

慈濟大學 109 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題共 6 頁

說明：本英文試題共 5 大題。前 4 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 and Phrase: Choose the word that best fits in the sentence.

- (A) 1. Light pollution can alter how sea turtles choose **breeding grounds** sites.
(A) nesting (B) diurnal (C) obtrusive (D) luminous
- (C) 2. On 31 March 2020, the American President, Donald Trump, strongly argued that journalists should not ask **snarky** questions on coronavirus testing in the United States.
(A) creditable (B) exploitable (C) irritable (D) undeniable
- (B) 3. This medical research explored the significance of carotid **augmentation** index detected by e-tracking technique.
(A) distillation (B) expansion (C) regression (D) verification
- (A) 4. Oil was also slammed by the _____ of further disruption to the US economy and with Saudi Arabia apparently determined to pursue a price war with Russia and American producers to regain market share.
(A) prospect (B) prophetic (C) proponent (D) prosecution
- (D) 5. The agency called for the public to remain _____ for rain and gusts of wind, after it issued an emergency weather warning.
(A) vision (B) voyage (C) vigorous (D) vigilant
- (B) 6. It is evident from the examination of Schlesinger's accomplishment in making films in the encyclopedia, which demonstrates his _____ as an auteur director.
(A) interference (B) eminence (C) hindrance (D) utterance
- (D) 7. The city government's decision to tear down the fruit market met with _____ opposition from local citizens.
(A) affluent (B) redundant (C) concordant (D) virulent
- (A) 8. With one voice, all of the member states approved the deal _____ without any hesitation.
(A) unanimously (B) unabashedly (C) anomaly (D) anonymously
- (D) 9. Our Earth is facing an _____ climate crisis and it requires every human being to minimize his impact.
(A) ostentatious (B) inveterate (C) orthodox (D) escalating
- (C) 10. East Africa has been hit by severe _____ of desert locust swarms and is suffering from food shortage.
(A) campaigns (B) ordeals (C) invasions (D) collisions
- (C) 11. Recently, psychologists have proposed that _____ is an issue about how to manage our emotions rather than our time.
(A) perspiration (B) implication (C) procrastination (D) interpretation
- (D) 12. Scientists consider this a remarkable feat, _____ heavy lifting equipment used in modern construction was not available at that time.
(A) granted that (B) seeing that (C) because that (D) given that

- (B) 13. *Parasite*, a South Korean film dealing with the gap between the haves and the have nots, has _____ box office records and won several international awards.
 (A) mitigated (B) smashed (C) rectified (D) expedited
- (D) 14. Jeff did not mean to offend Cindy about her hairdo. He was simply making a(n) _____ remark when highlighting that it was too elaborate for a girl of her young and tender age.
 (A) ear-splitting (B) eye-opening (C) tic-tac-toe (D) tongue-in-cheek
- (A) 15. Lots of employees from this well-known company go on strike today for they are not _____ the new pension scheme.
 (A) on board with (B) endowed with (C) wary of (D) prone to

II. Grammar and Structure

(A) Select the phrase that best completes the sentence.

- (D) 16. Never in my life _____ such an incredible exhibition, _____ I hope I can visit it again.
 (A) have I see, that so much (B) had I seen, so that much
 (C) I had seen, so that (D) have I seen, so much so that
- (A) 17. The American paratroopers were dropped in the wrong places all over Normandy. None of them _____ the jump. Even if they did, they were probably killed in action.
 (A) might ever have survived (B) might ever survive
 (C) would rather survive (D) would rather have survived

(B) Choose the underlined part that contains ungrammatical use of English.

- (B) 18. Due to (A) persistent inbreeding, self-pollinating plants have (B) genetically more uniformed than cross-pollinated plants, which (C) carry more genetic variability (D).
- (B) 19. Music is deeply rooted (A) in all cultures cross the world and yet (B), unlike (C) food or shelter, it is not something we actually need (D) in order to survive.
- (D) 20. In 1884, Belva Ann Lockwood, a lawyer who (A) had appeared (B) before the Supreme Court, became (C) the first woman was nominated (D) for President of the United States.

