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國立清華大學 113 學年度學士後醫學系單招試題

系所班組別：學士後醫學系

科目代碼：0101

考試科目：英文

—作答注意事項—

1. 請核對答案卡上之准考證號、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. 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。
4. 其他應考規則、違規處理及扣分方式，請自行詳閱簡章附錄上「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

1. 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. The onset of the COVID-19 pandemic drove a rapid and widespread shift to _____ care, followed by a gradual return to in-person visits.
(A) intensive (B) virile (C) urgent (D) virtual (E) emergent
2. With public confidence in research already low, experts worry that the use of ChatGPT could further _____ faith in academic writing.
(A) erode (B) enhance (C) enchant (D) expound (E) entice
3. Women and the elderly have lower thresholds for anxiety, and this is perfectly in keeping with their greater _____ to threat.
(A) relevance (B) vulnerability (C) reduction (D) accountability (E) resignation
4. Narges Mohammadi, the most articulate and _____ voice of the Iranian human rights movement, and now Nobel peace prize winner in 2023, has spent so long in prison serving overlapping sentences and defiantly speaking out from behind bars that her family are not sure they will ever speak to her again, let alone meet.
(A) atrocious (B) mesmerized (C) piercing (D) raucous (E) unflinching
5. On 8 October 2023, Israel was _____ by the most ambitious operation Hamas has ever launched from Gaza, a military operation that came a day after the 50th anniversary of the surprise attack by Egypt and Syria in 1973 that started a major Middle East war.
(A) fascinated (B) fettered (C) flabbergasted (D) fluttered (E) frustrated
6. The high death toll among Palestinian civilians would complicate any _____ the Saudis might have been willing to make toward Israel.
(A) fiasco (B) overture (C) protocol (D) shibboleth (E) therapy
7. The Federal Reserve closely watches consumers' inflation expectations, as they can be a _____ prophecy: If consumers anticipate that prices will remain high, they might spend more now and demand higher wages, and businesses might raise prices to accommodate higher demand and wages.
(A) Self-serving (B) Self-fulfilling (C) Self-governing (D) One-dimensional
(E) Multicultural

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8. The United States Tennis Association is ____ a major renovation of Arthur Ashe Stadium that could feature superluxury areas to enhance the already lavish experience of their biggest spenders.
(A) intruding (B) juxtaposing (C) focusing (D) weighing (E) tiptoeing
9. At least nine different factions have been ____ for power.
(A) vying (B) considering (C) satisfying (D) domesticating (E) grooming
10. The prospect that a new mine might end up feeding Elon Musk's automaker was enough to persuade cautious lenders to finance a project or convince investors that untested operations had a shot at meeting ____ sales projections.
(A) ambitious (B) ambiguous (C) amphibious (D) atrocious (E) brutal

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. In addition to manipulate photographs, software that manipulates video footage
(A) (B) (C)
is becoming more sophisticated and less expensive.
(D) (E)
12. Now, perhaps more than ever before, engaged citizens of the world are
(A) (B)
keen to understanding how place works and even to contribute to the work of
(C) (D)
building better places.
(E)
13. Over the many years since my accident, I had become deeply committing to
(A) (B) (C)
understanding the nature of our minds and how a sense of self emerges in our
(D)
lives to shape the experience we have of identity.
(E)

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14. We asked scientists who study cold exposure to walk us through some of the
(A)
health claims, and tell us which have the most evidences, which are flimsy, and
(B)
which hypotheses look promising as new research gets underway
(C) (D) (E)
15. An increasingly assertive China has now taken to slap exit bans on the
(A) (B) (C)
executives of foreign firms; the latest example came on September 29th, when a
Hong Kong-based restructuring consultant at Kroll, an American advisory firm,
was reported to have been barred from leaving the mainland.
(D) (E)
16. In May 2023, U.S. News & World Report, a global leader in education
(A)
rankings and consumer advice, announced changes to the methodology of
(B) (C)
its controversial Best Colleges rankings to emphasize on the success of diverse
(D)
students and to remove the influence of alumni giving and class size.
(E)
17. The blatant corruption of the agricultural boards has improved in the last couple
(A)
of decades, partly because of pressure from international agencies, but also
(B)
because so many rural farmers rationally responded by flocking to the cities,
(C)
which people were getting cheap food at their expense.
(D) (E)

