

中山女高 114 學年度第 1 次代理教甄英文科初選試題

I. Please rewrite the following article into a cloze passage, about 250 words in length, suitable for 11th-grade students. Also create five cloze questions, each with four choices plus the correct answer. DO NOT copy any sentence exactly from the article. 25%

Have you ever felt trapped in a cycle of social conflict—always the one being blamed, endlessly trying to fix others' problems, or feeling powerless in the face of mistreatment? If so, you may be caught in what psychiatrist Steven Karpman called the “drama triangle.” This psychological model describes a recurring pattern of dysfunctional roles that individuals adopt in interpersonal relationships: the victim, the rescuer, and the persecutor.

Karpman introduced the drama triangle in 1968 to describe the chaos that often emerges in interpersonal dynamics. Since then, it has become a widely used concept in family therapy, sociology, and psychology. The model helps explain how people repeatedly fall into oversimplified roles that can trap them in cycles of emotional pain. Whether in families or workplace settings, individuals often rotate through these roles without realizing it, reliving similar dilemmas that limit growth and connection.

At the center of the triangle is the victim role, typically marked by a sense of helplessness and hopelessness. People who find themselves in this space may constantly recount their suffering and feel that only others can rescue them. While some situations—like child abuse—require immediate protection and support, the victim stance becomes problematic when it replaces empowerment with dependency. Remaining in this role too long can delay healing and reinforce a belief that change is impossible without external intervention.

To escape the victim role, individuals must reclaim their personal agency. This involves recognizing their capacity to act, even in small ways, and developing a sense of hope that life can improve. Psychotherapy can be a powerful space for this transformation, not as a rescue operation, but as a supportive environment where the person learns to “try out their wings” once more. Healing from trauma often begins with being heard and honored, not saved.

The rescuer role may appear noble on the surface, but it carries hidden traps. Rescuers feel compelled to solve others' problems, often without being asked. They move from crisis to crisis, experiencing a temporary sense of purpose and self-worth. However, this behavior can reinforce the victim's dependency and prevent real growth for both parties. Rescuers, too, may suffer from unacknowledged insecurities and use their helping behavior as a way to meet their own emotional needs.

Recovery from the rescuer role involves stepping back and examining the true motives behind the urge to help. Is it about compassion, or is it about control?

Therapy can help rescuers develop healthier boundaries and find more sustainable ways to express their desire to care for others—without losing themselves in the process.

On the opposite side of the triangle lies the persecutor role—a position often assigned to those blamed for causing harm. Sometimes, this label is justified, such as in cases involving real aggression or abuse. In these instances, accountability and change are necessary. At other times, however, the role is projected onto someone unfairly, such as when families scapegoat one member for broader dysfunction. Whether the blame is deserved or not, being cast as a persecutor can deeply damage a person's self-worth.

Breaking free from the persecutor role means taking honest stock of one's actions while also setting boundaries against unjust accusations. In some cases, this may require stepping away from toxic environments or engaging in mediated conversations through family therapy. Healing involves reclaiming a balanced identity—not defined by blame, but by responsibility and integrity.

In the end, no one is meant to stay stuck in any of these roles. We are all more than victims, rescuers, or persecutors. Understanding the drama triangle is the first step toward stepping out of it. With awareness, support, and courage, individuals can break free from harmful patterns and choose healthier, more empowering ways to relate to themselves and others.

II. 翻譯 中譯英 25%

多數時候，未來只不過是過去的翻版。雖然表面上會看到改變，但是真正的轉化卻極少發生。一切端視你能否充分感受當下，靠著取用當下的力量來化解過去。你的未來會如何，是由當下的意識狀態決定的。如果你的心智背負了過去的沉重包袱，那你體驗到的未來也將會如此。

我們一方面常把思緒放在未來，投入很多心思和能量來想像將來的事。對於未知的未來，總有很多憂慮。但另一方面，我們有時又很喜歡緬懷過去，回憶一些不好的事情，這樣做間接地驗證我們從來沒有創造過所謂的「此刻」或「當下」。如果我們從來沒有好好處於感受當下的狀態，我們就會不斷創造出不想要的人生。

III. English Essay Question: 25%

A freshman student of yours is pathetically addicted to smartphone, playing mobile games not only in your English class but in almost all the other classes as well. How are you going to guide her back to the right track? Please answer this essay question from a homeroom teacher's perspective as well as an English teacher's.

IV. Please summarize the following article within 300 words. Based on your summary, write four reading comprehension questions, each with four choices plus the correct answer. DO NOT copy sentences from the article. 25%

Artificial intelligence (AI) is excellent at reviewing lots of information in a short time—something humans often struggle with. That’s a useful advantage to have in many applications, but one of its most impactful use cases could be in criminal investigations. Detective work often means sifting through piles of details to find connections. While that’s challenging for even the most experienced professionals, it’s exactly where AI’s greatest strengths lie. Consequently, many organizations and police forces think AI could be a game-changing tool for solving cold cases. It’s already helped them do so in a few instances.

One of the most famous examples of AI aiding investigations is the cold case of the Golden State Killer. The killer, Joseph James DeAngelo Jr., pled guilty to 26 counts of murder in 2018—decades after actually committing the crimes. Los Angeles police were able to find him after so long because of AI-assisted DNA analysis. Police sent DNA gathered from their investigations to a platform called GEDmatch, which analyzes tons of DNA samples to find matches. By comparing the sample to public DNA databases, AI models could identify who the genetic material might belong to. Those same DNA analysis platforms helped investigators build a family tree of the perpetrator, eventually narrowing it down to a single suspect. Doing the same without advanced algorithms could’ve taken even more time with more errors, but AI was able to help solve a decades-old case.

However, the use of AI in criminal proceedings is a controversial subject. One of the main reasons is that facial recognition and DNA analysis tools may entail breaches of privacy. Once agencies start relying on such data, the lines between protection and surveillance begin to blur. Even in the Golden State Killer case, there was controversy around the use of DNA platforms without people’s knowledge or consent. Accuracy and bias also hold AI back as an investigative tool. AI hallucinations could lead police to investigate people who are totally innocent. More worryingly, facial recognition and similar AI applications are less accurate for people of color, which could worsen racial injustices that already exist in the legal system.

Law enforcement agencies and AI developers will need to address the technology’s downsides before using it on a large scale. However, it’s hard to overlook its potential, too. AI has already shown its worth as a way to solve cases that may otherwise go open for years. While it requires additional care and development to become a safe mainstream option, it could reshape the legal industry if it reaches that point.