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未作答	,共 40 題,每題 2 分 時,不給分亦不扣分) sage: Choose the best a			k	大題零分為」
	ality, Chinese red dates	s can help people	who have	from lack	of qi and bloc
deficiency. (A) stroke	(B) insomnia	(C) h	alitosis	(D) cavity	
	antibiotics may lead to _				
(A) demise	•			(D) aversi	on
. This musician is kno	own for his H	He can play five o	lifferent music	al instruments we	11.
(A) versatility			ertility	(D) tenaci	
. Certain herbs act as best solution to som	a to other here illnesses.	rbs. The synergy	obtained from	a combination of	herbs is the
	(B) catalyst		alnutrition	(D) diagne	osis
	re cancerous and formed				
· · ·	(B) Detached			(D) Malig	
	ommon causes of	For example	, dairy product	ts contain sugar la	actose, which
causes gastrointestir (A) flatulence	(B) hemorrhage		ertigo	(D) cramp	
	perfected the art of		e	· / 1	
-	b back to their normal li				
	an treating the psycholo				
· · •	coronary interventions		accination		
(C) acupuncture	- 141		mputation		
	cted for taking or makin	g drugs, some ite	ms in his roon	n can be easily ide	entified as
drug-related (A) parasol		lia (C) p	rachuta	(D) parasi	to
	ally refers to the fear of	-		· · · 1	
more complex cond		open spaces of th		social events, bu	t it is actuall
(A) Acrophobia		obia (C) A	goraphobia	(D) Hydro	phobia
	ugh campaign, the winr		•	· · · •	
(A) mourn	(B) gloat	(C) b	ait	(D) gear	
	[背面還有試是	Since the second se		

	義守大學	109學年度 學	士後中醫學	學系 入學	招生考試言	试題
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II. (Grammar: Choo	se the best answer to co	omplete each sent	ence.		
11.	We had a lot of d	liscipline during childho	od. Our teachers in	nsisted that we	on tin	ne.
	(A) being	(B) be	(C) a	re	(D) had to)
12.	1	ause they have trouble _		•		
	(A) breathing	(B) to breathe	(C) b	reath	(D) being	breathed
13.		ear plant go wrong, the i	-	-		
		(B) Unless	(C) S	hould	(D) Even	if
14.	(A) in whom I d	is a person on't have much confider 't have much confidence	· · · · ·		ave much confidence much confiden	
	(A) did I think o	bed the quiz to f (B) I thought of	of (C) d	id I not think c	of (D) I didr	't think of
	(A) for fear that	he air conditioning (B) for fear to	(C) fe	ning a cold. ear to	(D) for fe	ar of
	(A) having had t	ed a fever l to (B) have had	(C) to	having had		
18.	It is justifiable to (A) when use in (C) when used in	· · ·	(B) u	a kind of medio sing when in s when using in s	mall quantity	
19	they	1 2		field damg in s	man quantity	
17.	(A) No sooner th	han they heard the bad n hey hear the bad news th		•	heard the bad ne they heard the ba	
	Hwa Tou, virtues.	a medicine god, n	ot only professed	divine medicir	al skills but also	embodied man
	(A) was regarde(C) regarded as	d as		e was regarded s regard	l as	
	Cloze test: Choo sage A	ose the best answer for	each blank in the	e passage.		

Cupping therapy is a form of 21 medicine in which cups are placed upside down on the skin to create 22. It causes the skin and superficial muscle layer to be lightly drawn into the cup and thereby mobilizes blood flow to promote the healing of a broad range of ailments. The cup can be gently moved across the skin, often referred to as gliding cupping. Cupping is used to 23 back and neck pains, migraines and rheumatism. It can also help to relax qi and target more specific maladies. There are five meridian lines on the back, and these are where the cups are usually placed. The cupping practitioner strives to open the channels through which life energy flows freely throughout the body, thus providing a smoother

