

國立中壢高中 101 學年度第 2 次教師甄選 英文科教師甄選試題

(所有試題請一律作答於答案卷，否則不予計分)

**Please note that you have 90 minutes to finish the entire test, including two sections:**

**I. Multiple Choice and II. Written Section.**

**Write all your answers on the provided answer sheets.**

**I. Multiple Choice (54%)**

**A. Vocabulary (15%)**

1. The charity UNICEF warns that hundreds of millions of children living in cities are more deprived than had previously been thought. The \_\_\_\_\_ of these children is often overlooked because statistics show average urban families enjoy better \_\_\_\_\_ than rural ones but this data masks the extreme poverty in cities.  
(A) tribulation...oration (B) plight...amenities (C) euphony...prerogative (D) cornucopia...usury
2. The number of international adoptions of children from African countries, Ethiopia in particular, has risen dramatically in recent years. As for this, some issued a dire warning that children sent abroad might be \_\_\_\_\_ from their culture.  
(A) rehabilitated (B) uprooted (C) palavered (D) mitigated
3. Mario Draghi, the European Central Bank's president, said inflation in eurozone did not appear to be a threat: "Inflation rate pressure has been \_\_\_\_\_, but at the same time, economic growth in the euro area continues to remain weak, with heightened uncertainty weighing on confidence and sentiment."  
(A) exacerbated (B) dampened (C) precipitated (D) dissipated
4. After two-year-long investigation of the loss of Air France that claimed 228 lives in June 2009, investigators found fault with Air France and Airbus. This conclusion, however, sparked a \_\_\_\_\_ between the two firms over their accountability for the crash.  
(A) ennui (B) jitter (C) fervor (D) row
5. While it is widely believed that Yasser Arafat died of a brain hemorrhage, Palestinian authority is willing to \_\_\_\_\_ his body for further investigation at his wife's request for autopsy.  
(A) deprecate (B) exhume (C) convalesce (D) transfuse
6. European governments are struggling with debt. \_\_\_\_\_ is expected to rise 12 percent this year in the euro zone. Countries including Greece, Spain and Italy are expected to record the highest annual increases in debt.  
(A) Cessation (B) Consternation (C) Vehemence (D) Insolvency
7. The Kennedys have a celebrated tradition of keeping their secrets to themselves, but Bobby Kennedy's \_\_\_\_\_, sworn on September 16, 2011, and filed in New York Supreme Court in Westchester County as part of his divorce, unraveled a Kennedy family's private life with sad candor.  
(A) affidavit (B) croon (C) expurgation (D) rejuvenation
8. In the early of the 21st century, some drinkers and restaurants started to bellyache about the increasing \_\_\_\_\_ of California wine. Their alcohol levels, once a modest 12.5 percent, had plumped up to more than 14 percent and often above 16 percent. The disgruntled said the wines were cloddy, thick and heavy.  
(A) heft (B) larceny (C) plebeian (D) repugnance
9. Two powerful, \_\_\_\_\_ lawmakers, hailing from opposite sides of the country and opposite ends of the political spectrum, fended off primary challenges from within their own parties on Tuesday.  
(A) dithery (B) incumbent (C) procrustean (D) spurious
10. As the new NHS pension scheme takes effect, doctors in England are now being asked to work even longer and to contribute much more of their salary. Hence, they are taking steps against the UK government because they think this \_\_\_\_\_ government is making unnecessary changes to the NHS pension scheme and unwilling to negotiate.  
(A) intransigent (B) jovial (C) prognostic (D) surreptitious
11. The hollow eyes and shrunken cheeks of the \_\_\_\_\_ children in the magazine ad were haunting reminders of our role in the fight against world hunger.  
(A) emancipated (B) emaciated (C) deranged (D) precocious

12. News is \_\_\_\_\_ through many media: radio, television, newspapers, magazines and gossips.  
 (A) disseminated (B) forestalled (C) arrogated (D) conciliated
13. The judge was especially severe in his sentencing because he felt that the criminal had shown no \_\_\_\_\_ for his heinous crime.  
 (A) compunction (B) restitution (C) forbearance (D) hilarity
14. The donor was \_\_\_\_\_ in making his gift to the hospital. He held a big press conference to announce it and then walked through the wards to give patients an opportunity to thank him personally.  
 (A) luxuriant (B) apathetic (C) ostentatious (D) nebulous
15. After South Africa's first multiracial elections in 1995, the newly elected president Mandela knew his nation remained racially and economically divided in the \_\_\_\_\_ of apartheid.  
 (A) wake (B) swim (C) affirmative (D) region

