

114學年度 學士後醫學系招生考試

英文試題封面

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。
- 七、違反上述規定，依「筆試規則及違規處理辦法」議處。

★作答說明：

- 一、考試時間：80 分鐘。
- 二、本試題(含封面)共 11 頁，如有缺頁或毀損，應立即舉手請監試人員補發。
- 三、本試題單選題共 50 題、寫作 1 題，共計 90 分；每題單選題答錯倒扣，不作答不計分。
- 四、單選題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。
- 五、寫作部分以「答案卷」作答，作答時不得使用鉛筆，違者該科答案卷不予計分；限用黑色或藍色墨水的筆書寫。
- 六、試題本必須與答案卡一併繳回，不得攜出試場。

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I. Vocabulary: 20 points

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A. Please choose the word closest in meaning to each underlined word.

1. Although red maple is less fire tolerant than blackgum, it is much more **prolific**, faster growing in high light and highly opportunistic in response to disturbances.
(A) aggressive (B) beneficial (C) perilous (D) pessimistic (E) productive
2. The company appointed an **interim** CEO to lead during the transition period until a permanent replacement was found.
(A) conclusive (B) enduring (C) irrevocable (D) perpetual (E) provisional
3. The government introduced a **stringent** policy to regulate air pollution, requiring factories to follow guidelines.
(A) adhesive (B) cynical (C) lenient (D) orthodox (E) rigorous
4. Although the new antiviral medication showed promising results in **initial** clinical trials, researchers emphasized the necessity of extensive peer-reviewed studies to confirm its long-term efficacy.
(A) aesthetic (B) cardinal (C) manifest (D) preliminary (E) warranted
5. Following his nervous breakdown, he **withdrew** from public life and refused to give any interviews.
(A) captivated (B) extracted (C) justified (D) recruited (E) secluded
6. The psychological theory was based on a **fallacious** assumption, undermining the entire argument.
(A) deceptive (B) erroneous (C) fluctuated (D) inconclusive (E) inventive
7. Rather than directly accusing his rival of dishonesty, the candidate chose to subtly **insinuate** wrongdoing through vague statements.
(A) assert (B) elucidate (C) imply (D) proclaim (E) substantiate
8. Due to the increasing prevalence of antibiotic resistance, physicians are encouraged to prescribe antibiotics **judiciously**.
(A) arbitrarily (B) haphazardly (C) indiscriminately (D) prudently (E) recklessly
9. The **astute** diplomat navigated the tense negotiations, securing a favorable agreement for her country.
(A) apathetic (B) astounding (C) oblivious (D) shrewd (E) sluggish

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10. Alzheimer's disease **impairs** memory, thinking skills, and cognitive function, eventually interfering with daily activities and independent living.

- (A) deteriorates (B) elevates (C) fortifies (D) palpitates (E) supplants

B. Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

11. No one was reported injured or killed, although the Russian military does not often disclose _____ figures.

- (A) casualty (B) chemical (C) geological (D) inventory (E) textile

12. Before _____ to the experimental treatment, the patient consulted multiple specialists to gain a full understanding of the potential risks.

- (A) ascending (B) consenting (C) descending (D) presenting (E) resenting

13. Advanced genetic engineering techniques require sterile laboratory conditions, as even the slightest contamination can _____ the accuracy of results.

- (A) contextualize (B) jeopardize (C) legitimize (D) prioritize (E) scrutinize

14. Before initiating the complex biochemical experiment, the researchers _____ prepared the instruments and reviewed the protocols to minimize errors that could compromise the validity of their results.

- (A) maliciously (B) meticulously (C) precariously (D) presumptuously (E) pretentiously

15. The artist's work covers a wide _____ of styles, ranging from abstract to hyper-realistic portraits.

- (A) anomaly (B) fragment (C) monotony (D) rigidity (E) spectrum

16. Blood vessel networks form the circulatory infrastructure of the body, comprising a hierarchical system of arteries, capillaries and veins that _____ tissues.

- (A) accelerate (B) elicit (C) ignite (D) permeate (E) repent

17. The evil of social hierarchy and race hatred must be eliminated while it is still in a(n) _____ state; otherwise it may grow to dangerous proportions.

