

新北市立國民中學 106 學年度教師聯合甄選

類別：新北市

科目：英文科

選擇題：共 50 題，每題 2 分，總分 100 分。

I. Professional Knowledge

- (D) 1. It is believed that the comprehensible input should later be converted into _____, which is stored in the learner's competence.
(A) inversion (B) inspiration (C) intuition (D) intake
- (A) 2. The assumption that errors made are the result of transfer from learners' first language is the basis of _____ hypothesis.
(A) contrastive analysis (B) error analysis
(C) pragmatic analysis (D) semantic analysis
- (D) 3. _____, one of the concepts of the accommodation theory, refers to strategies through which individuals adapt to each other's communicative behaviors to reduce social differences.
(A) Divergence (B) Information gap
(C) Upward mobility (D) Convergence
- (B) 4. What is the theoretic basis of Audio-lingual Method?
(A) Constructivism (B) Behaviorism
(C) Communicativeness (D) Nativism
- (A) 5. Many educators, as Lev Vygotsky, believe that the role of education is to give children experiences that might encourage and advance their individual learning, as long as those experiences are within their _____.
(A) Zones of Proximal Development (B) Language Acquisition Device
(C) Communicative Competence (D) Culture Awareness

II. Vocabulary

- (A) 6. The actress was wearing sunglasses and a head scarf to _____ her identity, but she was recognized by her fans anyway.
(A) conceal (B) conceive (C) deceive (D) perceive
- (B) 7. The hard work is done. We are all prepared for a _____ evening.
(A) blotching (B) convivial (C) fraudulent (D) lofty
- (C) 8. He is a gifted writer indeed. To say he is the most brilliant young writer in the country, however, is but _____.
(A) boredom (B) hypocrite (C) hyperbole (D) ridicule
- (D) 9. The patient _____ in bed despite the tranquilizer he just took.
(A) dozed (B) murmured (C) stretched (D) writhed
- (B) 10. How _____ it is that Celia was brought up in Switzerland and learned to speak both German and French fluently!
(A) facial (B) fortuitous (C) fragmental (D) flabby
- (A) 11. I never refuse odd jobs to supplement my income. It's all _____ to the mill.
(A) grist (B) grand (C) grill (D) grind
- (C) 12. What would be a fairly long speech in a play is often presented as a _____ in an opera, instead of narration.

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- (A) lyric (B) musical (C) recitative (D) twirl
- (B) 13. The World Wide Life Foundation is _____ in countries all around the world to provide the solutions for government, for companies, and for all members of society to make the right choices about energy conservation and use.
(A) appealing (B) campaigning (C) challenging (D) defending
- (C) 14. Cultural assimilation is the process by which a person or a group's language and/or culture come to _____ those of another group.
(A) distinguish (B) differentiate (C) resemble (D) assemble
- (D) 15. Recently, several countries in the world have suffered an _____ series of natural disasters, causing a large amount of loss and deaths. It is a situation that never happened before.
(A) indispensable (B) intangible (C) underlying (D) unprecedented

III. Cloze Test

A.
There are certainly such "odd couples" who could scarcely be happier. We all know some drop-dead beautiful person married to an unusually _____ 16. _____ wallflower. This is a trade-off some call the equity theory.

When men and women possess a particular asset, such as high intelligence, unusual beauty, a personality that makes others _____ 17. _____, or a hefty bankroll that has the same _____ 18. _____, some decide to trade their assets for someone else's strong points. The raging beauty may trade her luster for the power and security that _____ 19. _____ with big bucks. The not-so-talented fellow from a good family may swap his pedigree for a _____ 20. _____ but brilliantly talented mate. Indeed, almost any combination can survive and thrive.

- (C) 16. (A) energetic (B) robust (C) plain (D) smart
(D) 17. (A) appalled (B) fatigued (C) outraged (D) swoon
(A) 18. (A) effect (B) origin (C) problem (D) record
(C) 19. (A) bear (B) deal (C) come (D) settle
(B) 20. (A) careful (B) poor (C) pretty (D) robust

B.
HACKERS have a bad name everywhere. It seems founded as it was on the virtues of creativity overcoming technical limits _____ 21. _____. The tradition produced the _____ 22. _____ of Bill Gates, Steve Wozniak and Mark Zuckerberg, who, on the eve of Facebook's initial public offering, _____ 23. _____ the "unfairly negative connotation" of the word, Hacking. He wrote, "it just means building something quickly or testing the boundaries of what can be done. Like most things, it can be used for good or bad. While, this year will be remembered for the bad. Hackers broke into U.S. Department of Justice, stole or tried to sell data from private companies, and blocked millions of Americans from _____ 24. _____ the Internet this fall by remotely taking control of _____ 25. _____ gadgets, such as digital video recorders.

