

國立基隆高級中學 113 學年度第一次教師甄選 英文科命題

一、文意字彙 10 分 (10 題，每題 1 分)

(A) induce	(B) boundaries	(C) vulnerable	(D) empathy
(E) leverage	(AB) apologized	(AC) subtle	(AD) manipulated
(AE) reduce	(BC) tactics	(BD) vigilant	(BE) obligation

Emotional blackmail is a form of psychological maneuver that uses fear, commitment, and guilt to control another person. It can be 1. or overt, but the end goal is always the same: to get what they want by making the other person feel bad.

The emotional blackmailer might use 2. like giving the silent treatment, making threats, or playing the victim to 3. feelings of guilt or fear in their target. They may also use flattery or promises of love and affection to create a sense of 4.

One common example of emotional blackmail is when a partner threatens to leave if the other person doesn't do what they want. This puts the other person in a 5. position, as they may fear losing the relationship and feel obliged to comply with their partner's demands.

It's important to recognize when you're being emotionally blackmailed and set healthy 6. Remember that you have the right to say no and not be 7. into doing something you don't want to do.

If you find yourself in a situation where someone is trying to emotionally blackmail you, try to respond with 8., but stand firm in your decision. Don't let them 9. your emotions to get what they want. It's essential to be 10. and not fall for their bait.

二、綜合測驗 20 分 (10 題，每題 2 分)

(1)

Volcano tourism, a burgeoning niche since Thomas Cook's inaugural 1841 expedition to Mount Vesuvius, has evolved into a magnet for thrill-seekers and intrepid explorers. With destinations such as Iceland, Italy, and Hawai'i drawing millions, the 11 allure of witnessing the Earth's raw power is undeniable. However, this burgeoning interest necessitates a meticulous approach to safety. The recent evacuation of Iceland's Blue Lagoon spa, precipitated by volcanic activity, underscores the latent perils. 12 no fatalities in this instance, past tragedies, like the 2019 Whakaari/White Island and 2023 Mount Marapi eruptions, have cast a pall over the industry, questioning its inherent safety. Experts like geologist Matthew Patrick emphasize the paramount importance of thorough research and adherence to local guidelines. Tourists are urged to engage reputable guides, especially when navigating active volcanoes, as each one presents unique hazards.

Cultural sensitivity is equally crucial, particularly in regions like Hawaii 13 volcanic activity holds profound spiritual significance. Enhanced forecasting techniques and real-time communication systems have

significantly ameliorated safety protocols, allowing volcanologists to predict eruptions with increasing accuracy. Collaborations between scientists and local authorities ensure rapid dissemination of warnings, ___14___ safeguarding both locals and visitors. Despite these advancements, Kristín Vogfjörð of the Icelandic Meteorological Office cautions that eruptions can still surprise even the most vigilant observers. The interplay of cutting-edge technology and respectful tourism practices continues to shape the future of volcano tourism, offering a blend of awe-inspiring experiences and enhanced safety measures. Thus, while the allure of volcanoes remains irresistible, a ___15___ balance of adventure and caution is imperative for a safe and enriching encounter with these natural wonders.

11. (A) nefarious (B) visceral (C) taciturn (D) imperceptible
12. (A) As a result of (B) In contrast to (C) By means of (D) Despite
13. (A) which (B) that (C) , where (D) what
14. (A) thereby (B) and thus (C) instead (D) whatsoever
15. (A) prodigious (B) judicious (C) quixotic (D) prosaic

(2)

Taiwan, entrenched within the volatile Pacific Ring of Fire, necessitates an unparalleled commitment to seismic resilience. The recent cataclysmic 7.4 magnitude earthquake, which precipitated at least nine fatalities and inflicted damage upon 770 edifices, ___16___ the indispensability of advanced engineering. In Taipei, merely 80 miles from the epicenter, buildings convulsed violently. Yet, Taipei 101, erstwhile the tallest skyscraper globally, emerged unscathed, a testament to engineering prowess.

___17___ majestically amidst the pandemonium, Taipei 101’ s architectural integrity is rooted in its reinforced concrete and structural flexibility, permitting the edifice to sway and absorb seismic forces. High within the tower, a 660-ton tuned mass damper, suspended by 92 robust cables, oscillates like a colossal pendulum, countervailing the tremors. Not only does this sophisticated device mitigate swaying, ___18___ it transmutes kinetic energy into heat through hydraulic cylinders, ensuring structural stability.

