新北市立國民中學 111 學年度教師聯合甄選

英語科試題

考生作答說明：

一、請先檢視答案卡英語科目、准考證號碼是否相符？如果不符，請立即向監試人員反映。

二、本試題計有：選擇題 50 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、答案卡與試題卷須一起繳交，始可離開試場。

五、請務必於試題封面填上准考證號碼。

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選擇題：共 50 題，總分 100 分。

I. Professional Knowledge（1-5 題，共 5 題）

1. Which of the following might NOT be emphasized in Communicative Language Teaching (CLT)?
   (A) Using language to communicate in real-life situations.
   (B) Identifying what is appropriate if given the context.
   (C) Identifying and memorizing new sounds.
   (D) Emphasizing the social use of language in the learning process.

2. In terms of application to language teaching, _____-based approaches make use of large databases of language to offer access to the investigation of patterns of lexis, grammar, semantics, pragmatics, and textual features.
   (A) task
   (B) corpus
   (C) grammar
   (D) cognition

3. Which of the following might happen when English is used for cross-cultural learning?
   (A) Learning should focus on the target language's culture.
   (B) Curricula should stress the English-speaking people's customs and values.
   (C) Intensive and extensive listening and reading of the target language are emphasized.
   (D) Lexical innovation and the processes of acculturation are acknowledged.

4. Which of the following does NOT belong to the three parameters Halliday (1994) characterizes as in all spoken and written texts in his systemic functional grammar?
   (A) code
   (B) mode
   (C) field
   (D) tenor

5. Normal communication is permeated by the pressures of processing language in real-time. The mature learner, when adopting comprehension strategies, will bypass _____ for it is meanings that are primary.
   (A) phonemes
   (B) ellipsis
   (C) contexts
   (D) syntax

II. Vocabulary（6-15 題，共 10 題）

6. The _____ and the far-reaching results of his work are coming to be more and more appreciated by the indigenous people.
   (A) autocracy
   (B) destitution
   (C) magnitude
   (D) longitude

7. Born with an inquiring mind, he finds doubts and scruples better than resolves them and always has some argument to _____ himself.
   (A) nonplus
   (B) ameliorate
   (C) incarnate
   (D) resound

8. The specific appropriation of some distinctive oath raised the presumption that it implied an _____ pledge of sincerity.
   (A) elliptical
   (B) unequivocal
   (C) umbilical
   (D) optical

9. A startling number of these athletes, who are presumably performing _____ feats in their training, are falling way short of their sleep goals.
   (A) herculean
   (B) promiscuous
   (C) petulant
   (D) sardonic

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10. Higher rates of mask-wearing are strongly _____ with lower transmission rates, and especially as the country faces extraordinarily high case counts, it's more important than ever to mask up properly.
(A) impregnated
(B) enshrined
(C) legitimated
(D) correlated

11. Our circumstances have made people more susceptible to _____ bouts of grief as depression and mourning keep lingering without showing a sign of recession.
(A) prolonged
(B) abbreviated
(C) intercepted
(D) recommended

12. Public-health authorities argue that the use of flavored tobacco products can lure young people into a lifetime of _____.
(A) addiction
(B) jurisdiction
(C) contradiction
(D) prediction

13. Many young workers leave their jobs due to low pay, few opportunities for _____, and feeling disrespected at work.
(A) advancement
(B) enforcement
(C) displacement
(D) commencement

14. "_____" is often used to describe the darkening of tea leaves during the crafting process, though very few teas undergo microbial activity during processing.
(A) Achievement
(B) Improvement
(C) Fermentation
(D) Experimentation

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15. The opportunity for give and take can only happen when there is _____ trust and understanding.
(A) mutual
(B) exclusive
(C) governing
(D) expressive

III. Cloze Test （16-35 題，共 20 題）

A.

Australia fully reopened its international borders to travelers vaccinated ___16___ the coronavirus after nearly two years of pandemic-related closings as tourists returned and hundreds of people were reunited with family and friends. Australia closed its borders to almost everyone except citizens and residents in March 2020 ___17___ to slow surging COVID-19 case numbers. Tourism is one of Australia's biggest industries, worth more than A$60 billion ($43 billion) and ___18___ about 5% of the country's workforce. But the sector was crippled after the government shut its borders in March 2020.

___19___ a champion of COVID-suppression strategy, Australia has shifted away from its fortress-style controls and relentless lockdowns since late last year and began living ___20___the virus after reaching higher vaccination levels. Skilled migrants, international students, and backpackers have been allowed to fly into Australia since November in a staggered reopening exercise.

