

中國醫藥大學107學年度

學士後中醫學系入學招生考試

英文 試題

考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱本試題！

★考試開始鈴響前，考生請注意：

- 一、不得將智慧型手錶及運動手環等穿戴式電子裝置攜入試場，違者扣減其該科成績五分。
- 二、請確認手機、電子計算機、手提袋、背包與飲料等，一律置於試場外之臨時置物區。手錶的鬧鈴功能必須關閉。
- 三、就座後，不可擅自離開座位。考試開始鈴響前，不得書寫、劃記、翻閱試題本或作答。
- 四、坐定後，雙手離開桌面，檢查並確認座位標籤與電腦答案卡之准考證號碼是否相同？
- 五、請確認桌椅下與座位旁均無其他非必要用品。如有任何問題請立即舉手反映。

★作答說明：

- 一、本試題（含封面）共 10 頁，如有缺頁或毀損，應立即舉手請監試人員補發。
- 二、選擇題答案請依題號順序劃記於電腦答案卡，在本試題紙上作答者不予計分；電腦答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆劃記，若未按規定劃記，致電腦無法讀取者，考生自行負責。
- 三、選擇題為單選題，共 50 題，每題 2 分，共計 100 分，請選擇最合適的答案。
- 四、本試題必須與電腦答案卡一併繳回，不得攜出試場。

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I. Vocabulary and Phrases

Part I: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. It took many years before the police could _____ the murder mystery.
(A) unravel (B) enchain (C) deprive (D) migrate (E) coagulate
2. Nutritional deficiency could seriously _____ the body's production of amino acids, which are vital to good psychological health.
(A) harangue (B) edify (C) hamper (D) dehydrate (E) construe
3. Kathy is beautiful and intelligent, but her _____ temperament has stopped people from developing a closer relationship with her.
(A) anthropoid (B) comestible (C) fecund (D) brindled (E) mercurial
4. Hangover symptoms include _____ memory and visual-spatial skills, light-headedness, nausea, and lack of concentration.
(A) impaled (B) impaired (C) impassive (D) impeccable (E) impious
5. For more than two decades, banks have successfully introduced innovative technologies, which have _____ the need for customer interaction, paper statements and, ultimately, branches.
(A) repealed (B) retarded (C) reminded (D) reprovved (E) reduced
6. New ideas are slow to _____ and take much time to spread through conservative communities.
(A) pertain (B) perforate (C) perpetrate (D) percolate (E) perspire
7. The couple were so _____ that they couldn't afford to give one another even token Christmas gifts.
(A) impecunious (B) imperceptible (C) imperative (D) impregnable (E) impracticable
8. A Thanksgiving turkey is often mistakenly cited as the culprit for after-dinner _____ feeling of fatigue and sleepiness.
(A) lethargic (B) ephemeral (C) stupendous (D) precarious (E) reckless

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

9. Soliloquies in Shakespeare's plays often reveal characters' thoughts.
(A) Rehearsals (B) Verses (C) Monologues (D) Performances (E) Exits
10. You need to pay for the cost of the journey first; later, the company will reimburse you for the travel expenses.
(A) litigate (B) pilfer (C) pervade (D) meander (E) repay
11. Although he had trouble finding a suitable publisher because of his cumbersome writing style, his work established him in the forefront of the world's economic historians.
(A) brazen (B) credulous (C) bootless (D) inured (E) onerous
12. These cuts have impinged on the region's largest employers.
(A) alleviated (B) affected (C) abounded (D) accumulated (E) abandoned

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13. It is not clear whether hybrid cars will be a panacea for the world's environmental issues, but they seem to be a step in the right direction.
(A) remedy (B) trend (C) discovery (D) function (E) necessity
14. The meeting was interminable; the manager just kept pressing others into agreeing with him and wouldn't let go.
(A) uninhibited (B) inoperative (C) relentless (D) incessant (E) inexcusable
15. It will take several years before the economy will rebound after such a downturn that has impacted so many households across the nation.
(A) reach out (B) back up (C) puff up (D) push back (E) pull through

