

新北市立高級中等學校 109 學年度教師聯合甄選

英文科 試題

考生作答說明：

- 一、請先檢視答案卷(卡)准考證號碼、姓名是否相符？如果不符，請立即向監試人員反映。
- 二、本試題計有：選擇題 40 題，非選擇題 2 題。
- 三、答案卡請使用黑色 2B 鉛筆畫記作答，禁止使用立可白塗改，以免無法判讀。
- 四、答案卷(卡)與試題卷須一起繳交，始可離開試場。
- 五、非選擇題請以英文作答，否則不予計分。

新聞稿專用

新北市立高級中等學校 109 學年度教師聯合甄選
英文科 試題

一、文意字彙：10%，每題 1 分

1. The standards and expectations of _____ has changed drastically over decades. Younger generations are more likely to be casual in manners than their elders.
(A) decorum
(B) heritage
(C) quantum
(D) veteran
2. The country has been _____ by drought ever since the river that ran along the border was cut off by another country to build a reservoir.
(A) bedridden
(B) mandated
(C) stricken
(D) validated
3. The students, too _____ to stand against the bully, are cowering in a corner with fear.
(A) mendacious
(B) magnanimous
(C) posthumous
(D) pusillanimous
4. To ensure the mobility rights, protesters inveigh against the military _____ in their city.
(A) subsidy
(B) curfew
(C) service
(D) tribunal

5. Stephen Hawking is recognized for his _____ work on black holes and singularities. His theory shines a gleam on the origin of the universe.
- (A) demeaning
 - (B) flamboyant
 - (C) indulgent
 - (D) trailblazing
6. After its reputation plummeted, the drink brand attempted at repackaging and collaborating with other food companies to _____ their faulty past and establish a new front.
- (A) assemble
 - (B) eclipse
 - (C) oscillate
 - (D) unsettle
7. It has been great to witness the transformation of this _____ housing into beautifully renovated apartment homes.
- (A) duplicitous
 - (B) debonair
 - (C) doughty
 - (D) dilapidated
8. Too eager to impress his peers, the boy decided to scale the brick walls in a _____ move.
- (A) hedonist
 - (B) pensive
 - (C) reckless
 - (D) stalling
9. With both important subway lines passing through it, the station has become an important _____ of the entire metropolitan area.
- (A) junction
 - (B) multitude
 - (C) predicate
 - (D) signifier

10. The increasing population of the _____ cats is due to the irresponsible abandon of the pet owners.

- (A) garrulous
- (B) feral
- (C) jocular
- (D) laconic

二、克漏字：20%，每題 2 分

I

The idea that we might one day be able to construct some artefact which has a mind in the same sense that we have minds is not a new one. It has _____ 11 _____ in entertaining and frightening fictions since Mary Shelley first conceived of Frankenstein's monster.

In the classic science fiction of the early to mid-twentieth century, this idea was generally cashed out in terms of "mechanical men" or robots – from the Czech word *robata*, which translates roughly as the _____ 12 _____ term *corvée*, a term which refers to the unpaid labour provided to one's liege lord.

In more modern fiction, the idea of a mechanical mind has given way to the now commonplace notion of a computational artificial intelligence. The possibility of actually developing artificial intelligence, however, is not just a question of sufficiently advanced _____ 13 _____. It is fundamentally a philosophical question.

11. (A) featured
(B) measured
(C) tortured
(D) fissured
12. (A) fervid
(B) florid
(C) feudal
(D) fickle
13. (A) technology
(B) bureaucracy
(C) theology
(D) proficiency

II

Over the protests of her shocked parents, Maria Montessori decided at age 13 to become an engineer. Once enrolled in a technical school, however, she switched her allegiance to medicine. And so it was that in 1896, to everyone's surprise but her own, Montessori became the first woman in Italy to graduate from 14 school. Not long after, Montessori also became an educator. The observations she made of young "idiot children" in asylums and her growing conviction that mental 15 was at root a pedagogical problem led her directly to the writings of Jean-Marc-Gaspard Itard and Edouard Séguin. From these, it was but a short step to the study of pedagogy and the philosophies of Rousseau, Pestalozzi and Froebel. In quick 16 thereafter Montessori gave a series of lectures on special methods of education at a teacher training institute in Rome, was appointed director of a medical-pedagogical institute, and taught in the Pedagogic School at the University of Rome. Then, in 1980, she opened the first Casa dei Bambini—a school for "normal" children who were running wild in Rome's tenements while their parents were at work.