16.	(A) by	(B) on	(C) with	(D) against
17.	(A) with regard	(B) in an attempt	(C) at the expense	(D) for more or less
18.	(A) employ	(B) employment	(C) employed	(D) employing
19.	(A) As	(B) Once	(C) Given	(D) When
20.	(A) by	(B) on	(C) for	(D) with

B.

Everyone knows that currying favor is harder than it looks. Getting someone on your side—whether it's during a presentation or pitch, or simply trying to wow during a social interaction—is a nerve-___21___ process. Do they like me? Do they agree with what I think? Am I even making sense?

But ___22___ the secret to connecting with someone may actually be easier than it seems: simply copy them. We already know mimicking body language, expressions, and gestures can help people ___23___ relationships, but results from a new organizational-behavior study indicate that imitating someone's communication style can also make you more persuasive. The ___24___ technique is called "linguistic mirroring," and data shows that implementing the strategy can boost the efficacy of your message. Developing this ___25___-like skill could prove to be a very useful addition to your toolbox for winning people over – and getting ahead.

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To ___26___ linguistic mirrorings, the new study suggests people pay attention to how others ask their questions and observe what pieces of presentations they find more or less compelling. This would be "a window of not just how to communicate with them, but also how they process information." In writing, ___27___ how your colleagues compose emails, memos, or on chat, and echo the form and sentiment. People can find lots of hints in the way they like to communicate. For example, a career consultant says, "I have some colleagues who love long emails with lots of bullet points and spreadsheets attached. The way to respond to them is probably to write an equally long email by ___28___ their bullet points one by one." In other situations, you might know someone who adds color with personal anecdotes and feelings. You could shoot off a similar response—perhaps including a short story of your own to ___29___ home your point. Or, if you're talking to someone who's more buttoned-up and direct, maybe a superior or an executive, go straight for the answer. Leave the humor at the door, if that's what they do. In short, if you present something to me in a way that I'm used to hearing, how I ___30___ my thoughts—it's easier for me to process the essence of that argument, so as a result, it allows you to be more persuasive.

21.	(A) bending	(B) entangling	(C) outsourcing	(D) wracking
22.	(A) cracking	(B) distilling	(C) highlighting	(D) repelling
23.	(A) allure	(B) encode	(C) forge	(D) disrupt
24.	(A) barricading	(B) parroting	(C) pirating	(D) sheltering
25.	(A) beaver	(B) panther	(C) lizard	(D) chameleon
26.	(A) append	(B) elaborate	(C) effectuate	(D) usher
27.	(A) heed	(B) herald	(C) hinge	(D) hover
28.	(A) adhering	(B) addressing	(C) appeasing	(D) appending
29.	(A) drill	(B) hammer	(C) pinch	(D) shovel
30.	(A) loosen	(B) pacify	(C) articulate	(D) revive

C.

I'll give you some practical advice on publishing good writings, but first let's establish something important: There is no objectively good work and there are no objectively good writers. I can name plenty of books that I think are genius but are detested by great writers whose opinions I respect and, ___31___, there are books I despise which are revered by writers I love. A piece of writing has no ___32___ value in a vacuum. How "good" it is is decided by people at a point in time and space. I don't think my advice is uselessly abstract and I think this has a real ___33___ on how you choose to think about your own writing and where you look for ___34___. Sitting around wondering if you're "good" and expecting the world to answer is like asking how you know when your book is done—it's not something the book or the world can tell you. It's a decision you need to make.

When I write, the standards I try to meet are my own: Do I want to read what I'm writing? It's that simple. If I write a poem or an essay that I want to read and re-read after I've finished writing and editing it, then it's good in my own light. If you don't feel that way about your

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own writing, the challenge becomes: Write something that you would want to read. It may sound ___35___, but I don't think most writers hold themselves to these standards. Did you know that people are faster to recognize photos of themselves that have been photoshopped to make them look slightly more attractive? Self-assessments are often self-flattering and help in evaluating your own writing.

31.	(A) to cap	(B) upside down	(C) by analogy	(D) vice versa
32.	(A) coherent	(B) custodial	(C) inherent	(D) illicit
33.	(A) bearing	(B) drafting	(C) locating	(D) situating
34.	(A) documentation	(B) specification	(C) validation	(D) utilization
35.	(A) eminent	(B) obvious	(C) illusive	(D) amorous

IV. Reading Comprehension (36-50 題，共 15 題)

A.

