

新竹市立香山高級中學 110 學年度教師甄選題目卷

科目：高中英文科

Part I. Vocabulary

- Joseph's uncle has a drinking problem, but the good news is that he's been _____ for two months.
(A) fetid (B) grimy (C) sober (D) nasal
- A _____ lifestyle is not encouraged by doctors; rather they encourage people to exercise when possible
(A) pulmonary (B) fiduciary (C) mercenary (D) sedentary
- Simon used to be quite an _____ man, who only cared about himself, but his heart softened after he fell in love with Pamela.
(A) acquisitive (B) indigenous (C) endogenous (D) ophthalmic
- Active volcanoes are not only known to contain lava but also to _____ large amounts of carbon dioxide.
(A) rave (B) emit (C) trot (D) grin
- Jessie is an _____ book collector, who loves hunting for hidden treasures in used bookstores.
(A) oval (B) idle (C) avid (D) uric
- Even _____ of the travel industry have fallen due to the drop in tourism across the globe this year due to the outbreak of COVID-19.
(A) strips (B) titans (C) frauds (D) rovers
- David's mother always _____ his schoolwork and it constantly frustrates him.
(A) animates (B) trickles (C) nitpicks (D) ascribes
- Brenda still have quite a bit of information to _____ through before he can begin writing his assignment.
(A) gall (B) sift (C) bust (D) veto
- In the old days, parents would let their _____ play outside for hours without worrying about their safety.
(A) offspring (B) plaintiff (C) terrorist (D) vengeance
- Carmen _____ a meal for her family out of some leftovers she found in the fridge.
(A) penetrated (B) dislocated (C) enunciated (D) improvised

Part II. Grammar and Structure

- Samuel's scheme, with all its shortcomings, will inevitably be pushed through _____ we can produce one, by Friday, which is obviously much more feasible.
(A) unless (B) so that (C) moreover (D) how
- Water has a moderating effect on temperature, _____ summer and midday heat, and winter and midnight cold.
(A) to diminish (B) diminishing (C) diminished (D) having diminished
- Martha keeps saying that she has got _____ patience with kids, but she did not have _____ before she gave birth to her own daughter.
(A) too many, any (B) so, some (C) enough, as much (D) more, neither
- A combination of imagination and determination _____ Prof. Nathan _____ entirely new lines of research concerned with the way wild animals survive extreme environment conditions under COVID-19.
(A) will allow, to be developing (B) allow, developing (C) were allowed, to have developed (D) allowed, to develop
- The man who created the first computer virus has been sentenced to 22 months in the prison. It is generally agreed that he has been _____ very lightly.
(A) shown upon (B) given up (C) let off (D) brought in

16. Crying which starts, _____ birth, is an alarm system that attracts the parents or caretakers and it can be switched off _____ their attention.
(A) by, through (B) from, on (C) with, for (D) at, by
17. The wounded cyclist _____ on the ground for almost an hour when, coincidentally, he _____ by a morning jogger, who must have been years.
(A) has been lying, is spotting (B) was lying, spotted (C) had been lying, was spotted (D) has lain, will be spotted
18. There are 20 species of roses in Linda's private botanic garden, _____ have prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and large flowers that usually smell sweetly.
(A) both of which (B) all of which (C) none of whose (D) some of whom
19. Frost occurs in valleys and on low grounds _____ on adjacent hills that might create danger for drivers on the road.
(A) more frequently than (B) too frequent (C) so frequent that (D) as frequent as
20. _____ Samson gives the appearance of sincerity and reliability, just remember that you cannot trust him an inch.
(A) As far as (B) That (C) So (D) Though

Part III. English Language Teaching

21. Mrs. Johnson: Who knows the meaning of the word "appointment"?
Kevin: A bullet point?
Mrs. Johnson: No, Kevin... anyone else? (silence) Come on, think everybody, try again!
Nancy: Lose a point?
Mrs. Johnson: No, Nancy. It has nothing to do with points. It has something to do with the doctor.
Why is Mrs. Johnson's elicitation of information from students regarding the meanings of vocabulary obviously failure-oriented?
(A) Mrs. Johnson's expected learners to spell out the target word for only a few seconds.
(B) Mrs. Johnson's presented the vocabulary information with multimedia tools.
(C) Mrs. Johnson's failed to use the vocabulary purposefully in context.
(D) Mrs. Johnson's used her students' first language to explain the meanings of the word.
22. Under the new Twelve-Year Basic Education Curriculum Guideline, competency-based English curriculum is expected to be designed based on the so-called "CARS." While "c" refers to context, "r" is reintegrating and "s" is "strategies." What does "a" stand for?
(A) aim (B) action (C) authenticity (D) assessment
23. What does "a" mean in Question 22?
(A) Teachers and learners want to achieve in a lesson or a course.
(B) Prints, videos, and audio materials students encounter in their daily lives
(C) Teachers use it to determine how much and how well students are learning.
(D) Teachers design activities for learners to put what they learn into practice.
24. Ms. Brown often plays a short video clip from CNN and asks her students what words they heard in the video. Ms. Martin guides her students to say the target words and phrases.
Based on the above-mentioned scenario, at what stage does Ms. Brown model for the task-based language teaching?
(A) pre-task (B) during task (C) post-task (D) report
25. _____ is a mix of global frameworks and local practices.
(A) Glocalization (B) Washback (C) Acculturation (D) Audiolingualism

