

臺北市 115 學年度市立國民中學正式教師聯合甄選

英語科題本

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、准考證與座位號碼是否一致無誤。

請閱讀以下測驗作答說明

測驗說明：

這是臺北市 115 學年度市立國民中學正式教師聯合甄選英語科題本，題本採雙面印刷，共 80 題，每題只有一個正確或最佳的答案。測驗時間共 100 分鐘，作答開始與結束請聽從監試委員的指示。

注意事項：

1. 所有試題均為四選一的選擇題，答錯不倒扣。
2. 依試場規則規定，答案卡上不得書寫姓名及任何標記。故意污損答案卡、損壞試題本，或在答案卡上顯示自己身份者，該科測驗不予計分。

作答方式：

請依照題意從四個選項中選出一個正確或最佳的答案，並用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡上相應的位置劃記，請務必將選項塗黑、塗滿。如果需要修改答案，請使用橡皮擦擦拭乾淨，重新塗黑答案。

請聽到鈴（鐘）聲響後再翻頁作答

試題公告
僅供參考

壹、教育專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 0.75 分，共 30 分）

1. 根據最新修正之《教師請假規則》第三條規定，教師因「調適身心需要」得請身心調適假。請問每學年准給的身心調適假最高為幾日？
(A)二日 (B)三日
(C)五日 (D)七日
2. 在國中教育會考中，將學生的表現分為「精熟」、「基礎」、「待加強」三級，這屬於哪一種評量的解釋類型？
(A)常模參照評量 (B)標準參照評量
(C)診斷性評量 (D)預測性評量
3. 依據《學生輔導法》，下列關於高級中等以下學校輔導工作的敘述，何者有誤？
(A)高級中等以下學校之教師，僅負責發展性輔導，不需參與介入性及處遇性輔導
(B)高級中等以下學校應視學生需求，提供發展性輔導、介入性輔導或處遇性輔導之三級輔導
(C)高級中等以下學校的輔導教師，負責規劃發展性輔導措施，並應連結校內外資源，負責執行介入性輔導措施
(D)高級中等以下學校主管機關所置專業輔導人員，負責執行處遇性輔導，並協助發展性及介入性輔導之推動
4. 對於角色衝突的分類，下列何者屬於「不同角色間的衝突」？
(A)校長在學校推動新政策，遭遇部分資深教師的反對
(B)校長同時身為家長與校長，難以兼顧家庭與學校事務
(C)校長個人內向的人格，與必須對外活潑交際的角色不符
(D)校長在爭取經費時，必須在教師與上級之間取得平衡
5. 根據 Hencley (1960) 的分類，一位校長若經常誤解教師對其角色期待，且實際上教師對校長並無過多不滿，則該校長屬於下列哪一種類型？
(A)自找麻煩型 (trouble seeking) (B)無知型 (innocent)
(C)敏捷型 (keen) (D)折衷型 (compromiser)
6. 依據 Thomas 的雙向度衝突處理模式，當衝突雙方皆展現高度的果決性與合作性時，最可能採取下列哪一種衝突處理方式？
(A)抗爭 (domination) (B)逃避 (avoidance)
(C)妥協 (compromise) (D)統合 (collaboration)

