

臺北市立第一女子高級中學 112 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」

請將答案寫於答案卷上。

**I. Vocabulary 10% (每題 1 分)**

- The construction site was filled with the deafening \_\_\_\_\_ of jackhammers, power tools, and heavy machinery.  
(A) cacophony (B) olfaction (C) stench (D) blemish
- There are several restaurants in the immediate \_\_\_\_\_ of the hotel.  
(A) vicinity (B) varsity (C) vacancy (D) voracity
- The defendant was \_\_\_\_\_ that he was innocent, passionately proclaiming his truth with unwavering conviction.  
(A) partial (B) apathetic (C) adamant (D) reflective
- The use of technology has the potential to \_\_\_\_\_ human capabilities and enhance productivity in various industries.  
(A) berate (B) augment (C) censure (D) derail
- Despite the well-established plan, the team decided to \_\_\_\_\_ from the original route and explore an alternative path to uncover new possibilities.  
(A) diminish (B) deter (C) dent (D) deviate
- The \_\_\_\_\_ hunter tracked down the elusive criminal, capturing him and claiming the hefty sum for his capture.  
(A) scrutiny (B) hindrance (C) bounty (D) void
- The cunning spy skillfully \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy agents, employing disguises, diversion tactics, and quick thinking to slip away undetected.  
(A) extricated (B) evaded (C) forbore (D) incurred
- Sarah and Mark agreed to meet at the secret \_\_\_\_\_ point under the moonlight, where they would plan their daring escape together.  
(A) umpire (B) rendezvous (C) endeavor (D) convulsion
- Even in the face of adversity, the elderly woman maintained her \_\_\_\_\_ composure, displaying grace and strength that earned her respect.  
(A) cumbersome (B) lucrative (C) prevalent (D) dignified
- The yoga instructor guided her students through a series of poses, emphasizing the importance of maintaining a \_\_\_\_\_ body for flexibility and strength.  
(A) supple (B) frugal (C) latent (D) leery

**II. Insertion 10% (每題 1 分)**

The Me Too movement is an effort to achieve social change, organized primarily through social media, where it's often expressed as #MeToo. Originally 11 in 2006, it became prominent both online and in the mainstream in late 2017. In that year, several 12 actresses opened up about their experiences with sexual harassment in the film industry. Since then, the movement has provided support for women from all backgrounds who have experienced sexual harassment, most often, though not always, 13 by a male colleague.

During the early years, Tarana Burke, an American social activist, began to use the phrase "me too" on the

social networking platform Myspace to 14 the occurrence of sexual harassment. Burke argues that the Me Too movement works on empowerment through empathy by showing the world just how 15 sexual harassment is and by telling survivors that they aren't alone — and are supported.

In 2017, actress Alyssa Milano magnified Burke's rallying cry, turning it into the popular #MeToo, which continues to 16 on social media platforms. Milano's actions came in response to a number of women in Hollywood sharing their own experiences, many 17 sexual harassment at the hands of well-known film producer Harvey Weinstein. Milano's use of Burke's phrase served as a 18, making the movement a global phenomenon. Today, the movement is still a source of 19 for victims of sexual harassment. Tweets and Instagram posts bearing the hashtag #MeToo are still posted daily as a 20 of just how widespread sexual violence still is. It urges society to continue the fight for justice, equality, and an end to sexual misconduct in all its forms.

- (A) high-profile      (B) highlight      (C) involving      (D) solidarity      (E) common  
 (F) perpetrated      (G) trend      (H) catalyst      (I) reminder      (J) founded

### III. Discourse 10% (每題 2 分)

Like Henry Higgins, the phonetician from George Bernard Shaw's play "Pygmalion," Marius Cotescu and Georgi Tinchev recently demonstrated how their student was trying to overcome pronunciation difficulties. The two data scientists, who work for Amazon in Europe, were teaching Alexa, the company's digital assistant. Their task: to help Alexa master an Irish-accented English with the aid of artificial intelligence and recordings from native speakers. 21 "The party last night was great craic," Alexa said with a lilt, using the Irish word for fun. "We got ice cream on the way home, and we were happy out." Mr. Tinchev shook his head. Alexa had dropped the "r" in "party," making the word sound flat, like pah-tee. Too British, he concluded.

The technologists are part of a team at Amazon working on a challenging area of data science known as voice disentanglement. 22 Researchers believe the speech and technology puzzle can help make A.I.-powered devices, bots and speech synthesizers more conversational — that is, capable of pulling off a multitude of regional accents. 23 A speaker's pitch, timbre and accent often give words nuanced meaning and emotional weight. Linguists call this language feature "prosody," something machines have had a hard time mastering. Only in recent years, thanks to advances in A.I., computer chips and other hardware, have researchers made strides in cracking the voice disentanglement issue, transforming computer-generated speech into something more pleasing to the ear. Getting voice assistants such as Alexa, Siri and Google Assistant to speak multiple languages has been an expensive and protracted process. 24 That helped create synthetic voices for digital assistants.