## B. Grammar (5%)

16. Please select the **CORRECT** sentence from the following:  
 (A) Seeing from the top floor, the skyline of Taipei city is beautiful.  
 (B) Not submitting my assignment on time, I was scolded by my teacher this morning.  
 (C) Having been coughing for days, my colleagues advised me to see a doctor.  
 (D) Exercising every morning, and you will keep healthy.
17. Please select the **CORRECT** sentence from the following:  
 (A) For the sake of health, he decided to stop to smoke.  
 (B) I regret to say that your qualifications do not meet our expectation.  
 (C) He forgot bringing his ID card and was informed of bringing it tomorrow.  
 (D) After finishing my English assignment, I went on reading my novel.
18. Please select the **CORRECT** sentence from the following:  
 (A) Grandpa sat in the armchair, with his eyes closing.  
 (B) Philip stood there with his head rested against the wall.  
 (C) The pretty girl was skiing on the rink, with her hair blown in the air.  
 (D) Irene was talking to the boy she had a crush on, with her heart beating fast.
19. Please select the **INCORRECT** sentence from the following:  
 (A) The victim found himself lying in the bed when he came to himself.  
 (B) To be on the safe side, you must leave your room locked.  
 (C) My mother stood surprised at the exciting news.  
 (D) Not turning off the faucet, the water was left running.
20. Please select the **INCORRECT** sentence from the following:  
 (A) Being a hot-tempered man, Eric has difficulty getting along with others.  
 (B) The fashion designer is renowned for his intricately-designed costume.  
 (C) A study conducted by a British college points out that glamorously-dressing people stand a better chance to land a job.  
 (D) After reading the Dear John letter, the remorse-stricken man looked pathetic.

## C. Cloze (15%)

(a)

Lacquer is a natural substance obtained from the lacquer tree – a species of tree 21 to China. Though much of the country is suitable for growing the tree, most of the 22 comes from five central and southern provinces. Lacquer in its raw form is the sap of this tree, which 23 on contact with the air. A tree becomes productive only 3 to 5 years after planting, but collecting its product 24 hard work on the part of the harvester. He must tap it in the predawn hours before the sun's heat can stop the flow. Lacquer ware has a long history, which extends back to the remote past in China. Even now, it is still popular because lacquer's 25 to damage from moisture, heat, and acidic substances makes the resulting objects as durable and practical as they are beautiful.

21. (A) unique (B) home (C) exclusive (D) native
22. (A) remainder (B) residue (C) output (D) surplus
23. (A) softens (B) oxidizes (C) hardens (D) evaporates
24. (A) evolves (B) involves (C) revolves (D) eludes
25. (A) effectiveness (B) vulnerability (C) susceptibility (D) resistance

(b)

In 1974, a group of peasants near the city of Xi'an in China's Shaaxi province uncovered what would become one of the most magnificent archeological discoveries of the century. While digging a well near the mausoleum of China's first emperor, the peasants found several large pottery fragments. Subsequent (26) revealed that the fragments came from a vast pit 600 meters to the east of the mausoleum, the site (27) an entire army of life-size terra-cotta figures had remained buried for more than 2000 years.

A man named Ying Zheng was born in 260 BC during a violent and chaotic time in Chinese history known as the Warring States Period. In 247 BC, at the age of twelve and a half, he ascended the throne to become King of the state of Qin. Shortly thereafter, he began the construction of the tomb, a planned city in miniature (28) ambitiously extend his influence into the afterlife. Through bloody conquest, Zheng defeated the region's small politics. He then crowned himself Emperor Qin Shi Huangdi, the first Emperor of a unified China, in 221 BC. When he died in 201 BC, his empire was quickly taken over the rival Han dynasty, yet he left behind an earthly legacy that is matched in ambition by his magnificent tomb complex.

