

中國醫藥大學 104 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試
英文 試題

I. Vocabulary and Phrases

Part I: Choose the best word to complete the sentence.

- Peter presented us with _____ evidence that convinced us he was right.
(A) indecisive (B) feeble (C) telling (D) vacillating (E) dreary
- This medicine should _____ the pain until the strained muscle heals itself.
(A) aggravate (B) complicate (C) worsen (D) mitigate (E) extinguish
- By the time he was 21 years old, he had already _____ a great fortune.
(A) deplored (B) repaired (C) amassed (D) neutralized (E) donned
- It is quite clear that the electric car is technically _____.
(A) negotiable (B) feasible (C) impassible (D) penetrable (E) bearable
- Research into alternative energy sources has been _____ by this funding increase.
(A) embellished (B) disfigured (C) avenged (D) stimulated (E) mollified
- Since bird populations are indicators of ecosystem health, it is important to track their numbers to determine where _____ efforts are needed most.
(A) conservation (B) exploitation (C) destruction (D) reduction (E) deduction

Part II: Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word in the sentence.

- We traced the bad smell to a dead skunk putrefying under the house.
(A) resting (B) decaying (C) nestling (D) cuddling (E) scattering
- Judging from all the slamming and banging, I'd say there was some sort of dispute going on next door.
(A) explosion (B) performance (C) parade (D) display (E) quarrel
- Lincoln's assassination, 150 years ago last month, has been recounted and reenacted innumerable times.
(A) recovered (B) demonstrated (C) narrated
(D) illustrated (E) filmed
- He was an immature jerk who seemed to be in a state of perpetual adolescence.
(A) discontinuous (B) rising (C) falling
(D) everlasting (E) weak
- The police released him but, significantly, they did not give him back his passport.
(A) randomly (B) rarely (C) importantly
(D) increasingly (E) nearly
- I went to the window to see what the sudden outcry from the street below was about.
(A) howling (B) chirping (C) barking (D) clashing (E) fighting

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13. She contended that the senator's considerable experience made him the best candidate.
(A) executed (B) decided (C) required (D) found (E) argued
14. Whether same-sex marriage should be legalized is a polemical issue.
(A) uncontroversial (B) disputatious (C) natural
(D) conventional (E) powerful
15. After months of planning, the project is finally starting to crystallize.
(A) take shape (B) become blocked (C) flow freely
(D) make peace (E) be unconstrained

II. Sentence Structure: Choose the best answer from the box below for each blank in the passage.

Questions 16-20

Innovation, the elixir of progress, has always cost people their jobs. In the Industrial Revolution artisan weavers 16 by the mechanical loom. Over the past 30 years the digital revolution 17 that underpinned 20th-century middle-class life. Typists, ticket agents, bank tellers and many production-line jobs have been dispensed with, just as the weavers were.

For those who believe that technological progress that made the world a better place, such churn is a natural part of rising prosperity. Although innovation kills some jobs, 18, as a more productive society becomes richer and its wealthier inhabitants demand more goods and services. A hundred years ago one in three American workers was employed on a farm. Today, 19 produce far more food. The millions freed from the land were not consigned to joblessness but found better-paid work 20. Today the pool of secretaries has shrunk, but there are ever more computer programmers and web designers.

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| (A) as the economy grew more sophisticated |
| (B) were swept aside |
| (C) less than 2 % of them |
| (D) it creates new and better ones |
| (E) has displaced many of the mid-skill jobs |

III. Cloze: Choose the best answer for each blank in the passage.

Questions 21-25

“16 and Pregnant,” a reality TV show, portrayed teenage parenthood realistically, with young mothers suffering sleepless nights, howling brats, money worries and the blank incomprehension of their still-partying childless contemporaries. According to the authors of a study by the National Bureau of Economic Research, seeing all this drudgery helped deter young viewers 21 becoming mothers—although the study only affirms that it reduced birth rates among blacks, 22 are more likely than whites or Hispanics to become pregnant 23 teenagers—and 30 % more likely to watch “16 and Pregnant.”

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Despite what you see on TV, teen birth rates are at an all-time low: in 2010 there were 34.4 births per 1,000 women 24 15-19, which is down 44 % from a peak in 1991. More information about disease and contraception probably helped, and the recession may have played a part. 25 that a TV show made a difference is hard, not least because it is tricky to measure how many people watched it in the first place. More youngsters are seeing programs days after they air, or are streaming their favorite shows online; data cannot always capture this.

