

國立基隆高級中學 115 學年度 第 2 次 正式教師甄選

英文科試題

※請自行在答案卷上依順序標註各大題與題號，並清楚書寫答案，如有書寫不清楚以致無法辨識者，責任自負

一、文意字彙 (10%)

1. Although the proposal was initially praised as innovative, later reviews found that many of its claims were persuasive only on the surface and unsupported by convincing evidence.
(A) specious (B) explicit (C) canonical (D) empirical
2. The committee appreciated the breadth of the applicant's research, but noted that it tended to _____ several distinct theories instead of explaining their differences.
(A) vindicate (B) elucidate (C) juxtapose (D) conflate
3. The report relied heavily on teachers' personal experiences. While informative, such evidence remained largely _____ and was insufficient to support broad educational conclusions.
(A) meticulous (B) anecdotal (C) incontrovertible (D) derivative
4. Rather than accepting established practices unquestioningly, effective teachers should continually _____ the assumptions underlying their instructional decisions.
(A) perpetuate (B) commemorate (C) interrogate (D) consolidate
5. Although the policy has undergone several revisions, many of its most serious problems have proved remarkably _____ and continue to resist meaningful reform.
(A) ubiquitous (B) intractable (C) peripheral (D) rudimentary
6. The scholar's explanation appeared logically organized at first glance; however, closer examination revealed several _____ arguments that failed to withstand careful scrutiny.
(A) fallacious (B) cogent (C) unequivocal (D) meticulous
7. The curriculum committee sought to _____ disciplinary boundaries by integrating literature, history, and philosophy into a single interdisciplinary course.
(A) transcend (B) corroborate (C) circumscribe (D) emulate
8. Despite widespread criticism over the past decade, the influence of the traditional examination system has remained virtually _____ throughout the country's educational institutions.
(A) ephemeral (B) derivative (C) inexorable (D) tenuous
9. The principal warned that excessive administrative responsibilities could gradually _____ teachers' enthusiasm for experimenting with innovative instructional practices.

- (A) attenuate (B) amplify (C) vindicate (D) disseminate

10. The reviewer praised the article for presenting an _____ perspective that drew upon insights from linguistics, psychology, sociology, and education.

- (A) idiosyncratic (B) didactic (C) reductionist (D) eclectic

二、綜合測驗（10%）

One of the most profound things ever said about punctuation came in an old style guide of the Oxford University Press in New York. “If you take hyphens seriously,” it said, “you will surely go mad.” And it’s true. Just look how the little blighter escaped all previous categorisation until I had to hunt it down on its own for this teeny-weeny, hooked-on, after-thought-y chapter. It’s a funny old mark, the hyphen. Always has been. People have argued for its __ 11 __ for years: Woodrow Wilson said the hyphen was “the most un-American thing in the world”(note the hyphens required in “un-American”); Churchill said hyphens were “a blemish, to be avoided wherever possible”. Yet there will always be a problem about getting rid of the hyphen: if it’s not extra-marital sex (with a hyphen), it is perhaps extra marital sex, which is quite a different bunch of coconuts. Phrases __ 12 __ that cry out for hyphens. Those much-invoked examples of the little used car, the superfluous hair remover, the pickled herring merchant, the slow moving traffic and the two hundred odd members of the Conservative Party would all be lost without it.

The name comes from the Greek, as usual. What a lot of words the Greeks had for explaining __ 13 __ relationships—for placing round, placing underneath, joining together, cutting off! Lucy for us, marks names like “joiner” and “half a dash” and so on. In this case, the phrase from which we derive the name hyphen means “under one” or “into one” or “together”, so is possibly rather more sexy in its origins than we might otherwise have imagined from its __ 14 __ today. Traditionally it joins together words, or words-with-prefixes, to aid understanding; it keeps certain other words neatly apart, with an identical intention. Thus the pickled-herring merchant can hold his head high, and the coat-tail doesn’t like an unpronounceable single word. And all __ 15 __ the humble hyphen.

11. (A) abbreviation (B) transaction (C) abolition (D) turquoise
12. (A) abound (B) segregate (C) identify (D) surrogate
13. (A) chronological (B) spatial (C) diverse (D) geographical
14. (A) bilingual expression (B) utilitarian image (C) multiple meanings (D) unrealistic aspects
15. (A) in terms of (B) regardless of (C) instead of (D) thanks to

In the 1960s, a cultural revolution swept across the United States, and, amidst that, the humble throwing top made its grand return to the spotlight. Duncan Toy Company, known for popularizing the yo-yo, began a campaign to bring spin tops to the masses. Like the yo-yo, they used expert demonstrators who

traveled from city to city, __16__ audiences with tricks and techniques that breathed new life into this ancient toy.