Such work may eventually converge with an explosion of "generative A.I.," a technology that enables chatbots to generate their own responses. 25 At the same time, voice assistants like Alexa and Apple's Siri will become more conversational, potentially rekindling consumer interest in a tech segment that had seemingly stalled.

- (A) That is, bots like ChatGPT and Bard may someday fully act on users' voice commands and respond verbally.  
 (B) Tech companies have hired voice actors to record hundreds of hours of speech.  
 (C) However, tackling voice disentanglement involves far more than grasping vocabulary and syntax.  
 (D) During the demonstration, Alexa spoke about a memorable night out.  
 (E) It's a tricky issue that has gained new relevance amid a wave of A.I. developments.

### IV. Reading Comprehension: 10% (每題 2 分)

As the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) puts it: "every language reflects a unique worldview with its own value systems, philosophy and particular cultural features."

But the globe's dynamic diversity of spoken tongues is under threat. The U.N. agency forecasts that if nothing is done, at least half of the 6,000 languages currently spoken will be extinct by the year 2100.

According to UNESCO, a language is endangered when its speakers stop using it, it is spoken "in fewer and fewer domains" and styles or the language has stopped being passed on to the next generation. Once a language is extinct, it means it is no longer the first tongue that infants learn at home, and the language's last speaker died within the last five decades, according to the agency. Research shows that around 2,500 languages are in danger of becoming extinct, and some are spoken by as few as 30 people.

In an effort to save the sounds of these vanishing tongues, GoCompare, a British financial services website that provides comparison details for financial products, has launched a project to capture the tone and rhythm of some of them. The company found native speakers of 25 of the world's endangered languages and asked each of them to record in their mother tongue the translation of the legendary Italian filmmaker Federico Fellini's phrase "a different language is a different vision of life."

"We hope that this project will put the languages back on the map, tell their story and shed light on their importance," said Katherine Stakston, a London-based spokeswoman for the project. "Hopefully, by initiating a conversation about diversity, different languages and cultures, we can start a bigger movement to preserve these languages and the culture they represent."

Here's a sampling of some of the disappearing languages the company recorded and some background it published.

### **Wiradjuri**

Wiradjuri is one of Australia's 40 remaining indigenous languages. Only 30 people are known to speak it, primarily in the southwestern part of the state of New South Wales. A revival of the language is underway, helped by the publication of a dictionary and a growing number of schools incorporating the language into their curriculum.

### **Choctaw**

About 9,500 people of the Choctaw Nation, living mainly in Louisiana, Mississippi and Oklahoma speak the Choctaw language. The official website of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians notes that the language is "an essential element of the tribal culture, tradition and identity." The written language was developed in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century by Cyrus Byington, a Christian missionary from Massachusetts.

### **North Frisian**

There are reportedly 10,000 speakers of this language, which is classified as being "severely endangered," according to information published by researchers who recorded the endangered languages. North Frisian has "an extraordinary number of local dialects, some of which are mutually unintelligible," according to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

North Frisian was reportedly recognized as the official language of North Germany's Nordfriesland district and Heligoland in 2004.

### **Irish**

Also known as Gaelic, Irish was historically spoken by people from all strata of society until the time of the Great Famine in Ireland from 1845 to 1849, "when emigration led to a sharp decline in the population," according to the website About World Languages.

Irish was adopted as an official language, along with English, when an independent Irish state was established in 1922, and it has since become a compulsory subject in government schools. Today, an estimated 440,000 people speak Irish as a first language.

26. What is implied in the fifth paragraph?

- (A) Some lost languages have been studied and revived.
- (B) A map combining landmarks and languages will be published.
- (C) Showing language variety is the beginning of language preservation.
- (D) Learning to speak a language helps us know the culture it represents.

27. According to the passage, why did the speakers of Irish decrease in history?
- (A) People were banned from speaking the language.
  - (B) Lots of people left Ireland due to hunger.
  - (C) Numerous people died during a war.
  - (D) Many people were lost to a disease.
28. Which two languages are included as part of educational programs for the purpose of their revitalization?
- (A) Wiradjuri and Irish.
  - (B) Choctaw and Irish.
  - (C) Choctaw and North Frisian.
  - (D) Wiradjuri and North Frisian.
29. What information is NOT given in the passage?
- (A) Who is working on saving languages.
  - (B) How many languages have disappeared.
  - (C) How dying languages have been preserved.
  - (D) When a language is defined as a dead language.
30. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the four disappearing languages is NOT true?
- (A) Two of them have been chosen as official languages.
  - (B) The numbers of speakers of Choctaw and North Frisian are close.
  - (C) Speakers of dialects of North Frisian may be unable to communicate.
  - (D) The written language of Choctaw was developed by an Italian preacher.

