

屏東縣 106 學年度國民中小學暨幼兒園教師 (含代理教師)聯合甄選試題

科目：英語專門知能測驗

說明：本試卷共 50 題，均為四選一之單選題。每題 2 分，共 100 分

I. Vocabulary (26%): Choose the correct answer.

01. Both elevators are _____, so I had to use the stairs.
(A) neither serving (B) no serving (C) no services (D) out of service
02. Jack caused _____ to raise when he married a poor girl from Russia.
(A) tongues (B) ears (C) eyebrows (D) lips
03. Nancy needs to really _____ what's important instead of going off on a lot of tangents.
(A) zone out on (B) zero in on (C) zoom out in (D) zoom out on
04. I knew my company was polluting the water, but I was afraid I would lose my job if I blew _____ on it.
(A) my nose (B) a kiss (C) the whistle (D) out
05. He worked hard to get to where he is today. He paid his _____ and did what he was told.
(A) loyalty (B) studies (C) dues (D) diligence
06. Teachers need to be thinking beyond content, and _____ the development of particular ways of thinking and inquiring in all aspects of teaching and assessment.
(A) incorporate (B) innovate (C) indulge (D) insert
07. We are all _____ familiar with at least one language, our own. Yet few of us ever stop to consider what we know when we know a language.
(A) promptly (B) abruptly (C) intimately (D) legitimately
08. The delicate and _____ sculpture in the National Palace Museum has soon become the most popular tourist attraction in a short time.
(A) generous (B) impoverished (C) ample (D) exquisite
09. In its original sense, 'nanotechnology' refers to the projected ability to construct items from the bottom up, using _____ and tools being developed to make complete, high performance products.
(A) traits (B) components (C) techniques (D) schemes
10. Larry broke his _____ when falling from the ladder. The accident left him paralyzed from the waist down.
(A) ribs (B) liver (C) spine (D) commitment
11. The platypus grows _____ on the Australia continent. Nowhere else was it originally found.
(A) exclusively (B) genuinely (C) ferociously (D) virtually
12. Babies are born with the ability to _____ virtually all sounds of all human languages; that is, they can differentiate between phonemes in their own language.
(A) articulate (B) discriminate (C) manifest (D) demonstrate
13. Dr. Vygotsky claimed that timely and sensitive intervention by adults when a child is _____ learning a new task could help children learn new tasks.
(A) on account of (B) led astray to (C) on the edge of (D) encouraged to

II. Cloze Test: Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate answer. (18%)

Passage #14-17

The global recording industry has launched its largest wave of legal action against people suspected of sharing music files on the Internet. The latest move by the International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI) 14 2,100 alleged uploaders using peer-to-peer (p2p) networks in 16 nations including the UK, France, Germany and Italy. Thousands of people have agreed to pay compensation since the campaign began. In the US, civil lawsuits have been brought against more than 15,597 people 15 September 2003 and there have been 3,590 settlements. 'This is a significant escalation of our enforcement actions against people who are uploading and distributing 16 music on p2p networks,' said IFPI chief John Kennedy. 'Thousands of people – mostly internet-savvy men in their 20s or 30s – have learned to their 17 the legal and financial risks involved in file-sharing copyrighted music in large quantities.' Individual cases are generally brought by the national associations representing the recording industry, and in some cases by the labels, as civil complaints.

14. (A) aimed (B) targeted (C) directed (D) pointed
15. (A) during (B) throughout (C) since (D) in
16. (A) copyrighted (B) registered (C) trademarking (D) illegal
17. (A) benefit (B) charge (C) fortune (D) cost

Passage #18-22

An economic bubble or asset bubble is trade in an asset at a price or price range that strongly exceeds the asset's intrinsic value. It could also be described as a situation in which asset prices appear to be based on 18 or inconsistent views about the future. Asset bubbles date back as far as the 1600s and 19 now widely regarded as a recurrent feature of modern economic history. Because it is often difficult to observe intrinsic values in real-life markets, bubbles are often conclusively identified only in 20, once a sudden drop in prices has occurred. Such a drop is known as a *crash or a bubble burst*. Both the boom and the burst phases of the bubble are examples of a positive feedback mechanism, 21 the negative feedback mechanism that determines the equilibrium price under normal market circumstances. Prices in an economic bubble can fluctuate 22, and become impossible to predict from supply and demand alone.