21. (A) to (B) as (C) from (D) on (E) of
22. (A) whom (B) that (C) who (D) whose (E) what
23. (A) as (B) to (C) of (D) from (E) on
24. (A) age (B) aging (C) were aged (D) aged (E) are aging
25. (A) Proved (B) Prove (C) Being proven
(D) Is proving (E) To prove

IV. Discourse Structure: Choose the best answer from the box below for each blank in the passage.

Questions 26-30

One of the scariest videos on YouTube was recorded by the nose-cone camera of a fighter jet as it was taking off. 26 The pilot spends an agonizing 30 seconds or so trying to regain control, before issuing the order to eject, after which the viewer is treated to a shot of the onrushing ground before the screen goes blank.

Bird strikes are a problem—sometimes a fatal one—for military and civil aviation alike. America's Federal Administration reports that there are about 10,000 such strikes a year to the country's non-military aircraft, costing more than \$957 million in damage and delays. 27

Moreover, though relatively few people have been killed in accidents caused by bird strikes, the potential for something horrible to happen is real—as was shown by one of the most famous strikes of recent years. 28 The passengers were saved only by the skill of the pilot, Chelsley Sullenberger, who managed to ditch the plane safely in the Hudson river.

At the moment, attempts to deal with the problem mostly involve efforts to cull flocks of the larger species—geese in particular—in the vicinity of airports, and also the use of bird scarers to try to drive off those actually sitting near runways. 29 There may, however, be a better way. For a decade or more the air forces of several countries have used radar to track birds which might threaten their aircraft. 30 If they work, the old methods of trying to scare birds away, or cull them, can be abandoned.

- (A) Now, similar systems are being considered for civilian airports.
(B) In 2009 an Airbus with 155 people on board hit a flock of geese when it was taking off from LaGuardia airport in New York.
(C) As the figures suggest, these approaches do not work well.
(D) Just after the plane leaves the runway a large bird comes hurtling towards it and vanishes into the aircraft's engine.
(E) The world-wide figure is estimated by the European Space Agency to be \$1.2 billion.

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V. **Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question below according to what is stated and implied in each passage.**

Questions 31-35

Berries, like most things in this world, taste even better along with a stiff drink. But now scientists have found that booze has the magical power to make fresh berries even healthier than they already are: soaking the fruits in rum or vodka supercharged their antioxidant levels. This makes us extremely happy. Because we love things that battle cancer-causing oxidative cell damage almost as much as we enjoy inventing punched-fruit cocktails. Dunk the fresh blackberries, mint leaves, sugar syrup and lime juice into a tall glass. Using the back of spoon (or a muddler if you're a pro at this stuff), lightly mash the mixture to bring out the flavors. Add some crushed ice, then pour the rum—easy there—and stir. Top with soda water and then pretend it's not raining and that you live in Havana.

31. How would a muddler be useful as mentioned here?
- (A) To heat the ingredient so they can be cooked.
 - (B) To squeeze out more essence of the ingredients.
 - (C) To change the color of the drink.
 - (D) To detect the antioxidant level of the drink.
 - (E) To help keep the ingredient fresh for use.
32. What is the key ingredient shared by the beverages mentioned in this passage?
- (A) Soda
 - (B) Remaining detergent
 - (C) Vitamin C
 - (D) Alcohol
 - (E) Sugar
33. What is implied here about Havana?
- (A) It is a busy metropolitan city.
 - (B) There is a tradition of drinking fruit juice there.
 - (C) It is known for lovely weather.
 - (D) It is a very cheap city to live in.
 - (E) Alcoholic drink is very popular there.
34. According to this passage, what could arguably be the best pal for any food in the world?
- (A) Alcoholic beverage
 - (B) Marinated food
 - (C) Sweets
 - (D) Soda
 - (E) Spicy sauce
35. Which is NOT true nor implied according to this passage?
- (A) Cancer becomes one of the most serious threats to health nowadays.
 - (B) People are more health-conscious now when they eat or drink.
 - (C) The drink mentioned here is mostly served chilled.
 - (D) Sometimes, the tissues of the ingredients are mashed to help release more flavor.
 - (E) The abuse of alcoholic beverage can have something to do with cancer.

