

# 國立基隆高級中學 112 學年度第 1 次教師甄選

## 筆試試卷 英文科

### 一、文意字彙 (10%)

1. The chamomile is an extremely hearty planet that can survive in even the least \_\_\_\_\_ climates.  
(A) mundane (B) hospitable (C) sufficient (D) sophisticated
2. The most formal of the \_\_\_\_\_ evening western dress requirements is the white tie, sometimes known as a full evening dress or a dress suit.  
(A) functional (B) customary (C) pertinent (D) lavish
3. Poor management means having negative impacts on the employees, and is therefore not \_\_\_\_\_ to a collaborative business culture.  
(A) productive (B) profitable (C) conducive (D) preferential
4. Noah is \_\_\_\_\_ in need of money to help support his hard-working mom and to pay for the medical needs of his sick brother.  
(A) mortally (B) unreasonably (C) supremely (D) desperately
5. Teachers have different teaching aims in their practices and form a variety of teaching approaches \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) separately (B) obviously (C) alternatively (D) accordingly
6. Sexual harassment includes unwelcome sexual \_\_\_\_\_, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature in the workplace or learning environment.  
(A) advances (B) progresses (C) submission (D) expansion
7. The hundred-year-old prison is overcrowded, understaffed, and terribly lacking in basic \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) amenities (B) substances (C) advantages (D) commodities
8. The bitter and bloody war in Ukraine has devastated the country, further isolated Russia from the West, and \_\_\_\_\_ economic insecurity around the world.  
(A) vitalized (B) accessed (C) engaged (D) fueled
9. When a great opportunity like that comes along, you'd be a fool not to \_\_\_\_\_ it.  
(A) develop (B) exploit (C) visualize (D) leverage
10. We had problems finding authority websites to learn more about the COVID-19 vaccines \_\_\_\_\_ for use in Taiwan, including their ingredients.  
(A) resolved (B) complied (C) approved (D) consented

### 二、綜合測驗 (10%)

(i)

A recent inquiry led by scholars at Washington University School of Medicine in St. Louis has revealed that individuals in the nascent phase of Alzheimer's disease, characterized by the commencement of cerebral alterations while cognitive symptoms remain \_\_ (11) \_\_, harbor a distinct composition of intestinal microbiota in contrast to healthy individuals. Published in Science Translational Medicine, the findings propose that an in-depth examination of the gut microbiome could aid in the identification of individuals at an elevated risk of developing dementia, thereby \_\_ (12) \_\_ for interventions that modify the microbiome to prevent or ameliorate cognitive decline.

The team of researchers, including co-corresponding authors Gautam Dantas, PhD, and Beau M. Ances, MD, PhD, conceived the idea of investigating the association between the gut microbiome and Alzheimer's disease during a conversation held at a youth soccer game. While previous investigations have explored the gut microbiomes of individuals exhibiting symptomatic Alzheimer's, no research has thus far \_\_ (13) \_\_ the gut microbiomes of individuals in the crucial pre-symptomatic phase.

By scrutinizing participants from the Charles F. and Joanne Knight Alzheimer Disease Research Center, the researchers discovered significant disparities in gut microbiota between healthy individuals and those in the early stage of Alzheimer's, despite their \_\_ (14) \_\_ of comparable diets. These disparities exhibited a correlation with the levels of amyloid beta and tau proteins, which escalate prior to the manifestation of cognitive symptoms. Notably, the disparities did not align with neurodegeneration, which becomes apparent as cognitive faculties begin to decline. The distinctive profile of gut microbiota holds the potential to serve as a screening tool for the early detection of Alzheimer's disease.

The researchers intend to embark on a follow-up study spanning five years to ascertain the causal relationship between the observed disparities in the gut microbiome and the cerebral alterations witnessed in early Alzheimer's disease. \_\_ (15) \_\_, it is conjectured that inflammation may play a pivotal role. Bacteria generate metabolites capable of influencing gut inflammation and circulating throughout the body, thereby exerting an impact on the immune system. Promoting the proliferation of beneficial bacteria or eliminating detrimental counterparts could potentially decelerate or halt the progression of symptomatic Alzheimer's disease.

