

# 慈濟大學 109 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、畫記、翻閱試題卷或作答。
- 三、坐定後，雙手離開桌面，檢查並確認座位桌貼、電腦答案卡與答案卷之准考證號碼是否相同。
- 四、請確認抽屜中、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映。

※作答說明：

- 一、本試題(含封面)共 7 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、**作文題限用黑色墨水或藍色墨水的筆**(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。

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英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 7 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 and Phrase: Choose the word that best fits in the sentence.

- Light pollution can alter how sea turtles choose **breeding grounds** sites.  
(A) nesting (B) diurnal (C) obtrusive (D) luminous
- On 31 March 2020, the American President, Donald Trump, strongly argued that journalists should not ask **snarky** questions on coronavirus testing in the United States.  
(A) creditable (B) exploitable (C) irritable (D) undeniable
- This medical research explored the significance of carotid **augmentation** index detected by e-tracking technique.  
(A) distillation (B) expansion (C) regression (D) verification
- Oil was also slammed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of further disruption to the US economy and with Saudi Arabia apparently determined to pursue a price war with Russia and American producers to regain market share.  
(A) prospect (B) prophetic (C) proponent (D) prosecution
- The agency called for the public to remain \_\_\_\_\_ for rain and gusts of wind, after it issued an emergency weather warning.  
(A) vision (B) voyage (C) vigorous (D) vigilant
- It is evident from the examination of Schlesinger's accomplishment in making films in the encyclopedia, which demonstrates his \_\_\_\_\_ as an auteur director.  
(A) interference (B) eminence (C) hindrance (D) utterance
- The city government's decision to tear down the fruit market met with \_\_\_\_\_ opposition from local citizens.  
(A) affluent (B) redundant (C) concordant (D) virulent
- With one voice, all of the member states approved the deal \_\_\_\_\_ without any hesitation.  
(A) unanimously (B) unabashedly (C) anomaly (D) anonymously
- Our Earth is facing an \_\_\_\_\_ climate crisis and it requires every human being to minimize his impact.  
(A) ostentatious (B) inveterate (C) orthodox (D) escalating
- East Africa has been hit by severe \_\_\_\_\_ of desert locust swarms and is suffering from food shortage.  
(A) campaigns (B) ordeals (C) invasions (D) collisions
- Recently, psychologists have proposed that \_\_\_\_\_ is an issue about how to manage our emotions rather than our time.  
(A) perspiration (B) implication (C) procrastination (D) interpretation
- Scientists consider this a remarkable feat, \_\_\_\_\_ heavy lifting equipment used in modern construction was not available at that time.  
(A) granted that (B) seeing that (C) because that (D) given that

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英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 7 頁: 第 3 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

13. *Parasite*, a South Korean film dealing with the gap between the haves and the have nots, has \_\_\_\_\_ box office records and won several international awards.  
(A) mitigated (B) smashed (C) rectified (D) expedited
14. Jeff did not mean to offend Cindy about her hairdo. He was simply making a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ remark when highlighting that it was too elaborate for a girl of her young and tender age.  
(A) ear-splitting (B) eye-opening (C) tic-tac-toe (D) tongue-in-cheek
15. Lots of employees from this well-known company go on strike today for they are not \_\_\_\_\_ the new pension scheme.  
(A) on board with (B) endowed with (C) wary of (D) prone to

**II. Grammar and Structure**

**(A) Select the phrase that best completes the sentence.**

16. Never in my life \_\_\_\_\_ such an incredible exhibition, \_\_\_\_\_ I hope I can visit it again.  
(A) have I see, that so much (B) had I seen, so that much  
(C) I had seen, so that (D) have I seen, so much so that
17. The American paratroopers were dropped in the wrong places all over Normandy. None of them \_\_\_\_\_ the jump. Even if they did, they were probably killed in action.  
(A) might ever have survived (B) might ever survive  
(C) would rather survive (D) would rather have survived

**(B) Choose the underlined part that contains ungrammatical use of English.**

18. Due to (A) persistent inbreeding, self-pollinating plants have (B) genetically more uniformed than cross-pollinated plants, which (C) carry more genetic variability (D).
19. Music is deeply rooted (A) in all cultures cross the world and yet (B), unlike (C) food or shelter, it is not something we actually need (D) in order to survive.
20. In 1884, Belva Ann Lockwood, a lawyer who (A) had appeared (B) before the Supreme Court, became (C) the first woman was nominated (D) for President of the United States.

