

教育部受託辦理114學年度 公立高級中等學校教師甄選

應用英語科 試題

作答注意事項

1. 本試題共兩部分：選擇題 35 題，及綜合題 3 大題，共計100分；
2. 選擇題請用2B軟心鉛筆在答案卡劃記，綜合題限用藍色、黑色原子筆或鋼筆在答案本上作答，但繪圖時得使用黑色鉛筆。
3. 本科不可以使用電子計算器。

第一部分：選擇題 (共40分)

I. Vocabulary and Idioms in Context (15%)

- (A) 1. The monk's _____ lifestyle, devoid of all luxuries, stood in stark contrast to the opulence of the royal court nearby.
(A) ascetic (B) glib (C) sybaritic (D) garrulous
- (C) 2. To the relief of the public, not long after the quake, the rescue crew was able to successfully _____ the three trapped men from the cave.
(A) execute (B) exhilarate (C) extricate (D) explicate
- (C) 3. Although the scholar's lecture was ostensibly about economic theory, it was in reality a _____ attack on the current administration's fiscal policies.
(A) vapid (B) dilatory (C) trenchant (D) maudlin
- (A) 4. If your parents are constantly monitoring what you do, you may feel like they're _____— and look forward to going to college somewhere far, far away.
(A) omnipresent (B) enigmatic (C) enthralling (D) precarious
- (B) 5. Beyond adventure, Rainforest Wild ASIA park is a wildlife _____, with a total of 36 iconic species calling it home, including the elusive Francois' langur, red dhole, and the Philippine spotted deer.
(A) cohort (B) haven (C) intrigue (D) jaunt
- (A) 6. Whether you are a spice _____ or a curious foodie, this city's culinary landscape offers an unforgettable journey through flavors that are as vibrant and spirited as the city itself.
(A) aficionado (B) seersucker (C) dignitary (D) menagerie
- (C) 7. For those preferring a less _____ route in Yuelu Mountain, a chairlift offers a scenic ascent, while a toboggan ride down provides a thrilling descent, making it especially appealing to children.
(A) unquenchable (B) precipitous (C) strenuous (D) fortuitous
- (D) 8. Sarah is a faithful believer in the creed that all men are created equal. She is convinced that no one should be _____ for the color of their skin or gender.
(A) demolished (B) intercepted (C) proliferated (D) stigmatized
- (A) 9. The professor's lecture on quantum field theory was so _____ that only the graduate students could follow it.
(A) esoteric (B) laconic (C) prosaic (D) nascent
- (A) 10. Traditional attire is a reflection of one's identity, heritage, and personal legacy. By embracing it, we are not only honoring our roots but also _____ confidence and empowerment through our unique cultural expression.
(A) exuding (B) soliciting (C) extracting (D) detracting
- (B) 11. The baseball player barked at the officials, _____ shook his head in ordering his teammates to get out of the way, threw a behind-the-back pass, and blocked a shot—basically pulling out every wonderfully reckless trick that he's shown for two decades.
(A) unassumingly (B) haughtily (C) breezily (D) obliviously

- (C) 12. These “mesh networks,” which don’t require Internet access, let movement participants spread information to those in their surrounding areas. However, they’re also less secure than _____ online apps, potentially putting them in danger.
(A) tempered (B) obscured (C) encrypted (D) pilfered
- (B) 13. According to studies, if you’ve been pushing your reading tastes on your kids, you may have _____ contributed to their reading problems instead of helping resolve them, which is really a counterproductive result.
(A) imperatively (B) inadvertently (C) unambiguously (D) indulgently
- (D) 14. Mark is a positive guy who looks for the _____ in every situation even when faced with terrible ordeals.
(A) middle ground (B) glass ceiling (C) nuts and bolts (D) silver lining
- (B) 15. As anticipated, with each game they win, the prestigious baseball team continues to _____ toward their goal of reaching the championship.
(A) hit home (B) make headway (C) take a nosedive (D) fall by the wayside

II. Discourse (5%)

The amputation of a limb is commonly followed by the sensation that the deafferented body part is still present. 16(A) Pain in the body part that is no longer present occurs in 50–80% of all amputees. 17(AB) Ambroise Paré had postulated in 1552 that peripheral factors as well as a central pain memory might be causing phantom-limb pain and was the first to describe the phenomenon. Pain may be related to a certain position or movement of the phantom and may be elicited or exacerbated by a range of physical factors (e.g. changes in weather or pressure on the residual limb) and psychological factors (e.g. emotional stress). 18(E) Although older studies cited smaller prevalence rates, they probably did not assess the true occurrence of the sensation, because patients can be reluctant to admit pain in a part of the body that is no longer present for fear of being thought mentally disturbed.