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

16. The lunch menu is very short. It's _____ than the dinner menu.
(A) varied (B) much varied (C) more varied (D) less varied (E) the least varied
17. When Rosemary Holland, 33, with a young daughter, learned she had breast cancer, she made a difficult decision, _____.
(A) one she hoped would save her life (B) one she had hoped would save her life
(C) one she hoped would have saved her life (D) one she's hoping would save her life
(E) one she had been hoping to save her life
18. _____, the history of civilization would have to be rewritten.
(A) If the artists and creative thinkers would dare to be different
(B) Have the artists and creative thinkers dared to be different
(C) Had the artists and creative thinkers not dared to be different
(D) If the artists and creative thinkers dared to be different
(E) The artists and creative thinkers had not dared to be different
19. The pleasure of being liked and, still more, _____, was what kept Eugene from despair; for it was very scary being one of the top students.
(A) with liking others (B) being alike to people (C) by not being disliked
(D) of liking other people (E) from liking other people
20. Oscar Wilde, the famous Irish novelist and playwright, once said, "When I was young, I _____ think money was important in life. Now, _____ old, I know it is."
(A) was used to, being (B) used to, was (C) was used to, was
(D) used to, being (E) used to, is

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

Questions 21-25

The shift from silent to sound film at the end of the 1920's marks, so far, the most important transformation in motion picture history. Despite all the highly visible technological developments in theatrical and home delivery of the moving image that have occurred over the decades since then, no single innovation has 21 being regarded as a similar kind of watershed. In nearly every language,

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22 the words are phrased, the most basic division in cinema history lies between films that are mute and films that speak.

Yet this most fundamental standard of historical periodization conceals a host of 23. Nearly every movie theater, however modest, had a piano or organ to provide musical accompaniment to silent pictures. In many instances, spectators in the era before recorded sound experienced elaborate aural presentations alongside movies' visual images, from the Japanese benshi (narrators) crafting multivoiced dialogue narratives to original musical compositions performed by symphony-size orchestras in Europe and the United States.

Beyond that, the triumph of recorded sounds 24 the rich diversity of technological and aesthetic experiments with the visual image that were going forward simultaneously in the 1920's. New color process, larger or differently shaped screen sizes, multiple-screen projections, even television, were among the developments invented or tried out during the period, sometimes with limited success. The high costs of converting to sound and the early limitations of sound technology were among the factors that suppressed innovations or retarded advancement in these other areas. The introduction of new screen formats was put off for a quarter century, and color, though utilized over the next two decades for special productions, also did not 25 until the 1950's.

21. (A) come up with (B) brought about (C) come close to (D) called forth (E) caught on
22. (A) because (B) however (C) regarding (D) therefore (E) though
23. (A) fantasies (B) modules (C) depositions (D) paradoxes (E) pretexts
24. (A) has supervised (B) has overshadowed (C) has imposed
(D) has castigated (E) has retroacted
25. (A) jump the lights (B) grind into a pulp (C) hit the sack
(D) grab a bite (E) become a norm

Questions 26-30

It is often remarked that, since the 1960s, the speed and processing power of computers has grown exponentially. But exponential growth has long been a fact of life for many types of technological, cultural and social change, and it has reached a point where even the calmest among us might 26. In politics, we now have to cope with more scandals in a single year than we used to encounter in a lifetime. Our elections are being interfered with. Our news sources have come into question. As one observer said, "the world has become an insane asylum." Meanwhile, in the field of science, researchers are overwhelmed by something more constructive, the more than three million new journal articles each year. In personal technology, we must all learn to navigate a landscape in which the number of websites has been doubling every two to three years, and the way we use and access them is subject to frequent "disruptive change." More importantly, social attitudes are changing just as fast—compare the pace of the civil rights movement to the "me too" campaign that swept the world overnight.

The 27 of businesses to adapt has led to the quick demise of countless companies, and major power shifts in industries from taxis to hospitality. But we must adapt to thrive in our personal lives, too. We have to be willing to rise above conventional mindsets, to reframe the questions we ask, and 28. We have to rely as much on our imagination as on logic, and have the ability to generate and

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integrate a wide variety of ideas, to welcome experiment, and be tolerant of failure. This manner of thought is called “elastic thinking.” 29 rational or logical thought.

Rational/logical thought is an analysis that can be described by an algorithm of the kind that computers follow. Elastic thought cannot. We evolved the capacity for the former in order to help us face the everyday challenges of life. We evolved the latter to help us succeed when circumstances change—which is why it is increasingly important to 30 today. Elastic thought is where your new ideas come from. Imaginative, original, and non-linear, it is “bottom-up” thinking. Logical thought can determine how to drive from your home to the grocery store most efficiently, but it’s elastic thought that gave us the automobile.