III. Cloze: Choose the most appropriate word or phrase for each blank in the following passages.

(A)

International collaboration has become a trend in many universities. For example, University of Queensland (UQ) in Brisbane, Australia and the Ochsner Health System in New Orleans, Louisiana, U.S.A. have a unique partnership to 21 international clinical opportunities for medical students, and collaborative opportunities for researchers from across the two continents. The Ochsner partnership began in 2008 when the two institutions 22 to establish the Ochsner Clinical School. Ochsner is Louisiana's large nonprofit, academic, multispecialty healthcare delivery system, which owns, manages, or 23 25 hospitals. Ochsner is very active in medical research, 24 more than 750 clinical research studies every year. About 120 American students enroll in UQ's medical program each year. They complete their first two years of the degree in Brisbane and then the third and fourth years at UQ's Ochsner Clinical School in New Orleans. The alliance has

25 a strong track record of transdisciplinary research collaborations between the two organizations.

- (C) 21. (A) appeal (B) deter (C) foster (D) covet
 (D) 22. (A) made up (B) rounded up (C) summed up (D) teamed up
 (A) 23. (A) is affiliated with (B) is committed to (C) is dedicated with (D) is equivalent to
 (B) 24. (A) by conducting (B) conducting (C) being conducted (D) conducts
 (A) 25. (A) enabled (B) enacted (C) entitled (D) entailed

(B)

The closer we feel toward someone, the less likely we are to listen carefully to them. It is called the closeness-communication bias and, over time, it can 26, and even end, relationships. Once we know people well enough to feel close, there is an unconscious tendency to 27 because we think we already know what they are going to say. The closeness-communication bias not only keeps us from listening to those we love, it can also keep us from allowing our loved ones to listen to us. People in close relationships sometimes withhold information or keep secrets from one another because they fear judgment, insensitivity or 28. They confide their most pressing and worrisome concerns to people 29 they have weaker ties, for these people show more interest, ask the right questions, are less judging or are less apt to interrupt. It is not that people in close relationships are 30 neglectful or inattentive, but that they feel too complacent about what they know.

- (C) 26. (A) fuss (B) trigger (C) strain (D) cling
 (B) 27. (A) turn them on (B) tune them out (C) wipe them out (D) tag them out
 (A) 28. (A) drama (B) squat (C) muse (D) veto
 (C) 29. (A) who (B) by whom (C) with whom (D) whom
 (D) 30. (A) objectively (B) logistically (C) initially (D) purposefully

IV. Reading Comprehension: Read the following passages and choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

(A)

Children's faces light up when Maggie James walks into a room. With a guitar slung over one shoulder, she lugs a basket full of colorful instruments and wears a smile brighter than her floral-print dress. But, she is even happier to see their faces. It is why she got into the business in the first place.

Maggie is not a children's entertainer. She does not perform in theaters, on television, or at special events. She is a music therapist and her stage is the palliative care wards of the Queensland Children's Hospital in Brisbane, where terminally ill children are cared for during their final days. Despite the often sad circumstances of her workplace, Maggie says she was drawn towards palliative care soon after beginning her healthcare career. "I strongly believe that we can do better to provide children and families with comfort, respect and love at the end stage of life," as she argues.

To Maggie, it is important not to underestimate the effect music can have on health and wellbeing with music linked to increased levels of endorphins and decreased levels of stress. She

highlights that “singing helps children strengthen their vocal control and breathing system, while playing instruments improves their fine-motor and coordination skills. Dancing and movement retrain their gross motor skills.”

Yet, there are more to being a music therapist than just singing and playing. According to Maggie’s elaboration, “it is about understanding patients’ medical conditions, their family and social backgrounds, how the body and brain respond to music, and which music-therapy techniques will achieve the best outcomes.” Generally speaking, it is a huge challenge that will involve developing resources, educating and training local health professionals, and most importantly, changing cultural perspectives of palliative care. In China, for example, people in most of the provinces may believe that having someone die inside the house brings bad luck and shame on the family. Some parents cannot pay for their children to go into hospital and even if they could, the doctors do not know how to best manage a child’s death. “Many parents abandon critically ill children despite the fact that they could be put in jail if they get caught, so they tend to leave them in places they cannot easily be found. The children do not stand much of a chance,” as Maggie reflects in a serious tone.

A strong family support network is important to Maggie, especially due to the emotionally **taxing** nature of her work. She insists that it is crucial to look after her mental health so she can keep doing the work that she loves. “Often after a patient passes away, especially when I am involved in that patient’s passing process, I take time to have a cuppa and reminisce on the positive things that I got to share with **them**.” Maggie immerses herself into the countless magical and joyous moments in a peaceful silence. To this lady, being a music therapist brings the most rewarding and meaningful life experiences.

