

義守大學110學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試試題

英文 試題

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: Select the best answer to complete each sentence.

- (C) 1. Please rub a little longer after the _____ injection.
 (A) intractable (B) intransitive (C) intramuscular (D) intransigent
- (A) 2. Ms. Palumbo was recognized during her retirement party for her years _____ to the company.
 (A) dedication (B) appreciation (C) delegation (D) duration
- (B) 3. The widespread availability of financial information has made stock investment more _____ even among amateur investors.
 (A) tentative (B) prevalent (C) reserved (D) spacious
- (B) 4. Loss of your sense of smell is _____.
 (A) anemia (B) anosmia (C) diagnosis (D) insomnia
- (B) 5. We hope they are as satisfying to you to operate as they were for us to manufacture. They are second to _____ in dependability.
 (A) all (B) none (C) both (D) neither
- (D) 6. Dolphins are _____, eating mainly fish and squid.
 (A) phytophagous (B) omnivorous (C) herbivorous (D) carnivore
- (D) 7. Compassion _____ is a kind of emotional exhaustion which reduces your ability to empathize or feel compassion for others.
 (A) rejuvenation (B) resurgence (C) quickening (D) fatigue
- (B) 8. The Aviation Police Bureau _____ and transferred an inspection officer for disparaging his position, after he wrote that working for the bureau was like “living in retirement.”
 (A) complimented (B) reprimanded (C) praised (D) commended
- (D) 9. Fasting that involves longer periods of food _____ can cause changes to the immune system and the hematopoietic stem cells that support it.
 (A) degeneration (B) depression (C) devastation (D) deprivation
- (A) 10. Shakespeare, a(n) _____ writer, entertained audiences by writing many tragic and comic plays.
 (A) prolific (B) generic (C) numeric (D) obstinate

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

- (A) 11. The judges felt that Judy's performance had been the most impressive _____ the nine finalists.
 (A) of (B) at (C) for (D) in
- (A) 12. Their newborn daughter is _____ be a Lady from birth, but will likely not use the title.
 (A) entitled to (B) entitled in (C) entitled as (D) entitled for
- (C) 13. For over 25 years, Axiomtek _____ among the major manufacturing companies in the field of industrial computers and embedded systems.
 (A) was (B) will be (C) has been (D) is
- (A) 14. The free association techniques used in psychoanalysis empower the analyst with chances of knowing _____ is happening in the patients' unconsciousness.
 (A) what (B) it (C) that (D) which
- (C) 15. _____ you ever need the advice of an expert, our service staffs are available via phone and LiveChat.
 (A) Would (B) Could (C) Should (D) Must

- (D) 16. Pierre Fauchard of France is often referred to as the “father of modern dentistry” _____ the first to publish a scientific textbook (1728) on the techniques and practices of dentistry.
 (A) is (B) be (C) was (D) for being
- (B) 17. Accusations _____ high-profile media figures are sometimes kept off or buried by mainstream platforms.
 (A) on (B) against (C) for (D) in
- (C) 18. This juxtaposition not only underscores what ideas of gastronomy the ways in which they are distinctive from each other.
 (A) illustrate (B) illustrating (C) illustrates (D) illustrated
- (A) 19. The clinical method refers to _____, think about and evaluate the facts, and enter the facts into their process of care.
 (A) the means by which doctors gather information about the patients
 (B) the means that doctors gather information of the patients
 (C) the doctors who use the means to gather information about the patients
 (D) the doctors who gather the means about the information of the patients
- (D) 20. Approaching a doorway in which dangles a red envelope filled with green paper money, _____.
 (A) the lion’s teeth snare the envelope
 (B) the envelope is snared by the lion with its teeth
 (C) the teeth of the lion snare the envelope
 (D) the lion snares the envelope with its teeth

III. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

Passage 1

IAVI, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative has been ____ 21 ____ alongside Scripps Research to come up with an HIV vaccine. The two organizations have ____ 22 ____ the results for a crucial Phase I clinical trial. A new vaccine approach was tested by researchers, involving a design to ____ 23 ____ HIV infections by stimulating the production of rare immune cells, which are vital for creating the correct antibodies in order to fight HIV. There were 48 participants ____ 24 ____ in the study, which were then divided into two groups: one high-dose group and one low-dose group. Within the groups, they received either the vaccine or a placebo, in two doses over the course of two separate months. Of those who received the vaccine, 97% developed the right ____ 25 ____ cells to respond to HIV infection.

