#### 義守大學 112 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題 英 文 | 考試日期 | 112/4/16 | 頁碼/總頁數 | 考試科目 1/6 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 三、本試題必須隨同答案卡一併繳回,不得攜出試場。 選擇題 (單選題,共50題,每題2分,共100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 each question. 1. The Council of Agriculture Minister said that the egg shortage will be \_\_\_\_\_\_ by the end of April. (C) reproached (D) expelled (A) replenished (B) revoked 2. World leaders meeting at the United Nations in New York Russia's invasion of Ukraine. (C) confiscated (D) denounced (A) alleviated (B) deported 3. The true global death toll of Covid-19 remains difficult to nail down three years after the first case was detected. The could be far higher than officially reported. (C) morbidity (A) mortality (B) morality (D) mobility 4. Over and over again, the civic education teacher has \_\_\_\_\_\_ the importance of democracy in his class. (C) circumvented (A) exonerated (B) reiterated (D) abolished 5. Chinese Angelica roots (Dang Gui) have few side effects. However, when used in large doses, they can have effects on blood pressure and respiration. (A) adverbial (B) adversary (C) advocate (D) adverse 6. This region is so damp that moisture seems to everything. Towels wouldn't dry and windows are always foggy. (A) perpetrate (B) permeate (C) proliferate (D) perspire 7. When your bowel movements become less frequent and stools become difficult to pass, you may have (B) constipation (A) infarction (C) diarrhea (D) paralysis 8. Astragalus (Huang Qi) contains beneficial plant compounds that may \_\_\_\_\_\_ your immune system. (A) reinforce (B) enforce (C) mitigate (D) petrify 9. This month Taiwanese nationals and eligible foreign residents can receive NT\$6,000 tax from the surplus tax revenue of last year. (B) attribute (A) attrition (C) rebate (D) evasion 10. is a condition in which the joints become swollen and painful, making it difficult to move them. (A) Osteoporosis (B) Hepatitis (C) Bronchitis (D) Arthritis 11. In the TV show "Grey's Anatomy," the main character, Dr. Meredith Grey, works as a/an specializing in the treatment of diseases and conditions affecting the female reproductive system. (A) oncologist (B) cardiologist (C) gynecologist (D) dermatologist

12. I to be up-to-date about current medical news, and I get all my information from various sources.

(A) stray

(B) strive

(C) gratify

(D) content

	考試科目		文	考試日期	112/4/16	頁碼/總頁數	2/6		
	擦擦拍 負責。	答案使用 2 、不得使用	B 鉛筆在答案   修正液(帶)	卡上作答,寫, ,未遵照正確(	在本試題紙上ス 作答方法而致電	下予計分。修正	上時應以橡皮 子,考生自行		
12				,不得攜出試場					
13	13. The nurse's attention to the patient's needs was appreciated.  (A) ruthless (B) negligent (C) meticulous (D) indifferent								
14	. The best advice fo (A) decompose		language is to B) resemble		self in it. immerse	(D) synthe	esize		
15	. The doctor used a (A) telescope		listen to the j B) microscope		kaleidoscope	(D) stetho	scope		
II.	Grammar: Choos	e the best a	nswer to eacl	question.					
16	. They will leave to	morrow mor	ning, weather			4/7/			
	(A) permitting		3) permits	(C)	permitted	(D) to per	mit		
17	. According to a sur (A) a woman's	•	•	yes is generally a yoman (C)			f a woman's		
18	. If you, I want to bother you (A) have not stud (C) hadn't been s	ı. lied	brought my f	(B)	our house this evere not studying didn't study		TV, but I didn't		
19	. Dr. Sale is a person (A) in whom I do (C) whom I don't	n't have mu			I don't have mu whom I don't h	ich confidence. ave much confi	dence.		
20	. I'm sorry I never g (A) to finish	•	ve always reg B) finished		college. to have finished	l (D) having	g finished		
21	. The most serious		em	infectious disea	ses. Today, the	number one he	ealth problem in		
	the United States i (A) was used to b		3) used to hav	e been (C)	used to be	(D) was us	sed to being		
22	. Women(A) are more like (C) are to more li	ly to suffer	ne headaches	(B)	are more likely are to more like	_			
23	. Steven: I didn't ex Jo: I'm surprised,	-		-					
	(A) that he will c		B) that he cam		on his coming	(D) on hin	n coming		
24	. We have 206 bone (A) made into			venty-three percof (C)		(D) consis	ted of		
25	. The doctor recomme (A) try		the patient B) tried	to quit s (C)		(D) trying			

