

# 臺北市立內湖高工 101 學年度英文科教師甄選試題

PART I. Each sentence below has one or two blanks. Choose the word or set of words for each blank that best fits the meaning of the sentence as a whole.

1. The \_\_\_\_ of the factory was unbelievable; it was impossible for anyone to work in such \_\_\_\_.  
(A) barrenness, confusion  
(B) disorder, isolation  
(C) spaciousness, proximity  
(D) stench, disarray
2. As long as \_\_\_\_ of knowledge is rendered habitually academic, a prevailing tendency to discontinue it when free from the \_\_\_\_ of parents and teachers is often expected.  
(A) coercion, inauguration  
(B) acquisition, authority  
(C) hermitage, duress  
(D) restoration, hemorrhage
3. The oil \_\_\_\_, remaining a bachelor mainly because of \_\_\_\_, was infamous for his countless romances with different women.  
(A) mogul, misogamy  
(B) concubine, countenance  
(C) introvert, insomnia  
(D) remnant, regime
4. It has been debated whether the general theory of relativity contradicts Newtonian physics or Newton's law of gravity is \_\_\_\_ into Einstein's larger scheme?  
(A) rambled  
(B) perused  
(C) habituated  
(D) subsumed
5. Criticism that tears down without suggestion areas of improvement is not \_\_\_\_ and should be avoided if possible.  
(A) mandatory  
(B) sagacious  
(C) constructive  
(D) impressionable



6. An essential purpose of the criminal justice system is to enable purgation to take place; that is, to provide a \_\_\_\_\_ by which a community expresses its collective \_\_\_\_\_ the transgression of the criminal.
- (A) procedure, distaste for
  - (B) disclaimer, forgiveness of
  - (C) affidavit, empathy with
  - (D) catharsis, outrage at
7. Being debt \_\_\_\_\_, the centennial company is \_\_\_\_\_ toward a destination that is not supposed to be seen for many years to come: bankruptcy.
- (A) plagued, hurtling
  - (B) attained, fudging
  - (C) overturned, whirling
  - (D) averted, fiddling
8. The president-elect challenged his predecessor's vision, setting up a false \_\_\_\_\_ between austerity and growth.
- (A) incarceration
  - (B) exoneration
  - (C) dichotomy
  - (D) diaspora
9. When facing the economic downturn, consumers are often warned to mend their \_\_\_\_\_ ways of spending and begin to save for any rainy day to come.
- (A) therapeutic
  - (B) improvident
  - (C) prohibitive
  - (D) subliminal
10. Dwelling on the past, the former leader of opposition party continues his unfortunate \_\_\_\_\_ to criticize everything, including his old opponents and allies.
- (A) suture
  - (B) warranty
  - (C) neologism
  - (D) propensity
11. Whereas off-Broadway theater over the past several seasons has clearly \_\_\_\_\_ a talent for experimentation and improvisation, one deficiency in the commercial stage of late has been its marked incapacity for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) manifested, spontaneity
  - (B) lampooned, theatricality
  - (C) cultivated, orthodoxy
  - (D) afflicted, saturation



12. Compromise is \_\_\_\_\_ to passionate natures because it seems a surrender; and to intellectual natures because it seems a \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) inherent, fabrication
  - (B) unsuited, submission
  - (C) gratifying, hypothesis
  - (D) odious, confusion
13. Weapons of mass destruction have the capacity to \_\_\_\_\_ death and destruction on such a massive scale and so \_\_\_\_\_ that its very presence in the hands of a hostile player can be considered a grievous threat.
- (A) bestow, graciously
  - (B) refute, impromptu
  - (C) inflict, indiscriminately
  - (D) detain, obliquely
14. Personality is the result of life experiences and also \_\_\_\_\_ makeup. Some gifted and talented children may seem to be \_\_\_\_\_ and unable to cooperate with their peers.
- (A) genetic, obstinate
  - (B) occult, substantive
  - (C) ambivalent, illiterate
  - (D) causal, superfluous
15. Physicists dream of a unified theory of matter that could replace the current \_\_\_\_\_ of mutually inconsistent theories that clutter the field.
- (A) bonanza
  - (B) dearth
  - (C) concord
  - (D) welter
16. Tourism has long been \_\_\_\_\_ profession, partly because for younger tour guides and leaders the best way to win a raise or a promotion was to move on to another agency.
- (A) an itinerant
  - (B) an insular
  - (C) a prestigious
  - (D) a perpetual
17. None of her past supervisors nor her current one could complain about her work because she was \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ of her duties.
- (A) derelict, performance
  - (B) assiduous, execution
  - (C) meticulous, procrastination
  - (D) hypocritical, implementation





## PART II Reading Comprehension

BRAZIL'S gridlocked Congress often ends up passing contentious laws only after the combatants collapse in exhaustion. So it is with the revision of the Forest Code, a set of rules that, despite the name, apply to all privately owned rural land, not just plots in wooded areas. The code, originally approved in 1965, requires owners to keep native vegetation on parts of their land—80% in the Amazon, less elsewhere—and in erosion-prone and bio-diverse areas such as riverbanks and mangrove swamps. But it was long ignored.

Since harsher penalties and enforcement were introduced in the late 1990s the *ruralistas*, as Brazil's powerful farming lobby is known, have been trying to revise the code. On April 25th, after 13 years of arguments, rewrites and stalling, the final text landed on the desk of the president, Dilma Rousseff. It was far from the version she wanted. Two government defeats in the *ruralista*-packed lower house meant it contained few of her own previous revisions or those of the more green-friendly Senate.

