

慈濟大學 112 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

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※考試開始鈴響前，請注意：

- 一、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。傳統型手錶或一般的鬧鈴功能必須關閉。不得戴智慧型手錶、運動手環等穿戴式電子裝置入場。
- 二、就座後，不可以擅自離開座位。考試開始鈴響前，不得書寫、畫記、翻閱試題卷或作答。
- 三、坐定後，雙手離開桌面，檢查並確認座位桌貼、電腦答案卡與答案卷之准考證號碼是否相同。
- 四、請確認抽屜中、桌椅下或座位旁均無非考試必需用品。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 8 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，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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選擇題（下列為單選題，共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.7 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答者，不給分亦不扣分，請選擇最合適的答案）

I. Vocabulary

- Many cancer patients say their illness gives them a new and deeper appreciation for life; some even say they are grateful _____ their disease.
(A) to (B) for (C) above (D) in
- The material, color and design of our watch products can be modified or tailor-made for customers upon _____.
(A) request (B) resilience (C) oblivion (D) oblation
- The government of Myanmar has blocked human rights groups and the press from entering the camps to investigate reported human rights _____.
(A) aids (B) support (C) abuses (D) approval
- Having gained access to the network, the hacker took control of the machines through remote access and _____ the hard drive.
(A) infiltrated (B) inflamed (C) inflated (D) infuriated
- There is a growing _____ that policies should be developed in a transparent, open manner.
(A) apex (B) stallion (C) miniature (D) consensus
- It was normally considered bad manners to _____ the dead, on the theory that they could not defend themselves.
(A) consecrate (B) denigrate (C) elongate (D) gratify
- When he gets older, the early memories of his childhood slowly _____.
(A) turn on (B) bring about (C) abide by (D) fade away
- Smart phones have undeniably changed our lives and have become an _____ part of our lives.
(A) uniform (B) starch (C) indispensable (D) underestimated
- The impact of travel influencers has been enormous all over the world. They determine whether a location is worthy of Instagram, and therefore _____ visiting.
(A) worthily (B) worthy (C) worth (D) worths
- Due to an increase in rents in Taipei, many people facing problems of high cost of living are moving to New Taipei City where rents are comparatively _____.
(A) affordable (B) diabolical (C) directed (D) approximate
- The Silicon Valley information technology firms are _____ predicting an economic upturn in the third quarter despite concerns over a strong dollar and surging oil prices.
(A) disgracefully (B) accidentally (C) cautiously (D) maliciously
- iTech Mobile Telecom has seen its share price fall in recent years as a result of _____ problems with its \$9-billion contract to upgrade NHS' systems.
(A) ongoing (B) dissolved (C) restrained (D) considerate
- If you succeed in _____ an angry colleague, you turn that person's hostile attitude into one that is friendly or favorable.
(A) disparaging (B) irritating (C) militating (D) placating
- In many countries today, it is illegal for employers to _____ people with disabilities; everyone must be treated equally.
(A) discriminate against (B) skeptical about
(C) contradict with (D) take advantage
- Due to smog, dust, and other pollutants, in India, harmful chemical _____ are now six times higher than they were in the 1950s.
(A) mangroves (B) emissions (C) infractions (D) embroideries

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II. Cloze

【A】 Many indigenous communities live in isolated and often highly biodiverse areas, where living in balance with nature is crucial for survival. As keen observers of their environments, indigenous peoples often possess knowledge linking various phenomena of eco-system change. For example, centuries of knowledge about tsunami waves 16 the Moken or the “sea nomads” of the Andaman Sea along the west coast of Thailand to stay safe when the deadly tsunami struck their villages in 2004.

This knowledge is also used to make seasonal forecasts and predict weather patterns. The pastoralists of East Africa are able to predict when and where the rains will fall -- 17 observing the flowering patterns of trees, and the behavior of insects and birds. These biological indicators are observed by scouts roaming the landscape, to determine where and when the cattle herds should move. This indigenous knowledge is not 18. It is constantly being enriched to include knowledge of new phenomena that affect the environment. Take the example of the First Nations communities in northern Canada. They have observed changes in the hunting behavior and pack dynamics of wolves, and consequent declines in caribou populations. These changes are attributed to the roads and pipelines that now 19 their forests.

