

國立臺中第二高級中學 105 學年度第二次教師甄選 英文科試題

請填寫准考證號碼 \_\_\_\_\_

I. 字彙 20%

- Keen to preserve his artistic integrity, Jason declined several \_\_\_\_\_ Hollywood offers.  
(A) infallible (B) disgruntled (C) lucrative (D) deplorable
- The bachelor party was becoming rather \_\_\_\_\_ after a few participants got drunk.  
(A) blatant (B) comely (C) placid (D) raucous
- As Zika virus is becoming more \_\_\_\_\_, pregnant women are advised not to visit places with known ongoing Zika transmission.  
(A) astute (B) virulent (C) facile (D) rhetoric
- He was a \_\_\_\_\_ opponent of the new law. He started to collect petition signatures for a referendum from door to door.  
(A) tenacious (B) capricious (C) whimsical (D) vehement
- The foster parents Kevin was assigned were \_\_\_\_\_; they were reluctant to provide sufficient food, let alone love.  
(A) pretentious (B) propitious (C) parsimonious (D) prestigious
- The philanthropist is highly praised because he is driven by purely \_\_\_\_\_ reasons to establish this charity organization.  
(A) gregarious (B) importune (C) altruistic (D) amicable
- You'll need gold brocaded curtains, diamond-encrusted watches, and a world-renowned personal chef if you want to add some \_\_\_\_\_ to your life.  
(A) opulence (B) myriad (C) philistine (D) austerity
- While morphine is given to \_\_\_\_\_ the pain after surgery, few patients become addicted to such drug.  
(A) jettison (B) mitigate (C) incarcerate (D) gloat
- The new project met with \_\_\_\_\_ criticism, which later led to a heated debate over its effectiveness and value.  
(A) complacent (B) preferential (C) maladroit (D) ferocious
- The heads of the two countries met in private in a \_\_\_\_\_ meeting to avoid the media and exchanged their views on the future cooperation of various issues.  
(A) mendacious (B) pious (C) clandestine (D) meticulous
- Films \_\_\_\_\_ with violent and appalling scenes may pose a threat to the well-being of children and youth.  
(A) replete (B) erroneous (C) refractory (D) malodorous
- Even children at a young age are found to bully and \_\_\_\_\_ those smaller kids, choosing carefully who they want to play with.  
(A) dilute (B) ostracize (C) emulate (D) capitulate
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ third party can be consulted to settle disputes and render impartial suggestions.  
(A) reclusive (B) enigmatic (C) equivocal (D) disinterested
- After the Orlando tragedy, numerous people harshly \_\_\_\_\_ the massacre by the gunman and mourned over the deceased.  
(A) repudiated (B) impeded (C) hampered (D) amputated

- With the advancing of technology, knowledge is rather fleeting and short-lived. Thus, the topic of \_\_\_\_\_ of knowledge is a much talked about issue among professionals.  
(A) propensity (B) obsolescence (C) trepidation (D) pungency
- According to the latest report, the UK economy faces \_\_\_\_\_ as sales slow. This poses a serious problem to the country's already troubled economy.  
(A) stagnation (B) conformity (C) caricature (D) blandishment
- Jason tries to keep a low profile wherever he goes and that's why he always tries to look \_\_\_\_\_ at meetings or parties.  
(A) insidious (B) incipient (C) inconspicuous (D) implacable
- Before you make any \_\_\_\_\_ decision, you had better think carefully in case you regret it.  
(A) irrevocable (B) disconsolate (C) perfidious (D) vociferous
- The new movie of the Oscar-winning director is a \_\_\_\_\_ commercially; however, it is critically acclaimed by movie critics.  
(A) harbinger (B) fiasco (C) prelude (D) repertoire
- \_\_\_\_\_ people are always ready to have a quarrel with others and cause tension in their daily lives.  
(A) Garrulous (B) Pugnacious (C) Placid (D) Winsome

II. 克漏字選擇 10%

(A) Fresco painting, made popular as an art form by the Renaissance masters, has been known to mankind for thousands of years. As a matter of fact, almost every culture that has used pigment in the creation of art \_\_21\_\_ has invented a fresco-like technique. Frescoes are created by painting on a wall of wet plaster. It is a unique form of art in that due to a chemical reaction that occurs between the plaster and the paint, the work of art becomes a part of the wall itself rather than simply a layer of color upon it. Fresco painting is a painstaking process, requiring several preparatory steps prior to the actual application of paint to the wall.

