

臺北市 112 學年度市立普通型暨技術型  
高級中等學校正式教師聯合甄選  
英文科 題本

請不要翻到次頁！

讀完本頁的說明，聽從監試委員的指示才開始作答

※請先確認你的答案卡(本)、准考證與座位號碼是否一致無誤。如有不同應立即請監試委員處理。使用非本人答案卡(本)作答者，不予計分。

請閱讀以下測驗作答說明

測驗說明：

這是英文科題本，題本採雙面印刷。測驗時間 100 分鐘，作答開始與結束請聽從監試委員的指示。

作答注意事項：

1. 選擇題由電腦閱卷，限使用 2B 鉛筆作答。劃記不清楚致電腦無法判讀，由應考人員自行負責。

2. 非選擇題以黑筆或藍筆作答。

3. 劃記任何不相關記號及其他顏色筆作答者不予計分。

考試結束，答案卡(本)和試題本務必繳回，未繳回者以零分計算。

請聽到鈴（鐘）聲響後再翻頁作答

試題公告  
僅供參考

**壹、選擇題：佔 40 分（共 20 題，每題 2 分）**

**I. Vocabulary**

1. The national team received \_\_\_\_\_ for the world championship in the Olympic Games for the first time.  
(A) compulsion      (B) commendation      (C) impeachment      (D) opprobrium
2. To properly classify the newly discovered species, the biologist studied its unique \_\_\_\_\_ characteristics, including its genetic makeup, physical features, and behavior.  
(A) archaeological      (B) orthodoxal      (C) morphological      (D) pathological
3. The scientist's \_\_\_\_\_ discovery involved the development of a new and highly accurate method for measuring cosmic radiation, so it revolutionized the field of astrophysics.  
(A) controversial      (B) serendipitous      (C) fallible      (D) trailblazing
4. King Charles III's visit to Germany and France at the end of this month is taken as a gesture of the government's \_\_\_\_\_ of compass to ensure a smoother relationship with European countries after Brexit.  
(A) sanction      (B) recalibration      (C) vexation      (D) reconciliation
5. The entrepreneur made a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ decision to buy the platform with a fortune, and now it is too late to regret it.  
(A) impetuous      (B) unanimous      (C) didactic      (D) bombastic
6. To speed up emission cuts, the European Union announced an agreement for a major reform to \_\_\_\_\_ the bloc's carbon market by imposing new CO<sub>2</sub> taxes on fuels used in road transports and buildings from 2027 on.  
(A) advocate      (B) laud      (C) overhaul      (D) facilitate
7. With a view to properly diagnosing the patient's condition, the doctor had to consider a wide range of possible \_\_\_\_\_, including genetic factors, environmental exposures, and lifestyle choices.  
(A) treatments      (B) placebos      (C) etiologies      (D) palliatives
8. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) aims to \_\_\_\_\_ accurate information about climate change, hoping to increase environmental awareness globally.  
(A) edify      (B) permeate      (C) censure      (D) disseminate

9. The poet's \_\_\_\_\_ verse, full of obscure allusions and complex metaphors, challenged readers to engage with the poem at multiple levels and explore its many layers of meaning.
- (A) transparent      (B) meticulous      (C) fallacious      (D) esoteric
10. The two political candidates are expected to \_\_\_\_\_ in a televised debate next week, discussing their plans for the economy and healthcare.
- (A) square off      (B) rough up      (C) lift off      (D) hunker down

## II. Words in Context

(A) enervate	(B) discerning	(C) alternate	(D) mitigating
(E) ubiquitous	(AB) impinge	(AC) necessitating	(AD) turbocharge

The public debate around artificial intelligence has become increasingly heated.

Sometimes it seems to be playing out in two \_\_\_\_\_ realities. In one, AI is regarded as a remarkable but potentially dangerous step forward in human affairs, \_\_\_\_\_ new and careful forms of governance. This is the view of more than a thousand eminent individuals from academia, politics, and the tech industry who used an open letter to call for a six-month pause on the training of certain AI systems.

On the same day as the open letter was issued, but in a parallel universe, the UK government decided that the country's principal aim should be to \_\_\_\_\_ innovation. The white paper on AI governance had little to say about \_\_\_\_\_ existential risk, but lots to say about economic growth. It proposed the lightest of regulatory touches and warned against "unnecessary burdens that could stifle innovation." In short: you can't spell "laissez-faire" without "AI."