- (C) 31. What is the main idea of the passage?
 (A) The impact of children’s death (B) The perspectives of palliative care
 (C) The mission of music therapists (D) The functions of music-therapy techniques
- (D) 32. What is **NOT mentioned** in this passage?
 (A) Music therapists have to understand patient families’ social and cultural backgrounds.
 (B) People in many areas in China consider death in the house as an ominous sign.
 (C) Music therapists need to find solace and optimism in their work.
 (D) Children on the brink of death need more medical treatments.
- (B) 33. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **taxing** in the last paragraph?
 (A) empowering (B) laboring (C) balancing (D) collapsing
- (C) 34. What does **them** refer to in the last paragraph?
 (A) patients’ passing processes (B) reminisce on positive things
 (C) patients who passed away (D) palliative care staff members

(B)

Tulip are Old World, rather than New World, plants, with the origins of the species lying in Central Asia. They became an **integral** part of the gardens of the Ottoman Empire from the sixteenth century onward, and, soon after, part of European life as well. The Netherlands, particularly, became famous for its cultivation of the flower.

A tenuous line marked the advance of the tulip to the New World, where it was unknown in the wild. The first Dutch colonies in North America had been established in New Netherland by the Dutch West India Company in 1624, and one individual who settled in New Amsterdam (Today's Manhattan section of New York City) in 1642 described the flowers that graciously colonized the settlers' gardens. They were the same flowers seen in Dutch still-life paintings of the time: Crown imperials, roses, carnations, and of course tulips. They flourished in Pennsylvania too, where in 1698 William Penn received a report of John Tateham's "Great and Stately Palace," its garden full of tulips. By 1760, Boston newspapers were advertising 50 different kinds of mixed tulip "roots." But the length of the journey between Europe and North America created many difficulties. Thomas Hancock, an English settler, wrote thanking his plant supplier for a gift of some tulip bulbs from England, but his letter the following year grumbled that they were all dead.

Tulips arrived in Holland, Michigan, with a later wave of early nineteenth-century Dutch immigrants who quickly colonized the plains of Michigan. Together with many other Dutch settlements, such as the one at Pella, Iowa, they established a regular demand for European plants. The demand was bravely met by a new kind of tulip entrepreneur, the traveling salesperson. One Dutchman, Hendrick van der Schoot, spent six months in 1849 traveling through the United States taking orders for tulip bulbs. While tulip bulbs were traveling from Europe to the United States to satisfy the nostalgic longings of homesick English and Dutch settlers, North American plants were traveling in the opposite direction. In England, the enthusiasm for American plants was one reason why tulips dropped out of the fashion in the gardens of the rich and famous.

- (A)35. Which of the following question does the passage mainly answer?
 (A) How did tulips become popular in North America?
 (B) Why did Dutch settlers import tulips to the United States in the 19th century?
 (C) What is the difference between an Old World and a New World plant?
 (D) Where were the first Dutch colonies in North American located?
- (B)36. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **integral** in the first paragraph?
 (A) terrestrial (B) fundamental (C) ornamental (D) incidental

- (B) 37. The passage mentions which of the following as a problem associated with the importation of tulips into North America?
- (A) They were no longer fashionable by the time they arrived.
 - (B) They often failed to survive.
 - (C) Frequent order cancellation by Dutch immigrants.
 - (D) Settlers knew little about how to cultivate them.
- (C) 38. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- (A) Hendrick van der Schoot exported tulips from England in 1849.
 - (B) Tulips were commonly passed as gifts from wealthy families to their descendants.
 - (C) In the Old World, tulips were widely seen in the imperial gardens of the Ottoman Empire.
 - (D) Thomas Hancock claimed that tulips bravely colonized the settlers' gardens in the 17th century.
- (D) 39. The passage mentions that one reason English and Dutch settlers planted tulips in their gardens was that tulips_____.
- (A) would flourish easily
 - (B) had become readily available
 - (C) appeared in the propaganda
 - (D) reminded them of affectionate memories of Europe
- (A) 40. According to the passage, which of the following changes occurred in English gardens during the European settlements in North America?
- (A) They contained many new types in North American plants.
 - (B) They contained a wider variety of tulips than ever before.
 - (C) They grew in size in order to provide enough plants to export to the New World.
 - (D) They decreased in size on the estates of wealthy people.