- (D) 21. (A) work (B) works (C) worked (D) working
 (C) 22. (A) being announcing (B) been announcing (C) announced (D) had announced
 (B) 23. (A) advance (B) prevent (C) approve (D) release
 (B) 24. (A) involve (B) involved (C) involving (D) involves
 (C) 25. (A) vulnerable (B) susceptible (C) immune (D) hindered

Passage 2

Around the world, millions of people have lost their jobs or ____ 26 ____ by their governments to stay at home. Yet stock markets have ____ 27 ____ from steep drops in March. The most striking ____ 28 ____ have been made in the US, with the tech-heavy Nasdaq up a whopping 42% and the wider S&P 500 up 15% on the year. But the UK’s FTSE 100, with its struggling oil companies, banks and airlines, all of which were ____ 29 ____ by the pandemic, ____ 30 ____ such an easy time.

- (A) 26. (A) been paid (B) paid (C) being paid (D) are paying
 (C) 27. (A) paid back (B) flashed back (C) bounced back (D) sunk back
 (B) 28. (A) loss (B) gains (C) taxes (D) compensations
 (B) 29. (A) weighted (B) whacked (C) prompted (D) hailed
 (D) 30. (A) has been having (B) have had (C) is having (D) has not had

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

Reading 1

A Zika is a virus that has been in the news of late. The peak spread of a recent Zika outbreak occurred between 2014 and 2016. People are infected with Zika by means of infected mosquitoes. The mosquitoes responsible for transmitting the virus were found throughout the Americas as far north as Florida and Texas in the United States. In fact, the *Aedes aegypti* type of mosquito was reported to be in every country in North, Central, and South America except for Canada and Chile. While Zika can also be contracted through sexual contact with an infected person, the best way to protect against getting the virus is to avoid mosquito bites. Some ways to counter mosquito bites include using insect repellent on exposed skin, wearing long-sleeved shirts and long pants, staying indoors or inside screened areas, and removing standing water around the home, conditions where mosquitoes are known to breed.

B Perhaps the most troubling result of the Zika virus is that infected pregnant women can give birth to babies with birth defects. One defect in particular, called microcephaly, causes babies to be born with underdeveloped brains and undersized heads. Brazil was among the countries hit particularly hard with this phenomenon. Other birth defects that have been observed are developmental delays and different forms of paralysis. In the worst cases, some infants have even died from Zika.

C For this reason, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (the CDC) issued guidelines in 2016 for potential prospective parents to follow. According to these guidelines, women diagnosed with the Zika virus or showing symptoms such as rash, fever, and joint pain, should delay trying to get pregnant for at least eight weeks. Women who have visited a Zika-infected area but who do not exhibit symptoms of the Zika virus should also wait at least eight weeks before trying to get pregnant. For men, the CDC recommends waiting at least six months after their symptoms first appear before trying to get their partner pregnant. This is because the virus can survive in men's bodies longer than in women's bodies. The CDC further urges those who have been exposed to the virus to use protection during sexual activity.

D Fortunately, there is evidence that instances of Zika virus are diminishing. Nevertheless, the CDC recommends that people traveling to infected areas be very careful and follow the guidelines presented here. It may not be possible to eradicate the Zika virus completely, but its spread can be controlled to varying degrees.

- (A) 31. What discourse organization does the author use in paragraph A?
 (A) The author identifies a problem and lists some solutions.
 (B) The author gives an opinion and provides evidence for that opinion.
 (C) The author presents a counterargument to an opposing argument.
 (D) The author speculates the solutions for the problem.

- (C) 32. What purpose does the phrase “in fact” serve in paragraph A?
- (A) It contradicts the statement that comes before it.
 - (B) It makes the following statement seem more scientific.
 - (C) It adds more specific information to the previous statement.
 - (D) It concludes the reasons for the statement that follows it.
- (B) 33. What comparison is made in paragraph C?
- (A) The mortality rate between men and women who show symptoms
 - (B) The length of time Zika can survive in men and women
 - (C) The effectiveness of the 2016 CDC guidelines and previously published guidelines
 - (D) The preferences of sexual activities between men and women
- (D) 34. What reason does the writer refer to in the first sentence of paragraph C?
- (A) The danger of traveling to Brazil
 - (B) The danger miscarriage when infected with Zika
 - (C) The danger of getting infertile when infected with Zika
 - (D) The danger of getting pregnant when infected with Zika
- (C) 35. Why does the author use the word “nevertheless” in paragraph D?
- (A) To emphasize that the dangers of Zika virus are decreasing
 - (B) To contradict the idea that the spread of Zika is declining
 - (C) To emphasize that the dangers of Zika still exist
 - (D) To warn the outbreak of Zika