- (A) arthritic (B) divergent (C) embryonic (D) obscene (E) uncultivated

18. The media _____ expanded his empire by acquiring several television networks and newspapers.

- (A) apprentice (B) bureaucrat (C) mogul (D) novice (E) philanthropist

19. The grand _____ stood at the heart of the city, a testament to centuries of architectural innovation and history.

- (A) caprice (B) cheetah (C) edifice (D) erudition (E) machismo

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20. This national park has been preserved in all its _____ wildness so that visitors in future years may see how people lived during the eighteenth century.
- (A) esoteric (B) hedonistic (C) lubricious (D) pristine (E) untrammelled

II. Grammar and Structure: 10 points

【單選題】每題 1 分，共 10 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.25 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

A. Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

21. Emergency room staff must make quick decisions under pressure, assessing patients' vital signs, identifying life-threatening conditions, and providing immediate medical care to stabilize _____ in critical condition.
- (A) this (B) that (C) these
(D) those (E) whom
22. _____ in Africa as a volunteer, she understood the real impact of poverty.
- (A) Being worked (B) Had working (C) Had been working
(D) Have been working (E) Having worked
23. Hormones have many jobs, from promoting bodily growth to _____ to regulating metabolism.
- (A) aid digestion (B) an aid of digestion (C) aiding digestion
(D) be of aid to digestion (E) be aided
24. _____ to get into college that she decided to start blogging about it.
- (A) So difficult was it (B) So difficult it was (C) So it was difficult
(D) Difficult it was so (E) Difficult so it was
25. _____ a 20-year-old player captained the college team.
- (A) Before never has (B) Never before has (C) Has never before
(D) Has before never (E) Never having before

B. For each sentence, please choose ONE underlined part that contains ungrammatical use of English.

26. Reaching seven hours of blissful, undisturbed sleep could very well involve placing limits on
(A) (B) (C) (D)
caffeine intake, drinking chamomile tea and averting our eyes to blue light before bedtime.
(E)
27. If you would have gone to last night's game, I am sure you would have enjoyed seeing our team
(A) (B) (C) (D)
win.
(E)

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28. Since the beginning of recorded history, man has struggled for full freedom and equality, and
(A) (B) (C)
fought against oppression and restrain.
(D) (E)
29. We're in the unprecedented situation where innumerable cultural forces are spinning our brains
(A) (B) (C)
into fear-based thinking that not only leads to anxiety but also teaches us to use the anxiety-
(D) (E)
prone parts of our brain.
30. Signs that someone is emotionally abusing you include them being demeaning, insulting,
(A) (B) (C)
threatening, controlling, limiting your contact with friends and family, humiliating, intimidating,
(D)
shaming, and overlooking your needs and wants.
(E)

III. Reading Comprehension: 40 points

【單選題】每題 2 分，共 20 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

Please read the following excerpts/passages closely and then choose the best answer to each question accordingly.

In the Amazon rainforest, certain companies, referred to as “carbon **cowboys**,” are taking advantage of the carbon credit system for financial profit. These companies claim to help the environment by generating carbon credits, which are sold to corporations seeking to offset their emissions. - [1] - While the concept of carbon credits is designed to encourage environmental protection, carbon cowboys often neglect the rights and well-being of local communities, particularly the quilombola people, who rely on the forest for their livelihoods.

These carbon cowboys frequently deceive local communities by not fully informing them about the long-term consequences of carbon credit projects. Many communities are pressured into signing agreements that allow companies to control their land in exchange for promises of environmental protection. - [2] - However, these agreements are often vague, and the local people are not fully aware of how their land will be used or how they will benefit. In many cases, the promised benefits never materialize, and the communities lose control over their ancestral territories.

