國立基隆高級中學 111 學年度教師甄選

英文科試題卷

一、文意字彙 10%(10 題，1 題 1 分)

1. It seemed folly for this young man to hope to create a self-supporting farm in such a(n) _____ environment.
   (A) implacable (B) livid (C) nutritive (D)salubrious
2. Duncan had a _____ fourth quarter, dooming the Spurs' opportunity to humble the New York Knicks.
   (A) doddering (B) phlegmatic (C)sultry (D)moribund
3. He was an egregious _____ of letters who kept a squad of writers churning out copy marketed under his signature.
   (A) automaton (B)largesse (C)roster (D) impresario
4. That island of England breeds very valiant creatures; their _____ are of unmatchable courage.
   (A) mastiffs (B) bulwarks (C) platitudes (D) fetters
5. There is no shortage of critics who ____ the journalists for being sensation seekers rather than news gatherers.
   (A) begrudge (B) mollify (C) flay (D) cajole
6. Lacking a high school diploma, Jared's only options were poorly-paid _____ jobs such as washing dishes.
   (A) sovereign (B) infatuating (C) liable (D)menial
7. It is good _____ to bring a small gift, such as a bottle of wine, when you go to someone’s house for dinner in Canada.
   (A) brocure (B) criticism (C) etiquette (D) atmosphere
8. Paul's job as a construction worker is _____. He has no energy left afterwards to do anything.
   (A) draining (B swollen (C) wholesome (D) accurate
9. When asked why he hadn't eaten his meal, Ivan responded _____ , "It tastes terrible."
   (A) bluntly (B) contently (C) modestly (D)massively
10. Kensaku likes to _____ when other people are speaking so he can improve his English listening skills.
    (A) medidate (B) eavesdrop (C) suspend (D) revolve

二、綜合測驗(克漏字)20%(10 題，1 題 2 分)

We live in a fame-saturated age, and we've known this for some time. What is striking now is that there are so many stars, or "stars", that the celebrity universe really does look like a large black blanket of sky, filled with thousands of __11__ flickering dots. From actors to influencers to YouTubers to presidents and prime ministers, we have all, as Andy Warhol said, still got 15 minutes of fame in us (or 15 seconds, if you're using TikTok). And it sometimes feels as if these celebrities are operating in separate galaxies. At the start of this year, one of the wilder rumors to emerge was that Kanye West, holed up in Wyoming, was cheating on Kim Kardashian with Jeffree Star. For a good many people, their first reaction may well have been: OK, Kanye, but who on earth is Jeffree Star? The answer is __12__. Star, for the uninitiated, is an androgynous YouTube makeup oracle who boasts 16.7 million subscribers on his channel and 14 million Instagram followers. Whether you knew __13__ Star or not could indicate your age, sexuality, politics; or that you loved makeup. We live now in a world where somebody can have nearly 17 million subscribers on YouTube and __14__ people can have no clue who they are.

Likewise, there is a similar jolt when you discover that a song by Olivia Rodrigo, Drivers License, has hit No 1 in the US, __15__ 100m streams in eight days – a record. Rodrigo may be the star of a Disney+ show, but you __16__ had little chance of seeing her coming. Rodrigo has the kind of fame that remains invisible to large swaths of the population – until something like Drivers License bubbles up and becomes __17__ all at once. What does it all mean? Well, firstly, yes: you're probably getting old. But also, secondly, __18__ once the assumption would be that a celebrity would be so universally well-known that they could unite us, today that assumption seems thoroughly naive. The main culprit for this fragmentation is obvious: social media. In the late 19th century, it was scientists, writers and politicians who got the most column inches; __19__ the 1920s, they were replaced by sportsmen and silent film writers. Studies show the primary reason for that was radio and film – technology changed people's focal point. A hundred years later, the ginormous technological advances of the 21st century have changed people's focal point again – or rather __20__ that focal point, dispersing itself among hundreds and thousands of different faces on highly individualized channels.

