

義守大學 103 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題

考試科目	英文	考試日期	103/6/8	頁碼/總頁數	1/8
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一、選擇題：80 分（單選題，共 40 題，每題 2 分。答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答時，不給分亦不扣分）

I. Vocabulary and Usage: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Although alcohol initially helps some of us fall asleep, too much of it may _____ sleep.
 (A) disrupt (B) lengthen (C) benefit (D) pacify
2. This shampoo is supposed to _____ hair growth, but it hasn't increased my hair's growth yet.
 (A) whistle (B) stimulate (C) resemble (D) criticize
3. After a typhoon severely hit the island, survivors were growing _____ for food, water and medical supplies.
 (A) objective (B) unique (C) wealthy (D) desperate
4. Taking medication exactly as it is _____ is very important to its safety and effectiveness.
 (A) defended (B) resolved (C) committed (D) prescribed

Ginseng (人蔘) is believed to provide an energy boost, lower blood sugar, treat diabetes, reduce stress, and promote relaxation. Questions 5-10 refer to ginseng.

5. The benefits of ginseng were first documented during China's Liang Dynasty. Early emperors used to use it as a _____ to cure any illness.
 (A) panacea (B) pancreas (C) pinnacle (D) peninsula
6. Ginseng contains heat properties; therefore, it should not be taken in _____, particularly by those who have heat signs.
 (A) deficit (B) tolerance (C) excess (D) access
7. Recent research findings show that ginseng improves survival and quality of life when one is _____ with breast cancer.
 (A) inserted (B) grafted (C) implanted (D) diagnosed
8. There may be substances in ginseng that have anti-cancer properties and anti-inflammatory effects and increase _____ to disease.
 (A) susceptibility (B) vulnerability (C) resistance (D) dependence
9. Although ginseng is generally considered to be safe to take in, some side effects associated with its _____ have been reported.
 (A) consumption (B) contempt (C) confusion (D) confrontation

背面還有試題

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10. The symptoms of mild ginseng overdose include diarrhea, a disorder in _____.
 (A) prostate (B) intestines (C) spine (D) gall

II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

11. The human body is like a complex machine. _____ you take care of it, _____ it will last.
 (A) The well...the long (B) The better...the longer
 (C) The more well...the more long (D) The more better...the more longer
12. Muscle headaches, which start in the muscles in the neck or forehead, _____ tension.
 (A) cause to (B) cause from (C) are caused by (D) the cause of
13. Teacher: When _____? Student: In 1928.
 (A) was penicillin discovered (B) did penicillin discover
 (C) penicillin has discovered (D) discovered penicillin
14. Lying out in the sun to change skin color is a popular activity in many parts of the world, despite the fact _____.
 (A) too much sun which can cause skin cancer
 (B) that too much sun can cause skin cancer
 (C) too much sun causing skin cancer
 (D) of too much sun can cause skin cancer
15. Mary was too tired to cook a regular meal, so she called and ordered some fast food _____.
 (A) deliver (B) to deliver (C) to be delivering (D) to be delivered
16. Lucy does not accept constructive criticism well, nor _____ even appear to listen to it.
 (A) she does (B) she is (C) does she (D) is she
17. Many people see robots not as threatening creatures _____ beneficial machines that are helping us with our boring, difficult work.
 (A) and (B) and as (C) but (D) but as
18. It's important _____ that what they're learning is worthwhile.
 (A) the fact that students believe (B) whatever students believe
 (C) for students to believe (D) however students believe

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19. This movie, said to have cost at least \$200 million to make, is well on its way to becoming _____ movie of all time.
- (A) the highest-grossing (B) the higher-grossing
(C) a higher-grossing (D) a highest-grossing
20. Today in our medical surgery class, we had a student teacher, _____ who was filling in for our usual professor.
- (A) an intern male young (B) an intern young male
(C) a young male intern (D) a young intern male

III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer for each question.

Reading 1

Our brains function in complex and puzzling ways. Case studies have shown that some people can calculate the day of the week for any given date in 40,000 years, but they cannot add two plus two. Others can perform complex classical piano pieces after hearing them once, but they cannot read or write. People who have these special abilities but cannot look after themselves suffer from savant syndrome. Scientists have only recently begun to explain this condition, which has interested neurologists since Dr. J. Langdon Down first described it in 1887. He called these people idiot savants (savant means wise person). We now know that the condition occurs as a result of some kind of brain malfunction.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, an American doctor, offered one of the first descriptions of a person who could calculate quickly in 1789. His patient, Thomas Fuller, was brought to Virginia as a slave in 1724. It took Thomas only 90 seconds to figure out that a man who has lived 70 years, 17 days, and 12 hours has lived 2,210,500,800 seconds. He even included the leap years in his calculation. Despite this ability, he died in 1790 without ever learning to read or write. Another idiot savant slave became famous as a pianist in the 1860s. Even though he had a vocabulary of only 100 words, Blind Tom played 5,000 musical pieces beautifully.