Indigenous knowledge systems include values for managing the relationship of humans with biodiversity. In their conception, “nature” often includes animals, plants, the earth, humans and spirits -- all 20 reciprocal kinship relationships. Humans are not considered superior to nature, and nature does not exist to serve humans. For some indigenous communities, animals are believed to present themselves as gifts to hunters -- gifts to be respected and cherished through rituals.

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|-------------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 16.(A) allowed | (B) beheaded | (C) emanated | (D) pinpointed |
| 17.(A) albeit | (B) by | (C) regardless | (D) whereby |
| 18.(A) fallacious | (B) lackluster | (C) static | (D) virulent |
| 19.(A) abdicate | (B) dissect | (C) monopolize | (D) subordinate |
| 20.(A) tied in | (B) tired in | (C) tied against | (D) tired against |

【B】 Scientists have long known that specific genes are associated with a number of serious diseases and birth defects. Scientists have used this knowledge to develop tests to identify defective genes, which are the result of 21, a natural process that alters the genetic material. Researchers have identified a large number of genes that are responsible for life-threatening conditions, such as cystic fibrosis, a disease that shortens people’s lives by attacking their lungs, and Huntington’s disease, a fatal brain condition. Once these genes are 22, genetic tests for many such diseases become available. These tests can indicate if a person has a specific defective gene. By 2011, researchers had developed more than 2,000 genetic tests, which allow doctors to inform patients if they have 23 these genes and if they risk passing them to their children.

The tests are a significant 24 in genetic research, because they provide people who have genetic defects with important information. However, the tests also introduce complex ethical issues. If patients find out that they have a dangerous genetic defect, they may not know what to do. Their decision will depend on several factors. In some cases, identification of the gene only suggests the 25 that the patients will develop the disease associated with the gene. For example, women who have inherited the harmful BRCA gene mutation have a much higher chance of developing breast cancer than other women do.

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|---------------------|----------------|---------------|------------------|
| 21.(A) mutation | (B) addition | (C) variation | (D) complication |
| 22.(A) repented | (B) reproached | (C) cajoled | (D) identified |
| 23.(A) detested | (B) deplored | (C) inherited | (D) desecrated |
| 24.(A) dermabrasion | (B) disaster | (C) mahogany | (D) milestone |
| 25.(A) ingredient | (B) likelihood | (C) matzo | (D) greeting |

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【C】 Throughout Europe, one kind of chicken reigns supreme. The “Ross 308” is a breed developed specifically to grow rapidly -- in just 35 days, it can be 26 and packaged for sale. No other breed on the market is as quick to reach its ideal weight, but many come close.

Animal welfare activists take issue with the cruelty inherent in this factory-farming process, though, and have taken steps to change it. Their efforts in the UK 27 a measure of success, with big names like KFC agreeing to abide by the Better Chicken Commitment.

Entities that have signed the Better Chicken Commitment, an international initiative aimed at eliminating the use of fast-growing breeds like the Ross 308, agree to switch to slower-growing breeds by 2026. They will also monitor the welfare of the chickens they are responsible for and provide them with lower-density enclosures. Most chickens that people eat today 28 in cramped, inhumane conditions. When these circumstances combined with generations of breeding for rapid growth, the result is great suffering for the chickens involved. The Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals found that these chickens are more 29 diseases and that they have much higher 30 rates when compared with slower-growing breeds.