Initially, these tops were crafted from wood, painted either by hand or sprayed with machines, reflecting the craftsmanship of the time. But as the years rolled on, plastics __17__. Companies like Duncan, Festival, and Royal began producing plastic tops, and they were a game-changer. These hollow plastic tops spun longer than their wooden counterparts, as their design distributed mass to the outer edges, __18__ stability and duration of the spin.

In 1963 and 1964, Duncan sponsored regional championships, culminating in a grand National Spin Top Competition at Disneyland in California. The prize? A life-changing \$5,000—a fortune for a young player in the mid-60s. The top champions of the era—Peter Span, Forest Larson, and Bob Donna—__19__ their names into history. Yet, the joy was short-lived. In 1965, Duncan __20__ bankruptcy, and with that, the competitions disappeared, leaving just two glorious years of national top championships.

16. (A) conferring (B) captivating (C) fortifying (D) illustrating
17. (A) coined a phrase (B) entered the fray (C) made a token effort (D) stayed on track
18. (A) maximizing (B) elaborating (C) renouncing (D) elucidating
19. (A) etched (B) pervaded (C) mounted (D) sanitifying
20. (A) played down (B) waded into (C) zeroed in on (D) filed for

三、文意選填（10%）

For a few decades now, studies have identified added sugars in the diet as a __21__ factor to a range of adverse health conditions. These include Type 2 diabetes, increased body fat percentage, obesity, cardiovascular disease and metabolic syndrome.

More recently, as researchers have __22__ their focus, a number of studies have drawn a connection between added sugar in the diet and an increased risk of developing chronic low-grade inflammation. Although inflammation is often __23__ to be a bad thing, the key word in that previous sentence is “chronic”.

Low-grade inflammation is actually an important tool the immune system uses to fend off potential threats. When things are working properly, immune cells known as inflammatory macrophages get __24__ to a problem. They arrive at the site, perform needed maintenance and, when their work is done, __25__. The departure of the macrophages ends that particular episode of inflammation. But sometimes the immune system malfunctions. The macrophages don't retreat, which means that the low-grade inflammation __26__. This leads to gradual and ongoing damage to the body's own tissues.

Chronic low-grade inflammation is known to play a role in a wide range of autoimmune diseases. This includes rheumatoid arthritis, or RA. RA is a chronic inflammation disorder that can affect not only the joints in the body, but also the internal organs. Unlike osteoarthritis, in which physical wear and tear

gradually __27__ the tissues of the joints, the damage in RA occurs due to chronic low-grade inflammation. It's a mistaken response by the immune system, which has gone off-message and begun to attack the body's own tissues.

The link between excessive sugar intake and inflammation is pretty __28__. It involves cytokines, which are proteins that modulate inflammation. There are pro-inflammatory cytokines, which trigger an immune response, and anti-inflammatory cytokines, which __29__ the attack. Research show that when the diet gets loaded up with added sugars, pro-inflammatory cytokines are released. They act as messengers, __30__ the immune cells needed to deflect an invader. The result is inflammation and its accompanying physical symptoms. That includes the pain, swelling, stiffness and sensation of heat that are part of RA.

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|------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|
| (A) ease | (B) erodes | (C) alerted | (D) contributing | (E) summoning |
| (F) recede | (G) straightforward | (H) persists | (I) understood | (J) widened |

四、篇章結構 (10%)

The concept of the "15-minute city" has recently gained traction among urban planners worldwide. Developed by Carlos Moreno, the model envisions decentralized urban spaces where residents can access all essential services—work, school, healthcare, and leisure—within a 15-minute walk or bike ride from their homes. __31__ By reducing reliance on automobiles, cities can significantly curb greenhouse gas emissions and alleviate crippling traffic congestion.

However, the transition from traditional, car-centric sprawl to hyper-local neighborhoods is fraught with logistical and socio-economic challenges. __32__ Critics argue that without careful implementation, the 15-minute city could inadvertently exacerbate gentrification. As neighborhoods are upgraded with better amenities and green spaces, property values inevitably rise. __33__ To prevent this, municipalities must implement robust affordable housing policies alongside urban redesign.

Furthermore, retrofitting existing urban infrastructure requires substantial capital investment and political will. __34__ Despite these hurdles, pioneer cities like Paris and Melbourne are already implementing variations of this model with promising initial results. __35__ Ultimately, the success of the 15-minute city relies on a holistic approach that prioritizes equity just as much as environmental sustainability.

