

# 111學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試

## 英文科試題封面

**考試開始鈴響前，請勿翻閱本試題！**

★考試開始鈴響前，請注意：

- 一、除准考證、應考文具及一般手錶外；行動電話、穿戴式裝置及其他物品均須放在臨時置物區。
- 二、請務必確認行動電話已取出電池或關機，行動電話及手錶的鬧鈴功能必須關閉。
- 三、就座後，不可擅自離開座位或與其他考生交談。
- 四、坐定後，雙手離開桌面，確認座位號碼、答案卡號碼與准考證號碼相同，以及抽屜中、桌椅下或座位旁均無非考試必需用品。如有任何問題，請立即舉手反應。
- 五、考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題本或作答。
- 六、考試全程不得吃東西、喝水及嚼食口香糖。

★作答說明：

- 一、本試題（含封面）共 9 頁，如有缺頁或毀損，應立即舉手請監試人員補發。
- 二、本試題共 50 題，皆為單選題，每題 2 分，共計 100 分；每題答錯倒扣 0.7 分，不作答不計分。
- 三、答題依題號順序劃記在答案卡上，寫在試題本上無效；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆劃記，若未按規定劃記，致電腦無法讀取者，考生自行負責。
- 四、試題本必須與答案卡一併繳回，不得攜出試場。

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一、字彙(1-5 題，請選出最適當的字填入)

1. The play which had been \_\_\_\_\_ for children became a popular blockbuster movie.  
(A) adapted (B) oppressed (C) exceeded (D) pierced
2. It is sad to see the bodies of hundreds of blue penguins wash ashore in New Zealand. Conservation officials believe mass die-offs are becoming more frequent as climate crisis \_\_\_\_\_ food chains.  
(A) disrupts (B) dissuades (C) dignifies (D) speculates
3. When you are in a bad mood, you look morosely \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) consecutive (B) prevenient (C) incremental (D) grumpy
4. This is captain speaking: we are currently flying at an \_\_\_\_\_ of 15,000 meters.  
(A) altitude (B) amplitude (C) aptitude (D) attitude
5. Teachers must be aware of children's level of emotional maturity as well as their \_\_\_\_\_ abilities to select appropriate materials.  
(A) inconclusive (B) negative (C) cognitive (D) stainless

二、字彙(6-10 題，請選出最適當的同義字)

6. Among those daring barnstormers was Bessie Coleman, the first licensed African-American pilot. Coleman was born in Texas in 1892, only a few years after the abolition of slavery.  
(A) abundance (B) inventory (C) revocation (D) compulsion
7. Instead of giving students a barrage of information, teachers aim to give students multiple opportunities to interact with fewer concepts in more ways.  
(A) barrenness (B) succession (C) cavity (D) discontinuity
8. Alzheimer's is a disease that causes brain cells to deteriorate and eventually die.  
(A) enliven (B) embellish (C) decorate (D) worsen
9. It began with the mundane problem of spoiled wine. Wine—making was an important industry in France, and the problem of spoilage was a costly one.  
(A) baneful (B) parlous (C) incomparable (D) common
10. These trends have required young people to accumulate significant work experience and educational credentials in order to earn enough to support a family.  
(A) certificates (B) creeds (C) crashes (D) crazes

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三、語法與用語(11-20 題，請選出最適當的選項)

11. \_\_\_\_\_ to get into college that she decided to start blogging about it.  
(A) Difficult it was so (B) It so was difficult  
(C) It difficult was so (D) So difficult was it
12. \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa as a volunteer, she understood the real impact of poverty.  
(A) Have been working (B) Having worked  
(C) Had working (D) Had been working
13. \_\_\_\_\_ condemning someone to a suffering or undignified death, euthanasia allows patients to experience a dignified death.  
(A) Therefore (B) In spite of (C) Likewise (D) Instead of
14. If the house were bigger, we \_\_\_\_\_ room for that nice sofa.  
(A) will have (B) would have (C) have (D) had
15. He \_\_\_\_\_ the urological unit for an enlarged prostate last night.  
(A) admitted to (B) was admitted to  
(C) is admitted himself (D) is admitted
16. \_\_\_\_\_ by the lack of interest in his proposal, he proceeded to put forward his alternative idea.  
(A) Discouraging (B) Had discouraged  
(C) Was discouraged (D) Discouraged
17. She is the author \_\_\_\_\_ self-help book is gaining global recognition.  
(A) whose (B) whom (C) who (D) which
18. Nowadays the video interviews are becoming \_\_\_\_\_ popular in the recruitment process.  
(A) increasing (B) increase (C) increasingly (D) increased
19. By the time his boss \_\_\_\_\_ back from Singapore, he will already have finished the project.  
(A) gets (B) got (C) will get (D) gotten
20. The owner of the monkey has been criticized \_\_\_\_\_ the animal to a small cage.  
(A) confines (B) had confined (C) for confining (D) may confine