Americans are, compared with populations of other countries, particularly enthusiastic about the idea of meritocracy, a system that rewards merit (ability + effort) with success. Americans are more likely to believe that people are rewarded for their intelligence and skills and are less likely to believe that family wealth plays a key role in getting ahead. And Americans' support for meritocratic principles has remained stable over the last two decades despite growing economic inequality, recessions, and the fact that there is less mobility in the United States than in most other industrialized countries.

This strong commitment to meritocratic ideals can lead to suspicion of efforts that aim to support particular demographic groups. For example, initiatives designed to recruit or provide development opportunities to under-represented groups often come under attack as "reverse discrimination." Some companies even justify not having diversity policies by highlighting their commitment to meritocracy. If a company evaluates people on their skills, abilities, and merit, without consideration of their gender, race, sexuality, etc., and managers are objective in their assessments, then there is no need for diversity policies. The thinking goes.

The paradox of meritocracy builds on other research showing that those who think they are the most objective can actually exhibit the most bias in their evaluations. When people think they are objective and unbiased, then they don't monitor and scrutinize their own behavior. They just assume that they are right and that their assessments are accurate. Yet, studies repeatedly show that stereotypes of all kinds (gender, ethnicity, age, disability, etc.) are filters through which we evaluate others, often separated into advantage dominant groups and disadvantage lower-status groups. For example, studies repeatedly find that the resumes of whites and men are evaluated more positively than are the identical resumes of minorities and women.

This dynamic is precisely why meritocracy can exacerbate inequality—because being committed to meritocratic principles makes people think that they actually are making correct evaluations and behaving fairly. Organizations that emphasize meritocratic ideals serve to reinforce an employee's belief that they are impartial, which creates the exact conditions

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under which implicit and explicit biases are unleashed.

36. What is understood to mean when the author describes the US as a country that allows less mobility than other industrialized ones?
    (A) Americans move their homes for less than people from other countries.
    (B) The US social class structure remains more fixed compared with other countries.
    (C) The scale of industrialization is still less in the US than in other countries.
    (D) The US demography is less widespread than other industrialized countries.

37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about "diversity policies"?
    (A) They are strictly followed by American companies.
    (B) Companies adopt them hand in hand with meritocracy.
    (C) They provide work opportunities to underprivileged people.
    (D) They are set up to discriminate against advantaged groups.

38. What does "exacerbate" mean?
    (A) Initialize
    (B) Impersonate
    (C) Deregulate
    (D) Deteriorate

39. According to the passage, which of the following effects does the firm belief in meritocracy produce?
    (A) It encourages organizations to reevaluate their stereotypes.
    (B) It is a movement to promote social change and abolish discrimination.
    (C) It misleads the decision-makers to believe that they have judged impartially.
    (D) It smashes people's confidence in their ability to make decisions.

40. According to the passage, which of the following is true about the role stereotypes play in the recruitment process?
    (A) They caution organizations against separating candidates into different groups.
    (B) They eliminate the influence of biases in the selection process.
    (C) More often than not, they result in hiring people from the dominant groups.
    (D) They reverse-discriminate decision-makers of the recruiting organizations.

B.

For over 3000 years, Hopi dryland farmers have brought abundance out of the American desert Southwest by carefully cooperating with the landscape to develop sophisticated agricultural practices. The Hopi's sophisticated approach to agriculture sustains the land and

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people and produces corn and other crops in a region where modern hybrids struggle.

Indigenous conservation practices are often referred to as traditional ecological knowledge, or "a cumulative body of knowledge, practice, and belief, evolving by adaptive processes and handed down through generations by cultural transmissions, about the relationship of living beings (including humans) with one another and their environments." Hopi dryland farmers employ planting and conservation techniques to grow crops, such as corn, beans, and squash, in a semiarid region without **irrigation**. Hopi farmers have deliberately shaped their methods and practices into a suite of place-based conservation practices. Through different environmental conditions, they have successfully adapted and maintained agricultural systems using few inputs and local materials. Many of the rules are ingenious solutions to meeting the common problems of maintaining soil productivity and providing moisture necessary for successful crop production.

Hopi farmers' underlying philosophical foundation or "land ethic" is tied directly to their belief system, grounded in land stewardship and faith that the land will support them if they take care of the land. Hopi people believe Masaw to be the guardian of this earth. In the lives of traditional Hopi people lies the way of Masaw, a form of humility and simplicity and that of forging a sacred bond between themselves and the land that sustains them. The Hopi perceive the earth as their mother, the one from whom they were born and receive their sustenance and to whom they will return after death. As a result, Hopi farmers tend to view their fields with great reverence and respect, and great care is taken to have minimal impact on the environment.

41. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
    (A) The Hopi have lived on the land for many generations.
    (B) The Hopi pay great respect and care to their land.
    (C) The Hopi farmers meet with difficulties when cultivating their land.
    (D) The Hopi farmers rely heavily on scientific techniques in growing their crops.

42. Which of the following best describes the Hopi's farming?
    (A) Using chemicals to increase soil productivity.
    (B) Adopting solutions based on local knowledge.
    (C) Taking their tie to the land as an inevitable sacrifice.
    (D) Introducing more modern hybrids to the semiarid land.

43. From what perspective are the Hopi's farming practices described in this passage?
    (A) Ethical
    (B) Sentimental
    (C) Revolutionary
    (D) Supernatural

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44. What does the word **irrigation** mean in the second paragraph?

(A) Spreading fertilizer on the soil.

(B) Supplying the land with water.

(C) Ventilating fresh air to the land.

(D) Removing the acid from the soil.

45. What kind of magazine might this article come from?

(A) Psychology

(B) Mythology

(C) Agriculture

(D) Horticulture

C.

The United Kingdom has a hereditary monarchy and a hereditary aristocracy, but it has strong norms against nepotism in education and the workplace. By odd contrast, the U.S. is a republic, a nation founded on anti-hereditary principles, where nepotism is not only permitted but codified—most obviously in the practice of legacy preferences in college admissions.

This American anachronism may be on its way out. Johns Hopkins abandoned it in 2014, reducing the percentage of legacy students from 13 to 4 percent. “Legacy preference is immobility written as policy, preserving for children the same advantages enjoyed by their parents. It embodies in stark and indefensible terms inherited privilege in higher education,” Hopkins President Ron Daniels has written. In 2021, Amherst College followed suit.

Lawmakers are starting to move against legacy admissions too. A bill introduced into Congress in March 2022 would prohibit colleges that get federal money from giving an advantage to legacy applicants. A bill has been introduced in the New York Assembly and Senate that would ban the practice in both public and private colleges in the state. A similar bill is being considered in Connecticut. Colorado banned legacies in public colleges last year. These recent efforts, however, are not the first time lawmakers have made a run at legacy preferences. In 2003, Senator Edward Kennedy proposed requiring colleges in receipt of federal funds to publish data on the economic and racial composition of their legacy admits. His bill was defeated.

Things may be different this time around, but we should not be too sure. Powerful vested interests are at work here. They include those of the well-connected alums of these colleges, who are rather inclined toward a policy that will give their children a better chance of following in their footsteps. Support for both legacy and donor preferences rises with household income, according to a USA Today poll. Many upper-middle-class parents feel little compunction about pulling every string possible to get their offspring a place at a prestigious college, even if that means elbowing out a more qualified but less fortunate applicant. The prevailing norm in the U.S. is that parents should do everything possible to help their children get ahead of others. Few feel any shame in sending their children to

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expensive private K–12 schools or providing internship opportunities to friends and family. Even many parents who profess a desire for a fairer society appreciate that legacy applicants get an admission bump equivalent to an extra 160 points on their SAT. Parental interest is often seen as an unalloyed virtue. Blood is thicker than justice.

46. What does the practice of "nepotism" favor?
    (A) Family relationship
    (B) Academic achievement
    (C) Extracurricular activities
    (D) Volunteering records

47. What is implied in the author's word choice of "anachronism" in describing the American practice?
    (A) The author is enamored with its existence.
    (B) The author is critical of its inappropriateness.
    (C) The author is suspicious of its popularity.
    (D) The author is appreciative of its novelty.

48. According to the passage, what new awareness have American colleges come into about legacy admissions in the first decade of the millennium?
    (A) American universities defended the inherited privileges of their new recruits.
    (B) Prestigious universities required their applicants to be more competitive.
    (C) Universities felt a need to admit more students based on their advantages.
    (D) Some universities have started to take action to minimize this practice.

49. What is the passage's tone in discussing the possibility of eradicating the culture of American college admissions based on privileges?
    (A) Frivolous
    (B) Zealous
    (C) Pessimistic
    (D) Nonchalant

50. Which of the following can be inferred as the primary purpose of the passage?
    (A) To express the author's preference for the British system on the issue of university admissions.
    (B) To compare the American and English admissions policies in higher education.
    (C) To show disapproval of the longstanding practice of nepotism in American colleges.
    (D) To rally for the legal reformation at American Congress and Senate concerning donations to universities.

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