

# 義守大學 109 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題

考試科目：英文

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一、選擇題（單選題，共40題，每題2分，共80分，答錯1題倒扣0.5分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答時，不給分亦不扣分）

## I. Vocabulary and Usage: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

(B) 1. To improve sleep quality, Chinese red dates can help people who have \_\_\_\_\_ from lack of qi and blood deficiency.

- (A) stroke (B) insomnia (C) halitosis (D) cavity

為了改善睡眠質量，紅棗可以幫助因氣虛和血虛而 \_\_\_\_\_ 的人。

[上課筆記: insomnia, cavity]

- (A) 中風 (B) 失眠 (C) 口臭 (D) 腔

(B) 2. Stopping using the antibiotics may lead to \_\_\_\_\_ of the infection.

- (A) demise (B) resurgence (C) mortgage (D) aversion

停止使用抗生素可能會導致感染 \_\_\_\_\_。 [上課筆記: demise, morgage]

- (A) 滅亡 (B) 復活 (C) 抵押 (D) 厭惡

(A) 3. This musician is known for his \_\_\_\_\_. He can play five different musical instruments well.

- (A) versatility (B) disparity (C) fertility (D) tenacity

這位音樂家以其 \_\_\_\_\_ 而聞名。他可以很好地演奏五種不同的樂器。

- (A) 多才多藝 (B) 不平等 (C) 生育力 (D) 韌性

[實力測驗T20\_平時考020, 題10 versatility]

(B) 4. Certain herbs act as a \_\_\_\_\_ to other herbs. The synergy obtained from a combination of herbs is the best solution to some illnesses.

- (A) constipation (B) catalyst (C) malnutrition (D) diagnosis

某些草藥可作為其他草藥的 \_\_\_\_\_。從草藥中獲得的協同作用是某些疾病的最佳解決方案。 [實力測驗T9\_平時考009, 題25: diagnosis]

- (A) 便秘 (B) 催化劑 (C) 營養不良 (D) 診斷

(D) 5. \_\_\_\_\_ tumors are cancerous and formed from abnormal cells.

- (A) Benign (B) Detached (C) Neutral (D) Malignant

\_\_\_\_\_ 腫瘤是癌，由異常細胞形成。 [實力測驗T22\_平時考022, 題12: malignant]

- (A) 良性 (B) 分離 (C) 中性 (D) 惡性

[實力測驗T23\_平時考023, 題11: benign]

(A) 6. Certain foods are common causes of \_\_\_\_\_. For example, dairy products contain sugar lactose, which causes gastrointestinal gas.

- (A) flatulence (B) hemorrhage (C) vertigo (D) cramp

某些食物是 \_\_\_\_\_ 的常見原因。例如，乳製品包含糖乳糖，這會引起胃腸道氣體。

[實力測驗T8\_平時考008, 題24 相關字 vertical]

- (A) 腸胃氣脹 (B) 出血 (C) 眩暈 (D) 抽筋

[上課筆記: cramp]

- (D) 7. While doctors had perfected the art of \_\_\_\_\_ -- the surgical removal, they didn't yet understand why people didn't just go back to their normal lives. It would be another hundred years before doctors appreciated and began treating the psychological effects of losing a limb.  
 (A) percutaneous coronary interventions (B) vaccination  
 (C) acupuncture (D) amputation

儘管醫生完善了 \_\_\_\_\_-手術切除術，但他們還不了解為什麼人們不僅僅恢復正常生活。再過一百年，醫生才能欣賞並開始治療失去肢體的心理影響。

[上課筆記: vaccination]

- (A) 經皮冠狀動脈介入治療 (B) 疫苗接種  
 (C) 針灸 (D) 截肢

- (B) 8. If someone is suspected for taking or making drugs, some items in his room can be easily identified as drug-related \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) parasol (B) paraphernalia (C) parachute (D) parasite

如果懷疑有人正在服用或製造毒品，可容易地將他房間中的某些物品識別為與毒品有關的\_\_\_\_\_。 [上課筆記: parasite, parachute]

- (A) 遮陽傘 (B) 用具 (C) 降落傘 (D) 寄生蟲

- (C) 9. \_\_\_\_\_ originally refers to the fear of open spaces or the avoidance of social events, but it is actually a more complex condition.  
 (A) Acrophobia (B) Claustrophobia (C) Agoraphobia (D) Hydrophobia

\_\_\_\_\_最初是指對開放空間的恐懼或對避免社交事件的恐懼，但實際上此為更為複雜的情況。

- (A) 懼高症 (B) 幽閉恐懼症 (C) 空曠恐懼症 (D) 恐水症

- (B) 10. After a long and tough campaign, the winners continuously \_\_\_\_\_ over their victory in the nationwide election.