V. Composition

More and more studies have shown that dementia occurs not only among seniors, but also people under the age of 60. Please write an essay around 200-250 words to discuss the possible problems dementia patients and their families might face. Also, as a Chinese medicine doctor, how would you help your patients and their families cope with the illness?

英文

馬芸(馬希寧)老師提供

試題詳解

I. Vocabulary and Phrase: Choose the word that best fits in the sentence.

- (A) 1. 些微的汙染可能改變海龜如何選擇繁殖地位置。
 (A) 築巢 (B) 白天的 (C) 強迫人的 (D) 發光的
- (C) 2. 在2020年三月31日，美國總統川普強烈地主張記者不應該問刺激人的美國新冠病毒檢測的問題。
 (A) 值得稱讚的 (B) 可開發的 (C) 易生刺激的 (D) 不可否認的
- (B) 3. 此項醫學研究探索電子追蹤技術所偵測到的頸動脈擴張指數的重要性。
 (A) 淨化，蒸餾 (B) 擴張 (C) 退化 (D) 證明，核實
- (A) 4. 石油也被美國經濟的更進一步瓦解的預期及沙烏地阿拉伯明顯堅決要和蘇聯及美國生產商追逐價格戰以重獲市場佔比所猛擊。
 (A) 預期，前景 (B) 預言的 (C) 提議人，擁護者 (D) 起訴，告發
- (C) 5. 在局處發布緊急天氣警告後，它呼籲大眾保持警惕雨和強風。
 (A) 視力，遠見 (B) 航行 (C) 活力充沛的 (D) 警惕的
- (B) 6. 很明顯從檢視百科全書中施萊辛格在製作電影上的成就，證明他作為獨創性電影導演的卓越。
 (A) 干預 (B) 卓越 (C) 妨礙 (D) 發聲，表達
- (D) 7. 市政府要拆除水果市場的決定遭遇來自當地市民致命的反對。
 (A) 富裕的，豐富的 (B) 累贅的
 (C) 一致的，和諧的 (D) 劇毒的，致命的
- (A) 8. 只有一種聲音，所有的會員國毫不猶豫地無異議地同意這個交易。
 (A) 無異議地 (B) 厚臉皮地 (C) 怪異的 (D) 匿名地
- (D) 9. 我們的地球正面臨一個正在升高的氣候危機，它要求每個人類縮小影響。
 (A) 豪華的 (B) 根深蒂固的 (C) 正統的 (D) 正升高的
- (C) 10. 東非已被嚴重的成群的沙漠蝗蟲入侵所侵襲並遭逢食物短缺。
 (A) 活動 (B) 苦難，折磨 (C) 入侵 (D) 衝撞
- (C) 11. 最近，心理學家已提出延宕是如何處理我們的情緒的問題，而非我們的時間。
 (A) 流汗 (B) 暗示 (C) 拖延，延宕 (D) 詮釋
- (D) 12. 有鑑於在當時並無用於現代建築的重型吊舉設備可用，科學家認為這是一個驚人的功績。
 (A) 即使，假定 (B) 既然
 (C) because that (無此用法) (D) 有鑑於

- (B) 13. 「寄生上流」，一部處理富人與窮人之間的鴻溝的南韓電影，已經擊潰票房紀錄並贏得若干國際獎項。
 (A) 減輕，使緩和 (B) 擊潰 (C) 矯正 (D) 迅速執行
- (D) 14. 傑夫不是故意批評欣蒂的髮型，當他強調對一個像她這麼年輕的女孩來說，這髮型太精緻了，他只是做了一個無心的評論。
 (A) 震耳欲聾的 (B) 令人開眼界的 (C) 井字遊戲 (D) 開玩笑地
- (A) 15. 那家知名公司的許多員工今天罷工，因為他們不在新的養老金規劃之列。
 (A) 與…並列 (B) 天生具有…
 (C) 對…小心 (D) 易於，有…傾向

II. Grammar and Structure

(A) Select the phrase that best completes the sentence.

