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並不得書寫、畫記、作答。**


國立清華大學 111 學年度學士後醫學系單招試題

系所班組別：學士後醫學系  
                  自然科學組

科目代碼：0101

考試科目：英文

### —作答注意事項—

1. 請核對答案卷（卡）上之准考證號、科目名稱是否正確。
2. 作答中如有發現試題印刷不清，得舉手請監試人員處理，但不得要求解釋題意。
3. 考生限在答案卷上標記「由此開始作答」區內作答，且不可書寫姓名、准考證號或與作答無關之其他文字或符號。
4. 答案卷用盡不得要求加頁。
5. 答案卷可用任何書寫工具作答，惟為方便閱卷辨識，請儘量使用藍色或黑色書寫；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆畫記；如畫記不清（含未依範例畫記）致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，其後果一律由考生自行負責。
6. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱准考證明上「國立清華大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」，無法因本試題封面作答注意事項中未列明而稱未知悉。

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\*請在【答案卡】作答

I. Vocabulary: 20 points (Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.)

【單選題】每題 2 分，共 10 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止；若未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

1. During the COVID-19 pandemic, Felicity has been particularly \_\_\_\_\_ about washing her hands before touching food.  
(A) facetious  
(B) factitious  
(C) fallacious  
(D) fastidious  
(E) fatuous
2. An official investigation of last month's terrorist attack \_\_\_\_\_ the city council from any blame.  
(A) exacerbated  
(B) excoriated  
(C) excruciated  
(D) exhorted  
(E) exonerated
3. The suspect \_\_\_\_\_ an alibi to get away with the murder.  
(A) compounded  
(B) concocted  
(C) concurred  
(D) condescended  
(E) condoned
4. The apartheid state invested significant energy in \_\_\_\_\_ racial discrimination by projecting the idea that the codification of racism was not only acceptable but also just.  
(A) debunking  
(B) delegating  
(C) struggling

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- (D) legitimizing  
(E) teasing
5. With the Delta variant dominant and hospitals under strain, the government \_\_\_\_\_ this week that only critically ill or high-risk patients would be admitted to hospitals. Others must recover at home.  
(A) decreed  
(B) taunted  
(C) saluted  
(D) tantalized  
(E) redeemed
6. In *Wanderlust: A History of Walking*, Rebecca Solnit brings out how, in Austen's England, new kinds of walking came together with other \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) concentration  
(B) transformations  
(C) banality  
(D) recruitment  
(E) timelessness
7. Because it is a new democracy tiptoeing into the free market, its policymakers are free to try \_\_\_\_\_ ideas without being burdened by the legacy of how things were done before.  
(A) legendary  
(B) fleeting  
(C) painful  
(D) unorthodox  
(E) archaic
8. While he was repeatedly asked to return home and stop spending the principal of his inheritance, Charles Longfellow remained in Asia and never shied away from \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) responsibility

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- (B) extravagance
- (C) hard Work
- (D) publicity
- (E) competition

9. Anti-work, which has roots in anarchist and socialist economic critique, argues that the bulk of today's jobs aren't necessary; instead, they enforce wage slavery and \_\_\_\_\_ workers of the full value of their output.

- (A) rub
- (B) carouse
- (C) deprive
- (D) inveigle
- (E) acquit

10. In the case of type 1 diabetes, scientists are particularly keen to study exactly what happens after beta cells become infected with Sars-CoV-2 to see if there is a way to prevent their destruction. "Understanding the link between viral infection and type 1 diabetes might \_\_\_\_\_ early diagnosis and prevention," says Shuibing Chen, a stem cell biologist at Weill Cornell Medicine.

- (A) forestall
- (B) gloat
- (C) facilitate
- (D) impede
- (E) tamper

**II. Grammar: 20 points (Please choose ONE underlined part that contains ungrammatical use of English for each sentence.)**

【單選題】每題 2 分，共 10 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止；若未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

11. Marian Baird, professor of gender and employment relations at the University of Sydney, cautions that bearing the brunt of job losses during the COVID-19

- (A) (B) (C)

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pandemic, women's longer-term financial independence may be in peril.

