

桃園縣 103 年國民中學新進教師甄選【專門科目：英語】試題卷

※注意事項：1、答案請畫在答案卡上，如寫在試題卷上一律不計分。

2、作答完畢，請將試題卷及答案卡一併交回。

3、本試題卷共 4 頁。

單一選擇題：請依照題意，從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳的答案（共 50 題，每題 2 分，合計 100 分）

一、文意字彙(共 12 題，計 24 分)

1. The vehicles parked in the basement were __ by the flood.
Ⓐdeluged Ⓑdeliberated
Ⓒdelineated Ⓓdeluded
2. The annual academic awards provide an ____ for the students to study hard.
Ⓐincense Ⓑinception
Ⓒincentive Ⓓincidence
3. The thief ____ expensive watches, which are easily hidden and can be traded for cash.
Ⓐcovets Ⓑconverts
Ⓒconstricts Ⓓconvicts
4. All the citizens urged the merchants to reveal the ____ truth in relation to the production of illegal cooking oil.
Ⓐquiescent Ⓑprejudicial
Ⓒstatutory Ⓓunvarnished
5. Mike is a very shy and quite staff in this international bank. Yet, it is amazing to observe that he ____ argued with two American customers for their bad debts.
Ⓐunanimously Ⓑuntruthfully
Ⓒunconsciously Ⓓunabashedly
6. This outstanding soccer player had the **dubious** honor of being voted "Most Difficult to Interview" by the sportswriters.
Ⓐeligible Ⓑuncertain
Ⓒperpetual Ⓓblunt
7. Preservice teachers are expected to familiarize themselves with classroom management and student counseling, especially regarding those students with a **propensity** for disrupting class.
Ⓐretention Ⓑdistortion
Ⓒnomination Ⓓtendency
8. The latest prediction for the earthquake is that the solar tides trigger the occurrence of the big earthquakes. The evidence based on the historical account is _____. It is supported by the correlation of the full moon and huge tides in the documented catastrophes.
Ⓐexquisite Ⓑsuspicious
Ⓒcompelling Ⓓparadoxical
9. "Line" or "What's App?" contain many cute _____ images which promote the use of users and also segregate users from non-users.
Ⓐiconic Ⓑobscure
Ⓒbizarre Ⓓbreaking

10. With Pakistan under attack by the Taliban, Islamabad needs to look at ____ relations with Kabul and viewing terrorism as a shared problem.
Ⓐmatching Ⓑmending
Ⓒmediating Ⓓmisunderstanding
11. On September 18, 2014, some 300 years after the fateful marriage, the people of Scotland will finally have their change to ____ that move in a ground-breaking referendum to decide to unite with England or not.
Ⓐrevenge Ⓑreverse
Ⓒretake Ⓓrejoin
12. Less than a month after she was crowned, Miss Universe Thailand 2014 has ____ her title under a barrage of criticisms for her online comments against supporters of the country's ousted prime minster.
Ⓐrelinquished Ⓑrepelled
Ⓒreceived Ⓓrestored

二、文法(共 8 題，計 16 分)

13. If you hadn't wasted so much money last week, we _____ able to afford a luxurious holiday.
Ⓐwere Ⓑwould be
Ⓒhave been Ⓓhad been
14. Scientists usually characterize the disease leukemia _____ an overabundance of white blood cells in the bloodstream.
Ⓐin Ⓑwith
Ⓒfor Ⓓas
15. When playing on the beach in the summer season, swimmers should protect themselves from the sun's ultraviolet (UV) light, _____ may cause skin cancer on human beings.
Ⓐwhich Ⓑthat
Ⓒsuch Ⓓwhat
16. The school principal strongly recommended that Tony _____ in school but placed under surveillance.
Ⓐis kept Ⓑwas kept
Ⓒbe kept Ⓓto be kept
17. All the iPhone fans gear _____ for the upcoming introduction of the new iPhone 6.
Ⓐto Ⓑover
Ⓒwith Ⓓup
18. Recent engineering developments have made _____ to recycle coffee ashes into reusable fabric.
Ⓐpossible, and Ⓑit is possible
Ⓒthe possible Ⓓit possible

19. _____, the hummingbird gets its name from the sound that its wings make during flight.
ⒶHas a brilliant color ⒷThe brilliant color
ⒸWhich is brilliantly colored ⒹBrilliantly colored

20. Unpredictable temperatures, short growing seasons, and heavy snows prevent _____ at high elevations.
Ⓐgrow trees Ⓑthe growth of trees
Ⓒtrees are growing Ⓓand growth of trees

三、英語教學理論(共 4 題，計 8 分)

21. Which of the following descriptions about “Project-based Learning” (PBL) is **wrong**?
ⒶPBL is a learner-centered pedagogical approach which aims to foster students to become self-directed learners.
ⒷPBL encourages students to gather information on topics regarding real-world problems but not necessarily requests students to seek a solution to the problems being explored.
ⒸPBL scaffolds students to discuss the real-world topics with peers, share what they have learned among peers, and collaboratively accomplish specific learning goals.
ⒹPBL relies a lot on learning groups and encourages students to take responsibility for their own learning.