- (A) 21. (A) by any means (B) by no means (C) with all means (D) in one means
(B) 22. (A) likewise (B) likes (C) the likely (D) likeness
(D) 23. (A) commended (B) praised (C) wailed (D) lamented
(A) 24. (A) accessing (B) tracing (C) assessing (D) tracking
(D) 25. (A) connect-webbed (B) web-connecting (C) connecting-web (D) web-connected

C.

The world's most 26. problems—climate change, rising inequality, technological disruption—will require coordinated, multilateral cooperation among institutions, from governments and corporations to NGOs. While those institutions are operating in silos, often with 27. views on the way forward, it would not be easy to bust these silos, and further to regain trust and help 28. the world's most intractable problem. But there are already 29. illuminating models for how the public and private sectors work together to achieve better outcome, such as Gate Foundation, General Electronic and Dangote. The complex problems of the day require more of that unity and our individual and collective welfare will depend on whether unity can be 30. disruption and turmoil.

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|-----|-----|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| (D) | 26. | (A) pressured | (B) impressing | (C) pressed | (D) pressing |
| (B) | 27. | (A) confirmed | (B) opposing | (C) according | (D) adverse |
| (C) | 28. | (A) cope | (B) obliterate | (C) tackle | (D) undertake |
| (A) | 29. | (A) a number of | (B) a sum of | (C) an amount of | (D) a quality of |
| (B) | 30. | (A) shaped to | (B) forged out of | (C) derived from | (D) transferred from |

IV. Reading Comprehension

A.

It would be hard to find a person in America who has never eaten a hamburger, but this popular food was not originally made in America. The original hamburger can be traced back to the Middle Ages, when Russians ate raw meat that was scraped and shredded with a dull knife and formed into patties. It was called Tartar steak. This was the first step in a long series of developments that eventually resulted in hamburger as we know it today.

German sailors picked up the raw meat delicacy in their contacts with Russians and brought it back to their home port of Hamburg. But the people there were unused to eating raw meat, so they broiled the outside of the Russian steak; thus the hamburg steak was born.

The hamburg steak was brought to America in the nineteenth century by German immigrants. Louis Lassen, a cook in New Haven, Connecticut, modified the hamburg steak by sandwiching it between two pieces of bread. But the true American hamburger came into existence in St. Louis at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in 1904. A harried cook at the fair quickly slapped broiled beef patties between buns and served them to a demanding crowd, which gulped them down joyously.

At first this new food creation was made from scraps of poorer cuts of meat that were not used for anything else, but before long, scraps were not enough. The demand for greater quantities of hamburger could only be met by using more and better cuts. Hamburger stands sprang up all over the country, and a side industry of condiments, such as ketchup and relish, grew up and prospered along with the popular hamburger.

- (B) 31. What can be the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Original Hamburger.
- (B) The Development of the Hamburger.
- (C) The Difference between Russian and American Hamburgers.
- (D) The Story of Louis Lassen, the Inventor of American Hamburger.

- (B) 32. The hamburg steak was first introduced into America by____.
- (A) Russian soldiers (B)German immigrants
(C)a St. Louis cook (D)foreign sailors
- (C) 33. infer that the people of Hamburg_____.
- (A)bought much hamburg steak from Russia
(C)sold much hamburg steak to America
(C)adapted Russian Tartan steak by broiling it
(D)had a far sight in promoting hamburger in America
- (C) 34. The writer talks about the emergence of the hamburger by_____.
- (A)retelling Russian folk tales (B)describing eyewitness accounts
(C)describing the changes step by step (D)showing that other foods changed, too
- (A) 35. The underlined word “harried” is closest in meaning to_____.
- (A)busy (B)careless (C)lazy (D)sloppy

B.

While globalization and technology have delivered huge benefits in reducing poverty, legitimate concerns have been raised about the impacts on jobs around the world. In addition, many people are in jobs that underutilize their talents or potential. There are more than 5 million jobs open in the U.S., many of which are higher-skill and higher-paid but don't require a four-year degree. I believe there are promising paths forward: First, we must create and hire to fill entirely new kinds of jobs, being created by the unleashing of data and cognitive technology. In IBM's industry, these include roles in fields such as cybersecurity, data science, artificial intelligence and cognitive business. Second, we need new education models. For example, IBM has championed six-year public high schools that combine traditional education with the best of community college, mentoring and engaging in real-world job experience. Third, artificial intelligence can help. AI can enhance and accelerate the skill development of employees or trainees in roles ranging from health care to customer service. We can also bridge the gap between employers with unfilled vacancies and prospective employees who have the potential but not the traditional qualification. The market will not solve this problem; we need collaboration across business, government and civil society. The future of job creation is no longer white collar vs. blue collar. It's new collar.

