

臺北市立第一女子高級中學 111 學年度第一次代理教師甄選英文科筆試試題卷

准考證號碼： ..... 姓名： .....

※ 注意：請務必於上欄填寫「准考證號碼」及「姓名」

**\*\*Please answer ALL the questions in English.**

**I. Cloze: 8%**

*To a Daughter Leaving Home* is a poem by Linda Pastan, the author of over a dozen poetry collections. The poem 1 “a Daughter Leaving Home” by a mother who feels emotional to see her daughter become more independent. It describes the memory of a mother teaching her young daughter to ride a bicycle. The bicycle lesson is a 2 for life’s journey and is extended throughout the poem. The 3 are clear: while the title suggests that the daughter is now old enough to leave home, the poem concentrates on the past when she was only a child. While the daughter 4 with uncertainty, the mother lopes along beside her with anxiety. While the mother gets ready to catch up 5 accidents should happen, the daughter moves ahead with excitement. While the youngster screams with laughter, the mother thinks the daughter more 6 with distance. As the mother recalls this particular experience, it finally dawns on her that her daughter has been getting ready all along for independence, 7 she has been preparing her daughter. When the time comes for a daughter to leave home, it is always a 8 for a mother, but sooner or later the child has to be set free. Maybe it is time to say goodbye and wish her daughter good luck.

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|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. (A) addresses | (B) addresses to | (C) is addressed | (D) is addressed to |
| 2. (A) milestone | (B) paradox      | (C) metaphor     | (D) yearning        |
| 3. (A) contrasts | (B) endeavors    | (C) similarities | (D) reminiscences   |
| 4. (A) curves    | (B) wobbles      | (C) crashes      | (D) preaches        |
| 5. (A) unless    | (B) not until    | (C) in case      | (D) for fear of     |
| 6. (A) profound  | (B) breakable    | (C) opposing     | (D) dependent       |
| 7. (A) that      | (B) what         | (C) where        | (D) for which       |
| 8. (A) wrench    | (B) vigor        | (C) grudge       | (D) rapture         |

**II. Insertion: 12%**

There’s no shortage of advice for managing the early years of parenting, but a child’s journey from late adolescence to early adulthood can be just as challenging for parents, maybe even more so. This stage often requires a significant 1 in mindset, as parents move from the front seat to the back seat of their child’s life. Growing research finds that adult children still benefit from parental involvement in these critical years; however, the 2 of involvement matters and should change from when they were younger.

A study published this year found that young adults whose parents were both supportive of their independence and 3 to their needs had more positive outcomes compared with young adults whose parents were uninvolved or too controlling. But how do you find the line between the 4 ?

Research findings suggest that it’s important for parents to remove the scaffolding of their support gradually, which means helping a child when they need it, but being careful not to 5. Although there’s no single perfect formula for establishing and maintaining boundaries with grown children, experts say there are ways to stay close in a healthy way as you step back.

It’s normal and necessary for kids to 6 as they go through the important developmental task of creating their own separate identity. Sometimes sporadic contact can be a signal that a child is wrestling with a difficult decision and wants to test their wings. Parents would do well to 7 that privacy and not take it personally. But, other times, silence can be a 8 sign, so trust your parental instincts and be ready to intervene if you suspect something dangerous or unhealthy is going on.

It can be helpful for parents to think of their role evolving into more of a mentorship at this age. Mentors 9 perspective, encouragement and make suggestions on how to shape behavior, instead of trying to control it. One way to do this is by asking questions, which helps bolster a young adult’s problem-solving skills rather than undermine them. The key is to keep the tone 10 and don’t let it turn into a lecture.

There are times when a parent has a responsibility to speak up. If you feel like your kid is in emotional or physical danger, you might want to say something, even if it's not popular. Be sensitive in how you   11   the conversation. First, acknowledge that you respect their independence and that what you are going to say may be hard for them to hear. Apologize for that   12   in advance.

One way to build and maintain intimacy with an adult child is through shared experiences such as trying new restaurants, biking or hitting weekend flea markets. Making the effort to find things that you both enjoy is a great way to stay close through the years.

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|----------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| (A) responsive | (B) pull away   | (C) discomfort | (D) conversational | (E) take over   |
| (F) frame      | (G) sentimental | (H) extremes   | (I) dispense       | (J) connections |
| (K) warning    | (L) shift       | (M) type       | (N) honor          |                 |