四、語文填空(21-35 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

An equally significant breakthrough resulting from Pasteur's work was the idea of 21—killing bacteria on surgical instruments and other surfaces rather than introducing them into a patient's body during surgery. After several years of hard work, Louis Pasteur's long career 22

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in an enormously significant contribution to humankind—the vaccine. The concept of vaccination had existed at least since the end of the 18th century, when the English physician Edward Jenner noticed that people who had come down with a disease from cattle called cowpox were less likely to 23 smallpox. Jenner began to introduce material from infected cows into people, with some positive results. Pasteur pursued Jenner's idea and took one step forward by studying fowl cholera, a disease fatal to chickens. His experiments were interrupted by a summer vacation, and when Pasteur returned to the laboratory, he found that his cholera cultures were no longer lethal. In addition, he found that chickens 24 this new weakened strain of the disease were not killed when they were later exposed to a lethal cholera culture. Pasteur's work with weakened forms of diseases soon resulted in a vaccine against rabies. The vaccine famously saved the life of a shepherd boy named Joseph Meister when it 25 after an attack by a rabid dog. Eventually, the knowledge that microscopic germs were the source of disease and infection led to vaccines to fight typhus, polio, measles, and other deadly diseases.

21. (A) antiseptic (B) antiknock (C) antihero (D) antipathy  
22. (A) segmented (B) starved (C) audited (D) culminated  
23. (A) tally (B) flash (C) contract (D) complete  
24. (A) is exposing (B) exposed to (C) exposing (D) was exposing  
25. (A) are administering (B) is spared  
(C) was sparing (D) was administered

Passage 2

Today's robots must be precisely programmed to 26 a car part or even help perform surgeries. But when it comes to 27 an object they have not touched before, such as an egg, they often fail. Now, engineers have come up with a solution to overcome that limitation. Artificial Fingertips like TacTip could enable robots to 28 objects of all shapes and sizes without such programming.

The researchers are optimistic that TacTip will shrink. Cameras and microphones are getting smaller all the time, and 3D printing techniques are enabling thinner layers. They believe that such smaller devices might approximate human "feel" even more because they would be able to 29 finer textures and thus be more dexterous. This research has explored how the skin's nerve endings 30 what they sense to get the fingers to catch a ball slipping through our fingers or pick up an origami crane without crushing it.

26. (A) degrade (B) calm (C) attach (D) attack  
27. (A) picking up (B) pick up (C) picked up (D) have picking up  
28. (A) neutralize (B) falsify (C) defy (D) handle

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29. (A) detect (B) liberate (C) stomp (D) evacuate  
30. (A) flirt (B) translate (C) proclaim (D) stagger

Passage 3

Before modern *Homo sapiens* migrated out of Africa perhaps 60,000 years ago, scientists tell us that another group, Neanderthals, had occupied Europe and Asia for maybe 200,000 years. Although there were probably no more than 15,000 of them at their population's peak, groups of Neanderthals were 31 over an immense area throughout Europe, into the Middle East, and even as far east as Mongolia. In 1856, the first Neanderthal bones were found buried in Germany's Neander Valley by workers digging for stones. These thick bones indicated that Neanderthals were shorter than modern humans, but physically stronger. Their tools were rough and simple, and not as 32 as those of later *Homo sapiens*. Additionally, their food was not as varied; the 33 of their diet was the meat of large and medium-sized animals. At some point after modern humans entered Europe and Asia, the Neanderthals 34 from Earth; the reason for their disappearance remains a mystery. There are, however, a number of theories. As modern *Homo sapiens* 35 their lands, they may have killed the Neanderthals off. Other possible causes include diseases introduced by the newcomers, or climate change.

