高雄醫學大學 100 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目:英文　　考試時間: 80 分鐘

說明:一、選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答，修正時應以橡皮擦擦拭，不得使用修正液(帶)，未遵照正確作答方法而致電腦無法判讀者，考生自行負責。

二、非選擇題限黑色或藍色墨水之鋼筆、原子筆或中性筆，在「答案卷」上作答。

三、試題、答案卡及答案卷必須繳回，不得攜出試場。

I. Vocabulary. 20 points

A. Please choose the best answer to match with each underlined word.

【單選題】每題 1 分，共 20 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。

1. Angelina knew that she needed to **intervene** in the argument between her father and her sister, but she was afraid they would turn their anger on her instead.
   (A) regulate (B) interfere (C) appreciate (D) appraise (E) verify

2. An ice cream shop in Taichung has the most **bizarre** flavors- bitter gourd and pork jerky, among others.
   (A) ethnic (B) original (C) successive (D) peculiar (E) natural

3. Students will learn more when they are in classes out of choice, rather than out of **coercion.**
   (A) compulsion (B) acknowledgement (C) suspension (D) encouragement (E) curiosity

4. Mr. Johnson felt some **apprehension** about hiring Helen because she had little experience in sales.
   (A) destination (B) neutrality (C) comprehension (D) despair (E) misgivings

5. Advertising hype can easily attract **gullible** consumers.
   (A) naïve (B) crisp (C) credible (D) competent (E) plausible

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

6. Computerization may _____ the delivery of goods for regular customers.
   (A) terminate (B) obfuscate (C) promote (D) expedite (E) fatigue

7. The administration in that company is _____ and corrupt.
   (A) affordable (B) enormous (C) inefficient (D) disappointed (E) pragmatic

8. Hotel employees complain that male guests sometimes mistake their friendliness and smiles—which are job requirement—as _____.
   (A) hospitality (B) connivance (C) flirtation (D) concinnity (E) concierge

9. The suspect was _____ by the police for details about the crime.
   (A)arrested (B)interrogated (C) speculated (D) slain (E) persecuted

10. The only _____ on my job is that I could not leave whenever I desire.
    (A) variable (B) alternative (C) integration (D) hesitation (E) constraint

11. "_____ for all" is generally the policy adopted by some regimes to contain rebellion.
    (A) Amnesty (B) Tenure (C) Temerity (D) Alternative (E) Punctuation

12. Unless they _____ their stock immediately, they would run out of everything.
    (A) confiscated (B) replenished (C) perused (D) isolated (E) demanded

13. Plants are usually mistaken for _____ objects but in fact they have life of their own.
    (A) uncivilized (B) inanimate (C) miscellaneous (D) perennial (E) lasting

14. There are always people who are stubbornly _____ to change.
    (A) resistant (B) insistent (C) competitive (D) dominant (E) subsistent

15. New deadly disease strains will be _____, and when they strike, ordinary tests will not detect them.
    (A) involving (B) evolving (C) resolving (D) devolving (E) revolving

16. A man who mistook his wife for a hat but who could tell the difference between them might have a neurological condition called _____ agnosia.
    (A) aesthetic (B) associative (C) referent (D) lexical (E) analogical

17. Since my husband does not like opera, we only go _____.
(A) in the long run (B) for the time being (C) once in a blue moon (D) more often than not (E) in no time

18. _____ studies show that some forms of alternative medicine are extremely effective.
(A) Experienced (B) Engaged (C) Eligible (D) Empirical (E) Elevated

19. Shortly before the crash, the pilot had reported a _____ of the aircraft's navigation system.
(A) malfunction (B) miscarriage (C) misconduct (D) discharge (E) disorientation

20. The _____ cause of World War I was the assassination of an Austrian archduke.
(A) principle (B) principal (C) pragmatic (D) primitive (E) prompt

II. Grammar and Structure. 20 points

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

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21. Michelle Obama, the most recognizable woman in the world, is said to routinely duck reporters to have ____ a "normal" life.
(A) what calls (B) what has been called (C) what she calls
(D) what she has called (E) what she has been called

22. The official word from hotel operators concerning hotel etiquette is that they don't condone inappropriate behavior _____.
(A) on promises (B) in their promise (C) on premise (D) on their premises (E) in their premises

23. _____ you understand this rule, you'll have no further difficulty.
(A) Hardly (B) Scarcely (C) Once (D) Unless (E) Not that

24. _____ diligently you may study, you cannot master English in a month.
(A) Neither (B) Either (C) Hardly (D) Whatever (E) However