- (D) 36. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A)The weakness and uselessness of current college education.
(B)Globalization and technology advancement cause high rate of unemployment.
(C)Artificial intelligence will replace humans' jobs in the coming future.
(D)The solution to the problem of inconsistency between new job markets and school education.
- (C) 37. The word “championed” in the passage is closest in meaning to_____.
- (A)overcome (B)cooperated (C)supported (D)challenged
- (B) 38. Why have the legitimate concerns about the impacts of jobs around the world raised?
- (A)Globalization and technology have not reduced poverty as expected.
(B)There is a great distance between job requirements and college graduates' competence.
(C)IBM has offered more than 5 million new jobs recently.

- (D)Such jobs as health care and customer service will be taken over by AI.
- (C) 39. The author submits some suggestions on all of following **EXCEPT**.
- (A)Make use of AI in shaping students' new roles of future jobs.
- (B)Cultivate students with appropriate experiences to meet the new collar jobs.
- (C)Engage students in the real-world business rather than to take 4-year college education.
- (D)Build a cooperative relationship between school learning and business enterprises.
- (D) 40. The passage mentions IBM as an example of _____
- (A)the gap between the employer's expectation and the employees' competence.
- (B)the necessity of reforming the current educational system.
- (C)the social responsibility that business enterprises should take
- (D)a new educational mode of integrating school education and real-world needs

C.

Fungi, of which there are 100,000 species, including yeast and other single-celled organisms, were formerly classified as members of the plant kingdom. The principal reason for this is that none of them possess chlorophyll, and since they cannot synthesize their own carbohydrates, they obtain their supplies either from breakdown of dead organic matter or from other living organisms. Furthermore, the walls of fungal cells are not made of cellulose, as those of plants are, but of another complex sugarlike polymer called chitin, the material from which the hard outer skeletons of shrimps, spiders, and insects are made. The difference between the chemical composition of the cell walls of fungi and those of plants is of enormous importance because it enables the tips of the growing hyphae, the threadlike cells of fungus, to secrete enzymes that break down the walls of plant cells without having any effect on those of the fungus itself. It is these cellulose-destroying enzymes that enable fungi to attack anything made from wood, wood pulp, cotton, flax, or other plant material.

The destructive power of fungi is impressive. They are a major cause of structural damage to building timbers, a cause of diseases in animals and humans, and one of the greatest cause of agricultural losses. Entire crops can be wiped out by fungal attacks both before and after harvesting. Some fungi can grow at +50C, while others can grow at -5C, so even food in cold storage may not be completely safe from them. On the other hand, fungi bring about the decomposition of dead organic matter, thus enriching the soil and returning carbon dioxide to the atmosphere. They also enter into a number of mutually beneficial relationship with plants and other organisms. In addition, fungi are the source of many of the most potent antibiotics used in clinical medicine including penicillin.

- (C) 41. What does paragraph 1 mainly discuss?
- (A)Differences between simple and complex fungi.
- (B)Functions of chlorophyll and carbohydrates in fungi.
- (C)Differences between fungi and plants.
- (D)Functions of the growing hyphae in the walls of fungal cells.
- (D) 42. According to the passage, how do fungi obtain carbohydrates?
- (A)They obtain carbohydrates from their own cell walls.
- (B)They synthesize chlorophyll to produce carbohydrates.
- (C)They produce carbohydrates by breaking down chitin.

- (D)They acquire carbohydrates from other organic matters, both living and dead.
- (A) 43. Fungi have all of the following characters **EXCEPT**
- (A)its survival at all range of temperatures.
(B)being a single-celled organism.
(C)lack of both chlorophyll and carbohydrates.
(D)its attacks on agricultural plants with cellulose-destroying enzymes.
- (C) 44. The passage mentions shrimps, spiders, and insects because their skeletons _____.
- (A)can be destroyed by fungi.
(B)have unusual chemical compositions.
(C)contain a material found in the walls of fungal cells.
(D)secrete the enzymes as the walls of fungal cells do.
- (D) 45. The passage describes the negative effects of fungi on all of the following **EXCEPT** _____.
- (A)buildings (B)animals (C)foods (D)soil

D.