16. Never否定副詞置於句首會引發倒裝句，故(C)為誤。(A)中see為誤，不選。(B)為過去完成式，(D)為現在完成式，按本題應選(D)。
17. 本題的動詞是表達過去已發生的事，might + 完成式。would rather意為「寧願」，文意不通。

(B) Choose the underlined part that contains ungrammatical use of English

18. (B)應改為are，uniformed為主詞補語。
 self-pollinating plants are genetically more **uniformed** than cross-pollinated plants...。
19. cross是動詞不可用，應改為across the world....。
20. (D)應訂正為：
 the first woman nominated for或the first woman that was nominated for。

III. Cloze: Choose the most appropriate word or phrase for each blank in the following passages.

(A)

國際合作已經在許多大學中成為趨勢。比如，澳洲布里斯本的昆士蘭大學、美國路易斯安納州紐奧良的 Ochsner 衛生系統有個獨特的有獨特的夥伴關係以(21)促進來自兩洲的醫學院學生的國際臨床研究機會，及研究者合作的機會。Ochsner 的夥伴關係從 2008 年開始，當時兩個機構(22)組成團隊成 Ochsner 臨床學校。Ochsner 是路易斯安那州最大的非營利、學術、多專業的醫療提供系統，它擁有、管理或(23)與 25 家醫院有關，Ochsner 在醫療研究方面非常活躍，每年(24)執行超過 75 項臨床研究，每年約有 120 位美國學生參加在 UQ 的醫療計畫，他們在布里斯班完成學位的前兩年，然後在紐奧良的 UQ 的 Ochsner

臨床學校完成第三、四年，此結盟已(25)使兩機構間的跨學科研究合作能有堅強的實績。

- (C) 21. (A) 吸引 (B) 使…斷念 (C) 培養，促進 (D) 貪圖，垂涎
 (D) 22. (A) 捏造 (B) 圍捕 (C) 形成看法 (D) 組成團隊
 (A) 23. (A) 與…相關 (B) 致力於… (C) 以…貢獻 (D) 與…相等
 (B) 24. (B) conducting = , which conducts more than 75...
 (A) 25. (A) 使…有能力 (B) 制定，頒布 (C) 使…有資格 (D) 含蘊

(B)

我們越感覺接近某人，我們越不可能傾聽他們，這被稱為親近溝通偏見，並且經年累月，它可能會(26)使關係緊張，甚至結束關係。一旦我們跟某人夠熟到感覺親密，就有不知不覺的傾向(27)對他們充耳不聞因為我們認為我們已知道他們要說什麼了。親近溝通偏見不僅讓我們不傾聽我們所愛的人，也不讓我們所愛的人傾聽我們，有親密關係的人們有時會對彼此隱瞞訊息或隱藏秘密因為他們害怕批評、漠然或(28)誇張的表現，他們透漏他們最迫切的及擔憂的事情給(29)較無關係的人，因為這些人表現出更感興趣、問對問題，較不會批評或較不會打斷他們，並不是有親密關係的人(30)故意地忽略或不關注，而是他們對於他們知道的事情太自滿了。

- (C) 26. (A) 大驚小怪 (B) 引發 (C) 拉緊 (D) 依附，執著
 (B) 27. (A) 使他們興奮 (B) 對他們充耳不聞 (C) 去除他們 (D) 標記他們
 (A) 28. (A) 戲劇性的表現 (B) 蹲下，蜷伏 (C) 冥想，沉思 (D) 否決權
 (C) 29. they have weaker ties **with people** → **with whom**。
 (D) 30. (A) 客觀地 (B) 邏輯地，運籌地 (C) 起初地 (D) 有目的地

IV. Reading Comprehension: Read the following passages and choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

(A)

1 sling/slang/slung	吊掛	2 lug	用力拉
3 floral-print	花朵圖案	4 palliative care	安寧照護
5 ward	病房	6 terminally ill	生病末期
7 underestimate	低估	8 wellbeing	幸福，福祉
9 endorphin	腦內啡	10 highlight	強調
11 vocal	聲音的	12 fine-motor	精細動作
13 gross	總的	14 elaboration	詳細闡述
15 outcome	結果	16 perspective	遠景，觀點
17 taxing	負擔重的，艱難的	18 cuppa	一杯茶
19 reminisce	追憶，回憶	20 solace	安慰，撫慰
21 empowering	授權，使能夠	22 laboring	痛苦的

當 Maggie James 走進房間，孩子們的臉亮了起來，吉他掛在一個肩上，她用力扯著一籃的色彩鮮艷的樂器，她掛著比她洋裝上的花朵圖案更燦爛的微笑。但是，看到孩子的臉她更快樂，這是為什麼她一開始進入這一行。