21. According to the passage, what is the cause of savant syndrome?
- (A) A failure of the brain to work correctly.
(B) A disease people get from their parents or ancestors.
(C) A strong feeling of being afraid of someone or something.
(D) A medical condition caused by not eating enough of the right foods.

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22. What does the pronoun **it** in the first paragraph refer to?
- (A) Brain tumor. (B) Recent explanation.
(C) Savant syndrome. (D) Complex calculation.
23. What is the purpose of the second paragraph?
- (A) To provide new studies of idiot savants.
(B) To give the examples of idiot savants.
(C) To explain the cause of savant syndrome.
(D) To encourage the study of savant syndrome.
24. Judging from the examples given in the passage, what were the idiot savants particularly good at?
- (A) Art and language. (B) Numbers and music.
(C) Science and medicine. (D) Algebra and gambling.

Reading 2

Osteoporosis is a health problem caused by the loss of a person's normal bone density and strength. Osteoporosis can cause frequent cramps, bone pains, a reduction in height, a hunched back, and bone fractures. Bone density is influenced by genes. People from Africa usually have a higher bone density than Caucasians or Asians. Males usually have denser and stronger bones than females. A person's family history of osteoporosis may indicate a genetic risk. Bone density is also influenced by factors such as a sedentary lifestyle, an improper diet, an estrogen **deficiency**, old age, alcoholism, and cigarette smoke.

Smoking can lower estrogen levels in women. Low estrogen levels can increase the risk of getting osteoporosis. Walking, jogging, stair climbing, hiking and aerobics are especially useful for preventing osteoporosis. However, excessive exercise may damage our bones. Our body needs at least 1,000 mg of calcium per day. Calcium is found in dairy products, green leafy vegetables or vitamin D fortified milk. Vitamin D helps our body to absorb calcium efficiently. Vitamin D is produced when our skin is exposed to sunlight. During the winter months, many people suffer from a deficiency of vitamin D.

25. Which of the following sentences best summarizes this article?
- (A) Males should pay more attention to osteoporosis than females.
(B) Old people are at high risk for a bone disorder called osteoporosis.
(C) Various factors may cause osteoporosis, but there are ways to reduce the risk of getting it.
(D) To prevent the loss of bone density, you should quit smoking from now on.

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26. Which of the following statements about osteoporosis is **NOT** true?
- (A) Bone loss may result from an improper diet.
 - (B) Hormones play a role in regulating our bone mineral density.
 - (C) Bone mass heritability has little to do with bone health.
 - (D) Bone loss is an important predictor of fracture risk.
27. This article indicates that _____.
- (A) Asian women generally have a higher bone density than Western women.
 - (B) being an Asian or a Caucasian increases the risk of developing osteoporosis.
 - (C) people diagnosed with osteoporosis should do excessive exercise to prevent it from worsening.
 - (D) a hunched back may result in osteoporosis.
28. Which of the following statements about vitamin D is **NOT** true?
- (A) Our body can synthesize vitamin D if our skin is exposed to sunshine.
 - (B) We will get enough vitamin D from a daily 1,000 mg calcium supplement.
 - (C) Vitamin D can be added to foods to avoid its deficiency in our body.
 - (D) Vitamin D enhances intestinal absorption of calcium.
29. The word **deficiency** in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
- (A) adequacy
 - (B) plethora
 - (C) amplex
 - (D) insufficiency
30. The author begins this article by using a _____.
- (A) definition
 - (B) satire
 - (C) metaphor
 - (D) fable

Reading 3

Quitting smoking can mean putting on extra weight—an average of 3.8 kg for women and 2.8 kg for men—according to a research study conducted by epidemiologist David Williamson at the U.S. Center for Disease Control. The research, which involved 1,885 smokers and 768 nonsmokers in a 13-year study, is the most comprehensive to date. The result showed that 9% of the men and 12% of the women who had quit smoking experienced substantial weight increases of 13 kilograms or above. A third discovery is that weight gain tends to trouble particular groups of quitters most frequently—Blacks, people under 55 years of age, and people who used to smoke more than 15 cigarettes a day.

The habit of constantly putting something in one's mouth is only part of the reason why former smokers tend to put on weight. Nicotine, the chief additive element in tobacco, has the effect of speeding up the body's metabolism so that food is burnt out faster. When one quits smoking, the metabolism slows down,

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and extra calories begin to accumulate. Such weight gain reflects true or normal weight, since nicotine kept the weight artificially low.

To make matters worse, quitters often feel a strong desire for sweet food, which is high in calories. This desire also arises from the discontinued supply of nicotine. Nicotine lowers the level of insulin in the bloodstream, thus spoiling one's appetite for sweets. When nicotine is cut off, insulin levels in the bloodstream rise, making one hungry for sugary foods.