(Adapted from discussions on Carlos Moreno's urban planning theories featured in The Guardian and TIME)

- (A) This could price out low-income residents, pushing them to the city's neglected peripheries.
- (B) It requires a fundamental zoning overhaul, shifting away from separating residential and commercial

districts.

- (C) The primary objective is to enhance the quality of life while simultaneously addressing the climate crisis.
- (D) The widespread adoption of remote work has made this localized lifestyle more feasible for many professionals.
- (E) The model is entirely dependent on the widespread adoption of automated, self-driving vehicles.
- (F) Their citizens report higher satisfaction rates, citing stronger community bonds and improved public health.

五、閱讀測驗 (20%)

Passage 1 (Questions 36-38)

The gig economy, characterized by short-term contracts and freelance work, has fundamentally disrupted traditional labor markets. Platforms like Uber, Upwork, and TaskRabbit champion this model as the zenith of worker autonomy, allowing individuals to monetize their spare time and set their own schedules. However, labor economists paint a starkly different picture, viewing the gig economy as a mechanism for corporate entities to circumvent labor laws. By classifying workers as "independent contractors" rather than "employees," companies legally bypass obligations to provide health insurance, minimum wage guarantees, and unemployment benefits.

This classification offloads operational risks directly onto the worker. During economic downturns, gig workers face immediate destitution without the safety nets afforded to traditional employees. Recent legislative efforts in California and the European Union have attempted to reclassify these workers to grant them basic employment rights. Yet, gig corporations have aggressively lobbied against such measures, arguing that reclassification would destroy the flexibility that workers supposedly cherish, and force the platforms to drastically raise prices for consumers.

(Adapted from investigative reports on gig worker classifications and labor laws in The Guardian and TIME)

36. What is the primary purpose of this passage?
- (A) To praise the technological advancements brought by freelance platforms.
 - (B) To analyze the conflicting perspectives on the economic and legal status of gig workers.
 - (C) To provide a historical overview of traditional labor markets.
 - (D) To persuade readers to boycott companies that hire independent contractors.
37. According to the passage, why do companies prefer to classify workers as "independent contractors"?
- (A) It allows workers to have more flexible schedules.
 - (B) It protects the company from economic downturns.
 - (C) It absolves the company from providing statutory employee benefits and protections.

- (D) It is mandated by recent legislative efforts in the European Union.
38. Which of the following can be inferred about the gig corporations' lobbying efforts?
- (A) They aim to provide health insurance to all active contractors.
- (B) They are fully supported by labor economists.
- (C) They have been entirely unsuccessful in California.
- (D) They are primarily motivated by a desire to protect consumer pricing and their own profit margins.

Passage 2 (Questions 39-41)

The advent of CRISPR-Cas9 technology has inaugurated a new epoch in genetics, offering unprecedented precision in DNA editing. While its medical applications—such as eradicating hereditary diseases—dominate headlines, its potential in conservation biology is equally revolutionary. Scientists are exploring "gene drives," a technique that ensures a specific engineered trait is inherited by nearly all offspring, rapidly spreading through a wild population.

This holds immense promise for island ecosystems devastated by invasive species. For instance, releasing rodents engineered to produce only male offspring could humanely cause the invasive population to crash, saving native birds from extinction. However, the ecological implications are profoundly complex. If engineered organisms accidentally hitchhike to their native habitats, the gene drive could obliterate the species globally. Consequently, bioethicists and ecologists are locked in a tense debate. The technological capability to play ecological god has vastly outpaced the establishment of international regulatory frameworks needed to govern it.

(Adapted from "CRISPR and the Ethics of Gene Drives in Conservation" featured in Scientific American)

39. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Medical Miracles of CRISPR-Cas9
- (B) Invasive Species: A Global Ecological Crisis
- (C) Gene Drives: Conservation Savior or Ecological Threat?
- (D) The Extinction of Island Bird Populations
40. How does the "gene drive" technique address the issue of invasive rodents?
- (A) By altering their DNA to make them allergic to local vegetation.
- (B) By spreading a genetic trait that prevents the birth of female offspring.
- (C) By increasing the reproductive rate of native birds to outcompete them.
- (D) By introducing a novel virus that exclusively targets the rodents.
41. What is the author's tone regarding the use of CRISPR in conservation?
- (A) Cautiously objective
- (B) Enthusiastically supportive

- (C) Bitterly cynical
- (D) Completely dismissive

Passage 3 (Questions 42-43)

Nostalgia, once classified in the 17th century as a neurological disease akin to melancholy, has been completely rehabilitated by modern psychology. Researchers now view nostalgia not as a regressive yearning for a romanticized past, but as a vital psychological resource. When individuals experience loneliness, existential dread, or sudden life transitions, engaging in nostalgic reflection acts as a buffer. It fosters a sense of self-continuity—the comforting realization that one's past and present selves are connected. Furthermore, studies indicate that nostalgia increases prosocial behavior, making people more charitable and empathetic. By drawing on a repository of cherished memories, the brain essentially self-medicates, generating optimism and resilience to face future challenges.