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Questions 36-40

If you want to see a roomful of people roll their eyes, just walk into a gathering of astronomers and shout, “Mayan apocalypse!” For years now, the idea that the earth will be destroyed in a terrible cataclysm on Dec. 21, 2012, has been bouncing around the internet and showing up in articles, books and even movies. But despite what the tinfoil-hat crowd insists, an asteroid is not about to hit the earth. Neither is there an imaginary planet called Nibiru. Our world isn’t going to be abruptly flipped upside down like a burger on a griddle. What’s more, Mayan astrologers never said any of that stuff would actually happen. Yes, the Maya had what’s known as a Long Count calendar, and yes, that calendar ends on Dec. 21, 2012. But the nice thing about calendars, including the one the Maya used, is that they always start over again from zero. All the same, some folks at NASA are worried—not about the end of the world but about the harm all the loose talk may be doing. “I get a tremendous number of e-mails about it,” says a scientist at the NASA. “A large fraction are from people asking if the world will end. A few even talk about suicide.” In an attempt to stop the hysteria, NASA convened a Google+ hangout during which people could ask astronomers anything they wanted to about the rumors. For nearly an hour, the scientists soothed nerves, patiently explaining, for example, that an asteroid en route to earth would have been spotted by telescopes long ago and that Nibiru, if it existed, would now be the brightest object in the sky after the sun and moon.

36. What emotion or attitude does “to roll one’s eyes” refer to in this context?
(A) Angry confusion (B) Deep bewilderment (C) Cold detachment
(D) Despising disagreement (E) Acute curiosity
37. Why did the Mayan Calendar bring out this whole apocalypse theory?
(A) It is closely related to what was stated in some Biblical documents.
(B) It corresponded to certain astronomical discoveries in recent years.
(C) People read the structure and dates of the calendar too literally.
(D) There are a certain number of astronomers working on the calendar.
(E) Part of the calendar has been proved accurate and true.
38. What is the major concern of the scientists in NASA for the people who believed the theory?
(A) The possibility that the theory may be right after all.
(B) How NASA can deal with the situation when the end approaches.
(C) What explanation they can provide for the phenomenon.
(D) Finding the solution to the consequence of the theory.
(E) The fact that people might take drastic measures to deal with the impending cataclysm.
39. According to this passage, what can one be positively sure about a Long Count calendar?
(A) It only existed in Central America.
(B) It covers a time span much longer than a year.
(C) It was used to predict the catastrophes, especial the ultimate one.
(D) It has an expiration date.
(E) This kind of calendars were popular in all ancient cultures.

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40. What could be the tone of the author when he said “Nibiru would now be the brightest object in the sky after the sun and moon if it existed”?

- (A) Scientific (B) Speculative (C) Superstitious (D) Sarcastic (E) Skeptical

Questions 41-45

For the ancient people of Central America, money grew on trees—cacao trees, that is, the source of chocolate. Inside the football-shaped pods that sprout from cacao trunks and branches lie rows of seeds. Those seeds, often called beans, were among the most coveted products that the Central Americans traded in their own region and beyond. The seeds also served as currency throughout the realm.

Native to the tropics of the Americas, cacao trees thrive in rain forests beneath the shading canopy of taller plants. Nobody knows who first cultivated cacao. The word itself traces back to the ancient word kakaw. By about 1100 B.C. the early people there were making a cacao brew. In time, they produced the first chocolate: a thick, bitter beverage used especially for rites of passage—birth, marriage, induction into the priesthood, even entry into the afterlife. The traditional recipe began with drying, roasting, and grinding fermented cacao seeds. Then they mixed the resulting powder with water and flavorings that included cinnamon, chilies, and vanilla. They poured the concoction back and forth between pots, creating a cap of foam that was considered the most delicious part.

Many vessels created for storing and serving spiced chocolate show scenes of kings and nobles drinking it, as well as the gods. Commoners may also have imbibed during feast days. Some vessels were personalized with glyphs that read, “This is my chocolate pot.”

41. How long ago did the ancient Central Americans make wine from cacao?

- (A) 3100 years (B) 1100 years (C) 100 years
(D) Not mentioned here (E) No body knows.

42. Which of the following statements is wrong?

- (A) The ancient Central Americans sometimes carved words on cups.
(B) Kakaw was consumed in funeral.
(C) People consumed kakaw to celebrate occasions of moving from one stage of life to another.
(D) Cultural information about their life was painted on jars and pots.
(E) They drank cacao hot and sweet as the modern people do.

