

新進教師筆試卷

Name_____

Date_____

Part 1 : Vocabulary & Structure (15%)

() 1. To save money, Paul refused to buy the little ___ in life like gourmet coffee.

- A. luxuries
- B. applications
- C. toddlers
- D. rods

() 2. I was amazed by the view of the ___ mountains from the cabin.

- A. drowsy
- B. civil
- C. magnificent
- D. global

() 3. I was ___ when the doctor told me I didn't need an operation.

- A. adored
- B. acknowledged
- C. relieved
- D. concentrated

() 4. There was a lot of ___ in the room when Bill and Sandy had a fight.

- A. scrape
- B. tension
- C. eyesight
- D. socket

() 5. The film was so ___ that I didn't have time to watch the entire thing.

- A. lengthy
- B. artificial
- C. beneficial
- D. overall

() 6. You can ___ your skin with this lotion if it's dry.

- A. contend
- B. donate
- C. moisturize
- D. drill

() 7. Many ___ by the France painter Millet are on display in Taiwan.

- A. masterpieces
- B. cathedrals
- C. reminders
- D. capitals

() 8. Although he was young, he had a(n) ___ talent for music.

- A. elegant
- B. compound
- C. horrible
- D. incredible

() 9. The ____ committee controls the budget of the company.

- A. finance
- B. gallery
- C. panel
- D. defense

() 10. You had better ____ the train tickets two weeks before the Chinese New Year.

- A. sample
- B. invest
- C. purchase
- D. reconstruct

() 11. A. evaluations
B. predictions
C. consequences
D. exceptions

() 12. A. haunt
B. browse
C. conceal
D. dwell

() 13. A. fenced off
B. turned down
C. took off
D. dressed up

() 14. A. scratch
B. sip
C. scrub
D. rub

() 15. A. a loaf of
B. a stack of
C. a pile of
D. an army of

() 16. A. unguarded
B. negative
C. prospective
D. vulnerable

() 17. A. tackle
B. alter
C. erupt
D. wither

Part 2: Cloze (22.5%)

Questions 11 -- 17

Scientists say that whenever we interfere in even the most basic issues in the natural world, we are doing more harm than good. The results of our actions can have unseen _____. For example, giraffes and elephants ____ on tall and healthy acacia trees in the African savanna. You may assume the trees would grow taller and stronger if they were ___, but in fact, the opposite is true. Acacias are home to ants that __ on the trees' sweet nectar. When giraffes and elephants eat from the trees, __ these ants march out to defend their home. If the African herbivores didn't dine from the trees, the ants would no longer protect it, so the supply of nectar would be cut from going to them. The ants would then desert the tree, leaving it __ against beetles. The beetles would chew on the wood, causing the acacia to __ and then die. This is just one example of how human interference has caused damage to the natural world.

Questions 18 -- 25

Many forms of energy are used today that do not pollute the earth such as wind and solar power. If you see massive ships being rocked by waves on the ocean, it's __ (18) __ that waves contain a lot of energy. The tons of water that continually __ (19) __ the world's coastlines may have great value for us. One company called Pelamis Wave Power has an __ (20) __ called the Pelamis Wave Energy Converter. This 140-meter long, snake-like machine rolls in the waves, __ (21) __ pumps pressurized oil to drive electric generators. Another company has a __ (22) __ called the Wavebob. It __ (23) __ two floating bodies, one on the surface, and a weighted one below. The waves cause a pushing and pulling motion between the two bodies that allow the Wavebob to __ (24) __ electricity. __ (25) __ cleaner sources of energy, wave power is helping to provide part of the solution.

