

# 慈濟大學 104 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、劃記、翻閱試題本或作答。
- 三、坐定後，雙手離開桌面，檢查並確認座位標籤、電腦答案卡與答案卷之准考證號碼是否相同。
- 四、請確認桌椅下與座位旁無其他非必要用品。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 6 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**請以**黑色墨水或藍色墨水筆**(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。

# 慈濟大學 104 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 6 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 4 大題。前 3 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: Choose the word that fits best in the sentence. 30%

- The patient spent the night in the \_\_\_\_\_ care unit after the operation because of her critical condition.  
(A) intensive (B) independent (C) internal (D) initial
- The hotel prides itself on \_\_\_\_\_ a high service standard, which has been praised by customers for over 50 years.  
(A) lecturing (B) launching (C) meditating (D) maintaining
- The hotel has its own pool and leisure \_\_\_\_\_, including play rooms for children and fitness rooms for adults.  
(A) pastimes (B) activities (C) facilities (D) elections
- The movie star is famous for always keeping a low \_\_\_\_\_. He doesn't want much public attention to his personal life.  
(A) portrait (B) profile (C) profit (D) position
- The generous benefactor wished to remain \_\_\_\_\_, so no one knew who made the donation.  
(A) anonymous (B) unique (C) optimistic (D) elegant
- That \_\_\_\_\_ specializes in both amphibian animals and alpine plants.  
(A) anthropologist (B) zoologist (C) botanist (D) biologist
- The Himalayas present more problems for mountain climbers than the Rocky Mountains do because they are at a higher \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) aptitude (B) attitude (C) altitude (D) platitude
- Nurses work in different \_\_\_\_\_ so that there is always someone ready to help the patients.  
(A) shifts (B) condensers (C) reduplications (D) cooperation
- According to memory experts, the use of mnemonics can help one \_\_\_\_\_ the information received.  
(A) distain (B) attain (C) contain (D) retain
- Whenever my poodles got sick, I would take them to see a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ right away.  
(A) pediatrician (B) veterinarian (C) gynecologist (D) optician
- The professor is filing charges of \_\_\_\_\_ against the writer who took several pages from her book and reprinted them as his own work.  
(A) extortion (B) plagiarism (C) confrontation (D) euphemism
- Hanging a national flag outside your house is one way to show your \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) capitalism (B) mechanism (C) patriotism (D) criticism
- \_\_\_\_\_ people are very determined and do not give up easily when they try to achieve something.  
(A) Tenacious (B) Conscientious (C) Pretentious (D) Cautious
- A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ will be performed to determine whether the lump is malignant or benign.  
(A) transplant (B) biopsy (C) autopsy (D) dissection
- An interesting fact about the Nobel Prize is that it's not customary for someone to receive the award \_\_\_\_\_; that is, Nobel Prize winners must still be alive at the time when the awards are announced.  
(A) lethally (B) compulsorily (C) posthumously (D) invulnerably

## II. Cloze: Choose the word that fits best in the sentence. 20%

### Passage 1

The kimono is a traditional Japanese dress. In modern days, it is worn only sparingly or during special 16 such as weddings, tea ceremonies, formal traditional events and funerals. A kimono of a particular style and color is to be worn depending on the occasion and the person's age and marital status. Men's kimonos usually have more subdued colors and are

made typically from matte fabrics. Partly for this reason, it is the women's kimonos 17 generate more interest because their beautiful designs make them art pieces as much as they are garments. The women's kimonos are traditionally made of silk, 18 these days they are also made of polyester. Decoration techniques include embroidery, yuzen painting and dyeing.

The price of a kimono can range from around 10,000 yen for a simple set 19 of cheap fabric to millions of yen for a luxurious silk outfit with intricate embroidery or yuzen designs. The outfit is accompanied by traditional footwear and a small handbag for women. When buying kimonos, take into account that maintenance is an issue unless you are not planning on ever wearing them. Silk kimonos are difficult to clean and washing without the proper methods might 20 damaging the garment. Kimonos of polyester material are easier to clean, but you should always check with the merchant the appropriate ways of maintaining them.

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|------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 16. (A) misconceptions | (B) occasions | (C) extensions | (D) inventions |
| 17. (A) who            | (B) what      | (C) they       | (D) that       |
| 18. (A) but            | (B) if        | (C) until      | (D) when       |
| 19. (A) to make        | (B) makes     | (C) made       | (D) making     |
| 20. (A) depend on      | (B) give up   | (C) take off   | (D) result in  |

### Passage 2

Lao Tzu is credited as the father of Daoism. His major work, *Dao De Jing*, in contrast to the Confucius' teaching, represents 21 of the two dominant schools of Chinese philosophy. Its concerns are broad, dealing with personal spirituality, ethics, politics, and metaphysics. 22 the Confucian *Analects* focuses on social relations, *Dao De Jing* is more concerned with how life should be perceived by the individuals. Moreover its style is often indirect and the approach mystical.

