

# 慈濟大學 105 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

## 英文科試題

**考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱本試題！**

※考試開始鈴響前，請注意：

- 一、請確認手機、電子計算機、手提袋、背包與飲料等，一律置於試場外之臨時置物區。傳統型手錶或一般的鬧鈴功能必須關閉。不得戴智慧型手錶、運動手環等穿戴式電子裝置入場。
- 二、就座後，不可以擅自離開座位。考試開始鈴響前，不得書寫、劃記、翻閱試題本或作答。
- 三、坐定後，雙手離開桌面，檢查並確認座位標籤、電腦答案卡與答案卷之准考證號碼是否相同。
- 四、請確認桌椅下與座位旁無其他非必要用品。如有任何問題請立即舉手反映。

※作答說明：

- 一、本試題(含封面)共 6 頁，如有缺頁或毀損，應立即舉手請監試人員補發。
- 二、選擇題答案請依題號順序劃記於電腦答案卡，在本試題紙上作答者不予計分；**電腦答案卡限用 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。
- 三、選擇題為單選題，共 40 題，請選擇最合適的答案。
- 四、**作文題請以黑色墨水或藍色墨水筆(不得使用鉛筆)書寫於答案卷上**，違者依「慈濟大學試場規則及違規處理辦法」處理。
- 五、本試題必須與電腦答案卡及答案卷一併繳回，不得攜出試場。

# 慈濟大學 105 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 6 頁:第 2 頁  
(如有缺頁或毀損,應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

說明:本英文試題共 5 大題。前 4 大題全為單選題,每題 2 分,共佔 80 分,請選擇最合適的答案。最後一大題為英文作文,佔 20 分。總分共 100 分。

## I. Vocabulary: Choose the word that best fits in the sentence. 20%

1. He was fired for his \_\_\_\_\_ lateness.  
(A) casual (B) leisure (C) handful (D) habitual
2. Some studies show that many violent criminals begin exhibiting \_\_\_\_\_ behavior in early childhood.  
(A) discern (B) deviant (C) disciplined (D) derivative
3. The claim that extraterrestrials built the pyramids is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) proprietary (B) prosperous (C) propositional (D) preposterous
4. The government claims to be doing all it can to \_\_\_\_\_ corruption.  
(A) erect (B) eradicate (C) exert (D) enclose
5. Smoking \_\_\_\_\_ you to lung cancer.  
(A) predisposes (B) proposes (C) prospects (D) presupposes
6. A 6.9-\_\_\_\_\_ earthquake struck the South Pacific island nation of Vanuatu Sunday, according to the United States Geological Survey.  
(A) magnitude (B) matriarch (C) magnet (D) multitude
7. Honduras President Juan Orlando Hernandez flew to Taiwan to attend President-elect Tsai Ing-wen's \_\_\_\_\_ ceremony this May.  
(A) opening (B) graduation (C) commencement (D) inauguration
8. Those companies guarantee that their products contain no artificial \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) preservatives (B) maintenance (C) congregations (D) protections
9. Viruses cannot survive on their own. They must obtain \_\_\_\_\_ from their hosts.  
(A) capsules (B) nutrients (C) solution (D) tablets
10. It is quite easy to get a library card in Taipei; everyone is \_\_\_\_\_ to apply with their ID.  
(A) legible (B) inevitable (C) mandatory (D) eligible

## II. Grammar and Structure: Select the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. 10%

11. Whether I go to university or not is \_\_\_\_\_ on what exam grades I get.  
(A) depended (B) dependent (C) dependence (D) dependable
12. It is essential that our price \_\_\_\_\_ competitive or our patrons may be lured to the cheap stores.  
(A) remain (B) remains (C) remaining (D) to remain
13. The debris \_\_\_\_\_ to be from Malaysia Airlines Flight 370, which vanished in March 2014 with 239 people on board, was found Thursday on the coast of Rodrigues Island.  
(A) suspect (B) suspecting (C) suspected (D) to suspect
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the life-threatening disease, we had greater confidence that we would be able to develop a cure for it.  
(A) Having researched (B) In order to research (C) Whatever research on (D) Our research of
15. You \_\_\_\_\_ a psychiatrist if you \_\_\_\_\_ harder at school.  
(A) would be, have studied (B) would have been, would study  
(C) could be, had studied (D) will, had studied