Several measures are suggested to prevent the incidence of weight problems in the new quitter. He may chew nicotine-added gum, or exercise regularly. Both would increase the rate of metabolism and burn out excess fat. To fight the urge for sweets, he may add a lot of substitute sugar in his food and drink. It satisfies his appetite but does not fatten.

31. What is the main purpose of this passage?
 - (A) To encourage people to quit smoking.
 - (B) To investigate a new method of quitting smoking.
 - (C) To describe the health risks involved in smoking.
 - (D) To analyze a problem associated with quitters of cigarettes.

32. Which of the following is true about cigarette quitters, according to Williamson's research?
 - (A) On average, men gain more weight than women.
 - (B) Men above 55 tend to lose weight.
 - (C) More women increase in weight substantially.
 - (D) 9% of the men increase by 2.8 kilograms.

33. According to the passage, nicotine may keep one's weight low by _____.

(A) helping to burn out calories	(B) making one addicted to it
(C) slowing down metabolism	(D) keeping one habitually hungry

34. It can be inferred that high insulin contents in the blood _____.

(A) spoil one's desire for smoking	(B) create a desire for sweet food
(C) raise the speed of metabolism	(D) result from high nicotine intake

35. According to the passage, all of the following help a cigarette quitter fight weight gain **EXCEPT** _____.

(A) chewing gum with nicotine in it	(B) regular workout
(C) heightening his metabolism	(D) adding sugar to his food

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Reading 4

The power to counter physical fatigue and increase alertness is part of the reason caffeine ranks as the world's most popular mood-altering drug. It is found not only in energy drinks, coffee and tea, but also in diet pills and pain relievers. Many societies around the world have also created entire rituals around the use of caffeine, for example, afternoon tea in the U.K., the café culture of France, and tea ceremony in Japan.

But is caffeine really good for us? Health risks have been tied to caffeine consumption. Over the years, studies have **attributed** higher rates of certain types of cancer and bone disease **to** caffeine consumption. To date, however, there is no definitive proof that caffeine actually causes these diseases. A number of scientists believe that regular caffeine use causes physical dependence. Heavy caffeine users exhibit similar behaviors; their moods fluctuate from high to low; they get mild to severe headaches; or they feel lethargic when they can't have a coffee, an energy drink or a cup of tea. To minimize these feelings, users must consume caffeine—a behavior that is characteristic of drug addiction.

Despite the concerns, the general opinion is that caffeine is not dangerous when consumed moderately. A lot of current research contradicts long-held negative beliefs about caffeine and suggests that it may, in fact, have health benefits. For instance, studies have shown that caffeine can help ease pain by reducing muscle inflammation. Because it is a stimulant, caffeine can also help improve one's mood. Research has also shown that some caffeinated drinks—specifically certain tea—have disease-fighting chemicals that can help the body fight a number of illnesses, including certain types of cancer.

In addition, as a type of mental stimulant, caffeine increases alertness, memory and reaction speed. Because it fights fatigue, it facilitates performance on tasks. While it is true that caffeine can increase blood pressure, the effect is usually temporary and therefore not likely to cause heart trouble—especially if caffeine is consumed in moderation.

Despite its nearly universal use, caffeine has rarely been abused. The effects of caffeine on behavior are real, but most often they are mild. Getting a burst of energy, of course, is why many of the most popular drinks on earth contain caffeine.

36. What is this article mainly about?

- (A) The rituals associated with caffeine.
- (B) The abuse of caffeine.
- (C) The origin of caffeine intake.
- (D) The effects of caffeine on the body.

背面還有試題

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37. Which of the following is **NOT** a side effect of caffeine intake?
(A) Numb limbs. (B) Addiction. (C) Headache. (D) Mood swings.
38. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned in this article?
(A) Caffeine boosts reaction speed. (B) Caffeine lifts a person's mood.
(C) Caffeine increases alertness. (D) Caffeine increases urine production.
39. Which of the following sentences is closest in meaning to **Despite its nearly universal use, caffeine has rarely been abused?**
(A) Even though caffeine is often misused, it is consumed almost the world over.
(B) Despite caffeine's popularity, addiction is a problem.
(C) Though caffeine is consumed almost the world over, there aren't many instances of misuse.
(D) Caffeine is used all over the world, so it is commonly misused.
40. The phrase **attribute...to** in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) exclude...from (B) ascribe...to (C) dedicate...to (D) derive...from

二、作文題：20分

The practitioners of traditional Chinese medicine (TCM) use herbal medicines, acupuncture, massage (tui na 推拿), and exercise (qi gong 氣功) to treat or prevent health problems. Which one of the four forms of TCM are you particularly interested in and why? Write at least 250 words to give reasons and examples for your answer.