*Dao De Jing* is written in two parts, the Book of Virtue (*De Jing*), dealing with politics and ethics, and the Book of Way (*Dao Jing*), 23 with metaphysics. "Dao" refers to the governing principle of life and the universe. It is the natural working of things. *Dao De Jing* states that we cannot grasp Dao using the language and that the ineffability of the subject matter may account for some of the difficulties in interpretation. If we attempt to 24 Dao by exercising our intellect, we are bound to fail. Indeed, thinking is the cause of all problems and any human striving is counter-productive. Rather, we should 25 the pursuit of goals and allow Dao to "flow through" us. This approach to life, known as *wu-wei*, or "nonstriving," is the key to living in tune with Dao.

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|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| 21. (A) one     | (B) which      | (C) that     | (D) it      |
| 22. (A) Unless  | (B) While      | (C) Until    | (D) Because |
| 23. (A) deals   | (B) dealt      | (C) dealing  | (D) to deal |
| 24. (A) appoint | (B) comprehend | (C) compress | (D) append  |
| 25. (A) aspire  | (B) ascend     | (C) abound   | (D) abandon |

### III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer for each question. 30%

#### Passage 1

Supermarket retailers have strategies to make sure that your visit for a loaf of bread turns into \$200 worth of groceries. To save money and beat supermarkets at their own game, learn some insider tips provided by industry analysts and store employees. The first shopping secret is not to think that you're getting a better deal when you buy in bulk. In the produce department, for example, individual peppers are almost always cheaper than those in the multi-packs and loose avocados are usually cheaper than the ones grouped in mesh bags. Second, insiders will attest to the fact that there's very little difference in the deli section between what's been pre-packaged and what is sliced fresh. A lot of times, it's the exact same product. But you're paying more per kilo just to have it sliced for you. Third, in a supermarket, the "buy one, get the second one 50% off" discount is not a good deal – that's only 25% off each. Instead, wait – almost everything is reduced to 50% at some point. Moreover, don't buy

something in bulk just because it's on sale. The ten-for-\$10 promotion is one of the most misleading. This is what stores do to get volume out the door – some have even raised the unit price to do so. Always check the unit price first. And last, don't assume that products displayed at the end of an aisle are automatically good deals. Often, they are not. The end areas are usually rented by companies trying to promote products, which may not be bargains at all.

26. What is the passage mainly about?  
(A) Encouraging consumers to shop at supermarkets. (B) The advantages of buying goods in bulk.  
(C) Tipping practice in grocery shopping. (D) Informing consumers of some supermarket shopping tips.
27. According to the passage, which of the following is considered smart grocery shopping?  
(A) Avoid goods that have almost reached the expiration dates.  
(B) Skip the "buy one and get the second one 50% off" goods.  
(C) Ask clerks to slice ham for you.  
(D) Buy produce in bulk.
28. Where do you most likely find this passage?  
(A) Medical journals. (B) Consumers' guides. (C) Financial reports. (D) Science magazines.
29. According to the passage, what should our attitude be towards supermarkets' promotional strategies?  
(A) Surprised and skillful. (B) Excited and hopeful. (C) Optimistic and cheerful. (D) Cautious and skeptical.

### Passage 2

As the first European settlement in the Far East, Macau, which became a colony of the Portuguese Empire in 1557, is hugely significant in the history of East-West relations, not to mention its considerable architectural and aesthetic merits, which helped lead its designation as a world heritage site in 2005 by UNESCO. No trip to Macau is complete without a visit to its famous Historic Centre.

The beating heart of the city's urban center is Senado Square. Home to shops, snacks and a never-ending stream of public events and celebrations, few places epitomize Macau's old-meets-new beauty in the same way. It's only enhanced by the borrowed Mediterranean atmosphere which comes courtesy of the many surrounding neoclassical-style buildings painted in pastel colors and the square's ornate tile work.

Particularly iconic in the Historic Centre is the A-Ma Temple. Constructed in the 15th century, the temple was originally built for the sea goddess A-Ma. Over the centuries, it has evolved to become home to a number of different beliefs: Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism, in addition to a number of local folk beliefs. Even today, A-Ma Temple remains a site of pilgrimage for many, particularly during the Chinese Spring Festival.

But perhaps the best-known monument in Macau is the Ruins of St Paul's. Once a large church, the southern stone façade is the only part of the building that remains standing after a big fire several centuries ago. Covered in Eastern-influenced carvings of Christian themes, it stands as a testament to the artistic skills of the monks working for St. Paul's in the early decades of the 17th century and it is frequently used as a spectacular centerpiece during Macau's annual Arts Festival.

