

臺北市立南湖高級中學 113 學年度第 2 次正式教師甄選

英文科試題 (題目卷共計 6 頁)

第一部分：選擇題(共 30%；15 題，每題 2 分)

I. Passage Completion (20%)

For each blank in the passage, choose from the table below an item (A~BE) that fits the context best. There are two redundant items.

No firm is an island. When bosses decide a particular relationship would be better governed by __1__, one firm may acquire another. In fact, there are plenty of ways for firms to combine capital, knowledge or other resources, without fully tying the knot.

Such in-between arrangements are winning favour across the economy, from tech and artificial intelligence (AI) to carmaking and energy. While corporate takeovers __2__ in 2023, the number of joint ventures (JVs) and partnerships jumped by 40%, according to Ankura, a consultancy. They are especially popular in areas of rapid technological change and in places given to protectionism, which these days __3__ rich and poor countries alike. As barriers to commerce rise, high interest rates continue to bite and regulators __4__ at takeovers, such liaisons are becoming the go-to ways to enlarge a business empire, as the recent actions of firms including Disney, Ford and Microsoft illustrate. Call it the age of the quasi-merger.

When the __5__ of co-operation is clear, firms often choose to share ownership of a separate entity through a JV. In February Disney announced a new sports-streaming service bringing together its own ESPN network with the content of two entertainment rivals, Fox and Warner Bros Discovery. Weeks later it announced a similar move in India, joining forces with Reliance, one of India's biggest conglomerates, in an \$8.5bn deal.

Many recent __6__ are fuzzier. Microsoft has forged partnerships with the world's hottest makers of AI models: OpenAI of San Francisco, Mistral of Paris and, this month, G42 of Abu Dhabi. Investments by the world's most valuable company will give it minority stakes in Mistral and G42. After backing OpenAI to the tune of \$13bn, it holds a non-controlling interest in the ChatGPT-maker's for-profit __7__. Last February, Ford, an American carmaker, announced a partnership with CATL, a Chinese battery giant, to build a \$3.5bn battery factory in Michigan. The Chinese firm would provide the know-how via a licensing deal, but not own a stake in the project. If America manages to force TikTok's Chinese owner, ByteDance, to sell the social-media app under pain of a ban in America, it would probably end up in the hands of a __8__ of American firms.

Quasi-mergers are not new. Firms have long __9__ to manage project costs, new technologies and manufacturing-obsessed governments. This year Renault of France and Nissan of Japan are celebrating a quarter-century of the sector's biggest alliance, which Mitsubishi, another Japanese firm, joined in 2016. CFM International, which is jointly owned by GE Aerospace, an American industrial firm, and Safran, a French one, has been making aircraft engines since the 1970s. In the 1990s, companies __10__ to form new partnerships in order to capitalise on the new technology of the day—the internet. Developing countries, including China, have long obliged foreign firms looking to take advantage of cheap labour and vast markets to hand over technology through JVs with local partners. As of today, there are more complicated arrangements. In brief, quasi-mergers are here to stay.

(A) constructs	(B) scrambled	(C) stalled
(D) bridle	(E) chafe	(AB) cropped up
(AC) scope	(AD) consortium	(AE) teamed up
(BC) subsidiary	(BD) fiat	(BE) afflicts

II. Discourse Structure (10%)

For each blank in the passage, choose an item (A~AB) that fits the context best.

Intuition is a form of cognition meant to guide us and alert us to things we might not otherwise be able to see. When we speak about our intuition, we often talk of it as a feeling. Something “feels” off, though we can’t necessarily explain why. 11 Sometimes, a decision you’re making seems reasonable but doesn’t feel right. Conversely, you may be compelled to do something that seems unreasonable but feels right. The brain is always receiving, perceiving, and processing information that leads you to gain knowledge our logical mind doesn’t always understand or have access to.

Joseph Mikels, professor of psychology at DePaul University, has researched intuition as an emotional process that can lead to better decision-making, especially when matters are complex. His research shows that when you’re making a complex decision with lots of information to weigh, you’re more likely to choose the right path if you consult your intuition—your feelings—rather than debating the matter solely with reason. 12

The U.S. military—always trying to find ways to maximize human performance—has been investigating intuition for decades under various names. Commander Joseph Cohn, a research psychologist at the Office of Naval Research, describes why soldiers’ experiences inspired the military to continue researching intuition: “Reports from the field often detailed a ‘sixth sense’ or ‘Spidey sense’ that alerted them to an impending attack or IED or that allowed them to respond to a novel situation without consciously analyzing the situation.” 13 We sometimes need access to information in a lightning-fast way.

14 By making time and space for intuition to arise, you’ll have greater insight into yourself and the world. One practical technique is to make room for quiet: 15 It is thus advisable that we shut out the noise for a little while so as to amplify time for listening to something other than the loud and raucous everyday.

- (A) It is also meticulous to make mistakes, such as cognitive biases.
- (B) When it comes to building your intuition, awareness is key to sovereignty.
- (C) We don’t always have time for lengthy deliberation, especially in critical or life-and-death situations.
- (D) He found this to be especially true for older adults whose cognitive faculties might not always be as sharp as younger people’s, showing that intuition is even more critical with age.
- (E) We’ve all had gut feelings that we can’t explain.
- (AB) Our intuition is dimmed if we are constantly listening to news, opinions, and entertainment.

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英文科參考答案

Part One: Multiple-Choice Questions (30%)

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
BD	C	BE	D	AC	A	BC	AD	AE	B
11.	12.	13.	14.	15.					
E	D	C	B	AB					

貳、非選擇題(70%)

非選擇題答案或評分規準補充說明：

- I. (1) 評分標準: 文章摘要是否抓到重點、文長是否約略 150-200 words。滿分 15%，共 5%
(2) 共 15%
- II. (1) 評分標準: 原文文意判斷是否正確、改寫的文章是否抓到重點、單字與句構是否合乎學測難度、文長是否約略 300 words。滿分 15%
(2) 5 個配合選項是否符合命題重點、一句解說是否清楚易懂。每選項 2%，共 10%
- III. 3 題選擇題型閱讀測驗題目，每一題滿分 5%，共 15%
- IV. (1) 舉例 5 個語言學習 app 或網站，共 2%
(2) 兩個語言學習 app 或網站的優點與教學使用方式，一個 4%，共 8%