

國立臺中第一高級中學 103 學年度第一次教師甄選英文科試題

※ (1-50 題，請在電腦卡上作答；翻譯及作文，請在答案卷上書寫。)

I. Vocabulary: 10%

1. The mountain climbers got lost in the mountains. What's worse, there wasn't sufficient food to _____ their lives.
A. inherit B. sustain C. devour D. manifest
2. The list of present damages outlined by the United Nations panel — melting ice caps and rising sea levels, stressed water supplies, heat waves and heavy rains — _____ the risk if humanity does not figure out how to curb the use of fossil fuels that have provided the lifeblood for economic development.
A. deteriorated B. abolished C. underscored D. compressed
3. According to Dr. Yunus, poverty means being deprived of all human value. He regards micro-credit both as a human right and as an effective means of _____ from poverty.
A. emerging B. prevailing C. indulging D. imploring
4. Your heart started pumping four weeks after you were _____ and will continue pumping until your final moments.
A. repressed B. agitated C. conceived D. validated
5. The CWB said that this monsoon from the northeast was powerful, and people, especially the elderly and patients who suffer from _____ diseases, should be more careful about their health.
A. cardamom B. careen C. carabineer D. cardiovascular
6. After a drunken brawl, I heard the wail of the ambulance sirens and I saw them putting a man into the ambulance, trying to _____ him, and driving away.
A. ransack B. reprieve C. replenish D. resuscitate
7. In the shade, three exhausted hikers were sleeping soundly, _____ to the sound and the attacks of the clouds of mosquitoes.
A. obtrusive B. outstretched C. overpowered D. oblivious
8. Problems arise when our modern society tries to make food even more _____ by making it fattier or sweeter than it should be.
A. palatable B. punitive C. providential D. pompous

9. _____ is an exaggerated cult of virility which expresses itself in male assertions of superiority over females, and competition between men.
A. Femininity B. Heresy C. Machismo D. Paranoid
10. There are many gifted teachers who are not just animated interpreters of complex concepts and theories, but able to _____ their students into grappling with the issues for themselves.
A. extort B. galvanize C. purge D. ostracize

II. Cloze Test: 15%

(A) As recently as a decade ago, farms in the Midwest were commonly marred — at least as a farmer would view it — by unruly patches of milkweed amid the neat rows of emerging corn or soybeans.

Not anymore. Fields are now planted with genetically modified corn and soybeans resistant to the herbicide Roundup, allowing farmers to spray the chemical to eradicate weeds, including milkweed. And while that sounds like good news for the farmers, a growing number of scientists fear it is imperiling the monarch butterfly, 11 spectacular migrations make it one of the most beloved of insects — “the Bambi of the insect world,” as an entomologist once put it. Monarchs lay their eggs on milkweed, and their larvae eat it. While the evidence is still preliminary and disputed, experts like Chip Taylor say the growing use of genetically modified crops is threatening the orange-and-black butterfly by depriving it 12 its habitat.

The major evidence that monarch populations are in decline comes from a new study showing a drop over the last 17 years of the area occupied by monarchs in central Mexico, where many of them spend the winter. The amount of land occupied by the monarchs is thought to be a proxy for their population size. “This is the first time we have the data that we can analyze 13 that shows there's a downward trend,” said Ernest H. Williams, a professor of biology at Hamilton College and an author of the study along with Dr. Taylor and others. The paper, published online by the journal Insect Conservation and Diversity, 14 the decrease partly to the loss of milkweed from use of “Roundup Ready” crops. Other causes, it says, are the loss of milkweed to land development, illegal logging at the wintering sites in Mexico, and severe weather. The study does not suggest the monarch 15 extinct. But it questions whether the annual migration, the impetus for butterfly festivals around the United States and waves of tourism to Mexico, is sustainable.

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| 11. (A) whose | (B) which | (C) what | (D) where |
| 12. (A) into | (B) of | (C) from | (D) to |
| 13. (A) sarcastically | (B) statistically | (C) primarily | (D) similarly |
| 14. (A) prefers | (B) distributes | (C) refers | (D) attributes |
| 15. (A) turn | (B) has been | (C) will become | (D) goes |

(B) Vacations were once the prerogative of the 16 few, even as late as the 19th century. Now they are considered the right of all, except for such unfortunate 17 as, for example, the bulk of Bangladesh's population, for whom life, 18 sleep and brief periods of rest, is uninterrupted toil.