7. DiMaggio 和 Powell 提出的「組織同型化」概念，解釋了組織間趨於相似的現象。
下列哪一種壓力，主要來自於組織對於「降低不確定性」的考量？
(A)強制壓力 (coercive pressure) (B)模仿壓力 (mimicry pressure)
(C)規範壓力 (normative pressure) (D)市場壓力 (market pressure)
8. Thompson (1967) 的結合理論 (coupling theory)，將組織中成員間的結合方式分為三種。學校中教師之間的關係，比較符合下列哪一種結合方式？
(A)互惠式結合 (reciprocal coupling)
(B)循序式結合 (sequential coupling)
(C)聯營式結合 (pooled coupling)
(D)矩陣式結合 (matrix coupling)
9. 政治-衝突學派認為領導理論與權力理論相提並論，兩者缺一不可。當結構-功能主義派在強調正式領導者的信仰及行為時，微觀政治學派則大力倡導教師、父母及學生的信念系統。在學校中，學者將多面向角色關係所呈現的各種政治層面稱之為「微觀的政治」層面。下列何者不是微觀政治學派的主要特徵？
(A)不承認領導一定存在於學校行政人員身上
(B)不認為學校的正式行政系統是學校自發性改革的根源
(C)關注學校中多面向角色關係所呈現的各種政治層面
(D)強調學校組織是一個封閉系統，重視內部穩定性
10. 依據 Taylor (1911) 的科學管理理論，下列哪一項敘述最能提升組織的生產效率？
(A)鼓勵員工發揮創造力，自主決定工作流程
(B)彈性調整員工薪資，以符合其個人需求
(C)重視員工的人際互動，建立和諧的工作氛圍
(D)將管理工作與生產工作分離，並採用標準化流程
11. 依據《公立高級中等以下學校教師成績考核辦法》，教師在同一學年度內，事病假併計二十六日，且對校務之配合尚能符合要求者，其年終成績考核結果為何？
(A)晉薪級，給與一個月薪給總額之一次獎金
(B)晉薪級，給與半個月薪給總額之一次獎金
(C)留支原薪
(D)不予獎勵
12. 依據《公立高級中等以下學校教師成績考核辦法》，教師的年終成績考核，應考量下列哪些面向？
(A)教學、輔導管教、服務、品德 (B)教學、研究、著作、發明
(C)教學、行政、研究、進修 (D)教學、輔導、研究、服務

13. 依據《性別平等教育法施行細則》，下列哪一項不是學校建立安全之校園空間時應考量的事項？
- (A)空間配置 (B)管理及保全
(C)學生人數 (D)標示系統
14. 《臺北市教育政策白皮書》的封面與目錄中，特別為臺北市未來的教育藍圖定下了具有指標性的總體發展標語（Slogan）。請問下列何者為該白皮書所提出的核心大方向？
- (A)閉關自守，深化傳統經典記憶
(B)向世界學習，開創教育新格局
(C)複製他國制度，落實全面性移植
(D)以升學為本位，翻轉教育競爭力
15. 在J. Piaget的認知發展理論中，下列何階段已發展出守恒、分數與序列能力？
- (A)感覺運動（Sensorimotor）期
(B)前運思（Preoperational）期
(C)具體運思（Concrete Operational）期
(D)形式運思（Formal Operational）期
16. 某考卷第 10 題，高分組的答對率為 0.80，低分組的答對率為 0.20。請問該題的鑑別度數值為何？
- (A) 0.50 (B) 0.60 (C) 1.00 (D) 0.16
17. 張老師教導「二位數乘法」時，分析並拆解學會這項目標所要完成的先備低階小目標，如學會「九九乘法」，於是接著她努力教會學生「九九乘法」，確保學生逐步學會「二位數乘法」。請問張老師的教法符合下列何者？
- (A)類化（generalization） (B)增強（reinforcement）
(C)水平遷移（horizontal transfer） (D)垂直遷移（vertical transfer）
18. 大同國中透過選拔並表揚品格（德）之星的活動，藉以推動品格（德）教育。從我國教育部「品德教育促進方案」來說，這種教學活動比較是6E教學法中的何者？
- (A)典範學習（Example） (B)正向期許（Expectation）
(C)環境塑造（Environment） (D)勸勉激勵（Exhortation）
19. 依據我國目前的實驗教育法令，為保障不進學校上課學生受教權，得以進行個人自學或團體自學等，這是由下列何者規範之？
- (A)《高級中等以下階段非學校型態實驗教育實施條例》
(B)《學校型態實驗教育實施條例》
(C)《公立國民小學及國民中學委託私人辦理條例》
(D)《高級中等以下階段另類教育實施條例》

