

臺中市立臺中第一高級中等學校 107 學年度第 1 次教師甄選 英文科 試題卷

第壹部分：選擇題 (55%): 1-55 題請在答案卡上以 2B 鉛筆劃計清楚答案，否則不予計分。

一、文意字彙與慣用語：請依文意選出一個最適合的答案，每題 1 分，共 15 分。

- The trainee soldiers carried on with military drills even when the _____ heat was baking the ground throughout.
(A) intoxicating (B) scintillating (C) rollicking (D) unrelenting
- The _____ hut needs a massive week-long repair so that it can be put into use during the monsoon season.
(A) nautical (B) lustrous (C) rickety (D) plush
- Conspicuous consumers live by a/an _____ principle that nurtures a bottomless money pit day in and day out.
(A) cumbersome (B) rapacious (C) pertinent (D) infantile
- The rookie staffer rendered the board awed with his perfectly _____ proposal to defuse the company's financial crisis.
(A) viable (B) equivocal (C) acquisitive (D) extraneous
- It is advisable to leave online hate remarks and _____ alone before they inflame enough passion to spoil your spirits.
(A) platitudes (B) adulation (C) trolls (D) dictum
- Misunderstanding comes along when one makes it a habit to avoid open statement and to communicate _____.
(A) spitefully (B) buoyantly (C) precariously (D) obliquely
- Some people with deep pockets _____ a callous indifference to the needy by accusing the latter for being work-shy.
(A) prevaricate (B) expunge (C) inveigh (D) legitimize
- Long-term depression has evolved into grave schizophrenia, crippling her ability to distinguish between what is real and what is _____.
(A) aggravated (B) forfeited (C) simulated (D) exacerbated
- The loan officer suggested that we get someone to sign for us, since we didn't have any _____.
(A) inhibition (B) plausibility (C) insulation (D) collateral
- Thousands of commuters in major cities depend upon a/an _____ network of trains to get to work every day and back to their homes every morning.
(A) intricate (B) intangible (C) inimical (D) impervious
- He has spent the past three months in the U.S., _____ for medical treatment, but in actual fact to avoid prosecution.
(A) congenially (B) ostensibly (C) vigilantly (D) autocratically
- Leftist rebels killed 31 soldiers in an _____ on an army patrol early Tuesday in Colombia's southwestern province of Narino.
(A) exponent (B) opprobrium (C) investiture (D) ambush
- Mary forgot to take a notebook to class, so she had to _____ her notes on the backs of envelopes.
(A) burgeon (B) shoehorn (C) promulgate (D) scribble
- Our highest human need is to _____ ourselves, to become all that we might be.
(A) implicate (B) actualize (C) intrigue (D) commemorate
- The government that governs most justly and most _____ governs best.
(A) belligerently (B) benevolently (C) vulnerably (D) municipally

二、克漏字測驗：請依文意選出一個最適合的答案，每題 1 分，共 10 分。

Long uninhabited, the Gili Islands became home to a wandering band of ethnic Bugis people from Sulawesi just a few decades ago. 16 they fished the rich waters but after a few early hippy travelers went ashore, the Bugis became adept at 17 a more lucrative catch. And unlike Bali and Lombok, which are volcanic in origin, the Gili Islands are formed from coral, making them real 18. Swaths of glistening white sand ringing three small palm-fringed islands seemingly afloat amid clear turquoise waters 19 an ideal tropical cliché, and if this were all the Gili Islands had to offer, they would still get plenty of visitors each year. But what makes these tautologically named isles irresistible (gili means island in Indonesian) is a laidback vibe 20 with an anything-goes hedonistic energy. Brilliant snorkeling and diving among sea turtles, sharks and rays can fill days or you can just 21 on a beachside bed. There aren't any cars or motorbikes to spoil the mood; rather, you can quickly 22 an island circuit on foot, bike or horse-drawn cart with little sleigh bells ringing.

Nights are the bomb on Gili Trawangan, by far the most popular of the three islands. All-night parties and raves anchor the

weekly calendar while visitors can choose to sleep it off in original thatched huts a coconut's 23 from the beach, in hippy chic retreats where a funky vibe combines with cushy languor, or in stylish villas 24 luxe. Clubber, scenesters, divers and 25 of the island's original hippy visitors combine in a frothy mix you won't find on neighboring Lombok or Bali.