11. (A) perfectly orbited (B) carefully arranged
(C) similarly sized (D) immeasurably counted

12. (A) less trivial than you'd think
    (B) precisely what everyone thinks
    (C) definitely based on disillusion
    (D) more unfathomable than you can imagine

13. (A) to	(B) on	(C) of	(D) for
14. (A) a maximum of	(B) a plethora of	(C) a pride of	(D) a slip of
15. (A) tantalizing	(B) preluding	(C) litigating	(D) amassing
16. (A) would	(B) had	(C) have	(D) would have
17. (A) ubiquitous	(B) sophomoric	(C) lupine	(D) rectilinear
18. (A) whether	(B) whereas	(C) as long as	(D) insomuch as
19. (A) from	(B) out of	(C) by	(D) near
20. (A) penalized	(B) posterized	(C) atomized	(D) epitomized

三、篇章結構 10%(5 個選項，1 個選項 2 分)

Starting a business on one's own can be quite challenging and costly. To reduce the risks involved in starting a business from scratch, many people buy a franchise instead. __21__ Under the license, the individual acquires the right to use the big company's brand name and agrees to sell its products.

The concept of the franchise dates back to the 19th century in the U.S. __22__ Then, in the 1930s, Howard Johnson restaurants skyrocketed in popularity, paving the way for restaurant chains and the subsequent franchises that would define the unprecedented rise of the American fast-food industry.

There are many advantages to investing in a franchise. One of the benefits is the ready-made business operation. __23__ Depending on the franchise, the franchisor company may offer support in training and financial planning. Some even provide assistance with approved suppliers. To new business owners, the most recognized advantage of a franchise is perhaps the well-established brand name of the franchisor such as that of McDonald's. __24__

Disadvantages include heavy start-up costs as well as ongoing royalty costs on the part of the franchisee. To take the McDonald's example further, the estimated minimum cost for a franchisee to start a McDonald's is US$500,000. And it has to pay an annual fee equivalent to 12% of its sales to McDonald's. __25__ Other disadvantages include lack of territory control or creativity with one's own business.

(A) Whether a franchise is profitable or not depends largely on the nature of the business.
(B) Research has shown that customers tend to choose a brand they recognize

over one they don’t.

(C) A franchise comes with a built-in business formula including products, services, and even employee uniforms.

(D) A franchise is a license issued by a large, usually well-known, company to an individual or a small business owner.

(E) The most famous example was Isaac Singer, who created franchises to distribute his sewing machines to larger areas.

四、閱讀測驗 20%(10 題，1 題 2 分)

Ongoing conflicts across the Middle East have prevented more than 13 million children from attending school, according to a report published by the United Nations Children’s Fund.

The report states that 40% of all children across the region are currently not receiving an education, which is a result of two consequences of violence: structural damage to schools and the displacement of populations, also called “forced migration.” Both issues result from the tide of violence that has crossed the region in recent years. The report examines nine countries where a state of war has become the norm. Across these countries, violence has made 8,500 schools unusable. In certain cases, communities have relied on school buildings to function as shelters for the displaced, with up to nine families living in a single classroom in former schools across **Iraq**.

The report pays particularly close attention to Syria, where a bloody civil war has displaced at least nine million people since the war began in 2011. The basic public services, including education, inside Syria have been stretched to breaking point. Within the country, the quality and availability of education depends on whether a particular region is suffering violence.

The report concludes with an earnest request to international policymakers to distribute financial and other resources to ease the regional crisis. With more than 13 million children already driven from classrooms by conflict, it is no exaggeration to say that the educational prospects of a generation of children are **in the balance**. The forces that are crushing individual lives and futures are also destroying the prospects for an entire region.

26.What is this article mainly about?

(A) Why people are moving away from their own countries.

(B) Why there are civil wars and violence in the Middle East.

(C) Why many schools have become shelters for displaced families.

(D) Why many children in the Middle East are not attending school.

27.Why is "**Iraq**" mentioned in the second paragraph?