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三、本試題必須隨同答案卡一併繳回,不得攜出試場。

#### III. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer to each blank.

#### Passage 1

Gravity has been at the top of the science agenda since the start of Mars missions. In the earlier days of
space travel, scientists tried to overcome the force of gravity so that a rocket could shoot <u>26</u> Earth's pull
in order to land humans on the moon. Today, they are more interested in how reduced gravity affects the
astronauts' 27 condition. Our bodies have evolved to exist within Earth's gravity, not in the
weightlessness of space or the microgravity of Mars. When on Earth, we have more fluids in our lower body
because they are pulled down by Earth's gravity. However, with the absence of gravity in the outer space, our
body fluids redistribute, shifting toward the upper body and the head. 28, the astronauts have swollen,
puffy faces, very much resembling that of the round-headed Charlie Brown in the famous comic strip.
This "Charlie Brown effect" will be more 29 when the astronauts go on their Mars missions, which
will take about three years to complete, much longer than missions to the moon. Moreover, the effect is
often 30 space motion sickness, headaches, and nausea. Such a syndrome is considered the top health
risk for the astronauts, and scientists are still trying to figure out how it may be prevented.

26. (A) back up (B) free of (C) long for (D) in lieu of 27. (A) abstract (C) catastrophic (D) physical (B) sensational 28. (A) As a result (B) In spite (C) Even though (D) As if 29. (A) contagious (B) lucrative (C) severe (D) aggressive

30. (A) set off

- (B) brought about
- (C) deprived of
- (D) accompanied by

### Passage 2

Ferris wheels are popular and beloved by everyone from small to big attraction. Children sitting in baskets are lifted 31 into the sky by an enormous wheel. The first Ferris wheel, named after its American inventor, Gale Ferris, 32 130 years old in 2023. The Ferris wheel was seen and ridden by people visiting the world's Columbian Exposition in Chicago. It was 250 feet 33 diameter, which was six times taller than any wheel at that time. It took 20 minutes 34 that wheel to turn around once. Thrill seekers paid 50 cents to take a ride. Today, Ferris wheels are still the centerpiece of any amusement park. Children and adults alike love the view from the top and the scary sensation of dropping back to earth. To celebrate the Ferris wheel's 130<sup>th</sup> birthday, the Illinois State Fair plans to erect another wheel, making 35 of 13 wheels being set up in one location.

- 31. (A) highly
- (B) high
- (C) height
- (D) heightening

- 32. (A) turned
- (B) made
- (C) took
- (D) kept

33. (A) with

(B) in

- (C) of
- (D) over

34. (A) for

(B) of

(C) at

(D) to

- 35. (A) an amount
- (B) a number
- (C) a total
- (D) a quantity

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#### Passage 3

A bagel is a ring-shaped bread product made from yeasted wheat dough. It is first boiled for a short time in water and then baked. The result is a chewy and doughy interior with a brown and crispy exterior. It <u>36</u> a wide variety of flavors. People can add cheese, ham or jam to a bagel and eat it for breakfast or dessert. It is a popular product in North America and Europe, especially in major cities with large Jewish populations. Jewish people have been <u>37</u> producing the first bagels since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, which have long been connected with Jewish traditions. During the Sabbath, cooking was prohibited as a rule. Therefore, many Jewish families would make bagels ready beforehand so that <u>38</u> the Sabbath was over, they could be baked quickly and consumed. The basic roll-with-a-hole design is hundreds of years old and has practical advantages like providing a <u>39</u> baking of the dough. The hole can be used to thread strings, <u>40</u> for easier handling and more convenient for vendor displays.