Maggie 不是孩子的表演者，她不在戲院中、電視上，或在特殊活動上表演，她是位音樂治療師且她的舞台是布里斯班的昆士蘭兒童醫院安寧照護病房，在那裏，生病末期的孩子在他們最後的日子裡受到照顧。儘管她的職場裡傷感的環境，Maggie 說在她開始醫療照顧工作後，很快被安寧照護所吸引。「我堅定地相信我們能做得更好，在生命的末期提供安慰、尊敬與愛給孩子與家庭。」她主張。

對 Maggie 而言，不低估音樂對健康與幸福的效果是很重要的，因為音樂與腦內啡的增加程度及壓力的降低程度有關係，她強調「唱歌幫助孩子加強他們的聲音控制及呼吸系統，而演奏樂器改善他們的精細動作及協調技巧，舞蹈與運動再鍛鍊他們的整體運動技巧。」

但是，做一位音樂治療師不止於唱歌演奏，根據 Maggie 的詳細闡述，「它是要了解病人的醫療狀況、他們的家庭及社會背景、身心對音樂的反應，及哪種音樂治療技巧將達到最佳結果。」一般說來，這是個巨大的挑戰，包括開發資源、教育與訓練本地衛生專業人士，而且最重要的是，改變安寧照護的文化觀點。在中國，舉例來說，大多省份中的人們可能相信有人死在家裡會給家族帶來厄運及羞恥，有些父母沒錢讓他們的孩子就醫，甚至即使他們能，醫生不知如何最妥善處理孩子的死亡。「許多父母放棄重病的孩子，儘管如果被發現，他們可能會坐牢，所以他們傾向於將孩子留在不容易被發現的地方，這些孩子生存機率渺茫」，Maggie 以嚴肅的語調指責。

堅強的家庭支持網絡對 Maggie 非常重要，特別因為她的工作有沉重情緒負擔特性。她堅持照顧她的心理健康是很重要的，這樣她才能繼續她愛的工作。「經常在一位病人過世之後，特別當我參與病人過世的過程，我慢慢地喝一杯茶，回憶與他們共享的正面的事情」。在平和的沉默中，Maggie 將自己沉浸於無數神奇而愉快的時刻，對這位女士來說，成為一位音樂治療師帶來最有收穫、意義的生命經驗。

(C) 31. 本文的主旨為何？

- (A) 孩子死亡的衝擊 (B) 安寧照護的未來
(C) 音樂治療師的使命 (D) 音樂治療技術的功能

(D) 32. 本文中未提及什麼？

- (A) 音樂治療師必須了解病人家庭的社會、文化背景
(B) 在中國，許多地區的人認為在家中死亡是不祥的徵兆
(C) 音樂治療師需要他們工作中的安慰與樂觀
(D) 在死亡邊緣的孩子需要更多醫療

(B) 33. 下列何者在意義上最接近最後一段的 **taxing**？

- (A) 授權，使能夠 (B) 痛苦的
(C) 平衡 (D) 倒塌

(C) 34. 最後一段的 **them** 所指為何？

- (A) 病人的過世過程 (B) 追憶正向的事情
(C) 過世的病人 (D) 安寧照護的工作人員

(B)

1 tulip	鬱金香	2 integral	不可缺的
3 Ottoman Empire	奧斯曼帝國	4 onward	向前地
5 tenuous	脆弱的，纖細的	6 still life	靜物寫生
7 Crown imperial	花貝母	8 carnation	康乃馨
9 flourish	興旺，繁榮	10 bulb	球莖
11 grumble	抱怨，發牢騷	12 bravely	極好地
13 entrepreneur	企業家	14 nostalgic	鄉愁的，懷舊的
15 longings	可望	16 terrestrial	陸地的
17 propaganda	宣傳		

鬱金香是舊世界而非新世界的植物，其來源自中亞。它們自 16 世紀開始成為奧斯曼帝國花園中不可缺少的部分，並且很快地也成為歐洲生活的一部份，特別是尼德蘭以此花的培育而聞名。

一則含糊的文字標記了鬱金香的前進新世界，它在野外不為人知。首個荷蘭的北美殖民地已在 1624 年由荷蘭西印度公司在新尼德蘭建立，一位在 1642 年移民至新阿姆斯特丹（今天的紐約市曼哈頓區）的人描述這些花優雅地使移民者的花園成為其殖民地，它們跟當時的荷蘭靜物寫生畫是相同的花：花貝母、玫瑰、康乃馨及當然鬱金香，它們在賓州也很興旺，在 1698 年 William Penn 收到一份 John Tateham 的「偉大而壯觀的宮殿」的報告，它的花園裡滿是鬱金香。在 1760 年以前，波士頓報紙上廣告了 50 種不同的混合鬱金香「根」，但歐洲與北美間的旅程長度製造了許多困難，Thomas Hancock，一個英國移民，寫下感謝他的植物供應商送他來自英國的鬱金香球根的禮物，但在接下來的幾年裡，他的信抱怨它們都死了。