26. (A) jump to conclusion (B) stop worrying (C) start to feel dizzy
(D) decide to move on (E) call it to mind
27. (A) investment (B) bankruptcy (C) failure (D) status (E) misfortune
28. (A) to be complacent with status quo (B) to be indulging in daydreaming
(C) to be desperate about changes (D) to be open to new paradigms
(E) to be starting from the scratch
29. (A) the same as (B) in contrast to (C) by means of (D) in league with (E) on a par with
30. (A) hone new skills (B) catch a glimpse (C) conform to conventions
(D) beat the clock (E) grip on to principles

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

Questions 31-35

Imagine storing digital data in DNA, wearing a device that makes you smarter or creating new materials by manipulating the genes of microbes. 31 “The machine finds stuff in biology that a human would never find,” Joshua Hoffman, co-founder and chief executive officer of Zymergen, said.

32 “We use automation and machine learning to engineer microbes, little single-cell creatures to turn them into the chemical factories of the future,” Hoffman said. “What we’re doing is we’re searching the genome for the things that might work. What machine learning does is it looks for patterns that a human wouldn’t find in ways that are more likely than not to have the genetic changes in the genome that are going to have the impact, the trait that we want.” He said what takes humans years to discover, computers can do in just months. 33 “We can work to increase the effectiveness of crop protection agents such as herbicides, fungicides, those sorts of things. We can reduce the toxicity of agents that seem to work but actually cause other kinds of problems,” Hoffman added.

Instead of enhancing microbes, theoretical neuroscientist Vivienne Ming spoke extensively about improving the human brain. “What I’m interested in is cognitive prosthetics. Can I literally jam something in your brain and make you smarter?” asked Ming, who founded the think tank Socos Labs. “How much you can think about, pay attention to, mentally operate on at any given moment—we’ve actually found that we can increase that by about 15 percent,” she said. 34 Ming said one application for improving cognition is to level the playing field for underprivileged children. “For that hour that they may be spending in a remedial class, we might actually be able to use that technology that brings them right back up with the rest of the kids,” she added. 35

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- (A) Laboratories around the world are already conducting research on different types of external noninvasive brain stimulation for autism, to treat depression and to improve the brain's cognitive abilities.
- (B) These ideas may sound like science fiction, but scientists are working on technologies that combine what they know about biology and altering it with the help of artificial intelligence.
- (C) In a world with artificial intelligence, enhancing cognition is one way for humans to compete with machines.
- (D) Zymergen uses computers to design experiments that manipulate the genes of microbes so the chemicals they produce can make stronger or better materials.
- (E) The bulk of Zymergen's work is with the chemicals and materials industry as well as with agricultural companies.

Questions 36-38

We are raising the anxious generation, and the conversation about the causes, and the potential cures, has just begun. According to recent studies, children today are being denied a sense of controlling their own lives—doing what they find meaningful, and succeeding or failing on their own. 36 So are well-meaning parents and teachers, who are unwittingly taking from children the opportunities they need to grow stronger, more confident and more themselves. A low sense of control in children and adolescents has been found to be highly associated with anxiety, depression, self-harm and virtually all mental health problems, which have risen significantly since the 1960s.

37 But what is seen in many of the juvenile subjects tested is patterns that are at the extremes. While some display an overtly obsessive drive to succeed, others see little point in working hard.

38 Quite a few subjects admit feeling exhausted all the time, not having enough downtime in their lives. Many talk about the expectations that they have to live up to, and complain that they have little say over their own lives. Researchers attributed the decline in a sense of control to packed schedules and fewer opportunities to be on one's own.

- (A) A strong sense of being overwhelmed and overburdened by demands imposed on them has been a frustrating experience.
- (B) Research on motivation has suggested that a strong sense of autonomy is the key to developing the healthy self-motivation that allows children and teens to pursue their goals with passion and to enjoy their achievements.
- (C) With technology driving an increasingly fast pace of life, it will only get worse unless some behavioral changes are made.
- (D) Changes in our culture in the last 10 or 15 years appear to have contributed to attention deficiency syndrome.
- (E) Ubiquitous technology is part of the cause.

Questions 39-40

The word placebo refers to a fake medication, one that contains no active ingredients, or a medical procedure that patients believe will help them and then, as a result of that expectation, it does. 39 If a pill, for example, looks like a genuine medicine, the person taking it is likely to believe it contains medicine. It has also been found that patients think larger pills contain larger doses of medicine, and thus must be more effective. Similarly, it has been demonstrated that taking two pills has a greater therapeutic effect than taking only one.