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18. Since early summer, the combination of drought and rising sea levels has helped
(A)
drag salty water from the ocean up the Mississippi River. The high levels of
saltwater have made much of the region's water undrinking. But public health
(B)
experts have also voiced worries that the saltwater intrusion could over time,
(C) (D)
corrode the region's ageing water infrastructure.
(E)
19. Among psychologists, such intuitive psychology — the ability to attribute to other
(A)
people mental states different from our own — is called theory of mind, and its
(B)
absence or impairment has been linked to autism, schizophrenia and other
(C)
developmental disorders. Theory of mind helps us communicate with and
understand with one another; it allows us to enjoy literature and movies.
(D) (E)
20. The increasingly close relationship between China and Russia has been decades in
(A)
the making, but Russia's invasion of Ukraine has tightened their embrace. Both
(B) (C)
countries made a clear strategic choice to prioritizing relations between each other,
(D)
given what they perceive as a common threat from the U.S.-led West.
(E)

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

【單選題】共六篇閱讀選文，每篇文章五題，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。

Reading 1

I am most interested in the kinds of true war stories and war memories capacious enough to include the blood and guts as well as the boring and the quotidian. True war stories acknowledge war's true identity, which is that while war is hell, war is normal, too. War is both inhuman and human, as are its participants. Photographer Tod Papageorge's *American Sports, 1970: Or How We Spent the War in Vietnam* portrays war in exactly this fashion. The book features seventy photographs, all but one capturing American sporting events: the players and the fans, the press conferences and the team buses, the dugouts and the locker rooms, with the participants being men, women, young, old, black, white, ugly, beautiful. The last photograph is the one that does not depict a sporting event or its participants. It is of the War Memorial in Indianapolis, with these words on the facing page: "In 1970, 4,221 American troops were killed in Vietnam." This is horror as an appendix to the banal, which is how many civilians experience war. Papageorge suggests that even as American soldiers die abroad, life continues at home, an experience repeated decades later with America's wars in the Middle East, which often hardly feel like wars at all in the United States. While O'Brien's stories may be true war stories from a soldier's point of view, Papageorge's photos are true war stories from a civilian's point of view. The spectacular gore of a certain kind of true war story distracts us from the dull hum of the war machine in which we live, a massive mechanism greased with banalities, bolted together by triviality, and enabled by passive consent. To tell and hear these kinds of banal and boring true war stories is necessary for what philosopher William James called "the war against war." So far as we imagine wars to be dangerous (but thrilling), wars will not end. Perhaps when we see how boring wars actually are, how war seeps into everyday life, then we might want to imagine stopping wars. The citizenry can end war at any time by refusing to go along with it, which is no easy matter---perhaps even utopia itself, versus the passive consent to the contemporary global dystopia of perpetual war.

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21. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true about the book *American Sports, 1970: Or How We Spent the War in Vietnam*?
- (A) Its representation of the Vietnam War captures what the author of the passage calls “war’s true identity.”
 - (B) Its perspective of war is different from that of O’Brien’s war stories.
 - (C) The last photograph in the book is of the War Memorial in Indianapolis.
 - (D) It suggests that for many civilians, life goes on despite the horror of war abroad.
 - (E) It reveals the striking resemblance between American sports and the war.
22. Which of the following best captures the meaning of “quotidian” in the first sentence of the passage?
- (A) Being part of normal life and not special
 - (B) Being excruciatingly mind-numbing
 - (C) Being tranquil and at ease
 - (D) Being distraught and anxious
 - (E) Being extremely wistful
23. Which of the following statements is most likely what the author of the passage intends to claim when he quotes William James?
- (A) There is no way to stop military conflicts at all since we need “the war against war”
 - (B) It’s important to imagine the war to be dangerous
 - (C) The portrayal of war as banal and boring, rather than thrilling, might better encourage the civilians to imagine stopping wars
 - (D) The spectacular gore of a certain kind of true war story is necessary for what William James calls “the war against war”
 - (E) What William James calls “the war against war” is a passive consent to the contemporary global dystopia of perpetual war.
24. In the passage, the author quotes: “In 1970, 4,221 American troops were killed in Vietnam.” It’s a sentence appearing
- (A) in one of O’Brien’s war stories
 - (B) in Tod Papageorge’s *American Sports, 1970: Or How We Spent the War in Vietnam*
 - (C) on the facing page of one of Tod Papageorge’s photographs which capture American sports events