(A) To convince people that temporary housing can be easily found.

(B) To prove that classrooms there are big enough to host many families.

(C) To give an example of why schools are not usable for children's learning.

(D) To show how structural damages of school can affect the quality of education.

28.What does the phrase "**in the balance**" in the last paragraph most likely mean?

(A) Being well taken care of.

(B) In an uncertain situation.

(C) Under control by the authority.

(D) Moving in the wrong direction.

29.According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

(A) The war in Syria has been going on since 2011.

(B) More than nine thousand schools have been destroyed by wars.

(C) Thirteen million people have been forced to leave their homes in the Middle East.

(D) Forty percent of all children in the world are not attending schools due to ongoing conflict.

Early civilizations often built drainage systems in urban areas to handle rainwater that ran down the street during a storm. The Romans constructed elaborate systems that also drained wastewater from the public baths. However, as the population of the cities grew, the old drainage systems became overloaded. During the Industrial Revolution, manufacturing waste was added to sewage, which increased the need for more efficient sewage treatment. In the mid-19th century, the first steps were taken to treat wastewater.

Sewage or wastewater treatment in modern times is the process of removing harmful physical, chemical, and biological elements from wastewater and house sewage. The whole process starts with screening out large objects such as paper and wood, and removing heavy materials like dirt. The screened wastewater is then ready to go through a series of concrete tanks for further treatment. In the second step, the sewage passes into the primary tanks. Here, human waste, called sludge, settles to the bottom while oils and grease float to the top, where they are collected. At the same time, organic matter like eggshells or coffee grounds in the sewage is broken down into smaller substances. The remaining sewage then enters the secondary tanks for the third stage of treatment. The

solids that were not treated in the primary tanks are removed here through decomposition, which digests the material. Then, the liquid sewage is filtered through sand. This filtering process gets rid of almost all bacteria, as well as other solid particles that remain in the water. Finally, the wastewater flows into the last tanks, where the chemical chlorine is added to kill the remaining bacteria. After the bacteria are destroyed, the chlorine is eliminated from the water, and the treated clean water is discharged into a river or the ocean.

30.Which of the following is NOT a reason for developing more effective systems to deal with wastewater?

(A) Population growth.

(B) Increasing manufacturing waste.

(C) Overloaded drainage systems.

(D) Heavy rainfall due to climate change.

31.Which of the following can be removed in the primary tanks?

(A) Wood.

(B) Heavy material.

(C) Grease.

(D) Organic matter.

32.What is the main reason that liquid sewage needs to go through sand?

(A) To eliminate bacteria.

(B) To drain water.

(C) To dissolve solid particles.

(D) To remove oil.

Music has a tendency to get stuck in our heads. Sometimes a tune intrudes on our thoughts and then plays, and replays, in a never-ending loop. This interesting phenomenon becomes a **subject** explored by many scientists. They use a range of terms to describe it—stuck-song syndrome, sticky music, cognitive itch, or most commonly “earworm.” Earworms can run around our heads for several minutes to numerous hours. As the melody repeats, it becomes embedded into our mind. Even though our ears do not hear the tune, our brain continues to play it.

Earworms often take the form of song fragments rather than entire songs, and the song is usually a familiar one. Researchers are not sure why some songs are more likely to get stuck in our heads than others, but everyone has their own tunes. Often those songs have a simple, upbeat melody and catchy, repetitive lyrics, such as popular commercial jingles and slightly annoying radio hits. Recent

or repeated exposure to a song or even a small part of a song can also trigger earworms, as can word associations, such as a phrase similar to the lyrics of a song.

While earworms might be annoying, most people who experience them nevertheless report that they are pleasant or at least neutral. Only a third of people are disturbed by the song in their heads. How people cope with their earworms seems to depend on how they feel about them. Those who have positive feelings about their stuck songs prefer to just “let them be,” while those with negative feelings turn to more behavioral responses, which include coping strategies such as singing, talking, or even praying.