19(B) Such pain is referred to as residual-limb or stump pain, and it is positively associated with phantom-limb pain in most cases. The residual limb may also be the site of non-painful phenomena, such as tingling, itching, cramping, or involuntary movements. 20(D) Finally, assessment of acute and chronic pain before amputation may be useful; these symptoms are related to the frequency, type, and severity of phantom-limb pain in the phase after amputation in varying proportions of the amputee population.

- (A) The non-painful phantom sensations may include a specific position, shape, or movement of the phantom, feelings of warmth or cold, itching, tingling, or electric sensations, and other paraesthesias.
(B) Phantom-limb pain is commonly confused with pain in the area adjacent to the amputated body part.
(C) There have been some reports that phantom-limb pain is more frequent in female than male amputees, but other studies did not confirm these findings.
(D) Furthermore, post-amputation pain at the site of the wound must be distinguished from pain in the residual limb and in the phantom limb, which may all occur together in the early phase after amputation.
(E) It seems to be more intense in the distal portions of the phantom limb and can have several different qualities, such as stabbing, throbbing, burning, or cramping.
(AB) The term phantom-limb pain was coined for this sensation by Mitchell in 1872.

III. Text Cloze (10%)

The discourse surrounding Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs) in food production gained renewed attention after Russia's invasion of Ukraine jeopardized crop trading from Ukraine, a significant agricultural exporter. It is a 21(AB) and often polarized debate, demanding a nuanced understanding that transcends simplistic binaries. At its core lies the scientific manipulation of a plant or animal's genetic material to 22(AE) desirable traits, ranging from enhanced pest resistance and herbicide tolerance to improved nutritional profiles and extended shelf life. Proponents often underscore the potential of GMOs to address pressing global challenges such as food security in the face of a 23(A) population and climate change, arguing that these technologies can lead to higher yields, reduced pesticide use, and the fortification of staple crops with essential vitamins. The rigorous regulatory frameworks in many developed nations, involving extensive testing and risk assessment before market approval, are also frequently cited as evidence of their safety for human consumption.

However, the 24(C) raised by critics are equally complex and warrant careful consideration. Concerns regarding potential long-term health effects, although not definitively substantiated by extensive scientific consensus to date, 25(B) in public discourse. The ecological implications, including the potential for gene flow to wild relatives, the development of herbicide-resistant weeds, and the impact on biodiversity, are also significant points of 26(BC). Furthermore, ethical considerations surrounding corporate control over the food supply, the socio-economic impacts on small-scale farmers, particularly in developing countries, and the fundamental alteration of natural processes fuel ongoing debate. The lack of comprehensive, long-term studies on human health and environmental impacts remains a key area of 27(E) for many.

Navigating this complex terrain requires a sophisticated understanding of the underlying scientific principles, the 28(AC) of regulatory processes, and the broader socio-economic and ethical ramifications. The debate is not simply about "pro" or "anti" GMO, but rather a continuous evaluation of the specific modifications, the contexts in which they are deployed, and the potential 29(D) involved. A truly informed perspective necessitates critical engagement with scientific 30(AD), regulatory reports, and diverse stakeholder viewpoints. All move beyond sensationalized narratives to a more granular and evidence-based assessment of this transformative technology in food production.