Reading 2

Compared to the atmosphere, soil is a place where temperature fluctuations are small and slow. Consequently, soil animals are generally intolerant to sudden temperature changes and may not function well over a very wide range. That’s why leaving bare earth exposed to the hot summer sun often slows plant growth and why many thoughtful composters either put down a thin mulch in summer or try to rapidly establish a cooling leaf canopy to shade raised beds. Except for a few microorganisms, soil animals breathe oxygen just like other living things and so are dependent on an adequate air supply. Where soil is airless due to compaction, poor drainage, or large proportions of very fine clay, soil animals are few in number.

The soil environment is generally quite moist, and even when the soil seems dry, the relative humidity of soil air usually approaches 100 percent. Soil animals consequently have not developed the ability to conserve their body moisture and are speedily killed by dry conditions. When faced with desiccation, they retreat deeper into the soil if there is oxygen and pore spaces large enough to move about. So we see another reason why a thin mulch that preserves surface moisture can greatly increase the beneficial population of soil animals. Some single-cell animals and roundworms are capable of surviving stress by encysting themselves, forming a little “seed” that preserves their genetic material and enough food to reactivate it, coming back to life when conditions improve. These cysts may endure long periods of severe freezing and sometimes temperatures of over 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Inhabitants of leaf litter reside close to the surface and so must be able to experience exposure to dryer air and light for short times without damage. These are called primary decomposers. They spend most of their time chewing on the thick reserve of moist leaves contacting the forest floor. Primary decomposers are unable to digest the entire leaf. They extract only the easily-assimilated substances from their food: proteins, sugars and other simple carbohydrates and fats. Cellulose and lignin are the two substances that make up the hard, permanent, and woody parts of plants; these materials cannot be digested by most soil animals. Interestingly, there are a few larvae whose digestive tract contains cellulose-decomposing bacteria but these larvae have little overall effect.

By the time the primary decomposers are finished, the leaves have been mechanically disintegrated and thoroughly moistened, worked over, chewed to tiny pieces and converted into minuscule bits of moist excrement still containing active digestive enzymes. Many of the bacteria and fungi that were present on the leaf surfaces have passed through this initial digestion process alive or as spores waiting and ready to activate. Digestive wastes of primary decomposers are thoroughly inoculated with microorganisms that can consume cellulose and lignin. Even though it looks broken down, it has not yet fully decomposed. It does have a water-retentive, granular structure that facilitates the presence of air and moisture throughout the mass creating perfect conditions for microbial digestion to proceed. Both secondary and primary decomposers are necessary to complete the composting process.

- (A) 36. According to the reading, which of the following is true about primary decomposers?
- (A) Most of them are unable to digest cellulose and lignin.
 - (B) Most have a digestive tract that contains cellulose-decomposing bacteria.
 - (C) They can encyst themselves to camouflage.
 - (D) They desiccate leaves, creating mulch.
- (B) 37. What can be inferred about the atmosphere as it is described in paragraph 1?
- (A) Its inhabitants do not require as much nutrition as creatures that live in soil.
 - (B) Temperature change in the atmosphere can be abrupt.
 - (C) It is not a habitat for primary decomposers.
 - (D) Single-cell organisms cannot encyst in the atmosphere.
- (D) 38. Which of the following is the function of the fourth paragraph?
- (A) To explain how soil animals thrive in certain temperatures and humidity levels.
 - (B) To refute the importance of both primary and secondary decomposers in composting.
 - (C) To provide a hook of the composting process.
 - (D) To explain how both primary and secondary decomposers aid decomposition.
- (D) 39. Which of the following can be inferred from the reading?
- (A) Primary decomposers can digest entire leaves, while secondary decomposers cannot.
 - (B) Composting requires only secondary decomposers.
 - (C) Primary decomposers cannot decompose proteins, sugar, or fats.
 - (D) Secondary decomposers come from the leaf surfaces.
- (B) 40. Which of the following is NOT necessary for the composting process?
- (A) Air
 - (B) Flame
 - (C) Primary decomposers
 - (D) Secondary decomposer

二、作文題：（共 20 分）

In your opinion, can any subject of humanities (such as literature, history, art, music, or sociology) be useful in medical education and clinical practice? Please give your answer and explain why (in at least 250 words). You may focus on one or more subjects or give one or more examples in your discussions.