16. (A) Flagrantly (B) Exorbitantly (C) Sensationally (D) Initially
 17. (A) drooling over (B) spiriting away (C) reeling in (D) acceding to
 18. (A) anomalies (B) enigmas (C) vestiges (D) exemplars
 19. (A) make up for (B) add up to (C) buckle down to (D) cave in to
 20. (A) tinkering (B) overlaid (C) meddling (D) underlaid
 21. (A) scout out (B) flounder around (C) bubble up (D) drift off
 22. (A) take (B) fake (C) make (D) rake
 23. (A) trail (B) track (C) tow (D) throw
 24. (A) eschewing (B) dripping (C) teeming (D) diffusing
 25. (A) apostle (B) debauch (C) progeny (D) cupidity

三、文意選填：請依文意選出每格最適合填入之答案，每個選項只用一次，每題 1 分，共 20 分。大小寫不列入考慮。
 (A)

Well-connected lobbyists work in Washington for years, know the issues, are highly skilled advocates, and have cultivated close connections with members of Congress, regulators, specialists, and others. They understand strategy and have excellent communication skills; many are well suited to be able to choose which clients they would like to represent. Lobbyists patiently cultivate networks of powerful people, over many years, trying to build trust and maintain confidence and friendships. When a client hires them to push a specific issue or agenda, they usually form 26 to exert political pressure. Lobbying, 27, depends on trying to be flexible to new opportunities, but at the same time, to act as an agent for a client.

Access is important and often means a one-on-one meeting with a legislator. Getting access can sometimes be difficult, but to 28, there are various ways to turn to: email, personal letters, phone calls, face-to-face meetings, meals, get-togethers, and even chasing after congresspersons in the Capitol building.

Lobbyists, according to several sources, strive for communications which are clear, 29, and direct. In a one-on-one meeting with a lobbyist, it helps to understand precisely what goal is wanted. A lobbyist wants action on a bill; a legislator wants to be re-elected. The idea is to persuade a legislator that what the lobbyist wants is good public policy. Lobbyists often urge lawmakers to try to persuade other lawmakers to approve a bill.

Since it often takes a long time to build the network of relationships within the lobbying industry, 30 interpersonal dealings are important. A maxim in the industry is for lobbyists to be truthful with people they are trying to persuade. An untruth, a lie is too risky to the successful development of a long-term relationship and the potential gain is not worth the risk. One report suggested that below-the-belt 31 generally do not work. One account suggested that groping for "personal dirt" on opponents was 32 since it would 33 respect for the lobbyist and their clients. And, by reverse logic, if an untruth is told by an opponent or opposing lobby, then it 34 to publicize it. But the general code among lobbyists is that unsubstantiated claims are bad business. Even worse is planting an informant in an opponent's camp, since if this subterfuge is ever discovered, it will boomerang 35 in a hundred ways, and credibility will drop to zero.

(A) ethical	(B) counterproductive	(C) negatively	(D) culinary	(E) equivalently
(AB) undermine	(AC) straightforward	(AD) tactics	(AE) coalitions	(BC) intrigue
(BD) avenues	(BE) line the pockets	(CD) makes sense	(CE) as a result	(DE) nonetheless

(B)

I believe that curiosity, wonder and passion are defining qualities of imaginative minds and great teachers. I believe that restlessness and discontent are 36 things and that intense experience and suffering instruct us in ways that less intense emotions can never do. I believe, in short, that we are equally 37 to heart and mind, and that those who have particularly passionate temperaments and questioning minds leave the world a different place for their having been there. It is important to value intellect and discipline, of course, but it is also important to recognize the power of irrationality, enthusiasm and vast energy. Intensity has its costs, of course — in pain, in hastily and poorly reckoned plans, in 38 — but it has its advantages

as well.

Like millions of Americans, I was dealt a handful of intense emotions and 39 moods. I have had manic-depressive illness, also known as bipolar disorder, since I was 18 years old. It is an illness that ensures that those who have it will experience a frightening, chaotic and emotional ride. It is not a gentle or easy disease. And yet, from it I have come to see how important a certain restlessness and discontent can be in one's life; how important the 40 edges and pain can be in determining the course and force of one's life.

