

114 學年度臺北市立永春高中英文科正式教師甄選試題

壹、選擇題：佔 40 分

I. Vocabulary (8%)

- () 1. While the new legislation was promoted as a progressive step toward SDG 13 (Climate Action), a closer analysis showed it would _____ polluters from legal responsibility.
(A) redress (B) absolve (C) legitimize (D) relinquish
- () 2. The CEO’s apology, filled with vague platitudes and evasive language, was widely perceived as a _____ attempt to restore the company’s damaged reputation.
(A) polemical (B) vindictive (C) trenchant (D) perfunctory
- () 3. Despite some initial concerns, the project received _____ approval from the board of directors, who were impressed with the thoroughness of the proposal.
(A) unqualified (B) impudent (C) prodigal (D) recalcitrant
- () 4. The judge was appalled by the moral _____ of the defendant, as he had been caught embezzling from a charitable organization.
(A) vestige (B) propriety (C) turpitude (D) indemnification
- () 5. It is important not to _____ correlation with causation when analyzing data, as doing so can lead to erroneous conclusions.
(A) obscure (B) besmirch (C) conflate (D) repudiate
- () 6. Reading about the character's thrilling adventures in the novel gave me a (an) _____ experience of traveling to far-off places and exploring unknown territories.
(A) remiss (B) vicarious (C) wistful (D) ostensible
- () 7. When the manager asked me if I had seen his wallet, his _____ that I had taken it made me feel offended and defensive.
(A) aberration (B) conflagration (C) prevarication (D) insinuation
- () 8. After the US announced new tariffs, Apple’s stock fell sharply. Investors, anticipating supply chain disruptions, _____ the impact on its Asian manufacturing hubs.
(A) braced for (B) roughed up (C) bailed out (D) flagged down

II. Words in Context (32%)

1.

(A) fosters	(B) impressionable	(C) ignited	(D) chronicles	(E) antics
(AB) defying	(AC) emulating	(AD) weighed	(AE) dismissive	(BC) mimicry

Peppa Pig is one of the most widely adored animated series globally. Recently, it has __ (9) __ a discussion among parents regarding its potential influence on the behavior of young children. Originating in the UK, the show __ (10) __ the life of Peppa, a mischievous pig, and her family. Despite its international popularity, some parents express concern that it may be promoting undesirable conduct in their children.

Research from parents indicates that children are adopting some of Peppa’s less admirable characteristics. One father observed his four-year-old son __ (11) __ Peppa’s enthusiasm for jumping in muddy puddles. Another parent shared that her son, influenced by George Pig’s aversion to vegetables, began rejecting healthy foods and demanded chocolate cake instead.

The concerns extend beyond dietary preferences. Numerous parents are alarmed by the apparent adoption of Peppa’s disrespectful demeanor. Children are reportedly using expressions like “yuck” and exhibiting __ (12) __ behavior, refusing to comply with requests by responding with a firm “no” or “yuk,” much like Peppa herself. One mother noted that her daughter began talking back when asked to complete a task, reflecting Peppa’s rebellious attitude.

Experts contend that this kind of (13) is a natural aspect of childhood development, as young children often imitate behaviors they observe in the media. Dr. Aric Sigman, a psychologist, observed an increase in disrespectful behaviors among children, potentially due to the influence of programs like Peppa Pig. He emphasized that during crucial phases of brain development, children are particularly (14) and susceptible to absorbing behaviors from media content.

In response to these concerns, some parents have opted to limit or prohibit their children from watching Peppa Pig. One mother from Australia even chose to ban the show, describing the characters as “rude and foolish” with “poor values.” She feared that her children might start replicating the behavior they encountered on the show.

On the other hand, defenders of the series argue that Peppa’s behavior reflects common preschool traits, such as testing boundaries and (15) authority. They assert that children are capable of distinguishing between fiction and reality and can comprehend that the (16) on the show do not represent acceptable behavior in real life. Supporters also emphasize that Peppa Pig offers valuable lessons and (17) imagination and social interaction.

In conclusion, although Peppa Pig remains a beloved children’s program, it has sparked ongoing debates about its impact on young viewers’ behavior. Of late, some parents have (18) continuously whether the show has a detrimental influence or if it merely reflects typical childhood development. As this discussion evolves, parents will need to make informed decisions regarding the content that is most suitable for their children.

2.

(A) abates	(B) sanctions	(C) element	(D) spells
(E) punished	(AB) margins	(AC) propelled	(AD) compensated

Donald Trump once said that tariff was the most beautiful word. After the markets closed on Wednesday, he declared “liberation day” in its honour. Trump has elevated tariffs to rates last seen after passage of the infamous Smoot-Hawley Act in the Great Depression. To US consumers, liberation day (19) higher prices. But to Trump it was fulfilment of a life-long ambition to declare economic war on the foreign “scavengers” who for decades had “looted” America.