11. (A) unyielding (B) unwarrantable (C) disconsolate (D) imperceptible
12. (A) putting it on hold (B) spilling the beans  
(C) turning to bay (D) paving the way
13. (A) shone through (B) stuck out of (C) delved into (D) stemmed from
14. (A) consumption (B) concentration (C) condemnation (D) confrontation
15. (A) Had it not been for the establishment of a causal link  
(B) Should a causal link be established  
(C) Were it not for the establishment of a causal link  
(D) If a causal link should have been established

( ii )

The Montparnasse Tower, a 59-story glass skyscraper in Paris, has faced widespread criticism since its construction in 1973. Many Parisians consider it an eyesore in the city's \_\_ (16) \_\_ architecturally harmonious skyline. This negative sentiment is not surprising, as Parisians have historically resisted significant alterations to the city's appearance, a sentiment shared by the Eiffel Tower and the glass pyramids at the Louvre Museum, which were initially met with similar criticism but eventually accepted.

Although approaching its 50th anniversary, the tower continues to be despised by a significant portion of the population. To understand this animosity, we must explore in depth the history of Paris's urban development. The city's layout and architectural style trace back to the mid-19th century \_\_ (17) \_\_ Baron Haussmann was commissioned to transform the overcrowded and unsanitary city into a modern metropolis. Haussmann demolished old structures, introduced wide avenues, and implemented uniform Haussmannian apartment buildings, defining the aesthetic of Paris.

Almost a century later, Paris faced another \_\_ (18) \_\_ after World War II. The post-war era presented an opportunity for modernization, including the construction of highways and skyscrapers, similar to developments in the United States and the United Kingdom. Montparnasse, located in southern Paris, was selected for a large-scale urban renewal project. While some architects and developers were enthusiastic about the modernization plans, public opinion turned against the tower due to its height and the stark contrast it created with the surrounding low-rise buildings.

Despite the backlash, the project proceeded, and the tower was inaugurated in 1973. Over the years, it has housed notable figures, including several French presidents. However, it has remained widely unpopular, \_\_ (19) \_\_ constructing buildings taller than 37 meters in Paris in 1977. Skyscrapers were confined to the La Defense business district and suburban areas until height restrictions were relaxed in 2010.

The negative perception of the Montparnasse Tower has endured, with some even \_\_ (20) \_\_ its demolition. The ongoing debate surrounding tall buildings in Paris prompted the city government to reintroduce height restrictions as part of its efforts to combat climate change. Nevertheless, plans for the Triangle Tower, a new skyscraper in Paris, raise questions about whether it will encounter similar opposition. In summary, the Montparnasse Tower's unpopularity in Paris stems from its departure from the city's architectural uniformity, historical resistance to major changes, and the jarring contrast it creates with the surrounding low-rise buildings. The tower remains a subject of contention, reflecting the ongoing debate about the role of tall buildings in shaping the city's identity.

16. (A) likewise                      (B) otherwise                      (C) unlikely                      (D) whatsoever  
17. (A) when                      (B) that                      (C) , which                      (D) those  
18. (A) economic downturn                      (B) blessing in disguise  
(C) trump card                      (D) identity crisis  
19. (A) encouraging an alternative of                      (B) leading to a ban on  
(C) and bringing about an impediment to                      (D) hindered the reform of  
20. (A) called for                      (B) acclaimed                      (C) suggesting                      (D) have conspired

### 三. 篇章結構 (5%)

When it comes to all things Danish, modern furniture, beer and pastries stand out, but arguably the country's most famous export are tiny toy bricks. In 2016 alone, over 75 billion of the colorful plastic bricks were sold, and the 85-year-old company behind them reigns as one of the world's most iconic toy manufacturers. \_21\_ The LEGO story started in a Danish woodworking shop in the days before electricity. At the time, Billund was an obscure village, and Ole Kirk Christiansen was just a simple carpenter with ambition. As a young man, Christiansen turned his love of whittling and playing with wood into a business and, in 1916, he opened his own shop. \_22\_ But in 1924, just as he was looking to expand his successful business, his sons accidentally set a pile of wood chips in the shop on fire. The flames it produced destroyed the entire building—and the family's home.

