

臺北市立成功高級中學 115 學年度

第 1 次正式教師甄選【英文科】初試試題

請不要翻到次頁！

※請先目視確認准考證號碼是否與桌面、答案本上的准考證號碼是否一致無誤。

如有不同應立即請監試人員處理。使用非本人答案本作答者，不予計分。

請閱讀以下測驗作答說明

- 測驗時間90分鐘，鐘聲響起即可開始作答、鐘聲響畢請立即停筆。
- 考試結束，答案本和試題務必繳回，未繳回者以零分計算。
- 考試時發現試題本錯誤、缺漏、污損或印刷不清時，應立即舉手請監試人員處理。如屬試題疑義（如題意不清、資訊錯誤或遺漏等）則請依題意判斷。

請聽到鈴（鐘）聲響後再翻頁作答

※應考人請於鈴鐘響後、翻頁前，先填寫准考證後二碼 _____

第一部分：選擇題

一、單字選擇 (10%)

1. Due to the recent enforcement of new safety regulations, the current occupants of the aging building were required to _____ their rooms promptly to allow for a comprehensive and essential renovation.
(A) vacate (B) iterate (C) evacuate (D) abnegate
2. During the tense family dinner, the son's abrupt decision to end the conversation after his parents asked a series of sharp questions signaled the emotional _____ between them.
(A) misallocation (B) contravention (C) incongruity (D) dissonance
3. Amelia reviewed the documents _____, cross-checking every reference, footnote, and table for inconsistencies, ensuring that even the smallest detail was accurate before submitting the final report to senior management.
(A) perfunctorily (B) meticulously (C) cursorily (D) haphazardly
4. The ambassador launched a(n) _____ indictment of the regime's human rights record, characterizing their recent legislative maneuvers as a transparent attempt to bypass international law and stifle domestic dissent.
(A) paramount (B) arbitrary (C) scathing (D) conciliatory
5. To _____ the agitated shareholders, the board announced a series of corrective measures, including restructuring management, enhancing transparency, and promising a comprehensive risk assessment report
(A) placate (B) revalorize (C) conjoin (D) satiate
6. The celebrity treated fame as _____, a fleeting spotlight that could vanish overnight, choosing instead to invest her time and energy in lasting friendships and meaningful work.
(A) extravagant (B) transient (C) pervasive (D) flamboyant
7. Instead of resolving the heated dispute, the manager's sarcastic remarks only _____ the hostility among team members, turning a minor disagreement into a prolonged conflict that disrupted the entire project.
(A) elucidated (B) mitigated (C) ascertained (D) exacerbated
8. Remembered as a(n) _____ leader, the mayor quietly funded scholarships for disadvantaged students, believing that genuine compassion, rather than public praise, should guide those entrusted with power.
(A) pragmatic (B) ostentatious (C) benevolent (D) resilient

9. As negotiations entered the final stage, the fragile peace agreement _____, with a single unresolved clause threatening to undo months of painstaking diplomacy.
- (A) hung in the balance (B) came to fruition
(C) ran its course (D) gained the upper hand
10. By the time evening fell, preparations for the cultural festival were _____, with volunteers bustling between booths, musicians rehearsing on stage, and food vendors drawing long, eager lines.
- (A) under a cloud (B) at the pinnacle
(C) in full swing (D) beyond the veil

二、克漏字測驗 (10%)

[A]

Conceptualized by David Wexler and Bruce Winick in the late 1980s, Therapeutic Jurisprudence (TJ) posits that legal rules, procedures, and the conduct of legal actors function as social forces that inevitably produce "therapeutic" or "anti-therapeutic" psychological consequences. By utilizing social science methodology, TJ seeks to lessen the harm caused by legal proceedings and enhance the well-being of participants without __11__ the fundamental requirements of due process. Although originally rooted in mental health law, the framework has expanded into a comprehensive "mental health approach to law," providing the theoretical scaffolding for problem-solving courts, such as drug treatment and domestic violence courts, which prioritize rehabilitation over traditional __12__ outcomes. Modern TJ efforts focus on mainstreaming these principles into ordinary courts by evaluating whether existing legal structures, often __13__ called "bottles," are flexible enough to accommodate therapeutic practices. This analytical step determines whether the law can be implemented more therapeutically through education or if formal legal reform is necessary. While closely aligned with legal psychology and restorative justice, TJ maintains a critical boundary by cautioning against the coercive use of therapy for legal __14__ or the uncritical adoption of clinical theories within a judicial context. Ultimately, the movement envisions a legal system where lawyers and judges practice with an "ethic of care," valuing the psychological health of clients __15__ their legal rights. This transformative approach has also begun to reshape legal education, particularly within clinical programs, to foster heightened interpersonal skills and creative problem-solving.

11. (A) postulating (B) delineating (C) reprimanding (D) compromising
12. (A) polemical (B) adversarial (C) prolific (D) deliberative
13. (A) metaphorically (B) supposedly (C) strategically (D) generically
14. (A) lores (B) ends (C) norms (D) ethos
15. (A) in lieu of (B) for want of
(C) at odds with (D) in conjunction with

[B]

Weeds present significant environmental, economic, and social challenges, as their spread can degrade natural ecosystems, reduce agricultural productivity, and require costly management efforts. Home gardens can serve as major sources of weed __16__ because birds and wind may carry seeds and other reproductive materials over distances of 20–30 kilometers. Improper disposal of garden waste further worsens the problem, allowing invasive plants to __17__ the surrounding landscapes. In Queensland, the Biosecurity Act 2014 establishes a general biosecurity obligation requiring individuals to minimize the risk of spreading invasive species. Gardeners can fulfill this responsibility by learning to identify local weeds, avoiding __18__ plant species, purchasing weed-free soil, and ensuring that garden runoff does not carry nutrients into nearby natural areas where weeds may flourish. Responsible waste management is also essential, as weed cuttings should be disposed of through approved facilities or treated in compost systems that reach sufficiently high temperatures to destroy seeds. Outdoor enthusiasts, including hikers, cyclists, and campers, must __19__ exercise caution because seeds can adhere to vehicles, clothing, equipment, and animals. Preventive measures include staying on designated tracks, avoiding infested areas, and thoroughly cleaning gear, footwear, and vehicles before leaving affected sites. Additional precautions, such as checking boats for plant __20__, feeding horses only weed-free fodder, and refraining from collecting unidentified plants, further reduce the risk of accidental dispersal. Through informed behavior and collective responsibility, both gardeners and outdoor recreationists can play a vital role in curbing the spread of invasive weeds and protecting ecological integrity.