## III. Cloze: Choose the most appropriate word or phrase for each blank in the following passages. 20%

### Passage 1

The term "learner autonomy" was first coined in 1981 by Henri Holec, the "father" of learner autonomy. It has been considered as a personal human trait, as a political measure, or as an educational move. One of the key aspects to consider in defining learner autonomy is \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ we view it as a means to an end (learning a foreign language) or

as an end in itself (making people autonomous learners). These two options do not exclude each other; they affect our views on language learning or learning in general. In the past decades, this term has become a(n) 17 word in foreign language education, especially in relation to lifelong learning. It 18 old practices in the language classroom and has given rise to self access language learning centers around the world such as the SALC at Kanda University of International Studies in Japan, the ASLLC at The Hong Kong Institute of Education, the SAC at Hong Kong University of Science and Technology and ELSAC at the University of Auckland. 19 such practices, the learners are always 20 in the center of attention and language learning is considered as important as language teaching.

- |                        |                     |                     |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 16. (A) when           | (B) what            | (C) whether         | (D) which           |
| 17. (A) buzz           | (B) empty           | (C) content         | (D) opaque          |
| 18. (A) is transformed | (B) has transformed | (C) had transformed | (D) was transformed |
| 19. (A) As a result of | (B) In addition to  | (C) In contrast     | (D) As far as       |
| 20. (A) paid           | (B) drawn           | (C) placed          | (D) obtained        |

### Passage 2

Coral reefs are dying around the world. In particular, coral mining, pollution, digging of canals, and accessing islands and bays pose serious 21 to their fragile ecosystems. Coral reefs also face high dangers from diseases, 22 fishing practices and warming oceans. In order to find answers to these problems, researchers study the various factors that impact reefs. The list of factors is long, 23 the ocean's role as a carbon dioxide sink, atmospheric changes, ocean acidification, viruses, algal blooms and others. Reefs are threatened well beyond coastal areas.

Estimates assembled from coral reef specialists from around the world 24 that 19% of the coral reef habitat has already been destroyed, and that a further 17% is likely to be lost over the subsequent 10–20 years. Only 46% of the world's reefs can be regarded as being in good health. About 60% of the world's reefs may be at risk due to destructive, human-related activities. The threat to the health of reefs is particularly alarming in Southeast Asia, where 80% of the reefs are endangered. By the 2030s, 90% of reefs are expected to be 25 from both human activities and climate change; by 2050, all coral reefs will be endangered.

- |                     |                |                 |                  |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 21. (A) effects     | (B) increments | (C) solutions   | (D) threats      |
| 22. (A) ecofriendly | (B) degrading  | (C) destructive | (D) deceptive    |
| 23. (A) consisting  | (B) including  | (C) providing   | (D) owing        |
| 24. (A) indicate    | (B) refer to   | (C) point to    | (D) count on     |
| 25. (A) existent    | (B) extinct    | (C) at risk     | (D) on their own |

## IV. Reading Comprehension: Read the passages below and answer the questions that follow. 30%

### Passage 1

The public awareness of scientific fraud has increased significantly since the late 1980s when a controversy made front-page news, in which a paper investigated for fraud has as co-author a Nobel laureate. During the 1990s scientific fraud was disclosed on numerous occasions. In fact, it was recently suggested that fraud now is “endemic” in many scientific disciplines and in most countries. However, the clandestine nature and consequential lack of reliable information make it difficult to study scientific fraud. The features and frequency of scientific fraud, therefore, are generally unknown, and its impact on medical research is unclear. Biostatisticians routinely work closely with physicians and scientists in many branches of medical research and have unique insight into the data. In addition, they have the methodological competence to detect fraud and can be expected to have a special professional interest in the

validity of results. Biostatisticians therefore can provide unique and reliable information on the characteristics of fraud in medical research. The objective of this study was to assess the characteristics of fraud in medical research by surveying members of the International Society of Clinical Biostatistics (ISCB).