鬱金香抵達密西根的荷蘭市，隨著 19 世紀初期的一波荷蘭移民，他們迅速地使密西根的平原成為其殖民地，連同許多其他的荷蘭移民行動，比如在愛荷華州的 Pella 的移民行動，他們建立對歐洲植物的固定需求，而此需求被一種新的鬱金香企業家，旅行售貨員，成功地滿足。一個荷蘭人，Hendrick van der Schoot，在 1849 用了六個月在全美各地接鬱金香球莖的訂單，當鬱金香球莖正從歐洲至美國以滿足思鄉的英國人與荷蘭人的鄉愁渴望，北美植物正已相反的方向移動。在英格蘭，對美洲植物的熱誠是使鬱金香在富人及名人的花園中退流行的一個原因。

(A) 35. 本文主要回答下列哪一個問題？

- (A) 鬱金香如何在北美受歡迎？
- (B) 在 19 世紀，為何荷蘭的移民進口鬱金香至美國？
- (C) 舊世界與新世界的植物有何不同？
- (D) 第一個荷蘭在北美的殖民地在哪裡？

- (B) 36. 以下何者在意義上最接近最後一段的 **integral** ?
 (A) 陸地的 (B) 基礎的 (C) 裝飾的 (D) 附帶的
- (B) 37. 本文提及以下哪一項是與鬱金香進口北美有關的問題?
 (A) 在它們抵達以前，已不再流行。 (B) 它們經常無法生存。
 (C) 荷蘭移民經常取消訂單。 (D) 移民不知道如何培育它們。
- (C) 38. 根據本文，以下何者為真?
 (A) Hendrick van der Schoot 在 1849 年從英國出口鬱金香。
 (B) 鬱金香一般被富裕家庭當作禮物傳承給他們的後代。
 (C) 在舊世界，鬱金香在奧斯曼帝國的花園中到處可見。
 (D) Thomas Hancock 主張鬱金香在 17 世紀成功地使移民的花園成為其殖民地。
- (D) 39. 本文提到英國與荷蘭移民在他們的花園裡種植鬱金香的原因是鬱金香_____
 (A) 將容易興旺起來 (B) 已成為現成可利用
 (C) 出現在宣傳活動裡 (D) 提醒他們歐洲的情感記憶
- (A) 40. 根據本文，在歐洲至北美的移民期間，以下那一種變化發生在英國花園中?
 (A) 在北美植物方面，它們包含許多新類型。
 (B) 它們比以前包含更多不同的鬱金香。
 (C) 為了提供足夠的植物出口到新世界，它們變大了。
 (D) 它們在富人的房產中變小。

V. Composition

越來越多的研究顯示失智症不僅發生於長者，也見在 60 歲以下的人，請寫一篇約 200-250 個字的文章討論失智症病患及其家人可能面臨的問題，同時，身為一名中醫師，你會如何協助你的病人及其家屬處理這個疾病？

