

國立臺南第二高級中學
115學年度第一次教師甄選

英文科 試題

作答注意事項

1. 本試題共兩部分：選擇題62題，綜合題2大題、作文1題，共計100分；
2. 作答限用藍色、黑色原子筆或鋼筆，選擇題請在答案本上依序填寫題號及答案，綜合題請標示題號後在答案本上作答，但繪圖時得使用黑色鉛筆。

一、單選題 (每題1分 , 共25分)

1. The speaker's _____ style of delivery, filled with archaic metaphors and convoluted sentences, left the high school audience thoroughly bewildered.
(A) turgid (B) succinct (C) pellucid (D) pragmatic
2. The once-thriving industrial town became a _____ of its former self after the primary manufacturing plant relocated overseas.
(A) pinnacle (B) semblance (C) quibble (D) catalyst
3. Despite the gravity of the situation, the defendant maintained a _____ demeanor, showing no sign of remorse or anxiety during the sentencing.
(A) virile (B) stolid (C) whimsical (D) fastidious
4. The government's decision to _____ the outdated environmental regulations was met with widespread praise from conservation groups.
(A) abrogate (B) corroborate (C) exacerbate (D) instigate
5. The artist's work is characterized by its _____ nature, blending elements of traditional calligraphy with modern digital aesthetics.
(A) homogeneous (B) eclectic (C) mundane (D) peripheral
6. High-tech firms often _____ talented engineers from their competitors by offering exorbitant signing bonuses and stock options.
(A) mollify (B) lucubrate (C) poach (D) disparage
7. The scholar's _____ research into ancient manuscripts revealed a hidden lineage of philosophical thought previously unknown to Western academia.
(A) meticulous (B) mendacious (C) mercurial (D) mediocre
8. The CEO's _____ during the press conference only served to further alienate the disgruntled shareholders.
(A) abstinence (B) alacrity (C) altruism (D) arrogance
9. After years of civil unrest, the signing of the peace treaty provided a _____ hope for a stable future.
(A) nascent (B) decadent (C) redundant (D) malevolent
10. To prevent the virus from spreading, the government implemented _____ measures, including a total lockdown of all international borders.
(A) sporadic (B) stagnant (C) stringent (D) sumptuous
11. To _____ the effects of the drought, the local council implemented strict water rationing for all residential areas.
(A) ameliorate (B) adulterate (C) obfuscate (D) stipulate
12. The ancient ruins, though _____ by centuries of weathering, still whispered stories of a once-mighty empire.
(A) dilapidated (B) invigorated (C) embellished (D) sanctified
13. It is a _____ fact that physical exercise contributes significantly to mental well-being and stress reduction.
(A) dubious (B) manifest (C) precarious (D) speculative