(Adapted from psychological research on the benefits of nostalgia, commonly cited in Scientific American and TIME)

42. How has the scientific understanding of nostalgia shifted since the 17th century?
- (A) It is now recognized as a physical ailment rather than a psychological one.
 - (B) It is now considered a primary cause of existential dread and loneliness.
 - (C) It has been proven to be a permanent barrier to personal growth and self-continuity.
 - (D) It has transitioned from being viewed as a detrimental illness to a beneficial psychological coping mechanism.
43. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a benefit of nostalgia?
- (A) It improves long-term memory retention in elderly patients.
 - (B) It provides emotional resilience during difficult life transitions.
 - (C) It encourages individuals to be more empathetic toward others.
 - (D) It helps individuals maintain a continuous sense of identity.

Passage 4 (Questions 44-45)

Cultured meat, grown entirely in vitro from animal cells, is poised to disrupt global agriculture. Unlike plant-based substitutes, lab-grown meat is biologically identical to conventional meat but **circumvents** the ethical horrors of factory farming and drastically reduces greenhouse gas emissions. However, the industry faces severe scalability bottlenecks. The growth medium required to culture the cells—often fetal bovine serum—is prohibitively expensive and ethically problematic, though synthetic alternatives are in development. Furthermore, the bioreactors necessary for mass production require immense energy inputs. Until the energy grid is fully decarbonized, the carbon footprint of cultured meat remains a point of contention. Consumer acceptance also remains a hurdle, with psychological aversions to "Frankenmeat"

proving difficult for marketers to overcome.

(Adapted from "The Truth About Lab-Grown Meat" and food sustainability reports in The Guardian and CNN)

44. What does the word "**circumvents**" most closely mean in the context of the passage?
- (A) Highlights
 - (B) Avoids
 - (C) Embraces
 - (D) Aggravates
45. According to the passage, which of the following represents a factual barrier to the mass production of cultured meat?
- (A) It is not biologically identical to real meat.
 - (B) Consumers are universally eager to try it, but supply is low.
 - (C) It produces more greenhouse gases than traditional factory farming.
 - (D) The current growth mediums are expensive and carry ethical concerns.

六、英文申論寫作（20%）

Recent educational reforms have transformed the role of English teachers. In addition to language instruction, teachers are increasingly expected to implement EMI, participate in international collaboration, integrate competency-based learning, and support students' diverse learning needs.

Which of these expectations do you consider the most important? Explain your reasoning and describe how you would put your ideas into practice in your own teaching.

Write an essay of 300–500 words.

七、素養導向教案設計（20%）

Based on the text below, design a 50-minute lesson plan integrating Project-Based Learning (PBL) into English language teaching.

The famous night market at Keelung Temple Square is home to nearly 200 street stands. Take a walk in the market and you'll find yourself eating all the time. Every vendor goes out of their way to make creative, delicious food. Pot-side scrapings, tempura, roasted sandwiches, pork knuckles, oyster omelets, and rice with braised pork... are all available. Seafood, chicken, fruits, iced desserts... all sorts of delicious local food can be enjoyed at once, as if traveling throughout Taiwan. Many simply want to come here again. Other than the locals, tourists gather up here. The night market is not to be missed if you want to take something Taiwanese!

Fun Facts:

Uphold the "emperor eat big" spirit, Miaokou night market in recent years, after re-planning renovation, the temple after finishing the mouth snack street, the whole street becomes orderly, neat appearance, more eligible Tourism Bureau(now referred to as Tourism Administration) issued in 2010 "The most delicious night market," "Night of the friendliest" two awards.

Travel Info:

- **Add** : Ren 3rd Rd., Ren'ai Dist., Keelung City, Taiwan (R.O.C.)
- **Tel** : 886-2-24287664
- **Opening Hours** : open space, no time limited
- **Parking information** :
Dong'an Multi-Story Car Park
Xin 2nd Rd. Public Car Pack
Housing Underground Car Park

Traffic Info:**Public transport :**

- From Keelung train station, go straight on Zhong 1st Rd; turn right on Ai 4th Rd, and get there, which is about 10 minutes. Visitors may also take various bus lines which run circular and get off at the 2nd Hsin Stop.

Driving :

- Zhongzheng Viaduct along the Keelung Interchange is under a pier on the East side parking, then walk beloved four.