

高雄醫學大學 109 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目：英文

I. Vocabulary: 20 points

【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。

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

- (D) 1. The collapse of the company was described as the greatest financial debacle in US history.
(A) asylum (B) carnage (C) latitude (D) fiasco (E) panorama
- (B) 2. This serial killer has not been caught and thus become a public menace to our community.
(A) initiation (B) intimidation (C) intimacy (D) implantation (E) immersion
- (D) 3. Neurosurgeons have to be very meticulous in everything they do because even a tiny error can cause an irrevocable result.
(A) rebellious (B) malicious (C) indignant (D) fastidious (E) cursory
- (E) 4. Reading this book will help you acquire a lot of knowledge and even become a more erudite person.
(A) bluffing (B) exulting (C) assiduous (D) congenial (E) sagacious
- (D) 5. When health authorities have attempted to do so, there has been immediate and vociferous opposition, forcing a rapid reversal of policy.
(A) equivocal (B) impending (C) complementary (D) strident (E) veritable
- (B) 6. The benevolence of the entrepreneurs was shown by their generous contributions to charity.
(A) betrothal (B) beneficence (C) belligerence (D) bereavement (E) beneficiary
- (D) 7. The simple answer is that history shows mankind toyed with the idea of using biological agents for the annihilation of a vast number of people.
(A) enchantment (B) equilibrium (C) enticement (D) eradication (E) evacuation
- (A) 8. The capricious nature of the virus has profoundly prolonged the development of the vaccine.
(A) mercurial (B) notable (C) prospective (D) subtle (E) tangible
- (B) 9. Thanks to a series of serendipitous scientific discoveries, we are now enjoying the comfort of modern technology.
(A) egregious (B) fortuitous (C) insidious (D) luminous (E) ominous
- (C) 10. Abstention from smoking and drinking alcohol is conducive to a healthy body.
(A) Dissidence (B) Obstinacy (C) Forbearance (D) Presentiment (E) Rigidity

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

- (B) 11. This was an educational and _____ speech to remind us of the importance of environment preservation.
(A) castrating (B) stimulating (C) urinating (D) berating (E) discriminating
- (A) 12. This program was highly _____ and won the best TV show in 1995.
(A) acclaimed (B) disclaimed (C) claimed (D) proclaimed (E) reclaimed
- (D) 13. Be prepared if there is COVID-19 in your household; for example, consider alternative shopping options, such as _____ pickups or online deliveries.
(A) culpable (B) culinary (C) curative (D) curbside (E) custody

- (D) 14. The effortless freshness and _____ of her singing put her into the front rank of popular and influential singers.
 (A) accountability (B) inevitability (C) promiscuity (D) spontaneity (E) varsity
- (B) 15. When our country was battling to overcome this disaster, an outbreak of cholera further _____ an already grim situation.
 (A) arraigned (B) aggravated (C) arrogated (D) abrogated (E) assassinated
- (C) 16. A court-appointed psychiatrist found that the well-to-do person charged with shoplifting was a _____.
 (A) claustrophobic (B) dipsomaniac (C) kleptomaniac (D) pyromaniac (E) xenophobic
- (C) 17. We can gain a market advantage by _____ our network of partners.
 (A) admonishing (B) deviating (C) leveraging (D) procrastinating (E) upbraiding
- (E) 18. His grandmother is in _____, but she's still at risk of serious health complications, should she become infected.
 (A) rendition (B) remuneration (C) recitation (D) recession (E) remission
- (B) 19. A(n) _____ is someone who feels that the human race is degenerate, detestable, and unsalvageable.
 (A) anthropologist (B) misanthropist (C) misogynist (D) altruist (E) alchemist
- (E) 20. The educational reform that turned out to be successful was firstly considered as entirely _____.
 (A) unconscious (B) judicious (C) salubrious (D) contiguous (E) preposterous

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.

- (A) 21. Maria studies harder than _____ in the corner.
 (A) does the boy seated (B) does the boy seat (C) is the boy seated
 (D) the boy who seated (E) the boy is seated
- (B) 22. I forgot _____ the door, so I went back home and locked it the second time.
 (A) to lock (B) locking (C) lock (D) locks (E) of locking
- (D) 23. It _____ for three days, and we still don't know when it will stop.
 (A) will be rained (B) was raining (C) has been rained
 (D) has been raining (E) is being raining
- (B) 24. Jimmy and I were used to _____ with the light on, but the doctor told us to change this habit.
 (A) sleep (B) sleeping (C) be sleeping (D) slept (E) have been slept
- (E) 25. I watched two new films, _____ was very interesting.
 (A) both of them (B) both of which (C) either of them
 (D) neither of them (E) neither of which

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

- (A) 26. Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was afflicted with a heart problem, great care was taken to break to her as gently as possible the news of her husband's death.
 (A) (B) (C)
 (D) (E)

- (C) 27. The Spanish flu pandemic of 1918 has infected an estimated 500 million people
 (A) (B)
 worldwide—about four-eleventh of the planet's population—and killed an estimated 20
 (C) (D)
 million to 50 million victims, including 675,000 Americans.
 (E)
- (A) 28. With technology advances provide us with faster communication, more accurate
 (A)
 information, and the ability to collaborate around the world, organizations need to be aware
 (B) (C)
 of the important steps in mitigating risks.
 (D) (E)
- (E) 29. The issue is a matter of privacy, on which he has no right to make comments, nor
 (A) (B) (C) (D)
you should express any opinions.
 (E)
- (C) 30. South Korea said there was no discernible development in the North, but Kim, missed the
 (A) (B) (C)
 birthday of his grandfather, the country's founder, hasn't been seen publicly since.
 (D) (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 for each of the questions according to the contents.