14. The whistleblower's _____ of corporate espionage led to a full-scale federal investigation into the tech giant.
(A) justifications (B) platitudes (C) prevarications (D) allegations
15. The novelist spent decades living in _____, only gaining worldwide recognition after her death.
(A) opulence (B) obscurity (C) notoriety (D) prestige
16. After winning several games in a row, his _____ made him believe he could never lose, which led to a crushing defeat.
(A) hubris (B) schadenfreude (C) rendezvous (D) prevarication
17. After years of neglect, the neighborhood playground was _____ and considered unsafe for children.
(A) reminiscent (B) rancorous (C) pejorative (D) dilapidated
18. Alcohol, even marijuana, even light marijuana use, can have a _____ effect on the development of a young brain.
(A) deleterious (B) quixotic (C) nonchalant (D) salubrious
19. Anthony ended his _____ by threatening to blow up the house with his wife and children in it, but was restrained by others from inflicting any injuries.
(A) diatribe (B) vicissitude (C) nadir (D) equanimity
20. In many societies, the elderly are _____ as pillars of wisdom, with younger generations seeking their guidance to navigate complex life challenges through decades of lived experience.
(A) apprehended (B) whetted (C) venerated (D) cajoled
21. People are happily _____ on Thanksgiving, a day for dish after dish of delicious food, as they gather around crowded tables to indulge in second and third helpings of savory roasts, buttery sides, and sweet desserts until they are completely satisfied.
(A) gluttonous (B) quintessential (C) gullible (D) quotidian
22. Imelda's new acquaintance constantly criticized her appearance, making pointed remarks about her style and clothing, and frequently sought to _____ her work by questioning her professional skills and the quality of her output.
(A) abet (B) anesthetize (C) disparage (D) expatiate
23. The exhibit on 12th century Italian paintings was _____, truly understood by only a few scholars who studied the art of that period.
(A) esoteric (B) instigating (C) fluctuating (D) fickle
24. "The movie was criticized for its _____ violence," meaning the gore didn't help tell the story and was just there for shock value.
(A) gratuitous (B) opulent (C) interim (D) autochthonous
25. Tanisha possesses a _____ and ethereal nature, her presence an enduring melody of smiles and song that suggests a soul unburdened by the weight of the world, as if she harbors an internal radiance.
(A) blithe (B) vicarious (C) destitute (D) phlegmatic

第二部分：克漏字 (每題1分，共10分)

The concept of "Dead Theory" suggests that our digital landscapes are increasingly populated by non-human actors. As large language models (LLMs) continue to ___26___ at an exponential rate, the internet is reaching a tipping point where most of the content is no longer authored by humans. This shift is not merely a matter of quantity but of ___27___ quality. Unlike human discourse, which is often tethered to lived experience and emotional nuance, AI-generated text tends to be ___28___ and recursive, feeding on its own previous outputs. ___29___, we risk entering a digital "echo chamber of mirrors," where human agency is diluted by a sea of synthetic information. While some argue that this democratization of content creation is beneficial, critics remain ___30___ about the potential erosion of objective truth.

26. (A) dwindle (B) proliferate (C) lampoon (D) oscillate
27. (A) ontological (B) ornamental (C) oblivious (D) obsessive
28. (A) vibrant (B) venerable (C) versatile (D) vacuous
29. (A) Conversely (B) Unfathomably (C) Consequently (D) Nonetheless
30. (A) sanguine (B) skeptical (C) empathetic (D) indifferent

Deep in the perennially misty cloud forests of Central and South America resides the Glass Frog, a creature whose survival strategy has long fascinated biologists. By appearing to have mastered the art of illusion, this amphibian remains a biological ___31___ with a counter-intuitive feature. While its dorsal surface is solid green, its abdominal underside is strikingly ___32___, revealing internal organs like a pulsating heart. This anatomical peculiarity facilitates "edge diffusion," allowing light to ___33___ the body and making its silhouette nearly invisible against the visual complexity of the surrounding foliage.

Beyond appearance, these frogs exhibit diligent parental care. The female frog lays the eggs on a leaf underside, while the male stays behind to guard the egg clutches. Near waterway margins, these overhanging clusters, ___34___ are vigilantly hydrated with the male frog's body moisture, would survive before they drop into the streams below. Interestingly, these amphibians attest to whether environmental health remains uncompromised, providing biological testimony to the ecosystem's ___35___. They require unpolluted habitats, their presence signifying a thriving ecosystem. Protecting them is thus a crucial step toward maintaining ecological balance in the world's most vital and fragile environments.

31. (A) fallacy (B) enigma (C) paradox (D) conundrum
32. (A) opaque (B) iridescent (C) translucent (D) lustrous
33. (A) permeate (B) infiltrate (C) dissipate (D) deflect
34. (A) some of whom (B) where only a few (C) none of them (D) many of which
35. (A) fragility (B) complexity (C) integrity (D) diversity

第三部分：文意選填（每題1分，共20分）

(A) interfere	(B) orchestrated	(C) subjects	(D) stability	(E) adaptive
(F) susceptibility	(G) elevate	(H) absence	(I) excessive	(J) alleviate
(K) exhibit	(L) comply	(M) constraints	(N) disrupted	

The human body is an integrated system. Purposeful motion relies on a synergy of contractions __36__ by the brain. When these interactions are compromised, the body adopts compensation patterns— __37__ strategies used to reduce pain during intended movements.

