

新竹市 109 學年度國民中學教師甄選 英語科 專業科目 筆試試題

I. Vocabulary

1. Jessie's Mandarin is _____. I can't believe she learned the language so quickly.
(A) nocturnal (B) impeccable (C) communal (D) meticulous
2. Teachers in Brandon's Elementary School were asked to _____ from using their cellphones during the weekly meetings so they would not disrupt anyone.
(A) glisten (B) fiddle (C) tinkle (D) refrain
3. Too much ultraviolet radiation from sunlight, even with sunscreen applied, can actually suppress the immune system, making you more _____ to infection
(A) susceptible (B) appreciable (C) combustible (D) inflammable
4. Many parents find themselves offering rewards or _____ to kids who keep eating in order to try and kickstart healthy eating behaviors in their kids.
(A) mechanics (B) fragments (C) incentives (D) discharges
5. Social networks must tackle material that advocates self-harm and suicide, which became a _____ issue after 14-year-old Molly Russell took her own life in 2017.
(A) charitable (B) diplomatic (C) residential (D) prominent
6. The game's design, narrative, and pacing are all equally important elements that work in _____ to create an experience like no other.
(A) precursor (B) suppression (C) lockstep (D) withdrawal
7. Italy was the first European country to be hit hard by the pandemic—its intensive care units _____ and its elderly dying in droves before the tsunami reached Spain, France, the United States or Britain.
(A) allocated (B) scrubbed (C) inundated (D) triggered
8. Rebecca Solnit's opposition to injustice in its many forms, and her relentless inquiry as a writer and reporter into a great range of issues—racial injustice, nuclear weapons, indigenous rights, male _____—have defined the outrage and politics of much of her generation.
(A) premiere (B) hegemony (C) haphazard (D) aftermath
9. In 1813, Beethoven wrote a symphonic work ("Wellington's Victory") so noisy and trite that most scholars consider it an embarrassment.
(A) banal (B) creative (C) mysterious (D) audacious
10. Companies tend to favor national rules, rather than be forced to deal with a patchwork of local laws.
(A) pinnacle (B) hodgepodge (C) lassitude (D) liquidation

II. Grammar and Structure

11. In nearly two decades with the Minneapolis Police Department, Derek Chauvin faced at least 17 misconduct complaints, none of _____ derailed his career.
(A) them (B) whom (C) which (D) why
12. For centuries, St. Paul's, the domed 17th-century cathedral, was the _____ structure in London and the _____ vantage point for viewing a low-rise city. At about 365 feet tall, it was not surpassed until the 1960s.
(A) tall, high (B) taller, highest (C) tallest, higher (D) tallest, highest
13. Quasars _____ emitting extremely intense radio waves and visible radiation.
(A) are star-like objects (B) star-like objects are
(C) star-like, they are objects (D) are they star-like objects
14. _____ struck, a tuning fork produces an almost pure tone, retaining its pitch over a long period of time.
(A) When is it (B) When it is (C) One is (D) Is one
15. All of the following are grammatically accurate **EXCEPT** which one?
(A) Writers, artists, and singers often meet in the coffeehouses of New York City's Greenwich Village, where they can present their work to a small but influential public.
(B) Calcium, the most abundant mineral in the body, works with phosphorus in maintaining bones and teeth.

- (C) The situation comedy has proved to a remarkably durable commercial television format.
 (D) Soil science began with the formulation of the theory of humus in 1809.

III. English Language Teaching

16. “To define and differentiate between biosphere and other spheres” and “to develop and activate new vocabulary related to biosphere, lithosphere, atmosphere, and hydrosphere” are the two major aims of Mr. Wilson’s lesson plan. Which teaching method best supports his lesson?
 (A) project-based learning (B) problem-based learning
 (C) content and language integrated learning (D) computer assisted language teaching
17. Mr. Taylor’s students were listening to Martin Luther King Jr’s *I have a Dream* speech. Mr. Taylor explained the speech by translating the sentence by sentence from English into Chinese. Which teaching method best describes this classroom practice?
 (A) the audio-lingual method (B) the oral approach
 (C) the silent way (D) the grammar-translation method
18. Ms. Clark gives her students a riddle and asks them to discuss and solve it in groups. Which kind of learning might be likely to be fostered in Ms. Clark’s class?
 (A) Cooperative learning (B) Experiential learning
 (C) Peripheral learning (D) Solitary learning
19. Learning is served by collaboration between Ms. Robinson and her students and among her students. Which theoretical concept facilitates such learning in Ms. Robinson’s class?
 (A) ELF (English as a Lingua Franca) (B) ZPD (zone of proximal development)
 (C) LEP (limited English proficiency) (D) LAD (language acquisition device)
20. Mr. Scott: Repeat after me, in Switzerland.
 Class: In Switzerland.
 Mr. Scott: Live in Switzerland.
 Class: Live in Switzerland.
 Mr. Scott: His grandparents live in Switzerland.
 Class: His grandparents live in Switzerland.
 What type of technique does Mr. Scott implement in class?
 (A) backward build-up drill (B) question-and-answer drill
 (C) use of minimal pairs (D) transformation drill