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|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| 26.(A) collapsed | (B) corrupted | (C) slaughtered | (D) deprecated |
| 27.(A) has yielding | (B) have yielded | (C) have yielding | (D) has yielded |
| 28.(A) are risen | (B) rise | (C) raise | (D) are raised |
| 29.(A) exorcized to | (B) susceptible to | (C) drown out | (D) opposite to |
| 30.(A) mortality | (B) multitask | (C) matriculation | (D) marshmallow |

III. Reading Comprehension

【A】 According to Wikipedia, an urban legend is “a modern genre of stories rooted in local popular culture, usually comprising fictional stories that are often presented as true, with macabre or humorous elements.” Some urban legends are outright horror stories meant to scare people. They are explicit in their warnings of government conspiracies, attacks by criminals, and so forth. Others are ridiculous graphic tales intended to shock. An urban legend may be based on reality, but over time it can take on the outlandish proportions of myth.

While the term “urban legend” dates back to at least as far as the late 1960s, the advent of the Internet has massively increased both the number and range of urban legends. Two that regularly pop up are the “email tax” and the story of Craig Shergold. The email tax legend says that the US Postal Service is going to impose a five-cent tax on every email sent to make up for lost postage fees, since people now send electronic mail instead of using the postal system. The Shergold legend for its part, was initially true. It tells of a young British boy with a cancerous brain tumor who wanted to enter the Guinness Book of World Records by way of a chain letter campaign. Although notice was given that the boy was cured in 1991, he was still receiving thousands of letters and business cards as late as 2013.

Needless to say, many people have been affected by urban legends because they’re gullible and get embroiled in stories with fantastic themes. Attempting to serve as definitive sources of truth, several urban legend investigative bodies have emerged. Two of the better known are the websites Snopes.com and the television program Mythbusters. While Snopes.com generally limits itself to research, Mythbusters conducts entertaining experiments to test the veracity of myths old and new.

Some urban legends are so convincing, however, that laws are enacted because of them. One example is the falsehood that using a cell phone while pumping gasoline can ignite the fumes. Fire department testing and other experiments have proven this is not true. The likely culprit is static electric discharge when people touch the metal pump handles.

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There's no doubt that urban legends will continue to permeate our culture and shape our world. Nevertheless, the efforts of dedicated truth-seekers may help keep us rooted in reality despite our instinctive attraction to the sensational.

31. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

- (A) To spread some popular stories that aren't true.
- (B) To prove that some popular stories aren't true.
- (C) To create a new story and make people believe it.
- (D) To make people more careful about believing stories.

32. What attitude does the author take toward urban legends in the first paragraph?

- (A) He believes all of them.
- (B) He thinks they are all entertaining.
- (C) He is generally skeptical of them.
- (D) He finds them very frightening.

33. What is the purpose of the second paragraph?

- (A) To explain the origins of the term "urban legend."
- (B) To persuade people to use the postal system more often.
- (C) To provide some famous examples of urban legends.
- (D) To tell people to stop writing letters to Craig Shergold.

34. Why does the author begin the third paragraph with the phrase "Needless to say"?

- (A) Because the information following the phrase is so obvious.
- (B) Because he doesn't want to inform the reader of something.
- (C) Because he is worried the reader will repeat what comes next.
- (D) Because he doesn't see any point in writing the paragraph.

35. What tone does the author take in the final paragraph?

- (A) Doubtful.
- (B) Hopeful.
- (C) Enraged.
- (D) Depressed.

【B】 Most of Africa is a series of stable, ancient plateau surfaces, low in the north and west and higher in the south and east. The plateau is composed mainly of metamorphic rock that has been overlaid in places by sedimentary rock. The escarpment of the plateau is often in close proximity to the coast, thus leaving the continent with a generally narrow coastal plain; in addition, the escarpment forms barriers of falls and rapids in the lower courses of rivers that impede their use as transportation routes into the interior. The entire African continent is surrounded by a narrow continental shelf. The lowest point on the continent is 155 meters below sea level in Lake Assal in Djibouti; the highest point is Mt. Uhuru, a peak of Kilimanjaro in Tanzania, at 5,895 meters in elevation.

The continent's largest river is the Nile, which is also the world's longest river. The largest lake is Victoria, which is the world's second largest freshwater lake. There are a number of other rivers and lakes throughout the continent. These lakes and major rivers form an important inland transportation system.