These patterns often manifest subconsciously in the __38__ of awareness due to various factors. Injury or chronic pain prompts the body to deviate from typical walking mechanics to shield afflicted areas, such as favoring one leg to __39__ discomfort. Similarly, muscular imbalances or structural __40__, like restricted joint mobility, force auxiliary muscles to take on disproportionate loads. This imposes __41__ mechanical stress on adjacent structures. Furthermore, neurological pathologies—such as stroke or Parkinson’s — __42__ with the brain’s ability to manage motor control, while postural deviations require constant adjustments to preserve equilibrium and __43__. Both foster the adoption of these patterns.

Although initially beneficial, persistent compensation inevitably __44__ unaffected tissues to overloaded stress and chronic strain. Over time, this increases the risk of secondary injuries or __45__ to degeneration in healthy muscles and neurons. To mitigate these inevitable side effects, targeted rehabilitative interventions are essential. Through therapeutic means, motor mechanics can be optimized with potential long-term musculoskeletal complications avoided.

(A) aggravating	(B) disparity	(C) subjects	(D) leverage
(E) paradox	(F) ramifications	(G) resilient	(H) susceptible
(I) underscore	(J) volatile	(K) ostensibly	(L) curtail

The global transition to renewable energy is often hailed as a panacea for climate change, yet it presents a profound __46__. While the systemic shift aims to reduce carbon emissions, the extraction of minerals required for high-capacity batteries often results in severe environmental degradation. This stark __47__ between lofty ecological goals and localized destruction is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore. Such a contradiction highlights the complex and often overlooked __48__ of the green revolution on a global scale.

To truly __49__ the benefits of sustainable technology, policymakers must find ways to ensure fairness across borders. They must seek to avoid __50__ global inequality during this transition. Furthermore, leaders must navigate the increasingly __51__ nature of international supply chains. These networks are often dictated by geopolitical tensions that shift without warning. The vulnerability of mineral-rich regions to such instability makes these nations highly __52__ to external exploitation.

Experts __53__ the fact that ethical sourcing must be a priority in the coming decade. Without a more __54__ framework for such sourcing, the transition may lead to unintended consequences. In fact, it might inadvertently __55__ the very progress it seeks to achieve. Ultimately, this challenge will impact the most vulnerable regions and their marginalized communities, defining the success or failure of global climate governance.

第四部分：篇章結構（每題2分，共10分）

The Artemis program represents a watershed moment in space exploration, marking humanity's return to deep space after a hiatus of more than five decades. _____ 56

The long gap between these missions is largely the result of shifting political priorities. Unlike the short-term nature of electoral cycles, deep-space exploration requires sustained national commitment over decades. _____ 57

Beyond political constraints, the technical challenges of lunar missions remain substantial. The Moon is still a hazardous destination, as reflected in the historically high failure rate of landing attempts. Artemis is not a simple revival of Apollo but a more advanced and complex program. _____ 58 Moreover, while advances in computing have greatly enhanced robotic exploration, they have not significantly reduced the cost or risk associated with human spaceflight.

The long-term goals of the Artemis program also differ markedly from the “flags and footprints” approach of the 1960s. Rather than brief visits, the aim is to establish a sustainable presence on the Moon. _____ 59 A key element of this strategy is closer collaboration with the private sector; NASA increasingly acts as a client, working with companies such as SpaceX and Blue Origin within a competitive commercial landscape.