22. Which of the following descriptions about “backwash” in language assessment is **incorrect**?
ⒶBackwash is mostly known as “washback” in language assessment.
ⒷBackwash could be viewed as the “impact” of assessment.
ⒸBackwash is always negatively harmful to teaching and learning.
ⒹBackwash refers to the effects of testing on language education.

23. Supposedly, the educational district in which you teach has a statutory requirement that all learners of English know at least 90 percent of the 1000 most common words in English by the end of the sixth grade. You aren't really interested in who knows the most vocabulary, who knows the least, and so on, but rather you want to know whether all the learners in your class know *at least* 90 percent of the most common 1000 words. In order to acquire the result, you might extract a representative sample of 100 words from the larger list and test the students on those. You would hope that your class would all do very well on the test, scoring 90 percent or above, as evidence that they all control the required vocabulary. What kind of test is this one?
Ⓐnorm-referenced test
Ⓑcommunicative language test
Ⓒintegrative test
Ⓓcriterion-referenced test

24. Which of the following statement is CORRECT?
ⒶJames Asher of the Total Physical Response noted that children in learning their first language appeared to do a lot of speaking before they listen.

- ⒷThe Natural Approach suggests that learners would benefit from delaying production until speech emerges that learners should be as relaxed as possible in the classroom.
ⒸSilent Way stresses that Learning is facilitated if the learner remembers and repeats rather than discovers or creates what is to be learned.
ⒹIn the surrounding of Community Language Learning, each learner doesn't lower the defenses that prevent open, interpersonal communication.

四、克漏字(共 7 題，計 14 分)

(25~31)

Living without pain may not require potent drugs, according to a new study published in the medical journal *Pain* — all you need is a cushion, a quiet corner and maybe a mantra.

Previous research has found that people who 25 Zen meditation are less sensitive to pain. For the new study, researchers at the University of Montreal aimed to figure out why. They exposed 13 Zen masters and 13 26 non-practitioners to equal degrees of painful heat while measuring their brain activity in a functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) scanner.

The meditators reported feeling less pain than the control group did. What's more, the Zen group reported feelings of pain at levels below 27 their neurological output from the fMRI indicated. 28, their brains were receiving pain signals, but they weren't translating them to actual feelings of pain.

While the pain centers in the meditators' brains lit up, the areas of the brain 29 higher-order processes like cognition, emotion and memory were understimulated. “Using functional magnetic resonance imaging, we demonstrated that although the meditators were aware of the pain, this sensation wasn't 30 in the part of their brains that deals with appraisal, reasoning or memory formation. We think that they feel the sensations, but cut the process short, 31 interpretation or labeling of the stimuli as painful,” said lead author Pierre Rainville, a researcher at the University of Montreal, in a statement.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| 25. Ⓐchant | Ⓑguide |
| Ⓒteach | Ⓓpractice |
| 26. Ⓐcomparable | Ⓑsimilar |
| Ⓒsuitable | Ⓓreasonable |
| 27. Ⓐas | Ⓑin |
| Ⓒwhat | Ⓓlike |
| 28. ⒶIn other words | ⒷAs a result |
| ⒸIn a sense | ⒹIn contrast |
| 29. Ⓐparallel to | Ⓑresponsible for |
| Ⓒattributed to | Ⓓappropriate for |
| 30. Ⓐproduced | Ⓑprojected |
| Ⓒprohibited | Ⓓprocessed |
| 31. Ⓐresulting from | Ⓑrevealing from |
| Ⓒrefraining from | Ⓓjudging from |

五、篇章結構(共 8 題，計 16 分)

(32~35)

The researchers found that, at age eight, children who were ambidextrous were twice as likely to have trouble with language skills and to struggle with academics, compared with their right-handed peers. When the study participants were assessed again as teenagers, researchers found that mixed-handed participants were twice as likely to exhibit symptoms of ADHD, and even compared with right-handers who had ADHD, ambidextrous kids were more likely 32. Additionally, as adolescents, language struggles were more prevalent among those who were mixed-handed, compared with either left-handed or right-handed peers.