20. 一般來說，教師在教學前或剛開始時，實施測量以了解學生的起點狀態。這種評量係指下列何者？
- (A)安置評量 (placement assessment) (B)形成評量 (formative assessment)
(C)診斷評量 (diagnostic assessment) (D)總結評量 (summative assessment)
21. 假使某個教育系統設計出潛在課程 (hidden curriculum)，灌輸勞工接受並養成服從、守時、勤奮、忠誠與認命等美德，以鞏固教育系統設計者現有的支配地位。這種潛在課程的設計屬於下列何者？
- (A)有意而良善的設計 (B)有意而惡劣的設計
(C)無意而良善的設計 (D)無意而惡劣的設計
22. 在B. S. Bloom的教育目標分類中，2001年版本區分知識向度和認知歷程向度。以「學生了解一門學科或解決其中問題所必須知道的基本要素」而言，屬於其知識向度中的何種知識？
- (A)事實性知識 (factual knowledge)
(B)概念性知識 (conceptual knowledge)
(C)程序性知識 (procedural knowledge)
(D)後設認知知識 (meta cognitive knowledge)
23. 在W. H. Kilpatrick提倡的「設計教學法」(project method)之中，涉及同時學習 (simultaneous learning) 原則。下列何者不是他所提及同時學習的內容？
- (A)主學習 (primary learning) (B)附學習 (concomitant learning)
(C)副學習 (associate learning) (D)疊學習 (overlapping learning)
24. 教師在教學活動中會使用一些統計量數，用以表示教師教學與學生學習的狀況。下列何種量數用來表示分散程度？
- (A)標準差 (standard deviation)
(B)平均數 (mean)
(C)中位數 (median)
(D)眾數 (mode)
25. 教師在教導學生之中，不能體罰並不等於不能輔導與管教。於教師之一般管教措施中，符合規定下得以要求中小學生站立反省，但每次及每日不得超過多久？
- (A)每次不得超過半堂課，每日累計不得超過一小時
(B)每次不得超過一堂課，每日累計不得超過一個半小時
(C)每次不得超過一堂課，每日累計不得超過兩小時
(D)每次不得超過二堂課，每日累計不得超過兩小時

26. 在下列的教育思潮之中，何者的教學方式強調「情緒、情感、創造能力，及較深邃的人生意義」？
- (A)存在主義的教育思想 (B)試驗主義的教育思想
(C)觀念分析派的教育思想 (D)實證主義的教育思想
27. J. Dewey倡導的試驗主義以教育即生長，除求得更多生長外，別無他求。下列何者比較能夠代表他的立場？
- (A)任其生長 (B)揠苗助長
(C)導其生長 (D)逆其生長
28. 1994年四一〇教改運動提出四大訴求，其中何者和確立人民為教育權之主體直接相關？
- (A)落實小班小校 (B)廣設高中大學
(C)推動教育現代化 (D)制定教育基本法
29. 根據《校園霸凌防制準則》，下列哪一項敘述錯誤？
- (A)校園霸凌是指相同或不同學校校長及教師、職員、工友、學生對學生，於校園內、外發生之霸凌行為
(B)學校應組成校園霸凌防制委員會，負責校園霸凌防制計畫之研擬及推動
(C)為防制校園霸凌，學校應將校園霸凌危險空間，納入校園安全規劃
(D)高級中等以下學校發生師對生霸凌事件，一律由主管機關調查處理
30. 在編製成就測驗時，教師應先建立何者，以確保測驗能涵蓋教學目標與課程內容？
- (A)雙向細目表 (B)難度分析表
(C)信度係數表 (D)鑑別度分析表
31. 在實施實作評量時，為了降低評分者的主觀偏誤，最重要的工具是下列何者？
- (A)學生自評表 (B)軼事記錄
(C)評分規準 (D)測驗常模表
32. 某教師進行教學實驗，比較「翻轉教學」與「傳統教學」對國二學生理化成績的影響。此研究中的「理化成績」屬於統計學中的哪一種變項？
- (A)類別變項 (B)等距變項
(C)等比變項 (D)次序變項
33. 在解釋測驗結果時，若發生「天花板效應」，最可能的原因與後果為何？
- (A)題目太容易，無法區分高能力者
(B)題目太難，無法區分低能力者
(C)常態分配偏左，標準差變大
(D)學生猜測機率過高