One significant impact is transactional. Countries will question Trump’s methodology and plead for lower rates. US companies will also lobby for tariff exemptions on imported components. On both these fronts, Trump will be in his (20) . Washington’s grift potential has just shot up. Nations and firms that offer concessions and favours in exchange for lower rates or waivers will be rewarded. Those that respond in kind to Trump will be (21) . His record shows that he will escalate US rates in turn. The end state is impossible to predict. Whatever damage the global trade war does to prices, growth and jobs, economic forecasting will boom.

The political impact goes mostly in one direction. In theory, higher inflation and lower growth ought to harm a sitting president. Trump came to office vowing to lower prices and is now delivering its opposite. Since the inflation backlash (22) Trump’s victory, his deliberate price increases should result in punishment. There were already signs of voter disaffection on Tuesday night when Republican (23) of victory were sharply reduced in special elections in safe districts. Trump’s latest Reuters-Ipsos approval rating also dropped sharply this week to 43 per cent.

Irrespective of whether Trump’s trade war chaos (24) or escalates, the diplomatic cost will be enduring. Countries will look to do the serious deals with each other and bypass America. In that sense Trump’s transactionalism is self-defeating. Falling trust means fewer deals.

貳、非選擇題：佔 60 分

1. Please design **four different kinds of reading comprehension questions**, including multiple-choice, matching, ordering, fill-in-the-blank, table/chart/organizer completion, short answer questions, true-false questions, and so on. They should be suitable for the new General Scholastic Ability Test (新型學測混合題型). **Answer keys need to be provided.** (20%)

Fake news can be defined as news containing false or misleading information that appears truthful. Although fake news has long been in existence and this issue is as old as the news industry itself, the Internet and social media have made creating and sharing fake news easier and faster than ever. Consequently, people may be deceived by fake news, believing

the content to be genuine without questioning the sources. With so much fake news being spread every day, it is now more important than ever to understand where such news comes from and to question the news stories we read.

Although fake news comes in many forms, two are the most common. First, fake news can come from sloppy journalism, which means that journalists write stories based on unreliable information or without fact-checking their sources prior to publication. Second, some news contains deliberately false information to achieve social or political results; examples include attempts to influence people to vote for a certain candidate or support a particular cause.

The following two examples illustrate the harm fake news can cause. The first highlights the potential long-lasting consequences of false information. In 1998, a British researcher published a small-scale study in a respected medical journal, and it linked the MMR vaccine to autism.

The media provided extensive coverage of this flawed study. As a result, the belief that the MMR vaccine could cause autism became widespread. Some people’s confidence in the vaccine was shattered, and vaccination rates dropped. However, subsequent studies with larger samples revealed different results, and the original study was eventually proved inaccurate. Even so, years after, parents were still exposed to large numbers of negative reports, and some refused to vaccinate their children for fear that it might do more harm than good. More than two decades have now passed since the original study was published, but its effects can still be observed worldwide.

In the second example, flawed reporting might even contribute to tragic consequences. In 2018, Typhoon Jebi left many tourists stranded inside an airport in Japan. Media platforms in China circulated exaggerated reports praising their government’s efforts to evacuate its citizens from the airport. After seeing these reports, some Taiwanese people, claiming to be trapped at the airport, criticized their government on social media for not acting with the same level of diligence. Several mainstream media outlets in Taiwan reported the story without verification, further stirring up public anger. Because of these and other factors, the director of Taiwan’s representative office in Osaka tragically took his own life in the end.

With such horrible events in mind, we are reminded that we must resist fake news. Whenever we come across new information, it is important to evaluate its validity lest we be tricked into mistaking it for truth. One notable feature of authentic news is the inclusion of the writer’s name, which enables readers to view that writer’s biography and verify his or her credibility. Another characteristic of real news is the citing of multiple primary sources, which demonstrates a high level of authenticity. Still another feature to look for is where the article has been published, which can indicate its reliability. If it has been published by a respected media platform, such as the BBC or CNN, it is likely reliable. Last but not least, a clear sign of a factual report is objective writing that does not appeal to readers’ emotions or use deliberately provocative language. These features can help us avoid falling for fake news so that we can see the world accurately.

In the current age of news overload, we must all watch out for fake news lest we fall victim to it. Useful strategies are to think critically about what we are reading and to conduct further research on news stories to check their content before accepting them as truth. With due diligence, we can win the war against fake news and help improve society.

