

國立臺南家齊女子高級中學 103 年教師甄選初試英文科題目卷

作答說明：

1. 選擇題 1-50 題均為單選題，請選出最適合選項，並於答案卷依題號作答，每五題一行。

例： 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. A

2. 非選部份，請標明大題，依順序作答。

I. Vocabulary 15%

1. Most men are reaching the ____ of their career in their fifties yet rarely have time to keep their bodies in shape.
A. prolixity B. adornment C. economy D. zenith
2. As the magician passed his hands over the recumbent body of his assistant, she appeared to rise and ____ about three feet above the table.
A. rationalize B. levitate C. articulate D. anticipate
3. That exclamation of surprise is one of the few ____ that avoid the use of the word “God.”
A. euphemisms B. ravages C. repairs D. enmities
4. Shuttles are expensive, and players are very ____ of their use, partly through ignorance and partly through carelessness.
A. synoptic B. subjective C. prodigal D. insular
5. He remained a bachelor not because of ____ but because of ill fate: his fiancée died before the wedding.
A. misogamy B. contrivance C. paucity D. serenity
6. Re-entering the “home” culture, 60% of returned ____ report that they had predominantly negative feelings about returning to their own country.
A. pedestrians B. predecessors C. expatriates D. mentors
7. Beneficent sovereigns had always been in perfect ____ with the gratefully loyal people, who had never been disobedient and rebellious.
A. insolence B. concord C. accuracy D. autonomy
8. Avoid using ____ sponges or scouring creams; you could permanently damage your new units.
A. facetious B. abrasive C. irrelevant D. flamboyant
9. The ____ weeds in the garden killed all the flowers that had been planted in the spring.
A. auspicious B. enthralling C. rampant D. hyperbolic
10. As an exceptionally ____ artist with a wide-ranging repertoire, he has carved out a formidable international reputation.
A. versatile B. heartless C. arrogant D. divergent

11. Public figures like mayors and governors have to expect they'll get critical or even hurtful emails and phone calls, as well as more _____ feedback.
A. innocuous B. innocent C. innominate D. innovative
12. The students paid _____ attention to the teacher's lecture. No wonder they did poorly on the exam.
A. scented B. scant C. skeptical D. sensational
13. It's no way for the professor to accept your _____ spelling in your doctoral thesis.
A. infamous B. menacing C. panoramic D. vicious
14. The Royal Museum contains a facsimile of the king's famous declaration.
A. showcase B. copy C. new edition D. record
15. His lust for money knew no limits.
A. propensity B. exigency C. affability D. avarice

II. Error Identification 4%

16. Machine (A)used to harvest tree crops, (B)such as cherries and almonds, can be classified (C)both as shakers or (D)as pickup machines.
17. An extended family consists (A)not only of parents and (B)children but also of (C)others relatives, such as grandparents and (D)unmarried aunts and uncles.
18. Unlike competitive (A)running, race walkers must (B)always keep some portion of (C)their feet (D)in contact with the ground.
19. (A) All of mammals, dolphins are (B)undoubtedly (C)among the (D)friendliest to humans.

III. Sentence Completion: 4%

20. First performed in 1976, _____.
A. William Lane wrote the one-character play *The Belle of Amherst* about the life of Emily Dickinson
B. the life of Emily Dickinson was the subject of the one-character play *The Belle of Amherst* by William Lane
C. William Lane's one-character play *The Belle of Amherst* was about the life of Emily Dickinson.
D. there was only one character in William Lane's play *The Belle of Amherst about the life of Emily Dickinson*.
21. _____ is the ancestor of most types of domestic ducks is well documented.
A. That the mallard B. The mallard
C. Because the mallard D. The mallard that
22. Rarely _____ last longer than an hour.
A. do tornados B. tornados C. tornados that D. tornados do
23. Adobe bricks tend to crumble if _____ to excessive moisture or cold.
A. they expose B. exposed C. are exposed D. to be exposed

IV. Semantic Choice: 22%

<A>

A. in response to	B. supplements	C. vary	D. felony	E. notify
F. disseminated	G. incarceration	H. according to	I. pamphlets	J. imposed

Megan's Law is an informal name for laws in the United States requiring law enforcement authorities to make information available to the public regarding registered sex offenders, which was created __24__ the murder of Megan Kanka. Individual states decide what information will be made available and how it should be __25__. Commonly included information is the offender's name, picture, address, __26__ date, and nature of crime. The information is often displayed on free public websites, but can be published in newspapers, distributed in __27__, or through various other means.