The first step in the creation of a fresco is the selection of a wall, which is no small task considering the impact that climatic changes can have upon the finished work. Red brick provides the most beneficial foundation. The next step is plastering, during which a mixture of lime, sand, and water is applied to the foundation wall in three layers. A fourth layer is spread later as the painting progresses. On the third layer of plaster, the artist traces an outline of the fresco image, just dark enough \_\_22\_\_ it can be seen through the fourth layer of plaster, but still faint enough to be hidden by the application of subsequent layers of color. \_\_23\_\_ the outline is applied, preparations are complete and the actual painting can begin. Starting from the top, the artist applies a coating of plaster over a small area, just large enough to be painted in a single day. Then, when that layer has set to a \_\_24\_\_ texture, the artist begins to paint.

As the wet paint and wet plaster simultaneously dry, a reaction occurs. Water is released into the atmosphere by the plaster while carbon dioxide is absorbed, reacting with the lime in the plaster to create a thin, clear \_\_25\_\_ of calcium carbonate. It bonds the paint to the wall and gives the colors the peculiar luminosity characteristic of fine frescoes. Because this chemical reaction takes place only during drying, the painter must make certain that both the plaster and the paint are of the proper consistency and moisture content.

- (A) primitively (B) soggily (C) temporally (D) independently
- (A) in case (B) now that (C) so that (D) whether
- (A) Whenever (B) Once (C) For (D) Unless
- (A) sufficient (B) rudimentary (C) standardized (D) feasible
- (A) pretext (B) schema (C) loop (D) film

(B) Until the middle of the 1960's, copper had been the material of choice for telephone communications because it is a good conductor of electricity, is flexible, and can be produced relatively inexpensively. In 1996, however, two scientists working in England, K.C. Kao and G.H. Hockham, suggested that transmission of information by copper wire may not be the most efficient and cost-effective method possible. They \_\_\_26\_\_\_ that fibers—long, thin, hollow tubes resembling a fine strand of hair—might be developed to replace copper wiring. Over the course of the next twenty years, fiber optic cables began to replace \_\_\_27\_\_\_ metallic wiring.

The problem with copper wiring is loss of electrical signal over great distances, or attenuation. \_\_\_28\_\_\_ attenuation can be controlled and somewhat alleviated by boosting the signal over intervals, this solution is hardly an ideal one. An electrical signal requires a boost every 1.5 kilometers. On the other hand, fiber optic cables transmit laser light rather than electricity. The inner lining of the hollow fiber optic cable is coated with a highly reflective substance. Thus, instead of escaping through the walls of the fiber, the laser light is bounced back off the walls and into the center of the fiber. \_\_\_29\_\_\_, attenuation is lessened to the point of virtual elimination, which means that a fiber optic signal needs a boost only every 100 kilometers. While most often composed of glass, fibers can also be made of plastics, though with a somewhat lesser degree of conductive efficiency.

Although the most widespread use of fiber optics is in the communication sector, the technology has also had an impact on the medical field. Bundles of fiber optic cables are now used by surgeons both as sources of light and as cameras. \_\_\_30\_\_\_, fiber optic camera techniques have replaced a good portion of exploratory surgery that had previously been necessary for the assessment of internal illnesses.

26. (A) postulated (B) rummaged (C) interposed (D) capsized  
 27. (A) luscious (B) devious (C) obsolete (D) infallible  
 28. (A) Since (B) Providing (C) While (D) Whether  
 29. (A) Namely (B) Above all (C) To be frank (D) In this way  
 30. (A) In fact (B) Needless to say (C) As a consequence (D) That is

### III. 文意選填 10%

In the accumulating evidence from which we piece together a picture of modern Man's early ancestors, one fact seems abundantly clear. As our predecessors, which we now call hominids, evolved on the African continent, they preferred one type of environment over two other habitats that were available to them. Information gleaned from the fossil record tells us that they chose \_\_\_31\_\_\_ to live on the savanna. The term savanna is used to denote a predominantly dry, grassy plain with a scattering of shrubs and trees, and wide seasonal variations in \_\_\_32\_\_\_. Grasslands of this type now cover a large part of Sub-Saharan Africa and they were quite widespread on the continent two million years ago as well.

Contrary to what we might suspect, the choice of the savanna as their home was not \_\_\_33\_\_\_ to the hominids by circumstance. There were at least two other types of environment available, that of the tropical rain forest and that of the desert. There was nothing about their physical characteristics that would have \_\_\_34\_\_\_ living in either of these. This is evidenced by the fact that a great many species of modern primates thrive in Africa's equatorial forests and there are even several that are quite well-adapted to survival in the parched semi-arid regions \_\_\_35\_\_\_ to the Sahara.

So, since they had a choice, why did the hominids choose the savanna? There were probably a number of reasons. Unlike many of their modern-day cousins, these primates walked upright with their arms free. This would certainly not have prevented them from living elsewhere, but it suited them well in exploiting the opportunities afforded by the savanna's wealth of game animals, fruit bearing trees and edible roots.