- (A) mourn (B) gloat (C) bait (D) gear

經過長時間艱苦的競選，獲勝者不斷為自己在全國大選中的勝利 \_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 哀悼 (B) 幸災樂禍 (C) 誘餌 (D) 裝備

## II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- (B) 11. We had a lot of discipline during childhood. Our teachers insisted that we \_\_\_\_\_ on time.  
 (A) being (B) be (C) are (D) had to

本題句法概念涉及: S + insist + (that) + S + (should) + Vr~ (要求命令堅持建議句型)  
 我們在童年時期有很多紀律。我們的老師堅持認為我們要準時。

[第(一)回講義—文法 p72]

- (A) 12. People snore because they have trouble \_\_\_\_\_ while they are asleep.  
 (A) breathing (B) to breathe (C) breath (D) being breathed

本題句法概念涉及: S = have trouble (in) + Ving~ (其中in省略)  
 人們打鼾是因為他們在入睡時呼吸困難。

[第(一)回講義—文法 p.49]

- (C) 13. \_\_\_\_\_ a nuclear plant go wrong, the impact on its surrounding area could be disastrous.  
 (A) If (B) Unless (C) Should (D) Even if

本題句法概念涉及: 原來是: If + s+ should + V~, =Should + S + Vr~ (一種倒裝)  
 如果核電廠出了問題，對核電廠周邊地區的影響可能是災難性的。

[第(一)回講義—文法p.65]

(A) 14. Dr. McDonough is a person \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) in whom I don't have much confidence  
 (B) of that I don't have much confidence  
 (C) whom I don't have much confidence  
 (D) who I don't have much confidence

本題句法概念涉及：原句是：I don't have much confidence in a person,  
 其中 in a person= in whom  
 McDonough博士是一個我沒有太大信心的人。  
 [第(一)回講義—文法p.37]

(A) 15. Not until I lay in bed \_\_\_\_\_ the quiz tomorrow.

- (A) did I think of (B) I thought of (C) did I not think of (D) I didn't think of

本題句法概念涉及：Not until 在句首要倒裝，主子句必須是 did I think of ...  
 直到我躺在床上，我才想到明天的測驗。  
 [第(一)回講義—文法p.158]

(D) 16. They turned off the air conditioning \_\_\_\_\_ their catching a cold.

- (A) for fear that (B) for fear to (C) fear to (D) for fear of

本題句法概念涉及：介+ Ving~, for fear of her catching cold...  
 由於擔心感冒，他們關閉了空調。  
 [第(一)回講義—文法p.158]

(C) 17. The man confessed \_\_\_\_\_ a fever last night.

- (A) having had to (B) have had (C) to having had (D) have

本題句法概念涉及：confess to, 此 to 為介系詞，故後接Ving~, (to+V 表未發生)  
 該人供認昨晚發燒。

(C) 18. It is justifiable to say that the poison, \_\_\_\_\_, will be a kind of medicine.

- (A) when use in small quantity (B) using when in small quantity  
 (C) when used in small quantity (D) when using in small quantity

本題句法概念涉及：強調連接詞的分詞構句, ..., when +Ving/Vpp~, ...  
 可以說毒藥少量使用將是一種藥物。  
 [第(一)回講義—文法p.31]

(D) 19. \_\_\_\_\_ they burst into tears.

- (A) No sooner than they heard the bad news  
 (B) No sooner they heard the bad news than  
 (C) No sooner they hear the bad news than  
 (D) No sooner had they heard the bad news than

本題句法概念涉及：Not sooner 在句首要倒裝，主子句必須是 had + S +Vpp~  
 他們一聽到壞消息就哭了起來。  
 [第(一)回講義—文法p.158]

(C) 20. Hwa Tou, \_\_\_\_\_ a medicine god, not only professed divine medicinal skills but also embodied many virtues.