18. (A) deceit (B) illegality (C) unbalanced (D) implausible
19. (A) can be (B) being (C) are (D) have
20. (A) retrospect (B) circumspect (C) deflation (D) inflation
21. (A) in spite of (B) unlike (C) similar to (D) in contrast to
22. (A) manually (B) erratically (C) rationally (D) periodically

III. Passage Completion: Choose the appropriate phrase from the following phrase bank and make the passage grammatical correct and syntactically meaningful. You might need to convert the word form (i.e. capitalization, tense, voice) when necessary. (16%)

Passage #23-26

Knowing a word means knowing both its sounds and its meaning. Both are considered crucial in determining 23. If words differ in pronunciation but have the same meaning, such as *sofa* and *couch*, they are different words. Likewise, words with identical pronunciation but significantly different meanings, such as *tale* and *tail*, are also different words. Spelling is not relevant, 24. Thus, bat the animal and bat for hitting baseballs are different words because they have different meanings 25.

Words like *tale* and *tail* are homonyms which are different words that are pronounced the same, but may or may not be spelled the same. To, too, and two are homonyms 26. Homonyms can create ambiguity. A word or a sentence is ambiguous if it can be understood or interpreted in more than one way.

23-26 Phrase Bank

- (A) although they are pronounced identically
(B) despite their spelling differences
(C) whether words are the same or different
(D) only pronunciation

Passage #27-30

Middle childhood is a time for developing skills that will be needed in their society. Children who achieve _____ 27 _____. The peril during this period is that feelings of inadequacy and inferiority will develop, too. Parents and teachers _____ 28 _____ or being overly critical of a child's efforts. Children who are "encouraged and praised" develop belief in their competence. Entering elementary school, children in the age group of 7-10 begin to think about the future and their place in the world. Working with other students and wanting their friendship and acceptance become more important. This leads to more independence from parents and family. As students, they develop the mental and verbal skills _____ 29 _____. They become less self-centered and show more concern for others. For children ages 9-11 friendships and peer relationships increase in strength, complexity, and importance. This results in greater peer pressure. They _____ 30 _____. To meet this challenge, they increase their attention span and learn to see other points of view.

27-30 Phrase Bank

- (A) to describe experiences and talk about thoughts and feelings
- (B) success in school or games might develop a feeling of competence
- (C) grow even less dependent on their families and they are challenged academically
- (D) can undermine a child's development by failing to recognize accomplishments

IV. Questions on EFL Methodology (22%)

31. Which of the following statements about findings in reading is correct?
- (A) Affective factors such as self-esteem and empathy do not influence ultimate reading success.
 - (B) Vocabulary knowledge supports the acquisition of reading skills.
 - (C) Culture plays a passive role in motivating and rewarding people for literacy.
 - (D) Silent reading is a key to student gains in reading ability, linguistic competence and writing.
32. Which of the following statements about lesson planning is correct?
- (A) Variety in techniques will distract students rather than can keep the lesson lively and interesting.
 - (B) Timing is the least important aspect in planning a lesson and can be taken into consideration at the end of planning.
 - (C) Difficult aspects of a lesson will usually be placed at the beginning of a lesson to challenge students.
 - (D) Good pacing is a factor of how well you provide a transition from one activity to the next and activities are not too long nor too short.
33. What does inductive grammar teaching mean?
- (A) Students are given with rules first in order to practice the language.
 - (B) Students are asked to quickly complete a lot of questions in a short period of time.
 - (C) Students are given examples first to identify the rules by themselves.
 - (D) Students are given a rule and compare it with the ones they have already known of.
34. 'The use of commands is the major teaching technique and the commands are given to get students to perform an action. The action makes the meaning of the command clear.' Which teaching method does the description refer to?
- (A) The Natural Approach
 - (B) Task-based Learning (TBL)
 - (C) Total Physical Response (TPR)
 - (D) Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)
35. Which of the following principles about teaching listening is correct?
- (A) Listening once is authentic and sufficient.
 - (B) Students should work to respond to the content, not just to the language of a listening.
 - (C) Students should be able to listen at any time without engaging with the topic and the tasks.
 - (D) For a first listening, students may focus on detailed information, and then later listenings can be language use and pronunciation.

36. _____ is “a type of alternative assessment which is used to identify the skills that an individual child possesses as well as the child’s learning potential”. Its procedure is interactive and emphasizes the learning process and accounts for the amount and nature of examiner investment.
- (A) Performance Assessment
 (B) Behavioral Assessment
 (C) Portfolio Assessment
 (D) Dynamic Assessment
37. Which of the following methods is the **BEST** to increase the validity of assessment tool?
- (A) To increase the test time that is administered
 (B) To decrease the difficulty of test items
 (C) To increase number of test items of alternate forms
 (D) To find test takers of similar abilities
38. If a test designer attempts to select a test technique that can identify whether the students can decode the *th* digraph and pronounce the phoneme [θ] correctly, which of the following techniques has moderate practicality, good reliability, good validity, low authenticity, and positive washback?
- (A) A dictation to have students listen to the teacher pronounce “*The thin guy is with three roses*” and write out what they have heard onto the paper.
 (B) A one-on-one interview to converse with the test taker addressing daily living topics while analyzing test taker’s pronunciation of [θ] sound.
 (C) A listening discrimination exercise that asks students to select from a set of minimal pair options such as “*sing*” versus “*thing*”.
 (D) An oral test that has students read-aloud a list of words in which words like “*theme, moth, thus, mose, ect.*” are presented.
39. _____ is a form of computer-based test that tailors and adapts to the examinee’s ability level. It is a form of computer-administered test in which the next item or set of items selected to be administered depends on the correctness of the test taker’s responses to the most recent items administered. While TOEFL-iBT goes into this category, TOEIC and GEPT do not.
- (A) Computer-Based Instruction
 (B) Affective Testing
 (C) Computerized Adaptive Testing
 (D) Compute-Aided Design