Science is an _____ field; that is, it develops a body of knowledge by observing things and performing experiments. The deliberate process of gathering and analyzing data is called 'the scientific method' or 'the scientific study.' People often have this misconception of Linguistics not being a scientific study. Let us see whether Linguistics is indeed a scientific study of language.

Etymologically, Linguistics is a scientific study of language. Like all the other sciences, Linguistics has a well-defined subject matter. It employs careful methods to observe, record and analyze various phenomena related to its subject matter, and hopes to present verifiable descriptions. Linguistics is based on observation, formation of hypothesis, testing, and verification. Some methods of observation include simple listening, phonetic transcription, and use of various instruments such as pitch makers.

Linguists also have laboratories where they perform all these procedures in studying languages. They firstly observe linguistic events, make a hypothesis, and test to make it verifiable or provable as that of a scientific experiment. Thus, we can say that Linguistics is indeed a scientific study of language.

- (A) 31. Which of the following words best completes the sentence in line 1?
 (A) imperial (B) imbecile (C) incorrigible (D) indecent (E) impoverished
- (B) 32. What could be the best title for this passage?
 (A) Linguistics for Science (B) Linguistics as Science
 (C) Linguistics in Science (D) Linguistics of Science
 (E) Linguistics over Science
- (A) 33. What is the most possible purpose of the author to write this passage?
 (A) To argue that Linguistics is a scientific discipline
 (B) To contrast the difference between Linguistics and Etymology

- (C) To describe how linguistic research is manipulated
- (D) To justify the importance of Linguistics over science
- (E) To persuade people to study Linguistics

- (C) 34. According to this passage, which of the following descriptions of Linguistics is incorrect?
- (A) Some people may not consider Linguistics as science.
 - (B) The definition of Linguistics involves scientific methodology.
 - (C) Studies in Linguistics usually adopt absurd approaches.
 - (D) Linguistic research can be done in a controlled environment.
 - (E) Linguists often conduct research to verify their ideas.
- (C) 35. According to paragraph 3, what is the general procedure of a piece of linguistic research?
- (A) observe, analyze, describe, relate
 - (B) observe, analyze, hypothesize, verify
 - (C) observe, hypothesize, test, verify
 - (D) observe, record, analyze, listen
 - (E) observe, record, listen, analyze

The body works like an automatic furnace, which heats up and cools down to maintain a constant temperature. When it puts out a lot more or a lot less heat than usual, the body may be trying to tell you there is a problem. It is when we go to a doctor or a pharmacist.

For more than 100 years, 98.6°F has been considered the normal human body temperature. But recently, a Stanford University research study, based on some 677,000 temperature readings collected from 190,000 people, points out that from 1862 to 2017, the human body temperature fell by 0.054°F and 0.052°F per decade for males and females, respectively.

The change in average height and weight is the possible explanation for some of the decline, because nowadays people have better nutrition, medical service, and public health. Most importantly, the effective use of antibiotics and vaccines control many of the inflammatory conditions that can drive up body temperature. The function of inflammation is to eliminate the cause of cell injury and **initiate** tissue repair. Besides, when people are ill, they usually take nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and statins to fight inflammation, therefore preventing the body from heating up.

The findings suggest doctors should practice more personalized temperature readings that take all the things that affect body temperature into consideration, such as height, weight, age, time of day and outside temperature.

- (D) 36. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
- (A) The body is like a furnace.
 - (B) Doctors should take temperature seriously.
 - (C) Inflammation is an important mechanism of body function.
 - (D) Reasons for the decline of normal body temperature.
 - (E) The wrong use of anti-inflammatory drugs.
- (B) 37. What is the meaning of the underlined word “initiate” in paragraph 3?
- (A) To cause something to become worse
 - (B) To cause something to begin
 - (C) To cause something to decline
 - (D) To cause something to disappear
 - (E) To cause something to stop
- (B) 38. According to this passage, which of the following factors might not be able to prevent the body from heating up?
- (A) antibiotics
 - (B) anti-depressant
 - (C) anti-inflammatory drugs
 - (D) statins
 - (E) vaccines

- (A) 39. According to this passage, which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (A) Advances in medicine lead to the rise of normal body temperature.
 - (B) After reading a patient's temperature, the doctor should not rush to conclusion.
 - (C) Inflammation heats up body temperature.
 - (D) Stanford University's research is based on the data collected over a long period.
 - (E) 98.6°F is a commonly-accepted normal body temperature.
- (C) 40. What is the best title for this passage?
- (A) Do not Ignore Abnormal Inflammation
 - (B) Maintaining a Normal Temperature
 - (C) Why Human Body Temperature Drops
 - (D) Temperature Tells You Everything
 - (E) Your Age and Your Temperature