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- (D) on the monument of the War Memorial in Indianapolis
(E) in one of William James's books
25. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is LEAST likely to be agreeing with the author's understanding of war?
- (A) War is a massive mechanism enabled by passive consent
(B) The possibility of ending wars lies in the courage to look at war from a soldier's point of view
(C) Even as American soldiers die abroad, life continues at home
(D) The participants of war are both inhuman and human
(E) War experiences for many civilians are not essentially horrible

Reading 2

The Justice Department and 38 states and territories on Tuesday laid out how Google had systematically wielded its power in online search to cow competitors, as the internet giant fiercely parried back, in the opening of the most consequential trial over tech power in the modern internet era.

In a packed courtroom at the E. Barrett Prettyman U.S. Courthouse in Washington, the Justice Department and states painted a picture of how Google had used its deep pockets and dominant position, paying \$10 billion a year to Apple and others to be the default search provider on smartphones. Google viewed those agreements as a “powerful strategic weapon” to cut out rivals and entrench its search engine, the government said.

“This feedback loop, this wheel, has been turning for more than 12 years,” said Kenneth Dintzer, the Justice Department's lead courtroom lawyer. “And it always turns to Google's advantage.”

Google denied that it had illegally used agreements to exclude its search competitors and said it had simply provided a superior product, adding that people can easily switch which search engine they use. The company also said that internet search extends more broadly than its general search engine and pointed to the many ways that people now find information online, such as Amazon for shopping, TikTok for

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entertainment and Expedia for travel.

“Users today have more search options and more ways to access information online than ever before,” said John E. Schmitz, the lawyer who opened for Google.

The back-and-forth came in the federal government’s first monopoly trial since it tried to break up Microsoft more than two decades ago. This case — U.S. et al. v. Google — is set to have profound implications not only for the internet behemoth but for a generation of other large tech companies that have come to influence how people shop, communicate, entertain themselves and work.

A government victory could set limits on Google and change its business practices, sending a humbling message to the other tech giants. If Google wins, it could act as a referendum on increasingly aggressive government regulators, raise questions about the efficacy of century-old antitrust laws and further embolden Silicon Valley.

26. Which of the following is correct based on the information given in the passage?

- (A) The Justice Department criticized Google’s lack of marketing strategy.
- (B) The Justice Department accused Google of monopolizing the market.
- (C) Google wanted to withdraw from the global market.
- (D) Consumers have been unsatisfied with Google’s lackluster market performance.
- (E) Voters overwhelmingly demanded a stronger governmental protection of Google’s foreign interests.

27. Based on the passage, why did the Justice Department’s lead courtroom lawyer portray Google’s business maneuver as a “feedback loop”?

- (A) He believed that Google has tremendous power in shaping our imagination.
- (B) He wanted to reach a compromise with Google so that the company can peak in the global market.