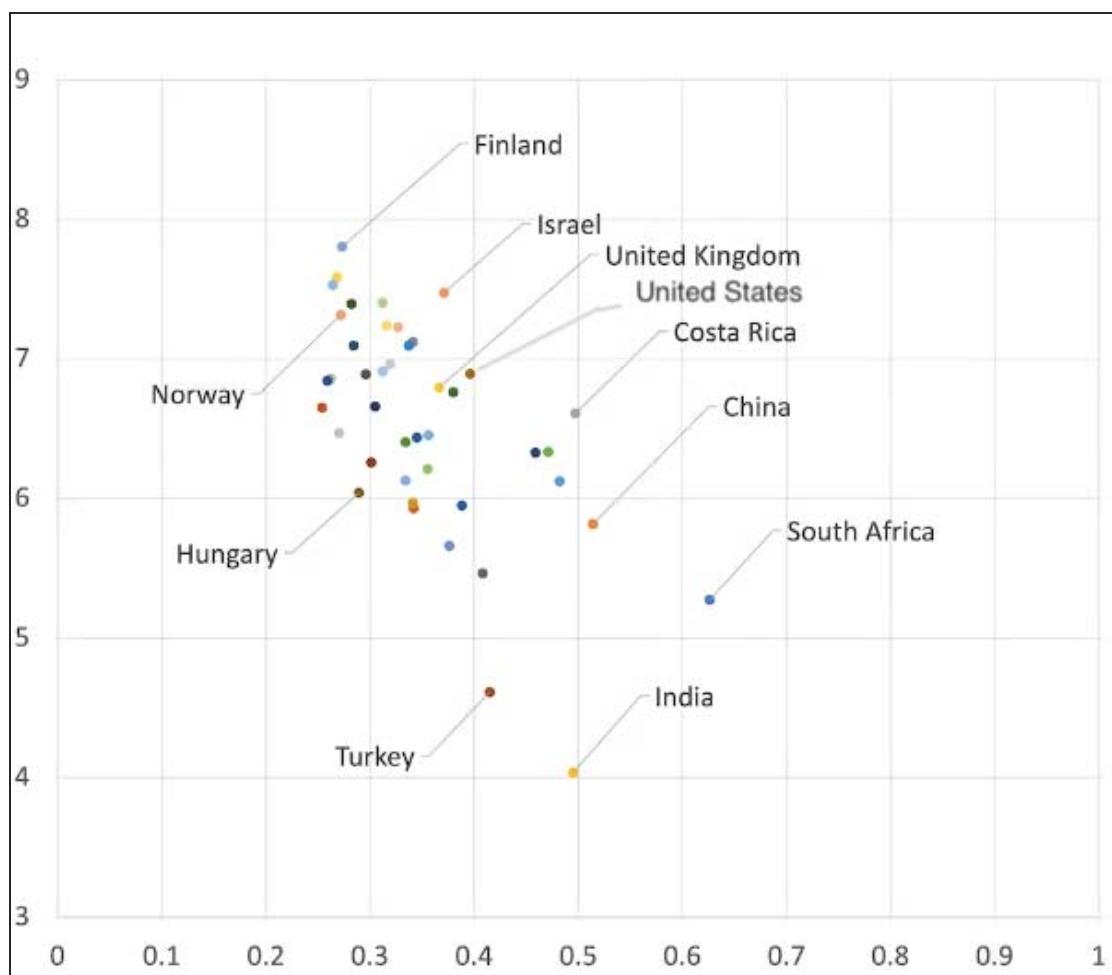
Despite the divergence between these perspectives, one way of thinking about AI ought to be acceptable to both sides: we should all by now recognize that the challenges brought about by AI are political in nature. Systems that participate in or moderate the free-speech ecosystem will inevitably \_\_\_\_\_ on the nature of our democracy. Algorithms that determine access to housing, credit, insurance, or jobs will have real implications for social justice. The \_\_\_\_\_ practice of AI technologies will either enlarge or diminish our liberty. Democracy, justice, liberty. When we talk about new technologies, we are often talking about politics, whether we realize it or not. The digital is political.

We will need a new approach: new laws, new public bodies and institutions, new rights and duties, and new codes of conduct for the tech industry. It will take time to find out if our public discourse can rise to the level of sophistication needed.

### III. Discourse

Finland has been the happiest country on earth for the past six years, according to the World Happiness Survey. Finland ranks first, followed by Denmark and Iceland. Just why Finns are happier than the others comes down to a number of factors, including lower income inequality (most importantly, the difference between the highest paid and the lowest paid), high social support, freedom to make decisions, and low levels of corruption.

The graph below shows both happiness data and income inequality data of the surveyed countries, each presented as a dot. The vertical scale shows 17, the horizontal scale 17.



In general, when income inequality is larger, money matters more and people are less happy.

18 Why is this? According to the World Inequality Database, the highest-paid tenth of people in Finland take home a third of all income (33%). That contrasts with the same group taking 36% in the UK and 46% in the US. These differences may not appear great, but they have a huge effect on overall happiness because so much less is left for the rest in the more unequal countries- and the rich become more fearful. When a small number of people become

much richer, this is an understandable fear. Other explanations are also possible, including slight nuances of language as well as culture. There is now even the question of whether this global survey is beginning to introduce its own bias, as Finns now know why they are being asked the question (they moved even further ahead of Denmark in the most recent survey).

However, it is very likely that Finland having more equitable schools, where you are likely to get a good education whichever you choose, as well as a fairer school policy than Norway (almost all Finns go to their nearest school) might actually matter too. So too, a better housing policy with a wide variety of social housing and lower homelessness, a health service with waiting times that are the envy of the world – sometimes just being a matter of days (even during the worst years of the pandemic) – and numerous other accolades. Finland ranks first, second or third in over 100 global measures of economic and social success – better than Norway does. And it has less money overall (and hardly any oil). You could excuse the Finns a little smugness.