I have often longed for peace and 41 — looked into the lives of others and envied a kind of calmness — and yet I don't know if that is what I truly would have wished for myself. One is, after all, only really acquainted with one's own temperament and way of going through life. It is best to acknowledge this, to accept it and to admire the diversity of temperaments Nature has dealt us.

Exuberance and delight, 42 by deep depressions, have been lasting teachers. An intense temperament has convinced me to teach not only from books but from what I have learned from experience. So I try to impress upon young doctors and graduate students that tumultuousness, if 43 to discipline and a cool mind, is not such a bad sort of thing. Unless one wants to live a stunningly boring life, one ought to be on good 44 with one's darker side and one's darker energies. And, above all, one should learn from turmoil and pain, share one's joy with those less joyful and encourage passion when it seems likely to

45 the common good. Knowledge is marvelous, but wisdom is even better.

(A) unsolicited	(B) nebulous	(C) impetuousness	(D) grounds	(E) vital
(AB) tranquility	(AC) coupled	(AD) promote	(AE) terms	(BC) beholden
(BD) volatile	(BE) flimsy	(CD) purged	(CE) tempered	(DE) jagged

四、閱讀測驗：請依文意選出一個最適合的答案，每題 1 分，共 5 分。

When one animal attacks another, it engages in the most obvious example of aggressive behavior. Psychologists have adopted several approaches to understanding aggressive behavior in people.

The Biological Approach. Numerous biological structures and chemicals appear to be involved in aggression. One is the hypothalamus, a region of the brain. In response to certain stimuli, many animals show instinctive aggressive reactions. The hypothalamus appears to be involved in this inborn reaction pattern: electrical stimulation of part of the hypothalamus triggers stereotypical aggressive behaviors in many animals. In people, however, whose brains are more complex, other brain structures apparently moderate possible instincts.

An offshoot of the biological approach called *sociobiology* suggests that aggression is natural and even desirable for people. Sociobiology views much social behavior, including aggressive behavior, as genetically determined. Consider Darwin's theory of evolution. Darwin held that many more individuals are produced than can find food and survive into adulthood. A struggle for survival follows. Those individuals who possess characteristics that provide them with an advantage in the struggle for existence are more likely to survive and contribute their genes to the next generation. In many species, such characteristics include aggressiveness. Because aggressive individuals are more likely to survive and reproduce, whatever genes linked to aggressive behavior are more likely to be transmitted to subsequent generations.

The sociobiological view has been attacked on numerous grounds. One is that people's capacity to outwit other species, not their aggressiveness, appears to be the dominant factor in human survival. Another is that there is too much variation among people to believe that they are dominated by, or at the mercy of, aggressive impulses.

The Psychodynamic Approach. Theorists adopting the psychodynamic approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot *gratify* all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of the parental love, come to repress most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as "steam engines." By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

According to psychodynamic theory, the best ways to prevent harmful aggression may be to encourage less harmful aggression. In the steam-engine analogy, verbal aggression may vent some of the aggressive steam. Psychoanalysts, therapists adopting a psychodynamic approach, refer to the venting of aggressive impulses as "catharsis." Catharsis is theorized to be a

safety valve. But research findings on the usefulness of catharsis are mixed. Some studies suggest that catharsis leads to reductions in tension and a lowered likelihood of future aggression. Other studies, however, suggest that letting some steam escape actually encourages more aggression later on.

The Cognitive Approach. Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations, and by choice. For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified—as during wartime—are likely to act aggressively, whereas people, who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively.

One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings. These feelings, in turn, can lead to aggressive action, but not automatically. Cognitive factors intervene. People decide whether they will act aggressively or not on the basis of factors such as their experiences with aggression and their interpretation of other people's motives. Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often distort other people's motives. For example, they assume that other people mean them harm when they do not.