## V. Test Design

### (1) Cloze 20%

**Based on the reading below, please write a summary about 200 words and design 5 cloze questions with 4 choices.**

One of the most exciting things about technology is that it is always advancing, thanks to brilliant minds that are always curious and hungry for more. When a new milestone is achieved and a once-inconceivable idea takes shape—and even begins to hit the mainstream—it almost feels like things can't evolve further. But they can, and they do. Take electricity for example. People have continued to advance ways of producing, distributing, installing and using electricity.

A new source of renewable energy is currently under careful observation. Scientists at the Neutrino Energy Group, a research institute in Berlin, Germany, call it *neutrinovoltaic energy*. At the core of this new energy lies the neutrino particle, a tiny subatomic particle emitted along with an electron during the decay process. A worldwide team of scientists have started studying the neutrino in earnest. They have found that *neutrinovoltaic technology* presents a solution that never stops working as these invisible particles bombard the Earth in equal numbers every moment of every day. Neutrino energy is the equivalent of harvesting energy from our surroundings, regardless of weather conditions, and can pass through almost every substance known to science. In addition, this type of technology harnesses the untapped power of *electrosmog*, which is the electromagnetic energy produced by man-made electronic devices.

While existing sustainable energy technologies are severely limited by environmental factors, this novel *neutrinovoltaic energy* doesn't need anything—except for some more research. So far, research shows that it operates independently from seasonal shifts and any other factor. *Neutrinovoltaic cells*, unlike solar cells, can be stacked up one on top of the other, with the bottom cells generating as much electrical power as the cells on top. This technology has been tested and demonstrated to work in laboratory settings. Although it can only derive small amounts of electricity from passing neutrinos, scientists expect that this new energy technology will be capable of powering small devices such as smartphones within just a few years.

**(2) Reading Comprehension 20%**

**Based on the reading below, please design 5 reading comprehension questions with 4 choices.**

If you've been yearning to travel like never before, you're not alone. After enduring lockdowns that made international travel nearly impossible, many consumers have a newfound zest for travel, leading to a trend that is seeing countless people travelling for longer and more frequently. The phenomenon in question? Revenge travel.

2022 saw huge spikes in the number of people packing their bags and heading off to see the world. In the first half of 2022, European airports saw an almost 250% increase in passenger volumes, according to data from ACI Europe, as more countries opened up to visitors. In 2023, recovery rates do not appear to be slowing down. According to Skyscanner, three-quarters (77%) of those surveyed said they're planning to spend the same or more on trips abroad than they did in 2022, with almost half (41%) planning to spend more. Revenge travel gained popularity on social media in 2021 and flourished in 2022 as people flocked to worldwide destinations after being unable to do so for the previous two years. These "payback" trips came in all shapes and sizes: some were once-in-a-lifetime blowouts, whilst others were long-awaited family reunions.

Meanwhile, accelerating rates of digital transformation continue to alter every experience within the revived travel industry. This shift includes changes to how consumers pay merchants and air carriers, to the hospitality players now preparing to provide a more experiential user journey incorporating elements like augmented reality tours. Easy and flexible ways to pay are also proving critical. As more holidays are booked digitally, a wealth of more convenient payment methods or even split payments are emerging as the result of rising inflation and higher living costs. For instance, Buy Now Pay Later allows travelers to divide the cost of a holiday into manageable instalments.

Revenge tourism is essentially a response to the COVID-19 pandemic and its associated travel restrictions. Careful tourism planning and management is required to ensure that the tourism industry rebounds in a way that is sustainable and beneficial to all.

**VI. Essay**

**Elaborate on the following two questions:**

**(1) What is your golden rule in the classroom? 10%**

**(2) What strategies will you adopt to keep all the students motivated in mixed ability classes? 10%**

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准考證號碼： ..... 姓名： .....

..... 彌 ..... 封 ..... 處 .....

選擇題答案

I. Vocabulary 10%(每題 1 分)

1.A	2.A	3.C	4.B	5.D	6.C	7.B	8.B	9.D	10.A
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II. Insertion 10% (每題 1 分)

11.J	12.A	13.F	14.B	15.E	16.G	17.C	18.H	19.D	20.I
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III. Discourse 10% (每題 2 分)

21.D	22.E	23.C	24.B	25.A
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IV. Reading 10% (每題 2 分)

26.C	27.B	28.A	29.B	30.D
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