

高雄醫學大學 106 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題參考答案疑義釋疑公告

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
英文	2	<p>根據Oxford Dictionary, “recession” 的詞義為 “a difficult time for the economy of a country, when there is less trade and industrial activity than usual and more people are unemployed”, “stagnation” 的詞義為 “the fact of no longer developing or making progress”是較為接近的兩個詞彙。此外, 根據經濟學人的經濟術語定義, “stagnation” 乃 “A prolonged <u>RECESSION</u>, but not as severe as a <u>DEPRESSION</u>.” (<a href="http://www.economist.com/economics-a-to-z/s#node-21529357">http://www.economist.com/economics-a-to-z/s#node-21529357</a>)</p> <p>其餘詞彙的辭義分別為: “reflation: an increase in the amount of money that is used in a country, usually in order to increase the demand for goods”, “devotion: the action of spending a lot of time or energy on something”, “emigration: the act of leaving your own country to go and live permanently in another country” 及 “inflation: a general rise in the prices of services and goods in a particular country, resulting in a fall in the value of money; the rate at which this happens”, 與 “recession”辭義相差甚遠。因此, 如以「Choose the BEST answer to match with the underlined word」為該大題之指示, “stagnation”是較適合的答案。</p>	(A) 答案不變

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	3	<p>根據 Oxford Dictionary, “atrocious” 的詞義為 “horrifyingly wicked; of a very poor quality; extremely bad or unpleasant”, 所列的同義詞含 “brutal, barbaric, barbarous, brutish, savage, vicious, wicked, cruel, nasty, ruthless, merciless, villainous, murderous, heinous, nefarious, monstrous, base, low, low-down, vile, inhuman, infernal, dark, black, black-hearted, fiendish, hellish, diabolical, ghastly, horrible, <b>appalling</b>, dreadful, terrible, very bad, unpleasant, lamentable, woeful, miserable, poor, inadequate, unsatisfactory”。而“destructive” 的詞義為 “causing great and irreparable damage; negative and unhelpful”, 所列的同義詞含 “devastating, ruinous, disastrous, catastrophic, calamitous, cataclysmic, negative, hostile, antagonistic”。 “atrocious” 和 “destructive” 兩者未有相同語意或重複的同義詞。反觀 “appalling”, 詞義為 “causing shock or dismay; horrific, very bad; awful”, 所列的同義詞含 “shocking, horrific, horrifying, horrible, terrible, awful, dreadful, ghastly, hideous, horrendous, frightful, <b>atrocious</b>, abominable, abhorrent, outrageous, hateful, loathsome, odious, gruesome, grisly, monstrous, nightmarish, heinous, harrowing, dire, vile, shameful, unspeakable, unforgivable, unpardonable, dreadful, very bad, awful, terrible, frightful, atrocious, disgraceful, deplorable, shameful, hopeless, lamentable, laughable, substandard, poor, inadequate, inferior, unsatisfactory”, 因此, “appalling” 才是 “atrocious” 的同義詞。考生或許認為 “atrocious” 的同義詞裡有包含 “savage” 一字, 因此再用 “savage” 去找其同義詞, 搜尋結果發現其同義詞裡同時包含 “atrocious” 與 “destructive” 兩字, 故推論 “destructive” 也可視為 “atrocious” 的同義字; 然而, 試想以下情況: A 字 (如: atrocious) 的某個語義 (Sense 1) 與 B 字 (如: savage) 的某個語意 (Sense 1) 為近似義, 而 C 字 (destructive) 的某個語義 (Sense 1) 與 B 字 (savage) 的某個語意 (Sense 2) 為近似義, 結論為 A 字 (atrocious) 與 C 字 (destructive) 可視為同義字, 是否合理? 另外, “atrocious” 與 “appalling” 相較於 “destructive” 語意較為接近的原因是 “atrocious” 與 “appalling” 皆同屬描寫心理感受的形容詞語 (詳見上述兩字定義: 如 “horrifyingly wicked, extremely unpleasant, causing shock, bad... 皆為感受的狀態描寫) 而 “destructive” 乃描寫造成事物受影響程度的形容詞語, 本質上有所不同。</p>	(B) 答案不變

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	10	<p>根據Oxford Dictionary，“boycott”的詞義為“<u>refuse to buy or handle (goods) as a punishment or protest</u>”，而“protest”的詞義為“a statement or action expressing disapproval of or <u>objection to something</u>”，或根據Princeton University的WordNet資料庫，其詞義為“express opposition through action or words” (<a href="http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?o2=&amp;o0=1&amp;o8=1&amp;o1=1&amp;o7=&amp;o5=&amp;o9=&amp;o6=&amp;o3=&amp;o4=&amp;r=2&amp;s=protest&amp;i=6&amp;h=0000100000#c">http://wordnetweb.princeton.edu/perl/webwn?o2=&amp;o0=1&amp;o8=1&amp;o1=1&amp;o7=&amp;o5=&amp;o9=&amp;o6=&amp;o3=&amp;o4=&amp;r=2&amp;s=protest&amp;i=6&amp;h=0000100000#c</a>)，兩者擁有極為相近的語意。但“repression”的詞義為“the action of subduing someone or something by force; the restraint, prevention, or inhibition of a feeling, quality, etc.; the action or process of suppressing a thought or desire in oneself so that it remains unconscious”，雖有「抑制」之語意，卻仍帶有上位者對下位者「使用暴力或權力抑制與控制」之語意，與“boycott”的語意仍有明顯落差。總體而言，如以「Choose the BEST answer to match with the underlined word」為該大題之指示，“protest”是較適合的答案。</p>	(E) 答案不變
	20	<p>根據 Oxford Dictionary，“tumble”的詞義為“fall suddenly, clumsily, or headlong; move or rush in a headlong or uncontrolled way; fall rapidly in amount or value”，雖看似有「快速」之語意，但其移動方式僅限於由上而下，且意指無法控制地下墜。另根據 Corpus of Contemporary American English (當代英語語料庫)就該字的文脈環境並以其後接“不定詞一動詞”的條件進行搜尋，也沒有發現符合條件的結果。本題空格後方緊接的是 to call an emergent meeting，因此不可選擇 tumble 為答案。</p>	(D) 答案不變
	27	<p>根據 Corpus of Contemporary American English (當代英語語料庫)，就(D)選項 in (your lap) 查詢「名詞+ in your lap」，得到“baby in your lap”(如：You can sit here with a baby in your lap)、“hands in your lap”(如：Keep your hands in your lap)、“a notebook in your lap”、“personal items in your lap”(如：You can't have any personal items in your lap)等。另，Merriam-Webster Learner's Dictionary 亦舉例：(1) She held the baby in/on her lap. (2) He kept his hands in/on his lap. 等句。因此，本題(D)選項的使用沒有問題。</p>	(E) 答案不變
	30	<p>根據 Oxford Dictionary，本題(B)選項中的“reliant”是形容詞，要組成合文法的子句應由 Be 動詞擔任其謂語之動詞。(B)選項的正確用法應為：is not reliant on。</p>	(B) 答案不變