() 18. A. weird
C. superficial
B. apparent
D. predictable

() 19. A. pound
C. squeeze
B. whisk
D. torture

() 20. A. introduction
C. intention
B. institute
D. invention

() 21. A. they
C. which
B. it
D. that

() 22. A. realm
C. logo
B. device
D. myth

() 23. A. consists of
C. refers to
B. serves as
D. does without

() 24. A. worship
C. generate
B. issue
D. salute

() 25. A. In the search of
B. On top of
C. At the end of
D. On the other side of

Part : Readings (22.5%)

Questions 26 -- 30

Since ancient time, people have tried to capture great smells of the world in essential oils. The ancient Egyptians felt it was important to be clean and smell good. They made perfumes by adding crushed herbs and flowers to oils, which they would then rub all over their bodies. The perfumes were also used in burial ceremonies. People were able to make better perfumes after an Arabian doctor learned how to get essential oils out of plants. This technique was popular with Europeans around 300 years ago. The Europeans used the scented perfumes to cover bad smells that came from infrequent bathing. Other uses for the oils include flavoring food or drinks or scenting cleaning supplies. Today, there are hundreds of different kinds of essential oils available. The

most popular oils come from roses, citrus, like oranges and lemons, or different kinds of mint, like peppermint or spearmint. It's important not to put the oil directly on your skin, as they are usually strong enough to cause an irritation. Instead, buy them already mixed as perfumes. Perfumes are lovely because they combine many different smells to create something unique. Perfumes can be thought of like a musical symphony. The perfume's top notes are strongest during the first fifteen minutes. Next, the middle notes dominate for up to four hours. Finally, the base notes give a lasting impression of the perfume. Smells bring forth memories, and it's possible for different perfumes to make people think of springtime with citrus or roses or winter with cinnamon and cloves. Smells like lavender are calming, while sage is supposed to stimulate your brain and make you think better. If you want people to remember you, having a unique perfume and wearing it every day is a good way to do that. But remember, the way you smell is part of how you present yourself to the world, so try to make sure other people will find it pleasant! And don't put it on too much. Just because your nose is used to the smell doesn't mean other people's are. You certainly don't want to come on too strong.

() 26. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about essential oils?

- They are used to make people smell nice.
- They are placed in the house to make it smell good.
- They are extracted from plants.
- They were popular in Europe around 300 years ago.

() 27. How did an Arabian doctor improve the production of perfume?

- A. He stole the secrets of making perfumes from the Egyptians.
- B. He figured out how to take essentials oils out of plants.
- C. He would make the perfume while listening to music.
- D. He would make the perfume with expensive mineral water.

() 28. Why was perfume so popular with Europeans?

- A. They enjoyed giving it to their friends as a gift.
- B. They didn't bathe often and perfume could hide the bad smell.
- C. Perfumes were valuable and could be used as money.
- D. Owning perfume was a way of showing how rich you were.

() 29. According to the passage, why is it important to be careful about what perfume you choose?

- A. You don't want to smell the same as everyone else.
- B. Some perfumes may react badly with your skin.
- C. Some perfumes may cause you headache.
- D. The smell presents part of you to the world.

() 30. What is the purpose of this passage?

- A. To give a short explanation of the history of perfume.
- B. To teach people how to make perfume for themselves.

- C. To explain how perfumes and symphonies are similar.
- D. To show how unhealthy Europeans used to be.

Questions 31 -- 35

The game of chess is probably the most important strategy game ever. Players have to be able to think ahead, guess what their opponents will do, and move to counteract them. Two players constantly attack and defend, trying to capture each other's king. It is thought that chess was invented sometime before 600 AD. By the twelfth century, scholars and military strategists all over Central Europe knew it as a game of wits. These days, chess is seen as much more than just a game. In much the same way as athletes strengthen their muscles by training them, chess strengthens people's brains by making them think. Computers are great opponents, as they can think many moves ahead in no time. Chess is used to great effect in classrooms in the U.S. Students who play chess learn to be patient and to concentrate more, helping them to achieve higher test scores. Also, they are able to read graphs and charts quicker than those who don't play chess. Finally, chess pieces can be used to learn about history as they are parts of medieval society.

() 31. What does the article claim about the game of chess?

- A. Chess is difficult to learn and not many people can play.
- B. It is a modern game only played on computers.
- C. It is a very important and useful strategy game.

() 32. Which of the following is NOT true about chess?