40. Figure (A) demonstrates a normal distribution of English midterm performance of Eagle class students. The statistical data shows that students’ mean score is 70 points, with a standard deviation of 10 points. There are 30 students in Eagle class. Based on the data and the graph, which of the following statement is **TRUE**?

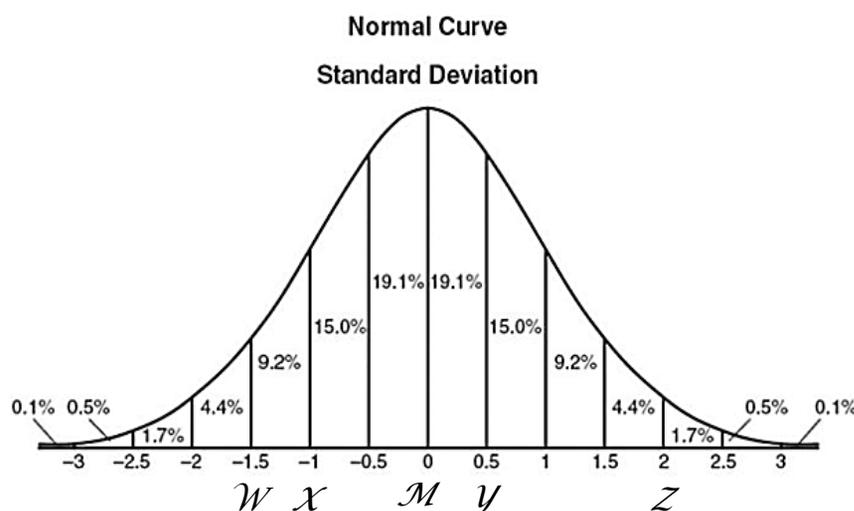


Figure (A). **Normal Distribution of Eagle Class’s English Midterm Performance**

- (A) $w=55, x=60, y=80, z=90$
 (B) Twenty-five students in Eagle Class scored above 60 and passed the English midterm exam.
 (C) Students who scored within the 90-100 range were as many as students who scored within the 50-60 range.
 (D) According to the graph, we are 95 percent certain that individual student’s actual score will be within one standard error of 70 points.

41. Comprehensive Assessment Program for Junior High School Students (國中教育會考) is a _____ test. The Basic Competence Test for Junior High School Students (國中基測) is a _____ test. The Recruitment Test of Primary Teachers (國小教師甄試) is a _____ test.
- (A) criterion-referenced; norm-referenced; criterion-referenced
 - (B) criterion-referenced; norm-referenced; norm-referenced
 - (C) norm-referenced; norm-referenced; criterion-referenced
 - (D) criterion-referenced; criterion-referenced; norm-referenced

V. Reading Comprehension (18%)

Passage #42-46

No student of a foreign language needs to be told that grammar is complex. By changing word sequences or tenses and by adding a range of auxiliary verbs and suffixes, we are able to communicate tiny differences in meaning. We can turn a statement into a question, state whether an action has taken place or is going to take place soon, and make other changes in the structure to create differences in meaning. This complexity is not specific to widespread languages like English. All languages, even those of primitive tribes, have clever grammatical components. The Cherokee pronoun system, for example, can distinguish between 'you and I,' 'several other people and I' and 'you, another person and I.' In English, all these meanings are summed up in one, simple pronoun 'we'. Grammar is universal and plays a part in every language, no matter how widespread it is. In other words, all languages, whether they are spoken by a few people or a lot of people, contain grammar. The question which has confused many linguists is – who created grammar?

At first, it would appear that this question is impossible to answer. To find out how grammar is created, someone needs to be present at the time of a language's creation, documenting its **emergence**. Many historical linguists are able to trace modern complex languages back to earlier languages. But in order to answer the question of how complex languages are actually formed, the researcher needs to observe how languages are started **from scratch**. Amazingly, however, this is possible.