Integral to Taipei 101’ s fortitude ___19___ its prodigious foundations—380 reinforced concrete and steel piles, deeply entrenched into the bedrock. The skyscraper’ s core, interconnected to peripheral mega-columns via enormous steel outrigger trusses, further buttresses its seismic resilience. Employing principles long embedded in East Asian architectural philosophy, these features exemplify the synergy of ancient wisdom and avant-garde technology.

In the absence of such avant-garde engineering, the ramifications of seismic events could be devastatingly more severe. Taipei 101, through its amalgamation of innovative design and robust construction, ___20___ architectural

ingenuity and resilience, standing as an indomitable sentinel against nature's inexorable forces. Thus, in the throes of Taiwan's latest seismic ordeal, the efficacy of modern seismic design is incontrovertibly validated.

16. (A) underwent (B) undermined (C) underscored (D) undertook
17. (A) Soaring (B) Being curtailed (C) Having suspended (D) To expunge
18. (A) neither (B) but (C) yet (D) so
19. (A) lay (B) lying (C) have (D) are
20. (A) exacerbates the situation of (B) catalyzes the development of
(C) embodies the zenith of (D) exudes a sense of

三、篇章結構 10分 (5題，每題2分)

In his recent book, Louis Gerteis argues that nineteenth-century Northern reformers in the United States attacked slavery in the South by invoking the values of a utilitarian political economy: proper public policy requires government to endorse anything that gives all people the opportunity to maximize their individual pleasure and their material gain. Social good, according to this thinking, is achieved when individuals are free to pursue their self-interests. __21__. This interpretive framework, which once dominated antislavery historiography, had been discounted by historians for two basic reasons. First, it tended to homogenize the political diversity of Northern reformers; Northern reformers differed significantly among themselves and belonged to diverse political parties. Second, it seemed incompatible with emerging scholarship on the slaveholding South, which held that Northern abolitionists of the 1830s did not succeed in mobilizing Northern public opinion and paving the way for Lincoln in 1860. __22__. Gerteis revives the Growth interpretation by asserting that, rather than Southern attitudes, the unified commitment of Northern reformers to utilitarian values served to galvanize popular political support for abolitionism. __23__. However, unlike earlier proponents of the Growth interpretation, Gerteis does not reduce the Northern reformers to a homogeneous group or try to argue that the reformers shared views undermined their differing party loyalties. Members of the two major political parties still attacked each other for ideological differences. __24__. Nevertheless, Gerteis argues, these disparate party affiliations did not diminish the actuality of reformer unity, most prominent in the 1830s. __25__. This vision of the founders served as a basis for asserting that freedom was a national moral imperative, and that the United States Constitution was an antislavery document. Gerteis differs from traditional adherents of the Growth framework by asserting that the basic elements in the antislavery coalition were firmly in place and accepted by all elements in the Northern reform community as early as the late 1830s.

選項：

- (A) Gerteis revives the Growth interpretation by asserting that, rather than Southern attitudes, the unified commitment of Northern reformers to utilitarian values served to galvanize popular political support for abolitionism.
(B) Gerteis argues that, since slavery in the South precluded individual autonomy and the free pursuit of material gain, major Northern reformers opposed it as early as the 1830s.
(C) The economic impact of slavery was another focal point for Northern reformers, who argued it hindered overall economic progress.
(D) In making this argument, Gerteis offers the most persuasive formulation to date of the Growth of a Dissenting Minority

interpretation, which argues that a slow but steady evolution of a broad-based Northern antislavery coalition culminated in the presidential victory of the antislavery Lincoln in 1860.

- (E) At this time, Northern reformers, such as William Lloyd Garrison and Samuel Chase, portrayed the framers of the United States Constitution as proponents of individual autonomy and capitalist values.
- (F) Northern reformers employed various strategies to promote their cause, including public speeches and written pamphlets.
- (G) Instead, Southern slaveholders misconstrued abolitionist views of the 1830s as mainstream rather than marginal Northern public opinion, and castigated Northerners generally for opposing slavery.
- (H) Despite their disagreements, they found common ground in their shared commitment to ending slavery.