As the researchers stress, these findings do not mean that every ambidextrous child will develop learning disabilities or ADHD, but they do suggest that mixed-handed kids may be 33. Existing research indicates the connection 34 — i.e., that the left hemisphere is more dominant among right-handed people—and has inspired hypotheses about the differing patterns of hemispheric dominance in people who are ambidextrous. Yet these latest findings highlight the need for more research in this area, Rodriguez and colleagues argue, because a better understanding of the brain mechanisms 35 could not only yield a clearer understanding of conditions such as ADHD, but perhaps inspire techniques for early detection, and intervention.

(32-35 選項區)

- Ⓐ between handedness and brain hemispheres
- Ⓑ to have severe symptoms of the disorder
- Ⓒ linking handedness with learning and language skills
- Ⓓ at higher risk for these problems

(36~39)

The problem of accurately assessing the role of English in contemporary research was identified in the 1994 text as residing in the pro-Western and pro-Anglophone bias in the major databases. 36 that suggested that the role of English had been exaggerated. These studies apparently indicated that “a more accurate percentage for English would be around 50% rather than 80%.” 37 that over the last thirty years many leading European (and Japanese) journals have switched from publishing in German, French, Swedish, Japanese, etc., to new editorial policies that increasingly require submissions written in English.

The prevalence of using English on research publications had been irresistible since the late twentieth century. 38 which by 1977 had changed their titles and editorial policies from German to English. More recently, comparable accounts have been produced for German chemistry (Wood, 2001), Swedish medical research (Gunnarsson, 1998), and French geology (Dressen, 2002). This new data, plus studies showing the increasing anglicization of doctoral dissertations in many countries, now suggests that the figure of 80% may be more accurate than previously believed by most scholars. 39 especially in situations where local concerns and interests encourage publication in local languages. Re-Rocha & Martin-Sempere (1999), for example, have shown this to be the case for earth scientists in Spain. As ever, further research is

necessary.

(36-39 選項區)

- Ⓐ However, there is also evidence that the dominance of English may be causing a counter-reaction
- Ⓑ The earlier text, however, had failed to recognize
- Ⓒ As long ago as 1978, Lippert listed 33 German journals from the health and life sciences
- Ⓓ The “solution” offered was then to look at small-scale empirical studies

六、閱讀測驗(共 11 題，計 22 分)

(40~44)

Table manners aren’t child’s play. Children who don’t learn to wait their turn for the potatoes or to chew with their mouths closed may face challenges later in life—especially in their careers. “The number one reason people lose a job is they don’t ‘play’ well with others,” said Mary Spencer, director of placement at the Milwaukee School of Engineering (MSOE). Three times a year, the school offers etiquette and interpersonal skills workshops for students preparing for job interviews.

Lunch or dinner is often part of job interviews. The prospective employer not only takes note of what the candidate says, but also how he or she handles details of dinner—from selecting menu items to finessing conversation. “Table manners are considered shorthand for other aspects of etiquette,” said Margery Sinclair who teaches etiquette classes for both children and business clients. “If table manners are fine, the rest of their social skills are considered good as well. Etiquette refers to all of the rules governing behavior. Manners refers to one’s personal behavior.”

If children develop good manners, they grow up with respect and consideration for others and tend to have more friends. As Spencer highlighted, “Children who grow up with a knowledge of etiquette will reap the benefit in their life.” Therefore, MSOE started offering its workshops on etiquette after getting feedback from business owners and students about skills that needed honing, such as what to wear to an interview or how to handle dinner.

Stressing table manners from childhood through adulthood sounds a bit old-fashioned, but it is part of the lifelong education and pursuit of happiness, according to both those who teach etiquette and the professionals who validate its importance. Sinclair started teaching children’s etiquette about 15 years ago. “Parents are so glad I’m doing something like this,” she said. “I’m not doing anything that can’t be taught at home, but it is independent validation of what is taught at home.” That’s why Claire White enrolled her 8-year-old son in a recent etiquette class. Claire is excited that her son has helped her learn something she doesn’t know, such as the difference between European- and American-style eating, or how to do with napkins when leaving the table.

A couple of years ago, parents started asking Sinclair whether she offered classes for grown-ups. Now, she mainly teaches adults through corporate etiquette dinners. As Sinclair argued, etiquette is coachable, yet it’s very sad when someone deserves a promotion based on work skills, but doesn’t get it because they lack social skills.

