

# 義守大學 109 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題

考試科目	英文	考試日期	109/6/21	頁碼/總頁數	1/5
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一、選擇題 (單選題，共 40 題，每題 2 分，共 80 分，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答時，不給分亦不扣分)

## I. Vocabulary and Usage: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- To improve sleep quality, Chinese red dates can help people who have \_\_\_\_\_ from lack of qi and blood deficiency.  
(A) stroke (B) insomnia (C) halitosis (D) cavity
- Stopping using the antibiotics may lead to \_\_\_\_\_ of the infection.  
(A) demise (B) resurgence (C) mortgage (D) aversion
- This musician is known for his \_\_\_\_\_. He can play five different musical instruments well.  
(A) versatility (B) disparity (C) fertility (D) tenacity
- Certain herbs act as a \_\_\_\_\_ to other herbs. The synergy obtained from a combination of herbs is the best solution to some illnesses.  
(A) constipation (B) catalyst (C) malnutrition (D) diagnosis
- \_\_\_\_\_ tumors are cancerous and formed from abnormal cells.  
(A) Benign (B) Detached (C) Neutral (D) Malignant
- Certain foods are common causes of \_\_\_\_\_. For example, dairy products contain sugar lactose, which causes gastrointestinal gas.  
(A) flatulence (B) hemorrhage (C) vertigo (D) cramp
- While doctors had perfected the art of \_\_\_\_\_ -- the surgical removal, they didn't yet understand why people didn't just go back to their normal lives. It would be another hundred years before doctors appreciated and began treating the psychological effects of losing a limb.  
(A) percutaneous coronary interventions (B) vaccination  
(C) acupuncture (D) amputation
- If someone is suspected for taking or making drugs, some items in his room can be easily identified as drug-related \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) parasol (B) paraphernalia (C) parachute (D) parasite
- \_\_\_\_\_ originally refers to the fear of open spaces or the avoidance of social events, but it is actually a more complex condition.  
(A) Acrophobia (B) Claustrophobia (C) Agoraphobia (D) Hydrophobia
- After a long and tough campaign, the winners continuously \_\_\_\_\_ over their victory in the nationwide election.  
(A) mourn (B) gloat (C) bait (D) gear

背面還有試題

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## II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

11. We had a lot of discipline during childhood. Our teachers insisted that we \_\_\_\_\_ on time.  
(A) being (B) be (C) are (D) had to
12. People snore because they have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ while they are asleep.  
(A) breathing (B) to breathe (C) breath (D) being breathed
13. \_\_\_\_\_ a nuclear plant go wrong, the impact on its surrounding area could be disastrous.  
(A) If (B) Unless (C) Should (D) Even if
14. Dr. McDonough is a person \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) in whom I don't have much confidence (B) of that I don't have much confidence  
(C) whom I don't have much confidence (D) who I don't have much confidence
15. Not until I lay in bed \_\_\_\_\_ the quiz tomorrow.  
(A) did I think of (B) I thought of (C) did I not think of (D) I didn't think of
16. They turned off the air conditioning \_\_\_\_\_ their catching a cold.  
(A) for fear that (B) for fear to (C) fear to (D) for fear of
17. The man confessed \_\_\_\_\_ a fever last night.  
(A) having had to (B) have had (C) to having had (D) have
18. It is justifiable to say that the poison, \_\_\_\_\_, will be a kind of medicine.  
(A) when use in small quantity (B) using when in small quantity  
(C) when used in small quantity (D) when using in small quantity
19. \_\_\_\_\_ they burst into tears.  
(A) No sooner than they heard the bad news (B) No sooner they heard the bad news than  
(C) No sooner they hear the bad news than (D) No sooner had they heard the bad news than
20. Hwa Tou, \_\_\_\_\_ a medicine god, not only professed divine medicinal skills but also embodied many virtues.  
(A) was regarded as (B) he was regarded as  
(C) regarded as (D) as regard