義守大學 109 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題
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說明:一、請檢查本試題之頁碼/總頁數,如有缺頁應立即舉手,請監試人員補發。
二、選擇題答案使用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡上作答,寫在本試題紙上不予計分。修正時應以橡皮擦擦拭,不得使用修正液(帶),未遵照正確作答方法而致電腦無法判讀者,考生自行負責。
三、作文題請以黑色或藍色筆(<u>不得使用鉛筆</u>)書寫於答案卷上,未於答案卷內作答者, 依「義守大學試場規則及違規處理規定」處理。
四、本試題必須隨同答案卷、答案卡一併繳回,不得攜出試場。

and more free-flowing qi. Nevertheless, Western medical societies are <u>24</u> of the health claims made by cupping therapy supporters. They assume that cupping therapy may have a <u>25</u> effect, which simply evokes a psychological response and an improved sense of well-being.

21. (A) alienated	(B) alternative	(C) compensation	(D) compliment
22. (A) suction	(B) consumption	(C) abortion	(D) concoction
23. (A) regurgitate	(B) reprove	(C) assuage	(D) reproach
24. (A) creditable	(B) credulous	(C) gullible	(D) skeptical
25. (A) crippling	(B) butterfly	(C) domino	(D) placebo

Passage B

Where did the Coronavirus come from? After five months and over 225,000 people <u>26</u>, the question is the subject of a vicious spat between America and China. By far the most likely explanation is that the virus jumped from bats to humans, perhaps via another animal such as a pangolin, at a wet market in Wuhan. But conspiracy theorists mutter that the bug could have escaped from one of the city's laboratories, at least two <u>27</u> do research on <u>28</u> diseases. Some American politicians, including President Donald Trump, want an investigation; China retorts that the claims are "malicious". In March, one of its spokesmen claimed that the virus might have come from America. The risks corrode public confidence in the crucial disease laboratories. It is also a reminder of why China's official culture of opacity and propaganda is such a profound weakness.

The virus shows no sign of deliberate human construction and there is no reason to doubt that it evolved entirely in the wild. But accidents do happen. Bugs studied during legitimate experiments in laboratories have escaped in the past. SARS, a virus that killed 774 people in 2002-03, slipped out of a lab in Beijing twice in 2004. A sample later escaped from a research institute in 2007, but was contained. America suffered 34 laboratory-acquired infections in 2000-09, <u>29</u> four deaths. American labs have accidentally shipped live anthrax, bird flu and Ebola to lower-security facilities in recent years. One health-security index suggests that three-quarters of countries <u>30</u> biosecurity.

26. (A) affecting	(B) affected	(C) affect	(D) affects
27. (A) which	(B) by which	(C) of which	(D) which of
28. (A) infect	(B) affect	(C) infectious	(D) disinfect
29. (A) resulting	(B) by resulting in	(C) from resulting	(D) resulting in
30. (A) on poorly score	(B) on score poorly	(C) poor on score	(D) score poorly on

IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

Passage A

Does the word "drone" conjure up thoughts of sci-fi flicks or images of attacks carried out remotely on hostile lands? You may be surprised to learn that drones are acquiring many non-military uses these days.

背面還有試題

義守大學 109 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題							
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One drone manufacturer, Arad Metering Technologies, is using these remote-controlled flying machines in Israel to help save water. The company's battery-operated drones are among the novel tools deployed by Arad to help consumers and companies conserve H₂O and make money, too.

That such an idea would come out of Israel is no coincidence. The country is poor in water and rich in tech innovation. Israel pioneered the use of unmanned aerial vehicles after it lost many fighter jets in the 1973 war. But Arad's drones don't fight. They read data from the company's patented water-meter system to detect leakage in irrigation systems to prevent drought.