The main issue with carbon credits is that, in some instances, they do not live up to their promises of environmental protection. The lack of transparency and consultation with local communities raises doubts about the effectiveness of these projects. Carbon cowboys often prioritize profit over environmental integrity and community rights. - [3] -

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To ensure that carbon credits actually contribute to environmental preservation, stronger regulations and oversight are necessary. - [4] - The government and environmental organizations must work to ensure that local communities are fully informed and involved in the decision-making process. In this case, carbon credits can be used in a way that is fair, transparent, and beneficial for both the environment and the people who depend on it. - [5] -

31. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Rise of Carbon Cowboys in the Amazon
 - (B) The Benefits of Carbon Credits for Local Farmers
 - (C) Carbon Credits: A Way to Save the Environment
 - (D) Carbon Cowboys: Protecting the Amazon Rainforest
 - (E) The Exploitation of Local Communities by Carbon Cowboys
32. To which of the positions marked [1], [2], [3], [4] and [5] does the following sentence best belong?
“This undermines the credibility of the carbon credit system and makes it harder for genuinely sustainable initiatives to succeed.”
- (A) [1]
 - (B) [2]
 - (C) [3]
 - (D) [4]
 - (E) [5]
33. What does “it” in the last paragraph refer to?
- (A) The financial profit
 - (B) The environmental preservation
 - (C) The carbon credit system
 - (D) The Amazon rainforest
 - (E) The decision-making process
34. What does the word “cowboy” mean in the passage?
- (A) A company whose business is run dishonestly
 - (B) A company that is experienced
 - (C) A company that is eager to win
 - (D) A company whose business is profitable
 - (E) A company whose project is effective

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35. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Carbon cowboys did not carefully evaluate their project plans.
- (B) Local communities in the Amazon initiated the carbon credit projects.
- (C) Local communities in the Amazon need to be informed to offset their emissions.
- (D) Governments should work to lessen their control over the carbon credit system.
- (E) Carbon credits are the only way to stop environmental damage in the Amazon rainforest.

World Allergy Organization (WAO) published the WAO White Book on Allergy in 2010 and an updated version in 2013 which highlighted that although the burden of allergic diseases has increased over the last 40 years, we have not seen a corresponding increase in service provision and training to address this. It was estimated that approximately 20% of the global population is affected by allergic diseases. **This disconnect** is echoed in a consensus statement released by the International Collaboration in Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology (iCAALL) which draws attention to shortcomings in allergy training, and in the European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) advocacy manifesto on “Tackling the Allergy Crisis in Europe.”

Allergy is often associated with **affluent countries**. However, the prevalence of allergic diseases is increasing in developing countries as populations move from rural to urban environments. A disproportionate health burden is carried by patients in developing countries who often face suboptimal environmental conditions and impeded access to effective medical care, compounded by a lack of allergy specialists. It is also noted that not first but second generation migrant populations to an allergy-prevalent country acquire the increased risk of allergy and asthma. The findings imply that prolonged, generational exposure to an altered, allergy inducing environment increases the predisposition to allergy manifestations. It is thought that improving undergraduate and postgraduate training and access to skilled allergy specialists should reduce costs by minimizing misdiagnoses or under-appreciation of allergy severity, thereby improving health outcomes.

36. What is the best title for the passage?

- (A) The Growing Global Burden of Allergic Diseases
- (B) How Urbanization is Reducing Allergy Prevalence
- (C) Advancements in Allergy Treatment and Cure
- (D) The Role of Genetics in Allergy Development
- (E) Allergies Are No Longer a Concern in Developed Countries

37. What does “this disconnect” in the first paragraph refer to?

- (A) The difference between the number of allergy specialists and general physicians
- (B) The disparities between rural and urban healthcare facilities
- (C) The difference between allergic diseases in developed and developing countries
- (D) The gap between the increasing allergy cases and healthcare training
- (E) The lack of agreement between international allergy organizations

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38. Why do second generation migrant populations have a higher risk of developing allergies than their parents do?
- (A) They are socially underprivileged and lack proper access to healthcare.
 - (B) They consume different diets that make them more prone to allergies.
 - (C) They experience longer exposure to allergens throughout their lives.
 - (D) They inherit allergies genetically from their parents.
 - (E) They usually bring more allergens from the rural areas to urban areas.
39. What does the phrase “affluent countries” most likely mean based on the passage?
- (A) Countries with a high level of industrial pollution
 - (B) Wealthy nations with better living conditions and healthcare access
 - (C) Countries with a high prevalence of allergies but poor medical services
 - (D) Countries with lower pollen exposure due to optimal environmental conditions
 - (E) Countries that have a large second generation migrant population
40. According to the passage, what is the proposed solution to addressing the increasing prevalence of allergic diseases?
- (A) Reducing urbanization to prevent allergy-related conditions
 - (B) Increasing allergy research funding for more effective treatments
 - (C) Improving education and training for healthcare professionals
 - (D) Investing in technology to remove allergens from the environment
 - (E) Encouraging home remedies to reduce reliance on medical resources