34. 關於「動態評量」，下列敘述何者最為精確？
- (A)強調學生在無干預情況下的表現
 - (B)核心理論源自皮亞傑（Piaget）的認知發展階段
 - (C)關注學生的「近側發展區」，包含「教」與「評」的循環
 - (D)是一種標準化的常模參照測驗
35. 針對「數位原住民」的國中生，教師在推動「媒體素養教育」時，首要重點應為何？
- (A)禁止學生在校內使用任何行動裝置
 - (B)訓練學生識讀訊息來源、辨別假訊息，並能倫理地使用數位工具
 - (C)強調資訊技術的撰寫（如 Coding），取代傳統的閱讀與寫作
 - (D)規定學生只能瀏覽政府或學校推薦的優良教學網站
36. 泰勒（Tyler）的課程基本原理中，課程設計的四個核心問題，其起點應為何？
- (A)選擇學習經驗
 - (B)組織學習經驗
 - (C)評鑑學習結果
 - (D)確定教育目標
37. 十二年國教課綱強調「彈性學習課程」，某國中計畫開設「在地文化走讀」課程，關於該課程的設計與規劃，下列何者符合總綱規範？
- (A)彈性學習課程可由各領域教學研究會自行決定，無須經校課程發展委員會審議
 - (B)該課程內容若涉及學科加強，可直接使用坊間教科書進行補救教學
 - (C)彈性學習課程包含跨領域統整性主題課程、社團活動、特殊需求領域課程等
 - (D)國中階段之彈性學習課程時數，應佔每週總節數之 30% 以上
38. 關於「標準參照評量」與「常模參照評量」的區別，下列敘述何者正確？
- (A)國中教育會考屬於典型的常模參照評量，目的是為了計算PR值
 - (B)班級內的段考名次排名，屬於標準參照評量
 - (C)考駕照、英語檢定（達標即通過）屬於標準參照評量
 - (D)標準參照評量主要在於區分學生之間的優劣等級
39. 根據《性別平等教育法》，當學校得知疑似校園性別事件時，下列處置何者違法？
- (A)於 24 小時內向主管機關進行通報
 - (B)為了保護學生隱私，在未徵得當事人同意前，不主動向警方報案
 - (C)基於保護被害人原則，調查期間得調整當事人雙方之課表，避免接觸
 - (D)導師先行私下訪談雙方，嘗試進行和解以減少對學生的傷害
40. 下列何者不屬於《校園霸凌防制準則》所定義的「霸凌」構成要件？
- (A)具備持續性或長期性
 - (B)透過語言、文字、圖畫、符號等形式
 - (C)造成他人心理、生理或財產上的損害
 - (D)必須在校園內發生，校外活動不在此限

貳、學科專業科目

選擇題（共 40 題，每題 1.75 分，共 70 分）

I. Vocabulary

41. Students are expected to _____ all electronic devices before entering the examination room.
(A) alleviate (B) consolidate (C) deactivate (D) substantiate
42. The principal praised the teacher for her _____ explanation of the new grading policy.
(A) concise (B) redundant (C) reprehensible (D) obfuscated
43. The scientist's findings were so _____ that only few people questioned their validity.
(A) anachronistic (B) convincing (C) fraudulent (D) trivial
44. The lawyer's argument was weakened by a lack of _____ evidence.
(A) adjacent (B) arbitrary (C) perishable (D) substantial
45. Her explanation was so _____ that even experts struggled to follow it.
(A) abstruse (B) elementary (C) feasible (D) lucid
46. The newly implemented curriculum framework is quite _____; it allows individual schools the flexibility to adapt the core competencies to their unique cultural contexts.
(A) stringent (B) plastic (C) symmetrical (D) monolithic
47. Years of administrative neglect and underfunding have left the city's public waste management infrastructure in a _____ state, rendering it incapable of handling the surge in electronic waste.
(A) pristine (B) flaccid (C) resilient (D) dilapidated
48. The new principal explained the school rules very clearly, leaving no room for any _____ interpretations among the students.
(A) explicit (B) ambiguous (C) esoteric (D) implicit
49. The accountant was arrested after auditors discovered several _____ transactions that were used to conceal the missing millions from the company's bank accounts.
(A) impeccable (B) scrupulous (C) legitimate (D) fraudulent
50. Due to the complete lack of rain for six months, the farmers in the region are now facing a(n) _____ shortage of food and water.
(A) acute (B) paltry (C) incidental (D) trivial

51. Plastic water bottles are _____ in modern cities; you can see them in supermarkets, offices, and even scattered on the streets.
(A) sporadic (B) recondite (C) ubiquitous (D) parochial
52. After the factory leaked toxic waste into the river, the government forced the owner to close the business to _____ the angry citizens.
(A) agitate (B) jeopardize (C) alienate (D) mollify

II. Cloze

(53~57)