- (A) was regarded as (B) he was regarded as  
 (C) regarded as (D) as regard

本題句法概念涉及：分詞構句, , Vpp. as + N, (被動：被視為~)  
 被視為醫學之神的華陀不僅擁有神聖的醫學技能，而且還體現出許多美德。  
 [第(一)回講義—文法p.24]

### III. Cloze test: Choose the best answer for each blank in the passage.

#### Passage A

Cupping therapy is a form of 21 medicine in which cups are placed upside down on the skin to create 22. It causes the skin and superficial muscle layer to be lightly drawn into the cup and thereby mobilizes blood flow to promote the healing of a broad range of ailments. The cup can be gently moved across the skin, often referred to as gliding cupping. Cupping is used to 23 back and neck pains, migraines and rheumatism. It can also help to relax qi and target more specific maladies. There are five meridian lines on the back, and these are where the cups are usually placed. The cupping practitioner strives to open the channels through which life energy flows freely throughout the body, thus providing a smoother and more free-flowing qi. Nevertheless, Western medical societies are 24 of the health claims made by cupping therapy supporters. They assume that cupping therapy may have a 25 effect, which simply evokes a psychological response and an improved sense of well-being.

- (B) 21. (A) alienated (B) alternative (C) compensation (D) compliment  
 (A) 22. (A) suction (B) consumption (C) abortion (D) concoction  
 (C) 23. (A) regurgitate (B) reprove (C) assuage (D) reproach  
 (D) 24. (A) creditable (B) credulous (C) gullible (D) skeptical  
 (D) 25. (A) crippling (B) butterfly (C) domino (D) placebo

#### 解析

拔罐療法是一種替代醫療，其中將杯子倒放在皮膚上，產生吸力。它會導致皮膚和淺表肌肉層被輕拉入杯中，從而動員血液流動，促進各種疾病的治愈。杯子可以在皮膚上輕輕移動，通常稱為滑行拔罐。拔罐用於緩解背部和頸部疼痛，偏頭痛和風濕病。它還可以幫助緩解氣虛和針對更具體的疾病。背面有五條子午線，這些通常是杯子所在的位置。拔罐醫生努力打開生命能量在整個身體中自由流動的通道，從而提供更順暢，更自由流動的氣。然而，西方醫學界對拔罐療法支持者的健康主張持懷疑態度。他們認為拔罐療法可能具有安慰劑作用，只是引起心理反應和改善的幸福。

21. (B): 另類醫療: alternative medicine  
 (A)轉讓 (B)替代 (C)補償 (D)恭維  
 [實力測驗T6\_平時考006, 題10:compensate]
22. (A): 依句意, 將杯子倒放在皮膚上, 產生吸力  
 (A)吸力 (B)消耗 (C)流產 (D)混合  
 [上課筆記: consumption, concoction]
23. (C): 依句意, 拔罐用於緩解背部和頸部疼痛  
 (A)反駁 (B)責備 (C)安撫 (D)責備  
 [上課筆記: reprove, reproach]
24. (D): 依句意, 西方醫學界對拔罐療法支持者的健康主張持懷疑態度  
 (A)可稱許的 (B)輕信的 (C)輕信的 (D)懷疑  
 [實力測驗T9\_平時考009, 題3 gullible]
25. (D): 依句意, 他們認為拔罐療法可能具有安慰劑作用  
 (A)致殘 (B)蝴蝶 (C)骨牌 (D)安慰劑  
 [實力測驗T5\_平時考025, 題10:credit]

#### Passage B

Where did the Coronavirus come from? After five months and over 225,000 people 26, the question is the subject of a vicious spat between America and China. By far the most likely explanation is that the virus jumped from bats to humans, perhaps via another animal such as a pangolin, at a wet market in Wuhan. But conspiracy theorists mutter that the bug could have escaped from one of the city's laboratories, at least two 27 do research on 28 diseases. Some American politicians, including President Donald Trump, want an investigation; China retorts that the claims are "malicious". In March, one of its spokesmen claimed that the virus might have come from America. The risks corrode public confidence in the crucial disease laboratories. It is also a reminder of why China's official culture of opacity and propaganda is such a profound weakness.

The virus shows no sign of deliberate human construction and there is no reason to doubt that it evolved entirely in the wild. But accidents do happen. Bugs studied during legitimate experiments in laboratories have escaped in the past. SARS, a virus that killed 774 people in 2002-03, slipped out of a lab in Beijing twice in 2004. A sample later escaped from a research institute in 2007, but was contained. America suffered 34 laboratory-acquired infections in 2000-09, 29 four deaths. American labs have accidentally shipped live anthrax, bird flu and Ebola to lower-security facilities in recent years. One health-security index suggests that three-quarters of countries 30 biosecurity.