Vacations are more necessary now than before because today the average life is less well-rounded and has become increasingly compartmentalized. I suppose the idea of vacations, as we conceive it, must be 19 to primitive peoples. Rest of some kind has of course always been a part of the 20 of human life, but earlier ages did not find it necessary to organize it in the way that modern man has done. Holidays and feast days were 21.

With modern man's increasing tensions, with the 22 quality of so much of his work, this break in the year's routine became steadily more necessary. Vacations became 23 for the purpose of renewal and repair. And so it 24 that in the United States, the most self-indulgent of nations, the tensest and most compartmentalized, vacations have come to take a 25 place in domestic conversation.

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| 16. (A) gluttonous | (B) untouchable | (C) disadvantaged | (D) privileged |
| 17. (A) vagabonds | (B) exiles | (C) masses | (D) nomads |
| 18. (A) save | (B) besides | (C) bereft of | (D) but for |
| 19. (A) impeccable | (B) inextricable | (C) incomprehensible | (D) irresistible |
| 20. (A) quandary | (B) rhythm | (C) ups and downs | (D) obstacle |
| 21. (A) void | (B) superfluous | (C) extravagant | (D) sufficient |
| 22. (A) stultifying | (B) intriguing | (C) gratifying | (D) resilient |
| 23. (A) dispensable | (B) mandatory | (C) ostensible | (D) depleted |
| 24. (A) ended up | (B) started up | (C) came about | (D) went about |
| 25. (A) negligible | (B) predominant | (C) inconspicuous | (D) trivial |

III. Matching: 20%

Part I. Choose the most appropriate word for each of the blanks below. (10%)

The Manchester United football club is one of the few great teams that are household names across the globe. For more than a quarter-century, under Sir Alex Ferguson, United was unstoppable. They 26 fear. Everyone knew the last 20 minutes in any match at Old Trafford would be torment under a red-shirted siege. During his 26 seasons as manager, United won English title 13 times, the UEFA Champions Leagues (most coveted of 27) twice, as well as lesser trophies.

Then, at the end of last season, Sir Alex retired, with a total of 49 trophies in 39 years as a football manager. David Moyes, another Scot, took over at United. The players were the same. United still had the resources needed to triumph in the modern game. The ground was the same, the support as 28.

Yet the ground had shifted. The aura was gone. The fierce cohesion was gone. The fear factor was gone. Those red shirts, somehow 29, did not look quite the same. United, suddenly, was beatable.

What happened? Harvard Business School seems determined to find out. It announced this month that it had hired Sir Alex to a teaching post in executive education. In a sense the decision is a risky one. Political correctness is not really Sir Alex's thing. He will 30 feathers. But he will also inspire students because he has an intangible quality, leadership—the 31 of inspiration, authority, will, charisma, organization, understanding, creativity and example that inspires a group of people to create something larger than themselves.

He was a very bad loser. Anger 32 beneath the surface, controlled most of the time. He was able to channel it, make virtues of his vices, provide discipline and instill an almost 33 will. Humor offset harshness. He recognized genius in his great players, and the 34 required for it, but was also to draw a line when needed. His antennae for a slight decline in form, for the moment to discard a player, were 35. Nobody excelled in succession management like Sir Alex—in every position, that is, except his own.

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| A. lurked | B. accolades | C. elusive | D. combination |
| E. undying | AB. uncanny | AC. staple | AD. pinker |
| AE. indivisible | BC. struck | BD. latitude | BE. quandary |
| CD. ruffle | CE. exhibited | DE. diabolical | |

Part II. Choose the appropriate sentence for each of the blanks below. (10%)

It is hard to realize that when Lawrence died of tuberculosis, he was only forty-five. From 1911, when his first novel appeared, to his death in 1930, no year passed without the appearance of at least one book. In 1930 there were six, and his posthumous works total another dozen or so. 36 This frail, thin, bearded man—novelist, poet, playwright, essayist, critic, painter, and prophet—had a central fire of energy burning inside him. He stands out as one of the most alive human beings of his time.

Lawrence was born of a Nottinghamshire coal miner and a woman greatly superior to her husband in education and sensitivity. 37 Lawrence excelled at school and for a few years was a schoolmaster. In 1912 he eloped with Frieda von Richthofen Weekley, a member of a patrician German family, and in 1914 married her. The latter part of his life was one of almost continuous wandering. 38

We must understand that Lawrence was an absolute revolutionary. His rejections were complete. 39 He felt that it had devitalized us, dried up the spontaneous springs of our emotions, fragmented us, and alienated us from that life of the soil, flowers, weather, animals, to which Lawrence was preternaturally sensitive.