(A) burgeoning	(B) persist	(C) counterarguments	(D) trade-offs	(E) uncertainty
(AB) multifaceted	(AC) intricacies	(AD) literacy	(AE) confer	(BC) contention

IV. Reading Comprehension (10%)

As the bluefin business grows ever more lucrative, the risk of overfishing has become ever more real. The question of who profits from the world's demand for sushi makes for battles among fishers, regulators, and conservationists. Bluefin tuna have been clocked at 50 miles per hour, and tagged fish have crossed the Atlantic in about two months. Since bluefin swim across multiple national jurisdictions, international regulations must impose political order on stateless fish. Charged with writing those regulations is the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), which assigns quotas for bluefin tuna and related species in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean and directs catch reporting, trade monitoring, and population assessments. Based in Madrid since its founding in 1969, ICCAT now has 28

members, including Atlantic and Mediterranean fishing countries and three global fishing powers: South Korea, China, and Japan. In recent years, conservation groups have criticized ICCAT for not regulating more aggressively to prevent or reverse an apparent bluefin population decline in the Western Atlantic. Some activists have campaigned to have bluefin tuna protected under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species, or CITES. At least in part to keep that from happening, Japan and ICCAT have implemented new systems to track and regulate trade; “undocumented fish” from nations that fail to comply with ICCAT regulations are now banned from Japanese markets.

Regulations, though, are complicated by how far and fast these fish can travel: No one can say for certain whether there is one bluefin population in the Atlantic or several. ICCAT, the U.S. National Academy of Sciences, the National Audubon Society, and industry groups disagree over how many bluefin migrate across the Atlantic, and whether or not they are all part of the same breeding stock. What’s the big deal? If there are two (or more) stocks, as ICCAT maintains, then conservation efforts can vary from one side of the Atlantic to the other. When ICCAT registered a dramatic decline in bluefin catches off North America, it imposed stringent quotas on North America’s mainly small-scale fishing outfits. On the European side of the Atlantic, however, industrial-strength fishing efforts continued. American fishers, not surprisingly, point to evidence of cross-Atlantic migration and genetic studies of intermingling to argue that Europeans need to conserve bluefin more strenuously as well. ICCAT’s regulations, they argue, protect bluefin at America’s expense only, and ultimately, fishers from other countries pocket Japanese yen.

- (D) 31. Which of the following statements about ICCAT and bluefin tuna is **NOT** true according to the passage?
- (A) ICCAT assigns quotas for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean and monitors trade.
 - (B) Bluefin tuna migrate quickly and can cross the Atlantic Ocean in about two months.
 - (C) ICCAT includes both regional fishing nations and several major global fishing powers.
 - (D) ICCAT was originally established to regulate fishing practices exclusively within Asian waters.
- (C) 32. What action did Japan take in response to international pressure to list bluefin tuna under CITES?
- (A) It proposed reallocating ICCAT quotas to better reflect regional fishing practices.
 - (B) It negotiated with conservation groups to exempt its domestic market from CITES restrictions.
 - (C) It collaborated with ICCAT to establish stricter trade monitoring and tracking systems.
 - (D) It reduced its own national bluefin catch limits in order to set an example for other nations.
- (B) 33. What can we infer from the article about the challenges of conserving bluefin tuna?
- (A) Conservation is hindered mainly by a lack of public awareness about bluefin tuna’s endangered status.
 - (B) Effective conservation requires both scientific agreement and political cooperation across nations.
 - (C) The primary obstacle is that fishing nations are unwilling to share the economic profits of tuna exports.

- (D) Bluefin tuna are likely to recover soon due to recent improvements in tracking and trade regulation systems.

Writing, I crushed an insect with my nail
And thought nothing at all. A bit of wing
Caught my eye then, a gossamer so frail

And exquisite, I saw in it a thing
That scorned the grossness of the thing I wrote.
It hung upon my finger like a sting.

A leg I noticed next, fine as a mote,
“And on this frail eyelash he walked,” I said,
“And climbed and walked like any mountain goat.”

And in this mood I sought the little head,
But it was lost; then in my heart a fear
Cried out, “A life—why beautiful, why dead!”
It was a mite that held itself most dear,
So small I could have drowned it with a tear.