26. Mr. Davis designs the following exercise for his sentence:

“Conditional clauses. Look at the following cue: If I had a million dollars. Suggest, in speech or writing, what you would do.”

What type of grammar practice does Mr. Davis design?

- (A) Students are provided with a picture and invited to compose their own responses.
- (B) Students are asked to focus their attention on the form and meaning.
- (C) Students form sentences of their own according to a set pattern.
- (D) Students are given no specific direction to use the structure.

27. Mrs. Anderson evaluates her students' performance relative to what she would expect from the particular group. What type of assessment does Mrs. Anderson employ?

- (A) criterion-referenced assessment
- (B) individual-referenced assessment
- (C) self-assessment
- (D) norm-referenced assessment

28. The below table is Mr. Clark's syllabus. What type of language syllabus does Mr. Clark design?

Modals	Tenses
can (ability; requests; permission)	future with going to
could (ability; polite; requests)	future with will and shall (offers, promises)
will (future)	past simple: past events

- (A) the lexical syllabus
- (B) the grammatical syllabus
- (C) the functional-notional syllabus
- (D) the topic-based syllabus

29. Mrs. Lewis: We normally say *tell+ the truth*, but not *say+ the truth*.

What kind of word knowledge does Mrs. Lewis focus in her instruction?

- (A) collocation
- (B) denotation
- (C) pronunciation
- (D) connotation

30. Allen: I reading a book.

Mr. Scott: I **am** reading a book.

What type of oral correction does Mr. Scott employ?

- (A) repetition
- (B) clarification request
- (C) metalinguistic feedback
- (D) recast

Part IV. Cloze

Questions 31-35

Among the many climatic threats that scientists ___31___ global warming—stronger and more destructive hurricanes, drought, rising sea levels, longer fire seasons—an ___32___ in heat waves is the most intuitive and immediate. As greenhouse gases ___33___ by human activities continue to increase in the atmosphere, heat waves will become longer and individual days will become hotter. Globally, the past six years have been ___34___. In the southwestern United States, days with triple-digit temperatures are arriving weeks earlier than they ___35___ a century ago and lingering three weeks longer.

- 31.
 - (A) tamper with
 - (B) associate with
 - (C) confront with
 - (D) compare with
- 32.
 - (A) uptick
 - (B) accent
 - (C) escort
 - (D) outcry

33. (A) releases (B) releasing (C) released (D) release
34. (A) the warmest ever recording (B) the ever recorded warmest (C) the warmest ever recorded (D) the ever warmest recorded
35. (A) did (B) are (C) were (D) had

Questions 36-40

The fishermen from small Curonian villages in Lithuania used to put their weathervanes into a wooden frame and decorate ___36___ with openwork carvings. This probably ___37___ their liking to adorn their buildings - to decorate weather planks and fasten intricate embellishments ___38___ horses or other objects on the roof ridge. The further artistic development of weathervanes was undoubtedly encouraged by the holiday-makers' attention and wish to acquire an original souvenir. This way the weathervanes started ___39___ an increasing variety of colors and resort attributes - anchors, seagulls, lighthouses, or moose, ___40___, unfortunately, losing the symbols of the ancient mythology.

36. (A) us (B) them (C) his (D) her
37. (A) concerned about (B) collided with (C) originated from (D) implicated in
38. (A) in the long run of (B) in the end of (C) in terms of (D) in the shape of
39. (A) representing (B) represent (C) represented (D) represents
40. (A) and (B) but (C) because (D) likewise

Part V. Reading Comprehension

Questions 41-45

The field of performance psychology is producing a growing body of science in the area of grit, motivation, and mindset. Research psychologists such as Angela Duckworth and Carol Dweck have provided us with insights that educators and parents, can use to cultivate traits such as grit. These traits have been linked to higher performance and increased success. Below are a few strategies that parents and educators can use to support the development of grit in themselves and others.