四、閱讀測驗 20分 (10題，每題2分)

Historian E.H Carr's thesis that all debates concerning the explanation of historical phenomena revolve around the question of the priority of causes is so familiar to historians as to constitute orthodoxy within their profession. The true historian, as Carr puts it, will feel a professional obligation to place the multiple causes of a historical event in a hierarchy by means of which the primary or ultimate cause of the event can be identified. In the Marxist mode of historical explanation (historical materialism), a universal hierarchy of causes is posited in which economic factors are always primary. In the classic, more widely accepted alternative ultimately derived from Weberian sociology, hierarchies of causes are treated as historically specific: explanatory primacy in any particular historical situation must be established by empirical investigation of that situation, not by applying a universal model of historical causation.

While the need to rank historical causes in some order of importance may seem obvious to most historians, such hierarchies raise serious philosophical difficulties. If any historical event is the product of a number of factors, then each of these factor is indispensable to the occurrence of the event. But how can one cause be more indispensable than another? And if it cannot, how can there be a hierarchy of indispensable causes? It was this problem that first led Weber himself to argue for the impossibility of any general formula specifying the relative importance of causes; we cannot, for example, conclude that in every capitalist society religious change has been more significant than economic change (or vice versa) in explaining the rise of capitalism.

Runciman offers a different argument leading to the same conclusion. He points out that it is possible to identify specific factors as the primary causes of a particular historical event only relative to an initial set of background conditions. For instance, if we accept English defeats after 1369 in the Hundred Years War as a given, then we may identify the high levels of taxation necessitated by these military reverses as the main cause of the Peasants Revolt of 1381. If instead we regard the financing of warfare by taxation in this period as a background condition, then we will see the English reverses themselves as the main cause of the revolt. However, neither ordinary life nor historical practice offer reliable criteria by which to distinguish causes from background conditions and thus to resolve historical debates about the relative importance of causes. This difficulty casts doubt not only on the Marxist effort to identify a universal hierarchy of causes but also on any attempt to identify an objective hierarchy of causes—even of the historically specific kind favored by non-Marxists.

26. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A)compare two prominent models of historical explanation
 - (B)undermine non-Marxist objections to the historical-materialist explanatory model of historical causation
 - (C)analyze ways in which the question of historical causation can be illuminated by Weberian sociology
 - (D)challenge an orthodox position concerning historical explanation
 - (E)argue that historical analysis should rely more on empirical investigation than on philosophical reflection
27. According to the passage, most historians share the assumption that
- (A)The most useful current model of historical causation is the historical-materialist model.
 - (B)Explaining a historical event requires ranking its causes by importance.
 - (C)The same hierarchy of causes underlies every historical event.
 - (D)Philosophical debates have limited utility for historical practice.
 - (E)Different causes of the same historical event sometimes have the same importance.
28. In the second paragraph of the passage, the author uses the concept of an indispensable cause primarily in order to question which of the following claims?
- (A)Generalizations about the origins of capitalist societies are defensible.
 - (B)The study of history is largely independent of philosophical concerns.
 - (C)A universal model of historical causation is indefensible.
 - (D)A historical event is caused by many factors.
 - (E)A hierarchy of the causes of a historical event can be determined.
29. Which of the following best describes the organization of the passage?
- (A)An assumption is identified and called into question.
 - (B)Opposing views are compared, contrasted, and shown to be compatible.
 - (C)An argument is advanced, criticized, and then revised.
 - (D)A theory is shown to be superior to its chief rival.
 - (E)Similar arguments are shown to lead to different conclusions.

Modern feminism has brought the reputation of the English writer Mary Wollstonecraft (1759-1797) to something approaching the luster it deserves. While she enjoyed a certain celebrity among political radicals in the years just after her death, beginning in the nineteenth century her fame as a writer was hidden by disproportionate attention to her unconventional and, at the time, shocking personal life. When, therefore, Virginia Woolf wrote in 1925 of Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* that they felt like books so true that they seem now to contain nothing new in them, it was more a wishful than an accurate statement of the case. Wollstonecraft's advances in moral thinking still have the power to shock position-takers of every party. The importance of gender even today is said to cut across other criteria for judging the conduct of men and women in society; Wollstonecraft, by contrast, believed that the shared morality of men and women should cut across all specifications of gender. Wollstonecraft considered gender-based morality a relic of a barbarous age: part of that specialization of virtues by which every sexual feeling was expected to express itself as libertinism (in men) or false modesty (in women). In her view, there ought to be one criterion of morals for men and women alike, with both sexes cultivating the same virtues. Wollstonecraft rebelled against the copious sentimental literature of her own time, which she felt patronized women by insisting that it was to their advantage to affect chastity and modesty and that such virtues were their own reward.

