

臺北市立大安高級工業職業學校 103 學年度第 1 次教師甄選
【英文科】筆試試題

- 作答說明：1. 請在彌封之答案卷上標明題號依序作答，答案卷上不得書寫姓名或作任何記號。
2. 全卷限用藍色或黑色單一顏色筆作答。
3. 作答時間 90 分鐘。
4. 本試題共五大題，滿分 100 分。
5. 交卷時請將試題卷與答案卷一併繳交。
6. 請於所發放的答案卷內完成作答，不加發答案卷。
7. 本科作答時，禁止使用計算機。

I. Vocabulary: Choose the most appropriate word to complete each of the following sentences.
(20%, 2% for each)

1. They captured the _____, and he was incarcerated for a mandatory period.
(A) brigand (B) raiment (C) umbrage (D) clique
2. He was so _____ about table manners that he lost his equanimity when his son reached for the bread.
(A) tenacious (B) fastidious (C) copious (D) spurious
3. We are all susceptible to a _____ feeling after a heavy meal.
(A) senile (B) cogent (C) intrinsic (D) lethargic
4. There are many _____ dangers to obesity.
(A) strident (B) jubilant (C) concomitant (D) rustic
5. The gist of the report was that smoking will have a(n) _____ effect on health.
(A) ostensible (B) deleterious (C) fledgling (D) jocose
6. The sermon was _____ enough to bring tears to the brash delinquent's eyes.
(A) garbled (B) poignant (C) incoherent (D) nominal
7. Avoid using _____ phrases when writing your composition. Be original and try fresh combination of ideas.
(A) astute (B) distinctive (C) affable (D) trite
8. As the experiment involves possible damage to brain cells, all participants are required to sign a _____.
(A) subpoena (B) reprisal (C) waiver (D) citation
9. Instead of gaining wisdom with age, many elders suffer from _____ and gradually losing reason and self-control.
(A) hybrid (B) serendipity (C) dementia (D) conundrum
10. His speech was usually rambling, but this time I found it brief and _____.
(A) hapless (B) inane (C) laconic (D) fretful

II. Grammar & Sentence Pattern (10%, 2% for each)

Questions 11-15 are incomplete sentences. Beneath each sentence you will see four words or phrases. Choose the one word or phrase that best completes the sentence.

11. Today's youths differ considerably from _____ in many aspects.
(A) that of the past (B) the past
(C) those of the past (D) those are past

12. The sun appears _____ to the horizon.
(A) larger than it gets closer (B) larger than it, the closer it gets
(C) larger the closer it gets (D) the closer it gets, the larger
13. Some astronomers have concluded _____ from outer space, such as the meteor, may have traveled through the vast universe for thousands of years.
(A) that flying objects are (B) flying objects that
(C) that flying objects (D) objects are flying
14. _____ factors contribute to chronic fatigue is widely believed.
(A) Now that psychological (B) There are psychological
(C) Whether psychological (D) That psychological
15. Which of the following sentence is grammatically INCORRECT?
(A) Even in small amount, mercury produces hazardous effects on the nervous system.
(B) The process that enables living things to transform food into energy is called metabolism.
(C) Had it not been for your support, I would have failed.
(D) In the United States, more pigs are raised in Iowa than any other state.

III. Discourse Organization (10%, 2% for each)

We're told that tea and coffee dehydrates us, says Claudia Hammond, but what's the evidence say?

_____ 16. _____ They enjoy the taste and the fact that the caffeine wakes them up. But when we're exhorted to drink six or eight glasses of water a day (a disputed figure that I've discussed previously), it's usually emphasized that drinks like coffee and tea don't count towards your daily liquid total because they're dehydrating. Or so we're told. What's the evidence?

Although tea and coffee contain many different substances the one on which most research focuses is caffeine. Even then there is so little research on the topic, that one of the most frequently mentioned studies was conducted way back in 1928 with a sample of just three people. The three men were studied over the course of two winters. Sometimes they were required to drink four cups of coffee a day; sometimes they drank mainly tea and at other times they abstained or drank water laced with pure caffeine. _____ 17. _____ The authors concluded that if the men consumed caffeine-laced water after a two month period of abstinence from both coffee and tea, the volume of their urine increased by 50%, but when they drank coffee regularly again they became inured to its diuretic effects.

Very large doses of caffeine are known to increase the blood flow to the kidneys and to inhibit the absorption of sodium which explains why it could act as a diuretic, dealing with the sodium which hasn't been absorbed. But the exact mechanism is still a matter of debate.

_____ 18. _____ A review of 10 studies by Lawrence Armstrong from the University of Connecticut concluded that caffeine is a mild diuretic at most, with 12 out of 15 comparisons showing that people urinated the same amount, regardless of whether the water they drank contained added caffeine or not.