Thousands of miles away, drones are being enlisted in the fight against crime. In several U.K. cities, police agencies are employing drones in place of far more expensive manned helicopters. Though the drones are not very large, they are capable of carrying cameras and devices that detect body heat. A policeman can operate one of these drones using a remote control. By wearing special glasses, he or she can see exactly what the drone sees as it flies. In one incident, a policeman used a drone to follow a suspected car thief. Even after the suspect disappeared in thick fog, the officer was able to track him with the drone and guide fellow policemen to his location. Police agencies have found more uses for drones, such as border protection and maritime security.

31. What does this article describe?

- (A) Audio equipment.
- (C) Popular hiking gear.
- 32. What does the article indicate about Israel?
 - (A) It has tech-savvy people.
 - (C) It is scant of land.

33. According to this article, what can Arad's products detect?

- (A) Which water resources are valuable.
- (C) Whether water is being wasted.
 - - (B) To improve manufacturing processes.

(C) To improve public health.

- (D) To provide ground transportation.
- 35. What was the suspect in the fog believed to have done?

(A) Trafficked drug. (B) Stole a vehicle. (C) Operated a drone. (D) Committed suicide.

Passage B

Before you swallow that pill prescribed from your doctors, have you ever wondered what sort of tests has been done to ensure it is good for you, or is it even safe? Currently, before drugs are sold to consumers, at least four phases of premarket studies are done by researchers.

The first study or phase one is usually an animal study if a close enough physiology is found in that animal to humans. The aim of giving the drug to animals is to protect the lives of humans as it is more ethically correct to save valuable human lives rather than prevent animal fatalities.

(B) Robots for factories. (D) Small-scale aircraft.

(B) Its weather is scorching humid.

- (D) Its sewage emission standards are high.
- - (B) Whether water is polluted.
 - (D) What contributes to the turbidity of water.
- 34. According to this article, what are the drones used for in the U.K.? (A) To deal with illegal activities.

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The next three phases include three clinical studies and only proceeds once the first phase is passed. In phase two, the most initial test on people is done on very few healthy volunteers to check that there are no severe side effects. Phase three is also known as an efficacy study (a study to see if there are any benefits and/or side effects) and is done on patients with disease. This number, however, is still kept very small – about 200 to 500 volunteers – to save resources and not waste volunteers' time if the drug is not effective in treating their diseases.

Phase four includes extensive clinical trials on a greater number of patients (still volunteers) so that researchers can deduce that the drug actually works for all patients by ruling out random error.

Upon the completion of the above four phases, the drug is allowed to be sold and should be safe for widespread use.

36. According to the article, why are drugs tested on animals?

- (A) Because animals are prone to mutation.
- (B) Because animal testing is to save human lives.
- (C) Because animals are more likely to show side effects.
- (D) Because buying animals is more prodigal than buying humans.
- 37. According to the article, when drugs are tested on people with diseases, why are only a small number used?
 - (A) To save resources.
 - (B) To waste volunteers' time if the drug is not effective in treating their diseases.
 - (C) To save trouble recruiting healthy volunteers.
 - (D) To help build excitement towards the commercial release of the drug by making it an elusive, hard-to-reach item.
- 38. What is NOT mentioned in the article?
 - (A) The drug is given three clinical studies and only proceeds once the first phase is passed.
 - (B) The most initial test on people is done on very few healthy volunteers.
 - (C) The drug is given an efficacy study.
 - (D) What happens when a drug is shown to have severe side effects.
- 39. What doesn't happen in phase four?
 - (A) More patients are tested.
 - (B) Researchers can deduce that the drug actually works for all patients by ruling out random error.
 - (C) The drug is sold to the public.
 - (D) Extensive clinical trials.

40. The word "fatalities" in the second paragraph mean _____

(A) mortalities (B) fame (C) probability (D) brutality

二、作文題(共20分)

What have you learned from the pandemic (COVID-19)? Please write an essay to share your personal experience of virus spread prevention in at least 250 words in English.

背面沒有試題

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5	С	15	С	25	D	35	Α	45	D	
6	С	16	Α	26	С	36	D	46	Α	
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