46. According to paragraph 2, what evidence indicates that aggression in animals is related to the hypothalamus?
- (A) Animals who lack a hypothalamus display few aggressive tendencies.
 - (B) Some aggressive animal species have a highly developed hypothalamus.
 - (C) Animals behaving aggressively show increased activity in the hypothalamus.
 - (D) Electrical stimulation of the hypothalamus delays animals' inborn reaction patterns.
47. According to Darwin's theory of evolution, members of a species are forced to struggle for survival because _____.
- (A) not all individuals are skilled in finding food
 - (B) individuals try to defend their young against attackers
 - (C) individuals with certain genes are more likely to reach adulthood
 - (D) many more individuals are born than can survive until the age of reproduction
48. The word "**gratify**" in paragraph 5 is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) identify
 - (B) modify
 - (C) satisfy
 - (D) simplify
49. According to paragraph 5, Freud believed that children experience conflict between a desire to vent aggression on their parents and _____.
- (A) a desire to take care of their parents
 - (B) a desire to vent aggression on other family members
 - (C) a fear that their parents will refuse to buy them toys
 - (D) a fear that their parents will punish them and stop loving them
50. According to paragraphs 7 and 8, all of the following may influence the decision whether to act aggressively EXCEPT a person's _____.
- (A) moral values
 - (B) instinct to avoid aggression
 - (C) previous experiences with aggression
 - (D) beliefs about other people's intentions

五、篇章結構：請依文意選出一個最適合的答案，每題 1 分，共 5 分。

Today, the ecumene—the area of the earth inhabited by or traversed by human beings, however tenuous their presence might be—embraces the entire planet. The ecumene encompasses a variety of environments and terrains; some regions are preferential to others, as shown by either a density of population or a void. Only recently have we become aware of two very significant facts. ____

____ 51 ____ Human inhabitants modify the ecological balances, and this modification can be so great as to make places unlivable. The second important fact is that this ecumene only has the meaning we give to it, by our own intellectual constructions and technology. The earth exists independently of us and can continue without us, but our existence depends on finding or creating spaces that are hospitable to human habitation.

Today the equilibriums of our planet are at stake. A consciousness of this threat has only recently come to the fore, an awareness that can take the form of nostalgia for the past, now perceived as desirable because the future is in jeopardy.

____ 52 ____ As deep and legitimate as this feeling is, we should not forget that people always transformed nature into cultural landscapes.

At the dawn of the twenty-first century, human presence on this earth is concerned simultaneously with the cosmic and the

infinitesimal. _____ 53 _____ Modern technology has created minute probes fitted with automatic transmitters that explore microscopic areas and, at the other end of the spectrum, engines that leave the earth's gravitational field and enter outer-space.

However, this scientific advance is tied to growing inequalities: the richest countries, which have the most advanced technology, reap the greatest benefits. Means of production and mass consumption have multiplied along with a growing sophistication in the ability to satisfy the ever-new needs of a carefree and increasingly comfortable society, while the widening network of the media has spread models of wealth across the globe. _____ 54 _____ What would be the consequences for the environment, the world we inhabit, if the hundred poorest countries of the planet were to attain the same standard of living as the ten richest?

For the moment, only a small segment of society has arrived, undoubtedly with difficulty, at the conclusion that beliefs should remain private and, consequently, that the management of societies as well as the environment should come under the control of the public sphere. Of course, individual and collective beliefs and general symbolic systems still play an important part in this management. _____ 55 _____ The whole of the earth is progressively becoming the zone of reference for individual in diverse societies.

- (A) Urban dwellers, as it turns out, abhor but settle for the fact of being the sole agent of exploitation of hospitable terrain.
 - (B) New rights need to be recognized that will apply not only to one social group inhabiting one domain but to the entire human population throughout the world.
 - (C) First, the ecumene was ecologically created, independent of humanity.
 - (D) Yet the full weight of demographic growth falls most heavily on the most destitute.
 - (E) The ecumene, for starters, has been in existence prior to human inhabitation and kept expanding to other galaxies.
 - (AB) Understanding the determinants of resource inequality has become a mega challenge for many economic models that also serve as predictors of future ecological and economic scenario.
 - (AC) The residents of cities, which house a growing part of humanity, feel that an environment that had been mainly vegetable is now being mineralized.
 - (AD) The world of the infinitely small is increasingly open to our manipulation, while the whole earth has recently become fair game for use on a massive scale by the human species.
-