In the mostly unspoken rivalry that exists between the United States and Europe, the former wins on most counts, with its more robust economy, superior universities, more influential popular culture and mightier military. Still, Europeans can take some solace in one indisputable and crucial edge that they hold over the cousins across the Atlantic: their far more plentiful holidays.

The European lead is striking. According to recent statistics, Americans have an average of just two weeks off each year. In Europe, by contrast, at least a month of paid vacation is viewed as an inalienable right. The Italians get 42 days of holiday a year; the French, 37 and the Germans, 35.

Even the British, with their more American business culture, still take an average of 28 days off a year. In August, the height of the holiday season, much of Europe simply closes down. There is simply no point in trying to get anyone to do any work. Taking a long summer holiday is so crucial to European self-esteem that a survey showed that more than a third of Italians who stay at home during the extended time off intended to pretend that they were going away. Considerable numbers were prepared to buy tanning machines and to take the pets to the neighbors to maintain appearances.

Naturally, people's inclination for taking longer holidays represents a mammoth business opportunity for the tourism and travel industry, by some measures, the world's largest industry. Figures from the World Tourism Organization suggest that most international tourists travel to or within Europe, giving Europe a 58% share of the world tourism market. Of the top eight destinations, five are in Europe; France tops the list, followed by Spain, the United States and Italy.

These figures, however, may mislead. Some 80% of vacationers within the European Union are from other parts of the EU. France's top place owes much to the country's inherent attractions but also quite a lot to its geographical position. Every Dutch or Belgian caravan thundering through France towards the beaches of Spain adds to the figure of foreign visitors to France.

Still, there is no doubt about the economic weight of tourism in Europe. Indeed, any sign that the flow of tourists is slowing is greeted with neurotic headlines. Yet while Europe cannot live without tourists, it sometimes finds it hard to live with them. The city authorities in Venice are so fed up with some visitors' behavior that they have just announced a list of 10 offences for which they will impose on-the-spot fines. Improperities including walking around bare-chested and bathing in fountains, even in the

torrid summer, are on the list. Spaniards and Greeks find the hordes of riotous, boozy young Britons that descend on them each summer a mixed blessing.

Such excesses of mass tourism will certainly do nothing to puncture Europe's love affair with the long holiday. Those unfortunate souls charged with managing the European economy are having to factor holidays into their thinking. Analysis has shown that a large part of the wealth gap per head between Europeans and Americans could be attributed to Europeans' preference for taking longer holidays. The figures certainly show that when they are actually in their offices, the Germans, French and Dutch (though not the British) are more productive than Americans.

But not everyone is as sanguine about this state of affairs. Hopeful talk by some European politicians of building up the European Union as a new superpower is likely to prove vain so long as the EU's economic growth lags so markedly behind that of the United States—not to mention China's. Germany's labor minister recently caused a stir by arguing that Germans ought to work more and take less holidays. Some of his countrymen may even be taking these strictures to heart.

Germans traditionally take more foreign holidays per head than all other Europeans, but this year, German travel agents say that bookings are substantially down. Some attribute this to a new mood of economic insecurity. Perhaps there is a self-correcting mechanism in Europeans' taste for leisure over work. If the measures were taken too far, might the economy slow down so much that people no longer feel secure or rich enough to take the usual five weeks off?

- (A) 46. What can Europeans boast about in their competition with people of the United States?
(A) Greater vacation time. (B) More robust economy.
(C) Mightier military power. (D) More influential popular culture.
- (C) 47. Why, according to the passage, do some Italians buy tanning machines?
(A) They need the machines to do exercise and to stay in good shape.
(B) They need the machines for home security while they are on vacation.
(C) They can have the healthy look of just returning from a trip on the beach.
(D) The machines help keep their pets safe and healthy while they are on vacation.
- (B) 48. Why are the figures considered misleading which list France as the No. 1 tourist destination?
(A) French do not take so many holidays as Italians.
(B) A large number of visitors are just passing by on way to other countries.
(C) French take too much pride and self-esteem in maintaining at the top in the survey.
(D) French politicians are more sanguine about tourism development than those of other countries.
- (B) 49. Why do some Europeans find it hard to live with tourists?
(A) They lack the essential communication skills.
(B) They are fed up with the rude behaviors of some tourists.
(C) The tourism market in Europe, a 58% share of the world market, is already full.
(D) European economic growth lags markedly behind that of many foreign countries.
- (D) 50. What can be an indicator of the negative effect of vacationing on Europe's economies?
(A) The rude and improper behaviors of many tourists.
(B) The higher level of productivity of many Europeans at work.
(C) The different climate conditions on both sides of the Atlantic Ocean.
(D) The difference in the average wealth between Europeans and Americans.

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