25. With the outbreak of SARS, a lot of people who _____ a flu dared not go see a doctor.
(A) corresponded with (B) came down with (C) checked off (D) lived through (E) contracted with

26. Internationals are allowed to stay in the United States for as long as _____ as a full-time student in an educational program and making normal progress toward completing their course of study.
(A) they are enrolled (B) they enrolled
(C) they have been enrolled (D) enrolling (E) enrolling themselves

27. While a large vocabulary is certainly a sign of learning, it _____ how smart a person might actually be.
(A) takes one's bearings in (B) is beyond all bearings as
(C) is in all his bearings on (D) loses one's bearing on (E) has no bearing on

28. I tried very hard, but I couldn't make myself _____.
(A) understanding (B) to understand (C) understand (D) understood (E) to be understood

29. _____ my opponent, I believe that city funds should be used to build a new hospital.
(A) In contrast to (B) Beside (C) Instead of (D) Just as (E) On account of

30. Any political figure _____ for president will not succeed without a large quantity of campaign money contributed by wealthy benefactors.
(A) intent on running (B) intending on running
(C) who intends on running (D) who have the intention of running
(E) who intents to run

B. For each sentence, please choose one underlined part that contains faulty English.

31. Some business analysts argue that <u>the</u> American automobile industry <u>is suffering</u> because Congress <u>will not impose</u> heavier
A B C
import duties, but <u>others</u> say that the cars themselves <u>are inferior than</u> foreign competition.
D E

32. The man avoided, by turning <u>suddenly</u> <u>into</u> a driveway, <u>to hit</u> the child <u>riding</u> a tricycle <u>across</u> the street.
A B C D E

33. It was King Louis XIV who had the <u>magnificent</u> Palace of Versailles <u>build</u>; <u>however</u>, the cost was <u>so great</u> that the people
A B C D
of France were <u>angered</u>.
E

34. Although Ponce de Leon didn't find the "Fountain of Youth" which he had sought but he did discover a beautiful area of land named Florida.
A B C D E

35. When only a young boy, Georges Bizet knew to play the piano very well and as he grew older, he wrote operas, the most famous of which is *Carmen*.
A B C D E

36. In the training session, the instructor mentioned that them who were unsure of what to do could always ask the department head.
A B C D E

37. Each of the members present have voted to put off moving the headquarters until a suitable location has been found.
A B C D E

38. Having worked with the elderly for several years, Mrs. Huang knows how important it is to behave kindly and with thoughtfulness toward them.
A B C D E

39. Computers and other office equipment, which are being used more and more by businesses, either can be purchased or leased.
A B C D E

40. Some art connoisseurs have remarked that Picasso was more versatile than any artist.
A B C D E

III. Reading Comprehension: Please read the following four excerpts/passages closely and then choose the best answer for each of the questions according to the contents. 40points

【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。

Misconceptions about alcoholism are common. Many people, for example, think that alcoholics are careless, pleasure-seeking people who have moral problems that make them easier prey for liquor. Actually, alcoholics often feel guilty about their drinking and are very self-conscious around other people. Alcoholics quite often have a low self-esteem and are too sensitive about what people may think of them. Another common myth is that the alcoholic is always drunk, but experts say this is not so. In truth, there are three types of alcoholics. Episodic drinkers, for example, drink only now and then, but each of their drinking episodes ends in overindulgence. Habitual excess drinkers are also only occasionally drunk, but their episodes are much more frequent than those of the episodic drinker. The addict is a person who must drink continually simply in order to function. It is the addict who needs medical assistance to withdraw from the support of alcohol.

41. What is the best title for this passage?
(A) The Habitual Drinkers
(B) Alcoholism: Fact and Fiction
(C) Curing the Alcoholics
(D) Alcoholism in America
(E) Therapy for Alcoholics

42. According to the passage, which of the following statement is **NOT** true?
(A) Many alcoholics feel guilty about drinking.
(B) The habitual drinker is only occasionally drunk.
(C) The addict needs medical help with his problem.
(D) Episodic drinkers never overindulge.
(E) The alcoholics often have a low self-esteem.

43. We can conclude from the passage that _____.
(A) few alcoholics are episodic drinkers
(B) episodic drinkers' "bouts" are worse than those of habitual drinkers
(C) most alcoholics are emotionally disturbed people
(D) the addict-type alcoholic is always drunk
(E) Alcoholics are basically immoral and insane

44. The author's tone is _____.
(A) ironical (B) sarcastic (C) subjective (D) objective (E) indifferent

45. According to the passage, the word episodic means _____.
(A) constant (B) periodic (C) suicidal (D) uncontrollable (E) self-conscious

Scientists long believed that dependence on fossil fuels, for all its problems, would offer one enormous benefit.