In the digital era, public opinion can spread with astonishing speed. Social media platforms allow information to circulate almost instantly, but they also create opportunities for misinformation to become widely ____ (53) _____. Because many users share content without verifying its accuracy, false claims may quickly gain credibility. Some commentators argue that online algorithms encourage people to consume information that merely reinforces their existing beliefs, thereby ____ (54) ____ ideological division. Others insist that digital media can still promote democratic participation by giving marginalized voices greater visibility. Nevertheless, journalists and educators alike emphasize the importance of media literacy so that citizens can critically ____ (55) _____ the reliability of online sources. Without such skills, individuals may become increasingly vulnerable to manipulation and political ____ (56) _____. As societies continue to adapt to evolving technologies, maintaining an informed public will remain a matter of considerable ____ (57) _____.

53. (A) obsolete (B) pervasive (C) tentative (D) trivial
54. (A) clarifying (B) diminishing (C) exacerbating (D) resolving
55. (A) disguise (B) evaluate (C) prohibit (D) suppress
56. (A) coincidence (B) convenience (C) neutrality (D) propaganda
57. (A) ambiguity (B) hesitation (C) redundancy (D) urgency

(58~62)

Scientific progress has undoubtedly improved human life, yet ethical concerns continue to provoke heated debate. Some researchers argue that strict regulations may ____ (58) _____ innovation and delay medical breakthroughs. Others maintain that scientific inquiry must remain subject to moral scrutiny in order to prevent potential abuses. Throughout history, technological advances

have occasionally been used in ways that were both harmful and ethically ____ (59) ____.

Consequently, modern scientists are expected not only to pursue knowledge but also to consider the broader implications of their work. Universities increasingly require researchers to undergo ethics training so that questionable practices can be identified and ____ (60) ____.

Critics of excessive regulation, however, contend that bureaucratic oversight may become unnecessarily ____ (61) ____.

Achieving an appropriate balance between scientific freedom and ethical accountability, therefore, remains an exceptionally ____ (62) ____ challenge.

58. (A) hamper (B) propagate (C) sustain (D) validate
59. (A) beneficial (B) coherent (C) innovative (D) reprehensible
60. (A) celebrated (B) endorsed (C) permitted (D) prevented
61. (A) benevolent (B) burdensome (C) feasible (D) lucid
62. (A) complex (B) elementary (C) predictable (D) transparent

III. Reading Comprehension

(63~67)

Over the past decade, social media platforms have transformed how individuals access information, communicate with others, and participate in public debate. Technology companies frequently claim that recommendation algorithms improve user experience by delivering personalized content based on individual interests and preferences. According to these companies, algorithmic systems increase efficiency because users spend less time searching for relevant material and more time engaging with meaningful content.

Supporters of recommendation algorithms argue that such systems democratize information access. Independent artists, journalists, educators, and activists may now reach audiences without relying entirely on traditional media institutions. In some cases, social media has helped marginalized communities organize political movements, share local perspectives, and raise awareness of social injustice on a global scale.

However, critics argue that algorithm-driven platforms also create serious risks. Because recommendation systems often prioritize emotionally engaging material, sensational or misleading content may spread more rapidly than balanced or carefully verified information. Researchers have observed that highly emotional posts frequently receive greater visibility because they encourage stronger user engagement, including comments, shares, and prolonged viewing time.

Another concern involves the development of so-called “**echo chambers**,” environments in which users encounter primarily opinions similar to their own. Critics warn that such conditions may intensify political polarization because individuals become less willing to consider opposing perspectives. In extreme cases, misinformation may become normalized within online communities that rarely encounter external criticism.

Technology companies insist that they are actively improving moderation systems and increasing transparency regarding how recommendation algorithms function. Nevertheless, some scholars question whether profit-driven corporations can effectively regulate themselves without meaningful government oversight. Others caution that excessive regulation could threaten freedom of expression or allow governments to exert inappropriate control over public discourse.

As societies continue adapting to rapidly evolving technologies, debates surrounding algorithmic responsibility, digital literacy, and freedom of information will likely remain central to democratic life in the twenty-first century.