40. Which of the following titles best expresses the main idea of this passage?
- Ⓐ Manners Matter
 - Ⓑ Social Skills
 - Ⓒ Looking for Jobs
 - Ⓓ Improving Relationships
41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- Ⓐ According to etiquette teachers, it's painful to learn table manners
 - Ⓑ People might not be promoted due to their poor table manners.
 - Ⓒ Parents are unhappy about sending their children to the etiquette class.
 - Ⓓ Table manners have nothing to do with one's success in job interviews.
42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
- Ⓐ Learning table manners is beneficial to children's future achievement.
 - Ⓑ Table manners play an important role in one's interpersonal skills.
 - Ⓒ It is possible to teach both children and adults appropriate etiquette.
 - Ⓓ Job interviewers seldom pay attention to applicants' etiquette.
43. What does **it** in paragraph 4 refer to?
- Ⓐ childhood
 - Ⓑ adulthood
 - Ⓒ table manners
 - Ⓓ life stress
44. What does **validate** in paragraph 4 mean?
- Ⓐ contain
 - Ⓑ consider
 - Ⓒ confine
 - Ⓓ confirm
- (45-50)**
- In the two decades between 1929 and 1949, sculpture in the United States sustained what was probably the greatest expansion in sheer technique to occur in many centuries. There was, first of all, the incorporation of welding into sculptural practice, with the result that it was possible to form a new kind of metal object. For sculptors working with metal, earlier restricted to the dense solidity of the bronze cast, it was possible to add a type of work assembled from paper-thin metal sheets or sinuously curved rods. Sculpture could take the form of a linear, two-dimensional frame and still remain physically self-supporting. Along with the innovation of welding came a correlative departure: freestanding sculpture that was shockingly flat.
- Yet another technical expansion of the options for sculpture appeared in the guise of motion. The individual parts of a sculpture were no longer understood as necessarily fixed in relation to one another, but could be made to change position within a work constructed as a moving object. Motorizing the sculpture was only one of many possibilities taken up in the 1930's. Other strategies for getting the work to move involved structuring it in such a way that external forces,

like air movements or the touch of a viewer, could initiate motion. Movements brought with **it** a new attitude toward the issue of sculptural unity: a work might be made of widely diverse and even discordant elements; their formal unity would be achieved through the arc of a particular motion completing itself through time.

Like the use of welding and movement, the third of these major technical expansions to develop in the 1930's and 1940's addressed the issues of sculptural materials and sculptural unity. But its medium for doing so was the found object, an item not intended for use in a piece of artwork, such as a newspaper or metal pipe. To create a sculpture by assembling parts that had been fabricated originally for a quite different context did not necessarily involve a new technology. But it did mean a change in sculptural practice, necessarily involve a new technology. But it did mean a change in sculptural practice, for it raised the possibility that making sculpture might involve more a conceptual shift than a physical transformation of the material from which it is composed.

45. It could be inferred that between 1929 and 1949 sculptors changed in what way?
- Ⓐ They depended less on patrons to finance their work.
 - Ⓑ They were less imaginative in their designs.
 - Ⓒ They exhibited sculpture more often outside than in galleries.
 - Ⓓ They used a wider variety of materials and techniques.
46. It can be inferred that which of the following happened when sculptors began to use welding as a technique?
- Ⓐ Some sculpture became lighter and thinner.
 - Ⓑ Sculpture became more expensive to create.
 - Ⓒ Sculptors took more time to complete their work.
 - Ⓓ Sculpture became more ornate.
47. The highlighted word "**it**" refers to ____.
- Ⓐ viewer
 - Ⓑ movement
 - Ⓒ attitude
 - Ⓓ issue
48. According to the passage, how did the use of motion affect sculpture?
- Ⓐ It caused the old materials to be discarded.
 - Ⓑ It required sculptors to collaborate with engineers.
 - Ⓒ It changed the concept of sculptural unity.
 - Ⓓ It forced sculptors to weld all parts permanently.
49. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- Ⓐ Found objects make unattractive sculptures.
 - Ⓑ Sculptors looked for found objects in garbage cans.
 - Ⓒ The use of found objects changed the way sculpture is created.
 - Ⓓ Sculptors who used found objects enjoyed great success.
50. Which of the following was NOT a new technique developed during this period?
- Ⓐ Creating sculptures that move
 - Ⓑ Welding metal pieces together
 - Ⓒ Including found objects in sculpture
 - Ⓓ Making a bronze cast