Carbon dioxide is also the primary fuel for plant growth. Using the energy from sunlight, they convert carbon in the air into energy-dense compounds like glucose. All life runs on these compounds. Humans have raised the level of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere by 40 percent since the Industrial Revolution, and are on course to double or triple it this century. Studies have long suggested that the extra gas would supercharge the world's food crops.

But many of those studies were done in artificial conditions. For the past decade, scientists at the University of Illinois have been putting the "CO_2 fertilization effect" to a real-world test. They planted soybeans in a field, then sprayed extra carbon dioxide from a giant tank. They hoped the gas might bump yields as much as 30 percent. At harvest, the bump was only half as large. Their tests on corn, America's most valuable crop and the basis for its meat production and its biofuel industry, were even worse. There was no bump. Their work and that of others suggests that extra carbon dioxide does act as plant fertilizer, but that the benefits are probably less than needed to avert food shortages. Other recent evidence suggests that longstanding assumptions about food production on a warming planet may have been too optimistic.

Two economists, Wolfram Schlenker of Columbia University in New York and Michael J. Roberts of North Carolina State University, have compared crop yields and natural temperature variability at a fine scale. Their work shows that when crops are subjected to temperatures above a certain threshold—about 29 degrees Celsius for corn and 30 degrees Celsius for soybeans—yields fall sharply. This suggests that in some climates, with more scorching days, some crop yields could fall by 30 percent or more.

A paper by David B. Lobell of Stanford University in California and Dr. Schlenker suggests that temperature increases in France, Russia, China and other countries are already suppressing crop yields. "I think there's been an under-recognition of just how sensitive crops are to heat," Dr. Lobell said. Such research is controversial. The findings go beyond those of a 2007 report by the United Nations' Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, which found that while climate change was likely to pose severe challenges for agriculture in the tropics, it would probably be beneficial in some of the chillier regions of the Northern Hemisphere, aided by the carbon dioxide effect. At the University of Illinois, a leading scientist behind the work there, Stephen P. Long, sharply criticized the report. "I felt it needed to be much more honest in saying this is ***our best guess at the moment***, but there are probably huge errors in there," he said.

(Source: Excerpted from *New York Times*)

46. Which of the following statements best represents the main idea of this passage?
(A) Fossil fuels could offer enormous benefit. (B) Carbon dioxide helps bump crop yields.
(C) Carbon dioxide affects climate change. (D) Climate change and crop yields are closely related.
(E) Carbon dioxide effect could help chillier regions to produce more crops.

47. According to the passage above, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
(A) Humans might have raised the level of carbon dioxide by 40% in this century.
(B) All life runs on fossil fuels.
(C) Some plants convert carbon into glucose.
(D) Extra gas could always supercharge food crops.
(E) Plant growth depends more on fossil fuels than on gas.

48. Scientists in the above passage suggest that _____.
(A) the use of fertilizers could affect level of carbon dioxide
(B) plant growth is dependent on climate change
(C) spraying extra carbon dioxide helps plant growth
(D) crops are very sensitive to heat
(E) to bump crop yields we need more researches

49. In the passage above, the studies of economists suggest that _____.
(A) crop yields and natural temperature should not be linked together
(B) too much temperature increase suppresses crop yields
(C) 30 degrees Celsius is the threshold for the growth of soybeans
(D) with more scorching days crop yield increase could be expected
(E) France and China suffer from temperature increases

50. What is implied by the phrase *our best guess at the moment* in the last paragraph of the passage above?
(A) Climate change was aided by the carbon dioxide effect.
(B) Climate change was likely to pose severe challenges for agriculture in the tropics.
(C) Climate change aided by the carbon dioxide effect is probably beneficial in some of the chillier regions of the Northern Hemisphere.
(D) Climate change reduces the dependence on fossil fuels.
(E) Economists are no equal to scientists in terms of climate change.

Jell-O Gelatin looks as cool and appetizing in everyday family desserts as it does in dazzling party creations. But the true beauty in these family desserts is the fun and ease you'll have in making and in serving them.

You can make each serving of dessert special. Set aside several servings of plain gelatin to chill for the “purists” in the family, then add chopped fruit or nuts to the remainder of servings. Toppings and garnishes can be added separately, too. Try an ice cream topping for your active young second baseman, or a sprinkle of chopped mint leaves for his waistline-watcher father.