At the federal level, Megan's Law is known as the Sexual Offender Act of 1994, and requires persons convicted of sex crimes against children to __28__ local law enforcement of any change of address or employment after release from custody. The notification requirement may be __29__ for a fixed period of time—usually at least ten years—or permanently.

Some states may legislate registration for all sex crimes, even if no minors were involved. It is a(n) __30__ in most jurisdictions to fail to register or fail to update information.

Megan's Law provides two major information services to the public: sex offender registration and community notification. The details of what is provided as part of sex offender registration and how community notification is handled __31__ from state to state, and in some states the required registration information and community notification protocols have changed many times since Megan's Law was passed. The Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act __32__ Megan's Law with new registration requirements and a three-tier system for classifying sex offenders __33__ their risk to the community.

(A) plundering	(B) throughout	(C) speculates	(D) cemetery
(E) in terms of	(F) in honor of	(G) estimated	(H) escalated
(I) by	(J) decreed	(K) granted	(L) object
(M) demolished	(N) imposing	(O) legend	(P) provokes

Prague's old Jewish Ghetto occupies a part of the Stare Mesto quarter and is important both __34__ its size, and the cultural and tourist interest it __35__. The Josefov quarter takes its name from the Emperor Joseph II. The first Jewish settlements in Prague appeared around the 10th century, and __36__ the 17th century more than 7000 Jews had made the city their home. Persecutions, fires and __37__ were regular occurrences __38__ the centuries, making life difficult for the Jewish community. Towards the middle of the 18th century, Maria Theresa of Habsburg __39__ that the Jews should be driven out. Later that century, however, the Emperor Joseph II had the walls of the Ghetto __40__, restoring both the

Jewish quarter itself, and its administrative status. The area was named ___41___ Josefov. Jews were not ___42___ Civil rights until 1848. The period of Nazi occupation in Prague was the darkest time for the Jewish community whose members became the ___43___ of persecutions and deportations. It is ___44___ that 90% of Bohemian and Moravian Jews were killed during the Second World War. The group of buildings, used for religious and non-religious purposes, which , together with the ___45___, make up the Ghetto, has now been transformed into a kind of large open-air museum.

V. Discourse Structure 5%

Gabriel García Márquez was born in 1928, in the small town of Aracataca, Colombia. He started his career as a journalist, first publishing his short stories and novels in the mid-1950s. ___46___ Still a prolific writer of fiction and journalism, García Márquez was perhaps the central figure in the so-called *Latin Boom*, which designates the rise in popularity of Latin-American writing in the 1960s and 1970s. *One Hundred Years of Solitude* is perhaps the most important, and the most widely read, text to emerge from that period. It is also a central and pioneering work in the movement that has become known as magical realism, which was characterized by the dreamlike and fantastic elements woven into the fabric of its fiction.

In part, the magic of García Márquez's writing is a result of his rendering the world through a child's eyes: he has said that nothing really important has happened to him since he was eight years old and that the atmosphere of his books is the atmosphere of childhood. ___47___ In both towns, foreign fruit companies brought many prosperous plantations to nearby locations at the beginning of the twentieth century. By the time of García Márquez's birth, however, Aracataca had begun a long, slow decline into poverty and obscurity, a decline mirrored by the fall of Macondo in *One Hundred Years of Solitude*.

Even as it draws from García Márquez's provincial experiences, *One Hundred Years of Solitude* also reflects political ideas that apply to Latin America as a whole. ___48___ Similarly, Macondo begins as a very simple settlement, and money and technology become common only when people from the outside world begin to arrive. In addition to mirroring this early virginal stage of Latin America's growth, *One Hundred Years of Solitude* reflects the current political status of various Latin American countries. Just as Macondo undergoes frequent changes in government, Latin American nations, too, seem unable to produce governments that are both stable and organized. The various dictatorships that come into power throughout the course of *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, for example, mirror dictatorships that have ruled in Nicaragua, Panama, and Cuba. ___49___ But his depictions of cruel dictatorships show that his communist sympathies do not extend to the cruel governments that Communism sometimes produces.