The diagnosis of schizophrenia is based upon the self reports and behaviors of the individual. To be diagnosed with schizophrenia, according to the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, a person must satisfy three criteria. First, he or she must demonstrate two or more schizophrenic symptoms. These could be delusions, hallucinations, disorganized speech, exaggeratedly disorganized behavior, or lack of motivation for motion. Second, he or she must be dysfunctional in a social or work setting. Finally, the disturbance must continue for at least six months. - [1] -

Several subtypes of schizophrenia have been recognized. For example, a person with the catatonic subtype exhibits extreme withdrawal. - [2] - A person with the disorganized subtype has both thought disorders and inappropriate emotions. This type is known as hebephrenia. A person with the paranoid subtype has delusions and hallucinations but does not have thought disorders or inappropriate emotions. A new subtype currently under study is known as deficit syndrome. A person with this condition lacks emotions and is not interested in social interactions.

A wealth of data indicate stressful life events can cause schizophrenia. Foremost among these are childhood abuse and trauma. Events that occur before the fetus is born can also serve as a cause. The finding that people with schizophrenia are more likely to be born at certain times of year, notably winter or spring, at least in the northern hemisphere, led researchers to consider prenatal exposure and theorize that infection in the womb heightens the risk of schizophrenia. The fact that schizophrenia is usually diagnosed in late adolescence also suggests the importance of the interaction between genetic and environmental factors. - [3] - A difficult family environment, school discipline problems, and poor peer relationships can all be factors.

Psychotherapy is offered to some patients. The most commonly-used form is cognitive behavioral therapy. This therapy can be helpful in dealing with issues of self-esteem, social relationships, and understanding the nature of the condition. Research has shown that only about fourteen percent of patients make a full recovery with the help of psychotherapy, drugs, or a combination of both. - [4] - Other research indicates that patients in developing countries have higher cure rates than do patients in the U.S. - [5] - This suggests that drug therapy may not be as effective as talk therapy with schizophrenic patients.

- (D) 41. What can be inferred from paragraph 4 about the use of drug therapy with schizophrenic patients?
- (A) A higher percentage of people have schizophrenia in developing countries than in developed countries.
 - (B) Patients who talk about their drug therapy have lower cure rates.
 - (C) A full recovery is more likely with drug and talk therapy combined than with just drugs.
 - (D) Drug therapy is less available in developing countries than in the U.S.
 - (E) A higher percentage of schizophrenics in the U.S. have higher cure rates due to drug therapy.
- (A) 42. To which of the positions marked [1], [2], [3], [4], and [5] does the following sentence best belong?
 "If the symptoms result from a drug, medication, or medical condition, schizophrenia is not diagnosed."
 (A) [1] (B) [2] (C) [3] (D) [4] (E) [5]

- (A) 43. Why does the writer mention the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* in paragraph 1?
- (A) To list three criteria for understanding schizophrenia
 - (B) To ridicule schizophrenic symptoms
 - (C) To explain how schizophrenic patients make self-reports
 - (D) To state why schizophrenia cannot be cured
 - (E) To illustrate how to cure schizophrenia
- (A) 44. According to paragraph 2, a person who has been diagnosed with schizophrenia and who is devoid of emotions and prefers to be left alone probably has which of the following subtypes?
- (A) Deficit syndrome (B) Catatonic subtype (C) Hebephrenia
 - (D) Paranoid subtype (E) Disorganized subtype
- (C) 45. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 3?
- (A) Most schizophrenics are born in winter or spring, which can cause an infection in the womb.
 - (B) Data indicate birth order should be considered when diagnosing schizophrenia in the north.
 - (C) Birth season data suggest prenatal exposure to infection can lead to schizophrenia.
 - (D) Schizophrenia can begin before birth in the north because of high rates of urinary infection.
 - (E) Most schizophrenics also suffer from other diseases.

Bubble tea isn't a new arrival in the Tokyo drink landscape, but the beverage has recently enjoyed a popularity boom. - [1] - Perhaps you've passed a long line of adolescents in front of a store, or your Instagram feed has been overwhelmed by chunky straws and tapioca-filled, vacuum-sealed cups. - [2] -

The drink — which consists of flavored tea, often mixed with milk and sugar, with black tapioca balls at the bottom, waiting to be sucked up — originally comes from Taiwan, and has gained popularity internationally over the past few decades. Its arrival in Japan is a little less clear, though it seems the first real inroads bubble tea made in the country came at the start of the millennium. But the beverage has never been a true trend here until now. While bubble tea has had its devotees over the past decade and a half, it only recently connected with Japanese teens, the arbiters of culinary cool across the archipelago. - [3] - Perhaps owing to bubble tea's **photogenic properties**, its colorful, layered toppings and add-ins easily visible in plastic cups, online outlets have referred to it as a nationwide “tapioca boom.” You know it has spilled over into the mainstream when YouTubers and J-pop idols try to cash in on the trend.