Just watch those smiles when you serve such family desserts as Fruit Refresher or Double Orange Whip. Ordinary to make, yet out-of-the-ordinary to eat. Jell-O Gelatin--the uncomplicated dessert pleaser for everyone in your family.

(Source: Jell-O Gelatin Advertisement)

51. With what will the "purists" want their jello to be made?
(A) Chopped fruit and nuts. (B) Ice cream. (C) Chopped mint leaves.
(D) Orange whip. (E) None of the above.

52. What does the speaker in the above passage want to convince the reader to do?
(A) Eat more jello. (B) Realize that jello is well-liked by everyone.
(C) Serve jello in many different ways. (D) Prepare jello in ordinary ways.
(E) Know all the above.

53. To whom is the above passage most likely addressed?
(A) Restaurant chefs. (B) Children who like desserts.
(C) The family cook (mom especially). (D) Readers reading the recipes. (E) None of the above.

It was a fine day in early spring. Bright sunshine flooded the street where a group of boys in Sunday clothes were playing ball. In most of the tenements the windows were up. Clean-shaven men in collarless shirts or in underwear, women with aprons or sloppy pink wrappers leaned on the sills and gazed with aimless interest at the street, the sky, those who were passing below. Thus they would spend most of every Sunday morning through the coming summer and now, in the first flush of mild weather, ***they had already taken up their posts***. The street rang with the animated bickerings of the boys at their games, with the click of a girl’s shoes as she skipped rope, with the muted sounds of a dozen unseen radios.

Into this familiar scene came a sudden **intruder**: an odd-looking ambulance with glazed windows. It turned into the street quietly, moved along slowly as the driver searched for a number, and then came to a stop before a rooming house—a drab, four-story building of yellowish, soot-stained brick. In the tenement windows above all eyes turned to the ambulance. On the street all games stopped and, in an instant, the ambulance was surrounded by children.

Those who knew why it had come told the others. An hour earlier there had been a police car and, still earlier, two men from the gas company. The odor of gas emanating from the building had been so strong that it had made church-goers sniff as they passed by on the street.

Up above now, in the open windows of the surrounding tenements, new faces had appeared, and eyes were *riveted* on the doorway of the yellow brick building. No one talked, no one moved away, and no one came down. When the two men in the front seat of the ambulance stepped out and walked into the house, one of the boys, a wiry, sallow-faced, blond lad, jerked his thumb and murmured softly to the others: “Oh, mamma, ain’t they got the job?” “They’ll be carrying you down some day, Shorty,” a stoutish lad commented with an attempt at humor.

(Source: Adapted from *Sunday Morning on Twentieth Street*)

54. According to the passage above, which of the following is **NOT** the thing people would do to spend their Sunday morning?
(A) Playing ball. (B) Watching people passing below.
(C) Gazing at the sky. (D) Leaning on the sills and watching aimlessly.
(E) Looking at the streets disinterestedly.

55. In Line 5, what is the meaning of the sentence “they had already taken up their posts?”
(A) They had already gathered the mails sent to them.
(B) They had already taken their positions to fight.
(C) They had already started the jobs.
(D) They had already started doing this.
(E) They had already accepted the positions.

56. According to the passage above, which of the following descriptions is **WRONG**?
(A) All the story happened on a spring Sunday.
(B) Men as well as women were interested in what was happening in the street.
(C) Children were playing and arguing with each other.
(D) A dozen unseen radios were playing with sounds easily heard.
(E) Most tenement windows were pulled up.

57. Who does the “intruder” mentioned in Paragraph 2 refer to?
(A) The ambulance driver. (B) The ambulance itself.
(C) The stretcher bearer. (D) The tenement holder.
(E) The police who came earlier.

58. In Paragraph 4, what does the word “riveted” mean?
(A) rivaled strongly (B) stretched firmly
(C) fixed firmly (D) cast heavily (E) roamed aimlessly

59. According to the passage above, which of the following descriptions is **WRONG**?
(A) The ambulance moved into the neighborhood quietly.
(B) All the neighborhood seemed interested in the coming of the ambulance.
(C) The ambulance stopped at a brick house.
(D) All eyes were on the ambulance.
(E) Children were surrounded by the ambulance.

60. What does the sentence “They’ll be carrying you down some day, Shorty” imply?
(A) Accidents could happen to anyone. (B) All will die some day.
(C) All will be carried away by the ambulance. (D) Only those in collarless shirts will be carried down.
(E) The two men from the ambulance will carry Shorty down some day.

IV. Essay Writing. Please write in at least 200 words a well-organized essay arguing for or against the notion of “Priority Seats.” 20 points.