Others might have given up with a total loss, but Christiansen saw the fire as an excuse to simply build a larger workshop. \_23\_ In 1929, the American stock market crash plunged the world into depression, and Christiansen's wife died in 1932. Bowed by personal and financial disaster, Christiansen laid off much of his staff and struggled to make ends meet. \_24\_ Since times were so hard, Christiansen made the hard

decision to use his wood to create inexpensive goods that might actually sell. Among them were cheap toys. The decision didn't pay off—at first. Christiansen actually slid into bankruptcy but refused to stop making toys when his siblings tried to make it a condition of a bailout loan. \_25\_ He even renamed the company to reflect its new direction: leg godt, or “play well,” became LEGO.

- (A) Little did he know that those tragedies would lay the foundation for one of the business's great comeback stories.
- (B) Tragedy continued to strike, however.
- (C) But his love of toys pushed the company ahead, even when it limped.
- (D) But if it weren't for a series of fires—and an ingenious woodworker—LEGOS may never have been built.
- (E) At first, Christiansen's shop produced furniture like ladders, stools, and ironing boards.

#### 四、閱讀測驗 (10%)

(a) *ATTENTION!!*

Date: December 20<sup>th</sup>

To: All Riverside residents

From: City of Riverside Office

Subject: Solar and Our City

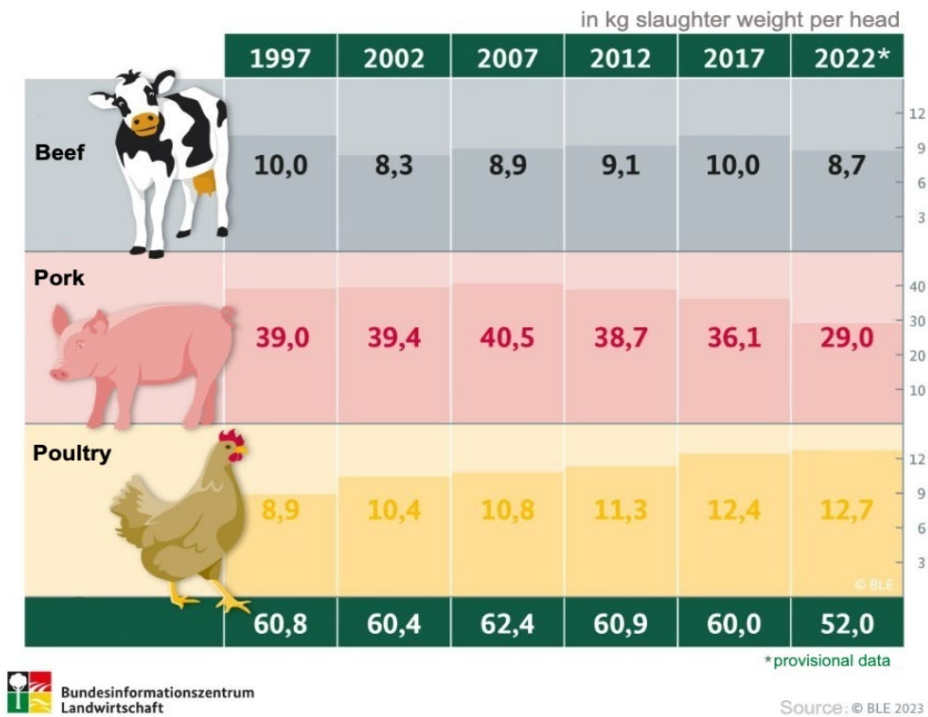
The city of Riverside will hold a seminar entitled Solar Opportunities to educate city residents on the benefits of installing solar power systems in their homes. Representatives from several solar power companies will speak at the event and be available to answer attendees' questions afterward.