Although bubble tea comes in all kinds of flavors, customers tend to go for sweet options, with milk tea versions the most preferred. Sweetened versions have become so omnipresent that publications such as *Joshi Spa* have reported on how unhealthy the drink can be for you. - [4] -

The Koi neighborhood seems to be a hot spot for memorable bubble tea drinks, housing places such as Toki Seven Tea, Golden Ratio and the chain Chatime. A recent arrival comes in the form of Takusha no Cha, located near Shin-Koiwa Station. This one has caught on with the Instagram crowd thanks to fruit-heavy takes on bubble tea that load up on slices of strawberry and whipped cream alongside the soft tapioca pearls. These creations are definitely not for those trying to cut calories, but they rise above usual social media bait thanks to the actually enjoyable fruity flavors.

In the Tokyo bubble tea landscape, Gong Cha reigns supreme. **If you see high-school-aged kids drinking out of big red straws, odds are they visited one of the 15 outposts spread throughout the capital.** - [5] - Gong Cha consistently gets high marks from magazines and websites focused on trends, and the praise tends to be deserved.

- (B) 46. According to paragraph 2, which of the following statements is true of the bubble tea in Japan?
- (A) Bubble tea originates from Taiwan and arrived in Japan in the late 90s.
 - (B) Bubble tea becomes really popular in Japan because Japanese teens have an appetite for it.
 - (C) Bubble tea enters the mainstream in Japan a decade before it was widely touted by Japanese Internet celebrities and entertainers.
 - (D) Japanese teens connect bubble tea with the island of Taiwan.

- (E) No Japanese has ever liked bubble tea for the ten and a half years after the millennium.
- (C) 47. In paragraph 2, what do “photogenic properties” mean?
- (A) Bubble tea easily reacts to light.
 - (B) Bubble tea has the properties of light.
 - (C) Bubble tea looks nice in photographs.
 - (D) People in photographs light up when they have bubble tea.
 - (E) The photographs of bubble tea come to light.
- (D) 48. Which of the following descriptions can be inferred about the Koiwa neighborhood from paragraph 4?
- (A) People in the Koiwa neighborhood can connect to the Internet at a higher speed without wires when they are having their bubble tea.
 - (B) The Koiwa neighborhood is densely populated because there are a lot of well-known bubble tea houses there.
 - (C) Bubble tea shops in the Koiwa neighborhood provide wireless Internet access to attract social media users to check in there.
 - (D) The newly-opened bubble tea shop becomes popular on social media because it adds a lot of fruit as well as whipped cream to its bubble tea.
 - (E) All bubble tea shops in the Koiwa neighborhood feature bubble tea mixed with fruits and whip cream to cater to social media users.
- (A) 49. Which of the following statements best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 5?
- (A) Gong Cha has a lot of faraway branch stores in Tokyo so high-school-aged children in Tokyo are likely to drink Gong Cha’s bubble tea.
 - (B) Gong Cha is likely to have a lot of faraway branch stores in Kyoto because high-school-aged children there would like to drink its bubble tea.
 - (C) High-school-aged children would like to drink Gong Cha’s bubble tea because only Gong Cha has a lot of branch stores in a distant part of Tokyo.
 - (D) High-school-aged children in a distant part of Tokyo would like to drink Gong Cha’s bubble tea because they are likely to drink out of big red straws.
 - (E) Gong Cha has a lot of branch stores in a distant part of Kyoto because high-school-aged children would like to drink out of big red straws.
- (D) 50. To which of the positions marked [1], [2], [3], [4], and [5] does the following sentence best belong? “So maybe bubble tea isn’t something to sip on every single day, but its current popularity has resulted in an unprecedented variety of stores offering the drink in the city for the occasional indulgence”
- (A) [1] (B) [2] (C) [3] (D) [4] (E) [5]

IV. Essay Writing: 20 points

Write an essay of at least 200 words in an appropriate style on the following topic.

As a medical practitioner, you may need to face patients and families with strong emotions, especially when the patients’ conditions are critical. In what ways do you think it is important to deal with the emotions of the patients and families, and what will be your strategies to deal with them? Use examples to elaborate on your response.

英 文

旋元佑老師提供

總論

今年高醫的後醫英文試題，題目配置與去年完全相同：包括字彙20題（每題1分）、文法10題（每題1分）、閱讀測驗4篇20題（每題2分）。筆試部分總分是90分（外加英語檢定10分）。

在題目難易度方面，和去年也很接近。閱讀測驗部分要比去年稍簡單一些。作文題目和慈濟一樣、選擇避開熱門的新冠肺炎這個主題，目的應該是避免考生靠預先準備好的樣板作文獲取高分。題目大意是「醫生應如何處理病危病患與家屬的情緒反應」，並指定用「舉例說明」來發展，這個題目應該不難發揮。整體來說，今年的錄取分數應該和去年差不多。

今年的題目，高點講義仍然是命中大部分的字彙題與文法題，詳見下文。值得一提的是：今年的4篇閱讀測驗中，有一篇（主題是平均體溫變化）在高點第2次模擬考（後西醫英文）試題中直接命中：高點模擬考用的是攝氏度數、高醫考題用的是華氏度數，除此之外兩篇閱讀測驗的內容與主題幾乎雷同。