The most fascinating features of his tomb complex are the three pits that contain his army of some 8000 terra-cotta figures including foot soldiers, cavalry, chariots, and generals. Only three of the originally planned four pits were filled with soldiers. The largest of the three pits is 1300 square meters and contains infantry standing in rows four (29).

The tomb of Qin Shi Huangdu and his terra-cotta army are evidence not only of the First Emperor's ambition to create a great empire in his lifetime, but also of his ambition to create a (30) of that empire in the afterlife, one that has lasted for over 2000 years. The magnificent necropolis remains one of the most spectacular archaeological discoveries of the twentieth century and a world treasure.

- |                   |                    |                   |                 |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 26. (A) effluence | (B) excavation     | (C) extermination | (D) effusion    |
| 27. (A) is        | (B) being          | (C) where         | (D) which       |
| 28. (A) would     | (B) that would     | (C) being         | (D) that        |
| 29. (A) abreast   | (B) intermittently | (C) contiguous    | (D) propinquity |
| 30. (A) microcosm | (B) analogy        | (C) counterfeit   | (D) synthesis   |

(c)

Oxygen gives life but it also may take it away. Byung Pal Yu, a physiologist who is researching the aging process at the University of Texas Health Science Center in San Antonion, said experiments indicated that oxygen causes living cells to age because of the effects of 31 waste products called "free radicals."

He told Reuters that most of the oxygen we breathe combines with hydrogen and converts into water, which is 32 the body in several ways such as exuding sweat or discharging urine. However, as much as eight percent of the oxygen we take in converts into unstable "free radicals."

Those free radicals then progress through the body, modifying the healthy cells they come in contact with. When a free radical pairs up with a fat cell, for example, the fat cell is converted into the harmful chemical hydrogen peroxide. In addition to oxygen, free radicals come from sources such as X-rays, sunlight and hydrocarbons. In effect, the human body 33 free radicals constantly, which is a critical concern for human health.

Yu said his research also 34 the theory that exercise is beneficial to humans. Exercise, he pointed out, increases the consumption of oxygen, which in turn leads to the formation of more free radicals. Some studies indicate that some tissue in heart muscle "is shown to be damaged by strenuous exercise" that may actually be the result of free radical activity.

This may explain why rat experiments at the San Antonion center show that the animals live longer when their food intake is cut, he said. Yu does not hold out much hope that the effects of free radicals can be 35 enough to slow or stop the human aging process. "About the only thing we can say is : don't eat so much," he said.

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|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 31. (A) respiratory  | (B) genetic         | (C) cardiac              | (D) gastric              |
| 32. (A) deposited in | (B) stranded in     | (C) excreted from        | (D) composed of          |
| 33. (A) has secreted | (B) is bombarded by | (C) is cushioned against | (D) has excluded         |
| 34. (A) cashed in on | (B) conceded to     | (C) fell through         | (D) called into question |
| 35. (A) accentuated  | (B) decanted        | (C) ameliorated          | (D) exulted              |

D. Passage Completion (10%)

(a)

At the core of any vibrant democracy is a free press. News media must be able to provide citizens the information they need to make informed decisions, especially in the voting booth. The phrase “free press” \_36\_ to journalism’s root in the news pamphlets and newspapers that became widespread after the invention of the printing press. Today the idea of a free press extends to all media used to \_37\_ news, including radio, motion pictures, television, and the Internet. Newspapers began publishing on a regular basis in the seventeenth century, but they suffered from government \_38\_, laws, and taxes. In the eighteenth century, newspaper began to grow free from government control. They began to \_39\_ their vital role in a healthy democracy. This freedom came at the same time as a dramatic increase in public demand for newspapers. The combination boosted the daily circulation of newspapers from thousands to hundreds of thousands and in time to a readership of millions. The first magazines, also dating to the seventeenth century, were scholarly journals. Articles presenting opinions on current affairs began to appear in the first decade of the eighteenth century. The 1830s saw the innovation of inexpensive, mass-circulated magazines, some of which could \_40\_ out to a less educated public.