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

(A)

International collaboration has become a trend in many universities. For example, University of Queensland (UQ) in Brisbane, Australia and the Ochsner Health System in New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A. have a unique partnership to 21 international clinical opportunities for medical students, and collaborative opportunities for researchers from across the two continents. The Ochsner partnership began in 2008 when the two institutions 22 to establish the Ochsner Clinical School. Ochsner is Louisiana's large nonprofit, academic, multispecialty healthcare delivery system, which owns, manages, or 23 25 hospitals. Ochsner is very active in medical research, 24 more than 750 clinical research studies every year. About 120 American students enroll in UQ's medical program each year. They complete their first two years of the degree in Brisbane and then the third and fourth years at UQ's Ochsner Clinical School in New Orleans. The alliance has

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英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 7 頁:第 4 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損,應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

25 a strong track record of transdisciplinary research collaborations between the two organizations.

- |                            |                     |                       |                      |
|----------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 21. (A) appeal             | (B) deter           | (C) foster            | (D) covet            |
| 22. (A) made up            | (B) rounded up      | (C) summed up         | (D) teamed up        |
| 23. (A) is affiliated with | (B) is committed to | (C) is dedicated with | (D) is equivalent to |
| 24. (A) by conducting      | (B) conducting      | (C) being conducted   | (D) conducts         |
| 25. (A) enabled            | (B) enacted         | (C) entitled          | (D) entailed         |

(B)

The closer we feel toward someone, the less likely we are to listen carefully to them. It is called the closeness-communication bias and, over time, it can 26, and even end, relationships. Once we know people well enough to feel close, there is an unconscious tendency to 27 because we think we already know what they are going to say. The closeness-communication bias not only keeps us from listening to those we love, it can also keep us from allowing our loved ones to listen to us. People in close relationships sometimes withhold information or keep secrets from one another because they fear judgment, insensitivity or 28. They confide their most pressing and worrisome concerns to people 29 they have weaker ties, for these people show more interest, ask the right questions, are less judging or are less apt to interrupt. It is not that people in close relationships are 30 neglectful or inattentive, but that they feel too complacent about what they know.

- |                      |                   |                   |                  |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| 26. (A) fuss         | (B) trigger       | (C) strain        | (D) cling        |
| 27. (A) turn them on | (B) tune them out | (C) wipe them out | (D) tag them out |
| 28. (A) drama        | (B) squat         | (C) muse          | (D) veto         |
| 29. (A) who          | (B) by whom       | (C) with whom     | (D) whom         |
| 30. (A) objectively  | (B) logistically  | (C) initially     | (D) purposefully |

**IV. Reading Comprehension: Read the following passages and choose the most appropriate answer to each question.**

(A)

Children's faces light up when Maggie James walks into a room. With a guitar slung over one shoulder, she lugs a basket full of colorful instruments and wears a smile brighter than her floral-print dress. But, she is even happier to see their faces. It is why she got into the business in the first place.

Maggie is not a children's entertainer. She does not perform in theaters, on television, or at special events. She is a music therapist and her stage is the palliative care wards of the Queensland Children's Hospital in Brisbane, where terminally ill children are cared for during their final days. Despite the often sad circumstances of her workplace, Maggie says she was drawn towards palliative care soon after beginning her healthcare career. "I strongly believe that we can do better to provide children and families with comfort, respect and love at the end stage of life," as she argues.

To Maggie, it is important not to underestimate the effect music can have on health and wellbeing with music linked to increased levels of endorphins and decreased levels of stress. She

highlights that “singing helps children strengthen their vocal control and breathing system, while playing instruments improves their fine-motor and coordination skills. Dancing and movement retrain their gross motor skills.”

Yet, there are more to being a music therapist than just singing and playing. According to Maggie’s elaboration, “it is about understanding patients’ medical conditions, their family and social backgrounds, how the body and brain respond to music, and which music-therapy techniques will achieve the best outcomes.” Generally speaking, it is a huge challenge that will involve developing resources, educating and training local health professionals, and most importantly, changing cultural perspectives of palliative care. In China, for example, people in most of the provinces may believe that having someone die inside the house brings bad luck and shame on the family. Some parents cannot pay for their children to go into hospital and even if they could, the doctors do not know how to best manage a child’s death. “Many parents abandon critically ill children despite the fact that they could be put in jail if they get caught, so they tend to leave them in places they cannot easily be found. The children do not stand much of a chance,” as Maggie reflects in a serious tone.

A strong family support network is important to Maggie, especially due to the emotionally **taxing** nature of her work. She insists that it is crucial to look after her mental health so she can keep doing the work that she loves. “Often after a patient passes away, especially when I am involved in that patient’s passing process, I take time to have a cuppa and reminisce on the positive things that I got to share with **them**.” Maggie immerses herself into the countless magical and joyous moments in a peaceful silence. To this lady, being a music therapist brings the most rewarding and meaningful life experiences.

31. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The impact of children’s death                      (B) The perspectives of palliative care  
(C) The mission of music therapists                      (D) The functions of music-therapy techniques
32. What is **NOT mentioned** in this passage?
- (A) Music therapists have to understand patient families’ social and cultural backgrounds.  
(B) People in many areas in China consider death in the house as an ominous sign.  
(C) Music therapists need to find solace and optimism in their work.  
(D) Children on the brink of death need more medical treatments.
33. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **taxing** in the last paragraph?
- (A) empowering                      (B) laboring                      (C) balancing                      (D) collapsing
34. What does **them** refer to in the last paragraph?
- (A) patients’ passing processes                      (B) reminisce on positive things  
(C) patients who passed away                      (D) palliative care staff members

(B)

Tulip are Old World, rather than New World, plants, with the origins of the species lying in Central Asia. They became an **integral** part of the gardens of the Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century onward, and, soon after, part of European life as well. The Netherlands, particularly, became famous for its cultivation of the flower.

A tenuous line marked the advance of the tulip to the New World, where it was unknown in the wild. The first Dutch colonies in North America had been established in New Netherland by the Dutch West India Company in 1624, and one individual who settled in New Amsterdam (Today's Manhattan section of New York City) in 1642 described the flowers that graciously colonized the settlers' gardens. They were the same flowers seen in Dutch still-life paintings of the time: Crown imperials, roses, carnations, and of course tulips. They flourished in Pennsylvania too, where in 1698 William Penn received a report of John Tateham's "Great and Stately Palace," its garden full of tulips. By 1760, Boston newspapers were advertising 50 different kinds of mixed tulip "roots." But the length of the journey between Europe and North America created many difficulties. Thomas Hancock, an English settler, wrote thanking his plant supplier for a gift of some tulip bulbs from England, but his letter the following year grumbled that they were all dead.

Tulips arrived in Holland, Michigan, with a later wave of early nineteenth-century Dutch immigrants who quickly colonized the plains of Michigan. Together with many other Dutch settlements, such as the one at Pella, Iowa, they established a regular demand for European plants. The demand was bravely met by a new kind of tulip entrepreneur, the traveling salesperson. One Dutchman, Hendrick van der Schoot, spent six months in 1849 traveling through the United States taking orders for tulip bulbs. While tulip bulbs were traveling from Europe to the United States to satisfy the nostalgic longings of homesick English and Dutch settlers, North American plants were traveling in the opposite direction. In England, the enthusiasm for American plants was one reason why tulips dropped out of the fashion in the gardens of the rich and famous.

35. Which of the following question does the passage mainly answer?
- (A) How did tulips become popular in North America?
  - (B) Why did Dutch settlers import tulips to the United States in the 19<sup>th</sup> century?
  - (C) What is the difference between an Old World and a New World plant?
  - (D) Where were the first Dutch colonies in North American located?
36. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **integral** in the first paragraph?
- (A) terrestrial
  - (B) fundamental
  - (C) ornamental
  - (D) incidental

37. The passage mentions which of the following as a problem associated with the importation of tulips into North America?
- (A) They were no longer fashionable by the time they arrived.
  - (B) They often failed to survive.
  - (C) Frequent order cancellation by Dutch immigrants.
  - (D) Settlers knew little about how to cultivate them.
38. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Hendrick van der Schoot exported tulips from England in 1849.
  - (B) Tulips were commonly passed as gifts from wealthy families to their descendants.
  - (C) In the Old World, tulips were widely seen in the imperial gardens of the Ottoman Empire.
  - (D) Thomas Hancock claimed that tulips bravely colonized the settlers' gardens in the 17th century.
39. The passage mentions that one reason English and Dutch settlers planted tulips in their gardens was that tulips\_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) would flourish easily
  - (B) had become readily available
  - (C) appeared in the propaganda
  - (D) reminded them of affectionate memories of Europe
40. According to the passage, which of the following changes occurred in English gardens during the European settlements in North America?
- (A) They contained many new types in North American plants.
  - (B) They contained a wider variety of tulips than ever before.
  - (C) They grew in size in order to provide enough plants to export to the New World.
  - (D) They decreased in size on the estates of wealthy people.

## V. Composition

More and more studies have shown that dementia occurs not only among seniors, but also people under the age of 60. Please write an essay around 200-250 words to discuss the possible problems dementia patients and their families might face. Also, as a Chinese medicine doctor, how would you help your patients and their families cope with the illness?