- A. Groups of players help each other to solve problems.
- B. Players have to try to guess what their opponent will do.
- C. You win the game by capturing your opponent's king.
- D. Both players are always attacking and defending.

() 33. According to the passage, what is one way in which chess is useful to people?

- A. It is a fun way to pass the time with a friend.
- B. It strengthens people's brains by training them to think.
- C. It teaches people how to get along with others.
- D. It helps people understand how computers work.

() 34. Which of the following is NOT true about students in the U.S.?

- A. Chess helps students learn certain math skills faster.
- B. They can learn how to think ahead by playing chess.
- C. Those who play chess often perform better on tests.
- D. Students who play chess are often good at history.

() 35. What can be concluded about chess from this passage?

- A. It should only be played by school students.
- B. It is only useful as a form of entertainment.
- C. It is not just a game. It also has many useful benefits.
- D. It is an interesting way to learn modern history.

Questions 36 -- 40

No more than ten percent of people are left-handed, using their left hands to tackle the ordinary tasks of everyday life. Left-handed people often find themselves at a disadvantage. For example, scissors and computer mice are difficult to use as they are made for right-handed people. Left-handed guitar players have to learn how to play right-handed or have a guitar made especially for them. Left-handed people also often smudge the ink on paper when they write. In the past, many parents and teachers would try to force left-handed children use their right hands. They did this by tying the child's left hand to their leg, or even behind their back. This usually didn't turn the child into a right-hander, but it did often slow down the child's ability to write. And one unintended result of this was that some children learned to use both hands equally well! Also in the past, being left-handed was thought of negatively. The German word for clumsy means "to have two left hands," and many other languages have similar negative meanings associated with the left. By contrast, in many languages, the word for right also means justice, correctness, or skillful. Researchers now believe that left-handedness is actually caused by a gene and develops before the

person is born. Other researchers are finding differences in the ways that left-handed people and right-handed people think. Some findings suggest that lefties are better able to do multiple tasks at once. Also, in a small study of art students, nearly half were left-handed - way more than the 10 percent of the population overall. Similarly, six of the last twelve U.S. presidents have been left-handed, and the percentage of left-handed Nobel Prize winners is also high. One researcher believes that the number of left-handed people has actually been growing since the 20th century. With left-handedness now an acceptable thing, some companies are embracing lefties. Countless products are being designed for left-handed people, including golf clubs and musical instruments. It seems that finally the world is accepting that there is nothing wrong with being left-handed.

() 36. Which of the following is true about left-handers?

- A. About ninety percent of the population is left-handed.
- B. They sometimes find it hard to use everyday items.
- C. Left-handers are often given very difficult jobs to do.
- D. They often have reading problems in the classroom.

() 37. According to the passage, which of the following would a left-handed person have no trouble doing?

- A. Writing tidily with a pen.
- B. Using a computer mouse.
- C. Cutting paper with scissors.
- D. Tying their shoe laces.

() 38. According to the passage, what might happen after forcing left-handers to use their right hands?

- A. Some of them are able to use both hands equally well.
- B. They sometimes forget how to use their left hands.
- C. Some of them are soon unable to use either hand.
- D. They do everything backwards and clumsily.

() 39. What do researchers believe causes left-handedness?

- A. Evil spells.
- B. Unhealthy diet.
- C. A particular gene.
- D. Lack of Vitamin D.

() 40. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true about left-handers nowadays?

- A. Most teachers want to stop children from being left-handed.
- B. We are starting to see growing numbers of left-handers.
- C. Being left-handed is becoming more accepted than before.
- D. Many companies now make products just for them.

Part 4 Translate (15%)

許多學生喜歡線上課程，因為他們可以依照自己的進度，學習自己感興趣的課程。線上課程具有彈性，學生們可以在繁忙的時間表中安排線上課程，而且只要學生有部可連上網路的電腦，他們住在世界上的任何地方都能上課。

Part 5 Composition. Please write a 120-word paragraph. (25%)

提示：在這個競爭壓力日益增加的時代，運動是讓自己身心兩方面都可以放鬆的好方法。請用英文簡述你對運動的看法。