One Hundred Years of Solitude, then, is partly an attempt to render the reality of García Márquez's own experiences in a fictional narrative. Its importance, however, can also be traced back to the way it appeals to broader spheres of experience. *One Hundred Years of Solitude* is an extremely ambitious novel. To a certain extent, in its sketching of the histories of civil war, plantations, and labor unrest, *One Hundred Years of*

Solitude tells a story about Colombian history and, even more broadly, about Latin America's struggles with colonialism and with its own emergence into modernity. __50__ It is, in the end, a novel as much about specific social and historical circumstances—disguised by fiction and fantasy—as about the possibility of love and the sadness of alienation and solitude.

- A. García Márquez's real-life political leanings are decidedly revolutionary, even communist: he is a friend of Fidel Castro.
- B. García Márquez's native town of Aracataca is the inspiration for much of his fiction, and readers of *One Hundred Years of Solitude* may recognize many parallels between the real-life history of García Márquez's hometown and the history of the fictional town of Macondo.
- C. García Márquez's masterpiece, however, appeals not just to Latin American experiences, but to larger questions about human nature.
- D. Latin America once had a thriving population of native Aztecs and Incas, but, slowly, as European explorers arrived, the native population had to adjust to the technology and capitalism that the outsiders brought with them.
- E. When *One Hundred Years of Solitude* was published in his native Spanish in 1967, as *Cien años de soledad*, García Márquez achieved true international fame; he went on to receive the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1982.

VI. Translation: 10 % ,

1. 反核遊行的目的就是要讓社會大眾更清楚地意識到核能可能造成的破壞，並了解替代能源的重要性。(5%)
2. Translate the following passage into Chinese. (5%)

The origin of decoupage is thought to be East Siberian tomb art. Nomadic tribes used cut out felts to decorate the tombs of their deceased. From Siberia, the practice came to China, and by the 12th century, cut out paper was being used to decorate lanterns, windows, boxes and other objects. In the 17th century, Italy, especially Venice, was at the forefront of trade with the Far East and it is generally thought that it is through these trade links that the cut out paper decorations made their way into Europe.

VII. Quiz Making: 20%

Please make a quiz based on the following paragraph.

The quiz should include 6 cloze questions and 4 reading comprehension questions with four items for each question to choose the correct answer from.

Empathy vs. Sympathy

Empathy is about saying that I will go to that place where you are. I not only recognize what you are going through, but I will go to that space with you and validate those feelings. I'm not going to be put a bandage on a bullet wound. I'm not going to minimize your experience. I'm not going to find the silver lining right away. All I'm going to do is sit there. Sit there with you. Don't misinterpret this as expecting someone to live in that space, but when someone shares something really difficult with you, validate where they are. This will in turn help them to accept the situation faster. You can only supersede a situation that you first acknowledge. Feel the depths of what you feel. Feel it all, but as Vanzant has said, don't buy property there. Acknowledge those emotions.

Empathy also requires a great deal of vulnerability because it says that I've felt what you've felt. I may not have experienced everything you have, but I know that feeling. Empathy asks you to find a place within you that was also hurt.

In contrast, **sympathy** can often be conveyed in trite ways. It can sound like "oh yikes, that does suck." Sympathetic (unlike empathetic) statements start with "At least...". "At least you still have a job." "At least you already have 2 kids." "At least" is the gateway to invalidating someone's experience. People will often say "Oh well, there's a reason for everything" or "It's not meant to be." While all these sentiments may be true and good in many instances, you don't want to hear them right away. You just want to know that your feelings were heard. You want to know that it's ok to be upset by something. You want to hear, "I bet that is disappointing;" "I'm sorry it happened that way;" "I've been there. [Fill in your story]."

Often in our experiences, we just want to make things better. We may not intend to undermine or minimize someone's experience, but when we try to solve problems too soon, that's what it may feel like. As Dr. Brené Brown says, it's ok to just say "I don't even know what to say right now, but I'm so glad you told me." It's ok to say that you don't know what to say. It's ok to just sit with whoever you are with and let them be. Trust and love them enough to know that they can handle wherever they are. You don't need to solve their problems or make them feel better. Many people are often capable of that on their own. They may know things will get better and that there are silver linings, but they may not know that it's ok to feel the way they do. In the meantime, can you validate their experience? Can you say "I hear you, I see you, and I'm here for you"?

VIII. Essay Writing: 20%

Please design a creative selective English course. Your essay should include the title, the purpose of the course, and the activities covered.

< This is the end of the test. >