Karl Shapiro

- (C) 34. Which of the following makes the best title for the poem?
(A) “An Insect Stings” (B) “An Insect Walks”
(C) “A Tiny Life” (D) “A Poet’s Tears”
- (B) 35. The word “gossamer” in the third line indicates that the insect’s wing is _____.
(A) sharp and thin (B) light and delicate
(C) tiny and colorful (D) pale and ragged

第二部分：綜合題 (共60分)

I. Translation (13%)

你正在超市買盒豆腐。看著架上的品牌，你看見有個標籤上寫著「非基因改造黃豆製成」。這項資訊會讓你想選擇那個品牌嗎？

對某些人來說，會的。基改植物通常包括玉米、稻米及馬鈴薯，這些植物的 DNA 經過基因工程而變得適應力更強。許多人認為基改食物是現今其中一項重要議題的解決辦法。聯合國預計世界人口到了二一〇〇年會超過一百一十億人，所以，我們需要更多食物來支援不斷成長的人口數量。

基改作物能產生更多的食物，因為其能在極端天候狀況下生長，也能抵抗疾病跟害蟲。就這方面而言，基改作物對餵飽世界人口來說，也許是可靠的食物來源。基改作物也能滿足發展中國家窮人的需求，因為他們常仰賴單一食物來源如稻米來獲取營養。傳統稻米並未含有健康飲食所需的足夠的必要養分，而基改稻米可改造成包含更多的營養益處。因此，支持基改作物的人表示它們在對抗營養不良上扮演重要的角色。

II. Essay Question (12%)

What is Social Emotional Learning? What should we consider when integrating it into instruction?

III. Course Design (35%)

1. Your students are 10th graders, and they want to enhance their listening and speaking skills. Use English magazines such as *Live ABC*, *All+*, and *Classroom Studio* as materials, and integrate AI tools to design a weekly self-study activity. You will demonstrate how to do this at the beginning of their first year in high school, and you will check their progress weekly. (15%)
2. Design a lesson plan for two 50-minute sessions based on the following passages. Your lesson plan should demonstrate cross-field integration, meaning it must combine English language teaching with at least one other academic subject area (e.g., science, social studies, art, math, etc.). Please include the following elements in your lesson plan: target learners, objectives, materials and resources, teaching activities, and assessment. (20%)

Passage 1

The Wantok system is the social glue that binds the nation of Papua New Guinea together. An understanding of how it works is an essential ingredient in better understanding the people of PNG, their culture and how it all works!

Simply stated, in a country where there is no safety net the Wantok system is the effective substitute. There are many positives to it, but there are some significant negatives too. And, in so many ways, Wantokism has become the single largest impediment to the country's development.

Think of Papua New Guinea as a patchwork quilt. One that is sewn together from almost 1000 traditional societies and ethnic indigenous groups. Woven in to that quilt are some 850 different languages, which is one third of the world's total languages still in use...

There is also one common tongue – Tok Pisin, the lingua franca spoken by the majority in PNG. In

Tok Pisin, wantok means “one talk” – meaning the language of the tribe or clan that a person belongs to. The Wantok system and Wantokism is the traditional welfare system that evolved around that tribe.

In a tribal-based society everything revolves around the relative welfare of the tribe and clan members as a whole. Therefore, face-to-face relationships, inter-marriage, kinship and reciprocal exchange are paramount in creating strong ties to keep the tribe together.

Wantokism evolved in PNG as the supporting mechanism for those members less able to look after themselves. The Wantok system can be thought of as a kind of traditional social safety net that made sure nobody went hungry and everybody had somewhere to live.

Passage 2

PNG’s wantok system provides its citizens with many benefits. For a start, it offers social protection when the state fails to supply basic social services. For example, a wantok – an individual who is a member of a specific wantok network – may call on a public official within the same network to use the office car to transport a sick relative to hospital. While the types of requests from wantoks to public servants vary, they are frequent, and refusal can fracture social ties. Insofar as the wantok system is essential for ensuring that PNG citizens have access to critical resources and support, some question whether accusations of corruption associated with this system are always appropriate. This is not to say that the wantok system should replace official mechanisms for distribution and use of public goods, but it is widely recognized that without it, life would be worse for many of PNG’s citizens.

Despite the benefits the wantok system provides, some scholars and practitioners are concerned that it is incompatible with notions of good governance. The reciprocity demanded by wantoks can mean a recurring dynamic of unofficial favors, where public resources are distributed unfairly and informally to the benefit of exclusive groups. So, the same official car that transports the sick relative to hospital may end up also ferrying around wantoks to parties and sporting events. This is a fairly innocuous example of how the wantok system can lead to abuses of public goods; more egregious incidents also take place.