2. Please read the following passage, “Iceland’s Road to Gender Equality,” and **design a four-period lesson plan to guide 11th graders in your English class. In your lesson plan, please specify learning objectives and activities.** (20%)

Iceland’s Road to Gender Equality

Iceland is a small island nation known for its breathtaking landscapes, boiling mud pools, and stunning views of the northern lights. But how many know that this country of only around 360,000 people is also home to the world’s most gender-balanced society? For the last decade, Iceland has ranked number one on the World Economic Forum’s Global Gender Gap Index.

The path to equality began on October 24, 1975, when 90% of the female population participated in the “Women’s Day Off” to protest against wage inequality and other gender-related social injustices. That day, instead of going to work, cooking meals, looking after children, or doing domestic chores, Icelandic women hoping for change took to the streets in protest. With the majority of women going on strike, the country fell into complete chaos. Banks and factories came to a standstill as many of their employees were women, flights were grounded because there was no one to provide service, and without actresses, theaters had to cancel performances. Additionally, mothers striking all day long simply left children in the care of their husbands. Since the mainly female-run schools and nurseries were closed, fathers were thus forced to take their

children with them to work. Some men bought candy and colored pencils in a desperate effort to keep their children entertained, while others offered rewards to their older kids to have them take care of the younger ones.

This protest paralyzed the entire nation. However, if it had not been for this protest, public opinion would not have changed and support for gender equality would not have grown. One year later, Iceland established the Gender Equality Council and passed the Gender Equality Act, banning gender discrimination in the workplace and in schools. Then, in 1980, an even bigger triumph was achieved when Iceland elected the world’s first female president of a democratic country.

However, despite all the progress the country had made, the fight for gender equality was not yet over. In 2005, Iceland’s pay gap showed that women were, on average, still being paid only 64.15% of what men earned. So, on the thirtieth anniversary of the Women’s Day Off, women organized another strike. They left work at 2:08 p.m.—the exact time at which they started working for free compared with men. In 2016, women in Iceland again left work early, this time at 2:38 p.m. This was to remind people that the average woman still earned just 70.42% of the salary usually given to men.

Finally, Iceland decided to get tough on inequality. In 2018, it became the first country to legally demand that men and women be paid equally. The revolutionary new law required that companies with at least twenty-five employees obtain a certificate proving that they were following national equal pay policies; otherwise, they would face heavy fines. Today, this Nordic wonderland has some of the world’s strictest laws on workplace equality. Despite having achieved so much, the country continues to take bold steps to eliminate gender discrimination and become a fairer society where every person is treated equally. But for Iceland’s marvelous efforts in this regard, the rest of the world would not have such a wonderful role model to follow.

3. Based on the following text, write an English essay to demonstrate **how to effectively integrate various AI or technological tools into the classroom to enhance high school students' English reading, writing, and speaking skills**。(共 20 分)

Irena Sendler: A Brave Rescuer of Jewish Children

It was early morning on October 20, 1943, when eleven Gestapo agents stormed into a Polish woman’s apartment. They tore the place apart, ripping open every pillow and mattress, searching for a hidden list. Just seconds before they arrived, the woman had passed the list to a friend. After three hours, the agents left without finding it—but they arrested the woman. Knowing the list was safe, she felt a quiet sense of relief.

That woman was Irena Sendler, a kind and courageous social worker from Warsaw, Poland. During World War II, the Nazis took over the city and forced over 400,000 Jews into the overcrowded Warsaw Ghetto. Many people inside were dying from hunger and disease. Shocked by these conditions, Irena joined a secret resistance group. At first, she smuggled food and medicine into the ghetto, but she soon realized that more needed to be done—the Nazis had started sending people to death camps.

Determined to help, Irena gathered a group of brave friends and coworkers. They planned a daring mission to secretly rescue Jewish children. They got special permits to enter the ghetto and had to convince parents to let their children go with strangers—a heartbreaking choice for many families.

The children were smuggled out in clever ways: hidden in suitcases, flour sacks, or even under stretchers in ambulances. One driver trained his dog to bark and cover the sounds of crying babies. These rescuers risked their lives—if caught, they would be executed.

Once safe, the children were given new names and fake documents. Some stayed with kind Polish families, while others were sent to orphanages or convents. Irena carefully recorded each child’s real name and new identity, hoping they could reunite with their parents after the war. Eventually, Irena was captured. Despite being tortured, she refused to give away any information. Her friends later helped her escape, and she continued her mission in hiding. In the end, she helped save over 2,000 children.

Today, Irena Sendler is honored for her bravery and compassion. She never saw herself as a hero, but her selfless actions continue to inspire people around the world.

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I.Vocabulary (8%)

1~8 BDACC // BDA

II.Cloze (32%)

9~10 C D

11-18 (AC) (AE) (BC) B (AB) 16~18 EA (AD)

19~24 D C E (AC) (AB) A