## III. Cloze test: Choose the best answer for each blank in the passage.

### Passage A

Cupping therapy is a form of 21 medicine in which cups are placed upside down on the skin to create 22. It causes the skin and superficial muscle layer to be lightly drawn into the cup and thereby mobilizes blood flow to promote the healing of a broad range of ailments. The cup can be gently moved across the skin, often referred to as gliding cupping. Cupping is used to 23 back and neck pains, migraines and rheumatism. It can also help to relax qi and target more specific maladies. There are five meridian lines on the back, and these are where the cups are usually placed. The cupping practitioner strives to open the channels through which life energy flows freely throughout the body, thus providing a smoother

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and more free-flowing qi. Nevertheless, Western medical societies are 24 of the health claims made by cupping therapy supporters. They assume that cupping therapy may have a 25 effect, which simply evokes a psychological response and an improved sense of well-being.

21. (A) alienated                      (B) alternative                      (C) compensation                      (D) compliment
22. (A) suction                      (B) consumption                      (C) abortion                      (D) concoction
23. (A) regurgitate                      (B) reprove                      (C) assuage                      (D) reproach
24. (A) creditable                      (B) credulous                      (C) gullible                      (D) skeptical
25. (A) crippling                      (B) butterfly                      (C) domino                      (D) placebo

## Passage B

Where did the Coronavirus come from? After five months and over 225,000 people 26, the question is the subject of a vicious spat between America and China. By far the most likely explanation is that the virus jumped from bats to humans, perhaps via another animal such as a pangolin, at a wet market in Wuhan. But conspiracy theorists mutter that the bug could have escaped from one of the city's laboratories, at least two 27 do research on 28 diseases. Some American politicians, including President Donald Trump, want an investigation; China retorts that the claims are "malicious". In March, one of its spokesmen claimed that the virus might have come from America. The risks corrode public confidence in the crucial disease laboratories. It is also a reminder of why China's official culture of opacity and propaganda is such a profound weakness.

The virus shows no sign of deliberate human construction and there is no reason to doubt that it evolved entirely in the wild. But accidents do happen. Bugs studied during legitimate experiments in laboratories have escaped in the past. SARS, a virus that killed 774 people in 2002-03, slipped out of a lab in Beijing twice in 2004. A sample later escaped from a research institute in 2007, but was contained. America suffered 34 laboratory-acquired infections in 2000-09, 29 four deaths. American labs have accidentally shipped live anthrax, bird flu and Ebola to lower-security facilities in recent years. One health-security index suggests that three-quarters of countries 30 biosecurity.

26. (A) affecting                      (B) affected                      (C) affect                      (D) affects
27. (A) which                      (B) by which                      (C) of which                      (D) which of
28. (A) infect                      (B) affect                      (C) infectious                      (D) disinfect
29. (A) resulting                      (B) by resulting in                      (C) from resulting                      (D) resulting in
30. (A) on poorly score                      (B) on score poorly                      (C) poor on score                      (D) score poorly on

## IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

### Passage A

Does the word "drone" conjure up thoughts of sci-fi flicks or images of attacks carried out remotely on hostile lands? You may be surprised to learn that drones are acquiring many non-military uses these days.

背面還有試題

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One drone manufacturer, Arad Metering Technologies, is using these remote-controlled flying machines in Israel to help save water. The company's battery-operated drones are among the novel tools deployed by Arad to help consumers and companies conserve H<sub>2</sub>O and make money, too.

That such an idea would come out of Israel is no coincidence. The country is poor in water and rich in tech innovation. Israel pioneered the use of unmanned aerial vehicles after it lost many fighter jets in the 1973 war. But Arad's drones don't fight. They read data from the company's patented water-meter system to detect leakage in irrigation systems to prevent drought.