Recent progress has been supported by data from earlier robotic missions, which have identified water ice at the lunar poles—an essential resource for sustaining long-term human activity. At the same time, the geopolitical context has evolved. _____ 60 As China advances its own lunar program with a target of around 2030, the prospect of a renewed space race is becoming increasingly plausible, highlighting the continuing importance of leadership in lunar exploration.

- (A) In practice, frequent changes in direction under successive presidential administrations have disrupted the continuity necessary for such ambitious undertakings.
- (B) Commercial commitments, international commitments and now the government—all three working together is what's really enabled humans to get to this point.
- (C) The United States' former rivalry with the Soviet Union has transitioned into a more complex competition involving a diverse array of nations with their own strategic lunar objectives.
- (D) While Artemis II is a lunar flyby rather than a landing, it marks a significant milestone: the first crewed mission to the lunar vicinity since the Apollo program in 1972.
- (E) Much of the industrial infrastructure and specialized expertise that supported the Apollo missions no longer exists, making a direct replication of 1960s technology impractical.
- (F) The protracted interval between these landmark missions is fundamentally a byproduct of oscillating political will and shifting national priorities.
- (G) This shift requires the development of durable habitats and adaptable landing systems capable of operating in the lunar environment for extended periods.

Adapted from <https://www.cnn.com/2026/02/13/science/why-humans-have-not-been-back-to-moon>

第五部分：閱讀測驗（每題2分，共4分）

61. While researching a topic, a student has taken the following notes:

- Housing policy is a significant issue that local governments deal with, as making sure everyone has a decent place to live is an important general priority.
- Many regions have a shortage of affordable housing—the full time (40 hours a week/52 weeks a year) “housing wage” that a person would need to earn in order for a two-bedroom rental unit to be affordable by the official government standard is far higher than average wages.
- An “affordable dwelling” varies from city to city but is defined as one that a household can obtain for 30% or less of its income.
- Two basic types of policies that could make a difference in housing affordability are the government directly giving money or discounted housing to low-income families and increasing the number of dwellings in a given area by relaxing restrictions on the size of buildings that can be built, or by relaxing restrictions that mandate minimum sizes of individual dwelling units. Most cities tend to have several zoning rules that artificially restrict the supply of housing.

The student wants to emphasize the potential role of local government in creating affordable housing. Which choice most effectively uses relevant information from the notes to accomplish this goal?

- (A) Everyone deserves a decent place to live and affordable housing uplifts residents, encourages social connections, reduces overcrowding, and local governments are the ones who should take the lead to provide it.
- (B) For a home to be "affordable," it should not cost more than 30% of the household income to buy or rent.
- (C) Local governments can pass measures to increase the opportunities for affordable housing by creating policies that work for their constituents.
- (D) The definition of affordable housing is not the same from state to state because the cost of living varies from state to state, so local governments must work to find out the numbers for their own town's residents.

62. In the realm of microbiology, bacteriophages, or phages, play a pivotal role in a specialized biomedical application known as phage therapy. Bacteriophages are viruses that infect and replicate within bacteria, and their unique ability to target specific bacterial strains makes them valuable tools for combating bacterial infections. Phage therapy involves utilizing these viruses to treat bacterial infections in a highly targeted manner, offering an alternative to traditional antibiotics. This specialized biomedical intervention has gained renewed interest as researchers explore personalized medicine, tailoring bacteriophages to individual patients based on the specific bacterial strains causing infections. The potential of phage therapy lies in its specificity and ability to evolve alongside bacteria, presenting a promising avenue in the ongoing battle against antibiotic-resistant pathogens.

Which of the following statements best explains why doctors are increasingly interested in phage therapy?

- (A) Phage therapy is a valuable tool for combatting bacterial infections.
- (B) It is based in microbiology and makes use of bacteriophages.
- (C) It is the only way to combat illnesses caused by antibiotic-resistant pathogens.
- (D) Phage therapy can be personalized to address the needs of individual patients, making it a potential solution for unique or difficult-to-fight infections.