63. What is the main focus of the passage?
- (A) the decline of international trade
 - (B) the history of traditional journalism
 - (C) methods of software programming
 - (D) the benefits and dangers of recommendation algorithms
64. According to supporters, recommendation systems may help ____.
- (A) creators reach wider audiences
 - (B) eliminate political disagreement
 - (C) prevent all misinformation
 - (D) replace democratic institutions
65. Why do critics worry about emotionally engaging content?
- (A) It reduces internet speed.
 - (B) It discourages all online participation.
 - (C) It spreads misleading information more quickly.
 - (D) It prevents technological innovation.
66. The phrase “**echo chambers**” refers to situations in which people ____.
- (A) interact only face to face
 - (B) encounter viewpoints similar to their own
 - (C) become experts in journalism
 - (D) avoid communication entirely

67. Which statement best reflects the author's perspective?
- (A) The issue is complex and requires balance.
 - (B) Governments should ban all social media immediately.
 - (C) Technology companies are entirely trustworthy.
 - (D) Recommendation algorithms have no social influence.

(68~72)

When Dr. Helena Morris announced her laboratory's breakthrough in memory-enhancement technology, international media outlets immediately celebrated the discovery as a revolutionary advancement in neuroscience. The device, developed after nearly fifteen years of research, appeared capable of strengthening memory retention in patients experiencing cognitive decline. Universities invited Morris to deliver lectures, investors offered substantial financial support, and pharmaceutical companies began negotiating licensing agreements.

However, public enthusiasm soon became more complicated. During a televised interview, Morris acknowledged that the technology might eventually be adapted for non-medical purposes. Some commentators immediately speculated about military applications, corporate surveillance, and educational inequality. If wealthy individuals gained access to expensive cognitive-enhancement devices, critics argued, academic competition could become fundamentally unfair.

Others defended the research, insisting that scientific progress should not be rejected merely because technology could potentially be misused. Historians pointed out that many important scientific developments—including the internet and genetic medicine—had initially generated similar fears. According to supporters, ethical concerns should encourage responsible regulation rather than prevent innovation altogether.

Meanwhile, journalists began examining the financial relationships between Morris's laboratory and private technology companies. Although no evidence of misconduct emerged, some critics questioned whether scientific research funded by corporations could remain entirely **objective**. Morris herself repeatedly emphasized that scientific transparency and public oversight were essential to maintaining trust.

By the following year, the debate had expanded far beyond neuroscience. Universities, policymakers, ethicists, and journalists were now discussing broader questions concerning fairness, privacy, and the social responsibilities of scientific research in technologically advanced societies.

68. What is the main issue explored in the passage?
- (A) the history of neuroscience
 - (B) the ethical debate of memory-enhancement technology
 - (C) the decline of public universities
 - (D) methods of medical advertising
69. Why did critics worry about educational inequality?
- (A) Wealthy individuals might gain academic advantages.
 - (B) Universities rejected scientific innovation.
 - (C) Students disliked technology.
 - (D) Memory research reduced educational funding.
70. What argument do supporters of the research make?
- (A) Corporate funding should be banned immediately.
 - (B) All technology is inherently dangerous.
 - (C) Scientific progress should be regulated rather than stopped.
 - (D) Scientific discoveries should remain secret.
71. The word “**objective**” is closest in meaning to ____.
- (A) controversial
 - (B) expensive
 - (C) innovative
 - (D) unbiased
72. Which statement best reflects the author’s perspective?
- (A) Scientific research should be controlled entirely by corporations.
 - (B) Technological innovation requires progress and ethical oversight.
 - (C) Ethical concerns are unimportant.
 - (D) Journalists misunderstand science completely.

(73~76)

The **Geopolitical Paradox** of the Green Transition

The European Union’s ambitious European Green Deal, designed to achieve net-zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, has fundamentally altered global geopolitical alignments. For decades, European energy security was tethered to the import of Russian natural gas. The sudden escalation of the Russia-Ukraine conflict in 2022 catalyzed a drastic legislative pivot, compelling European nations to abruptly sever their fossil-fuel dependence on Moscow. While

this historic decoupling was lauded as an unprecedented acceleration of the green transition, it has inadvertently exposed a profound vulnerability: the substitution of one geopolitical dependency for another.