The savanna offered other advantages as well. \_\_\_36\_\_\_ the dense vegetation of the tropical forest, which

afforded ample opportunity for the hunter to suddenly become the hunted, the savanna is a relatively open and sparsely vegetated environment. The resulting openness of the view across the plains allowed for easy pursuit of prey and \_\_\_37\_\_\_ warning of attack. The cliffs and hills provided elevated \_\_\_38\_\_\_ points from which huge areas could be surveyed at the expense of very little physical effort.

Even the weather patterns on the savanna \_\_\_39\_\_\_ in favor of our hominid ancestors. The usually dryness of the plain meant that for most of the year, the available water was concentrated in a relatively few areas, or water holes as they are now called. Of course, this resulted in concentrations of animals in those same small areas. Thus, the critical task of finding \_\_\_40\_\_\_ was greatly simplified.

- |                    |               |                 |                    |             |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| (A) In contrast to | (B) precluded | (C) delineated  | (D) precipitation  | (E) advance |
| (F) irreparably    | (G) dictated  | (H) exclusively | (I) vantage        | (J) game    |
| (K) adjacent       | (L) conspired | (M) volatility  | (N) In addition to |             |

### IV. 閱讀測驗 10%

The kris or keris is a distinctive, asymmetrical dagger indigenous to Indonesia, Malaysia, Brunei, southern Thailand, and the southern Philippines. Both a weapon and spiritual object, a kris is often considered to have an essence or spiritual presence, with some blades possessing good luck and others possessing bad. Kris blades can be straight or sinuous. The bends of sinuous blades are called luks. Most keris have fewer than 13 luks, and the number of luks should be odd, or the keris is considered unlucky. The sinuous blade has become synonymous with the keris, especially with the popular tourist souvenirs of today. In reality, more than half of the old keris have straight blades. The luks maximize the width of the wound caused by the blade, while maintaining a convenient weight.

The blade is made from layers of different iron ores by a bladesmith, or Empu. Some blades can be made in a relatively short time, while more refined and elaborate weapons can take years or even a lifetime to complete. In a high-quality keris, the metal of the blade has been folded dozens or even hundreds of times and handled with the utmost precision. There are keris blades that purportedly carry the imprints of the smith's thumbs, or even lips, which were impressed upon the blade during the forging process. The handle and sheath are usually wood but can be made from decorative materials such as ivory or gold.

Keris blades are usually narrow and have a wide, asymmetrical base. Blade length is highly variable. The blade is made from different iron ores and often contains nickel. The different metals used to forge the blade give the keris its distinctive "watered" appearance. This is called pamor and is similar in concept to Damascus patterning on Indo-Persian blades and "hada" on Japanese blades. Blades are acid-etched after being forged to bring out the contrasting patterns formed by the various metals used in the keris. Iron ore sources are rare in some areas of the Malay world, especially in Java. The Empu (those highly skilled smiths in the employment of Kratons, who can pass down their title of "Empu" to their sons) or pandai keris (smiths of varying skill levels, working outside of Kratons), often use whatever types of metal ores are available to make the blade. There are tales of blades made of everything from meteorite iron (rare and highly prized due to its spiritual significance and higher nickel content), to scrap metals from vehicles, tools, railway tracks, captured Dutch cannons and blades, and in recent times, bicycle chains.

Functionally, the kris is not a slashing weapon like a bowie knife or other fighting knife, but rather a stabbing instrument. If a kris fighter had stealth on his side, the kris was lethal. There are many stories of a kris being made especially for killing a specific person or ethnic group of people. The wound made by a kris was

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terrible; the edge of the blade "danced" in the wound, and left tatters of dead flesh, which would begin to rot. In battle, a warrior carried three krisses: His own, one from his father-in-law, and one as a family heirloom. The extra krisses served as parrying daggers. If the warrior didn't have a second kris to parry with, he used the sheath. Krisses were often broken in battle and required repairs. A warrior's location determined the materials available to make repairs. It is quite usual to find a kris with fittings from several areas. For example, a kris may have a blade from Java, a hilt from Bali, and a sheath from Madura.

41. Which of the following is considered a kris that will bring misfortune?

- (A) A kris that is made of meteorite.
- (B) A kris that has ten luks.
- (C) A kris without a sheath.
- (D) A kris that is broken in battle.

42. We may infer from the passage that the imprints of the smith's thumbs or lips are impressed upon the blade because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) some decorative materials such as ivory and gold are much more valuable than wood
- (B) the imprints help shield the owner of the kris from evil spirits
- (C) it is a symbol of the royalty heirloom
- (D) forging the blade can be painstaking and dangerous for the smith

43. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true about pamor?