So why do so many people think they need the loo more often when they've been drinking tea or coffee? As the review indicates, most studies give people pure caffeine added to water, rather than cups of actual tea or coffee as you might drink at home. Is there something about the combination of substances contained in coffee and tea that make the difference?

In a rare study where people drank nothing but tea for the 12 hour duration of the trial, there was no difference in hydration levels between them and the people who drank the same quantity of boiled water. _____ 19. _____ But these participants had abstained from caffeine before the study,

so this doesn't tell us what would happen in people who are accustomed to drinking coffee.

A second study found no difference in hydration between those drinking water or coffee, leaving us with conflicting findings. Then came new research earlier this year from Sophie Killer at Birmingham University in the UK, who not only measured the volume of urine, but tested their blood for signs of kidney function as well as calculating the total amount of water in the body. The men in the study drank four cups of coffee a day, far more than the average coffee-drinker. Yet there was no evidence they were any more dehydrated than those who drank water alone. This research was funded by the Institute for Scientific Information on Coffee, whose members are coffee companies, but it has been published in a peer-reviewed journal and the authors confirm that the Institute played no role in gathering or analyzing the data or writing up the research.

20. If you chose a glass of water instead of a cup of tea, you'd probably see the same effect.

From <http://www.bbc.com/future/story/20140402-are-coffee-and-tea-dehydrating>

- (A) Meanwhile the volume of their urine was measured regularly.
- (B) When it comes to the consumption of coffee, one study did find a 41% increase in urine, along with a rise in the excretion of sodium and potassium.
- (C) Every day people around the globe drink 1.6 billion cups of coffee and around twice as many cups of tea.
- (D) So although we might notice needing the loo more when we've been drinking coffee, the mistake is basing our observations on a comparison with the time we've drunk nothing, not with a similar amount of water.
- (E) But when you look at the studies of more realistic quantities of caffeine, the diuretic effect is not nearly so clear.

IV. Based on the passage below, devise 5 Reading Comprehension Questions in terms of the following categories:

1. The theme 2. Supporting details 3. Inference 4. Vocabulary 5. Global comprehension (25%)

Turning on the Heat at COP15

The 15th United Nations Climate Change Conference took place at the Bella Center in Copenhagen, Denmark, December 7-18, 2009. "COP15" was finally a disappointment to many of those who attended, and a sign of hope for at least a few. Of course, when it comes to these international conferences on climate change, such an outcome is nothing new.

At the Kyoto Conference in Japan in 1990, each participating country was asked to reduce its total carbon emissions by at least 5.2% of its 1990 level by the year 2012. It was also stipulated that those who exceeded this emissions limit would have to pay a kind of tax to the less developed countries, whose emissions would be way under the limit. Some developed countries (including the USA) habitually exceed the limit and are reluctant to pay the tax. There has thus been increasing tension in the past decade, not only between the commercial developers and the environmentalists in the most developed countries, but also between richer and poorer countries. The latter complain that their rich neighbors are ruining the earth's environment for everyone, while also not giving them enough money to help them develop.

Thus COP15 predictably closed with a deal that many participating nations thought too weak; it fell far short of what was needed to really tackle the problem of global warming. The non-binding accord, which the US reached with key nations including China and Brazil, asks that

global temperature increases be kept to no more than 2°C in the 21st century. However, it does not include commitments to specific emissions reductions on the part of the various participating countries, and without such legally-binding commitments it is not at all clear how any goals can be reached.

Moreover, it is still up to the various national governments to even adopt the COP15 accord. If they do so, participating countries will be obliged to take measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and start preparing to help the poor countries both develop and adapt to climate change. The plan is for a full legal agreement to be signed within a year. But again, the “legal” issue is always the key problem. In spite of the United Nations, there is no real enforceable set of international laws. However, if delegates to COP15 were generally pessimistic at the end of the conference, there was still a certain amount of hope in the air. British prime minister called the agreement “vital first step.” US President Obama said, “This progress is not enough. We have come a long way, but we have much further to go.”

Very poor countries in Africa and other tropical regions, which are the most vulnerable to global warming, were furious. They had wanted deeper emission cuts, a maximum global temperature rise of 1.5 C in this century, and even a worldwide 80% reduction of global CO₂ emissions by 2050. Lumumba Di-Aiping, president of Sudan in Africa’s Sahara desert, compared the final agreement to the Europe’s 1940s Holocaust, during which many Jews were killed and burned in ovens. He said this was like “asking Africa to sign a suicide pact, an incineration pact in order to maintain the economic dependence of a few countries.”

V. Essay Question (35%)

12-Year Compulsory Education- the government made the decision to extend national fundamental education to 12 years, beginning in 2014. There will be three classes in our Special Examination Admissions(特色招生資電科技班) in our school. As an English teacher, how would you improve their “listening, speaking, reading, and writing proficiency?”

試題結束