IV. Cloze

(1)

COVID-19 has upended global travel and brought the world to a standstill. For the first time in history, __21__ 90% of the world’s population now lives in countries with travel restrictions. Airlines, travel companies and the tourism sector as a whole are among the most affected businesses. __22__ 25 million aviation jobs and 100 million travel and tourism jobs are at risk. Between five and seven years’ worth of industry growth will potentially be lost.

New health safety protocols and systems will need to be in place, and these have __23__ to be defined. As governments and industry plan for recovery in this new context and __24__ to changing traveler behavior, the use of digital identity and biometrics technologies could restore trust while also __25__ a seamless journey.

21. (A) keen on (B) clear to (C) close to (D) easy to
 22. (A) An estimate (B) An estimated (C) An estimating (D) Estimating as
 23. (A) hence (B) yet (C) then (D) so
 24. (A) decay (B) blaze (C) adapt (D) halve
 25. (A) ensured (B) ensuring (C) ensure (D) ensures

(2)

Scientists have linked the decline in Arctic sea ice to the 26 of a deadly virus that could threaten marine mammals in the North Pacific, 27 a study from the University of California, Davis. Phocine distemper virus, or PDV, a pathogen responsible for killing thousands of European harbor seals in the North Atlantic in 2002, was identified in northern sea otters in Alaska in 2004, 28 questions about when and how the virus reached them.

The 15-year study, published today in the journal *Scientific Reports*, 29 how the radical reshaping of historic sea ice may have opened pathways for contact between Arctic and sub-Arctic seals that was previously impossible. This 30 the virus' introduction into the Northern Pacific Ocean.

26. (A) dedication (B) emergence (C) magistrate (D) parliament
27. (A) according to (B) similar to (C) owing to (D) due to
28. (A) arising (B) arousing (C) raising (D) losing
29. (A) highlight (B) highlights (C) highlighting (D) was highlighting
30. (A) abound in (B) abided by (C) added to (D) allowed for

V. Discourse structure

Choose the BEST answer from the box below for each blank in the passage.

(1)

- (A) One of the greatest individual challenges posed by new information technologies is privacy.
(B) Our relationship with our smartphones is a case in point.
(C) It will affect our identity and all the issues associated with it.
(D) Similarly, the revolutions occurring in biotechnology and AI, which are redefining what it means to be human by pushing back the current thresholds of life span, health, cognition, and capabilities, will compel us to redefine our moral and ethical boundaries.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution, finally, will change not only what we do but also who we are. 31 Our sense of privacy, our notions of ownership, our consumption patterns, the time we devote to work and leisure, and how we develop our careers, cultivate our skills, meet people, and nurture relationships are some examples. It is already changing our health and leading to a “quantified” self, and sooner than we think it may lead to human augmentation. The list is endless because it is bound only by our imagination.

I am a great enthusiast and early adopter of technology, but sometimes I wonder whether the inexorable integration of technology in our lives could diminish some of our quintessential human capacities, such as compassion and cooperation. 32 Constant connection may deprive us of one of life's most important assets: the time to pause, reflect, and engage in meaningful conversation.

33 We instinctively understand why it is so essential, yet the tracking and sharing of information about us is a crucial part of the new connectivity. Debates about fundamental issues such as the impact on our inner lives of the loss of control over our data will only intensify in the years ahead. 34

(2)

- (A) His stories weave together to form a moving and searingly funny portrait of a boy making his way through a damaged world in a dangerous time, armed only with a keen sense of humor and a mother's unconventional, unconditional love.
(B) Trevor was born to a white Swiss father and a black Xhosa mother at a time when such a union was punishable by five years in prison.
(C) *Born a Crime* is the story of a mischievous young boy who grows into a restless young man as he struggles to find himself in a world where he was never supposed to exist.
(D) The stories collected in the book are by turns hilarious, dramatic, and deeply affecting.