36. (A) comes in

(B) come up with

(C) comes down on

(D) comes across with

37. (A) prone to

(B) inclined to

(C) derived from

(D) credited with

38. (A) once

(B) despite

(C) regardless of(C) more ordered

(D) if only(D) more identical

39. (A) more evenly 40. (A) which allows

(B) more even(B) allowed

(C) being allowed

(D) that allows

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

#### Article 1

Multiple Sclerosis (MS) can be a devastating disease. In MS, for reasons still unknown, the body's immune system attacks the myelin insulation of nerve fibers. This can cause some of nerve fibers to die, while others become ineffective during a prolonged period of regeneration. The effects of this nerve damage can include reduced or spasmodic control of the body, and lowered capacity or disruptions of the senses. For many people, a vision problem is the first symptom of MS.

Optic neuritis, an inflammation of the optic nerve, is the most common visual disorder associated with MS. Double vision (diplopia) and involuntary movement of the eyes (nystagmus) are the two other problems. Nystagmus and diplopia are both linked to inflammation of brainstem areas that control movement of the eye. The three disorders are not linked to each other and usually occur separately.

Symptoms of optic neuritis include blurred vision, dimming of colors, eye pain that's worsened by eye movement, blind spots and loss of contrast sensitivity. These symptoms may worsen over the first few days or two weeks. Then the condition usually starts improving. Some people recover within a month, while others need up to a year to recover. Most people regain normal or close-to-normal sight.

Temporary flare-ups of optic neuritis symptoms may also occur. Hot showers or baths, exercise or a fever may all trigger dimmed color, blurred vision and other visual problems. These heat-related symptoms resolve when the patient cools off, be it from ice packs, over-the-counter fever reducers, cool drinks, air conditioning or a soak in a cool tub of water.

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  - 三、本試題必須隨同答案卡一併繳回,不得攜出試場。
- 41. Where is the above article most likely to appear?
  - (A) In a news article about the health dangers of climate change.
  - (B) In a script of a TV commercial for a company selling placebo for MS patients.
  - (C) In a physics textbook.
  - (D) In an information pamphlet about MS.
- 42. Visual problems in MS are fundamentally caused by which of the following factors?
  - (A) Frigid temperatures.
  - (B) Wound infection.
  - (C) Damaged nerves.
  - (D) None of the above.
- 43. Which of the following statements is implied in the above article?
  - (A) Optic neuritis, nystagmus, and diplopia may occur concomitantly.
  - (B) The possible symptoms of MS are not limited to vision.
  - (C) Things that cool the body down can aggravate optic neuritis.
  - (D) All of the above are correct.
- 44. Based on this article, methods for treating the visual symptoms of MS are most likely to be found by research in which of the following areas of medical science?
  - (A) The study of gastrointestinal system.
- (B) The study of the nervous system.

(C) The study of cognitive disorder.

- (D) The study of the lymphatic gland.
- 45. Which of the following would be the best title for this article?
  - (A) MS sufferers Show a Variety of Symptoms
  - (B) Causes, Effects and Treatments of MS Symptoms
  - (C) The Use of Temperature in Treating MS
  - (D) Visual Problems Associated with MS

#### Article 2

Before babies learn to talk and have no idea of dance, they express happiness through simple rhythmic movements or what we later recognize as simple dances. However, humans are not the only species that can dance. There are birds that actually have group dances: circling, bowing, advancing, and retreating in unison. Some species could learn rhythm from birds. For example, bees flirt with dance as part of their mating rituals.

Nevertheless, it is only human beings that have adapted dance to therapeutic purposes. Dance as therapy has a long history. Primitive peoples first danced instinctively and, after a while, found that repeated rhythmic movements produced a good feeling. Associations were formed between dance and this positive effect on the mind and emotions. This was the birth of dance therapy.

Dance has always seemed to have a magic healing power. It was used for a wide variety of purposes and on different occasions: religious ceremonies, war dances, hunting dances, rain dances, planting and harvesting dances, marriage and funeral dances. Sadly, today many "advanced" industrial societies have lost many

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original functions of dance. Purposeful dances have been replaced, for example, with rave dancing which involves shaking your body at a nightclub. Even so, in these cases, however, the ritualistic and therapeutic effect of dance can still be seen: the low lights, loud insistent rhythms, and group activity, often building up into a kind of mass hysteria or ecstasy.

But, the "primitive" use of dance as therapy has recently seen a huge revival. Never before has there been such interest in courses offering dance therapy. There are nearly two million websites for dance therapy on the Internet, and dance therapy groups around the world combine pleasure with health and well-being. Dance therapy nowadays, in fact, is taken very seriously by both alternative and conventional medical practitioners. It would seem that the "dance of life" continues to move us all.