Global coffee prices have soared to their highest in nearly 50 years due to poor weather in Brazil and Vietnam, forcing roasters such as Nestle to raise prices and consumers to hunt for cheaper brews amid the cost of living crisis. Production problems linked to bad weather in Brazil and Vietnam have seen global supplies lagging demand for three years. That has left stocks depleted and driven benchmark ICE exchange prices to a peak of US\$3.36 per lb.

Last time coffee traded that high was in 1977 when snow destroyed swathes of Brazil’s plantations. However, the shock to consumers was much bigger back then. If adjusted for inflation, US\$3.36 per lb in 1977 would be equivalent to US\$17.68 today.

Brazil, which produces nearly half the world’s arabica, high-end beans used primarily in roast and ground blends, experienced one of its worst droughts on record this year. Although rains finally arrived in October, soil moisture remains low and experts say the trees are producing too many leaves and too few of the flowers that turn into cherries. Consultancy StoneX sees Brazil’s arabica output falling 10.5 percent to 40 million bags next year, offset somewhat by higher robusta output, thus cutting the country’s overall crop by 0.5 percent.

In Vietnam, which produces some 40 percent of the robusta beans typically used to make instant coffee, a severe drought earlier this year was followed by excess rains since October. In Vietnam, the

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crop could shrink up to 10 percent in the year by the end of September next year, adding to the global robusta shortage.

Surging coffee prices are a problem for roasters. The boss of Nestle, the world's biggest coffee firm, was ousted earlier this year after the board grew unhappy about weak sales and a loss of market share due to price rises, which prompted consumers to switch to cheaper brands. Roasters tend to buy coffee many months in advance, which means consumers will likely see the price spike in 6 to 12 months.

Consumers who drink out will **feel less of a pinch** of today's rising prices. Roasters like Starbucks that sell mostly to cafés should fare better as the global coffee price accounts for only about 1.4 percent of the total price of a typical US\$5 cup of coffee in a café.

41. How is the information in the passage organized?
- (A) The passage describes a step-by-step process of coffee production.
 - (B) The passage explains the causes and effects of rising global coffee prices.
 - (C) The passage lists different types of coffee beans and their market demand.
 - (D) The passage compares and contrasts coffee production in Brazil and Vietnam.
 - (E) The passage presents a chronological account of past and present coffee price trends.
42. Which of the following statements correctly describes Brazil and Vietnam in terms of their coffee production?
- (A) Vietnam's overall coffee production is larger than Brazil's.
 - (B) Vietnam's coffee production was affected only by drought.
 - (C) Brazil's coffee production dropped by 0.5 percent next year.
 - (D) Brazil and Vietnam are both expected to increase their coffee output next year.
 - (E) Brazil leads in arabica production, while Vietnam is a major producer of robusta coffee.
43. What made the coffee price spike in 1977 more significant than the current one?
- (A) Coffee consumption was higher in 1977 than it is today.
 - (B) The price increase in 1977 was caused by a global economic crisis.
 - (C) Modern coffee traders have better strategies to handle price fluctuations.
 - (D) Inflation-adjusted prices show that coffee was much more expensive then.
 - (E) Snow destroyed swathes of Brazil's plantations.
44. What does the phrase "feel less of a pinch" mean in the passage?
- (A) Gain more health benefits from coffee
 - (B) Receive discounts on coffee purchases
 - (C) Consume less coffee due to higher prices
 - (D) Pay more for coffee than those who brew it at home
 - (E) Experience less financial burden from price increases

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45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Despite being high-end beans, arabica is primarily used for instant coffee.
- (B) The boss of Nestle refused to raise coffee prices and decided to step down.
- (C) Roasters are responding to falling coffee output by raising prices immediately.
- (D) While Brazil's arabica production is declining, its robusta output is expected to grow.
- (E) Starbucks will have to decrease coffee prices due to increasing output in Brazil and Vietnam.

