

國立中山大學 113 學年度 學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

—作答注意事項—

考試時間：80 分鐘

- 考試開始鈴響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卡之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
- 答案卡請以 2B 鉛筆劃記，不可使用修正液（帶）塗改，未使用 2B 鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，後果由考生自負。
- 答案卡應保持清潔完整，不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼，亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 不可使用計算機，並不得攜帶書籍、紙張(應考證不得做計算紙書寫)、具有通訊、記憶、傳輸或收發等功能之相關電子產品或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材入場。
- 試題及答案卡請務必繳回，未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印，考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 1 頁

選擇題(單一選擇題，共 50 題，總分 100 分)

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

I. Expression and Structure. This part contains questions 1-28. For each question, choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

1. People who have height dysphoria may have surgery to lengthen their legs, which is a terribly painful process that requires up to one year's confinement _____ a wheelchair.

- (A) on
- (B) into
- (C) with
- (D) to
- (E) by

Ans: (D)

2. The medicine may make you feel _____, so don't drive or operate heavy machinery after taking it.

- (A) dazed
- (B) dozy
- (C) drowsy
- (D) dodged
- (E) dubious

Ans: (C)

3. _____ care addresses symptoms such as pain, fatigue, nausea, and shortness of breath. The aim is to enhance comfort and overall well-being, particular for end-of-life care.

- (A) Plighted
- (B) Palliative
- (C) Prognostic
- (D) Hypnotic
- (E) Aphrodisiac

Ans: (B)

4. The _____ responsible for COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, is a novel coronavirus that was first identified in December 2019 in the city of Wuhan, Hubei province, China.

- (A) pollutant
- (B) allergen
- (C) vector
- (D) pathogen
- (E) pollen

Ans: (D)

5. A polymath is an individual who has _____ a few disciplines. For example, Leonardo da Vinci who studied the fields of geometry, mechanics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and so on.

- (A) managed
- (B) modified
- (C) mastered
- (D) maintained

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題。

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 2 頁

(E) malfunctioned

Ans: (C)

6. Parkinson's disease is commonly characterized by rhythmic and involuntary _____, causing slight shaking movements when the patients are sitting or standing.

(A) relapses

(B) tremors

(C) cramps

(D) stitches

(E) blisters

Ans: (B)

7. The baby was so large that we had to perform a _____.

(A) Caesarean section (C-section)

(B) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)

(C) Gastroscopy

(D) Colonoscopy

(E) Gastrointestinal examination

Ans: (A)

8. It is crucial for hikers to wear appropriate protective gear, such as insulated clothing and waterproof boots, to prevent frostbite on their _____.

(A) amputations

(B) extremities

(C) extensions

(D) accessories

(E) supplements

Ans: (B)

9. Surgical _____ may be necessary for certain types of brain tumors, especially if they are causing increased pressure within the skull or if they are accessible for removal.

(A) intervention

(B) aspiration

(C) aberration

(D) simulation

(E) alteration

Ans: (A)

10. Born in an impoverished family, Josh has always had a(n) _____ when he is among the upper-class crowd. He doesn't feel confident to speak to others.

(A) aggression

(B) benevolence

(C) ecstasy of consumption

(D) inferiority complex

(E) benefits

Ans: (D)

11. To cultivate bacteria, you should place the inoculated culture medium at an appropriate temperature. The bacteria will multiply and form visible _____.

(A) residences

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 3 頁

- (B) communities
 - (C) assemblies
 - (D) colonies
 - (E) canopies
- Ans: (D)

12. To successfully deploy any vaccine, it is crucial to ensure that the vaccine _____ are maintained at the required temperatures during transportation between healthcare facilities.

- (A) visors
 - (B) vials
 - (C) swabs
 - (D) scalpels
 - (E) conduits
- Ans: (B)

13. The surgeon donned a _____ before entering the operating room, ensuring a sterile and hygienic environment for the upcoming procedure.