- (A) reach   (B) disseminate   (C) attest   (D) boycott   (E) censorship   (F) undermine   (G) solidify

(b)

Stress-busting drinks are taking off. In a stress-out culture, “relaxation” drinks are \_\_\_41\_\_\_ as the beverage world’s hot ticket but also drawing their share of critics. It is estimated that more than 70 of these drinks, heavily marketed as stress reducers in a bottle, have rolled out in the past three years. Nutritionists warn there may be more marketing than \_\_\_42\_\_\_. They don’t think there is any mainstream research that would support any of this. Consumer \_\_\_43\_\_\_ and parents are showing concern too. The ingredients and marketing techniques of some relaxation drinks are coming under closer scrutiny. The drinks go \_\_\_44\_\_\_ mellow-sounding names: Unwind, iChill, Be happy and category behemoth Drank. Active ingredients vary from the amino acid L-theanine, found in green tea, to melatonin, used in sleep aids. The category size—from 2-ounce shots to 12-ounce cans—is anyone’s guess. Few beverage categories are growing faster. Yet there is still a big challenge: \_\_\_45\_\_\_ folks it works. While the benefit of energy drinks is widely understood, “The benefits of relaxation drinks are more subjective ,” says Lynn Dornblaser, Mintel’s new products guru.

- (A) advocates   (B) convincing   (C) after   (D) emerging   (E) accounting for   (F) by   (G) substance   (H) assessment

E. Reading Comprehension (9%)

(a)

Globalization is not a benign force. It creates a world of winners and losers. Indeed the statics are daunting. The share of the poorest fifth of the world’s population in global income has dropped from 2.3 percent to 1.4 percent over the past 10 years. The proportion taken by the richest fifth, on the other hand, has risen. In many less developed countries, safety and environmental regulations are low or virtually non-existent. Some transnational companies sell goods there that are controlled or banned in the industrial countries---poor quality medical drugs, destructive pesticides or high tar-and-nicotine content cigarettes.

**Along with health risk**, expanding inequality is the most serious problem facing world society. It will not do merely to blame it on the wealthy. Globalization today is only partly Westernization. Globalization is becoming increasingly decentralized. Its effects are felt as much in Western countries as elsewhere.

This is true of the global financial system and of changes affecting the nature of government itself. What one could call “ reverse colonization” is becoming more and more common. Reverse colonization means that non-Western countries influence developments in the West. Examples abound, such as the Latinizing of Los Angeles, the emergence of a globally oriented hi-tech sector in India, or the selling of Brazilian TV programs to Portugal.

46. What evidence does the speaker have for the negative effect of globalization ?
- A. Rich countries are controlling statistics.
  - B. Many goods produced in the Third World are unsafe.
  - C. Less developed countries are a dumping ground for certain goods.
  - D. We blame the rich countries for all the problems facing society.

47. One effect of globalization mentioned in the text is that\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only Western culture is beginning to dominate the world.
  - B. former colonies are beginning to play a greater international role
  - C. the West is at a greater risk of pollution
  - D. less developed countries have almost no environmental regulations
48. In the second paragraph, the function of using the expression “ along with health risk” is to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. summarize what has been discussed
  - B. exclude other dangers globalization might bring
  - C. suggest globalization is not a benign force
  - D. emphasize the selling of goods mentioned previously

(b)

Agraphia (also referred to as dysgraphia), is a lack in the capability to perform well the activity of writing by hand. People with agraphia can read and usually write somewhat, but they often find that several fine motor skills, such as tying shoes, are challenging. The disorder generally emerges in childhood when one first becomes acquainted with writing. A child may continuously write wrong or incorrectly spaced and sized letters and words in spite of careful direction. These children may have other learning impairments but normally have no intellectual or social difficulties. Adults who develop agraphia most often do so because of neurological trauma, but it may also be diagnosed with one of the ASDs (autism spectrum disorders), ADHD (attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder), or Tourette syndrome.

An intriguing sign of the times is a rising sort of illness in China among those who always use computers for writing instead of practicing handwriting. It is called computer-induced agraphia, and it is the partial loss of the ability to write Chinese correctly by hand. It is not like the usual agraphia, because it doesn't have anything to do with damage of the brain, and the cure can be purchased at any stationery store, as long as the affected person has the desire to recover.