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教材命中

I. Vocabulary and Phrase: Choose the word that best fits in the sentence.

- (A) 1. Light pollution can alter how sea turtles choose breeding (字彙第(一)回P.45[52]) grounds sites.
 (A) nesting (B) diurnal
 (C) obtrusive (字彙第(一)回P.230[14]) (D) luminous (字彙第(二)回 P.28第1題)
- (C) 2. On 31 March 2020, the American President, Donald Trump, strongly argued that journalists should not ask snarky questions on coronavirus testing in the United States.
 (A) creditable (B) exploitable (字彙第(一)回P.139[127])
 (C) irritable (字彙第(一)回P.193[129]) (D) undeniable (字彙第(二)回P.6第22題)
- (B) 3. This medical research explored the significance of carotid augmentation index detected by e-tracking technique.
 (A) distillation (B) expansion (字彙第(一)回P.137[115])
 (C) regression (D) verification (字彙第(一)回P.356[19])
- (A) 4. Oil was also slammed by the _____ of further disruption to the US economy and with Saudi Arabia apparently determined to pursue a price war with Russia and American producers to regain market share.
 (A) prospect (字彙第(一)回P.263[160]; 字彙第(二)回P.22第5題)
 (B) prophetic (C) proponent (D) prosecution
- (D) 5. The agency called for the public to remain _____ for rain and gusts of wind, after it issued an emergency weather warning.
 (A) vision (字彙第(一)回P.359 [33])
 (B) voyage (字彙第(一)回P.361 [42])
 (C) vigorous (字彙第(一)回P.358[26]; 字彙第(二)回P.16第16題/P.26第9題)
 (D) vigilant (字彙第(一)回P.357 [25])
- (B) 6. It is evident from the examination of Schlesinger's accomplishment in making films in the encyclopedia, which demonstrates his _____ as an auteur director.
 (A) interference (字彙第(一)回P.188[102]) (B) eminence (字彙第(一)回P.123 [32])
 (C) hindrance (字彙第(一)回P.166 [37]) (D) utterance (字彙第(二)回P.37第17題)
- (D) 7. The city government's decision to tear down the fruit market met with _____ opposition from local citizens.
 (A) affluent (字彙第(二)回P.12第2題)
 (B) redundant (C) concordant (D) virulent
- (A) 8. With one voice, all of the member states approved the deal _____ without any hesitation.
 (A) unanimously (字彙第(一)回P.350 [4])
 (B) unabashedly (字彙第(二)回P. 8第8題)
 (C) anomaly (字彙第(二)回P. 16第15題)
 (D) anonymously (字彙第(一)回P.23 [119], 英文第(一)回P. 133第23題)
- (D) 9. Our Earth is facing an _____ climate crisis and it requires every human being to minimize his impact.
 (A) ostentatious (字彙第(一)回P.235[43]; 字彙第(二)回P.4第6題)

- (B) inveterate (C) orthodox (D) escalating
- (C) 10. East Africa has been hit by severe _____ of desert locust swarms and is suffering from food shortage.
 (A) campaigns (字彙第(一)回P.49 [8]) (B) ordeals
 (C) invasions (字彙第(一)回P.192[120]) (D) collisions
- (C) 11. Recently, psychologists have proposed that _____ is an issue about how to manage our emotions rather than our time.
 (A) perspiration (字彙第(一)回 P.244 [50])
 (B) implication (字彙第(一)回 P.175 [29]; 字彙第(二)回P.2 第11題)
 (C) procrastination (字彙第(一)回 P.259 [138])
 (D) interpretation (字彙第(一)回 P.189[105]; 字彙第(二)回P.9 第11題)
- (B) 13. *Parasite*, a South Korean film dealing with the gap between the haves and the have nots, has _____ box office records and won several international awards.
 (A) mitigated (字彙第(一)回 P.189[105]; 字彙第(二)回P.4 第2題)
 (B) smashed
 (C) rectified (字彙第(一)回 P.274 [26])
 (D) expedited (字彙第(一)回 P.137 [117])
- (A) 15. Lots of employees from this well-known company go on strike today for they are not _____ the new pension scheme.
 (A) on board with (B) endowed with
 (C) wary of (D) prone to (字彙第(二)回P.24 第17題)

III. Cloze: Choose the most appropriate word or phrase for each blank in the following passages.

(A)

- (C) 21. (A) appeal (字彙第(一)回P. 24 [128]) (B) deter
 (C) foster (D) covet

- (A) 23. (A) is affiliated with
 (B) is committed to (字彙第(一)回P. 62 [91], 英文第(一)回P. 139 第26題)
 (C) is dedicated with
 (D) is equivalent to

- (A) 25. (A) enabled (字彙第(一)回P. 2[6])
 (B) enacted
 (C) entitled (字彙第(一)回P.340 [49], 字彙第(二)回P. 24 第17題)
 (D) entailed

(B)

- (C) 26. (A) fuss
 (B) trigger (字彙第(一)回P.347 [93], 字彙第(二)回P.4 第2題)
 (C) strain (字彙第(一)回P.317 [147])
 (D) cling (字彙第(一)回P.58 [67])

- (B) 27. (A) turn them on (B) tune them out
 (C) wipe them out (字彙第(一)回P.365 [29]) (D) tag them out

- (D) 30. (A) objectively (字彙第(一)回P.228 [5]) (B) logistically
 (C) initially (字彙第(一)回P.183 [72]) (D) purposefully (字彙第(一)回P.266 [179])