The president faced a difficult choice: to scrap the text and start again—which would probably be taken as a declaration of war by the *ruralistas*—or to make the best of a bad job. She chose the latter. On May 25th ministers went to Congress to say that the president would veto 12 of the new code's 84 articles and make 32 smaller cuts. The resulting holes would be backfilled in a separate executive decree. Only on May 28th were the details published.

The result is legally complex, perhaps inevitably. The code is trying to do too many different things: to regulate land use, and to halt deforestation in the Amazon while freeing farmers elsewhere to carry out their business. The original Forest Code was pioneering in some ways. Requiring farmers to set aside part of their land for natural vegetation looks odd to foreign eyes, used to governments holding pristine land as national parks and letting private owners do as they wish. But allowing settlers to open up some land in return for protecting more had its merits in a vast country with limited state resources. Sadly, the code was only enforced patchily on the Amazon frontier, while never making much sense for old-established farms in southern and south-eastern Brazil.

That flaw remains. The new law still treats long-cultivated and recently cleared land in the same way. In particular, environmentalists worried that Congress's version of the law amounted to *carte blanche* for the chainsaw. Merely by signing up to a leisurely process of making good, any landowners who had violated the code before July 2008 would be regarded as in compliance.

Under Ms Rousseff's veto, the amnesty sought by *ruralistas* will apply only to smallholders, who will still have to replant 20% of their plots. Everyone else will have five years to right past wrongs and add their properties to a new Rural Environmental Register. Holdouts will be denied bank loans and face prosecution.



Rubens Ricupero, one of ten former environment ministers consulted by the president before the veto, praises her attempt to strike a balance. Treating small landowners more leniently was both practical, he thinks—they account for 90% of rural properties by number but just 24% by area—and socially just: few could afford much replanting. It also showed up the *ruralistas*' bad faith, he says, in claiming to be acting to protect small farmers when the president had long since promised to exempt them.

But the president's decision to shrink protected areas around rivers frustrated greens. The previous rules were based on scientific assessments of what was needed to protect riverbanks from erosion and provide wildlife corridors, says Kenzo Jucá of WWF-Brasil. Though the new law should lead to some reforestation, this is merely a one-off requirement for signing up to the Rural Environmental Register.

(Retrieved from <http://www.economist.com/node/21556245>)

18. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about Brazil's Congress?
- (A) The Congress has long been known for its high efficiency and close collaboration between congress members.
  - (B) The Congress, in constant dispute, can hardly move resolutions in any expeditious manner.
  - (C) The Congress has been reformed and pledges to safeguard Brazil's legislation.
  - (D) The Congress has been long under fire for its lack of representation.
19. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage?
- (A) Ruralistas aim to revise the code in favor of agribusiness that could set off a massive new wave of deforestation.
  - (B) Ruralistas are lobbying against the Forest Code revision and asking for harsher penalties.
  - (C) Ruralistas demand a comprehensive law enforcement to preserve the bio-diverse lands.
  - (D) Ruralistas are powerful in helping farmers to negotiate with the government for sustainable environment.
20. The underlined word "gridlocked" in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to
- (A) consensual
  - (B) preposterous
  - (C) forming a bloc
  - (D) reaching an impasse
21. According to the passage, which of the following can best describe the president's decision?
- (A) The president caved in to pressure and waited for the go-ahead from the Congress.
  - (B) The president was in awe of the revised code.
  - (C) The president salvaged the code by modification and revision.
  - (D) The president relinquished her hold on legislation.





22. The underlined word “patchily” in paragraph 4 is closest in meaning to  
 (A) wholly  
 (B) persistently  
 (C) unambiguously  
 (D) unevenly
23. The underlined phrase “carte blanche” in paragraph five is closest in meaning to  
 (A) unrestricted power  
 (B) self-fulfilling prophecy  
 (C) accessible devices  
 (D) understated value
24. What is the main flaw of the Forest Code as identified by the author?  
 (A) The code failed to consider geographical and ecological variations of different lands.  
 (B) The relaxation of land control by private hands jeopardized public development.  
 (C) The code attempted to halt deforestation by limiting farming.  
 (D) The original code was pioneering and could not be appreciated by its people.
25. Look at the four circles ○ (A to D) that indicates where the following sentence can be added to the passage.

“Requiring farmers to set aside part of their land for natural vegetation looks odd to foreign eyes, used to governments holding pristine land as national parks and letting private owners do as they wish.”

Paragraph 4

The result is legally complex, perhaps inevitably. ○ (A) The code is trying to do too many different things: to regulate land use, and to halt deforestation in the Amazon while freeing farmers elsewhere to carry out their business. ○ (B) The original Forest Code was pioneering in some ways. ○ (C) But allowing settlers to open up some land in return for protecting more had its merits in a vast country with limited state resources. Sadly, the code was only enforced patchily on the Amazon frontier, while never making much sense for old-established farms in southern and south-eastern Brazil. ○ (D)

### PART III Essays 50%

1. How do you see the role of teachers in the society, in students' learning and life? What do you believe about students' learning at school and beyond? Discuss this in a short statement of your teaching / educational philosophy. (300-500 words) 15%
2. One of the most discussed and used methods in teaching vocabulary is rich instruction (Beck, McKeown and Omanson, 1987), aiming to result in well-established vocabulary learning. Discuss the method and procedures. 15% (300-500 words)
3. In ELT, there has been a lot of debate concerning value and method of grammar instruction. In general, what needs to be learned about grammar can be characterized by three dimensions: form, meaning and use. Discuss these three dimensions and in what way you will bring them into your grammar syllabi. Also discuss the value of grammar instruction in an EFL classroom. 20% (400-600 words)