14. (A) law
(B) medical
(C) business
(D) language
15. (A) calculation
(B) tonic
(C) reliance
(D) deficiency
16. (A) projection
(B) succession
(C) submission
(D) recession

III

Ants are insects whose social life is highly organized, comparable only to that of honey bees or termites. Ants are considered social insects because they live in organized colonies and form complex societies. They are generally composed of three castes: the queen, the drones and the workers. Each caste has its own specific morphology and carries out specific tasks within the community. Colony life has many advantages, one of the most important 17 increased protection for the entire group.

Generally, each ant colony has only one queen. She spends her life laying eggs. There are also female worker ants that do not reproduce, instead carrying out a number of other tasks: foraging for food, caring for the queen and her brood, building galleries, maintaining the nest,

and defending the anthill. The only purpose that drones serve is to fertilize queens, and drones are only found inside the colony for short periods of time. Shortly after 18, drones die.

Ants generally mate in the air. The queen's abdomen contains a small spherical receptacle called a spermatheca, which receives spermatozoa during conception. The spermatheca produces nutrients that keep the semen alive for several years, allowing the queen to lay thousands of eggs without mating with another 19.

Once she is in her new home, the queen lays her first eggs. She cares for the first brood herself, feeding them from her own reserves. The first adult workers are very small. This first generation of workers, and all future generations, are in charge of all the work in the anthill.

Ants communicate with one another by brushing their antennae together, through sound and especially through odorous chemical substances called pheromones. These chemical particles, released by both workers and the queen, regulate sexual and social behaviour within a species. In some species, if an old queen is sick, she releases 20 that cause workers to feed certain larvae in order to produce a new queen who will take over when the old queen dies.

17. (A) being

(B) is

(C) has been

(D) to be

18. (A) dancing

(B) eating

(C) mating

(D) searching

19. (A) drone

(B) king

(C) queen

(D) worker

20. (A) antennae

(B) chemistry

(C) odysseys

(D) pheromones

三、文意選填：10%，每題 2 分

A universally recognized symbol of barbering, the origins of the barber pole can be traced back to the Middle Ages. The barber pole's colors are a legacy of a long-gone era when people went to barbers not just for a haircut or shave but also for bloodletting and other medical procedures. During the Middle Ages, bloodletting, which involves cutting open a vein and allowing blood to drain, was a common treatment for a wide range of maladies, from sore throat to plague. Monks, who often cared for the sick, performed the procedure, and barbers, 21 their skill with sharp instruments, sometimes provided assistance. After Pope Alexander III in 1163 prohibited clergymen from carrying out the procedure, barbers added bloodletting—something physicians of the day considered necessary but too menial to do themselves—to their 22. Known as barber-surgeons, they also took on such tasks as pulling teeth, setting bones and treating wounds. Ambroise Pare, a 16th-century Frenchman considered the father of modern surgery, started his career as a barber-surgeon.

The look of the barber pole is linked to bloodletting, with red representing blood and white representing the bandages used to stem the bleeding. The pole itself is said to symbolize the stick that a patient squeezed to make the veins in his arm stand out more prominently for the procedure. In Europe, barber poles traditionally are red and white, but in America, the poles are red, white, and blue. One theory holds that blue is symbolic of the veins cut during bloodletting, while another interpretation suggests blue was added to the pole as a show of 23 and a nod to the nation's flag.

By the mid-1500s, English barbers were banned from providing surgical treatments, 24 they could continue extracting teeth. Both barbers and surgeons, however, remained part of the same trade guild until 1745. While bloodletting largely fell out of favor with the medical community in the 19th century, it's still used today to treat a small number of conditions. Men's 25 has come a long way since the Middle Ages, but the barber pole still perseveres as an iconic representation of the trade.

- (A) taken
- (B) hairstyling
- (C) maladies
- (D) utilitarianism
- (AB) although
- (AC) for
- (AD) patriotism
- (BC) bloodletting
- (BD) repertoires
- (CD) given

四、篇章結構：10%，每題 2 分

Dolphins use sound to detect the size, shape, and speed of objects hundreds of yards away. Fascinating and complex, the dolphin's natural sonar, called echolocation, is so precise it can determine the difference between a golf ball and a ping-pong ball based solely on density. Although humans have researched these intelligent marine mammals for decades, much of their acoustical world remains a mystery.

26 Sound waves travel 4.5 times faster in water than they do in the air. Dolphins use this to their advantage, in ways that would make a superhero envious. Using nasal sacs in their heads, dolphins send out rapid clicks that pass through their bulbous forehead, or "melon."

27 The sound wave speeds through the water, bounces off the object under investigation, and is reflected back to the dolphin. Fat-filled cavities in the dolphin's lower jaw receive this information and auditory nerves conduct it to the middle ear and brain, where an acoustic picture is created.