- (A) Pamor is a pattern reminiscent of water-flowing in a blade.
- (B) Acid-etching is a technique used to produce pamor.
- (C) Pamor can be made from a homogenous piece of metal.
- (D) Indo-Persian blades have patterns similar to pamor.

44. The word "parry" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) bolster      (B) debunk      (C) ward off      (D) advance

45. What can we infer from the passage?

- (A) The krisses we find in the souvenir shops are mostly straight.
- (B) The wound caused by a kris is hard to heal.
- (C) A bowie knife is a kind of stabbing instrument.
- (D) Empu and pandai keris cannot be hereditary titles.

### V. 中譯英 10% (將以下中文譯成適當的英文)

音樂能強烈影響情緒，而對年長者而言，流行音樂裡對老化的負面描述恐怕令人沮喪。研究人員指出，他們分析 76 首歌曲中觸及老化議題的歌詞所傳達的老化形象，他們發現多數形象為負面。在音樂中，老化通常與依賴、脆弱及肉體衰退有關，而非魅力；這個研究顯示出社會及流行文化中年齡歧視的一個層面。我們的社會看重年輕人而邊緣化老人，這現象甚至可能形塑我們的公共及社會政策。

### VI. 試題評鑑 20% (將文章改寫成 150 到 250 字，並設計為適合高三生作答的 10 題克漏字題目，要含選項及答案)

Google's self-driving car chief has urged lawmakers to ensure the US sets consistent laws for the technology. Chris Urmson told a Senate hearing that the US Transport Secretary should be given authority over

the matter rather than leaving it to individual states. He also reiterated his company's view that it would be safer if passengers were not able to override a vehicle's autonomous systems. That contrasts with the view of California's regulator. The state's Department of Motor Vehicles published draft rules in December that said a trained human must still be able to take control. Mr. Urmson noted that 23 states had now set a total of 53 pieces of legislation relating to self-driving vehicles, some of which are at odds with each other.

"We currently face a growing patchwork of state laws and regulations on self-driving cars that has the potential to become unworkable," Mr. Urmson said. "If every state is left to go its own way, it would be extremely impractical to operate an autonomous vehicle across state boundaries." His view was supported at the Senate Commerce Committee by the pick-up service, Lyft, which has partnered with General Motors to develop their own driverless cars. "The worst possible scenario for the growth of autonomous vehicles is an inconsistent and conflicting patchwork of local, municipal and county laws that will hamper efforts to bring autonomous vehicle technology to market," said Joseph Okpaku, Lyft's director of public policy. "Regulations are necessary, but regulatory restraint and consistency is equally as important if we are going to allow this industry to reach its full potential."

The risks posed by self-driving cars in their existing state were highlighted last month when one of Google's cars caused a collision with a bus in Santa Clara, California. One robotics expert at the hearing urged the senators to resist pressure to permit the public to use self-driving cars too soon, and said the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) should take greater leadership over tests in the meantime. Prof Missy Cummings from Duke University added that she thought that the "self-driving car community" had been "deficient" in the way it had carried out its experiments to date. "I perceive there to be a rush to field systems that are not ready for widespread deployment," she explained. "One issue is operation in bad weather, including standing water on roadways, drizzling rain, sudden downpours and snow." Coupling these limitations with the inability of self-driving cars to follow a traffic policeman's gestures—especially on a rainy day in a poncho—means self-driving cars should not really be operating near elementary schools at this time. "Another major problem with self-driving cars is their vulnerability to malevolent or even prankster intent. For example, it is relatively easy to spoof the GPS of self-driving vehicles, which involves hacking into their systems and driving them off course. "Additionally, recent research has shown that a \$60 laser device can trick self-driving cars into sensing objects that are not there."

Prof Cummings also took aim at Mr. Urmson's statement that Google's self-driving cars had now travelled 1.4 million miles on the roads, noting that New York's taxi cab fleet went further in little over a day. She suggested that 275 million miles must be driven fatality-free before self-driving cars could be said to be safer than human-controlled vehicles. In the meantime, Prof Cummings said companies needed to be more transparent about the tests they carried out. One of the tech firms responded by highlighting that self-driving vehicles employed multiple sensors at the same time. "Each of those technologies has strengths and weaknesses," explained Delphi's Glen Devos. "In some cases vision or Lidar, a laser-based system, may be compromised by weather, but radar is very strong in weather. "It's absolutely true that sensors have strengths and weaknesses, but by combining those sensors you end up with a much more capable package, certainly with greater perception capability than an individual human driver relying on vision alone."

### VII. 英文作文 20%

If you can coordinate a two-hour speech for all the freshmen in Taichung Second Senior High School, which speaker(s) will you invite and why?