Thousands of miles away, drones are being enlisted in the fight against crime. In several U.K. cities, police agencies are employing drones in place of far more expensive manned helicopters. Though the drones are not very large, they are capable of carrying cameras and devices that detect body heat. A policeman can operate one of these drones using a remote control. By wearing special glasses, he or she can see exactly what the drone sees as it flies. In one incident, a policeman used a drone to follow a suspected car thief. Even after the suspect disappeared in thick fog, the officer was able to track him with the drone and guide fellow policemen to his location. Police agencies have found more uses for drones, such as border protection and maritime security.

31. What does this article describe?  
(A) Audio equipment. (B) Robots for factories.  
(C) Popular hiking gear. (D) Small-scale aircraft.
32. What does the article indicate about Israel?  
(A) It has tech-savvy people. (B) Its weather is scorching humid.  
(C) It is scant of land. (D) Its sewage emission standards are high.
33. According to this article, what can Arad's products detect?  
(A) Which water resources are valuable. (B) Whether water is polluted.  
(C) Whether water is being wasted. (D) What contributes to the turbidity of water.
34. According to this article, what are the drones used for in the U.K.?  
(A) To deal with illegal activities. (B) To improve manufacturing processes.  
(C) To improve public health. (D) To provide ground transportation.
35. What was the suspect in the fog believed to have done?  
(A) Trafficked drug. (B) Stole a vehicle. (C) Operated a drone. (D) Committed suicide.

## Passage B

Before you swallow that pill prescribed from your doctors, have you ever wondered what sort of tests has been done to ensure it is good for you, or is it even safe? Currently, before drugs are sold to consumers, at least four phases of premarket studies are done by researchers.

The first study or phase one is usually an animal study if a close enough physiology is found in that animal to humans. The aim of giving the drug to animals is to protect the lives of humans as it is more ethically correct to save valuable human lives rather than prevent animal fatalities.

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The next three phases include three clinical studies and only proceeds once the first phase is passed. In phase two, the most initial test on people is done on very few healthy volunteers to check that there are no severe side effects. Phase three is also known as an efficacy study (a study to see if there are any benefits and/or side effects) and is done on patients with disease. This number, however, is still kept very small – about 200 to 500 volunteers – to save resources and not waste volunteers' time if the drug is not effective in treating their diseases.

Phase four includes extensive clinical trials on a greater number of patients (still volunteers) so that researchers can deduce that the drug actually works for all patients by ruling out random error.

Upon the completion of the above four phases, the drug is allowed to be sold and should be safe for widespread use.

36. According to the article, why are drugs tested on animals?
- (A) Because animals are prone to mutation.
  - (B) Because animal testing is to save human lives.
  - (C) Because animals are more likely to show side effects.
  - (D) Because buying animals is more prodigal than buying humans.
37. According to the article, when drugs are tested on people with diseases, why are only a small number used?
- (A) To save resources.
  - (B) To waste volunteers' time if the drug is not effective in treating their diseases.
  - (C) To save trouble recruiting healthy volunteers.
  - (D) To help build excitement towards the commercial release of the drug by making it an elusive, hard-to-reach item.
38. What is NOT mentioned in the article?
- (A) The drug is given three clinical studies and only proceeds once the first phase is passed.
  - (B) The most initial test on people is done on very few healthy volunteers.
  - (C) The drug is given an efficacy study.
  - (D) What happens when a drug is shown to have severe side effects.
39. What doesn't happen in phase four?
- (A) More patients are tested.
  - (B) Researchers can deduce that the drug actually works for all patients by ruling out random error.
  - (C) The drug is sold to the public.
  - (D) Extensive clinical trials.
40. The word "fatalities" in the second paragraph mean \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) mortalities
  - (B) fame
  - (C) probability
  - (D) brutality

## 二、作文題 (共 20 分)

What have you learned from the pandemic (COVID-19)? Please write an essay to share your personal experience of virus spread prevention in at least 250 words in English.

背面沒有試題