What is happening in China may be distantly linked to a kind of global thought process. For instance, there is a debate in North America as to whether the teaching of handwriting in school should be continued. Many believe that the ability to express one's ideas through technology—computer keyboards and voice recognition software—is fast making handwriting an archaic form of expression best left to the banana leaves and papyrus sheaths of history. For these people, computer-induced agraphia is hardly a disease, but rather an inevitability of technological advancement—something to be embraced, not cured.

While the debate on learning handwriting or not is not to be further discussed here, it is worth considering what one would do if the power in the device of choice would run out in the middle of a thought. Being able to take up pen and paper may just save the day—but only if computer-induced agraphia is not an issue! If it should one day affect you, the recommendation is to promptly return to exercising your handwriting skills, so that you will always be prepared.

49. What is the key point of the first paragraph?
- (A) Though children with agraphia cannot perform some fine motor skills, they have no problems reading and writing.
  - (B) Those children affected by dysgraphia also have social difficulties, caused by ASDs.
  - (C) ADHD and Tourette syndrome are the only causes for agraphia in adults.
  - (D) Both adults and children can be affected by agraphia, a lack in the ability to perform handwriting skills.
50. What is inferred by the last sentence in the second paragraph?
- (A) Agraphia from computer overuse is simply imaginary and doesn't mean that the brain is damaged.
  - (B) people with computer-induced agraphia usually do not wish to be bothered with a cure.
  - (C) A person experiencing computer-induced agraphia can overcome it by using a pen and paper.
  - (D) Computer-induced agraphia doesn't have anything to do with handwriting.
51. What is the author suggesting by bringing up the debate about teaching handwriting in school?
- (A) Others around the world are thinking about those in China having agraphia.
  - (B) In the future, handwriting could very possibly be replaced by technology.
  - (C) Computer-induced agraphia should be allowed to flourish.
  - (D) Writing on papyrus sheaths has re-enforced the idea of writing with keyboards.

(c)

What makes a golf swing “sing”? Stanford University scientists are getting closer to solving that age-old mystery. They believe that motion analysis of elite professional golfers can unlock the secrets of one of the most analyzed, yet still most exasperating, sports.

“There are a lot of different opinions as to what creates power and how you can generate more speed,” said Will Yanagisawa, a Stanford graduate, pro golfer and winner of last year’s Hawaii Pearl Open. “But there isn’t much science,” he said.

In a laboratory study, Yanagisawa hit an imaginary ball off the floor. He wore only shorts and dozens of tiny, light-reflecting balls. The lab’s eight cameras captured a three-dimensional digital record of his skeleton as it twisted and released. Other tools measured muscle activity, balance and body sway. The resulting data helps reveal the essential elements of a top-notch golf swing.

So far, the golf study links “club head speed at impact”—a measure of how hard a golfer is able to hit a ball -- to two factors. One is “peak torque,” which is the rotation of the hip to shoulder. The longest hitters have their shoulders turn more than their hips.

The study will also measure something called “the Y-factor,” which relates to the movement of the left shoulder on the backswing. Tiger Woods is said to move his left shoulder a full 19-inches back from its starting point, while amateurs typically move theirs only 8 or 9 inches.

52. Which of the following best summarizes this passage?

- (A) The legendary golfer—Tiger Woods
- (B) The possibilities of solving the mystery of a perfect swing
- (C) Scientific study of the perfect swing
- (D) How high technology affects the backswing in golf

53. Which of the following statement is TRUE?

- (A) The movement of the left shoulder of a pro is more flexible than that of an amateur.
- (B) Being a longer hitter, one needs to have his or her hip turn more than his or her shoulders.
- (C) Tiger Woods was the winner of last year’s Hawaii Pearl Open.
- (D) Based on the study, several critical factors of performing a good swing are revealed through the analysis of Tiger Woods’ hit.

54. Suppose you are required to finish this passage by adding another paragraph, which would be the most suitable sentence to start your next paragraph?

- (A) Tiger Woods and his contemporaries are competing for the winner of next Hawaii Pearl Open.
- (B) Contrary to the analysis, Tiger Woods swings better than other hitters in his own way.
- (C) The sponsorship will go to those pro golfers who swing well.
- (D) How to make a good golf swing is still being debated. There are still some theories that haven’t been testified yet.

**Note: This is the end of the multiple choice section.**

**Now please turn to the answer sheets for the written section.**