He hated science, conventional Christianity, the worship of reason, progress, the interfering state, planned “respectable” living, and the idolization of money and the machine. 40

Aldous Huxley, who knew him well, described him as “a being, somehow, of another order.”

- A. He made war against the entire industrial culture of his and our time.
- B. His early life, dominated by his mother’s excessive love and his excessive dependence on it, is portrayed quite frankly in the first part of *Sons and Lovers*.
- C. It is easy to understand therefore why he was forced to live, though bravely and even joyfully, a life of poverty, struggle, and defiance.
- D. While producing so prodigiously, Lawrence was traveling widely, meeting and influencing large numbers of people, working at various hobbies, and engaging in the unhappy controversies caused by his uncompromising ideas.
- E. In exotic primitives and undeveloped countries he sought the equivalent in fact of the life-feeling that blazes in his fiction.

IV. Reading Comprehension: 20%

41-45 為題組

Traveling through the Ecuadorian Amazon to gather material for his book *Savages*, author Joe Kane came across a determined priest, a Spaniard who had spent years teaching a tribe of hunter gatherers, the Huaorani, how to survive outside their rainforest habitat. They have to learn this world, the priest insisted. The lessons are hard, but they must be learned. “Why?” Kane asked, “For the petroleum companies will end their life as they know it. Of that there is no doubt.”

Savages, published in the U.S., Canada and England last fall and soon to be released in Europe, is the story of how the Huaorani have fought to avoid that fate - to preserve their land and ancient culture from destruction by oil companies rushing to extract the black gold beneath the forest. As the reader quickly guesses in this compelling tale, it is not the Indians that Kane regards as savages.

Though he is obviously an environmentalist as well as a journalist, Kane has written more than a save-the-rain-forest polemic. Rather, it is a sometimes comic adventure in which the author sets out to answer the question that has puzzled oil companies and ecologists alike: Who are these Huaorani? In the course of finding out, Kane spent many days being soaked by the constant jungle rains and bitten by countless insects. He contracted a rash of fungal infections and during one expedition nearly starved to death. He grew inured to Huaorani food, including smoked howler-monkey arm and the tribe’s version of chicha – manioc that has been chewed, spat into a bowl and left to ferment into an alcoholic drink.

For all the hardships Kane endured, he found the Huaorani a charming people. Once an extremely war-like people, they have fought off every effort to “civilize” them, beginning with incursions by the Incas. But modern opponents are craftier than any Inca warrior. They are the smooth-talking government officials and company executives who try to convince the Huaorani that oil can be sucked from under the tribal homeland without doing any damage.

Kane befriended half a dozen tribal leaders, and together they launched a protest campaign to prevent the Maxus Energy Corp. of Texas from building a new oil road through the heart of Huaorani territory – a cause that was taken up by environmental groups across Europe and the U.S. But with Ecuador deep in debt and dependent on oil revenues for more than half its foreign exchange, the government could not be pressured. At the time of Kane’s last postscript, oil drilling was proceeding apace, and most of the

Huaorani leaders had gone over to the other side; they were on the petroleum companies' payrolls.

41. According to the author, Kane went through all of the following hardships

EXCEPT _____ ?

(A) building roads (B) starving (C) catching disease (D) eating strange food

42. It is implied that many civilized people might find chicha _____.

(A) symmetrical (B) allergic (C) unsanitary (D) chewy

43. Of the following, the best description of the Huaorani would be _____.

(A) comic (B) elegant (C) blood-thirsty (D) fascinating

44. The author of the article is primarily concerned with _____.

(A) exploiting the rain forest

(B) presenting a book

(C) reproving the government

(D) describing the Amazon Basin

45. Which of the following is **NOT** true?

(A) The priest Joe Kane came across was a Spaniard, who had spent years teaching the Huaorani.

(B) Kane and some tribal leaders launched a protest campaign to prevent the Maxus Energy Corp. of Texas from setting up a new company.

(C) Kane is an environmentalist as well as a journalist, traveling through the Ecuadorian Amazon to gather material for his book Savages.

(D) Ecuador was dependent on oil revenues for more than half its foreign exchange, but was still deep in debt.

46-50 為題組

Small talk is casual conversation that on the surface seems inconsequential.