高點模擬考之所以能夠命中閱讀測驗考題，是因為高點英文課會固定搜尋新聞、雜誌上最新的醫學發展，加上註解以補充閱讀的方式每隔一週發給學生做廣讀之用、並且用作模擬考的出題材料。這樣做，主要的目的是經由廣讀以長期培養學生全面的英文能力。而各醫學院的出題教授同樣也是搜尋這些文章做為出題材料。所以，能夠命中閱讀測驗，只是無心插柳的意外收穫。

接下來分析這次高雄醫考題中，高點講義的命中事實、爭議題、以及重點題解。

高點講義命中事實

第一大題：字彙題（1-20）

總計：20題中直接命中14題

1. debacle (n.) 災難，慘敗

同義字：fiasco

命中情況：未命中

第1題考的就是GRE程度的難字，這種情況比較少見。debacle屬於冷僻字根，又是GRE難字，所以講義中並未收錄。

2. menace (n.) 威脅

同義字：intimidation

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，p. 175

menace (n., v.) 威脅

men/ace

mind/(n.)

Dogs running loose are a public menace.

流浪狗構成公共威脅。

The hurricane menaced the eastern coast for three days.

颶風威脅到東部沿海達3天之久。

字彙第一回講義：第五部分：托福TPO字彙：其他，p. 431

threaten = endanger, menace (v.) 威脅到

The active volcano threatens an area of approximately 500 square miles.

活火山威脅到大約500平方英里的範圍。

3. meticulous (a.) 一絲不苟的，要求嚴格的

同義字：fastidious

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第五部分：托福TPO字彙：其他，p. 426

meticulously = carefully (adv.) 一絲不苟地

meter/iculously

measure/(adv.)

Flowers in this vase have been meticulously arranged.

瓶裏的花經過仔細的安排。

字彙第一回講義：第三部分：托福TPO字彙：依字首排列，p. 364

demanding = fastidious, exacting (a.) 要求嚴格的

de/mand/ing

intensifier/order/(a.)

The gourmet is very demanding about wines.

這位老饕對酒的要求很嚴格。

4. erudite (a.) 飽學的，博學的

同義字：sagacious

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，p. 77

erudite (a.) 飽學的，博學的

ex/rudi/te

out/root/(a.)

【衍】erudition (n.) 博學

The most erudite people in medical research attended the conference.

醫學研究界最博學的人士都參加了這場會議。

5. vociferous (a.) 吵鬧的，喧嚷的

同義字：strident

命中情況：未命中

這個字在單字講義中未收錄。只有在高點文法講義中有提到：

英文第(一)回文法講義：第二十一章：倒裝句，p. 254

Greenpeace, a small but vociferous organization dedicated to environmental protection by any means possible, warns that whale hunting will not be tolerated.

→Whale hunting will not be tolerated, Greenpeace, a small but vociferous organization dedicated to environmental protection by any means possible, warns.

→Whale hunting will not be tolerated, warns Greenpeace, a small but vociferous organization dedicated to environmental protection by any means possible. (Better)

字根voc: call與字根fer: carry都是常用字根，但是vociferous本身是較冷僻的字。

6. benevolence (n.) 慈善

同義字：beneficence

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第一部分：通用學術字彙：依字首排列，p. 53

benevolent (a.) 慈善的

bene/vol/ent

good/wish/(a.)

【衍】benevolence (n.) 慈善

The benevolent old man left all his money to charity.

這位慈善的老人把錢都留給慈善機關。

7. annihilation (n.) 消滅

同義字：eradication

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，pp. 88-89

annihilate (v.) 消滅

ad/nihil/ate

to/nothing/(v.)

【衍】annihilation (n.) 消滅

Pompeii was completely annihilated by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

龐貝因為維蘇威火山一次爆發而全毀。

字彙第一回講義：第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，p. 77

eradicate (v.) 根除，消滅

ex/radic/ate

out/root/(v.)

【衍】eradication (n.) 根除，消滅

Polio has now been completely eradicated.

小兒麻痺已經完全根除了。

8. capricious (a.) 善變，不穩定

同義字：mercurial

命中情況：未命中

capricious是比較難的GRE字彙，字根caper意思是leap，字面上是「跳來跳去」，引申為「變來變去」。

9. serendipitous (a.) 僥倖得到的，意外行好運的

同義字：fortuitous

命中情況：未命中

serendipitous也是比較難的GRE單字。

10. abstention (n.) 戒絕，不碰，不沾

同義字：forbearance

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第一部分：通用學術字彙：依字首排列，p. 37

abstain (v.) 戒絕，不碰，不沾

abs/tain

away/hold

【衍】abstemious (a.) 有節制的

abstention (n.) 戒絕，不碰，不沾

Amazingly, the alcoholic abstained from drinking for a whole week.

這個酒鬼竟然整個星期不沾酒，令人驚訝

11. stimulating (a.) 有刺激作用的，起促進作用的

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第四部分：托福TPO字彙：依字根排列，p. 399

induce = stimulate (v.) 誘使，促成

in/duce

in/lead

The workers on strike induced many others to stay away from work.

罷工者造成許多別的工人不上工。

12. acclaim (v.) 叫好

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，pp. 290-291

acclaim (n., v.) 好評；叫好

ad/claim

to/shout

Despite critical acclaim, the movie was a failure at the box office.