- (A) lab coat
 - (B) patient gown
 - (C) scrub suit
 - (D) stethoscope
 - (E) trench coat
- Ans: (C)

14. Flus are rarely deadly, but they can be associated with a high risk of serious _____, and in some cases, they can be fatal if not properly managed or treated.

- (A) detonations
 - (B) implications
 - (C) complications
 - (D) intrusions
 - (E) emancipations
- Ans: (C)

15. Hospitals must implement _____ measures for patient confidentiality to safeguard sensitive medical information.

- (A) restricted
 - (B) stringent
 - (C) negligent
 - (D) diligent
 - (E) exclusive
- Ans: (B)

16. In rural areas, _____ often serve as the first responders, offering vital medical assistance and providing helpful advice until the patient can be transported to a healthcare facility.

- (A) mechanics
 - (B) defibrillators
 - (C) rehabs
 - (D) paramedics
 - (E) maneuvers
- Ans: (D)

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 4 頁

17. According to the cover story published in *Cell Reports* in the issue dated 14th September 2021, a Taiwan research team has found a link between single neuron activity and anxiety-related behavior. Their study uncovers an anxiety-related cell in the hippocampus, which _____ anxiolytic effects, so it sheds light on the prospect of brain circuit intervention in mental disorders.
(A) mediates
(B) meditates
(C) mitigate
(D) motivates
(E) ruminates
Ans: (A)
18. The _____, which are located between the ribs and the pelvis, support upper body, facilitate movement and hold organs in place.
(A) diaphragm
(B) abdominals
(C) deltoids
(D) temporal lobes
(E) biceps
Ans: (B)
19. The doctor _____ a new idea to reverse aging.
(A) made out
(B) hit upon
(C) gave away
(D) put off
(E) rammed into
Ans: (B)
20. Adequate hydration is essential for efficient sweating and heat _____. It is the reason why we need to drink enough water to avoid heat strokes.
(A) dissipation
(B) precipitation
(C) irrigation
(D) saturation
(E) satiation
Ans: (A)
21. The survival rate for many cancers has improved considerably over recent decades, due to the development of _____ to treat the condition.
(A) chemistry
(B) thermoplastic
(C) chemotherapy
(D) chemist
(E) eradication
Ans: (C)
22. In anatomy classes, medical students may have to dissect _____ to study the structure, organization, and relationships of organs.
(A) accomplices

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題。

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 5 頁

- (B) massacres
 - (C) forensics
 - (D) cadavers
 - (E) prosthetics
- Ans: (D)

23. The circulatory system is crucial for _____, which delivers oxygenated blood to tissues and organs in the body, ensuring that they receive an adequate supply of oxygen and nutrients.

- (A) oxidation
 - (B) detoxification
 - (C) metastasis
 - (D) transfusion
 - (E) perfusion
- Ans: (E)

24. Recent discoveries about _____ have done serious damage to the company's reputation.

- (A) proposition
 - (B) rehabilitation
 - (C) correlation
 - (D) reciprocity
 - (E) corruption
- Ans: (E)

25. According to their study, methylxanthines, the chemical found in coffee, tea and dark chocolate can make brains healthier and more _____.

- (A) resilient
 - (B) respiratory
 - (C) vivid
 - (D) available
 - (E) vulnerable
- Ans: (A)

26. To protect patients' rights, researchers should obtain an informed _____ from patients to ensure a clear understanding of the proposed treatment, potential risks, and alternatives.

- (A) sanction
 - (B) ratification
 - (C) waiver
 - (D) consent
 - (E) treaty
- Ans: (D)

27. In the informational guidelines accompanying most drugs, manufacturers typically provide a comprehensive list of _____, outlining specific situations, medical conditions, or concurrent medications where the usage of the drug is advised against or requires careful consideration.

- (A) formulations
 - (B) contraindications
 - (C) expiration dates
 - (D) dosages
 - (E) origins of production
- Ans: (B)

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題。

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 6 頁

28. No matter how angry she was at the time, she didn't argue with that unreasonable man because she did not want to _____ in public.