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In a similar manner, the nocebo effect is based on the power of suggestion or expectation. If a patient has been told that a medication is likely to cause an unfavorable side effect such as dizziness or headache, he or she is more likely to experience one. It can present doctors with an ethical dilemma. 40 Doctors therefore wonder if they should inform patients of these rare occurrences, knowing the power of suggestion could interfere with the more likely positive effects of a necessary medication, depriving patients of an effective treatment.

- (A) What are the implications of its effects for medical practice?
- (B) An important determiner of its effectiveness is the doctor-patient relationship.
- (C) When given a non-alcoholic beverage that subjects were told was beer, they believed and acted as if they were drunk.
- (D) Adverse reactions to particular medications are typically experienced by a very small percentage of patients.
- (E) It has been shown repeatedly that certain factors increase its effectiveness.

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

Questions 41-45

In seeking to describe the origins of theater, one must rely primarily on speculation, since there is little concrete evidence on which to draw. The most widely accepted theory, championed by anthropologists in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, envisions theater as emerging out of myth and ritual. The process perceived by these anthropologists may be summarized briefly. During the early stages of its development, a society becomes aware of forces that appear to influence or control its food supply and well-being. Having little understanding of natural causes, it attributes both desirable and undesirable occurrences to supernatural or magical forces, and it searches for means to win the favor of these forces. Perceiving an apparent connection between certain actions performed by the group and the result it desires, the group repeats, refines and formalizes those actions into fixed ceremonies, or rituals.

Stories (myths) may then grow up around a ritual. Frequently the myths include representatives of those supernatural forces that the rites celebrate or hope to influence. Performers may wear costumes and masks to represent the mythical characters or supernatural forces in the rituals or in accompanying celebrations. As a people becomes more sophisticated, its conceptions of supernatural forces and causal relationships may change. As a result, it may abandon or modify some rites. But the myths that have grown up around the rites may continue as part of the group's oral tradition and may even come to be acted out under conditions divorced from these rites. When this occurs, the first step has been taken toward theater as an autonomous activity, and thereafter entertainment and aesthetic values may gradually replace the former mystical and socially efficacious concerns.

Although origin in ritual has long been the most popular, it is by no means the only theory about how the theater came into being. Storytelling has been proposed as one alternative. Under this theory, relating and listening to stories are seen as fundamental human pleasures. Thus, the recalling of an event (a hunt, battle, or other feat) is elaborated through the narrator's pantomime and impersonation and eventually through each role being assumed by a different person.

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In addition to exploring the possible antecedents of theater, scholars have also theorized about the motives that led people to develop theater. Why did theater develop, and why was it valued after it ceased to fulfill the function of ritual? Most answers fall back on the theories about the human mind and basic human needs. One, set forth by Aristotle in the fourth century B.C.E., sees humans as naturally imitative—as taking pleasure in imitating persons, things, and actions and in seeing such imitations. Another, advanced in the twentieth century, suggests that humans have a gift for fantasy, through which they seek to reshape reality into more satisfying forms than those encountered in daily life. Thus, fantasy or fiction (of which drama is one form) permits people to objectify their anxieties and fears, confront them, and fulfill their hopes in fiction if not fact. The theater, then, is one tool whereby people define and understand their world or escape from unpleasant realities.

But neither the human imitative instinct nor a penchant for fantasy by itself leads to an autonomous theater. Therefore, additional explanations are needed. One necessary condition seems to be a somewhat detached view of human problems. For example, one sign of this condition is the appearance of the comic vision, since comedy requires sufficient detachment to view some deviations from social norms as ridiculous rather than as serious threats to the welfare of the entire group. Another condition that contributes to the development of autonomous theater is the emergence of the aesthetic sense. For example, some early societies ceased to consider certain rites essential to their well-being and abandoned them; nevertheless, they retained as parts of their oral tradition the myths that had grown up around the rites and admired them for their artistic qualities rather than for their religious usefulness.

41. According to this article, theories of the origins of theater _____.
- (A) are well supported by factual evidence
 - (B) have reached a consensus among historians
 - (C) were expressed in the early stages of theater's development
 - (D) are mostly accurate and substantiated by facts
 - (E) are mainly hypothetical and drawn from inferences
42. According to this article, some societies developed and repeated ceremonial actions in order to _____.
- (A) consolidate members of the society
 - (B) ensure the society's continuous prosperity
 - (C) help society better understand the supernatural forces
 - (D) distinguish their beliefs from those of other societies
 - (E) distribute the food supply in case of emergency
43. According to this article, which of the following may cause societies to abandon certain rites?
- (A) Emphasizing theater as entertainment.
 - (B) Finding a more sophisticated way of representing mythical characters.
 - (C) Developing a new understanding of why events occur.
 - (D) Moving from a primarily oral tradition to a written tradition.
 - (E) Considering theater as a religious tool.