In *The Rights of Men*, Wollstonecraft explores this double standard from an unexpected angle. It was the first major response to Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790), appearing less than a month after the impassioned defense of the deposed French monarchy. A defender of Burke called Wollstonecraft's book an incoherent mass of treacherous candor, interested generosity, and, if not false, at least unnecessary accusation. But Wollstonecraft nonetheless managed to show how the traditionally feminine virtues of sentimental morality had been transferred by Burke to the aristocracy. Burke's rhapsody on the queen of France (glittering like the morning star, full of life, splendor, and joy) was, for Wollstonecraft, an example of the argument that beauty and instinct must often prevail over reason, the argument on which Burke took his stand as a defender of the old order. Like women, Burke thought, and from a similar greatness and delicacy in their nature, the aristocracy was understood at once to require deference and to solicit compassion. To Wollstonecraft, Burke's argument linked sympathy and power in a dangerous alliance; she insisted that aristocrats do not deserve to be treated in the way that women have traditionally been treated any more than women themselves do.

30. By quoting Burke's defender in the highlighted phrase, the author of the passage most clearly succeeds in
- (A) providing a context for the political turbulence that unseated the French monarchy
 - (B) emphasizing how Wollstonecraft's philosophy divided men and women
 - (C) explaining why Wollstonecraft's work has won more acceptance in the twentieth century than in the nineteenth
 - (D) illustrating the nature of the appeal of Burke's argument
 - (E) demonstrating the degree of hostility aroused by Wollstonecraft's work
31. The author of the passage quotes Burke's description of the queen of France most probably in order to
- (A) provide a specific illustration of a position with which Wollstonecraft took issue
 - (B) provide a specific example of Burke's already archaic prose style
 - (C) balance the quotation from Burke's anonymous defender
 - (D) provide evidence of why Burke's position was more widely accepted than Wollstonecraft's
 - (E) Provide an example of what Wollstonecraft perceived as Burke's lack of political astuteness

32. The passage suggests that which of the following is true concerning Virginia Woolf's appraisal of *A Vindication of the Rights of Men* and *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*?
- (A) Woolf was defending Wollstonecraft's theories against attacks by nineteenth-century critics who concentrated only on Wollstonecraft's notoriety.
 - (B) Woolf favored the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft and mistakenly assumed that they had become self-evident in the twentieth century.
 - (C) Woolf miscalculated the practical effects that the advances proposed by Wollstonecraft would have on society.
 - (D) Woolf decried the loss in the twentieth century of social progress made in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.
 - (E) Woolf was reacting against what she considered a lack of originality on Wollstonecraft's part while calling for more sweeping changes than Wollstonecraft had proposed.
33. The author of the passage suggests that modern feminism has treated the writings of Mary Wollstonecraft in which of the following ways?
- (A) Modern feminism has emphasized the progressive aspects of Wollstonecraft's writings while separating her work from her personal reputation.
 - (B) Modern feminism has emphasized Wollstonecraft's importance as a theorist, deemphasizing her effect on the daily life of her times.
 - (C) Modern feminism has worked toward a synthesis of Wollstonecraft's philosophical advances with those of her contemporaries.
 - (D) Modern feminism has embraced Wollstonecraft's relative importance as a theorist while rejecting certain elements of her theories of gender-based morality.
 - (E) Modern feminism has equated Wollstonecraft's ideas about the popular sentimentalization of women with her view of monarchist systems of government.

