

教育部受託辦理109學年度  
公立高級中等學校教師甄選

應用英語科 試題

# 應用英語科 試題

請注意：本試題共兩部分，選擇題32題及綜合題2大題，共計100分；選擇題請用2B軟心鉛筆在答案卡劃記，綜合題限用藍色、黑色之原子筆或鋼筆在答案本上作答，但繪圖時得使用黑色鉛筆。本科不可以使用電子計算器。

## 第一部分：選擇題 ( 共 40 分 )

### 一、單選題 ( 每題 1.25 分，共 40 分 )

#### I. Vocabulary

- ( C ) 1. Quantum mechanics is a highly successful theory: it supplies methods for accurately calculating the results of diverse experiments, especially with \_\_\_\_\_ particles.  
(A) affluent (B) paranoid (C) minute (D) malfunctioned
- ( B ) 2. The coach's inspiring speech \_\_\_\_\_ the team to try harder in the third quarter.  
(A) deteriorated (B) galvanized (C) digressed (D) discarded
- ( D ) 3. All the visitors were very impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_ bells of the cathedral.  
(A) prudent (B) equivocal (C) indefensible (D) sonorous
- ( D ) 4. An abuser in domestic violence doesn't "play fair." (S)he uses fear, guilt, shame, and \_\_\_\_\_ to wear you down and keep you under their thumb.  
(A) praise (B) compliments (C) flattery (D) intimidation
- ( D ) 5. People around the world are now coming together to support this \_\_\_\_\_ to regrow trees.  
(A) campus (B) complication (C) strategy (D) initiative
- ( D ) 6. Global warming is causing lots of natural \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.  
(A) resources (B) preventions (C) explorations (D) calamities
- ( D ) 7. Taiwanese voters have re-elected \_\_\_\_\_ president Tsai Ing-Wen in a landslide election with more than 8 million votes, a new record since direct presidential elections began in 1996.  
(A) eloquent (B) vulgar (C) exquisite (D) incumbent
- ( C ) 8. With the crisis, many people have become worried about a potential shortage of food and supply, so they began to \_\_\_\_\_ toilet roll.  
(A) heed (B) hail (C) hoard (D) confer
- ( A ) 9. The report encouraged the creation of systems that would effectively detect and control disease outbreaks, in a \_\_\_\_\_ move that would create global preparedness.  
(A) proactive (B) premature (C) profound (D) precedential

#### II. Cloze

Hypnosis is an intriguing and fascinating process. A 10-like mental state is induced in one person by another, who appears to have the power to command that person to obey instructions without question. Hypnotic experiences were described by the ancient Egyptians and Greeks, while references to deep sleep and 11 have been found in the Bible and in the Jewish Talmud. In the mid-1700s, Franz Mesmer, an Austrian physician, developed his theory of animal magnetism, which was the belief 12 the cause of disease was the improper distribution of invisible magnetic fluids. Mesmer used water tubs and magnetic wands to direct these supposed fluids to his patients. In 1784, a French 13 studied

Mesmer's claims, and concluded that these cures were only imagined by the patients. However, people continued to believe in this process of "mesmerism" and it was soon realized that successful results could be achieved, but without the need for magnets and water.

The 14 *hypnotism* was first used by James Braid, a British physician who studied suggestion and hypnosis in the mid-1800s. He demonstrated that hypnosis differed from sleep, that it was a 15 response and not the result of secret powers. During this same period, James Esdaile, a Scottish doctor working in India, used hypnotism instead of anesthetic in over 200 major surgical operations, including leg 16. Later that century, a French 17, Jean Charcot, successfully experimented with hypnosis in his clinic for nervous disorders.

Since then, scientists have shown that the state of hypnosis is a natural human behavior, 18 can affect psychological, social and physical experiences. The effects of hypnotism depend on the ability, willingness and motivation of the person being hypnotized. Although hypnosis has been compared to dreaming and sleepwalking, it is not actually related to sleep. It involves a more active and intense mental concentration of the person being hypnotized. 19 people can talk, write, and walk about and they are usually fully aware of what is being said and done.

- |       |                      |                   |                    |                   |
|-------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ( A ) | 10. (A) trance       | (B) streak        | (C) hurdle         | (D) windfall      |
| ( C ) | 11. (A) modification | (B) philanthropy  | (C) anesthesia     | (D) conservancy   |
| ( B ) | 12. (A) which        | (B) that          | (C) what           | (D) those         |
| ( D ) | 13. (A) supremacy    | (B) conservatism  | (C) complication   | (D) commission    |
| ( D ) | 14. (A) cardiologist | (B) anonymity     | (C) arthritis      | (D) term          |
| ( B ) | 15. (A) feline       | (B) physiological | (C) cardiovascular | (D) biodegradable |
| ( A ) | 16. (A) amputations  | (B) genetics      | (C) remains        | (D) disruptions   |
| ( C ) | 17. (A) urologist    | (B) geologist     | (C) neurologist    | (D) ecologist     |
| ( C ) | 18. (A) that         | (B) what          | (C) which          | (D) it            |
| ( C ) | 19. (A) Hypnotizing  | (B) To hypnotize  | (C) Hypnotized     | (D) Hypnotizes    |

Artificial intelligence seems to be everywhere, but what we are really witnessing is a supervised-learning revolution: We teach computers to see patterns, much as we teach children to read. But the future of A.I. depends on computer systems that learn on their own, without supervision, researchers say.