43. What does “currency” mean here?

- (A) The moving body of fluid (B) The rate of occurrence
(C) The medium for transaction (D) The way to use curry
(E) A term of chemistry

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44. Which part of the beverage did the ancient Central Americans probably regard as the best part of it?
- (A) The liquid itself. (B) The temperature it was served in.
(C) The spices that went with it. (D) The foam on the top.
(E) The occasions they were consumed.
45. Which of the following statements is wrong?
- (A) The kakaw was boiled thoroughly before it could be served.
(B) Wine probably existed before kakaw became a drink.
(C) Kakaw was more or less integrated into their mythology.
(D) It took at least two vessels to make a proper kakaw in the ancient way.
(E) Brewery could be traced back earlier than the kakaw culture.

Questions 46-50

Three days a week, a retired agricultural officer named Teodoro sets to work in the back of what was once a small roadside shop about an hour and a half south of Rome, making a cheese that has twice come close to extinction. Using a stirring stick and a large aluminum vat, he curdles sheep's milk into small wheels of cheese, which he shapes by hand and sets on a table to dry. Il Conciato di San Vittore, as the cheese is called, represents the deepest roots of Italian culinary production—small scale, artisanal, steeped in history. Yet the chances for its survival would be slim if not for a recent partnership with an Italian business operating on a vastly different scale: the newly opened Eataly supermarket in central Rome.

With four floors of aisles and restaurants connected by moving walk ways and glass elevators, the location is the gourmet chain's newest and biggest, a flagship in the Italian capital to complement its branches in New York City, Tokyo, Torino and Milan. Mario Batali, a partner in the booming New York outpost, has turned Eataly into a hit by selling Americans on the appeal of traditional Italian culture. Eataly, in fact, is much more than that. With its big-box décor, globe-spanning ambitions and innovative marketing, it represents an opportunity for Italians to reclaim a culinary heritage that's slipping away. On the broad spectrum of food culture, Eataly and Il Conciato di San Vittore are a world apart, yet each would be lost without the other.

Until a couple of generations ago, Italy was still largely an agricultural country, and many people made their own cheeses, hams, jams and sauces. Those who didn't buy them from small vendors in their local market. But industrialization and urbanization have withered those links to the land. Women have left the kitchen for the workplace. Morning markets have given way to grocery stores. Small-scale artisans have succumbed to national producers' economies of scale. In 1996 roughly 40% of Italy's food was sold by small, traditional retailers. A decade later that percentage had been cut in half. "Nobody wanted to go to the market any more, where it smelled and you were pressed inside with others," some commented.

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46. What is “Il Conciato di San Vittore”?
- (A) It’s the name of a retailer.
 - (B) It’s the name of a great chef.
 - (C) It’s the name of a dairy product.
 - (D) It’s the name of a European city.
 - (E) It’s the title of an Italian food chain store.
47. Which statement about Eataly and Il Conciato di San Vittore is wrong?
- (A) Mr. Vittore was in charge of the management of Eataly.
 - (B) One provides the marketing channel for the other.
 - (C) One provides commodities of salability for the other.
 - (D) The international exposure is important to a commodity.
 - (E) How commodities are displayed in store can be important, too.
48. What is an artisan in this context?
- (A) A craftsman who produces sophisticated devices.
 - (B) An international entrepreneur.
 - (C) The CEO of a globalized food franchise.
 - (D) An expert in producing traditional delicacy.
 - (E) An exquisitely sharp food critic.
49. Which is NOT the reason why the products of artisans like Teodoro almost died out?
- (A) Less and less people make their own daily food.
 - (B) The large-scale business becomes the dominant power in the modern market.
 - (C) The inconvenience of the traditional market gave way to the modern grocery store.
 - (D) Global exposure became necessary to the preservation of a precious but endangered tradition.
 - (E) Cultural heritage has always been the first to be benefited in the process of urbanization.
50. Which of the following statements is probably wrong according to the passage?
- (A) People in the city are more unlikely to be the producers of these traditional food.
 - (B) When things are produced en masse in factory, it is more likely that the tradition behind it be lost.
 - (C) American food consumers may be interested in those with distinctly ethnic color.
 - (D) Only 20% of food is sold by small traditional retailers in Italy in 2006.
 - (E) Men were in charge of making cheeses and hams for the family.