26. What does clandestine in Sentence 4 mean?

- (A) neat                      (B) secret                      (C) professional                      (D) methodical

27. According to this passage, what is **NOT** true?

- (A) Some researchers were found to be dishonest in various scientific disciplines.  
(B) A Nobel laureate was implicated in an academic fraud investigation.  
(C) Scientific fraud decreased recently due to the government's efforts.  
(D) The researchers intend to investigate the nature of fraud connected with medical research.

28. What can you infer from this passage?

- (A) The researchers are in favor of fraud in scientific research.  
(B) Most physicians and scientists falsify their research results.  
(C) Medical research fraud can be identified easily by physicians and scientists.  
(D) The authors believe that they should be able to know more about scientific fraud by surveying biostatisticians.

29. According to the authors, what really makes the study of scientific fraud difficult?

- (A) Lack of researchers  
(B) Lack of medical practitioners  
(C) Lack of biostatisticians  
(D) Lack of reliable information resulting from the thorny nature of scientific research

30. The researchers want to survey members of ISCB because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) they are statisticians and are fraudulent themselves  
(B) they have access to the data and are capable of analyzing them  
(C) the medical fraud issue has been studied extensively  
(D) they are least qualified to conduct scientific research

## Passage 2

Samuel Juan Academy has developed a unique approach to deal with underachieving students. Instead of punishing students for incomplete assignments or poor grades, the academy provides failing students with a reward. Through the Computers for Success program, Samuel Juan Academy students who fall behind their classmates in reading and mathematics are given their own computers. For nine weeks, the students get to keep a personal computer with a printer and software in their homes. They can work and play with the computer whenever they like and as often as they like. Is this a prize for being poor performers in school? "It may look that way to an outsider," says school principal Edna Seymour, "but this approach is actually well-backed by research. Studies show that students who are computer literate do much better in school. The figures rise for students who actually have a computer at home, and are even higher for students from homes where most of the family members are comfortable using a computer." When a student is given a computer to take home, families are encouraged to get into the act, too. Students in the Computers for Success program are required, together with their parents and siblings, to attend a weekend computer seminar. This way everyone in the family becomes familiar with the use of the computer. This is an investment in the students' educational future. "It is widely accepted that parental involvement makes all the difference in a child's academic success," says Principal Seymour. "We are extending this idea to involve families in our computer literacy program. As part of that program, we make it possible for families to buy refurbished computers at an affordable price. Many of our families have already taken advantage of this opportunity. On the whole, we have been very pleased with the Computers for Success program."

31. What is the main purpose of this passage?  
(A) To develop an approach to punish failing students fairly  
(B) To promote a computer sales package among students  
(C) To show parents how to help their children use computers  
(D) To inform readers of an effective way to help underachieving students
32. For the underachieving students, Samuel Juan Academy suggests \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) assigning a tutor to help them  
(B) giving them extra assignments  
(C) giving them a computer to use at home  
(D) offering them weekend remedial math classes
33. Which of the following is the expression ***computer literate*** (Line 8) closest to in meaning?  
(A) having a computer at home  
(B) knowing how to use computers  
(C) good at playing computer games  
(D) able to read texts on a computer screen
34. Which of the following is the expression ***affordable*** (Line 15) closest to in meaning?  
(A) useful  
(B) attempt  
(C) influential  
(D) inexpensive
35. What do the students and their families in the Computers for Success program have to do?  
(A) Participate in a weekend class  
(B) Buy a refurbished computer  
(C) Make an investment in the academy  
(D) Fix computers for the academy on weekends

### Passage 3

Today, thousands of people receive medical treatments that couldn't have been imagined in previous generations. Treatments that were once impossible have become routine practices due to the implementation of new technology that enhances people's quality of life.