- (A) hit rock bottom
- (B) make a scene
- (C) mess around
- (D) mess up
- (E) be over the moon

Ans: (B)

II. Discourse Structure. In the following passage, there are five sentences missing. Please choose the most suitable sentence from the sentences provided below to complete the passage. Use each sentence provided once only.

Read the following questions and answer questions 29-33.

_____ 29 _____, and there are hundreds of literary words that deal, in one way or another, with medical themes broadly construed, such as illness, suffering, and death. Among these are many masterpieces of western literature that have long been read and taught for their literary quality, psychological insight, and theological or philosophical vision. The biblical Book of Job, Sophocles' *Philoctetes*, Eliot's *Middlemarch*, Tolstoy's *The Death of Ivan Ilyich*, Mann's *Death in Venice* and *The Magic Mountain*, Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, Camus' *The Plague*, and García-Márquez' *Love in the Time of Cholera*, to name only a few examples, are among the highly regarded works of art that raise ultimate questions about what it means to be ill, to suffer, and to die. _____ 30 _____. They may be even more important for physicians than they are for "lay" readers—certainly they are no less so—because in the daily practice of their profession physicians must deal with the ultimate human questions examined in these works.

_____ 31 _____; they are often lengthy as well. Although their complexity makes them ideal texts for teaching students "to read, in the fullest sense," and thereby helping train them medically—one of the first clearly articulated and defended purposes of incorporating the study of literature into medical education—their length works against their easy inclusion in the curricula of many medical schools and residency programmes. For this reason, and because the relevance of literature to the world of clinical practice was not as well understood in the 1970s as it has become two decades later, literature was first taught in many US medical schools in conjunction with medical ethics. _____ 32 _____, illustrating traditional dilemmas of medical ethics, that they belong to an evolving canon of works frequently taught in medical humanities classes. Most of these works do not hold canonical status as literature in the way that such masterpieces as, for example, *The Magic Mountain* and *The Plague* do. Rather, it is a combination of their medical subject matter, their brevity, and their literary style that gives them special pedagogical value for medical education. _____ 33 _____; in this, they are like the traditional ethics case. But the encounter or dilemma is presented and developed in a literary way—that is, embedded in a complex human situation replete with highly charged emotions....

(from Anne Hudson Jones, "Literature and Medicine: An Evolving Canon," *The Lancet* 348 (1996): 1360.)

- (A) Certain stories work so well as literary "cases"
- (B) The powerful affinity between literature and medicine goes back to ancient times
- (C) Often written by physicians, these works may focus sharply on a doctor-patient encounter or an ethical dilemma in medical practice

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 7 頁

- (D) These great works certainly belong in any canon of literature and medicine
- (E) Great literary works are, almost by definition, complex

29: Ans: (B)

30: Ans: (D)

31: Ans: (E)

32: Ans: (A)

33: Ans: (C)

III. Reading Comprehension. In this part, there are four reading passages. Read each of the following passages and answer the corresponding questions.

Read the following passage and answer questions 34-38.

Medical professionals often encounter ethical dilemmas in their practice. One common ethical concern revolves around patient confidentiality. Patient confidentiality is a fundamental aspect of healthcare that ensures patients feel secure in sharing sensitive information with their healthcare providers. However, there are situations where the healthcare provider may face conflicting priorities, such as the duty to protect patient confidentiality versus the obligation to prevent harm to the patient or others.

In the context of patient confidentiality, healthcare providers must weigh the potential risks and benefits. Striking the right balance requires careful consideration of the patient's autonomy, the need for information sharing among healthcare team members, and the legal obligations that govern confidentiality. Medical professionals must navigate these complex situations ethically to maintain the trust and well-being of their patients.