33. According to the passage, which of the following is true about an earworm?
(A) It is a creature living inside our ears.
(B) It is a tune memorized in a personal way.
(C) It is a melody repeating in our heads.
(D) It is a commercial recalled through lyrics.

34.Which of the following best defines “**subject**” in the first paragraph?
(A) A kind of mental disease.
(B) A course being taken.
(C) A participant in an experiment.
(D) A matter being studied.

35.Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a feature that would trigger earworms?
(A) Tunes repeatedly encountered.
(B) Melodies with smooth rhythms.
(C) Fragments of songs recently heard.
(D) Words similar to the lyrics of a song.

五、英文作文 20%

The following picture is what happens in front of a certain pharmacy. Please write a two-paragraph essay according to the content of this picture. The first paragraph describes what happens in the picture ; the second paragraph depicts the possible development and result of this event/story.



六、教案 20%

說明：請閱讀以下文章後，根據內容設計一份一節課 50 分鐘的素養導向教案。

There are many reasons why people leave their home countries. Some people may be looking for better employment. Some might want to explore new parts of the world, or to raise their families elsewhere. Others may move to pursue exciting educational opportunities. This type of voluntary movement from one country to another is called immigration. A person who chooses to move from one country to another to live there permanently is called an immigrant.

Unlike immigrants, some people are forced to leave their home country because of persecution, violence, or war in their home country. These people are called refugees, and they are worried about their safety. To protect themselves, refugees must flee from their home country and resettle in another one. Usually, refugees cannot return to their home countries after they leave because it is unsafe. This is another important difference between refugees and immigrants, as immigrants may return to their home countries if they want to and are able. The last important difference between refugees and immigrants is that refugees cannot be sent back to the country they are fleeing from. Immigrants, however, are subject to their new country's immigration laws. This means immigrants can be turned away from entering a new country.

Refugees come from different countries around the world. In 2019, about 68% of refugees were from only five countries: Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Myanmar. In the same year, almost half the population of all refugees in the world were made up of children. Where did these refugees end up moving to? Often, the refugees fled to neighboring countries. But in some cases, the refugees moved across oceans to resettle in safer countries. By the end of 2019, Turkey, Colombia, Pakistan, Uganda, and Germany had the largest numbers of refugees.

Once someone has entered a new country in search of safety and protection, the person is not immediately considered a refugee. The country has to legally recognize someone as a refugee before that person can receive full protection. This process can take a long time in some countries, including the United States. When people have fled their home country and are waiting to be recognized as refugees, they are called asylum seekers. Many countries, like the United States, have laws and processes to determine if asylum seekers can become refugees officially. Since 1980, the United States has admitted refugees into the country every year. Refugees can apply to live and work in the United States without fear of being sent back to their home country.

The journeys and lives of refugees are difficult. They must leave their home communities to protect themselves and their families. Global organizations, like the United Nations and Amnesty International, work to support refugees. But countries and cities must also work to support their refugee populations. Refugees bring meaningful contributions to the communities they resettle to, including their homeland's culture and history. In their own search for safety, refugees have become an important part of many communities worldwide.

資料來源：https://www.readworks.org/article

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英文科選項答案公告

一、文意字彙 10%(10 題，1 題 1 分)

1 A	**2 B**	**3 D**	**4 A**	**5 C**
6 D	**7 C**	**8 A**	**9 A**	**10 B**

二、綜合測驗(克漏字)20%(10 題，1 題 2 分)

11 C	**12 A**	**13 C**	**14 B**	**15 D**
16 D	**17 A**	**18 B**	**19 C**	**20 C**

三、篇章結構 10%(5 個選項，1 個選項 2 分)

21 D	**22 E**	**23 C**	**24 B**	**25 A**

四、閱讀測驗 20%(10 題，1 題 2 分)

26 D	**27 C**	**28 B**	**29 A**	**30 D**
31 C	**32 A**	**33 C**	**34 D**	**35 B**