(D)

(E)

12. Currently the most abundant type of litter in the ocean, plastic debris impacts

(A)

most visibly on the ingestion, suffocation and entanglement of hundreds of

marine species, most of them die of starvation as their stomachs become filled

(B)

(C)

with plastic while also suffering from lacerations, infections, reduced ability to

(D)

(E)

swim and internal injuries.

13. Based on real-life events in Hsinchu County's Beipu Township, *Gold Leaf*

(A)

follows Chang Yi-hsin, a Hakka tea tycoon's daughter, who faced the family

(B)

business decline during Taiwan's period of hyperinflation in the 1950s and,

notwithstanding the financial crisis, turned the tide with her indomitable will

(C)

in her negotiation with foreign companies to win orders, promoted "Peng Fend

(D)

(E)

Tea" on the international stage.

14. The difficulty of finding that balance has led some governments to radically

(A)

(B)

rethink their sector-by-sector, statute-by-statute regulatory strategies, replacing

(C)

(D)

them with a more coordinated decision-made process known as coastal and

(E)

marine spatial planning (CMSP).



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15. Without public policy intervention to alter this calculus and spread the costs of  
(A)  
reproducing the labor force more widelier, parents are left shouldering  
(B) (C)  
significant burdens of time and expense and find their ability to reap emotional  
(D)  
rewards from children and family life limited as a result.  
(E)
16. Paris first earned the moniker 'City of Lights' thanks to its association with  
(A) (B)  
Enlightenment thought during the eighteenth century. The designation took on  
(C)  
a literally meaning in the mid- nineteenth century (before Haussmannization),  
when newly installed gaslighting made the city 'exceptionally brightly and  
(D) (E)  
beautifully lit'.
17. This country suffers from poisonous gender politics. Many young men regard  
(A) (B)  
women's advancement as a threat to their financial security, amid a bleak job  
(C)  
market and rising living costs, especially they have to serve mandatory  
(D) (E)  
military service in addition.
18. If Shakespeare was born a landed noblewoman, with a father who believed in  
(A) (B)  
educating his daughters, she might have written and published classical  
(C) (D)  
tragedies – not unlike Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* and *Julius*  
*Caesar* – and even performed and acted in them, but only in private

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performances for family and friends.

(E)

19. Although the Queen is the only person allowed to eat a swan in the UK, she

(A)

does not eat it for her Christmas dinner. Royal expert and editor at Dailybreak

(B)

Kelly Lynch said: "Although I am familiar with the annual swan upping, I've

seen no evidence of the royals dining on swans. I know that the Queen has

(C)

rather simple palette when it comes to food, and since she owns all of the mute

(D)

(E)

swans in England and Wales, I find it hard to believe she'd eat them."

20. Gasoline-powered, internal-combustion-engine-propelled vehicles had been

(A)

around for more than a quarter-century by the start of the 1920s, but not until

(B)

that decade they became a central factor in the everyday lives of ordinary

(C)

Americans. Mass production, together with innovations in design, engineering,

manufacture, and sales brought a new or used car, truck, or tractor within the

(D)

(E)

reach of most people.

III. **Reading Comprehension and Reasoning Skills: 60 points (Section III consists of five passages on a variety of topics. Each passage is followed by 6 questions. Please read the passages closely and answer the questions based on what is stated or implied.)**

【單選題】共五篇閱讀選文，每篇文章六題，每題 2 分，共 30 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止；若未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

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## Reading 1

Tom Brady announced his retirement Tuesday, bringing an end to the most remarkable playing career the National Football League has ever seen. After 22 seasons during which Brady racked up five Super Bowl wins, three MVP awards, 15 Pro Bowl selections and a slew of career records that may never be broken, the legendary quarterback's resume and accomplishments speak for themselves.