Some historians have recently challenged the “party period paradigm,” the view, advanced by McCormick and others, that political parties—especially the two major parties—in the United States between the years 1835 and 1900 evoked extraordinary loyalty from voters and dominated political life. Voss-Hubbard cites the frequency of third-party eruptions during the period as evidence of popular antipathy to the two-party regime. He correctly credits third parties with helping generate the nineteenth century's historically high rates of voter turnout by forcing major parties to bolster supporters' allegiance, lest minor parties siphon off their votes, and with pushing policy demands that the major parties ignored. Formisano stresses the pervasive record of nonpartisan and anti-party governance at the local level, and women's frequent participation in nineteenth-century public life, before their enfranchisement, in nonpartisan and antiparty ways as evidence of the limitations of the party period paradigm. Yet McCormick would deny that the existence of antiparty sentiment during the period undermined the paradigm since he has always acknowledged the residual strength of such sentiment during the nineteenth century. In any case, the strength of the paradigm is its comparative thrust: the contrast it draws between the period in question and earlier and later political eras.

34. The primary purpose of the passage is to
- (A) correct a common misconception about a historical period
 - (B) identify a feature of a historical period that has often been overlooked
 - (C) challenge the validity of evidence used to support a claim
 - (D) discuss certain challenges to a particular view
 - (E) account for a particular feature of the historical period

35. According to the passage, which viewpoint does Formisano emphasize as evidence challenging the "party period paradigm"?
- (A) The frequent emergence of third parties during the period indicates voter antipathy towards the two major parties.
- (B) There is a pervasive record of nonpartisan and anti-party governance at the local level.
- (C) Women frequently participated in nineteenth-century public life in nonpartisan and antiparty ways before gaining suffrage.
- (D) McCormick acknowledges the existence of anti-party sentiment in the nineteenth century but this does not negate the "party period paradigm."
- (E) The primary strength of the "party period paradigm" lies in its comparative thrust, contrasting the period in question with earlier and later political eras.

五、英文作文 20 分 比照學測圖片題命題(1-2個圖片)

(1) 英文寫作

說明：依提示寫一篇英文作文，文長至少120個單詞(words)。

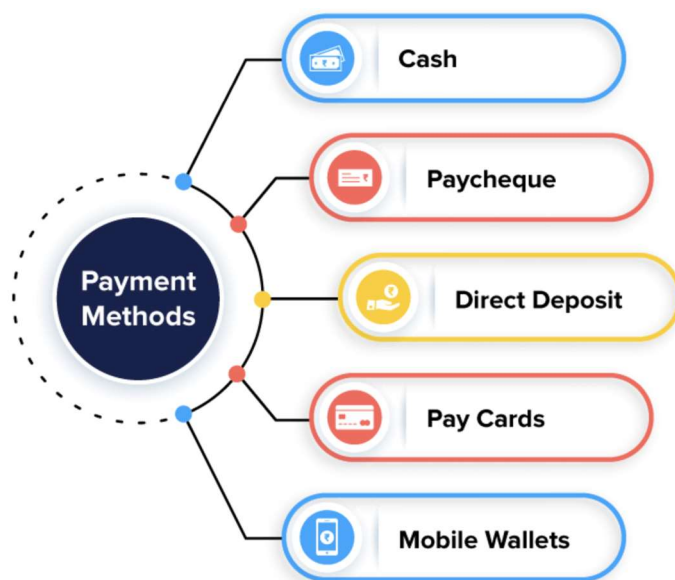
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圖片來源：<https://factohr.com/how-to-pay-employees/>

(2) 英文作文評改

請依大考中心的評分指標批改上一部份的作文，列出各項指標的分數與總和，並附上批改建議。

等級 項目	優	可	差	劣
內容	主題(句)清楚切題，並有具體、完整的相關細節支持。 (5-4分)	主題不夠清楚或突顯，部分相關敘述發展不全。 (3分)	主題不明，大部分相關敘述發展不全或與主題無關。 (2-1分)	文不對題或沒寫(凡文不對題或沒寫者，其他各項均以零分計算)。 (0分)
組織	重點分明，有開頭、發展、結尾，前後連貫，轉承語使用得當。 (5-4分)	重點安排不妥，前後發展比例與轉承語使用欠妥。 (3分)	重點不明，前後不連貫。 (2-1分)	全文毫無組織或未按提示寫作。 (0分)
文法、句構	全文幾無文法、格式、標點錯誤，文句結構富變化。 (5-4分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤少，且未影響文意之表達。 (3分)	文法、格式、標點錯誤多，且明顯影響文意之表達。 (2-1分)	全文文法錯誤嚴重，導致文意不明。 (0分)
字彙、拼字	用字精確、得宜，且幾無拼字、大小寫錯誤。 (5-4分)	字詞單調、重複，用字偶有不當，少許拼字、大小寫錯誤，但不影響文意之表達。 (3分)	用字、拼字、大小寫錯誤多，明顯影響文意之表達。 (2-1分)	只寫出或抄襲與題意有關的零碎字詞。 (0分)



六、素養導向教案設計 20分

Based on the following article, please write a 50-minute lesson plan for integrating digital tools into English language teaching.