When a mother points to a dog and tells her baby, "Look at the doggy," the child learns what to call the furry four-legged friends. That is supervised learning. But when that baby stands and stumbles, again and again, until she can walk, that is something else. Computers are the same. Just as humans learn mostly through observation or 20, computers will have to go beyond supervised learning to reach the holy grail of human-level intelligence.

"We want to move from systems that require lots of human knowledge and human hand engineering" toward "increasingly more and more 21 systems," said David Cox, IBM Director of the MIT-IBM Watson AI Lab. Even if a supervised learning system read all the books in the world, he noted, it would still 22 human-level intelligence because so much of our knowledge is never written down.

Supervised learning depends on annotated data: images, audio or text that is painstakingly labeled by hordes of workers. They circle people or outline bicycles on pictures of street traffic. The labeled data is fed to computer algorithms, teaching the algorithms what to look for. After ingesting millions of labeled images, the algorithms become expert at recognizing what they have been taught to see.

But supervised learning is constrained to relatively narrow domains defined largely by the training data. “There is a limit to what you can apply supervised learning to today 23 the fact that you need a lot of labeled data,” said Yann LeCun, one of the founders of the current artificial-intelligence revolution and a recipient of the Turing Award, the equivalent of a Nobel Prize in computer science, in 2018. He is vice president and chief A.I. scientist at Facebook.

Methods that do not rely on such precise human-provided supervision, while much less explored, have been eclipsed by the success of supervised learning and its many practical applications — from self-driving cars to language translation. 24 supervised learning still cannot do many things that are simple even for toddlers.

“It’s not going to be enough for human-level A.I.,” said Yoshua Bengio, who founded Mila, the Quebec AI Institute, and shared the Turing Award with Dr. LeCun and Geoffrey Hinton. “Humans don’t need that much supervision.”

Now, scientists at the forefront of artificial intelligence research have turned their attention back to less-supervised methods. “There’s self-supervised and other related ideas, like reconstructing the input after forcing the model to a compact representation, predicting the future of a video or masking part of the input and trying to reconstruct it,” said Samy Bengio, Yoshua’s brother and a research scientist at Google.

Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/04/08/technology/ai-computers-learning-supervised-unsupervised.html?searchResultPosition=1>

- ( B ) 20. (A) tumble and fall (B) trial and error (C) cloning and pirating (D) pros and cons  
( C ) 21. (A) anonymous (B) ambiguous (C) autonomous (D) ambivalent  
( C ) 22. (A) develop (B) endanger (C) lack (D) duplicate  
( A ) 23. (A) due to (B) in spite of (C) as if (D) in contrast to  
( D ) 24. (A) Consequently (B) Without exception (C) Similarly (D) But

### III. Discourse

IKEA was founded in Sweden in 1943 by 17-year-old Ingvar Kamprad. 25E The furniture store has an impressive 433 stores in 53 countries and 2019 global retail sales of about \$45.5 billion. Nearly 70% of the stores are located in Europe. The retail added 19 stores last year, including its first store in India in Hyderabad. IKEA received 957 million store visits in 2018 and 2.5 billion to Ikea.com. It offers roughly 9,500 products. Here are a few crucial aspects to IKEA’s success.

#### 1. Seminal change in the home business

Before IKEA existed, people considered furniture to be an investment for the next 2 decades, which resulted in a lot of anxiety and indecision. 26A They were intended to be used right after purchase and disposed of when they wore out or, when the user had moved on to a different taste level or purchasing strata.

#### 2. Right demographic

Creating beautiful and expensive things is easy, but IKEA has a different approach. They aim to reach as many people as possible; thus, they tend to make beautiful and functional things that are affordable, significantly lower than other local competitors. Besides, IKEA resonates with young people. 27D

#### 3. Unforgettable experience

As e-commerce becomes more popular, shoppers need incentive to come into stores. 28C The design is a primary attraction, apart from customer convenience, it helps at customer engagement. Inside the IKEA, there are tiny model homes so the customers can borrow ideas for interior decoration. There is also space for the parents to drop their kids and for lunch. While many retailers enter shopping centers

hoping for traffic, IKEA is a standalone store that shoppers seek out with a specific goal in mind.