Trevor Noah's unlikely path from apartheid South Africa to the desk of *The Daily Show* began with a criminal act: his birth. 35 Living proof of his parents' indiscretion, Trevor was kept mostly indoors for the earliest years

of his life, bound by the extreme and often absurd measures his mother took to hide him from a government that could, at any moment, steal him away. Finally liberated by the end of South Africa's tyrannical white rule, Trevor and his mother set forth on a grand adventure. They lived openly and freely and embraced the opportunities won by a centuries-long struggle.

36 It is also the story of that young man's relationship with his fearless, rebellious, and fervently religious mother—his teammate, a woman determined to save her son from the cycle of poverty, violence, and abuse that would ultimately threaten her own life.

37 Whether subsisting on caterpillars for dinner during hard times, being thrown from a moving car during an attempted kidnapping, or just trying to survive the life-and-death pitfalls of dating in high school, Trevor illuminates his curious world with an incisive wit and unflinching honesty. 38

VI. Reading Comprehension

(1)

Music therapy emerged as a profession in the 20th century after World War I and World War II. Both amateur and professional musicians attended veterans' hospitals to play for the veterans who had suffered physical and emotional trauma. The impact of the music on the patients' physical and emotional responses saw the doctors and nurses requesting to hire the musicians. It became apparent that the hospital musicians required training before starting, and thus ensued the beginning of music therapy education.

Music therapy is administered by trained music therapists. A music therapist evaluates each clients' unique needs. They ascertain a client's musical preferences and devises a treatment plan that is customized for the individual. Music therapists are part of a multi-disciplinary team, working with other professionals to ensure treatment also works for the client to achieve their goals. For example, if a person is working on strengthening and movement in order to address physical limitations, a music therapist could introduce dance into their treatment plan.

Music grabs our attention and distracts us from stimuli that may lead to negative experiences, such as worry, pain, anxiety, and so on. This may also explain the anxiety and pain-reducing effects of listening to music during medical procedures. Moreover, music can regulate the activity of brain regions that are involved in the initiation, generation, maintenance, termination, and modulation of emotions. Music is related to memory processes. It is also involved in the analysis of musical syntax and musical meaning.

39. Which issue is **NOT** covered in this article?

- (A) A brief history of music therapy
- (B) Effects of music therapy
- (C) Types and methods of music therapy
- (D) Work of music therapists

40. According to this passage, what is **true** about music therapy?

- (A) The music interventions are delivered by medical or healthcare professionals.
- (B) Music therapy can promote the quality of the parent-child relationships.
- (C) Music therapy can help patients improve, restore, or maintain health.
- (D) The formal beginnings of music therapy can be traced back to 1789.

41. Based on this article, how does music therapy work?

- (A) Music is an alternate approach to management of agitation in confused elderly patients.
- (B) Music allows all people to interact on a more relationship-oriented way than may be possible relying on verbal language.
- (C) Music evokes and conditions behaviors such as the movement patterns involved in walking, speaking and grasping.
- (D) Music listening could be used to help patients relax, improve their mood and afford both mental and physical activation.

42. What does a music therapist do?

- (A) A music therapist entertains his clients by singing Italian operas.
- (B) A music therapist teaches people how to play music.
- (C) A music therapist accommodates the needs of clients via an evaluation process.

(D) A music therapist approaches kids with music playfully more than adults.

43. What can be inferred about the author's attitude toward and perspective of music therapy?

(A) Music therapy is an evidence-based therapy.

(B) Music therapy is just listening to music.

(C) Anyone can get a job as a music therapist.

(D) Music therapy doesn't address serious issues.

(2)

Millennials, also known as Generation Y, are the demographic cohort following Generation X. Researchers and popular media use the early 1980s as starting birth years and the mid-1990s to early 2000s as ending birth years. Millennials are the “ME ME ME GENERATION,” writes Joel Stein for the 2013 cover story of *Time* magazine, which is apparently a marked departure from the Baby Boomers, who were the plain old “Me Generation” (one me, no caps) and who created the “Me Decade” in the 1970s, and who coined the phrase, “But enough about me . . . what do you think about me?” in the 1980s when they were raising the next narcissists, Generation X.

Sometimes you get the sense that these magazines' cultural writers have very little experience with the entire American culture, and prefer to make their grand analyses based on what people they know in the gentrified parts of cities like New York and Los Angeles were talking about at brunch last weekend. The type of young person that magazine writers come across most frequently are magazine interns. Because the media industry is high-status, but, at least early on, very low pay in a very expensive city, it attracts a lot of rich kids. Entitled, arrogant, spoiled, preening—those are the alleged signature traits of Millennials, as diagnosed by countless magazine writers. Those traits curiously align perfectly with the signature traits of a rich kid. Have you seen your intern on Rich Kids of Instagram? If so, he or she is probably not the best guide to crafting the composite personality of a generation that fought three wars for you.