For centuries the meeting point between East and West, Macau is an enchanting paradox, a city where ultra-modern buildings co-exist with sites of the ancient past, seemingly drawn from two separate worlds.

30. What is the purpose of this passage?  
(A) To promote traveling to Macau. (B) To introduce the history of Macau.  
(C) To analyze the status of Macau. (D) To compare the architectures in Macau.
31. According to the passage, which of the following statements concerning A-Ma Temple is **NOT** true?  
(A) It was first built to worship the sea goddess.  
(B) It combines the ultra-modern and the ancient past of Macau.  
(C) It is very popular especially during the Chinese Spring Festival  
(D) It was built earlier than the original church of the Ruins of St Paul's.

32. According to the passage, when was the original church of the Ruins of St Paul's built?  
(A) In 1557. (B) In 2005. (C) In the 15th Century. (D) In the 17th Century.
33. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Macau is **NOT** true?  
(A) It is famous and significant in the history of East-West relations.  
(B) It is a popular traveling spot for its architectures and history.  
(C) It is a site of pilgrimage for both Buddhists and Christians.  
(D) It was populated by Chinese before the Portuguese arrived.

**Passage 3**

While the left hemisphere in the brain is innately predisposed to specialize for language, there is also evidence of considerable plasticity in the right hemisphere during the early stages of language development. Under certain circumstances, the right hemisphere can take over many of the language functions that would normally reside in the left hemisphere.

An impressive illustration is provided by children who have undergone a procedure known as hemispherectomy, in which one hemisphere of the brain is surgically removed. This procedure is used to treat otherwise intractable cases of epilepsy. In cases of left hemispherectomy after language acquisition has begun, the children experience an initial period of aphasia. However, depending on the underlying disease that leads to the epilepsy, some children may reacquire a linguistic system virtually indistinguishable from that of normal children. They also show many of the developmental patterns of normal language acquisition. UCLA researchers who have studied many of these children hypothesize that the latent linguistic ability of the right hemisphere is "**freed**" by the removal of the diseased left hemisphere, which may have had a strong inhibitory effect before the surgery.

34. The word "**freed**" in the last sentence of this article means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) released (B) excluded (C) limited (D) controlled
35. Which statement below is true about hemispherectomy?  
(A) It permanently damages young children's speaking ability.  
(B) It causes epilepsy among children.  
(C) It is a minor brain surgery that helps the brain to track epilepsy.  
(D) It may trigger the development of a new linguistic system.
36. Which of the following is the main idea of this article?  
(A) Both left and right hemispheres can develop innate linguistic ability for normal people.  
(B) Hemispherectomy affects patient's linguistic ability temporarily.  
(C) Young children have the plasticity of developing the right hemisphere for language.  
(D) The left hemisphere is predisposed to language.

**Passage 4**

Jacob Epstein's sculptures were the focus of much controversy during the sculptor's lifetime. Epstein was born in the United States of Russian-Jewish immigrants in 1880. He moved to Paris in his youth and later to England, where he eventually settled and took out British citizenship in 1907. His first major public commission, on a building in London, offended most people because of the expressive distortion and nudity of the figures. In 1937, the Rhodesian government, which at that time owned the building, actually mutilated the sculptures to make them conform to public notions of decency. Many Epstein's monumental carvings also received adverse criticism. While the lay persons **denounced** his work, many artists and critics praised it. They admired in particular the diversity of his work and noted how it was influenced by the primitive and ancient sculptural motifs from Africa and the Pacific. Today, Epstein's work has received the recognition it deserves, and Epstein is considered one of the major sculptors of the twentieth century.

37. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true?  
(A) Epstein's work is now almost forgotten. (B) Some critics admired Epstein's work.  
(C) Epstein lived in Paris in his youth. (D) Epstein's first major work was created in London.
38. The word "**denounced**" in bold letters can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) condemned (B) damaged (C) acclaimed (D) disclaimed
39. The passage states that some people didn't like some of Epstein's sculptures because they found the sculptures \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) badly made (B) mutilated (C) offensive (D) primitive
40. Today, a newly erected Epstein's sculpture would probably \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) be adversely criticized (B) conform to public opinions  
(C) be well received (D) be mutilated

**IV. English Composition (20%) Write your ideas in no more than 250 words.**

The smart phone is getting so popular that it is almost a necessity for modern people. Despite its popularity, some people are still reluctant to get a smart phone. In your viewpoints, what are the reasons for **NOT** possessing and using a smart phone? Explain and elaborate your reasons and support your arguments.

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英文科答案

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	C	B	A	D	C	A	D	B
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	C	A	B	C	B	D	A	C	D
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	B	C	B	D	D	B	B	D	A
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	D	C	A	D	C	A	A	C	C