Scientists say that dolphins may also use clicking to communicate with one another. 28 A mother dolphin may whistle to her newborn for days, apparently to imprint a signature whistle upon her baby that will enable it to recognize her. It is believed that dolphins use whistles to identify one another and possibly for other functions, such as communicating strategic alerts while hunting in a group, but scientists have yet to crack the code. 29

Since the 1960s, American military scientists have studied dolphins, and have trained them to perform such tasks as attaching explosives and eavesdropping devices to enemy ships or submarines. 30 In 2003, dolphins were deployed for the first time in a real war situation to probe the seafloor for mines near the Iraqi port of Umm Qasr.

Efforts to replicate dolphin echolocation continue to fall short, as humans have yet to achieve the complexity and precision that 50 million years of evolution has bestowed upon dolphins. Perhaps if scientists could understand dolphin-speak, they'd have more luck, but for now the true nature of dolphin communication remains mysterious.

- (A) The sound is focused, and then beamed out in front of the dolphin.
- (B) Sound production is also influenced by group types, habitats, and behaviour.
- (C) One of the keys to dolphin echolocation is water's superb conduction of sound.
- (D) Many doubt, however, that dolphins have a formal language akin to that of humans.
- (AB) In the mid-1980s, the U.S. Navy began training dolphins to search for mines using their echolocation.
- (AC) Dolphins detect sonar to identify obstacles and map their surroundings when navigating through the ocean.
- (AD) Experiments conducted in the mid-1990s with a bottlenose dolphin named BJ demonstrated this sensitive ability.
- (BC) Although dolphins do not possess vocal cords, they still "speak" using sounds such as whistles, squeaks, and trills.

五、閱讀測驗：20%，每題 2 分

I

Goodbye, breakfast buffets and bellhop service. Hello, temperature screening and keyless check-in. While pandemic-era policies are still being developed at hotels around the globe and will no doubt vary widely, it's safe to say that guests will see big changes the next time they check in anywhere.

There will be less communal access in hotels. Many of the “high-touch elements of luxury” such as spa treatments may be suspended. Room service might be preserved as there's more control in who touches what, but buffets are likely a no-go. Prewrapped, grab-and-go offerings are likely to be the solution in the near future. Hygiene, of course, is a top concern. Many major hotel groups have also outlined new policies. Hotel **behemoth** Hilton is exploring the use of electrostatic sprayers—which uniformly mist disinfectant across wide areas—and ultraviolet light to sanitize surfaces and objects. Guests in more than 3,200 Marriott hotels can use their phones to check in, access their rooms and order specially packaged room service delivered to their doors without contact. Since the Four Seasons New York started hosting medical workers in the coronavirus **epicenter**, a cleaning protocol has involved leaving rooms empty for long periods between a series of cleanings to make sure that any contamination is eliminated. Hotels will also be removing furniture and reconfiguring many areas to facilitate the six-foot social distancing space prescribed by health officials.

For the foreseeable future—until a vaccine, widely effective treatment, or instantaneous testing for coronavirus is available—hotel stays are likely to be a stripped-down affair, **particularly in higher-end hotels where personalized service and amenities have long been part of the draw**. But not all hotels have given up on those services. Anantara Hotels, Resorts & Spas said that “fitness and holistic classes will be adapted for guests’ optimum wellbeing,” referencing private personal-training sessions. Mandarin Oriental also hopes to offer many of its personalized services. They are still working out details, but the luxury brand’s spa director doesn’t want to further deprive guests who were craving human contact even before the pandemic took hold. Hotels the world over are going to great lengths to reassure guests. How quickly that confidence returns remains to be seen.

31. According to the passage, what is the author’s attitude toward the measures that hotels worldwide take to tackle the coronavirus outbreak?
- (A) Affirmative.
 - (B) Inconclusive.
 - (C) Contemptuous.
 - (D) Unswerving.

32. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **behemoth** in the second paragraph?
- (A) Something that is intended to make life more comfortable for the people in a town, resort, or other places.
 - (B) The process of rearranging something into an altered form, figure, or layout.
 - (C) An outbreak of a disease that occurs over a wide geographic area.
 - (D) Something that is of monstrous size, power, or appearance.
33. Which of the following does the word **epicenter** in the second paragraph refer to?
- (A) Communal areas.
 - (B) Health bureaus.
 - (C) New York.
 - (D) Four Seasons.
34. What does the statement, “**particularly in higher-end hotels where personalized service and amenities have long been part of the draw**” in the third paragraph, mean?
- (A) Deluxe facilities and customized service are the two things attracting customers’ attention, especially at luxurious hotels.
 - (B) People need to download apps for keyless check-in to stay at particular hotels with high quality service.
 - (C) Hotels have been competing against each other to attract customers by advertising on newspapers.
 - (D) Higher-end hotels take advantage of humans’ yearning for building intimate relationship with people they contact.
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?
- (A) Hotels change the arrangement of facilities and furniture to meet requirements of social-distancing.
 - (B) Room services, grab-and-go offerings, and one-on-one fitness training sessions gaining momentum are changes after the pandemic took hold.
 - (C) Major hotel brands have collaborated with health officials in drafting cleaning protocols.
 - (D) Hotel stays are reducing to its simplest form especially for upscale hotels.