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	35	<p>本文第一段提到 “When humans first ventured out of Africa some 60,000 years ago, <b>they left genetic footprints still visible today</b>”，又於第二句提及 “By <b>mapping the appearance and frequency of genetic markers in modern peoples</b>, we create a picture of when and where ancient humans moved around the world”，已說明智人 (ancient humans; Homo sapiens) 遷移的時間與地點是透過比對現今人類的基因分析而來。第二段是詳細勾勒出第一段提及之 “picture of when and where...” 的整體樣貌為何，並非說明科學家如何建構智人遷移的理論。</p>	(A) 答案不變
	37	<p>根據 Oxford Dictionary, “confiscate (V.)” 的詞義為 “take or seize (someone’s property) with authority”，表「沒收」之意，從可搭配的主詞視角觀點來看，最接近 “confiscate” 的詞義與用法的選項應為 “expropriate (V.): (of the state or an authority) take (property) from its owner for public use or benefit” 而非 “forfeit (V.): “lose or be deprived of (property or a right or privilege) as a penalty for wrongdoing, 表「喪失、被沒收」之義”。試想動詞 “give” 與 “receive” 的情況：兩個動詞的語義皆包含物體／概念的移轉 (transference)，但其搭配的主詞 (給予者 vs. 接收者) 有視角上的不同，因而造成兩個動詞的語義概念有其本質的不同，故也不會將其視為同義詞組。</p>	(C) 答案不變
	38	<p>本題原意為了解考生是否能讀出本文之主旨。第一段是提供 general idea，使讀者大概知道本文將探討 raging bull，第二段簡單說明 raging bull 的作者的創作理念，第三段則詳細說明該作品與美國 1987 年金融危機的關係。就其整體結構而言，文章的意旨應存在於第三段，亦即 raging bull 的創作理念與美國金融危機之間的關係。然而，(A) 選項中將 the struggles of financial institutions in the stock market 與 the strength of the bull 作比擬，而未考量文中提到之 “the hopelessness felt by the people”，似乎有些許不足。(B) 選項提及之 lovers of art and sculpture 以及 cultural event，雖僅與第一段相關，但讀者若以 tourist 的角度閱讀本文，的確會有此解讀。(D) 選項提到 America’s future 應指美國整體的未來，但也可能因閱讀脈絡之故解讀成美國經濟的未來，然而，本文應不致於使讀者過份推論作者意圖傳達美國經濟的未來是光明的。</p> <p>本題較受爭議在於題幹 “Why do you think...”，該題幹無法只限制住一個選項作為答案。考量選項與題幹多有不恰當之處，因此，本題不予計分。</p>	<b>送分</b>
	40	<p>本題(C) 選項為 “It is a sarcastic showing of pride given the details of the stock market’s financial crises”，但整篇文章並無與 “pride” 相關之敘述，因此不能選(C)。</p>	(E) 答案不變

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	45	(B)選項中，“scorch”後方緊接受詞 part of Florida。根據 Oxford Dictionary 與 Princeton University 的 WordNet 資料庫，“scorch”後方接受詞時的詞義為 “burn the surface of (something) with flame or heat” 或 “scorch (destroy completely by or as if by fire)” 其語意與 “incineration: the destruction of something, especially waste material, by burning” 近似，是可能的答案。因此，本題答案更改為(B)與(C)。	更改為 (B)、(C)
	46	本文第一段簡要說明世界上的部分人口無法取得基本藥物的現狀，第二段一開頭便以「the human right to health」指涉上一段所述之情形，並且於第一句話就做出其定義，顯見本文主旨圍繞的是「human right to health」此議題。定義中提到所謂的 human right to health 包含 access to all medical services, sanitation, adequate food, decent housing, healthy working conditions, and a clean environment。其中，a clean environment 僅是眾多例子之一，不能作為本文之代表。因此，本文最適當的標題應為「(A) Human Right to Health and Health Care」。	(A) 答案不變
	47	本文第一段在提及世界上的部分人口無法取得基本藥物的現狀後，緊接提到「Gross inequity in access to medicines remains the overriding feature of the world pharmaceutical situation」，已經說明導致現狀的主因為 gross inequity。後方所接有關 average per capita spending on medicines in high income vs. low income countries，是舉例說明 gross inequity，另，per capita income 不代表 personal saving。因此，本題應選(A)。	(A) 答案不變