Happening almost everywhere, it can take place between people who do not know each other well and involves short conversations about common interests. Shoppers may use small talk to pass the time while waiting in line to purchase their goods, or a hairdresser might keep up a steady conversation of small talk with client whose hair is being styled at the beauty salon. In a restaurant, a savvy waitress hopes that small talk will help forge a connection with satisfied diners who will then leave a large tip. Co-workers may exchange a few words about the weather at the water cooler. The most common venue

for small talk, however, is probably a party or social gathering, where it is used to strike up conversations with strangers. In such situations, a person might even move around the room to take part in small talk with other attendees. Engaging in small talk behavior is also known as "mingling."

Although the topics may be insubstantial, the act of engaging in small talk can actually be extremely significant. In many situations, small talk fills uncomfortable silences, setting people at ease. Through small talk, people become acquainted with each other, exchange information, and learn what the other does for a living or participate in for leisure. In ascertaining a sense of each other, people discover common ground. Indeed, small talk is essential to developing relationships. It is the match that lights the fire of friendship.

The functions and appropriateness of small talk vary by culture. Suitable topics for small talk are universal. For example, in American culture, questions about personal income are not acceptable, but in Malaysia, salary inquiries are a normal part of small talk. In the United Arab Emirates, where female family life is extremely private, questions about a person's wife or daughters are off limits. In many cultures, formal business meetings begin with a certain amount of small talk, and how long the small talk lasts will depend on the culture. In a business meeting in Turkey, small talk precedes any business discussions because business relations built on personal rapport and friendship are deemed essential to doing business. Germans, however, tend to consider small talk a waste of time in business meetings and prefer to get right to the point of the meeting.

Small talk is normal in many situations and actually necessary in some, where not to engage in small talk is considered rude. For instance, it is terribly impolite to sit alone in a corner at a party or not to exchange a few pleasantries with someone who has just been introduced. Many people, however, disdain small talk as phony, dull, or trivial. Their attitude is interpreted to mean that they are not interested in another person and that they are too busy and important to invest time in getting a sense of the other person. Yet it does not take a lot of time to establish meaningful connections with people through small talk.

Another reason the art of small talk is vitally important is that subtle message conveyed are often essentially more powerful than those sent during rehearsed, formal presentations, such as speeches. Hence, this proves why adeptness at a small talk can be crucial in making good first impressions. Adept small talk can be the difference in determining, for instance, whether a person is successful in a job interview. When faced

with two candidates of comparable academic qualifications and professional ability, the hiring manager is more likely to choose the candidate who creates a positive impression, establishes fantastic rapport, and creates a comfortable interaction, which good small talk can do.

Effective interpersonal communication depends in part on excellent conversational skills, which are founded in the capacity for engaging in small talk. A documented study in the early 1990s of Master of Business Administration (MBA) graduates showed that, a decade after graduation, the successful graduates were those adept at conversation. They could present superbly in front of audiences, talk to virtually anyone, and make people feel at ease. Oral communication skills are one valuable key to success.

46. According to the information in paragraphs 1 and 2, the subject of small talk ____.

- (A) merely passes time and has no noteworthy function
- (B) can be controversial if the person speaks in a polite manner
- (C) is less important than the actual small talk itself
- (D) depends on an already established relationship to be successful

47. In paragraph 2, the writer compares small talk to a match in order to ____.

- (A) illustrate how small talk is of brief duration
- (B) demonstrate how insignificant small talk is in a relationship
- (C) show that small talk can be heated
- (D) emphasize how it can be the means by which a friendship gets its start

48. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the underlined sentence in the passage?

- (A) Small talk is the only way to build personal rapport in Turkey.
- (B) In turkey, small talk establishes personal bonds that are important in business dealings.
- (C) Small talk is actually the only means of conducting business in Turkey.
- (D) Turkish executives like to engage in small talk because it makes business more personal.

49. What can be inferred about job interviews from the passage?

- (A) Being the successful candidate is matter of luck.
- (B) Engaging in small talk with the interviewer can increase one's chances of success.
- (C) It is important for the job seeker to determine whether the interviewer distains small talk.
- (D) Being skilled at small talk is more important than having the proper job qualifications.

50. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about small talk?

- (A) Some cultures do not have a tradition of small talk.
- (B) Small talk plays a significant role in many different relationships.
- (C) The importance of small talk lies in its functions rather than in its context.
- (D) Small talk can vary in its use and subject matter according to culture.