- 46. Which is the best title for the article?
  - (A) Dance as a Therapy

(B) Choreography Chronicle

(C) Dances on Different Occasions

- (D) Dancing Animals and Insects
- 47. What might be the reason for the birth of dance therapy?
  - (A) It was found that there were birds that actually had group dances.
  - (B) Primitive peoples found that repeated rhythmic movements created a positive feeling.
  - (C) Conventional medical practitioners were asked to offer courses on therapeutic purposes.
  - (D) Some industrial societies have lost many of the functions connected to these older dances.
- 48. According to the article, which statement about dancing at the nightclub is NOT true?
  - (A) It involves group activity.

(B) It has the ritualistic effect.

(C) It lacks the therapeutic effect.

- (D) It fosters a state of pleasurable emotion.
- 49. Which of the following statements about dance therapy is true?
  - (A) Dance therapy is one form of flirting.
  - (B) Dance therapy is something only human beings do.
  - (C) Medical practitioners do not take dance therapy seriously.
  - (D) Dance therapy was first performed by animals and insects.
- 50. Why did the author mention different occasions for dancing, such as religious ceremonies, marriages and funerals?
  - (A) To avoid expressing emotions through rhythmic movements
  - (B) To illustrate dancing as part of mating rituals
  - (C) To imply alternative doctors' preferences for dancing
  - (D) To describe a healing power of dancing

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題號	答案								
1	В	11	C	21	D	31	В	41	В
2	C	12	В	22	C	32	D	42	A
3	В	13	В	23	В	33	A	43	A
4	D	14	C	24	A	34	C	44	C
5	A	15	A	25	A	35	C	45	В
6	В	16	D	26	C	36	В	46	D
7	В	17	C	27	A	37	A	47	D
8	A	18	В	28	D	38	A	48	D
9	C	19	D	29	C	39	D	49	В
10	A	20	A	30	C	40	В	50	D

### 義守大學 112 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試化學試題參考答案

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題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案
1	В	11	D	21	В	31	C	41	В
2	В	12	C	22	В	32	A	42	В
3	D	13	D	23	C	33	A	43	D
4	A	14	C	24	A	34	D/	44	D
5	C	15	В	25	В	35	D	45	C
6	В	16	D	26	C	36	В	46	AB
7	В	17	D	27	BC 🖊	37	В	47	D
8	В	18	C	28	D	38	В	48	A
9	D	19	A	29	A	39	A	49	C
10	A	20	D	30	C	40	A	50	В

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題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案
1	A	11	C	21	C	31	В	41	D
2	D	12	В	22	A	32	A	42	C
3	A	13	C	23	C	33	В	43	В
4	В	14	C	24	В	34	A	44	В
5	D <	15	D	25	A	35	C	45	D
6	В	16	A	26	В	36	A	46	A
7	В	17	D	27	D	37	D	47	В
8	A	18	C	28	A	38	A	48	C
9	C	19	A	29	C	39	В	49	В
10	D	20	D	30	D	40	A	50	D

### 義守大學 112 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試生物學試題參考答案

	我们只是112 于一及于工权一届于水气于加工为时工物于时边多为各条								
題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案
1	В	11	В	21	D	31	D	41	A
2	В	12	C	22	C	32	В	42	D
3	A	13	C	23	A	33	В	43	D
4	D	14	C	24	C	34	A	44	D
5	C	15	A	25	A	35	В	45	C
6	D	16	В	26	В	36	A	46	C
7	D	17	A	27	C	37	D	47	A
8	A	18	C	28	C	38	D	48	В
9	C	19	A	29	D	39	A	49	В
10	A	20	В	30	A	40	C	50	В