But beyond the numbers, his unparalleled flair for late-game heroics and overcoming impossible obstacles also produced countless unforgettable memories. Many of those seemingly impossible obstacles weren't just built by an opposing defense or a dwindling game clock, but by Mother Nature.

The legend of Brady's playoff heroics began during his very first playoff game. In the very last game ever played at Foxboro Stadium in 2002, heavy snowfall blanketed the field and all but shrouded any view of the field. After the Patriots' offense struggled to move the ball in the first half, Brady orchestrated two scoring drives in the fourth quarter to dig New England out of a 13-3 deficit and tie the game with 27 seconds left. While Patriots' kicker Adam Vinatieri had to kick away the snow to find a patch of grass for his kick, TV viewers at home couldn't even see the ball go through the uprights because the snow was falling so heavily.

In overtime, Brady led the offense on a masterful eight-minute drive that concluded with another clutch Vinatieri game-winning field goal. And, oh yeah, and there was also that Tuck Rule controversy.

In another wintry AFC Divisional Playoff game, the Patriots hosted the Tennessee Titans in the coldest game ever played at Gillette Stadium in 2009. Along with temperatures topping out at 4 degrees Fahrenheit at kickoff, a persistently frigid wind sent AccuWeather RealFeel® Temperatures below zero. The first 10,000 fans in attendance were given free hand-warmers while the stadium played a video of a roaring fire on the scoreboard in a bid to create some virtual warmth. But on the field, Brady didn't seem to notice the cold. Maybe it was because he had ice in his veins.



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He completed 21 passes for more than 200 yards to go with a touchdown. In the fourth quarter, he once again marched the offense down the field to set up a game-winning Vinatieri field goal, propelling New England toward yet another Super Bowl.

21. In the first paragraph of the article, it says that Tom Brady had “a slew of career records that may never be broken.” What does that mean?
- (A) His records became instant hits on the Billboard Hot 100 back in 2021.
  - (B) People were envious of his career and sought to destroy it.
  - (C) He had a NFL career that featured lots of amazing records.
  - (D) For NFL rookie quarterbacks, it will not be too difficult to replicate Tom Brady’s career.
  - (E) He wanted to create a music industry that is self-sustaining.
22. According to the article, Mother Nature got in the way of some of Tom Brady’s important games. How so?
- (A) The weather was so cold that the football stadium was forced to be shut down.
  - (B) Wild fires affected Brady’s arm strength in his games in California.
  - (C) The snow storms could cause passing and running problems for Tom Brady.
  - (D) The rainy weather caused his gout problems.
  - (E) The blizzard reduced the morale of Brady’s team to the rock bottom.
23. What scenario could be described as “the legend of Brady’s playoff heroics”?
- (A) Setting up a winning drive in the last quarter
  - (B) Going the whole quarter without using a time out
  - (C) Abusing the Tuck Rule situation
  - (D) Refusing to bow down to the coach’s advise
  - (E) Leading by a large margin in the fourth quarter
24. If we use “unparalleled flair” to describe someone’s action, it means that someone
- (A) is remarkably dull

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- (B) is amazingly humble
  - (C) refuses to come to the same conclusion
  - (D) is extremely gifted
  - (E) is very much ashamed of oneself
25. The reporter suggested that Brady seemed to have ice in his veins. It was probably because
- (A) he was calm and unaffected by the frigid wintry weather.
  - (B) no one in the stadium was cheering for him.
  - (C) the weather was so cold that Brady's veins are frozen.
  - (D) he always appeared to be cold hearted.
  - (E) he was disappointed by the blood clots in his veins.
26. The stadium played a video of a roaring fire on the scoreboard in a bid to create some virtual warmth. What does "in a bid to do something" mean?
- (A) To gamble away a lot of money
  - (B) To make little effort
  - (C) To save your opponents
  - (D) To use money wisely
  - (E) To attempt to achieve something or some effects

Reading 2

Sometimes it seems surprising that science functions at all. In 2005, medical science was shaken by a paper with the provocative title "Why most published research findings are false." Written by John Ioannidis, a professor of medicine at Stanford University, the paper didn't actually show that any particular result was wrong. Instead, it showed that the statistics of reported positive findings was not consistent with how often one should expect to find them. As Ioannidis concluded more recently, "many published research findings are false or exaggerated, and an estimated 85 percent of research resources are wasted."