31. (A) preempted (B) proved (C) scattered (D) warranted  
32. (A) refined (B) hypnotic (C) tentative (D) envious  
33. (A) veil (B) bulk (C) hurdle (D) repair  
34. (A) estimated (B) expedited (C) vanished (D) developed  
35. (A) soaked (B) imitated (C) scratched (D) conquered

五、閱讀測驗(36-50 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

Meaning "land between the rivers," Mesopotamia is widely considered to be the cradle of civilization. It was here, in 5000 B.C., that people settled into an agricultural lifestyle by the mighty Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Because there was little rain, the people depended on these rivers for their survival. In particular, the Mesopotamians created canal channels to distribute the flood waters that flowed for a short duration each year to water their crops; the efficiency of their irrigation systems allowed their society to flourish in spite of little rainfall. This enables them to create the world's first towns and cities. At the center of each town stood a temple complex with food stores, a treasury, and living spaces, all incorporated into the overall design. Over time, these towns evolved into city-states, eventually becoming an empire.

In the beginning, there arose a need to keep reliable records of daily commodities traded; and out of this need, **cuneiform** — a wedge-shaped writing system — was invented. Later, this special writing system proved to be very versatile and quickly spread to uses other than documenting daily

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business transactions; for instance, the Sumerian scribed to record daily major life events and to write the first major literary work known to Western civilization. Perhaps the best known of Mesopotamia's civilizations was Babylon. During the second millennia B.C., it rose from a regional capital to become the center of a kingdom that stretched across southern Iraq and beyond. Its king, Hammurabi, left his mark with a remarkable collection of laws. Hammurabi's code defined the constraints of private property, as well as legal decisions for crimes, and family disputes.

Although its architecture was eventually **lost to the sands of time**, Mesopotamia left a legacy of law, literature, and engineering, for modern civilizations to build on. In fact, much of what we know of that chapter in the region's history has come from excavations of ruined cities, supplemented by recent discovery and written translations of Mesopotamia clay tablet texts.

36. According to the text, who were the first people to record historical events and write literary works?
- (A) Sumerians (B) Asia-Pacific Islanders  
(C) Egyptians (D) Iraqis
37. How did the ancient Mesopotamians survive in a land with little rainfall?
- (A) They built towns with a palace at their center.  
(B) They built efficient watering systems.  
(C) They got the rain through the help of their prophets.  
(D) They settled into a war lifestyle.
38. Why was **cuneiform** initially invented?
- (A) to notate Mesopotamian music  
(B) to record the epic of Gilgamesh  
(C) to keep records of goods and business transactions  
(D) to portray the beauty of natural scenery
39. In what field was Hammurabi most famous for?
- (A) architecture (B) engineering (C) medicine (D) law
40. What can we infer from the phrase **lost to the sands of time** in the context of the last paragraph?
- (A) Written records of Mesopotamia such as those translation texts on tablets can no longer be found.  
(B) Mesopotamia's culture is completely destroyed and has no bearing at all on any modern civilizations.  
(C) The great city of Mesopotamia has been eroded by sandstorms.  
(D) Ancient Mesopotamia buildings could only be recovered from the historical records and remains.

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Passage 2

Most of us think of memes as silly things. Fads that fly around the internet and make us laugh for a moment before we forget them. Some memes last a while; some are all over the internet one day and are gone the next. First, let's consider what a meme is. It's an idea or a piece of culture—often a picture with some text—that can be passed from person to person. A meme is something that people repeat and imitate, but also adapt along the way. The meme's power lies in the fact that it can spread so rapidly. There are several reasons for this. First of all, a meme **provokes** an instant reaction, usually laughter, sometimes shock or empathy, and that makes people want to share it. Second, a meme conveys information or feelings concisely. Instead of writing a long post about how bored you are, you can post a meme like this: It may make your friends laugh, but it also tells them how you're feeling. Another reason why memes are powerful is that they allow for creativity and self-expression, because people don't just share them, they also adapt them.

Memes are a powerful way to spread ideas, so naturally, they're also used for more serious messages. Images like a polar bear on a small iceberg have been used to comment on important issues, such as global warming. Now, does this particular polar bear's situation have anything to do with global warming? Maybe. Maybe not. But if not, is it wrong for the image to be used this way if it gets your message across? What do you think? Some people argue that the way memes spread ideas so quickly can be a positive force for good, helping to raise awareness and build support for social movements, while others say that memes, at best, oversimplify complex situations, and at worst are a source of **viral** false information. At the very least, we need to think before we click that share button. What are we participating in, and why? Is it just for a quick laugh or a tug at the heart? Or is it something more powerful?