考科	題號	答覆釋疑	釋疑結果
	1	各類辭典「歸」字有數個意義可以解讀,(B)選項皆有返回、回到原處之意,所以為正確答案。而(D)選項之歸,一為實質的返回,另一復「歸」於無物是描述道體之狀乃復本歸根,無名無相。老子五千言用此「復歸」多處,如:「用其光,復歸其明」、「常德不離,復歸於嬰兒」、「常德乃足,復歸於朴」、「常德不忒,復歸於無極」、「夫物芸芸,各復歸其根」凡此「復歸」等句皆是描述道體之虛無,藉萬物之紛紜與雜多,以示其運行之規律與法則,非與世人來去復回之義相當,不可相提並論。故維持原答案。	維持原答案 (B)
	2	教育部《重編國語辭典修訂本》:累累,注音:为乀∨ 为乀∨ 釋義:繁多、重積的樣子。漢·董仲舒《春秋繁露·順命》:「春秋 列序位卑尊之陳,累累乎可得而觀也。」明·梁辰魚《浣紗記》第七 齣:「況累累數對璠璵,更纖纖一雙花蕊。」也作「纍纍」。漢語拼 音為lěi lěi。 若寫成「果實纍纍」則讀音方為为乀ノ;但考題選項是結實「累」累, 宜讀為为乀∨。教育部另有《國語辭典簡編本》參照「國語一字多音 審訂表」,並經審音委員會審訂決議,亦是將結實「累」累,讀為为 乀、故本題維持原答案。 此文乃採用倒敘法寫作,是遊西山後,方與之前所遊作一比較,故有	維持原答案 (C)
國文	9	「以為凡是州之山水有異態者,皆我有也,而未始知西山之怪特」云云乃遊後之綜合書寫,以呼應主題之「始得」。故閱讀理解貴在整體融會貫通,實不宜將第一段及第二段拆解成不同時間之遊歷。至於「上高山,入深林,窮迴溪」乃並列式的綜合描述所遊活動摘要而非指宴遊路徑的次序。「窮」作動詞,是尋幽探訪,走遍曲折溪水之義,不可理解為「溯溪後返回」,實與原意相去甚遠!故(A)選項非正解,而本題公告答案無誤。	維持原答案 (C)
	10	親親而仁民,仁民而愛物,歐陽脩點出人去之後把山林還給禽鳥,禽鳥始樂。此乃層遞法層層擴大關心面向,用不同視角提昇樂的意境。物我同樂才是仁者胸襟,仁者之樂。如僅侷限在太守與賓客之樂,便將此文的格局變小了。另,「太守醉能同其樂,醒能述以文者,太守也」乃明太守與民才分之不同處,非是表現平生懷抱之意。再者,古文中「物」之一字向來包含人、事、物三者,(A)選項已然呈現人事物同樂之境,故此題維持原答案。	維持原答案 (A)
	33	此題乃測驗閱讀的詞彙理解,重點在解釋「眠覺」一詞,而非眠覺之 後的狀態,邏輯的先後很明顯,與失眠無關。故維持原答案。	維持原答案 (A)
	39	《不亦快哉·其一》寫大雨前「置飯於前」欲食,而「蒼蠅又來緣頸 附鼻,驅之不去」致飯不得喫;頓時大雨,則「身汗頓收,地燥如掃, 蒼蠅盡去,飯便得吃。不亦快哉!」可得吃食之快感乃為重點,故(A) 選項失焦,意義不完整,仍維持原答案。	維持原答案 (D)