第六部分：出題 (共2題 · 每題10分 · 共20分)

1. Instructions:

The following is an oral dialogue offered by a TNSSH English teacher in the class activity for *LAB3 Day of the Dead (Longteng Version)*. **You are required to:**

1. **Summarize** the content into a short passage **within 180 words for a midterm exam meant for 11th-grade students**, and create **five blanks** for cloze test.
2. Based on the original text, provide **five multiple-choice reading comprehension questions** with four options from (A) to (D), **one** correct answer, and three distractors. **Underline** the correct answer.
3. Based on the summary you write, **concisely** state 2 strategies that you can take in class to help TNSSH high school students at the CEFR B2 level to develop comparative writing techniques.

Topic: The Day of the Dead in Mexico v.s. Taiwan's Tomb Sweeping Day

Characters:

Mateo: A student from Mexico **Lin:** A student from Taiwan

Mateo: Hi Lin! I was reading about your Tomb Sweeping Day. It seems so quiet compared to our Day of the Dead, where we celebrate with joy rather than mourning with sorrow.

Lin: You're right. For us, it's a solemn time to show respect. We visit the family plot to tidy and restore the graves of our ancestors.

Mateo: We tidy the cemeteries too, but then we turn the graveyard into a venue of joy. It's like an annual invitation for the souls to cross over and visit us.

Lin: That's an interesting way to look at it. Our tradition feels more like a connection of duty; we burn "spirit money" and offer food to provide for our ancestors in the afterlife.

Mateo: Our traditions focus on a physical reunion. We build colorful altars at home with photos and the favorite dishes of our deceased loved ones to welcome them back.

Lin: So, your festival acts as a pathway for them to actually join the party?

Mateo: Exactly! We even wear skeleton costumes and paint our faces to resemble skulls. We embrace death as an inevitable part of the natural cycle.

Lin: We don't really mock death or dress up. We focus on supporting the dead in their realm through quiet prayer and offerings.

Mateo: It sounds like both cultures value this link between the living and the dead, even if we express it differently.

Lin: I agree. Whether it's through your lively parades or our quiet reflection, we both find ways to honor our "non-living guests of honor."

Mateo: Well said. Since we cannot escape death, we choose to celebrate it. It keeps the bond alive, so the tradition never dies out.

Lin: True. It's all about making sure our ancestors are never forgotten, no matter where they are in their afterlife.

2. Instructions:

Based on the following reading text about two museums, design a set of hybrid reading comprehension questions that incorporate multiple formats (e.g., multiple choice and short-answer items) for EFL high school students at the CEFR B2-C1 level. The test should include three parts:

Part 1: Summary and Contextual Words

- Write a short passage of **no more than 80 words** that conveys the same meaning as the original text.
- Select **two words from your passage** and remove them to create two blanks.
- The two words must appear in the original reading text.
- This requires students to:
 - locate two base words in the original text
 - change word forms appropriately and
 - fill the blanks so that the passage is grammatically and logically correct.

* Provide your answers to the blanks.

Part 2: Phrasal Identification or Contextual Phrase Retrieval

- Target a specific phrase in the original text.
- Design **one short-answer question** beginning with “**Which** [grammatical phrase type or word count]...?” (e.g., “Which prepositional phrase...?” or “Which two-word phrase...?”)
- The question requires students to identify or interpret a phrase based on context.

* Provide your answer to the question.

Part 3: Reading Comprehension Questions

- Design **two** multiple-choice questions, with options from (A) to (D).
- Each must include
 - 1 correct answer
 - 3 effective distractors.

* Mark the correct answer to each question clearly.

[Reading Text]

Throughout history, grand architecture has served as a symbol of national identity and power. Two of the most significant examples are the Louvre in Paris and the Palace Museum in Beijing. Both have undergone a remarkable transformation from exclusive royal residences into massive public museums. Today, these palace museums serve as essential gateways to understanding the art and cultural heritage of their respective nations.