It's likely that some researchers are consciously cherry-picking data to get their work published. And some of the problems surely lie with journal publication policies. But



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the problems of false findings often begin with researchers unwittingly fooling themselves: they fall prey to cognitive biases, common modes of thinking that lure us toward wrong but convenient or attractive conclusions. “Seeing the reproducibility rates in psychology and other empirical science, we can safely say that something is not working out the way it should,” says Susann Fiedler, a behavioral economist at the Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods in Bonn, Germany. “Cognitive biases might be one reason for that.”

Psychologist Brian Nosek of the University of Virginia says that the most common and problematic bias in science is “motivated reasoning”: We interpret observations to fit a particular idea. Psychologists have shown that “most of our reasoning is in fact rationalization,” he says. In other words, we have already made the decision about what to do or to think, and our “explanation” of our reasoning is really a justification for doing what we wanted to do—or to believe—anyway. Science is of course meant to be more objective and skeptical than everyday thought—but how much is it, really?

Whereas the falsification model of the scientific method championed by philosopher Karl Popper posits that the scientist looks for ways to test and falsify her theories—to ask “How am I wrong?”—Nosek says that scientists usually ask instead “How am I right?” (or equally, to ask “How are *you* wrong?”). When facts come up that suggest we might, in fact, not be right after all, we are inclined to dismiss them as irrelevant, if not indeed mistaken. The now infamous “cold fusion” episode in the late 1980s, instigated by the electrochemists Martin Fleischmann and Stanley Pons, was full of such ad hoc brush-offs. For example, when it was pointed out to Fleischmann and Pons that their energy spectrum of the gamma rays from their claimed fusion reaction had its spike at the wrong energy, they simply moved it, muttering something ambiguous about calibration.

27. Why does the author say “sometimes it seems surprising that science functions at all” in the first paragraph?
- (A) There exists a surprisingly large number of unexpected findings in published science research.
  - (B) Medical science papers with provocative titles have shaken the credibility

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- of science journals.
- (C) Findings from science research often lack potential for real-world applications.
  - (D) Valuable findings are disproportionate to the large amount of resources devoted to science research.
  - (E) A large number of findings in published science research are unreliable.
28. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase “cherry-picking” in the second paragraph?
- (A) Creating the most sensational
  - (B) Selecting the most suitable
  - (C) Omitting the most important
  - (D) Ignoring the most reliable
  - (E) Fabricating the most believable
29. Which of the following would NOT illustrate “cognitive bias”?
- (A) Listening more often to information that confirms our existing beliefs.
  - (B) Disproving evidence that questions our beliefs.
  - (C) Letting an initial impression of a person influence what we think of them overall.
  - (D) Claiming that something must be true because it is backed up by an authoritative figure on the subject.
  - (E) Identifying a suspect early in an investigation before looking for confirming evidence.
30. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) To reason in science is to rationalize what we believe in and justify what we want to do.
  - (B) Scientists should test their theories by examining possible mistakes and negative findings.
  - (C) Scientific findings nowadays are often used to rationalize researchers’ views or beliefs.
  - (D) Karl Popper’s falsification model may prevent researchers from falling



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prey to cognitive biases.

(E) Cognitive bias is the root cause of false findings in science.

31. The cold fusion episode mentioned in the final paragraph of the passage ...

(A) serves as a counter example of scientists using motivated reasoning in science.

(B) shows how scientific findings can sometimes be ambiguous in the 1980s.

(C) explains how the scientists' misuse of energy in their experiment resulted in faulty findings.

(D) is an instance of scientists ignoring data undermining their claims.

(E) illustrates how asking right questions can help scientists overcome cognitive biases.

