國立南科國際實驗高級中學

102 學年度第一次教師甄選

高中英文科試題卷

I. Cloze Test: (30%)

Architecture is an art. Any art must give us pleasure; if it doesn't, either it is bad art or we are not abnormally blind. We are in general insensitive to architecture as an art and ___1___ the joy it may bring to us. It is the constant nearness of architecture during our life that has ___2___ us in this way. We forget that it is an art of here and now; because it is with us every day and ___3___ we must have houses to live in, we are apt to think of them solely as dwelling places. Therefore we think of architecture as some vague, learned thing having to do with French cathedrals or Italian palaces or Greek temples, ___4___ with New York or Chicago streets or Los Angeles suburbs. This false belief has strengthened in us until our eyes are ___5___ and our minds are deadened to all the beauty that is being created around us today. Eventually we lose all the fine deep pleasure that we might otherwise experience from our ordinary surroundings.

1. (A) as	(B) to	(C) for	(D) with
2. (A) treated	(B) guided	(C) pleased	(D) blinded
3. (A) that	(B) because	(C) likewise	(D) thus
4. (A) not	(B) but	(C) often	(D) then
5. (A) dulled	(B) pleased	(C) justified	(D) excited

FFI, fatal familial insomnia, is an appalling disease, made even worse by the fact that we know so little about how it works. After years of study, researchers have figured out that in a patient with FFI, ___6___ proteins called prionsv attack the sufferer's thalamus, a structure deep in the brain, ___7___ a damaged thalamus interferes with sleep. But they don't know why this happens or how to stop it, or ___8___ its brutal symptoms. Before FFI was investigated, most researchers didn't even know the thalamus had anything to do with sleep. FFI is ___9___ rare, known in only 40 families worldwide. But ___10___, it's a lot like the less serious kinds of insomnia plaguing millions of people today: It's pretty much a mystery.

6. (A) outraged	(B) malformed	(C) enhanced	(D) intrigued
7. (A) now that	(B) in that	(C) but that	(D) and that
8. (A) permeate	(B) alleviate	(C) dissemble	(D) embroil
9. (A) exceedingly	(B) deceptively	(C) ultimately	(D) hypothetically
10. (A) for another thing	(B) if possible	(C) in one respect	(D) to begin with

In 2012, Priscilla Anne Reuel Tolkien, the only daughter of JRR Tolkien, filed an $80 million lawsuit against the producers of film series *The Hobbit*. She accused them of ___11___ the characters of Middle Earth to promote online gambling. Priscilla, in her ___12___ as trustee of the Tolkien Trust, joined with her father's British publishers to ___13___ Warner Bros, the Hollywood giant behind the film remakes of the fantasy books.

In a lawsuit filed in California, the Tolkien Trust and a coalition of UK companies ___14___ the movie producers violated a 1969 contract that gave them the right to make toys and other merchandise but not video games. According to the ___15___, the producers' attempt to engage in online and casino gambling had offended Tolkien's devoted fans, causing irreparable harm to Tolkien's legacy and reputation and the valuable goodwill generated by his works.

11. (A) integrating	(B) attributing	(C) manifesting	(D) exploiting
12. (A) courtesy	(B) appraisal	(C) capacity	(D) audacity
13. (A) patch up	(B) set off	(C) take on	(D) look to
14. (A) alleged	(B) acclaimed	(C) confessed	(D) conformed
15. (A) magistrates	(B) plaintiffs	(C) defendants	(D) jurors

II. Passage Completion: (20%)

Mt. McKinley, at 20,320 feet above sea level, is the highest mountain peak in the United States and North America. The first ___16___ of the mountain being climbed to its top was in 1913 by a four man team including the Rev. Hudson Stuck, Episcopal Archdeacon of the Yukon and Henry P. Karstens, who would later serve as McKinley Park's first superintendent. After a series of ___17___ attempts, the party finally reached the south peak on Sunday, June 7, ___18___ over 20,000 feet of ice, snow and rock. The journey to the top of Mt. McKinley is not easy. Even in the summer months, the south peak can experience severe cold temperatures. Winter ___19___ at just 14,500 feet sometimes plummet to -95 degrees Fahrenheit, ___20___ winds gusting at over 150 mph. These harsh weather conditions, along with the lack of oxygen at higher altitudes, are ___21___ usually doom those who risk climbing the mountain. Accidents are frequent. Every year dozens of helicopters are ___22___ to rescue failed climbers who get trapped on the icy cliffs.

Mt. McKinley Park was established in 1917 as a protected wildlife ___23___. The park attracts many visitors, and features a ___24___ of activities such as mountaineering, backpacking, wildlife viewing, etc. Though the park encompasses over 6 million acres, Mt. McKinley is still the ___25___ centerpiece. Its majestic peaks and beautiful landscapes are a testament to the character and flavor of the Alaska Range.

A. scaling	B. reserve	C. what	D. dispatched	E. documentation
F. crowning	G. magnitude	H. documentary	I. aborted	J. lows
K. multitude	L. with	M. time	N. escorted	O. drops

III. Reading Comprehension: (16%)

The term childhood diseases denotes those diseases that characteristically occur during an age span that begins with the fetus and extends through adolescence. This is a period typified by change, both in the child himself and in his immediate environment. Changes in the child related to growth and development are so striking that it is almost as if the child were a series of distinct yet related individuals as he passes through infancy, childhood, and adolescence. Changes in the environment occur as the surroundings and contacts of a totally dependent infant become those of a progressively more independent child and adolescent. Health and disease during the period from conception to adolescence must be understood against this backdrop of changes.