II

It was a Wednesday morning at about 2:00 a.m. Four police cars were chasing a car through quiet Brooklyn streets. What led to the chase by police was that they had just received a call that an all-night grocery store had been held up by two men with guns. The first police vehicle that arrived on the scene followed in pursuit of a vehicle that was just pulling away from the store and had no headlights on. Another police officer got information from the store owner

who had been fired upon by the hold-up men. They left just before the police arrived at the scene. The car was red and sped away without lights. Apparently the car being pursued fit that description. The chase involved approximately four miles of twists and turns at high speed with the suspect vehicle refusing to stop. En route, three other police vehicles joined the chase. The suspect's car finally hit a lamppost and a fire hydrant and came to a halt. The first pursuing officers stopped behind the wreck. The streetlight was out from having been struck by the suspect. The hydrant sprayed water into the air. The two suspects climbed from the vehicle. They were told "drop to the floor," but one suspect ran, refusing to obey the command. One police officer ran after him into an alley. The alley had no outlet. The suspect turned, and the police officer ordered him to go down on the floor. Instead he unleashed a tirade of expletives, and reached into his pocket as he began to run toward the officer. The officer fired, losing count of the number of bullets he fired; in fact, he continued to fire after the gun was empty. He had no idea whether the gun was empty and kept pulling the trigger. The other officers soon arrived, a moment or two behind. What seemed like an eternity lasted only a few seconds. The suspect was dead. The officer who shot him was shaking. In this case, the suspect did have a gun, but in similar cases of this nature, sometimes the suspect does not have a gun. In police terms, this would be considered a justified shooting.

However, the next day the newspapers carried an article that made the suspect appear to be a promising doctor in the near future, if his career had not been cut short by the police. While he had several prior arrests for armed robbery, his friends and family assured the media that he had changed his life and was studying for college admission. They questioned whether he had been armed because he was not known to own a gun. He was always helpful to neighbors and friends and liked to help neighborhood children play sports. The other suspect who was captured stated that he had just been picked up hitchhiking and had no idea what happened, certainly not a robbery. The official investigation that ultimately cleared the officer and the media coverage lasted for more than a year. The officer continued to have flashbacks and re-experienced the incident to the point that he became unsure about what happened, because of the constant barrage of confusing questions from the investigators and innuendoes from the media. The officer's family lived through similar kinds of stress, his children were ridiculed in school, his wife wanted him to quit the job and described his personality as totally altered, and his life was totally and permanently changed.

36. Which of the following is true about the suspect's car?
- (A) Its headlights were on.
 - (B) It sped away from the store.
 - (C) There were three people in it.
 - (D) It was chased altogether by four police cars.
37. Why did the suspect's vehicle stop?
- (A) It ran out of gas.
 - (B) The driver was shot.
 - (C) It ran into a fire hydrant.
 - (D) It was cornered by four police cars.
38. What can be inferred from the police statement about the shooting incident?
- (A) The officer was arrested for murder.
 - (B) The suspect was believed to pull out a gun.
 - (C) The officer shot the suspect at the forehead.
 - (D) The suspect fired at the officer while cursing him.
39. According to the newspapers, which of the following is **NOT TRUE** about the deceased suspect?
- (A) He was a good friend.
 - (B) He owned a PhD degree.
 - (C) He played sports with kids.
 - (D) He broke the law several times.
40. Which of the following is true?
- (A) The officer quit the job after the investigation.
 - (B) The incident at the store proved not a robbery.
 - (C) The official investigations were filled with innuendoes.
 - (D) The officer suffered from mental trauma after the incident.

六、非選擇題：以英文作答，否則不予計分。30%

(一) 摘要寫作

請將第二大題克漏字的第 III 篇文章 (Ants)，摘寫成 150 字以內的短文。

(二) 教學活動設計

1. 什麼是 Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) 教學法？它的教學特色為何？
2. 請以第二大題克漏字的第 III 篇文章 (Ants) 為教材，設計兩個與 CLIL 相關的教學活動，並說明所設計的活動如何結合語言與學科內容學習。