32. Which of the following will be the most suitable set of keywords for this passage:

(A) Cognitive bias, motivated reasoning, psychology

(B) Cognitive bias, falsification, science

(C) Cognitive bias, rationalization, psychology

(D) Rationalization, falsification, justification

(E) Rationalization, Brian Nosek, science

Reading 3

In an anthropological spirit, I propose the following definition of a nation: it is an imagined political community—and imagined as both inherently limited and sovereign. It is imagined because the members of even the smallest nation will never know most of their fellow members, meet them, or even hear of them, yet in the minds of each lives the image of their communion. In fact, all communities larger than primordial villages of face-to-face contact (and perhaps even these) are imagined. Communities are to be distinguished, not by their falsity/genuineness, but by the style in which they are imagined.

The nation is imagined as limited because even the largest of them, encompassing perhaps a billion living human beings, has finite, if elastic, boundaries, beyond which

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lie other nations. No nation imagines itself coterminous with mankind. The most messianic nationalists do not dream of a day when all the members of the human race will join their nation in the way that it was possible, in certain epochs, for, say, Christians to dream of a wholly Christian planet.

It is imagined as sovereign because the concept was born in an age in which Enlightenment and Revolution were destroying the legitimacy of the divinely-ordained, hierarchical, dynastic realm. Coming to maturity at a stage of human history when even the most devout adherents of any universal religion were inescapably confronted with the living pluralism of such religions, and the allomorphism between each faith's ontological claims and territorial stretch, nations dream of being free, and, if under God, directly so. The gage and emblem of this freedom is the sovereign state.

Finally, it is imagined as a community, because, regardless of the actual inequality and exploitation that may prevail in each, the nation is always conceived as a deep, horizontal comradeship. Ultimately, it is this fraternity that makes it possible, over the past two centuries, for so many millions of people, not so much to kill, as willingly to die for such limited imaginings.

33. What does the author intend to do in this passage?
- (A) To debunk the myth of nations being limited and sovereign.
  - (B) To illustrate the anthropological nature of a nation.
  - (C) To demonstrate the different ways a nationhood can be imagined.
  - (D) To explain the concept of a nation as an imagined community.
  - (E) To specify the defining elements of an imagined community.
34. What does the expression "in the minds of each lives the image of their communion" mean in the first paragraph?
- (A) They all remember the community they belong to.
  - (B) They can see the images of other members in the same community.
  - (C) Their comradeship lives and develops in their minds.
  - (D) They keep a fond memory of their shared experiences.
  - (E) They share a sense of identity and belonging.

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35. What does “this freedom” refer to in the sentence “the gage and emblem of this freedom is the sovereign state”?
- (A) Freedom from divinely-ordained dynastic monarchy.
  - (B) Freedom from physical and spiritual revolutions.
  - (C) Freedom from religious conflicts.
  - (D) Freedom of confronting one’s religious beliefs.
  - (E) Freedom of forming a nation.
36. Which of the following is NOT true?
- (A) Imagined communities are real, not fake, communities.
  - (B) The author sees nations as imaginary constructs.
  - (C) The nation is imagined as a limited community because there is a limit to our imagination.
  - (D) The nationhood you feel with other Taiwanese people when our country participates in the Olympic games is an example of the work of imagination.
  - (E) We often do not know the vast majority of the other people sharing the same imagined community.
37. Which of the following is correct about the “inequality and exploitation” mentioned in the final paragraph of the passage?
- (A) They coexist with comradeship in a nation.
  - (B) They exist in imagination.
  - (C) They are non-existent in an imagined community.
  - (D) They are the non-horizontal (vertical) relationships among community members.
  - (E) They are what drive people to willingly sacrifice themselves.
38. Which of the following best captures the meaning of “fraternity” in the final sentence of the passage?
- (A) Solidarity
  - (B) Commitment
  - (C) Imagination
  - (D) Confrontation
  - (E) Spirit



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## Reading 4

In analyzing the representation of white ethnic groups, it has been customary to use a framework I term responsive pluralism, which emphasizes the response of political elites to newly mobilized political forces that are demanding recognition. A key tenet of responsive pluralism is that all votes are equal and fungible. In other words, political elites---those with power---will entertain the possibility of a coalition with any group that possesses votes. In return for these votes, the elites will make available a stream of public goods in the form of patronage, symbolic recognition, and social services.