Predictably, much of the technology used in medicine has been thought up by doctors, not laymen, but their methods of invention might surprise you. A Dutch physician invented the first dialysis machine in 1943 by employing various household items, including a washing machine! It took years to perfect the equipment, but now it saves the lives of many who are waiting for kidney transplants. The birth of the pacemaker also has an interesting history. In 1930, an American heart surgeon created a device that could deliver electric shocks directly to the heart with a needle. This original pacemaker was operated by hand and was mostly shunned by the medical community. They believed that keeping a damaged heart beating was too unnatural. Fortunately, by 1950s, people conceded that the idea did have merit, and several new and improved models were designed.

Since the discovery of X-rays in 1894, doctors have been able to look inside their patients without cutting them open. While traditional X-rays are still important, advancements in medical technology have made it possible to get an even better glimpse inside the human body. One example is the MRI scanner, which creates a 3-D image out of multiple 2-D pictures. With this, minute internal flaws can be easily identified. If an extremely thorough look is needed, patients can undergo a capsule endoscopy, approved by the FDA in 2001. After swallowing a tiny pill-shaped camera, more than 800,000 pictures can be taken inside the patient's digestive system and wirelessly uploaded to a physician's computer.

The most regularly performed surgery prior to the 20th century was the removal of limbs, and the tools available for this operation were limited to saws and knives. Now there are many more choices that cause considerably less trauma to the body. Endoscopic surgery is one modern procedure that requires minimal recovery time for the patient. During one of these surgeries, a camera and special instruments are inserted into the body through small cuts that are less than an inch long. The surgeon controls the equipment via a connection line and a monitor; it's almost like maneuvering through a video game! Another contemporary variation in surgeries is the use of lasers to cut the body's tissue. Although this method is already predominant in eye surgeries, it is currently being tested in other types of operations as well. The benefits of using lasers are that wounds heal more quickly and there are fewer chances of post-surgical infections.

Luckily for us, technology is a fundamental part of medicine today and has led to the development of lifesaving techniques. With so much progress in just the last few decades, more impressive medical technology is certain to arise in the future.

36. What is **TRUE** about the first pacemaker?
- (A) It was powered solely by electricity.
  - (B) It was applauded by the medical community.
  - (C) It contained several parts that needed to be plugged in.
  - (D) It delivered electricity to the heart via a needle.
37. How does having an MRI scan differ from taking a traditional X-ray?
- (A) MRI uses advanced wireless technology.
  - (B) MRI locates and fixes the defects within the body more easily.
  - (C) MRI produces better pictures of a person's internal structure.
  - (D) The earliest MRI model employed a needle to create 3-D pictures.
38. Why is endoscopic surgery less damaging?
- (A) Robots are placed inside the body.
  - (B) Only a few small openings are made in the body.
  - (C) Lasers are always utilized in the procedure.
  - (D) Surgeons practice it by using video games.
39. What is **NOT** a major benefit of laser surgery?
- (A) It shortens the average healing time.
  - (B) The likelihood of infections is lessened.
  - (C) It has been proven to be effective in eye operations.
  - (D) There is less chance of injuring the digestive system.
40. What is the passage about?
- (A) It discusses the modern medical technology.
  - (B) It is about the original technology used to cure cardiovascular diseases.
  - (C) It contrasts the advantages and disadvantages of using the endoscopy.
  - (D) It introduces the benefits of using the MRI scanner.

**IV. Composition: Express your ideas in no more than 250 words. 20%**

Discuss the importance of preventive medicine and effective ways to promote it.