Geologists have long noted the excellent fit between the coast of Africa at the Gulf of Guinea and the Brazilian coast of South America, and they have evidence that Africa formed the center of a large ancestral supercontinent known as Pangaea. Pangaea began to break apart in the Jurassic period to form Gondwanaland, which included Africa, the other southern continents, and India. South America was separated from Africa 76 million years ago, when the floor of the South Atlantic Ocean was opened up by seafloor spreading. There is also evidence of one-time connections between Northwest Africa and Eastern North America, North Africa and Europe, Madagascar and India, and Southeast Africa and Antarctica.

76 million years is, of course, a blink of an eye in geological time. The long-term future of Africa as a continent is therefore bleak; although we are accustomed to thinking of Africa as an ancient land and as the birthplace of humanity, it is just as susceptible to the geological forces of a cooling planet as the other continents. Having been formed by these forces, it is unlikely that a continent resembling Africa will still exist in 100 million years.

36. Which of the following is the main topic of the passage?

- (A) The diversity of Africa's people. (B) The longest river in the world.
(C) The formation of the continents in Africa. (D) The geography of the African continent.

37. What is the main idea in the third paragraph?

- (A) The Jurassic period.
(B) Modern geological disturbances in Africa.
(C) How the African continent used to be joined with other continents.
(D) The formation of Antarctica, Europe, and the Americas.

38. Compared to the lakes around the world, Lake Victoria _____.

- (A) is the second-largest freshwater lake in the world
(B) has more fish than any other lake in the world
(C) is the largest freshwater lake in the world
(D) is the second-largest saltwater lake in the world

39. The author thinks that the history of Africa is _____.

- (A) As old as the earth itself (B) Extremely long
(C) Quite long (D) Extremely short

40. Which of the following statement best describes the author's predictions for the future of Africa as a continent?

- (A) Africa will join Europe and Madagascar again.
(B) Africa will most probably be gone in 100 million years.
(C) Northwest Africa will break off from the main continent.
(D) Africa will be high in the north and west and lower in the south and east.

【C】 How can we summarize the Covid year from a broad historical perspective? Many people believe that the terrible toll coronavirus has taken demonstrates humanity's helplessness in the face of nature's might. In fact, 2020 has shown that humanity is far from helpless. Epidemics are no longer uncontrollable forces of nature. Science has turned them into a manageable challenge.

Why, then, has there been so much death and suffering? Because of bad political decisions. In previous eras, when humans faced a plague such as the Black Death, they had no idea what caused it or how it could be stopped. When the 1918 influenza struck, the best scientists in the world couldn't identify the deadly virus, many of the countermeasures adopted were useless, and attempts to develop an effective vaccine proved futile.

It was very different with Covid-19. The first alarm bells about a potential new epidemic began sounding at the end of December 2019. By January 10, 2020, scientists had not only isolated the responsible virus, but also sequenced its genome and published the information online. Within a few more months it became clear which measures could slow and stop the chains of infection. Within less than a year several effective vaccines were in mass production. In the war between humans and pathogens, never have humans been so powerful.

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Alongside the unprecedented achievements of biotechnology, the Covid year has also underlined the power of information technology. In previous eras humanity could seldom stop epidemics because humans couldn't monitor the chains of infection in real time, and because the economic cost of extended lockdowns was prohibitive. In 1918 you could quarantine people who came down with the dreaded flu, but you couldn't trace the movements of pre-symptomatic or asymptomatic carriers. And if you ordered the entire population of a country to stay at home for several weeks, it would have resulted in economic ruin, social breakdown and mass starvation.

In contrast, in 2020 digital surveillance made it far easier to monitor and pinpoint the disease vectors, meaning that quarantine could be both more selective and more effective. Even more importantly, automation and the Internet made extended lockdowns viable, at least in developed countries. While in some parts of the developing world the human experience was still reminiscent of past plagues, in much of the developed world the digital revolution changed everything.