But for minorities, the situation is more complex and considerably less flattering to America's preferred conception of its political traditions. Simply put, minorities have often faced constraints on their participation in the American polity due to their social and legal status. This situation has resulted in what I term stratified pluralism. As members of racial or other categories, they have often been defined out of the realm of full citizenship as it is usually understood in a democracy.

Blacks in particular could not vote for a long time so candidacies for office were not feasible. It was not until the democratic rights of citizenship were formally recognized by the polity that racial minorities could even compete as players in the electoral arena. Moreover, racism further hampered minority advancement even after the vote had been granted. In some cases, white voters simply refused to vote for minority candidates; in others, the elites themselves made it clear that they wished to limit or prevent minority representation. Minority votes were considered less desirable than white votes, and they were therefore less fungible as a commodity to be exchanged for public goods. Minorities were often incorporated into a dominant coalition only if a race-oriented agenda was abandoned by the minority leaders. As a consequence of stratified pluralism, widespread and efficacious minority officeholding has been the exception rather than the rule in U.S. history.

A group trying to elect representatives to office must use the electoral process to convert its demographic raw materials into positions of authority in government: in effect, the group tries to translate numbers into power. There is nothing automatic or mechanical about this process of conversion. It is conditioned by at least five distinct factors, each



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of which can intervene to prevent a group from being represented in office in relation to its proportion of the population: enfranchisement, mobilization, spatial concentration, favorable districts, and coalitions.

39. Which of the following is most likely to be considered by the author as in line with “America’s preferred conception of its political traditions”?
- (A) Minorities have often faced constraints on their participation in the American polity.
  - (B) Widespread and efficacious officeholding has remained difficult for white ethnic groups.
  - (C) Political elites would respond to the demand of minorities in exchange for political donations.
  - (D) All votes are equal and fungible.
  - (E) Newly mobilized political forces are rarely granted the possibility of recognition they demand.
40. Why does the author start talking about the political situation of blacks in the third paragraph?
- (A) To illustrate the condition of “responsive pluralism”
  - (B) To indicate the progress in advancing racial minorities’ democratic rights of citizenship
  - (C) To advocate blacks’ capacities in competing as players in the electoral arena
  - (D) To demonstrate the importance of achieving “stratified pluralism”
  - (E) To give an example of the denial of full citizenship for minority groups in U.S. history
41. The author points out five factors which can intervene to prevent a group from being represented in office in relation to its proportion of the population. Which one of these factors refers to the right of suffrage?
- (A) Enfranchisement
  - (B) Mobilization
  - (C) Spatial concentration
  - (D) Favorable districts
  - (E) Coalitions

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42. Based upon the passage, with which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?
- (A) Responsive pluralism is a proper framework for an analysis of political representation in the United States
  - (B) Minority advancement in officeholding has been hampered by stratified pluralism
  - (C) Political elites have always been willing to form a coalition with any group possessive of votes
  - (D) Even if the democratic rights of citizenship were not formally recognized by the polity, racial minorities were still able to compete as players in the electoral arena.
  - (E) Ever since the democratic rights of citizenship were formally recognized by the polity, there have been widespread and efficacious minority officeholding.
43. Which of the following does NOT agree with the author's observation of political representation in the U.S.?
- (A) Some white voters still refused to vote for minority candidates.
  - (B) White votes, as a commodity to be exchanged for public goods, were considered as more fungible and more desirable.
  - (C) Members of racial minorities have often experienced restrictions on their participation in the American polity.
  - (D) The situation of political representation for racial minorities is different from that for the white ethnic groups.
  - (E) Stratified pluralism has resulted in widespread and efficacious minority officeholding
44. Which of the following best captures the meaning of "coalition" in paragraph 1?
- (A) Collusion
  - (B) Collision
  - (C) Alliance
  - (D) Relation
  - (E) Meeting