考科	題號	答 覆 釋 疑	釋疑結果
	40	此題題幹已明示選「錯誤」的選項,考生誤認題幹指示,以(B)選項有誤,正好佐證本題公告答案無誤。	維持原答案 (B)
	43	1. 本題乃節錄社論原文,自當以作者原意為準。 2. 考生以「保育新手來說明台灣在保育方面一直停滯在新手階段」為 選擇(B)選項之理由,然台灣頒布動物保育法已超過三十年,未可 謂為「新手」。故維持原答案。	維持原答案 (A)
	14	針對疑義所提「並無將加入的試劑進行步驟分離,故格里納試劑遇到酸會先進行酸鹼反應產生烷類,所以本題反應物應不會與試劑產生反應,而是維持原反應物, <sup>1</sup> H NMR 信號應改為 1 種。」本題題目中反應式箭號的上下已經清楚的說明試劑添加順序的先後,所以並不會發生與試劑不反應的情況,即便是不發生反應狀態時的 <sup>1</sup> H NMR 的信號也是 2 個分裂峰,分別是:強度為 7 的雙裂峰以及強度為 1 的 7 裂峰。而經由反應之後的產物為(CH <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> CHCOCH <sub>3</sub> 之 <sup>1</sup> H NMR 的信號為共有 3 個,分別:強度為 7 的雙裂峰,強度為 1 的 7 裂峰强度,以及强度為 3 的單峰。 綜合以上本題的答案維持為 C 選項。	維持原答案 (C)
	17	答案誤植	更正答案為 (D)
	18	答案誤植	更正答案為 (C)
\	25	答案誤植	更正答案為 (B)
化學	27	Ⅲ結構誤植	更正答案為 (B)(C)皆可
	29	答案誤植 香豆素物理性質,難溶於冷水,能溶於沸水 色酮名字為 aurone J. Mann R.S.Davidson Natural products and their chemistry and biological significance, p.364	更正答案為 (A)
	32	依據Nernst equation計算,本題答案無誤	維持原答案 (A)
	36	答案誤植	更正答案為 (B)
	40	依據Hess's Law計算,本題答案無誤	維持原答案 (A)
	46	選項(B)亦符合題意。	更正答案為 (A)(B)皆可
	48	請參考文獻 Tetrahedron Letters, 1981, vol. 22, # 29, p. 2811 - 2814 A產物之產率為56.3%。	維持原答案 (C)

考科	題號	答覆釋疑	釋疑結果
	50	答案誤植	更正答案為 (B)
	23	史蒂文:我沒想到安的丈夫會和她一起看歌劇。 喬:我也很驚訝。安一定是堅持他和她一起去。 (A)文法錯誤,正解: that he should come 或 that he come (B)文法錯誤,正解: that he come (should省略) (C)文法正確。動詞片語insist on後面接名詞或名詞片語,coming此處 用法為動名詞。原意insisted on his coming這件事。 (D)上下文原意是指insisted on his coming這件事,而不是insisted on him。 本試題強調Choose the best answer選出最佳答案,文法上及語法上合 乎邏輯的用法是(C)。	維持原答案 (C)
英文	42	多發性硬化症的視力問題根本上是由以下哪個因素引起? (A) 寒冷的溫度。 (B) 傷口感染。 (C) 受損的神經。 (D) 以上皆非。 本題答案在文章第一段最後兩句清楚說明神經損傷的影響: The effects of this nerve damage can include reduced or spasmodic control of the body, and lowered capacity or disruptions of the senses. For many people, a vision problem is the first symptom of MS. 這種神經損傷的影響可能包括對身體的控制減少或痙攣,以及感覺能力降低或中斷。對許多人來說,視力問題是多發性硬化症的第一個症狀。維持原答案(C)。	維持原答案 (C)
	44	根據這篇文章,最有可能透過以下哪個醫學領域的研究找到治療多發性硬化症視覺症狀的方法? (A) 胃腸系統的研究。 (B) 神經系統的研究。 (C) 認知障礙的研究。 (D) 淋巴腺的研究。 本文章第一段說明神經損傷可能的影響和第二、三、四段著重視神經發炎的症狀。全文未提及胃腸系統、認知障礙和淋巴腺,故維持原答案(B)。	維持原答案 (B)