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- (C) He wanted to suggest that Google is a well-oiled machine in churning out workplace creativity.
- (D) He sided with the public and views Google as one of the most innovating search engine companies.
- (E) He aimed at criticizing Google for dominating the search engine market.
28. Based on the passage, how did Google defend itself?
- (A) by changing a new CEO
- (B) by switching to a new market
- (C) by suggesting that the consumer has a choice
- (D) by emphasizing the importance of the intellectual property
- (E) by highlighting Google's effort to listen to the consumer's feedbacks
29. Based on the passage, what is most likely the reason Google is described as an "internet Behemoth"?
- (A) The press does not see a bright future in the company.
- (B) The company plays a dominant role in the internet.
- (C) The company keeps a low profile in the internet.
- (D) The company is one of the first companies to promote gender equality in the workplace.
- (E) The company recognizes the importance of the freedom of speech.
30. According to the author, what is likely the ramification of a Google win?
- (A) More high-tech companies would attempt to use fair practices to compete with each other.
- (B) More new comers are willing to put in more resources to create a healthy

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business environment.

(C) More Silicon Valley companies will withdraw from foreign markets.

(D) More high-tech companies will put in more resources to drive their competitors out of the market.

(E) More companies are likely to stay put and weather the storm.

Reading 3

Good health and a healthy appetite go hand in hand in Austen's novels. Her heroines—when flourishing—eat in moderation and without worrying too much about what they are eating and what they are not. Catherine Morland, the youthful, zestful heroine of *Northanger Abbey*, is blessed with “a good appetite” and eats just what she wants to, when she is hungry.

The heroines' good constitutions—and well-regulated appetites—are also conjoined with a taste for fresh air and exercise. Often, they are determined walkers, visiting friends and neighbors on foot, enjoying scenic strolls (Catherine) or traipsing, like the best of the Romantics, through the natural world (Marianne Dashwood). Elizabeth Bennet thinks nothing of walking three miles “in [...] dirty weather” to see her cold-ridden sister marooned at Netherfield, “crossing field after field at a quick pace, jumping over stiles and springing over puddles with impatient activity, and finding herself at last within view of the house, with weary ankles, dirty stockings, and a face glowing with the warmth of exercise.” We might go so far to claim that appetite, exercise, and mental health are the three points of a Jane Austen “well-being triangle”—if any one of these is lost, the others suffer, too, and overall well-being is compromised. When out of sorts, her heroines begin to display a more problematic relationship with food.

For example, when Marianne in *Sense and Sensibility* begins to pine for Willoughby, her appetite dwindles and she becomes thin and wan, losing her youthful bloom. Catherine, too, loses her appetite when she finds she is banished from *Northanger Abbey*—“She tried to eat [...] but she had no appetite, and could not swallow many mouthfuls”—a situation that continues back at home where she

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appears—from her parents' point of view—to turn her nose up at their ordinary breakfast: "I am sure I do not care about the bread. It is all the same to me what I eat."

While both Elizabeth Bennet and Emma Woodhouse—both of whom have healthy egos to match their healthy appetites—flourish throughout their respective narratives, two others, Anne Elliot (in *Persuasion*) and Fanny Price (in *Mansfield Park*)—each unhappy and marginalized in her own way—have to work their way toward well-being, rediscovering their appetites (in the broadest sense) along with their sense of self as they also begin to (re-)bloom physically and emotionally.

31. According to the author, what is a telling sign that the heroine is thriving in Austen's novels?
- (A) She accepts the cruelty of life and lives in solitude.
 - (B) She wants to free herself from social constraints and travels afar.
 - (C) She displays a normal desire to eat and enjoys exercise.
 - (D) She adopts a rigid exercise routine so as to stay in shape.
 - (E) She has to hide her sunny outlook so as to avoid political persecution.
32. When an Austen heroine arrives at the "well-being triangle," she ____.
- (A) seeks social support.
 - (B) faces her mid-life crisis.
 - (C) bypasses the middle income trap.
 - (D) reaches her anger threshold.
 - (E) matures into a well-rounded character.
33. According to the passage, what is most likely the moral lesson for Austen's female readers?
- (A) Women should appear to be eating a lot but secretly keep a strict diet.
 - (B) Women can sometimes indulge herself in luxuries.
 - (C) Women should be cunning when facing oppressive situations in the patriarchal

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society.

(D) Women should not confine herself in the domestic environment.

(E) Women should not exercise too much.