Attendees will learn about the costs of installing solar systems and many of the financing available. There include agreements where the solar developer retains part ownership and maintenance of the solar panels. Attendees will also learn about tax breaks available for installing systems.

The seminar will be held at City Hall on January 3. To register, please call 555-912-0399.

26. What is the purpose of the seminar?
- (A) To sell solar power to the city.
  - (B) To help reduce power usage in the city.
  - (C) To teach residents about home solar power systems.
  - (D) To give salesmen from solar companies a chance to speak.
27. What is something attendees will learn at the seminar?
- (A) How to pay for a solar system.
  - (B) How to design a solar system.
  - (C) How to pay taxes on solar system.
  - (D) How to install solar systems at home by themselves.
28. The word “retain” in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) hire and pay a fee for
  - (B) continue holding the rights to
  - (C) keep in a place
  - (D) have as a feature

(b) Germany: Historic low meat consumption in 2022



According to preliminary data from the Federal Information Center for Agriculture (BZL), meat consumption continued to see a downward trend in 2022. At 52 kilograms per capita, meat consumption fell around 4.2 kg compared to 2021, making it the lowest on record since 1989. Germans consumed about 2.8 kg less pork, 900 g less beef, and 400 g less poultry. Trends in domestic demand reflect the country's meat production: compared to the previous year, Germany produced 9.8% less pork and 8.2% less beef. Poultry meat production fell by 2.9%.

29. According to this graph, which meat is consumed in the greatest amounts?  
 (A) Pork.            (B) Beef.            (C) Chicken.            (D) Fish.
30. Who would benefit from the particular graph?  
 (A) A person on a diet.  
 (B) A produce farmer.  
 (C) A vegetarian.  
 (D) Cattle raisers.
31. Which statement is correct according to this official announcement.  
 (A) Meat consumption saw a downward trend in 2022, making it even lower than the record before 1989.  
 (B) Germans consumed about almost 1 kg more beef in 2017, compared to 2012.  
 (C) Though meat demand is low, Germany's meat production continued to grow.  
 (D) Poultry consumption has always been more than that of beef since 1997.

(c) This hand-made raw silk garment of the highest quality is washable. Though machine washing is permissible, hand washing is recommended. In either case, do not use hot water. Cool or cold water is recommended. For machine washing, do not wash with colored articles. Use a gentle washing cycle. Do not use fabric softener. For hand washing, gently rub a small amount of washing detergent into the soaked garment. Wash thoroughly and carefully without force. When finished, use hands to

press out excess water. Do not use a dryer, nor allow to dry in direct sunlight. For best results, place on a towel or a clothes rack or hang in the shade to dry overnight.

If dry cleaning is preferred, be sure to notify the cleaner that this garment is raw silk.

To remove grease stains, use a sponge to apply a grease solvent; then dry. Repeat if stain is still visible. Be patient: Removing a yellow grease stain caused by age or heat may require several applications. Do not use chlorine, peroxygen bleach, or sodium perborate on this garment.

32. Where would this piece of information most likely be found?
- (A) On a button of the garment.
  - (B) On a card attached to the garment.
  - (C) On the wall of a clothing store.
  - (D) In the fashion section of a newspaper.
33. Which of the following is advised to clean this particular garment?
- (A) Machine washing in hot water.
  - (B) Addition of extra fabric softener.
  - (C) Machine washing in chlorine.
  - (D) Hand washing in cool water.
34. Which statement is NOT correct according to this garment cleaning instruction?
- (A) Machine washing in cold water with a gentle washing cycle is fine.
  - (B) After washing it, do not use a dryer even if you are in a hurry.
  - (C) It is impossible to remove grease stains, especially those caused by age.
  - (D) Chemicals like chlorine or bleach may damage the fabric.
35. Which of the following is most likely the garment?
- (A) A pair of socks.
  - (B) A fashionable belt.
  - (C) A pair of shoes.
  - (D) A woman's blouse.