七八	田石中	「答案釋疑審議小組」會議通過(1	
考科	題號	答覆釋疑	釋疑結果
	45	以下哪項是這篇文章的最佳標題? (A)多發性硬化症患者表現出多種症狀 (B)多發性硬化症症狀的成因、影響和治療 (C)使用溫度治療多發性硬化症 (D)與多發性硬化症相關的視覺問題 本文章的主題陳述(thesis statement)在第一段最後一句(For many people, a vision problem is the first symptom of MS.),此後第二段列舉與多發性硬化症相關的視覺問題。第三段及第四段則集中在與多發性硬化症相關最常見的視覺障礙—視神經炎、其症狀及減緩不適之方法。這篇文章的最佳標題維持原答案(D)。	維持原答案 (D)
	1//	1. 在Vanders Human Physiology: The Mechanisms of Body Function, 2008 第7章,提到耳石是掌管感覺靜態平衡,負責人體的感知平衡與直線加速功能,故缺少耳石的人,會因感覺靜態平衡的缺失而無法正確判斷頭部相對位置,造成暈眩。 2. 若缺乏耳石,動作電位不是無法傳送至大腦,因為耳朵裡動作電位從耳朵發送到大腦,還有其他部位可以進行,不會無法傳送。 3. 基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(B)。	維持原答案 (B)
生物學	8	1. 根據考生所提出的資料顯示部分矽藻(diatoms)也可以引起赤潮,但根據賓州州立大學教材說明顯示,世界上大部分的赤潮還是由渦鞭藻引起為主,極微少數由矽藻引起。 "Red tides occur when dinoflagellates, and rarely diatoms, grow in massive quantities in surface waters (https://www.e-education.psu.edu/earth103/node/689)." 2. 此外,在Campbell Biology 12th edition第28章也僅提到「引起赤潮的生物種類就是渦鞭藻(dinoflagellates)」。 3. 基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(A)。	維持原答案 (A)
	11	1. 在Campbell Biology 12th edition第24章提到,合子前屏障的定義為在物種間防止交配或受精成功。防止交配可利用棲地、時間、行為、物理等隔離方式完成屏障。而如果已交配時,則是利用防止受精成功之配子隔離方式完成屏障。 2. 驢馬二物種無法利用以上方式進行屏障,只能靠雜交後代為不孕的方式進行屏障,稱之為合子後屏障。 3. 基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(B)。	維持原答案 (B)

考科	題號	答覆釋疑	釋疑結果
	24	1.目前國內各大教學醫院對於鑑定病原菌種的需求,如需要達到快速的時效性目的,臨床上已經廣泛使用的方式是蛋白質質譜儀、專一性抗體ELISA檢測等方法,這幾種方法都可以在幾分鐘內「快速」鑑定出病原菌種。 2.雖然考生舉證的資料列舉許多國內外說法,說明次世代定序可以作為有效而靈敏的病原菌鑑種工具,也對於未來該技術不斷升級,可應用的方向有更多的展望,但是次世代定序目前在臨床實務上仍無法達到題目所敘述的「快速鑑定」之目的,也就是臨床上不會選擇此種方式。	維持原答案 (C)
	26	3. 基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(C)。 1. 本題問的是「棘蛋白」被製造出來的步驟,由分子生物學的角度看來,是利用宿主的核糖體以及相關的酵素、原料,將病毒提供的RNA作為「轉譯」模板,製造出棘蛋白。 2. 基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(B)。	維持原答案 (B)
	33	1. 在Campbell Biology 10th edition中文教科書第870-882頁提到,脊椎動物可大分為原口類(cyclostomes)和有領類(gnathostome)動物兩種。其中盲鰻、八目鰻是原口類代表,都具備大量軟骨,八目鰻甚至只有軟骨;有領類多為硬骨魚。這邊並未使用分類學的綱(class)來形容,以避免混淆。所以如知道教科書這樣內容者,可以推論出B為最適合的答案,其餘三個解答無法區分出題目所述的演化特徵。2. 基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(B)。	維持原答案 (B)
	40	1. 一般人都誤會 Avery、MacLeod、McCarty 的實驗「證實」遺傳物質是 DNA,但有鑒於當時的生化技術,他們的實驗結果一直無法徹底釐清其純化過的 DNA 是否完全沒有蛋白質污染,所以發表結論只能說造成肺炎球菌轉型的化學物質「應為」核酸。該結果直到1952年的 Hershey—Chase experiment 才利用 S-35標定蛋白質、P-32標定去氧核糖核酸的方式,漂亮證明只有含 P-32的 DNA 能成為遺傳物質,該實驗也就此平息 DNA 是否為遺傳物質的議論。該研究甚至也幫助 Chase 得到 1969年諾貝爾生理或醫學獎的肯定。故考慮科學歷史與研究精確性,毫無懸念「真正證明」DNA 是遺傳物質的為 Hershey and Chase。  2. 基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(C)。	維持原答案 (C)
	41	1.在Campbell Biology 12th edition第17章_基因表現,提到基因會經過轉錄作用,製造出mRNA;新生成的mRNA會再經過轉譯作用,製造出蛋白質。mRNA與蛋白質雖屬基因表現的產物,但為不同階段作用產生的形式,可用特定分析方法偵測各自表現。 2.北方墨漬法與即時聚合酶鏈式反應等二方法為用於mRNA表現之偵測,而非用於蛋白質表現之偵測。 3.本題問題為下列生化分析方法中,哪些可用於評估「蛋白質」的表現量?基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(A)。	維持原答案 (A)