41. According to the author, in the face of nature's power such as Covid-19, human beings _____.
(A) are simply hopeless (B) know how to use science to control it
(C) need to resort to the almighty for help (D) learn how to emigrate to avoid it
42. Which one is **NOT** mentioned as a major plague in the passage?
(A) the 1918 influenza (B) the Black Death in the 14th century
(C) the Covid-19 (D) the Ebola disease
43. According to the author, much death and suffering occurred during the Covid-19 and it's because of _____.
(A) deadly infection (B) bad politics (C) digital revolution (D) surveillance
44. What is highlighted in this passage in terms of human challenge against Covid-19?
(A) nationalist isolation (B) extended lockdowns
(C) global solidarity and governance (D) effective quarantine
45. What does the underlined word viable mean in the last paragraph of the passage?
(A) feasible (B) awkward (C) improbable (D) excruciating

【D】 Research has shown that men talk more than women overall. And while a woman talks to create a relationship with the listener, men, on the other hand, try to influence the listener. Men are always trying to make their point! And they probably think they're right, too, because men are more self-assured, more self-centered, and more satisfied with their performance than women. As to who is more forgiving, studies show that men are more vengeful and less forgiving than women. Whereas women are better at remembering faces and events, men can remember more symbolic and spatial things, such as how to find their way back from a place they've driven to.

One of the biggest ways in which men and women are different is in how they communicate. Girls use language to get closer to others and to make friends. Language is used in a cooperative way. However, boys use language to establish their position among others. Language is used for competition. Both males and females carry these ways of using language into adulthood. This is true for all situations: at home, at work, in personal and formal situations, in meetings, or at social functions. Women cooperate to bring about understanding. In contrast, men use power to negotiate their status. Recently, researchers were surprised to discover that this difference carries over into email communication and Internet postings in chat rooms.

Researchers discovered that women and men have very different online ways of communicating. And these ways reflect exactly how they use language in their lives. The language of males is adversarial. They use put-downs, like “You must be dreaming!” or “Have you lost it?” They send more emails than women and they’re longer. Men also use language that is self-promoting, such as, “I happen to be an expert on this subject.” And they often use sarcasm, like “The moon’s made of cheese.” On the other hand, females generally use language that is supportive, like “I’m sure you can do it.” They express gratitude, such as, “Thanks for all your help.” Not only do women apologize more, such as, “I’m sorry I haven’t been in touch,” but they also express doubt and make self-conscious statements like “I’m not sure I’m right about this, but ...” Women ask more questions. And when they offer an idea or opinion, it’s usually in the form of a suggestion, such as, “I think it might help you if ...,” or “I suggest you ...”

After extensive study, researchers have concluded that, all in all, men use language that is aggressive, competitive, and dominating, whereas women offer support and friendship. Furthermore, they believe that the different ways in which men and women use language in emails is a result of their different goals. Men see Internet technology as a way to influence others and extend their authority and respect. On the other hand, women use it to strengthen existing friendships and make new ones. Knowing how the male and female brains differ can help everyone to understand each other better.

46. The author states that both males and females _____.
(A) change the way they use language as they get older
(B) carry their use of language into adulthood
(C) use language in the same ways
(D) use their brains in the same way when processing language
47. Which of the following is **NOT** true according to this passage?
(A) Women are always trying to make their point.
(B) Females generally use language that is supportive.
(C) Men use power to negotiate their status.
(D) Men are less forgiving than women.
48. According to this passage, differences in language use between women and men would _____ in an Internet environment.
(A) vanish (B) cease to exist (C) still exist (D) not matter
49. The word, **adversarial**, is closest to the meaning of _____.
(A) self-assured (B) uncertain (C) resounding (D) competitive
50. What does the underlined word sarcasm mean in the third paragraph of the passage?
(A) meaninglessness (B) ridicule or insult
(C) misery (D) reasonableness

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B	A	C	A	D	B	D	C	C	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	D	A	B	A	B	C	B	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	D	C	D	B	C	B	D	B	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
D	D	C	A	B	D	C	A	D	B
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	D	B	C	A	B	A	C	D	B