儘管獲得好評，這部片子票房失利。

The artist is widely acclaimed for his innovative approach.

這位藝術家因為手法新穎，廣受好評。

13. curbside (a.) 路邊的

命中情況：未命中

片語 curbside pickup 「路邊收貨」是新冠肺炎的應景片語，不屬於通用學術字彙，所以講義中未曾收錄。

14. spontaneity (n.) 自動自發，自然

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第三部分：托福TPO字彙：依字首排列，p. 356

unprompted = spontaneous (a.) 自動的，不需提示的

un/prompt/ed

not/prompt/(a.)

Parrots are trained to talk at a cue, but they sometimes make unprompted speech sounds.

鸚鵡受訓能在提示之下說話，但有時也會自動發出語音。

15. aggravate (v.) 加重，惡化

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第一部分：通用學術字彙：依字首排列，p. 18

aggravate (v.) 加重，惡化

ad/grav/ate

to/heavy/(v.)

【衍】aggravation (n.) 加重

Haste will only aggravate the situation.

如果太倉促，只會令局勢惡化。

16. kleptomaniac (n.) 竊盜狂

命中情況：未命中

這也是比較難的 GRE 單字。

17. leverage (v.) 槓桿操作

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，p. 103

leverage (n., v.) 槓桿作用，影響力；槓桿操作，利用

lev/erage

light/(n.)

【衍】lever (n.) 槓桿，操控桿

The union's size gave it leverage in the contract negotiations.
 工會的規模讓它在合約談判中能夠發揮影響力。

The company tries to leverage its brands more effectively.
 公司設法更有效地運作它的各種品牌。

18. remission (n.) 緩解，緩解期

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，p. 241

remit (v.) 匯（款），寬恕，緩解

re/mit

back/send

【衍】remission (n.) 寬恕，緩解

remittance (n.) 匯款

The young man remits half his monthly salary to his parents back home.
 年輕人把月薪的半數匯回去給父母。

The governor remitted the remainder of the woman's life sentence.
 這個女人被判終身監禁，但是尚未服完的刑期被政府免除了。

The cancer is currently in remission.
 癌症目前在緩解期。

19. misanthropist (n.) 厭惡世人者

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第一部分：通用學術字彙：依字首排列，p. 55

misanthrope (n.) 厭惡世人者

mis/anthrope

bad/man

【衍】misanthropic (a.) 厭惡世人的

He is a former misanthrope who now professes a newly discovered love of mankind.
 此人從前厭惡世人，後來宣稱新發現了博愛。

20. preposterous (a.)

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第一部分：通用學術字彙：依字首排列，p. 16

preposterous (a.) 荒謬的，可笑的

pre/post/erous

before/after/(a.)

In his essay "A Modest Proposal," Jonathan Swift made the preposterous suggestion that excess children be used for food.

在他的論文「一個小小的提議」中，史威福特提出荒謬的建議，主張多餘的小孩可以拿

來當食物。

字彙第一回講義：第三部分：托福TPO字彙：依字首排列，p. 356

preposterous = unbelievable, incredible, ridiculous 荒謬的

pre/post/erous

before/after/(a.)

Most Taiwanese find it preposterous to hear the claim that Confucius was Korean.

聽說孔子是韓國人，台灣人多半覺得荒謬。

第二大題：文法題 (21-30)

今年高雄醫的10題文法題，考出來的包括倒裝句、非限定動詞、時態、複句結構、Dangling Modifiers這些常考的文法重點。另外比較瑣碎的一題是分數的寫法。這些重點完全包括在高點文法講義中，也都是高點後醫英文考前重點整理中特別強調的考點，此處不再贅述。

第三大題：閱讀測驗 (31-50)

今年的閱讀測驗，考出來的仍是常見的主流題型，不出高點閱讀課訓練的題型範圍。底下分別整理閱讀測驗中「字彙題命中事實」與「文章命中事實」。

I. 閱讀測驗字彙題命中事實

31. 爭議題

這道字彙題很明顯是題目出錯，應該送分，詳見下文「爭議題」部分。

37. initiate (v.) 開始

答案：(B) To cause something to begin

命中情況：直接命中

字彙第一回講義：第二部分：通用學術字彙：依字根排列，p. 220

initiate (v., n.) 開始，使了解，接納（新成員）；入門者

in/it(i)/ate

in/go/(v.)

【衍】initiation (n.) 開始，了解，入會

The Chairman initiated a program of reform.

主席開始了改革計畫。

At 10, he was initiated into the art of golf by his father.

十歲時他就在父親引導下進入高爾夫的世界。

New members are initiated into the fraternity in a riotous ceremony.

大學兄弟會有一套喧鬧的儀式迎接新會員入會。

These secrets of the organization are known only to a small group of initiates.

組織的這些機密只有一小撮圈內人知道。

字彙第一回講義：第四部分：托福TPO字彙：依字根排列，p. 401

initiate = start (v.) 開始

in/it(i)/ate

in/go/(v.)

The newspaper article initiated a heated debate.