41. What is the main purpose of the article?

- (A) To illustrate the aesthetic aspect of memes
- (B) To define memes and to discuss their applications and impacts
- (C) To highlight the impact of memes on global warming
- (D) To persuade readers to stop using memes

42. Which is **NOT** mentioned as a reason why memes spread fast?

- (A) emotional resonance
- (B) possibilities and creativities
- (C) long and incomprehensible information
- (D) prompt reaction

43. The word **provoke** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_?

- (A) arouse
- (B) boast
- (C) address
- (D) eradicate

44. The word **viral** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_?

- (A) chronic
- (B) furious
- (C) rival
- (D) famous

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45. What is suggested about the polar bear meme?

- (A) It empowers the social movement against polar bears.
- (B) It unequivocally helps people reach the consensus on how to commute in a city.
- (C) It gets people's attention but the authorities blow it off.
- (D) It fails to address the complex relations between polar bears and global warming.

Passage 3

In 1969, the Citizens Committee for the Conquest of Cancer, inspired by the success that year of the Apollo 11 space mission and propelled by the indomitable philanthropist Mary Lasker, conceived of a “moon shot” for cancer. That December, the group ran a full-page ad in *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times*: “Mr. Nixon: You can cure cancer.” At the time, a cure was perceived to be imminent.

President Richard Nixon's grandiloquent response in his 1971 State of the Union address: “The time has come in America when the same kind of concentrated effort that split the atom and took man to the moon should be turned toward conquering this dread disease. Let us make a total national commitment to achieve this goal.”

But the War on Cancer, as the moon shot was called, didn't reach its goal. Partly, that was because “cure” was an erroneous target. Cancer is not one disease, but more than 200. “We talk about a ‘cure’ for cancer, but no one would ever use the term ‘cure’ for infectious disease—they would talk about a cure for AIDS or TB or malaria,” says the Harvard Chan School's Giovannucci. “You have to think about these diseases one by one.” More fundamentally, the War on Cancer failed because it spent far too little on cancer prevention and cancer prevention research.

There are many reasons why prevention research is unenticing to medical researchers. Most societies are reactive, rather than proactive, toward the problems they face. This explains why the final phases of the research on reactive treatment are usually simpler than the research on proactive prevention. Curing a patient with advanced disease is often more dramatic than preventing disease in a healthy person. And perhaps most conspicuously, treatments earn far higher profits than do new diagnostics or prevention measures.

“The way I message this to lawmakers is that our well-being is a gift; we can't take good health for granted, and prevention is a powerful way to protect that gift. When prevention works, you can enjoy the miracle of a perfectly normal, healthy day,” says Koh. “When I interact with lawmakers, I often ask about whether they have experienced the pain of losing a loved one when it could have been prevented. That usually humanizes the conversation and gives it relevance and immediacy.”

46. What might be the best title for this article?

- (A) Nixon's success in Cancer Prevention
- (B) We should value prevention treatment
- (C) The patient rights in the United States
- (D) The future of the AIDS intervention



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47. Which is **NOT** explicitly listed as a possible reason for cancer prevention to be undervalued?
- (A) The research on proactive prevention is often more complicated than the research on reactive treatment.
  - (B) The prevention research is usually less dramatic than the research on advanced disease.
  - (C) The prevention research is not as profitable as reactive medical treatments.
  - (D) All lawmakers have already unambiguously recognized the value and need of prevention intervention.
48. What does **unenticing** mean?
- (A) unbelievable      (B) unhealthy      (C) unattractive      (D) unknown
49. What is correct about “the moon shot” for cancer in 1969?
- (A) It promoted the idea that cancer is not treatable.
  - (B) Nixon promised to concentrate on finding cures for cancer and he succeeded.
  - (C) The author argues that the moon shot hardly reached its goal because of insufficient funding.
  - (D) The cancer moon shot project was inspired by the Apollo 11 space mission.
50. Why did Koh say “When I interact with lawmakers, I often ask about whether they have experienced the pain of losing a loved one when it could have been prevented. That usually humanizes the conversation and gives it relevance and immediacy.”?
- (A) Koh tried to appeal to the lawmakers’ personal experiences of losing someone they love in order to make them understand how important cancer prevention was.
  - (B) Koh did not care so much about if he could engage his audience.
  - (C) Koh asked the lawmakers to put aside their personal feelings and to disregard their personal experiences.
  - (D) Koh denied that all lawmakers had any experience of losing their loved ones.

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## 【英文科】答案

### 選擇題(單選題)

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