#### 4. Innovative self-service approach

The self-service and do-it-yourself approach successfully cuts down costs and increases profit margins by packing everything flat to save on storage and transportation costs. IKEA sees its clients as partners, not as customers. 29B While it may be annoying, it allows IKEA to charge less for everything.

- (A) IKEA created products that were nicely designed, but no necessarily particularly durable.
- (B) IKEA lets consumers purchase their furniture in pieces and assemble it themselves.
- (C) With its elaborate showroom and cafeteria, IKEA has become a unique destination for shoppers.
- (D) The products are clean with simple aesthetic and whimsical names.
- (E) IKEA's forward-thinking strategy made it the top furniture seller in the world.

## IV. Reading Comprehension

Live streaming has become a popular feature of many apps and platforms. It is the broadcasting of live video to an audience over the Internet. It can also be a one-on-one live video chat. Unlike pre-recorded videos that can be cut and edited, live streaming is live and uncensored. All you need to be able to live stream is an Internet-enabled device, like a smart phone or tablet, and a platform to broadcast on.

It's appealing to young people as it gives them the chance to be a creator, a presenter and to be seen and heard by an audience. Many live streamers love the sense of being "in the moment" and interacting with family, friends, or even a global audience. Many apps enable audiences to engage immediately with live streamers by commenting and making suggestions while the stream is live. From a birthday message to loved ones, to a topical Q&A, or a talent showcase, there are endless opportunities to broadcast fun, important, or exciting moments live.

When used in positive ways, live streaming is an excellent tool for young people to create identity and develop confidence and communication skills. It also enables them to gain insight into their own favorite celebrity speakers or live streamers.

Increasingly, talented live streamers can even charge audiences for exclusive, on-demand access to their streams. For young people and adults alike, the potential to earn money from their live streams is an exciting goal. Despite the opportunities and gratification that live streaming presents, it's important to remember that it can be unpredictable and hard to moderate.

There are several factors that can make watching or creating live streams risky for children or young people. For example, young people could be exposed to age inappropriate content, including sexual or violent content. There can also be hundreds (potentially thousands) of people watching a live stream, including people who are looking to offend against children and young people. Besides, everyone has seen at least a few **bloopers** on live television or news broadcast. Live streamers open themselves up to the same risk as presenters and broadcasters. Some of these will be minor mistakes; however, offensive or inappropriate streams can impact reputation and may have repercussions for future education and employment prospects. Furthermore, if a live stream is open to the public, viewers may be able to leave negative or inappropriate comments on feeds and lead to miserable results.

- ( C ) 30. Which of the following is the main reason why live streaming is gaining its popularity?
- (A) The development of Internet.
  - (B) The opportunity of knowing people.
  - (C) The moment of being focused.
  - (D) The money they make from live streaming
- ( A ) 31. From the context of the fifth paragraph, the word “**blooper**” most likely means \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) a mistake, especially an embarrassing one that’s witnessed by other people
  - (B) a state in which one is not observed or disturbed by other people
  - (C) a feeling of resentful displeasure caused by other people
  - (D) an action or strategy carefully planned to achieve a specific end
- ( B ) 32. What may be discussed in the follow-up article?
- (A) What live streaming is and how to create eye-catching content.
  - (B) How to help your child stay safe while live streaming.
  - (C) How to optimize your live streams and gain more donations.
  - (D) How to choose the proper equipment for your podcasts.

## 第二部分：綜合題 ( 共 60 分 )

### I. Translation ( 每題 10 分，共 20 分 )

1. Twitter streams and Facebook News Feeds flooded with falsehoods have become so prevalent that Barack Obama said, “If we are not serious about facts... If we can’t discriminate between serious arguments and propaganda, then we have problems.” ( 英翻中 )
2. 今年1月爆發新型病毒後臺灣宣布醫療口罩禁止出口，也將這項禁令延長到6月底。同時，在2月實施口罩實名制，以確保口罩分配的公平性及預防哄抬物價。( 中翻英 )

### II. Essay Questions ( 每題 20 分，共 40 分 )

1. “We are facing a global health crisis unlike any in the 75-year history of the United Nations—one that is killing people, spreading human suffering, and upending people’s lives. But this is much more than a health crisis. It is a human, economic and social crisis. The coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is attacking societies at their core.”  
(Excerpted from: <https://www.un.org/development/desa/dspd/everyone-included-covid-19.html>)  
As a high school teacher, what important life lessons can you teach your students during the outbreak of COVID-19? Please write a four-paragraph essay of the following topic :  
Important Life Lessons I Want to Teach My Students During the COVID-19 Outbreak
2. Presentation Practice (簡報實務) has been taken into compulsory course under the 108 Curriculum Guidelines. Write a short essay elaborating how you would teach this course, including your procedures, principles of teaching, and lesson plans.