34. How is Elizabeth Bennet described in the passage?

(A) selfish

(B) determined

(C) superstitious

(D) sarcastic

(E) passive

35. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase “out of sorts” in the second paragraph of the passage?

(A) cheerful

(B) listless

(C) caring

(D) relentless

(E) elated

Reading 4:

The single greatest enemy of contemporary satisfaction may be the belief in human perfectibility. We have been driven to collective rage through the apparently generous yet in reality devastating idea that it might be within our natural remit to be completely and enduringly happy.

For thousands of years, we knew better. We might have been superstitious and credulous, but not without limit. All substantial endeavors—marriage, child-rearing, a career, politics—were understood to be sources of distinctive and elaborate misery. Buddhism described life itself as a vale of suffering; the Greeks insisted on the tragic structure of every human project; Christianity interpreted each of us as being marked

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by a divine curse.

First formulated by the philosopher St Augustine in the closing days of the Roman empire, “original sin” generously insisted that humanity was intrinsically, rather than accidentally flawed. We are broken creatures and have been since our expulsion from Eden, damned—to use the resonant Latin phrase—by *peccatum originale*. This should feel not like a punishing observation, but more like relief from the pressures of 200 years of scientifically mandated faith in the possibility of progress.

There can wisely be “no solutions”, no self-help, of a kind that removes problems altogether. What we can aim for, at best, is consolation—a word tellingly lacking in glamour. To believe in consolation means giving up on cures; it means accepting that life is a hospice rather than a hospital, but one we’d like to render as comfortable, as interesting and as kind as possible.

A philosophy of consolation directs us to two important salves: understanding and companionship. Or grasping what our problem is—and knowing that we are not alone with it. Understanding does not magically remove the pain but it has the power to reduce a range of secondary aggravations and fears. At least we know what is racking us and why. Our worst fears are held in check, and tears may be turned into bitter knowledge.

It helps immensely too to know that we are in company. Despite the upbeat tone of society in general, there is solace in the discovery that everyone else is, in private, of course as bewildered and regretful as we are. This is simply profound relief that we are not the only ones.

36. Which of the following sentences best summarizes this passage?

- (A) One needs to acknowledge human imperfection and embrace the idea of consolation.
- (B) The philosophy of consolation may rescue us from pain and direct us to enduring happiness.
- (C) Our belief in original sin has been detrimental to the possibility of human progress.
- (D) It is comforting to know that no man is an island.
- (E) Our superstitions and credulity have impeded our capacity to strive for human perfectibility.

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37. Which of the following can be best used to explain “life is a hospice rather than a hospital” in the fourth paragraph?
- (A) Life is actually more interesting and solacing than it appears.
 - (B) We must endure life like people who are ill and in pain.
 - (C) Life should be about finding happiness rather than fighting for survival.
 - (D) It is impossible to find complete solutions that eliminate problems in life.
 - (E) If people stop helping themselves in life, they might as well be dead.
38. Which of the following best describes the author’s view toward the idea of original sin?
- (A) The author finds it bewildering.
 - (B) The author finds it farfetched.
 - (C) The author finds it progressive.
 - (D) The author finds it religious.
 - (E) The author finds it comforting.
39. In the sentence “Our worst fears are held in check, and tears may be turned into bitter knowledge,” what does the phrase “held in check” signify?
- (A) Overlooked.
 - (B) Restrained.
 - (C) Hidden.
 - (D) Realized.
 - (E) Amplified.
40. Which of the following can best explain the author’s purpose of writing this passage?
- (A) To provide a comprehensive explanation of the philosophy of consolation.
 - (B) To argue that the ancient Greeks understood intrinsic human flaws better than major religions.
 - (C) To propose a way of perceiving and alleviating dissatisfaction and unhappiness people experience as broken creatures.
 - (D) To paint a grim picture of human suffering through a positive and generous tone.

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- (E) To point out the disparity between anticipated happiness and the prevalent misery we experience in life.