While Europe successfully diminished its reliance on Russian gas, its rapid deployment of solar panels and electric vehicles (EVs) has rendered it heavily dependent on China. Chinese state-backed enterprises currently monopolize over 80 percent of the global supply chain for solar photovoltaic cells and control the refinement of the vast majority of rare earth elements critical for wind turbine magnets. This concentration of industrial power presents a severe **conundrum** for Western policymakers. Implementing protectionist tariffs to shield domestic green manufacturing risks inflating the cost of renewable technologies, thereby sabotaging climate deadlines. Conversely, maintaining open trade policies leaves Western green infrastructure precariously vulnerable to supply chain weaponization by Beijing, illustrating that the path to ecological sustainability is fraught with perilous macroeconomic and geopolitical trade-offs.

73. Which of the following statements best summarizes the “**geopolitical paradox**” described in the passage?

- (A) Europe’s transition to green energy has made it entirely self-sufficient, causing a collapse in global trade.
- (B) The conflict in Ukraine has forced European nations to increase their long-term consumption of Russian natural gas.
- (C) Escaping dependency on Russian fossil fuels has inadvertently led Europe into a heavy reliance on Chinese green technology.
- (D) China’s domestic environmental laws have prevented it from exporting solar panels to Western markets.

74. According to the passage, what prevents Western policymakers from simply imposing tariffs on Chinese green imports?

- (A) Explicit prohibitions enforced by the United Nations Security Council.
- (B) The fear that tariffs will raise the cost of renewable tech and delay climate goals.
- (C) The complete lack of interest among Western consumers in purchasing electric vehicles.
- (D) A global shortage of shipping vessels available to transport domestic products.

75. The word “**conundrum**” in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) panacea
(B) breakthrough
(C) consensus
(D) dilemma
76. What can be inferred about the transition to renewable energy based on the text?
(A) It involves complex international trade-offs where ecological goals may clash with national security.
(B) It is a purely technological challenge that carries no economic or political risks.
(C) It has been permanently halted due to the absolute depletion of rare earth elements.
(D) It was primarily designed by Russian energy conglomerates to maximize oil prices.

(77~80)

As OpenAI, Google, and Microsoft race to deploy increasingly sophisticated Generative AI models, the global conversation has focused on existential threats like algorithmic bias and deepfake disinformation. Yet, a more immediate, material crisis looms large: the staggering ecological footprint of artificial intelligence. Training a single large language model consumes more electricity than several average households utilize over an entire decade. This insatiable energy appetite is compounding the climate crisis, as data centers worldwide scramble to draw power from grids that are still overwhelmingly dependent on fossil fuels, directly jeopardizing climate action.

The environmental impact extends far beyond mere carbon emissions. High-performance computing clusters generate immense thermal energy, requiring continuous industrial-scale cooling systems. Increasingly, data centers are increasingly **encroaching** on arid regions, consuming millions of gallons of potable freshwater daily to keep server farms from overheating. This massive diversion of local aquatic resources exacerbates regional water scarcity, sparking fierce legal battles with agricultural communities. Meanwhile, tech giants frequently mask this resource depletion by purchasing “**carbon offsets**” or investing in remote solar farms—accounting maneuvers that do little to alleviate the localized ecological strain. Without mandatory regulatory oversight and a shift toward energy-frugal algorithmic architectures, the digital renaissance spearheaded by AI threatens to precipitate an analog environmental crisis.

77. What is the author's primary purpose in writing this passage?
- (A) To praise tech conglomerates for their innovative use of carbon offsets and solar energy.
 - (B) To draw critical attention to the severe, often overlooked environmental costs of Generative AI.
 - (C) To argue that AI deepfakes present a greater threat to society than localized water depletion.
 - (D) To advocate for the total prohibition of computer science research in arid geographical regions.
78. According to the text, the cooling requirements of AI data centers have led to _____.
(A) a significant drop in the global market price of high-performance microchips
(B) conflict with local farming communities due to the heavy consumption of fresh water
(C) the complete eradication of fossil-fuel dependence in modern urban energy grids
(D) an unexpected expansion of agricultural productivity in naturally arid zones
79. The word **"encroaching"** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) retreating (B) intruding (C) prospering (D) deliberating
80. Which of the following statements about **"carbon offsets"** would the author most likely agree with?
(A) They are completely sufficient solutions that fully resolve the carbon footprint of AI.
(B) They serve as effective methods for directly replenishing fresh water in local aquifers.
(C) They are often used by corporations to obscure the immediate, localized damage caused by data centers.
(D) They are mandatory regulations enforced strictly by global environmental protection agencies.