To Stein's credit, he has some sociological research to make his case—he brings “the cold, hard data.” However, much of his data can be countered by other data. For example, Stein writes: “Their development is stunted: more people ages 18 to 29 live with their parents than with a spouse, according to the 2012 Clark University Poll of Emerging Adults.

Yes, people are marrying later and the economy sucks. The unemployment rate would be 6.5 percent, a full point lower, if Washington—you might know them as “old people”—hadn't implemented spending cuts in 2011, *The New York Times* reports. As for laziness, the chart of cumulative change in total economy productivity and real hourly compensation since 1995 shows that as worker productivity has soared from 18.5% (2002) to 37.6% (2011), wages have remained stagnant or dropped for different groups of workers. We're all working hard, we're just not getting paid.

But here is Stein's most important bit of data: “The incidence of narcissistic personality disorder is nearly three times as high for people in their 20s as for the generation that's now 65 or older, according to the National Institutes of Health; 58 percent more college students scored higher on a narcissism scale in 2009 than in 1982.”

About that. There is another paper at NIH.gov that argues the study Stein cited above kind of maybe wrong. In a 2010 paper published in *Perspectives on Psychological Science* and titled “It is Developmental Me, Not Generation Me,” Brent W. Roberts, Grant Edmonds, and Emily Grijalva argue: “First, we show that when new data on narcissism are folded into preexisting meta-analytic data, there is no increase in narcissism in college students over the last few decades. Second, we show, in contrast, that age changes in narcissism are both replicable and comparatively large in comparison to generational changes in narcissism.”

Basically, it's not that people born after 1980 are narcissists, it's that young people are narcissists, and they get over themselves as they get older. It's like doing a study of toddlers and declaring those born since 2010 are “Generation Sociopath: Kids These Days Will Pull Your Hair, Pee On Walls, Throw Full Bowls of Cereal Without Even Thinking of the Consequences.” In addition, they further point out, “In turn, when older people are told that younger people are getting increasingly narcissistic, they may be prone to agree because they confuse the claim for generational change with the fact that younger people are simply more narcissistic than they are. The confusion leads to an increased likelihood that older individuals will agree with the Generation Me argument despite

its lack of empirical support.”

Hahaha, you doddering old confused fools! *Generation Abe Simpson*!

44. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true about Joel Stein’s view?
- (A) Millennials are more narcissistic than Baby Boomers are.
 (B) Millennials created the “Me Decade” in the 1970s.
 (C) Millennials are the group made up mostly of teens, 20- and 30-somethings.
 (D) More millennials live with their parents than with a spouse in a study.
45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) More young people live with their parents because of financial situation.
 (B) Entitled, arrogant, spoiled, and preening are the signature traits of Gen X.
 (C) The writer agrees with Joel Stein’s depiction of the traits of millennials.
 (D) The economic outlook for the young people is getting better.
46. Which demographic cohort is the writer of this passage most possibly in?
- (A) Gen X (B) Gen Y (C) Gen Z (D) Gen Alpha
47. Who are the people that “**Washington**” refers to in the 4th paragraph?
- (A) Lobbyists (B) Lawyers (C) Reporters (D) Lawmakers
48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) Compared to 2002, young people make more money in 2011 because of increasing hourly wages.
 (B) It is universally believed that magazine writers are the most narcissistic group.
 (C) Magazine writers like Joel Stein tend to mistaken the traits of rich kids to those of millennials.
 (D) Magazine interns are drawn to the media industry for its high-status and high-paying nature.
49. Who are the people that “**Abe Simpson**” (a fictional character from the animated TV series “The Simpsons”) most probably refers to in the last paragraph at the end of the passage?
- (A) Grandfathers (B) Toddlers (C) Teenagers (D) Grandsons
50. What is this passage **mainly** about?
- (A) Stein makes a very convincing and correct portrayal of millennials.
 (B) Toddlers are regarded as the “generation sociopath.”
 (C) The writer tries to defend millennials and argues that narcissism is a trait for young people across generations.
 (D) Gen Y is the most narcissistic age group.

英語科解答

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	D	A	C	D	C	C	B	A	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	D	A	B	C	C	D	A	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
C	B	B	C	B	B	A	C	B	D
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	B	A	D	B	C	D	A	C	C
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
D	C	A	B	A	B	D	C	A	C