First, kids do not need to know what they will do for the rest of their life, but they do need to identify and pursue passions. In the process of pursuing their passions, which will most likely change over time, they develop grit. Those ballet classes, guitar lessons, and basketball practices create environments in which kids while pursuing their passions, learn how to overcome challenges and persist.

Moreover, kids need to do hard things so that they learn that they can do hard things. The more hard things they do, the more they know and believe that they can do hard things. We need to get kids out of their comfort zones and encourage them to take appropriate risks.

Finally, fear of failure and fear of making mistakes can keep us from trying. When we celebrate failure and mistakes as a natural byproduct of stepping out of our comfort zone and an essential part of the learning process, **they** can become valuable opportunities for learning and growth. When children make mistakes, help them take a step back and take an objective look at what happened.

41. What is the best title of this article?

- (A) Why is Grit so important?
- (B) What exactly is grit?
- (C) How Do We Develop Grit?
- (D) Whom Should be Cultivated with Grit?

42. Which strategy is **NOT** recommended in this article?

- (A) Praise the process.
- (B) I can do hard things.
- (C) Find your own passion.
- (D) Celebrate failure and mistakes.

43. Based on this article, what is **true** about grit?

- (A) The more grit you have, the happier you are.
- (B) People can practice being gritty.
- (C) Grit can be measured and tested as IQ.
- (D) Grit is the talent that everyone possesses.

44. Based on this article, who can be cultivated with grit?

- (A) Nicole quitted on swimming immediately when she found breathing while swimming as tough.
- (B) Linda's coach and parents yelled at her when she found skateboarding difficult to master.
- (C) Susan found it difficult with her mathematics assignments and her teacher jumped in and gave her answers.
- (D) Jacob had failed his science project he was creating but he used his mistakes to help him along the journey.

45. What does "they" in paragraph 4 refer to?

- (A) parents and educators
- (B) failure and mistakes
- (C) comfort zones
- (D) psychologists

Questions 46-50

The popular notion that the COVID-19 pandemic has been "good for the environment"—that nature is recovering while humanity stays at home—appeals to many people grasping for some upside to the global tragedy. Reality, though, may not cooperate with such hopes.

The benefits many found heartening early on—from cleaner air to birdsong newly audible as cars and planes went quiet—were always likely to be temporary. And with lockdowns easing, **they** have already begun to dissipate. Now, some experts fear that the world risks a future with more traffic, more pollution, and climate change that worsens faster than ever. It's too soon to know whether that gloomy scenario will play out, but concerning signs seem to be growing all around the world.

In early April 2020, with shutdowns widespread, daily global carbon emissions were down by 17 percent compared to last year. But as of June 11, 2020, new data show that they are only about 5 percent lower than at the same point in 2019, even though normal activity has not yet fully restarted.

"We still have the same cars, the same roads, the same industries, same houses," says Corinne Le Quéré, professor of climate change at the University of East Anglia in Britain and lead author of the original study and subsequent update. "So as soon as the restrictions are released, we go right back to where we were."

46. What is the main idea of this article?

- (A) Tearing down trees encourages the spread of COVID-19.
- (B) A more polluted future has been brewing while we are not looking.
- (C) Illegal trade creates incentive for people to capture living animals.
- (D) There is a direct link between the destruction of nature and COVID-19 outbreaks.

47. According to this article, what is the popular notion regarding the COVID-19 to the environment?

- (A) Illegal miners and loggers are encroaching on indigenous territories.
- (B) COVID-19 complicates an already dire wildfire season.
- (C) Nature is “getting a break” from humans during the COVID-19 pandemic.
- (D) Participation in outdoor activities during the pandemic is increasing.

48. What does “they” in paragraph 2 refer to?

- (A) the benefits
- (B) some experts
- (C) cars and planes
- (D) carbon emissions

49. According to this article, what happened to the lockdowns caused by COVID-19?

- (A) Daily global carbon emissions were down by 17 percent in April 2020.
- (B) Daily global carbon emissions were 5 percent higher than June 2019.
- (C) Hedgehog roadkill rates were more than 50% lower compared in April 2020.
- (D) Air travel may have vastly reduced the risk of bird strikes in June 2019.

50. What voice of tone can be used to describe the author’s and Corinne Le Quéré’s toward the effects of shutdowns resulting from the COVID-19 to the ecosystems?

- (A) humorous
- (B) quirky
- (C) upbeat
- (D) solemn

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 教師甄試答案卷

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