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|-----|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------|
| 16. | (A) eradication | (B) turbulence | (C) dispersal | (D) circumduction |
| 17. | (A) colonize | (B) domesticate | (C) obliterate | (D) buttress |
| 18. | (A) irrigated | (B) prohibited | (C) fertilized | (D) distributed |
| 19. | (A) notwithstanding | (B) somehow | (C) therein | (D) likewise |
| 20. | (A) residues | (B) specimens | (C) fragments | (D) extracts |

第二部分：非選擇題

一、摘要與出題 (20%)

For decades, cognitive scientists have been engaged in a profound debate: to what extent does the language we speak influence the boundaries of our perception? This inquiry, often called linguistic relativity, suggests that our mother tongue functions as more than a mere tool for communication. Instead, it acts as a specialized lens—a mental filter through which we organize the constant flow of reality. While the extreme idea that language strictly controls all thought has been largely replaced, modern research offers clear evidence that linguistic structures subtly guide our mental processes in ways we rarely notice.

Consider the perception of time. In English, time is often conceptualized using a horizontal metaphor; we "face" the future and "look back" at the past. Yet, this is far from a universal truth. In the Aymara culture of the Andes, the temporal logic is reversed: the future is perceived as being "behind" because it remains unknown, whereas the past lies "in front" as it has already been witnessed. These divergent linguistic frameworks are not just abstract ideas; they are visible in the very gestures speakers use when discussing their history.

Furthermore, how we categorize colors can affect how sharply we distinguish them. Studies suggest that speakers of languages with distinct categories for "light" and "dark" blue can identify color boundaries faster than English speakers, who rely on a single, broad term. This occurs because the brain, conditioned by specific vocabulary, becomes more sensitive to the subtle differences between shades that a language chooses to emphasize. By labeling a specific hue, we essentially train our senses to prioritize that information.

Beyond time and color, language also dictates our spatial orientation. In many Aboriginal Australian languages, speakers do not use egocentric terms like "left" or "right." Instead, they rely on absolute cardinal directions—north, south, east, and west—to describe the location of everything, even a cup on a table. This linguistic requirement forces speakers to remain constantly aware of their geographical orientation, a cognitive feat that most English speakers find nearly impossible.

Ultimately, understanding the connection between language and thought is vital for bridging cultural gaps. In an era of rapid globalization, realizing that our "objective" reality is often a byproduct of our specific verbal upbringing allows us to better grasp the myriad ways of thinking that various communities contribute to our shared world. Language, in this light, is not merely a tool; it is the fundamental architecture of human consciousness.

1. **摘要改寫 (10%)**：請將上述文章摘要改寫成一篇約 **150** 字以內、適合高三生程度之文章。
2. **克漏字命題 (10%)**：請根據您摘要後的新文章，設計 **5** 題克漏字測驗題（四選一單選題）並附上答案。

二、 寫作修改與改寫範文 (20%)

【作文原題目】

上大學後，許多人面臨著住在學校宿舍或是自己租屋的選擇。請寫一篇兩段的文章，第一段討論在上述兩者中，你會挑選哪一個，並說明原因。第二段請討論你會因為這樣的選擇而可能面對到的挑戰以及可以如何解決。

【學生作文原稿】

For college students, living in the school dorm or renting an apartment are a difficult decision to make. I will choose to live in the school dorm because of three reasons. First, the school dorm is an affordable choice for most students including me, especially in a city like Taipei which renting an apartment will cost me a fortune but I only have a tight budget. Second, the school dorm is very close to school. I can save my commuting time and use it for studying or participating in more extracurricular activities. Last but not least, living in the school dorm can have the opportunity to make friends with my roommates since we will do everything together and stay close with each other.

Beside those benefits, living in the school dorm might encounter some problems. First, it is good to make friends with my roommates but it will be a horrible thing if he is a disgusting person. I can't bear that living with a person who is dirty and messy. I would need to be accustomed to a weird roommate if I unfortunately met one. Second, I have to comply with the rules and regulations in the school dorm which doesn't need if I have rented an apartment. I will try my best to overcome those obstacles mentioned above. I will have a discussion with my roommate if I need to. In conclusion, by overcoming those challenges, I will have a great time in college.

任務要求：

1. **批改與評語 (10%)**：請針對此篇學生的語法、拼字、用詞錯誤進行批改，並根據大考評分標準給予分數與英文評語。
2. **範文優化 (10%)**：請重新改寫此篇作文，盡可能提升其遣詞造句與邏輯連貫性。

三、 申論題 (20%)

Please discuss how AI can best be incorporated into your English class.

四、 中翻英 (20%)

「文明的進步不僅體現在物質技術的革新，更體現在我們如何對待那些與我們立場截然不同的人。唯有學會包容異見並摒棄盲目的偏見，社會才能在多元觀點的碰撞中找到真正的平衡，進而守護民主的價值，避免走向極端偏激與社會對立。」