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Reading 5

Many different kinds of things are said to be just and unjust: not only laws, institutions, and social systems, but also particular actions of many kinds, including decisions, judgements, and imputations. We also call the attitudes and dispositions of persons, and persons themselves, just and unjust. Our topic, however, is that of social justice. For us the primary subject of justice is the basic structure of society, or more exactly, the way in which the major social institutions distribute fundamental rights and duties and determine the division of advantages from social cooperation. By major institutions I understand the political constitution and the principal economic and social arrangements. Thus the legal protection of freedom of thought and liberty of conscience, competitive markets, private property in the means of production, and the monogamous family are examples of major social institutions. Taken together as one scheme, the major institutions define men's rights and duties and influence their life prospects, what they can expect to be and how well they can hope to do. The basic structure is the primary subject of justice because its effects are so profound and present from the start. The intuitive notion here is that this structure contains various social positions and that men born into different positions have different expectations of life determined, in part, by the political system as well as by economic and social circumstances. In this way the institutions of society favor certain starting places over others. These are especially deep inequalities. Not only are they pervasive, but they affect men's initial chances in life; yet they cannot possibly be justified by an appeal to the notions of merit or desert. It is these inequalities, presumably inevitable in the basic structure of any society, to which the principles of social justice must in the first instance apply. These principles, then, regulate the choice of a political constitution and the main elements of the economic and social system. The justice of a social scheme depends essentially on how fundamental rights and duties are assigned and on the economic opportunities and social conditions in the various sectors of society.

45. Based upon the passage, with which of the following statements would the author most likely agree?

- I. When addressing social justice, it is imperative to consider whether the attitudes and positions of persons, and persons themselves, are just or unjust.

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II. Particular actions of many kinds, including decisions, judgements, and imputations, are not the primary subject of justice.

III. How fundamental duties and rights are assigned are important for the achievement of social justice.

- (A) I, II, and III
- (B) I and II only
- (C) II and III only
- (D) I and III only
- (E) III only

46. Based upon the passage, which of the following is LEAST likely to reproduce what the author describes as “especially deep inequalities”?

- (A) Racism
- (B) Meritocracy
- (C) Feudalism
- (D) Misogyny
- (E) Aristocracy

47. The monogamous family refers to the family which

- (A) is built upon a relationship with only one partner at a time.
- (B) is formed by family members of one identical ethnic origin.
- (C) has its youngsters grow up in a monolingual environment.
- (D) has no experience of relocations.
- (E) has a homosexual couple as the parents.

48. Based on the passage, it could be inferred that a person's outlook

- (A) has nothing to do with the basic structure of society.
- (B) determines his social position.
- (C) is influenced by the major social institutions.
- (D) reflects his or her attitudes toward justice.
- (E) only depends on his merit or desert.

49. Based upon the passage, it is most likely the author would agree with which of the following statements?



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- I. Inequalities produced by major social institutions are probably unavoidable.
- II. The political system has profound effects on a person's chances in life from the very beginning.
- III. The principles of social justice must apply to the inequalities in the basic structure of society in the first instance.

- (A) I only
- (B) II only
- (C) III only
- (D) II and III only
- (E) I, II and III

50. According to the author, the justice of a social scheme primordially depends on which of the following?

- I. the way in which the major social institutions distribute fundamental rights and duties
- II. advantages from social cooperation
- III. the economic opportunities and social conditions in the various sectors of society

- (A) I only
- (B) I and II only
- (C) II and III only
- (D) I and III only
- (E) I, II and III

# 國立清華大學學士後醫學系考試 各科試題參考答案

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科目名稱: 生物與生化

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科目名稱：化學與物理

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科目名稱：資訊科學

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