H 43	or ne	合 未件 來 會 敬 小 知 」 盲 敬 远 迥 ( I	
考科	題號	答 覆 釋 疑	釋疑結果
	42	1.在「質譜分析技術原理與應用」一書中,已知質譜分析法為可用於分析蛋白質體與代謝體學的工具。 2.在Campbell Biology 12th edition第17章_基因表現,提到基因會經過轉錄作用,製造出mRNA;新生成的mRNA會再經過轉譯作用,製造出蛋白質。mRNA與蛋白質雖屬基因表現的產物,但為不同階段作用產生的形式,可用特定分析方法偵測各自表現。 3.北方墨漬法、核糖核酸定序、即時聚合酶鏈式反應等三方法為用於mRNA表現之偵測,而非用於蛋白質表現之偵測。 4.本題問題為下列何種工具可用來進行「蛋白質與代謝體學」分析?	維持原答案 (D)
		基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(D)。	
	43	基於以上說明,取住各案仍維持為(D)。  1. 免疫檢查點是正常生物體內的保護機制之一,在平常免疫系統啟動下,T細胞可以執行抗原專一性的細胞毒殺作用及引導其他免疫反應,對抗外來具不同於宿主本身抗原之生物體,而這樣的功能須有一套調節的功能,以避免引起自體免疫反應或在對抗外來細胞時傷及自身細胞或組織。這套調節的功能,我們稱為免疫檢查點的機制,包含不同組的配體及受體反應。以此題為例,癌細胞分泌之PD-L1(配體)結合到免疫細胞上PD-1(受體)後產生之反應,配體及受體蛋白皆可泛稱免疫檢查點蛋白。  2. 另外,根據Pardoll, D. The blockade of immune checkpoints in cancer immunotherapy. Nat Rev Cancer 12, 252—264 (2012).中描述,以T細胞為例,可參與共同刺激或抑制T 細胞接受體(TCR)活性訊息之分子稱為免疫檢查點。 "In the case of T cells, the ultimate amplitude and quality of the response, which is initiated through antigen recognition by the T cell receptor (TCR), is regulated by a balance between co-stimulatory and inhibitory signals (that is, immune checkpoints)."PD-L1經由與PD-1結合而抑制TCR 活性功能,因此仍屬於免疫檢查點分子。  3. 本題所指免疫檢查點蛋白,並非僅指位於免疫細胞上的蛋白,基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(D)。	維持原答案 (D)
	44	1.雖然目前有少數文獻指出組蛋白上的histidine可能被磷酸化,但在表觀遺傳學的範疇中,可辦識histidine磷酸化的結合蛋白尚未被找出,且於基因表現調控中所扮演的功能仍不清楚。 2. 在Molecular Cell Biology 9th edition第7章_基因轉錄調控,內容並未將histidine磷酸化列入參與基因調控之組蛋白後轉譯修飾列表。 3. 本問題核心在探討組蛋白上的哪些胺基酸之後轉譯修飾為基因表現「關鍵」調控機制?基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(D)。	維持原答案 (D)

合采件無會硪小姐」冒硪迪迴(112十十万 20 口			12   1 /1 20 4)
考科	題號	答覆釋疑	釋疑結果
	46	1.目前已知siRNA的作用機制與miRNA相似,但不同的是miRNA是內源性的 (endogenous,細胞內自有基因自行生成的),而 siRNA 一般是泛指外來的 (exogenous),可能來自病毒感染,或是實驗室合成的。 2.雖然目前有少數文獻指出siRNA可為內源性,但這些研究主要是在Arabidopsis中探討,並無法廣泛應用於不同生物細胞。 3.另外,在Molecular Cell Biology 9th edition第7章_基因轉錄調控,提到siRNA系統中負責產生dsRNA之RNA-dependent RNA polymerase目前主要發現於植物中,其在多數哺乳細胞中的表現與功能尚未確認。 4.本題問題為下列何者為miRNA與siRNA間的「最主要」區別?基於以上說明,最佳答案仍維持為(C)。	維持原答案 (C)