- (B) 26. (A) affecting (B) affected (C) affect (D) affects  
 (C) 27. (A) which (B) by which (C) of which (D) which of  
 (C) 28. (A) infect (B) affect (C) infectious (D) disinfect  
 (D) 29. (A) resulting (B) by resulting in (C) from resulting (D) resulting in  
 (D) 30. (A) on poorly score (B) on score poorly (C) poor on score (D) score poorly on

### 解析

冠狀病毒來自哪裡？在五個月後，超過225,000人受到影響，這個問題是中美之間惡性爭吵的話題。到目前為止，最可能的解釋是該病毒在武漢的一個潮濕市場上從蝙蝠傳到了人類，也許是通過穿山甲之類的另一種動物跳到了人類。但是陰謀論者抱怨地說，這個蟲子可能是從該市的一個實驗室逃脫的，該實驗室至少有兩個從事傳染病研究。一些美國政客，包括唐納德·川普總統，希望進行調查。中國反駁說這些說法是“惡意的”。3月，其發言人之一聲稱該病毒可能來自美國。這些風險削弱了公眾對關鍵疾病實驗室的信心。這也提醒了我們，為什麼中國的官方不透明和宣傳文化如此嚴重。該病毒沒有顯示出人類故意構建的跡象，也沒有理由懷疑它是完全在野外進化的。但是事故確實發生了。過去，在實驗室進行的合法實驗中研究出的錯誤已倖免。SARS是2002年3月導致774人死亡的病毒，於2004年兩次從北京的一個實驗室傳出。後來，一個樣本於2007年從一家科研機構逃脫，但被控制住了。在2000-09年度，美國遭受了34例實驗室獲得性感染，導致四人死亡。近年來，美國實驗室意外地將活炭疽，禽流感和埃博拉病毒運送到安全性較低的機構。一種健康安全指數表明，四分之三的國家在生物安全方面得分很低。

26. (B): 因 people are affected 被動，但因後已有動詞 is，故 are 去掉

[實力測驗T4\_平時考004, 題1]

27. (C): two of the laboratories, 其中 laboratories 用 which 代之，故成 of which

[第(一)回講義—文法p.37]

28. (C): 因後面有名詞 diseases, 故其前應為形容詞 infectious

(A)傳染 (B)影響 (C)傳染 (D)消毒

[實力測驗T15\_平時考015, 題10]

29. (D): 前已有動詞 suffered, 故後直接用主動分詞 resulting in

[實力測驗T23\_平時考023, 題25]

30. (D): 因 three-quarters of countries 為主詞，後須要動詞，故(D)score poorly on 正確

#### IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

##### Passage A

Does the word “drone” conjure up thoughts of sci-fi flicks or images of attacks carried out remotely on hostile lands? You may be surprised to learn that drones are acquiring many non-military uses these days. One drone manufacturer, Arad Metering Technologies, is using these remote-controlled flying machines in Israel to help save water. The company’s battery-operated drones are among the novel tools deployed by Arad to help consumers and companies conserve H<sub>2</sub>O and make money, too.

That such an idea would come out of Israel is no coincidence. The country is poor in water and rich in tech innovation. Israel pioneered the use of unmanned aerial vehicles after it lost many fighter jets in the 1973 war. But Arad’s drones don’t fight. They read data from the company’s patented water-meter system to detect leakage in irrigation systems to prevent drought.

Thousands of miles away, drones are being enlisted in the fight against crime. In several U.K. cities, police agencies are employing drones in place of far more expensive manned helicopters. Though the drones are not very large, they are capable of carrying cameras and devices that detect body heat. A policeman can operate one of these drones using a remote control. By wearing special glasses, he or she can see exactly what the drone sees as it flies. In one incident, a policeman used a drone to follow a suspected car thief. Even after the suspect disappeared in thick fog, the officer was able to track him with the drone and guide fellow policemen to his location. Police agencies have found more uses for drones, such as border protection and maritime security.

- (D) 31. What does this article describe?  
 (A) Audio equipment. (B) Robots for factories.  
 (C) Popular hiking gear. (D) Small-scale aircraft.
- (A) 32. What does the article indicate about Israel?  
 (A) It has tech-savvy people. (B) Its weather is scorching humid.  
 (C) It is scant of land. (D) Its sewage emission standards are high.
- (C) 33. According to this article, what can Arad’s products detect?  
 (A) Which water resources are valuable. (B) Whether water is polluted.  
 (C) Whether water is being wasted. (D) What contributes to the turbidity of water.
- (A) 34. According to this article, what are the drones used for in the U.K.?  
 (A) To deal with illegal activities. (B) To improve manufacturing processes.  
 (C) To improve public health. (D) To provide ground transportation.
- (B) 35. What was the suspect in the fog believed to have done?  
 (A) Trafficked drug. (B) Stole a vehicle.  
 (C) Operated a drone. (D) Committed suicide.