34. What is the primary focus of the passage?

- (A) Medical procedures
- (B) Patient confidentiality
- (C) Legal obligations
- (D) Healthcare team communication
- (E) Surgical details

Ans: (B)

35. What ethical concern is mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Informed consent
- (B) Patient confidentiality
- (C) Billing procedures
- (D) Staff training
- (E) Hospital management

Ans: (B)

36. What is the fundamental purpose of patient confidentiality?

- (A) Enhancing billing processes
- (B) Promoting legal actions
- (C) Ensuring patient trust
- (D) Facilitating communication among healthcare providers
- (E) Enforcing necessary punishment

Ans: (C)

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 8 頁

37. In situations of conflicting priorities, what must healthcare providers consider?

- (A) Strictly following legal obligations
- (B) Ignoring patient autonomy
- (C) Weighing potential risks and benefits
- (D) Prioritizing information sharing at all costs
- (E) Informing the Ministry of Health and Welfare

Ans: (C)

38. What is the challenge in balancing patient confidentiality?

- (A) Ensuring rapid decision-making
- (B) Enforcement of hospital policies
- (C) Ignoring legal obligations
- (D) Minimizing information sharing
- (E) Navigating conflicting priorities

Ans: (E)

Read the following passage and answer questions 39-41.

In a recent study, researchers discovered that bottled water sold in stores can contain 10 to 100 times more bits of plastic than previously estimated — nanoparticles so infinitesimally tiny they cannot be seen under a microscope. At 1,000th the average width of a human hair, nanoplastics can migrate through the tissues of the digestive tract or lungs into the bloodstream, distributing potentially harmful synthetic chemicals throughout the body and into cells, experts say. The new finding reinforces long-held expert advice to drink tap water from glass or stainless steel containers to reduce exposure. That advice extends to other foods and drinks packaged in plastic as well. “Because the temperature of the body is higher than the outside, those chemicals are going to migrate out of that plastic and end up in our body,” said Dr. Mason, director of sustainability at Penn State Behrend in Erie, Pennsylvania.

39. What is the main concern addressed in the recent study mentioned in the news?

- (A) The environmental pollution caused by nanoplastics
- (B) The number of nanoplastics in bottled water
- (C) The number of plastic bottles in the environment
- (D) The synthetic chemicals in the digestive tract
- (E) The excessive packaging of plastic bottles

Ans: (B)

40. Why is “human hair” mentioned in this article?

- (A) to illustrate the size of nanoplastics
- (B) to demonstrate the number of nanoplastics
- (C) to emphasize the harms to the body
- (D) to show the diverse shapes of nanoplastics
- (E) to show where nanoplastics may go to

Ans: (A)

41. What does the temperature of the body do to those nanoplastics?

- (A) It facilitates the release of these chemicals from the plastics.
- (B) It enhances the visibility of nanoplastics under a microscope.
- (C) It inhibits the migration of chemicals from plastics.

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 9 頁

- (D) It accelerates the degradation of nanoplastics.
- (E) It increases the circulation of plastic particles in the bloodstream.

Ans: (A)

Read the following passage and answer questions 42-46.

More than 35,000 people die each year in the US alone from antimicrobial resistant infections. With novel treatments in short supply, scientists plan to boost available therapies to target antimicrobial resistance. In a paper published in PNAS, researchers used the power of light to give antibiotics a fighting chance. Light interacts with chemicals called photosensitizers to produce toxic reactive oxygen species. Unlike many antibiotics, photosensitizers can sneak past bacterial defenses. For example, it was found that light, plus the photosensitizer curcumin, a chemical found in turmeric, potentiated antibiotic efficacy. In their new study, Dr. Bagnato and his team found that they needed to expose drug-resistant strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* to high doses of different antibiotics to curb its growth. However, when Bagnato added the curcumin and shone light on the bacteria, a lower dose sufficed. Still, the effects were limited. For most strains, the effects were temporary; the team observed a recurrence in resistance after only a few cycles of bacterial growth. Bagnato emphasized the need for alternative therapies. "Infection does not need one type of weapon; it needs a whole arsenal," said Bagnato.

