## 國立臺灣師大附中 111 學年度第一次專任教師甄選 【國中部—英語科】初選筆試試題(公告)

## Part I: Vocabulary and Language Use (30%)

(A) entitled

**Directions:** For questions 1-10, choose the best answer for each blank. (10%)

(B) alleged (C) preclude (D) abrogated (E)invalidate

Barry Kroll, a Chicago lawyer, took an interest in Danny Escobedo's case. Kroll felt that his di under the Constitution had been (1) \_\_\_\_\_. Since the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ accomplice, Escobedo, had been de

| to an attorney, Kroll asked the courts to (3)  | the convicti   | on. He proposed   | that lawyers be      | (4) to sit       |
|--|----------------|-------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| in when the police question a suspect, but the Illino  | is courts reje | ected that on the | grounds that it w    | ald effectively  |
| (5) all questioning by legal authorities. If su  | ch a law we    | re upheld, the po | lice felt that it wo | ould play havoc  |
| with all criminal investigations.  |                | •                 | 117                  |                  |
| (A) blasé (B) callous (C) expedient (D)  | inundated      | (E)negligible     |                      |                  |
|  |                | -011/2            |                      |                  |
| The consumer is in a quandary about making   | ing a felicit  | ous selection an  | nong the array of    | f products. The  |
| advertisers must influence the malleable consumer  | _              |                   | •                    | -                |
| offers many tangible advantages for reaching the   |                |                   | * *                  | <u>~</u>         |
| commercials. The advertiser knows that a televis   |                |                   |                      | • •              |
| numbers of people. The cost for each commercial  | film is prod   | ligious, but beca | use the audience     | is so large, the |
| cost per viewer is (9) . Each commercial s   | prepared in    | the most metic    | ulous way in ord     | ler to catch the |
| attention of even the most (10) viewer and   | hold it until  | the message is th | ırough.              |                  |
|  | X.             |                   |                      |                  |
| Directions: For questions 11-20, fill in each blank  |                |                   |                      |                  |
| Many Americans feel that saving the world's  | tropical fore  | ests warrants abo | out as much conc     | ern as the snail |
| darter. In Europe and the United States, they say, (   |                |                   |                      | _                |
| economic progress; why, therefore, should it be an   | ny different   | in the largely un | derdeveloped nat     | tions where the  |
| world's tropical forests are to be found?  |                |                   |                      |                  |
| The tropical forest is a biological warehouse.   |                |                   | -                    |                  |
| up to 30 million, (12) which only 1.6 milli  |                |                   |                      | -                |
| forests, while occupying only 7 percent of the ear   |                | •                 | •                    |                  |
| forms of life. This means that only a tiny fraction of   | -              | -                 |                      |                  |
| (13) d e the drug industry's increasing relia  |                |                   |                      |                  |
| laboratory devices, concerned biologists regard the  | he heedless    | squandering of    | the tropical fores   | sts' known and   |
| unknown resources as a major tragedy.  |                |                   | 1 1'1 /1 /1          | 1                |
| Similarly, we depend on a small group of pla   |                |                   | ` ,                  | • •              |
| of our systenance. From time to time, plant pathological systematics of the systematic for the systematic fo | •              |                   | <u>-</u>             | -                |
| require genetic fortification from the wild to protect   |                | • •               |                      | • •              |
| originated in tropical areas and only later were cult  |                | nere, the primev  | al forests of the tr | opics represent  |
| a vast genetic storehouse of great potential value to  | •              | C.1               | 1.12 11 4            | D 4 1 41         |
| Left untouched, tropical forests also contribu   | ·              | · -               |                      |                  |
| forests are burned, the carbon released plays an   | -              |                   | _                    | -                |
| producing the "greenhouse effect," which is causi  | ng a warmii    | ng trend on the p | manet. The conse     | quences of this  |

trend could be (18) p d. America's corn belt could become a subtropical region, while the melting of the

polar ice cap could cause sea levels to rise and lead to drastic losses of coastal land.

In (19) v of all these factors, one might ask why the attack against the tropical forest continues so relentlessly. The answer is that even the infertile tropical forest is often capable of providing short-term economic benefits to individual and corporations. Given the human propensity to enjoy one last meal if the (20) a e seems to be no meal at all, the present defoliation will probably continue unless a revolution in public and official attitudes – equivalent to the dramatic change of the 1980's in how smoking is perceived and handled – comes to the rescue at the eleventh hour.