Reading 5

There is a pervasive idea, in popular discourse about language endangerment, that languages just slip away, becoming obsolete or falling out of use. In this view, languages are like fashions, that pass with time, or technology, that is replaced by the more advanced. Those clinging to the old languages are seen as quaint at best, and conservative, or even luddite, at worst. But this conception is wrong. It benefits the powerful at the expense of the powerless, reassuring the colonizer that they are not to blame. Languages are not lost, they are taken. They are uprooted by malice or neglect, their speakers assimilated into a new tongue, or left to struggle in the space between the fading old and the out of reach new.

Language endangerment has continually accelerated, as the rise of nation-states and centralized, powerful governments, along with inventions such as the printing press and mass media, have created a handful of super tongues, which bulldoze all others in their path. While there are around seven thousand extant languages today, half the planet speaks one of just twenty-three tongues, with that proportion growing every year. At the time of writing, according to UNESCO, some twenty-four-hundred languages are vulnerable or endangered, while almost six hundred are on the verge of going extinct.

As a Welsh saying goes, “cenedl heb iaith, cenedl heb gallon,” a nation without a language is a nation without a heart. Languages are deeply enmeshed with culture; they link people to their ancestors and help maintain traditions, oral histories and ways of thinking about the world. The loss of linguistic diversity is not merely an intellectual tragedy, but a continued consequence of colonialism and imperialism, as groups are forcibly assimilated and their diverse histories, cultures and tongues wiped out. This can literally be a matter of life and death: researchers in Australia and Canada have shown that indigenous communities that retain access to their languages are healthier and more cohesive, with less unemployment, alcoholism and suicide, and higher levels of education, than those unmoored from traditional culture and forced to use English alone. Language diversity can also foster new ideas and thinking that can help us address many of the injustices and disasters wrought by colonialism and

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industrialization. Environmentally, economically, and culturally, language diversity holds the potential for new solutions for the problems often wrought by the world's linguistic monoliths. The United Nations, in declaring 2019 the International Year of Indigenous Languages, recognized that such tongues provide "resources for good governance, peacebuilding, reconciliation, and sustainable development".

41. Which of the following can best explain the author's purpose of writing this passage?
- (A) To explain the rise and fall of super tongues.
 - (B) To analyze how Darwinism has been used to explain language endangerment.
 - (C) To demonstrate that colonialism and imperialism serve as both threats to and promoters of national languages.
 - (D) To argue that multilingual speakers in Australian and Canadian indigenous communities are healthier than those in non-indigenous communities.
 - (E) To highlight misconceptions about language loss and the profound cultural and social implications associated with it.
42. Based on the information provided in the passage, which of the following statements about super tongues is INCORRECT?
- (A) Their number will grow rapidly in the future.
 - (B) They emerge with the rise of nation-states and centralized governance.
 - (C) Their growth will threaten the well-being of other languages in the world.
 - (D) They have many speakers.
 - (E) Their growth has been expedited by mass media.
43. Which of the following is NOT a benefit of language diversity mentioned by the author?
- (A) Promoting a healthier and balanced lifestyle for individuals and communities.
 - (B) Fostering equity and fairness in society.
 - (C) Preserving the wealth of human knowledge.
 - (D) Improving global communication with the use of universal languages.
 - (E) Nurturing innovative thinking to solve global issues.
44. The author will most likely agree with which of the following statements:

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- (A) Monolingual societies experience fewer problems compared to their multilingual counterparts.
 - (B) It is difficult to understand why people hold onto languages that no longer seem useful.
 - (C) Languages, as living organisms, will naturally emerge, evolve, and fade out.
 - (D) Languages that have survived are more linguistically advanced.
 - (E) Languages do not usually die of natural causes.
45. The verb “wrought” has appeared twice in this passage. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word used in the passage?
- (A) Perplexed.
 - (B) Indicted.
 - (C) Enervated.
 - (D) Manufactured.
 - (E) Downplayed.

Reading 6

Most schoolchildren are taught the Declaration of Independence’s most famous lines: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.” But relatively few children or adults today are as familiar with the right to revolt that follows: “Whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it...When a long train of abuse and usurpations, pursuing invariable the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security.”