##### 解析

“無人機”一詞是否會讓人聯想到科幻電影或遠程實施的攻擊敵對土地的圖像？您可能會驚訝地發現，如今無人機正在從事許多非軍事用途。一家無人機製造商 Arad Metering Technologies 正在將這些遙控飛行器用於以色列幫助節約用水。該公司的電池驅動無人駕駛飛機由阿拉德 (Arad) 所發展也可以幫助消費者和公司節約用水並賺錢。這樣的想法會從以色列出來不是巧合。該國缺水，技術創新豐富。以色列在1973年戰爭中損失了許多戰鬥機後，率先使用無人駕駛飛機。但是阿拉德的無人機不會戰鬥。他們從該公司獲得專利的水錶系統中讀取數據，以檢測灌溉系統中的洩漏以防止乾旱。數千英里之外，無人駕駛飛機正在參加

打擊犯罪的鬥爭。在英國的幾個城市，警察機構正在使用無人機來代替昂貴得多的有人駕駛直升機。儘管無人機不是很大，但它們能夠攜帶相機和檢測人體熱量的設備。警察可以使用遙控器操作其中一種無人機。通過戴上特殊的眼鏡，他或她可以準確地看到無人機飛行時看到的東西。在一次事件中，一名警察用無人駕駛飛機跟隨一名可疑的汽車賊。甚至在嫌疑人在濃霧中消失後，警官仍能夠用無人機追蹤他，並將同伴引導到他的位置。警察機構發現無人機的更多用途，例如邊境保護和海上安全。

31. (D): 線索在第 1 行: ...Does the word “drone”...  
本文描述了什麼?  
(A)音頻設備。(B)工廠用機器人。(C)流行的遠足裝備。(D)小型飛機。
32. (A): 線索在第 6, 7 行: ...The country is poor in water and rich in tech innovation. Israel pioneered the use of unmanned aerial vehicles, ...  
文章指出有關以色列何事?  
(A)它擁有精通技術的人。(B)天氣炎熱潮濕。(C)土地少。(D)污水排放標準高。
33. (C): 線索在第 8, 9 行: ...They read data from the company’s patented water-meter system to detect leakage in irrigation systems to prevent drought...  
根據本文，Arad的產品可以檢測到什麼?  
(A)哪些水資源是寶貴的。(B)水是否被污染。  
(C)是否在浪費水。(D)導致水混濁的原因。
34. (A): 線索在第 3 段 第 2 行: ...In several U.K. cities, police agencies are employing drones...  
根據這篇文章，英國使用的無人機是什麼?  
(A)處理違法行為。(B)改善製造工藝。(C)改善公共衛生。(D)提供地面運輸。
35. (B): 線索在倒數第 3 行: ...a suspected car thief. Even after the suspect disappeared in thick fog, ...  
霧中的嫌疑犯被認為做了什麼?  
(A)販運毒品。(B)偷了一輛車。(C)駕駛無人駕駛飛機。(D)自殺。

## Passage B

Before you swallow that pill prescribed from your doctors, have you ever wondered what sort of tests has been done to ensure it is good for you, or is it even safe? Currently, before drugs are sold to consumers, at least four phases of premarket studies are done by researchers.

The first study or phase one is usually an animal study if a close enough physiology is found in that animal to humans. The aim of giving the drug to animals is to protect the lives of humans as it is more ethically correct to save valuable human lives rather than prevent animal fatalities.

The next three phases include three clinical studies and only proceeds once the first phase is passed. In phase two, the most initial test on people is done on very few healthy volunteers to check that there are no severe side effects. Phase three is also known as an efficacy study (a study to see if there are any benefits and/or side effects) and is done on patients with disease. This number, however, is still kept very small – about 200 to 500 volunteers – to save resources and not waste volunteers’ time if the drug is not effective in treating their diseases.

Phase four includes extensive clinical trials on a greater number of patients (still volunteers) so that researchers can deduce that the drug actually works for all patients by ruling out random error.

Upon the completion of the above four phases, the drug is allowed to be sold and should be safe for widespread use.

- (B) 36. According to the article, why are drugs tested on animals?

