing elevation in cognitive performance, compared with those who are sedentary. Exercisers outperform couch potatoes in tests that measure long-term memory, reasoning, attention, problem-solving, even so-called fluid-intelligence tasks. These tasks test the ability to reason quickly and think abstractly, improvising off previously learned material in order to solve a new problem.

- (A) Not every weapon in the cognitive arsenal is improved by exercise.
- (B) Essentially, exercise improves a whole host of abilities prized in the classroom and at work.
- (C) Most important, these data, strong as they were, showed only an association, not a cause.

32. If you ever get a chance to listen in on a living brain while it is slumbering, you'll have to get over your disbelief. The brain does not appear to be asleep at all. Rather, it is almost unbelievably active during "rest," with legions of neurons crackling electrical commands to one another in constantly shifting patterns.

_____. But that takes up only about 20 percent of the total sleep cycle, which is why researchers early on began to disabuse themselves of the notion that the reason we rest is so that we can rest. When the brain is asleep, the brain is not resting at all.

- (A) The only time you can observe a real resting period for the brain is in the deepest parts of what is called non-REM sleep.
- (B) Even so, most people report that sleep is powerfully restorative, and they point to the fact that if they don't get enough sleep, they don't think well.
- (C) Sleep makes up exquisitely vulnerable to predators.

33. Stress affects our immune response. At first, the stress response helps equip your white blood cells, sending them off to fight on the body's most vulnerable fronts, such as the skin. Acute stress can even make you respond better to a flu shot. But chronic stress reverses these effects, decreasing your number of heroic white-blood-cell soldiers, stripping them of their weapons, even killing them outright. _____ Together, these can cripple your ability to fight infection. Chronic stress also can coax your immune system to fire indiscriminately, even at targets that aren't shooting back—like your own body.

- (A) In the short term, acute stress can boost cardiovascular performance.
- (B) Not surprisingly, people who experience chronic stress have an elevated risk of heart attacks and strokes.
- (C) Over the long term, stress ravages parts of the immune system involved in producing antibodies.

V. Reading Comprehension 12%

(1) The common belief of some linguists that each language is a perfect vehicle for the thoughts of the nations speaking it is in some ways the exact counterpart of the conviction of the Manchester school of economics that supply and demand will regulate everything for the best. Just as economists were blind to the numerous cases in which the law of supply and demand left actual wants unsatisfied, so also many linguists are deaf to those instances in which the very nature of a language calls forth misunderstandings in everyday conversation, and in which, consequently, a word has to be modified or defined in order to present the idea intended by the speaker: "He took his stick—no, not John's, but his own." No language is perfect, and if we admit this truth, we must also admit that it is not unreasonable to investigate the relative merits of different languages or of different details in languages.

34. The primary purpose of the passage is to _____.

- (A) analyze an interesting feature of the English language
- (B) show that economic theory is relevant to linguistic study
- (C) illustrate the confusion that can result from the improper use of language
- (D) refute a belief held by some linguists

35. In presenting the argument, the author does all of the following **except** _____.

- (A) present a paradox
- (B) give an example
- (C) draw a conclusion
- (D) made a comparison

(2) Although the eyes of all mammals are moistened and soothed by tears, only human being shed tears in response to emotional stress; yet we know nothing about this uniquely human behavior. A recent theory suggests that tears help to relieve stress by ridding the body of potentially harmful stress-induced chemicals. Thus far, it has been demonstrated that emotionally induced tears have a higher protein content than tears produced in response to eye irritation, such as that caused by a cut onion. However, stress-related chemical differences have yet to be identified.

Other provocative evidence supports this idea. For example, one report found that people with stress-related illnesses cry less than their healthy counterparts. In addition, it is well known that people feel better after a good cry. In our society, it has been documented that men cry much less frequently than women, and they appear more susceptible to ulcers and some other stress-related problems. In America, the most frequent triggers of crying episodes involve interpersonal relations, such as arguments, and movie or television scenes. Thus, the peak crying time is between seven and ten in the evening, when people are likely to be with others and/or watching television.

36. In the passage the author shows bias in favor of _____.

- (A) emotional stress (B) arguments (C) emotionally induced tears (D) men who cry

37. The details given in the second paragraph _____.

- (A) add believability to the passage
(B) help us understand that crying is important to one's health
(C) explain how much tears need to be studied
(D) provide evidence supporting a tentative conclusion