When Thomas Jefferson penned those words, he owned hundreds of enslaved people. Yet he was acutely aware that Black people yearned for freedom no less than the white colonists who had waged the American Revolution and that no principle of justice could defend slavery. Even God, he later claimed, would likely side with enslaved people if they organized a successful revolt against their enslavers. In *Notes on the State of Virginia*, published in 1785, Jefferson admitted that rebellions were a legitimate, rational response to an immoral and inhumane system: “I tremble for my

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country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, and exchange of situation, is among possible events; that it may become probable by supernatural interference!"

Jefferson's anxious reflections were a kind of inheritance, something passed down from generation to generation among uneasy white enslavers. At the heart of slavery lay a terrifying conundrum---an epic struggle between the enslavers who sought to extract labor, loyalty, and submission from their human property and the enslaved people who longed for freedom and were willing to obtain their liberation by any means necessary. Jefferson, whose ancestors had been enslaving Africans on large Virginia plantations since the seventeenth century, understood this dilemma well. Slavery, he once quipped, was akin to having a "wolf by the ear"---white people could not release their grip on it, but they also knew that beneath the surface boiled a formidable Black rage that could not be fully contained.

From the founding of the original thirteen colonies, white people in the North and South lived in constant fear that the men and women they whipped, raped, and forced to work without pay would, if given the chance, rise up and take revenge on their white enslavers. This is why governmental surveillance and severe punishment of black people began almost concurrently with the introduction of slavery itself. In 1669, the Carolina colony granted every free white man "absolute Power and Authority over his Negro Slaves." Within decades, Carolina law drastically bolstered white authority, mandating that *all* white people ought to be responsible for policing all Black people's activities. Any white person who failed to properly monitor suspicious Black activity would be fined forty shillings. This notion---that Black people were inherently devious and criminal, and that white people were required to monitor and police them---ultimately defined the nature of race relations in the United States.

46. Based on the passage, Thomas Jefferson believed
- (A) the phrase "all men are created equal" to be untrue.
 - (B) that Black people were inherently devious and criminal.
 - (C) that a people had no right to overthrow their government.

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- (D) that rebellions were a legitimate, rational response to slavery.
- (E) that God would likely side with the white colonists who had waged the American revolution if a revolt against them was successfully organized.
47. According to the author, which of the following statements about Thomas Jefferson is INCORRECT?
- (A) He drafted The Declaration of Independence.
- (B) He wrote *Notes on the State of Virginia*, which was published in the 17th century.
- (C) He owned hundreds of blacks as slaves.
- (D) He knew that no principle of justice could defend slavery.
- (E) He felt anxious about the imminent danger in slavery.
48. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the phrase “having a wolf by the ear” in the third paragraph?
- (A) Being in a precarious situation from which it is as dangerous to extricate oneself as it is to remain in it
- (B) Calling for help when it is not needed, with the effect that one is not believed when one really does need help
- (C) Avoiding circumstances leading to brutality and violence
- (D) Having something harmful or problematic disguised as something peaceful and pleasant
- (E) Handling a dangerous situation skillfully
49. What is the main point of referring to Thomas Jefferson in the passage?
- (A) To expose hypocrisy in Jefferson’s promotion of the idea “all men are created equal”
- (B) To invoke the idealism of The Declaration of Independence
- (C) To raise awareness of Black people’s yearning for freedom
- (D) To advocate that white people ought to be responsible for policing Black people’s activities
- (E) To illustrate the nature of race relations in the United States
50. Based upon the passage, it is most likely the author would agree with which of the following statements?

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- I. Slavery did not only deprive Black people of freedom but also planted the seeds of white masters' fear of their slaves.
- II. Governmental surveillance and severe punishment of Black people began almost at the same time as the introduction of slavery itself.
- III. White people should be responsible for monitoring and policing Black people.

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

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科目名稱：【0102 生物與生化】

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科目名稱：【0104 資訊科學】

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