Situated on the banks of the Seine in central Paris, the Louvre is the world's largest art museum. It houses a vast collection of nearly 300,000 items across "hundreds of galleries." Due to its enormous scale, a single day is hardly sufficient to explore everything it has to offer.

Unlike many purpose-built museums, the Louvre grew in layers over more than 800 years through successive expansions. It initially served as a medieval fortress to protect the city from Viking raids. King Charles V later transformed part of the structure into a royal library, and over time it evolved into a major cultural repository as successive monarchs expanded the collection. By 1624, King Louis XIII had expanded the palace to four times its previous size, creating the massive stone wings we see today.

Originally, the masterpieces in the Louvre were reserved exclusively for the monarchy. It was not until after the French Revolution that the collection was opened for public edification. On November 8, 1793, the museum officially opened its doors, symbolizing a broader shift from monarchical privilege to public access. Today, it is renowned for its blend of architectural styles, most notably the iconic glass pyramid designed by I. M. Pei, which serves as a modern entrance to this magnificent historic monument.

Located in the center of Beijing, the Palace Museum is housed within the Forbidden City, the world's largest palatial complex. Spanning 720,000 square meters, it contains nearly 10,000 rooms. Due to its immense scale, visitors find it impossible to explore every courtyard in a single day.

For five centuries, the Forbidden City was a strictly prohibited zone where the emperor lived largely isolated from ordinary citizens. Built in the early 1400s during the Ming Dynasty, the palace was designed according to ancient feng-shui principles. Most major halls face south to honor the sun, and the symmetrical layout was intended to represent the absolute order and supreme power of the emperor.

In 1925, following the end of the monarchy, the gates were opened to the public, transforming the emperor's private residence into a public treasure. While it houses over 1.8 million exquisite artifacts, the wooden architecture itself remains the primary attraction.

Today, the Palace Museum is a UNESCO World Heritage site managed by the Chinese government. Leading digital technologies such as VR, AI, and 3D modeling have been employed to digitize over one million artifacts, enabling high-quality, immersive, interactive user experiences. Although this palace has survived significant challenges over the centuries, ongoing restoration and digital initiatives continue to make its history accessible to the world.

第七部分：作文（共1題，共11分）

Essay: Managing Anonymous Dissent

You recently assigned a complex writing project to your students. A few days later, you discover an anonymous post on a popular student social media forum criticizing the assignment as “burdensome” and “pointless,” a sentiment that has gained significant support from other students. As their teacher, how would you address this situation professionally and pedagogically? Please write an essay to discuss your immediate response, communication strategy with the class, and reflective process regarding your instructional design.

國立臺南第二高級中學

115學年度第一次教師甄選 英文科解答

一、單選題 (每題1分，共25分)

1.	A	2.	B	3.	B	4.	A	5.	B
6.	C	7.	A	8.	D	9.	A	10.	C
11.	A	12.	A	13.	B	14.	D	15.	B
16.	A	17.	D	18.	A	19.	A	20.	C
21.	A	22.	C	23.	A	24.	A	25.	A

第二部分：克漏字 (每題1分，共10分)

26.	B	27.	A	28.	D	29.	C	30.	B
31.	B	32.	C	33.	A	34.	D	35.	C

第三部分：文意選填 (每題1分，共20分)

36.	B	37.	E	38.	H	39.	J	40.	M
41.	I	42.	A	43.	D	44.	C	45.	F
46.	E	47.	B	48.	F	49.	D	50.	A
51.	J	52.	H	53.	I	54.	G	55.	L

第四部分：篇章結構 (每題2分，共10分)

56.	D	57.	A	58.	E	59.	G	60.	C
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第五部分：閱讀測驗 (每題2分，共4分)

61.	C	62.	D
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第六部分：綜合題 (共2題，每題10分，共20分)

略

第七部分：作文 (共1題，共11分)

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