- (A) Because animals are prone to mutation.  
 (B) Because animal testing is to save human lives.  
 (C) Because animals are more likely to show side effects.  
 (D) Because buying animals is more prodigal than buying humans.
- (A) 37. According to the article, when drugs are tested on people with diseases, why are only a small number used?  
 (A) To save resources.  
 (B) To waste volunteers' time if the drug is not effective in treating their diseases.  
 (C) To save trouble recruiting healthy volunteers.  
 (D) To help build excitement towards the commercial release of the drug by making it an elusive, hard-to-reach item.
- (D) 38. What is NOT mentioned in the article?  
 (A) The drug is given three clinical studies and only proceeds once the first phase is passed.  
 (B) The most initial test on people is done on very few healthy volunteers.  
 (C) The drug is given an efficacy study.  
 (D) What happens when a drug is shown to have severe side effects.
- (C) 39. What doesn't happen in phase four?  
 (A) More patients are tested.  
 (B) Researchers can deduce that the drug actually works for all patients by ruling out random error.  
 (C) The drug is sold to the public.  
 (D) Extensive clinical trials.
- (A) 40. The word "fatalities" in the second paragraph mean \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) mortalities            (B) fame            (C) probability            (D) brutality

### 解析

在吞服醫生處方的藥丸之前，您是否想過要進行何種檢查以確保對您有好處，或者安全？目前，在將藥物出售給消費者之前，研究人員至少要進行四個階段的上市前研究。

如果第一個研究或第一個階段的研究是針對動物，如果人和動物的生理學機制夠接近的話。向動物提供這種藥物的目的是為了保護人類的生命，因為它越來越重要。從道德上講是正確的，目的是挽救寶貴的生命，而不是防止動物死亡。

接下來的三個階段包括三個臨床研究，只有在第一階段通過後才能進行。在第二階段，對人的最初步測試是在少數健康的志願者身上進行的，以檢查其是否有嚴重的副作用。第三階段也稱為功效研究（一項研究是否有任何益處和/或副作用），並在患有疾病的患者身上進行。但是，這個數字仍然很小 - 大約200至500名志願者-如果這種藥物無法有效治療疾病，則可以節省資源，並且不會浪費志願者的時間。

第四階段包括針對更多患者（仍是志願者）的廣泛臨床試驗，以便研究人員可以通過排除隨機誤差來推斷該藥物實際上對所有患者有效。完成上述四個階段後，該藥物將被允許出售，並且進行廣泛使用。

36. (B): 線索在第 5行: ...he aim of giving the drug to animals is to protect the lives of humans...  
 根據文章，為什麼要在動物身上測試藥物？  
 (A)因為動物容易變異。            (B)因為動物測試是為了挽救生命。  
 (C)因為動物更容易出現副作用。            (D)因為購買動物比購買人類更為浪費。



37. (A): 線索在第 11 行: ...to save resources and not waste volunteers' time...  
根據本文，對疾病患者進行藥物測試時，為什麼只有少數藥物用過的？  
(A)節省資源。  
(B)如果該藥物不能有效地治療其疾病，則浪費志願者的時間。  
(C)為節省招募健康志願者的麻煩。  
(D)通過使藥物難以捉摸，有助於激發人們對藥物的商業發行的興趣，難以到達的物品。
38. (D): 線索在第 8-10行: ...to check that there are no severe side effects. Phase three is also known as an efficacy study (a study to see if there are any benefits and/or side effects...  
文章中未提及什麼？  
(A)對該藥物進行了三項臨床研究，只有在第一階段通過後才能進行。  
(B)對人的最初步測試是在極少數健康志願者身上進行的。  
(C)對藥物進行功效研究。  
(D)當藥物顯示出嚴重的副作用時會發生什麼。
39. (C): 線索在倒數第 4行: ...extensive clinical trials on a greater number of patients (still volunteers)...  
第四階段沒有發生什麼？  
(A)對更多患者進行測試。  
(B)研究人員可以通過排除隨機誤差來推斷該藥物對所有患者均有效。  
(C)該藥物被出售給公眾。  
(D)廣泛的臨床試驗。
40. (A): 線索在第 6行: ...animal fatalities... fatality 意義接近 mortality (死亡率)  
第二段中的“致命”一詞的意思是\_\_\_\_\_。  
(A)死亡率 (B)名望 (C)概率 (D)殘酷

## 二、作文題 (共20 分)

What have you learned from the pandemic (COVID-19)? Please write an essay to share your personal experience of virus spread prevention in at least 250 words in English.

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