42. What is the primary focus of the study mentioned in the news?

- (A) Developing new antibiotics
- (B) Using the light in antibiotic treatment
- (C) Investigating bacterial defenses
- (D) Identifying drug-resistant strains of bacteria
- (E) Testing the effects of turmeric on bacteria

Ans: (B)

43. What is the role of photosensitizers in the study?

- (A) Manufacturing antibiotic medicines
- (B) Producing toxic reactive oxygen species
- (C) Heating and breaking the outer layer of bacteria
- (D) Strengthening individuals' defense systems
- (E) Absorbing and distributing light

Ans: (B)

44. What is the benefit of using photosensitizers in anti-bacterial treatments?

- (A) cheaper prices of antibiotics
- (B) lower pains of patients
- (C) decreased side effects
- (D) lower doses of antibiotics
- (E) easier accessibility of medications

Ans: (D)

45. What is the limitation of this current attempt?

- (A) Increased strains of super virus with resistance to antibiotics
- (B) Efficacy on limited strains such as *Staphylococcus aureus*
- (C) Recurring resistance after a few bacterial growth cycles
- (D) A short supply in novel treatments
- (E) Viral and fungal resistance to antibiotics

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 10 頁

Ans: (C)

46. Based on the context, what is the closest meaning of “arsenal” in the last sentence?

- (A) Increased doses of antibiotics
- (B) Bacteria, virus, and fungi
- (C) More radical treatments
- (D) An innovative research team
- (E) A diverse range of treatments

Ans: (E)

Read the following passage and answer questions 47-50.

Picture a person having a heart attack—what do you see? Most likely a man looking sweaty and short of breath, clutching his arm or chest in pain. But when women have heart attacks, their symptoms can be quite different, presenting as deep fatigue, nausea and vomiting, and more widespread bodily discomfort instead of localized pain. Discrepancies like this can have devastating consequences. Most often, men’s symptom profiles are considered the “textbook cases,” and so when women present with different symptoms, they may be misdiagnosed, resulting in delays or possible deprivation of life-saving measures. The failure to consider the influence of gender on health physiology goes beyond the clinic. In laboratories around the world, most scientists have historically chosen to study only male rats and mice, under the assumption that female animals’ fluctuating hormones would make their data messy and hard to interpret. In 2016, the journal Research Integrity and Peer Review published guidelines for Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER), which provide clear steps for scientists and editors to increase equity, accuracy, and transparency in both the conduct and reporting of research in subjects of both sexes. These guidelines clearly state that experiments should be designed to reveal sex or gender differences, and that single-sex studies require justification for the exclusion of either sex. Sadly, few journals have incorporated these guidelines into their publishing policies.

47. Which is a “textbook” symptom of a person having a heart attack, as mentioned in the news?

- (A) heat exhaustion
- (B) feeling tired
- (C) vomiting
- (D) discomfort throughout the body
- (E) clutching arms

Ans: (E)

48. What is primary concern when women present different heart attack symptoms?

- (A) Prolonged recovery
- (B) Misdiagnosis and delays
- (C) Slower response to medication
- (D) Low textbook sales
- (E) Gender exploitations

Ans: (B)

49. Why did many researchers choose to study only male rodents in laboratories?

- (A) They think female rodents are not representative of the group.
- (B) They found female rodents are more likely to be resistant to treatments.
- (C) Male rodents display more observable symptoms.
- (D) They think female rodents’ hormones make data inconsistent.

國立中山大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 11 頁第 11 頁

(E) This has been historically true and people stop questioning it.

Ans: (D)

50. Which is the implication of this news?

(A) Gender differences in physiology has been exaggerated.

(B) Unless a guideline was set, gender inequality in science could never be resolved.

(C) Instead of striving to fight against it, gender inequality should be embraced as a norm.

(D) Despite initiatives such as SAGER, progress is slow in addressing gender inequality.

(E) The guidelines might be problematic; even academic journals choose not to follow them.

Ans: (D)