報上這篇文章引發了激烈的辯論。

II. 閱讀測驗文章命中事實

這次閱讀測驗的第2篇，主題是「史丹佛大學研究發現人類平均體溫下降」，並且探討其原因。這個主題與內容和高點第2次模擬考「高點建國學士後西醫模擬試題」閱讀測驗第4篇的主題與內容幾乎完全相同。以下是高點模擬考的題目，請自行比對。

Since 1871, normal temperature has meant 37°C. That number was determined by a German physician, based on millions of readings from 25,000 German patients, taken by sticking thermometers under their arms. When doctors in the U.S. and Europe repeated the experiment in local populations, they came up with the same number, so **it** stuck. **#A**

But in a paper published in *eLife*, researchers at Stanford University reported that the normal human body temperature has dropped since that time. And that means the standards that doctors have been using to define normal temperature and fever might need to be reworked. **#B**

The Stanford team analyzed data from three large databases involving more than 677,000 temperature readings from nearly 190,000 people, collected separately between 1862 and 2017. The team found that average body temperatures in the earliest database, from the Union Army veterans, were higher than the temperatures recorded in each of the two later periods. On average, the temperatures dropped by 0.03°C and 0.029°C per decade for men and women, respectively, over the 150-year span. **#C**

It makes sense that body temperatures would change over time. We have grown in height on average, which changes our temperature, and we have gotten heavier, which also changes our body temperature. Today, we have better nutrition, better medical care, and better public health. We have air conditioning and heating, so we live more comfortable lives at a consistent 20°C to 22°C in our homes, so it's not a struggle to keep the body warm. **#D**

Among medical factors, most important is the development of treatments for infectious diseases over the last century. We have gotten rid of many of the inflammatory conditions that people had—tuberculosis, syphilis, periodontal disease, wounds that didn't heal, dysentery, diarrhea—with antibiotics and vaccines. Besides, we conquered general inflammation with non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs and statins, all of which enable us to live almost inflammation-free. That, in turn, might have contributed to a creeping decline in average body temperature as the body is freed from heating up to fight off disease. **#E**

46. What does the word “**it**” in Paragraph 1 refer to?

- (A) normal temperature (B) That number (C) thermometers (D) the experiment (E) a paper

47. According to the passage, what distinguishes the database of Civil War soldiers from the other two used in the Stanford research?

- (A) It differed significantly from contemporary European records.
 (B) It gave detailed reasons for changes in body temperature.
 (C) It showed different temperature changes between men and women.

- (D) It recorded a lower average temperature than the other two.
 (E) Its collection started before the other two.
48. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a reason we modern humans have lower average body temperatures than our predecessors?
 (A) We are taller and heavier.
 (B) We are generally in better health.
 (C) We can control room temperatures.
 (D) We have conquered many infectious diseases.
 (E) We can now use body temperature to fight inflammation.
49. Which of the following best expresses the main idea in the passage?
 (A) The Union Army was composed of hot-blooded soldiers.
 (B) Germans in the 19th century had higher average body temperatures than modern Americans.
 (C) Air conditioning contributed to a change in average body temperatures.
 (D) Research finds modern humans have lower average body temperatures than their forefathers.
 (E) Several factors may cause changes in average body temperatures.
50. Where is the best place to insert the sentence “These nutritional and environmental factors may have combined to lower our average body temperatures”?
 (A) #A (B) #B (C) #C (D) #D (E) #E

第四大題：寫作

今年最大的新聞是新冠肺炎全球疫情，後醫考試的作文想當然爾極有可能以新冠肺炎為題目。高點為此製作了兩份材料。一是「新冠肺炎英文作文用字整理」視訊，一是「蔡總統時代雜誌談台灣防疫經驗專文中英對照」的文稿，在建國網頁上提供給學生當作寫作的參考。

結果是高雄醫逆向操作，出了一道「醫生如何處理病危患者與家屬的情緒反應」的題目，刻意避開熱門的新冠肺炎話題。這應該說是明智的選擇。因為，如果題目在大家預料之中，那麼考生極有可能事先備好一些文字，考試時只是套用，這就無法測出考生真實的寫作能力。

所以，今年高雄醫的作文題，命中情況是：未命中！

爭議題

高雄醫今年的爭議題不多，問題比較大的只有兩題。

22. I forgot _____ the door, so I went back home and locked it the second time.
 (A) to lock (B) locking (C) lock (D) locks (E) of locking

答案：(B) locking

爭議：(A) to lock才對。

這道文法題會有爭議，主要原因是題目寫得「詞不達意」，造成答案有問題。

若是填入校方給的答案(B) locking，意思成為：「我有鎖門，後來忘了有鎖過，於是又回家去，鎖了第2次。」

這個句子顯然不通，因為and locked it the second time裏面的動詞locked過去簡單式表現

出來的是「事實語氣」，也就是「真的鎖了第2次」。一扇門，鎖上了就鎖上了，怎麼可能「真的鎖上第2次」？這個句子完全不通。如果題目這樣改一下就通了：

I forgot having locked the door, so I went back home intending to lock it,
in a complete waste of time.

「我忘了門已經鎖過，於是又回家打算鎖門，結果白跑一趟。」

出題者寫的不是這麼一個清楚句子，結果出的題目變成是另一個答案才對：

I forgot to lock the door, so I went back home and locked it the second time.
(I didn't lock it the first time.)