Why does 19 do so badly despite the income gap between its people being hardly any wider than that in Finland and Norway? One could argue that this has something to do with its divided politics. In 2022, the European parliament suggested that “Hungary can no longer be considered a full democracy.” Freedom matters to people greatly, as well as freedom from fear, and that could explain also why Turkey and India have lower levels of happiness than their levels of economic inequality might predict.

So what’s the ultimate path to a happier country? The most important thing is to 20. After that, the efficiency and equitability of social services also matter. And finally, the social, economic and political stability cannot be ignored.

- 試題  
僅供參考
17. (A) social support; levels of corruption  
(B) average happiness; income inequality  
(C) freedom to make decisions; rate of homelessness  
(D) levels of happiness; social equality  
(E) average income; fear level
18. (A) Finland, Norway and Hungary report similar levels of income inequality, yet people in Finland are inherently privileged.  
(B) Finland, Norway, and Hungary have similar rates of homelessness, yet people in Finland enjoy more freedom to make decisions.  
(C) Finland, the UK, and the US have similar income gap, yet the rich in Finland are more willing to spend money on education.  
(D) Finland, the UK, and the US are in the same group in terms of income inequality, yet people in Finland are not as fearful.  
(E) Finland, the UK, and the US have similar rates of inequality on average, yet Finland comes on top regarding its level of happiness.

19. (A) South Africa  
(B) Israel  
(C) Costa Rica  
(D) Hungary  
(E) China
20. (A) bridge the income gap between the rich and the poor  
(B) modify the pension and unemployment payment system  
(C) make sure the global survey is unbiased  
(D) develop the culture of sharing surplus income among people  
(E) stipulate that income should be distributed equally

試題公告  
僅供參考

## 貳、非選擇題：佔 60 分（共 3 題，每題 20 分）

21. Please design four reading comprehension questions, including

- (1) **TWO** multiple-choice questions
- (2) **TWO** mixed questions, such as matching, ordering, fill-in-the-blank, table / chart / organizer completion, short answer questions, true-false questions, and so on, which should be suitable for the new General Scholastic Ability Test (新型學測混合題型).

Answer keys need to be provided.

The future of meat poses a philosophical conundrum. Some things we can unequivocally call a beef burger. A 100 percent beef patty, for example. How about a burger that is just 5 percent cow with the addition of soy or pea that creates umami beefiness? Is that a beef burger, or just a beef-flavored burger?

At SciFi foods, a cultivated meat startup in San Leandro, CEO Joshua March has experimented with beef burgers that contain as little as 5 percent animal cells. “Even at the 5 to 10 percent inclusion rate, you do see some pretty big dramatic improvements in flavor,” says March. The idea is that the plant protein—soy, in SciFi’s case—gives structure and texture, while the beef cells mask the earthy flavors sometimes associated with plant proteins and add a beefy aroma and taste. Fat cells are particularly crucial for giving mostly plant-based burgers a meaty mouthfeel, says March. Just a small amount of fat cells boosts the flavor dramatically.

Taste aside, the real attractiveness of hybrid burgers for cultivated meat companies is that mixing plant and animal proteins brings the cost of their products down. Growing animal cells in factories is still extremely expensive. Cultivated meat is grown in big facilities full of bioreactors that are expensive to build and run. Cells also require an expensive cocktail of amino acids, sugars, and growth factors that until now has mostly been produced in much smaller quantities for the research and pharmaceutical industries.

Mixing plant protein and animal cells also allows cultivated meat companies to experiment with the ideal composition of a new product. They can play with the ratio of fat and muscle cells for a juicier or leaner meatball and try to dial in specific nutritional qualities. Attempts have also been made to work with a premium burger restaurant that is interested in creating burgers made of a blend of cultivated beef and conventional meat. No matter the composition or nutritional profile, taste is believed to be the key. If hybrid burgers turn out to be tasting similar to their counterparts, then all the hype around developing alternative meat options may be in vain.

For a long time, the cultivated meat industry has distinguished itself from the plant-based meat industry because it promises to make “real” meat made out of real animal cells. But March says that it has been clear for a long time that the economics for 100 percent

cultivated meat don't quite add up. Meat grown in bioreactors is already a bit weird. It might be that mixing animal cells and plant protein is too much extra weirdness for a new product—or it might be that people accept hybrid cultivated meat. Either way, the industry is about to find out.

22. Although OpenAI's new chatbot is raising concerns of students' cheating on homework, its potential as an educational tool may outweigh its risks. Please describe how you are going to incorporate OpenAI's new chatbot into your teaching and explain the reason(s).
23. Write about one biggest challenge you've encountered when implementing Teaching English Through English (TETE) in high school EFL classrooms. Please answer the following questions:
  - (1) Specify the challenge. (5%)
  - (2) Share three effective ways to deal with the challenge. Please elaborate on the methods and provide at least one example for each method. (15%)

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