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44. Which of the following is **NOT** mentioned as possible reasons that led societies to develop theater?
- (A) Theater presents a platform for people to deal with their fear and anxiety.
 - (B) Theater gives people an opportunity to imagine a better reality.
 - (C) Theater provides a chance for people to mediate their religious differences.
 - (D) Theater offers a way for people to enjoy imitating other people and things.
 - (E) Theater is a place where people can fulfill their hopes in fiction.
45. Which of the following best expresses the central meaning of the underlined sentence in the last paragraph?
- (A) Myths sometimes survived in a society's oral tradition because of their artistic qualities even after they were no longer deemed religiously beneficial.
 - (B) A society's rites were more likely to be retained in the written tradition if its myths were admired for artistic qualities rather than religious benefits.
 - (C) The artistic quality of a myth was seldom an essential reason for a society to abandon it from the oral tradition regardless of its religious functions.
 - (D) Some early societies have high regard for certain rites in their religious practices and make the effort to preserve them even when they ceased to be seen as useful.
 - (E) Myths seldom survived in a society's tradition as part of the oral culture even when the rituals were still in practice.

Questions 46-50

Among scientists, there are tentative signs of a psychedelics renaissance. After decades of stigma, impressive research is showing the power of these “dubious” substances to help sufferers of depression and addiction, or to comfort patients with a terminal cancer diagnosis, struggling to face their own end. This is a territory that fascinates brain scientists in their venture into human consciousness as effected by the use of psychedelics, drugs that produce hallucination and apparent expansion of consciousness.

One of the most interesting early findings of recent psychedelic research is that activity in the “default mode network” (DMN) falls off sharply during the psychedelic experience. This network is a critical hub in the brain that links parts of the cerebral cortex to deeper and older structures involved in memory and emotion. The DMN appears to be involved in a range of “metacognitive” functions such as a self-reflection, mental time travel, theory of mind (the ability to imagine the mental states of other people) and the creation of the so-called “autobiographical self”—the process of weaving what happens to us into the narrative of who we are, thereby giving us a sense of a self that fixates over time. (Curiously, fMRI's of the brains of experienced meditators show a pattern of activity, or quieting of activity, very similar to that of people who have been given psilocybin, the so-called “magic mushroom.”) When the default mode network is taken captive by a psychedelic, not only do we experience losing the sense of having a self, but myriad new connections among other brain regions and networks spring up, connections that may manifest in mental experience as hallucination (when, say, your emotion centers talk directly to your visual cortex), synesthesia (as when you can see sound or hear flavors) or, possibly, fresh and even inspiring perspectives. Disturbing a complex system is a great way to force it to reveal its secrets and elicit its potentials—and psychedelics allow us to do that to normal ego-centered consciousness.

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46. Which of the following is the primary purpose of this passage?
- (A) To discuss the effects of psychedelics on the working of brain.
 - (B) To argue for further research into default mode network.
 - (C) To refute the disturbance of human psyche by psychedelics.
 - (D) To introduce new therapy for seeing and hearing disorder.
 - (E) To propose legalization of psychedelics for clinical research.
47. All of the following can be inferred about “default mode network” **EXCEPT**
- (A) Its complicated system can be destabilized by psychedelics.
 - (B) It enables human beings to have a balanced sense of selfhood.
 - (C) Its metacognitive functions are likely to offset hallucination.
 - (D) It coordinates the parts of brains in charge of emotion and memory.
 - (E) Its temporary shutdown may result in synesthesia or hallucination.
48. According to this passage, which can be inferred about psychedelics?
- (A) Psychedelics offer new insight to illuminate the human mind.
 - (B) Synesthesia can be relieved by the application of psychedelics.
 - (C) Studies on psychedelics have been in steady decline.
 - (D) Psychedelics are prescription drugs limited to clinical use only.
 - (E) Effects of psychedelics on brain networking are unfounded.
49. Which of the following is the best title for this article?
- (A) Cures for hallucination and synesthesia
 - (B) Drugs’ therapeutic effects on addiction
 - (C) Default mode network and fMRI’s
 - (D) The science of altering consciousness
 - (E) Limitations of current neuroscience
50. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “stigma” in the context of this passage?
- (A) disarray
 - (B) dishonor
 - (C) disguise
 - (D) dissonance
 - (E) distrust