

桃園市 105 年度國民小學及幼兒園教師聯合甄選筆試

科目: 英語-A

I. Vocabulary

- (B) 1. Animals hunting or preying on other animals are called _____.
(A) toddlers (B) predators (C) adolescents (D) colleagues
- (C) 2. In the United States, not only Florida but all other states are very strict about traffic violations. _____ range from small fines to several years in jail.
(A) Incomes (B) Presents (C) Penalties (D) Inspect
- (A) 3. The doctor _____ a new medicine for the pain in my stomach.
(A) prescribed (B) preferred (C) predicted (D) protected
- (C) 4. In the class, teachers can read the story, _____ to the pictures and dramatizing it as much as possible?
(A) paving (B) paying (C) pointing (D) pausing
- (A) 5. A _____ is a box for keeping expensive or valuable things.
(A) safe (B) sale (C) solution (D) strategy
- (D) 6. People with colds wear surgical masks to avoid _____ others.
(A) inserting (B) injecting (C) initiating (D) infecting
- (D) 7. Zootopia is set in a world where animals have transcended the carnivore-and-prey _____ and now live together more or less harmoniously.
(A) diversion (B) directory (C) disclosure (D) dichotomy
- (B) 8. _____ diapers, which one uses and then throws away, were invented by Marion Donovan in 1950.
(A) Permeable (B) Disposable (C) Indispensable (D) Recyclable
- (B) 9. This year Mary and Steven will have their sixtieth wedding _____. They are going to celebrate it with a party.
(A) application (B) anniversary (C) interview (D) investigation

II. Grammar and Preposition

- (B) 10. The hen in this farm _____ an egg every day.
(A) lies (B) lays (C) is lying (D) laid
- (D) 11. The train _____ already left when she arrived at the station.
(A) was (B) has been (C) has (D) had
- (C) 12. _____ a chance to reform, the young man robbed a bank anyway.
(A) Give (B) Be giving (C) Given (D) Has given
- (A) 13. _____ smoking, my grandpa thinks his health is much better.
(A) Having quit (B) To quit (C) Have to quit (D) Quitting
- (D) 14. I am used to _____ up till late at night.
(A) be stayed (B) stayed (C) stay (D) staying
- (A) 15. At school, what subjects were you bad _____?
(A) at (B) on (C) in (D) of
- (C) 16. If Stanley _____ better at math, he wouldn't have to hire an accountant.
(A) is (B) would be (C) were (D) was
- (D) 17. The movie Dead Poets Society is really _____ seeing.
(A) worthy (B) worthwhile it (C) worth it (D) worth
- (C) 18. Children should be taught that they can't _____ telling lies.
(A) get along with (B) get even with (C) get away with (D) get in with
- (C) 19. The movie, _____ an ill-fated love affair, will bring tears to viewers' eyes.
(A) which centering on (B) that centering on
(C) centering on (D) in which centers on

III. Dialogue

- (A) 20. A: Hey! I can't believe you just did that!
B: Did what? A: You _____ on the ground. You're being a litterbug!
(A) dropped your trash (B) lay
(C) put your child (D) sat down

- (B) 21. A: What is your sister like?
B: _____
(A) She's of medium height.
(B) She's friendly and sociable.
(C) She likes to wear high heels.
(D) She has long black wavy hair.
- (D) 22. A: I have tickets to The Phantom of the Opera on Saturday night. Would you like to go?
B: Thanks. _____. What time?
(A) Let's make a reservation (B) I'm busy
(C) I am not into musicals (D) I'd love to
- (D) 23. A: Would you like your steak with fries or a baked potato?
B: _____
(A) Yes, please. (B) No, thank you.
(C) Medium, please. (D) Fries, please.
- (A) 24. Student A: The whole cafeteria is deserted. It's so quiet in here. Student
B: I think everyone in our school is more worried about their exams _____ eating.
(A) than (B) by (C) then (D) without
- (C) 25. A: Alice, what are you doing tonight? Would you like to go out?
B: Oh, _____. I'm going to work late tonight. I have to finish this report.
(A) I would (B) no problem (C) I can't (D) no sweat
- (B) 26. A: Excuse me, doctor. I don't want to interrupt you...
B: _____
(A) Of course. I'm glad you are here.
(B) No, it's quite all right. How can I help you?
(C) No kidding. You're right on spot.
(D) Come on. You're almost there.
- (B) 27. Man: I've just noticed your shirt. Are you a Red Sox baseball fan?
Woman: I can't say I'm a Red Sox fan, but I just love the pitcher's fast ball. I hear that he
broke a record.
Q: What does the woman mean?
(A) The woman is a huge fan of the Red Sox.
(B) The woman enjoys watching the Red Sox's pitcher's fast ball.
(C) The woman does not go to baseball games too much.
(D) The woman makes an announcement that the Red Sox's pitcher broke a record.

IV. Cloze Test

Though many stories from around the world describe behavioral changes in various animals in the days and hours before an earthquake, research testing animals' ability to predict earthquakes has been (28). Recently, however, scientists were able to document the behaviors of a group of toads before, during, and after an earthquake. Researchers were studying the breeding habits of a particular group of toads, when, suddenly, 96 percent of the males simply (29) for a five-day period. A significant earthquake and several aftershocks (30) on the fifth day after the departure. Six days after the last aftershock, the males returned and resumed mating, as if (31) had happened. It turns out that prior to the earthquake, there had been subtle changes in the Earth's magnetic field, and an increase in the amount of radon gas in the groundwater. (32), there were unusual electrical disturbances in the upper atmosphere.