Conditions that usually accompany the kind of intense hot and cold weather that strains power grids may also provide greater opportunities to capture solar and wind energy. A Washington State University-led study found that widespread, extreme temperature events are often accompanied by greater solar radiation and higher wind speeds that could be captured by solar panels and wind turbines. The research, which looked at extensive heat and cold waves across the six interconnected energy grid regions of the U.S. from 1980-2021, also found that every region experienced power outages during these events in the past decade.

The findings, detailed in the journal *Environmental Research Letters*, suggest that using more renewable energy at these times could help offset increased power demand as more people and businesses turn on heaters or air conditioners.

"These extreme events are not going away anytime soon. In fact, every region in the U.S. experiences at least one such event nearly every year. We need to be prepared for their risks and ensure that people have reliable access to energy when they need it the most," said lead author Deepti Singh, a Washington State University climate scientist. "Potentially, we could generate more power from renewable resources precisely when we have widespread extreme events that result in increased energy demand."

The study showed increased solar energy potential in all six U.S. regions during heat extremes, and in all but one region during cold ones, the area covered by the Texas-run grid. The researchers noted that atmospheric ridges or atmospheric high-pressure systems that cause intense heat, like the heat wave that hit the Pacific Northwest in 2021, are often characterized by cloudless, blue skies. Clear skies allow more of the sun's radiation to reach the Earth, which could be converted into power by solar panels.

Conditions for wind power were more variable, but at least three regions had increased potential to capture this type of energy during these hot and cold events: the Northeast during widespread cold, and both the Texas grid and a major Midwestern grid during heat waves.

For this analysis, Singh and her colleagues used long-term historical climate data along with power outage data from the U.S. Energy Information Administration. The researchers specifically looked at large heat and cold waves as opposed to localized events because they can impose greater stress across the entire power grid.

Previous research has shown that climate change is changing the characteristics of temperature extremes. Adding to that evidence, this analysis showed that large heat waves are increasing in frequency, particularly across the Western U.S. and Texas grids, rising by 123% and 132% respectively. In the West, they are also increasing in intensity, duration and extent, meaning that they are hotter, last longer and affect a larger area.

On the other hand, cold extremes are declining in frequency yet have remained mostly the same in terms of intensity, duration and extent. A notable example is the costly February 2021 cold wave that blanketed nearly the entire country. The event caused an estimated \$24 billion in damage, including multiple days of power outages in Texas, and resulted in 226 deaths, according to a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration report.

Whether there were outages or not, all regions experience increased energy demand during such temperature extremes, and this strains their power grids, showing a need for alternate solutions.

Expanding solar and wind energy has the potential to improve the resilience of energy systems during extreme events to minimize service disruptions and associated adverse impacts, which are often felt the hardest among vulnerable, overburdened communities, said Singh. In addition to increasing the climate resilience of the country's energy infrastructure, she also pointed out these renewable energy sources have multiple benefits.

"At the very least, solar and wind power do one other major thing: reduce air pollution that is associated with burning fossil fuels and is really bad for our health and the health of our ecosystems," she said. "Solar and wind are also conducive to having a more distributed energy system. They can be installed closer to communities where they're used, which can help advance energy equity and access."

This study identifies only the potential of solar and wind energy to help shore up power grids, the authors noted. More research and development would be needed to increase the resilience of energy grids to climate variability and extremes.

"There is complexity here because we have to think about vulnerabilities in transmission and distribution infrastructure as well as the environmental impact of expanding solar and wind systems, but hopefully these benefits can give us additional reasons to accelerate our transition towards renewable energy," said Singh. "There are also technological improvements that could help ensure that we can leverage renewable energy when it's needed. The capacity is there."