「我忘了該鎖門，於是又回家，第2次才把門鎖上。（第1次沒鎖。）」

所以，就實際出現的題目而言，正確答案應該是(A) to lock才對。

但是，出題者有先入為主的成見，而且學校與考生之間是絕對不平等的權力關係。這一題要想校方能夠接受爭議、修改答案，其實是希望渺茫。

Science is an _____ field; that is, it develops a body of knowledge by observing things and performing experiments.

31. Which of the following words best completes the sentence in line 1?

(A) imperial (B) imbecile (C) incorrigible (D) indecent (E) impoverished

答案：(A) imperial

爭議：沒有答案

這是閱讀測驗裏面的字彙題。空格中單字的線索在於分號後面那句說明：「也就是說，它發展出一套知識，靠的是觀察事物與進行實驗。」

其實這是一道老題目，托福考過、研究所也考過。「經驗主義的、實證主義的」這個形容詞是empirical，意思是based on experience。經常搭配的錯誤答案就是字形接近的imperial「帝國的」（屬於empire的）。

這題應該是出題教授的疏忽，給了5個錯誤答案，因為一時不查，自己也被字形近似的imperial騙了，結果就是沒有答案。

這題應該要送分，因為錯得太明顯。只要有考生提出來，校方實在沒有任何道理可以狡辯。如果連這樣的錯誤校方都不肯承認，那麼以後就不必做任何申訴了。

重點題解

5題文法改錯題（26-30），校方雖然有公佈答案，但沒有說明要如何改，所以在此解說一下。

26. (A) Knowing that Mrs. Mallard was (B) afflicted with a heart problem, great care (C) was taken to break to her as (D) gently as possible the news of (E) her husband's death.

翻譯：因為知道Mallard太太有心臟病的困擾，所以刻意很小心地向她緩緩透露她丈夫的死訊。

答案：(A)Knowing

改為：Because it was known that / Because they knew that

說明：

原句有Dangling Modifier的錯誤。(A)位置的Knowing...是個分詞構句，刪掉主詞的前提是原本的主詞要和主要子句的主詞相同。但是主要子句的主詞是great care，不能當作knowing的主詞，這就是一個Dangling Modifier。改法是把不同的主詞還原回去、採用限定子句而不要減化。

27. The Spanish flu (A) pandemic of 1918 has infected an (B) estimated 500 million people worldwide—about (C) four-eleventh of (D) the planet's population—and killed an estimated 20 million to 50 million victims, (E)including 675,000 Americans.

翻譯：1918年西班牙大流感估計全球有5億人之多感染（約佔全球人口11分之4）並造成大約2千萬到5千萬病患死亡，包括675,000美國人。

答案：(C)four-eleventh

改為：four-elevenths

說明：

這題考的其實是國中程度的英文。「幾分之1」是單數，「幾分之2, 3, 4...」是複數。例如one-third (1/3)，two-thirds (2/3)。

28. (A) With technology advances provide us with faster communication, more accurate information, and the ability to (B) collaborate (C) around the world, organizations need to be aware of the important steps (D) in (E) mitigating risks.

翻譯：因為科技進步為我們提供了更快速的通訊、更正確的資訊、以及能夠全球合作的能力，所以各種組織如今需要知道有哪些重要的手法可以降低風險。

答案：(A)With

改為：Because

說明：

主要子句是後面的organizations(S) need(V) to be aware(O)...，前面的technology advances(S) provide(V) us(O)...是從屬子句，句首需要一個從屬連接詞。(A)With是介系詞，應改為連接詞如Because。

29. The issue is (A)a matter of privacy, (B)on which he has no right (C)to make (D)comments, nor (E)you should express any opinions.

翻譯：這件議題涉及隱私，他對此事無權置評，你也不該表達意見。

答案：(E) you should

改為：should you

說明：

否定副詞移到句首，要用倒裝句。連接詞nor是not與or的合併。原本是you should not express...，把句中修飾動詞的not移到句首和or合併為nor，符合「否定副詞移到句首」的

條件，所以要採用倒裝句。這種倒裝的手法是比照否定句辦理，所以要把should倒裝到主詞you前面、原形動詞express留在後面。

30. South Korea said there was no (A) discernible development in the North, but (B) Kim, (C) missed the birthday of his grandfather, the country's founder, (D) hasn't been seen publicly (E) since.

翻譯：南韓表示看不出來北韓有什麼發展，但是金正恩先是錯過他祖父（北韓國父）的冥誕，之後就沒有公開露面過。

答案：(C)missed

改為：having missed

說明：

在對等連接詞but右邊應該是個完整的句子。裏面的主要子句是：

Kim(S) hasn't been(V) seen(C)...

在主詞Kim與動詞hasn't been之間的一對逗點構成一組括弧，中間的部分可以還原為時間副詞子句如下：

after he(S) had missed(V) the birthday(O) of his grandfather...

這個副詞子句的主詞he和主要子句的主詞Kim相同，可以減化，再把動詞改為非限定的having missed，連接詞after就可以不要了（用完成式的having missed來交代時間先後），副詞子句就會減化為分詞構句having missed the birthday of his grandfather...。

【版權所有，翻印必究】