Although, for the most part, the diseases of childhood are similar to those of the adult, there are several important differences. For example, certain specific disorders, such as precocious puberty, are unique to children; others, such as acute nephritis—inflammation of the kidney—are common in children and infrequent in adults. At the same time, some diseases that are common in adults are infrequent in children. These include essential hypertension (high blood pressure of unknown cause) and gout. Finally, a major segment of pediatric care concerns the treatment and prevention of congenital anomalies, both functional and structural.

Apart from variations in disease due to differences between children and adults, certain other features of diseases in children need to be emphasized. Infectious disorders are prevalent and remain a leading cause of death, although individual illnesses are often mild and of minor consequence. Most instances of the common communicable diseases, such as measles, chicken pox, and mumps, are encountered in childhood. Disorders of nutrition, still of great concern, especially but not exclusively in developing countries, are of extreme importance to the growing and developing child. The unique nutritional requirements of children make them unusually susceptible to deficiency states: vitamin-D deficiency causes rickets, a common disorder of children in developing countries, and only rarely causes any disease in adults. The major environmental hazards that endanger the health of young children are either unavoidable, as in air pollution, or accidental, as in poisoning and in traffic injuries. Older children, especially adolescents, are exposed, as are adults, to environmental hazards that they deliberately seek, such as cigarette smoking and the use of alcohol and other drugs.

26. According to the passage, childhood diseases are_____.
    (A) generally caused by the change of the child himself
    (B) caused primarily by the change of the child's immediate environment
    (C) usually associated with the changes that a child has to undergo in his growth and development
    (D) characterized by a series of distinct yet related stages
27. The disease that an adult unusually suffers from is_____.
    (A) acute nephritis (B) hypertension (C) mental disorders (D) precocious puberty
28. According to this passage, _____.
    (A) childhood diseases are often mild and of minor consequence
    (B) childhood diseases never lead to death

(C) children are rarely exposed to major environmental hazards

(D) some children even intentionally pursue particular environmental hazards

29. The last paragraph is mainly about_____.

(A) variations in childhood diseases

(B) some remarkable characteristics of childhood diseases

(C) prevalent infectious disorders in children

(D) several important differences between childhood diseases and adult diseases

Hydrogen is the most common element in the universe and was perhaps the first to form. It is among the ten most common elements on Earth as well and one of the most useful for industrial purposes. Under normal conditions of temperature, hydrogen is a gas. Designated as H, hydrogen is the first element in the periodic table because it contains only one proton. Hydrogen can combine with a large number of other elements, forming more compounds than any of the others. Pure hydrogen seldom occurs naturally, but it exists in most organic compounds, that is, compounds that contain carbon, which account for a very large number of compounds. Moreover, hydrogen is found in inorganic compounds. For example, when hydrogen burns in the presence of oxygen, it forms water.

The lightest and simplest of the elements, hydrogen has several properties that make it valuable for many industries. It releases more heat per unit of weight than any other fuel. In rocket engines, tons of hydrogen and oxygen are burned, and hydrogen is used with oxygen for welding torches that produce temperatures as high as 4,000º F and can be used in cutting steel. Fuel cells to generate electricity operate on hydrogen and oxygen.

Hydrogen also serves to prevent metals from tarnishing during hat treatments by removing the oxygen from them. Although it would be difficult to remove the oxygen by itself, hydrogen readily combines with oxygen to form water, which can be heated to steam and easily removed. Furthermore, hydrogen is one of the coolest refrigerants. It doesn't become a liquid until it reaches temperatures of −425º F. Pure hydrogen gas is used in large electric generators to cool the coils.

Future uses of hydrogen include fuel for cars, boats, planes, and other forms of transportation that currently require petroleum products. These fuels would be lighter, a distinct advantage in the aerospace industry, and they would also be cleaner, thereby reducing pollution in the atmosphere.

Hydrogen is also useful in the food industry for a process known as hydrogenation. Products such as margarine and cooking oils are changed from liquids to semisolids by combining hydrogen with their molecules. Soap manufacturers also use hydrogen for this purpose. In addition, in the chemical industry, hydrogen is used to produce ammonia, gasoline, methyl alcohol, and many other important products.

30. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?

(A) To explain the industrial uses of hydrogen.

(B) To describe the origin of hydrogen in the universe.

(C) To discuss the process of hydrogenation.

(D) To give examples of how hydrogen and oxygen combine.

31. How can hydrogen be used to cut steel?

(A) By cooling the steel to a very low temperature.

(B) By cooling the hydrogen with oxygen to a very low temperature.

(C) By heating the steel to a very high temperature.

(D) By heating the hydrogen with oxygen to a very high temperature.

32. Which of the following is TRUE about hydrogen?

(A) It is freely available in nature.

(B) It is contained in many compounds.

(C) It is often found in pure form.

(D) It is released during hydrogenation.

33. The author mentions all of the following as uses for hydrogen EXCEPT _____.

(A) to remove tarnish from metals

(B) to produce fuels such as gasoline and methyl alcohol

(C) to operate fuel cells that generate electricity

(D) to change solid foods to liquids

IV. Essay Questions: (34%) 請直接在答案卷上作答

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高中英文科答案

1. B	2. D	3. B	4. A	5. A	6. B	7. D	8. B	9. A	10. C
11. D	12. C	13. C	14. A	15. B	16. E	17. I	18. A	19. J	20. L
21. C	22. D	23. B	24. K	25. F	26. C	27. A	28. D	29. B	30. A
31. D	32. B	33. D							