Allison Burk's daughter was struggling. The American teenager had uncontrolled emotions, a decreased ability to pay attention, and trouble completing work on time. A family doctor suggested testing for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD. This led to an unexpected discovery: The teen had ADHD, and her mother, Allison Burk, did too. During her daughter's testing, Burk thought, "Wait a minute. This sounds familiar." "I was able to piece together that this might be something I was experiencing," said Burk, who lives in Columbus, Ohio. She sought testing for herself and was diagnosed with ADHD at the age of 42.

More adults are being diagnosed with ADHD. Diagnoses have been rising for at least 20 years, but seem to have increased sharply in the last few years. A recent government study suggested that more than 15 million adults in the United States, approximately 1 in 17, have been diagnosed with ADHD. The condition starts in childhood, but about half of adults with ADHD are diagnosed when they are 18 or older.

Some doctors say the number of people seeking ADHD testing is sharply increasing. "Just in our clinic, requests for assessments have doubled in the last two years," said Justin Barterian. He is a psychologist based at Ohio State University. Diagnoses have been increasing in both kids and adults. The recent government report also found adult ADHD was more common than what earlier estimates had suggested. Increasing demand for ADHD medication led to severe shortages after the COVID-19 pandemic hit in March 2020. A 2023 study showed that the rise in prescriptions was notable in adults, especially among women.

ADHD diagnoses and medication were increasing before the pandemic. This is partly because of a change in general diagnostic measures in 2013. Those changes expanded the definition of ADHD and reduced the number of symptoms required for diagnosis. But cases really seemed to increase in 2020, when schools closed and many adults were forced to work from home. It is very difficult to focus when you are home with your kids. Such conditions may have worsened ADHD symptoms in people with less severe cases.

46. How does the author start the passage with?

- (A) By defining ADHD and its symptoms
- (B) By describing a personal story in a family
- (C) By explaining the history of ADHD research
- (D) By listing common misconceptions about ADHD
- (E) By presenting statistical data on ADHD diagnoses

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47. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
- (A) The majority of ADHD cases are first identified in adulthood.
 - (B) More adults are aware of their potential ADHD symptoms than before.
 - (C) ADHD is becoming more common in adults due to environmental changes.
 - (D) ADHD symptoms typically emerge only after the age of eighteen.
 - (E) Government studies have recently changed the diagnostic criteria for ADHD in adults.
48. What does Justin Barterian's quote in the third paragraph support?
- (A) ADHD testing demand has significantly risen in recent years.
 - (B) ADHD medication shortages were caused by supply chain disruptions.
 - (C) The majority of new ADHD diagnoses are in children rather than adults.
 - (D) The 2023 study was the first to confirm a rise in adult ADHD prescriptions.
 - (E) The increase in ADHD diagnoses is primarily due to better awareness among parents.
49. What was a key factor contributing to the increase in ADHD diagnoses and medication use before the pandemic?
- (A) Increased stress levels in modern society
 - (B) Greater public awareness of ADHD symptoms through social media
 - (C) Changes in diagnostic criteria that broadened the definition of ADHD
 - (D) A rise in online learning, which made ADHD symptoms more noticeable
 - (E) Advances in brain imaging technology that improved diagnostic accuracy
50. How did the pandemic exacerbate ADHD symptoms in some individuals?
- (A) Increased screen time during the pandemic directly caused a rise in ADHD cases.
 - (B) Remote work and school closures created an environment with more distractions.
 - (C) Many people developed ADHD due to increased stress and isolation during the pandemic.
 - (D) During the pandemic, doctors introduced new diagnostic criteria that made ADHD easier to identify.
 - (E) The lack of structured routines during the pandemic made it more difficult to manage ADHD symptoms.

IV. Essay Writing: 20 points

Write an essay of at least 200 words regarding the following sentences:

Personality tests are sometimes criticized as pseudoscience, though opinions vary. In this writing, define what constitutes a scientific study. Then outline its key steps, using examples to illustrate its essential characteristics.