- (A) 28. (A) rare (B) available (C) undertaken (D) released
(A) 29. (A) disappeared (B) jumped (C) walked (D) fought
(D) 30. (A) left (B) formed (C) went (D) occurred
(B) 31. (A) whatever (B) nothing (C) earthquake (D) it
(C) 32. (A) At least (B) Always (C) Additionally (D) Alternatively

V. Correction

- (A) 33. A telephone(A) is certainly one of the most significant (B) inventions(C) of all time (D).
- (B) 34. A ceremony was (A) hold (B) in honor of (C) those killed (D) in battle.
- (A) 35. In a medical study of nearly 5,000 adults, half of them (A) were given one aspirin a day and the other half given(B) a placebo, it was found that those taking(C) aspirin suffered 38 percent fewer heart attacks than those who weren't(D).
- (C) 36. No matter (A) how (B) early she leave (C), Jenny never gets to work on time (D).
- (D) 37. Maria is a dynamic speaker who(A) always offers motivational(B) talks to (C) young audiences and always speaks with great number(D) of energy.
- (D) 38. Few children(A), fortunately(B), get diseases like polio, scarlet fever, and whooping cough anymore(C) because of(D) immunization programs are widespread.
- (B) 39. Susan lived in San Francisco Bay Area, a populous region surrounding(A) the San Francisco and San Pablo estuaries, since(B) 1995 to 2005, but(C) she is living(D) in Seattle now.
- (B) 40. Cellphones are now so convenient(A) that a business person can and often do(B) save valuable office time by(C) efficiently making (D) telephone calls.

VI. Reading Comprehension

There are often misconceptions about sign language, or a language that mainly uses manual methods to communicate, due to a lack of education or exposure. One of the main misunderstandings about sign languages is that sign language is universal, or the same, for everyone around the world. However, just like spoken languages, sign language varies according to the people and culture who live in a particular region. For example, American Sign Language is used in America while Taiwanese Sign Language is used in Taiwan, both of which are completely different from each other. Another common misconception about sign languages is that they are simply a form of body language, such as hand gestures. However, linguists have shown that each sign language has its own grammar, vocabulary, and sentence structures, just like spoken languages. Even though some signs may look like common gestures, sign language is actually very complex and involves a combination of hand shapes, movement of the hands, arms, or body, and facial expressions.

- (C) 41. According to the passage, what language is commonly misunderstood due to lack of education or exposure?
- (A) Foreign Language (B) Body Language
(C) Sign Language (D) Spoken Language
- (A) 42. What did the author not talk about in the passage?
- (A) The way sign languages were created
(B) The differences amongst sign languages
(C) The linguistic elements of sign languages
(D) The misconceptions of sign languages
- (A) 43. Which is not one of the misconceptions of sign language discussed in the passage?
- (A) Sign language is easier to learn than spoken language.
(B) The same sign language can be used all around the world.
(C) Sign language is the same as body language.
(D) Sign language users only use their hands to communicate.
- (D) 44. According to the passage, the false statement “sign languages is universal” means
- (A) The origins of sign language is related to the universe.
(B) Sign language is everywhere all around the world.
(C) Sign language is growing more and more influential.
(D) The same sign language is used all around the world.
- (B) 45. Which would be the best title for the passage?
- (A) Learning American Sign Language
(B) What People Get Wrong about Sign Language
(C) Taiwanese Sign Language
(D) The Culture of Sign Language

“Manners Make the Man.”, as an English saying goes. But in the modern world, where Man is concerned with so many serious global problems, do manners really matter any more? Some modern writers and thinkers believe that they do, and have recently decided to explore the subject, convinced that manners are as desirable as they were in the past, or maybe even more so, in our busy and overcrowded urban societies.

For many years manners were associated with a highly restrictive code of behavior. A hundred years ago correct behavior was, in fact, often used to enforce the class system. Of course, many of the old rules are also unsuitable for modern society. “Always open the door for a lady” is both patronizing and sexist. “Children should be seen and not heard” has always been much too severe! However, many people would like to return to the days when we were more openly respectful of each other, and used the words please and thank you in conversations with strangers and friends.

However, we often seem to associate manners with weakness. People who are considerate are ridiculed and laughed at as being old-fashioned, conformist and conservative, rather than civilized, respectful, courteous, and thoughtful – merely interested in improving the quality of our lives. But surely motorists should not have to fight for a place on the road, shoppers should not have to argue with “the clever people” pushing into the queue, and teachers should not be afraid of their students.

- (C) 46. According to the first paragraph, which of the following statements is true about “manners”?
- (A) Modern writers are convinced that global issues should be put at the top of the priority list.
 - (B) Manners are more important in the past than in the modern society.
 - (C) Manners are still important from some modern thinkers’ perspective.
 - (D) Some writers believe that modern people are too busy to be concerned with manners.
- (D) 47. The author creates the discussion in the second paragraph by
- (A) categorizing types of behaviors
 - (B) analyzing conversational rules
 - (C) explaining the class system
 - (D) explaining old rules
- (C) 48. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) Correct behaviors are appreciated for the same reason now and a hundred years ago.
 - (B) Formal manners a hundred years ago are to be reintroduced to the modern world.
 - (C) The idea of manners and respect for others are similar concepts in modern days.
 - (D) Modern people should use correct behavior to enforce class system in the modern world.
- (B) 49. In the third paragraph, the author states that “However, we often seem to associate manners with weakness” to explain that
- (A) Modern people with good manners are weak in reality.
 - (B) There is a common misconception that good manners are outdated.
 - (C) Motorists and shoppers are rude and ill-mannered.
 - (D) Teachers need to be more respectful of young children.
- (A) 50. The word “courteous” in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to
- (A) polite (B) valuable (C) cautious (D) delicate