Some of the most recent languages developed due to the Atlantic slave trade. At that time, slaves from a number of different ethnicities were forced to work together under colonial rule. Because they had no opportunity to learn each other's languages, they developed a language which was called a pidgin. The pidgin was a series of words copied from the language of the landowner. It had little grammar, and in many cases it was difficult for a listener to understand when an event happened, and who did what to whom. The pidgin began to turn into a complex language when slave children started to use it while they were learning their mother tongue. These children did not simply copy the words that their elders used. Instead, they adapted these words to create a new, expressive language. This language included standardized word orders and grammatical markers.

42. The following is mentioned as a way of conveying differences in meaning EXCEPT
- (A) changing word order.
 - (B) adding auxiliary verbs.
 - (C) using different tenses.
 - (D) using complex words.
43. Why does the writer include information about the Cherokee language in paragraph 1?
- (A) To show how even primitive cultures have complex grammar structures.
 - (B) To show how English grammar differs from Cherokee grammar.
 - (C) To prove that complex grammar structures were invented by the Cherokees.
 - (D) To demonstrate how difficult it is to learn the Cherokee language.
44. Which word could best replace the word 'emergence' in paragraph 2?
- (A) experience
 - (B) beginning
 - (C) possibility
 - (D) observation

45. 'From scratch' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to

- (A) from the very beginning.
- (B) in simple cultures.
- (C) by copying something else.
- (D) by using written information.

46. Which of the following is true about the pidgin?

- (A) It contained complex grammar.
- (B) It was based on many different languages.
- (C) It was difficult to understand, even among slaves.
- (D) It was created by the landowners.

Passage #47-50

DNA transfers naturally between organisms. Several natural mechanisms allow gene flow across species. These occur in nature on a large scale – for example, it is one mechanism for the development of antibiotic resistance in bacteria. Movement occurs over an evolutionary time scale.

The introduction of foreign germplasm into crops has been achieved by traditional crop breeders by overcoming species barriers. A hybrid cereal grain was created in 1875, by crossing wheat and rye. Since then important traits including dwarfing genes and rust resistance have been introduced. Plant tissue culture and deliberate mutations have enabled humans to alter the makeup of plant genomes. The first genetically modified crop plant was produced in 1982, an antibiotic-resistant tobacco plant. The first field trials occurred in France and the USA in 1986, when tobacco plants were engineered for herbicide resistance.

GM foods are controversial and the subject of protests, vandalism, referenda, legislation, court action and scientific disputes. The controversies involve consumers, biotechnology companies, governmental regulators, non-governmental organizations and scientists. There is a scientific consensus that currently available food derived from GM crops poses no greater risk to human health than conventional food, but that each GM food needs to be tested on a case-by-case basis before introduction.

No reports of ill effects have been documented in the human population from GM food. Although GMO labeling is required in many countries, the United States Food and Drug Administration does not require labeling, nor does it recognize a distinction between approved GMO and non-GMO foods.

Advocacy groups such as Center for Food Safety, Union of Concerned Scientists, Greenpeace and the World Wildlife Fund claim that risks related to GM food have not been adequately examined and managed, that GMOs are not sufficiently tested, and that regulatory authorities and scientific bodies are too closely tied to industry. Some studies have claimed that genetically modified crops can cause harm; a 2016 review that reanalyzed the data from six of these studies found that their statistical methodologies were flawed and did not demonstrate harm, and said that conclusions about GMO crop safety should be drawn from "the totality of the evidence... instead of far-fetched evidence from single studies".

47. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- (A) The history of genetically modified foods.
- (B) The reason why genetically modified food was invented.
- (C) The advantages and disadvantages of genetically modified foods.
- (D) How genetically modified foods came to exist and the controversies about it.

48. What might **NOT** be the purpose of creating genetically modified crops?

- (A) to increase the yield of the crops.
- (B) to better the health condition of human beings.
- (C) to upgrade the quality of the crops.
- (D) to add more varieties to crops via DNA transfers.

49. Which statement about GM food in the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) GM crops involve DNA transfers, which were from the advance of biotechnology.
 - (B) The first GM crop was an antibiotic-resistant tobacco plant.
 - (C) The first farmed GM crop was the herbicide-resistant tobacco plant in 1986.
 - (D) Scientifically speaking, food produced from GM crops is as harmless as traditional food.
50. Which of the following is **NOT** an opposition from the advocacy groups?
- (A) The United States Food and Drug Administration does not require labeling of GM food.
 - (B) Regulatory authorities and scientific bodies are not objective enough about GM industry.
 - (C) The examination of GM food should be conducted on a case-by-case basis.
 - (D) There is still the possibility of danger from the GM crops to human health.