英文

馬芸(馬希寧)老師提供

試題解析

1. Please **rub**(揉) a little longer after the _____ **injection**(肌肉注射).
 (A) intractable 不聽話的 (B) intransitive 不及物的
(C) intramuscular 肌肉內的 (D) intransigent 非妥協性的
2. Ms. Palumbo was recognized during her retirement party for her years _____ to the company.
(A) dedication 貢獻 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.95
 (B) appreciation 感激，欣賞 字彙第(一)回講義p.27
 (C) delegation 委任，代表
 (D) duration 持續，持續期間

17. **dedicate** [dɛdɪˌket] v. 貢獻；委身於... = **devote**
dedication [ˌdɛdɪkɛʃən] n. 獻身；奉獻 = **devotion**
 I **dedicate** this volume **to** my wife in token of affection and gratitude.
 (我將此書獻與我的妻子以示我對她的愛情與感激)
 Their **dedication to** social work deserves admiration.
 (他們對社會工作的奉獻值得讚美)

3. The **widespread** (廣泛的，普遍的) **availability** (利用) of financial information has made **stock investment**(股票投資) more _____ even among **amateur** (業餘的) investors.
 (A) tentative 嘗試的，暫時的
(B) prevalent 盛行的，流行的 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.258
 (C) reserved 含蓄的，預訂的
 (D) spacious 寬敞的

122. **prevail** [prɪvɛl] v. 勝過；流行
prevailing [prɪvɛlɪŋ] *adj.* 流行的；佔優勢的

4. Loss of your **sense of smell**(嗅覺) is _____.
 (A) anemia 貧血
(B) anosmia 嗅覺喪失症
 (C) diagnosis 診斷 字彙第(一)回講義p.105
 (D) insomnia 失眠 字彙第(二)回講義p.6/109義守
5. We hope they are as satisfying to you to operate as they were for us to manufacture. They are **second to** _____ in **dependability** (可靠性).
 (A) all **(B) none** (C) both (D) neither
 second to 僅次於.... / second to none 不亞於任何人
6. **Dolphins**(海豚) are _____, eating mainly fish and **squid**(烏賊).
 (A) phytophagous 食植物的

- (B) omnivorous 雜食的 字彙第(一)回講義p.234
 (C) herbivorous 草食的 herb-字彙第(一)回講義p.167
 (D) **carnivore** 肉食的

7. Compassion(慈悲) _____ is a kind of emotional **exhaustion** (竭盡) which reduces your ability to **empathize** (移情，有同感) or feel compassion for others.
 (A) rejuvenation 回春
 (B) resurgence 復活，再起 字彙第(一)回講義p.288
 (C) quickening 加速
 (D) **fatigue** 疲乏 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.147

24. **fatigue** [fə'ti:g] (1) *n.* 疲乏；勞苦 (2) *v.* 使疲勞；疲勞
 The sick man cannot bear the **fatigue** of a long journey.
 (病人經不起長途旅行的勞頓)

8. The **Aviation Police Bureau** (航空警察局) _____ and transferred an inspection officer for **disparaging**(貶低，輕視) his position, after he wrote that working for the bureau was like "living in retirement."
 (A) complimented 恭維 字彙第(一)回講義p.67
 (B) **reprimanded** 訓斥，譴責 出處：字彙第(二)回講義p. 11/108高醫
 (C) praised 讚美，愛慕
 (D) commended 指揮 字彙第(一)回講義p.63

3 Susan should have called Mr. Chang earlier. She was **admonished** for not responding to his complaint in a timely manner.
 A) disregarded B) illuminated C) reprimanded
 D) stipulated E) transcribed

9. **Fasting**(禁食) that involves longer periods of food _____ can cause changes to the immune system and the **hematopoietic**(造血的) **stem cells**(幹細胞) that support it.
 (A) degeneration 墮落，衰退 字彙第(二)回講義p. 41/106義守
 (B) depression 沮喪，憂鬱 字彙第(一)回講義p.100
 (C) devastation 蹂躪，荒廢 字彙第(一)回講義p.104
 (D) **deprivation** 剝奪 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.100

50. **deprive** [dɪ'praɪv] *v.* 剝奪
 The high building **deprived** their house of sunlight.
 (那幢高樓奪走了他們房子的光線)

10. Shakespeare, a(n) _____ writer, entertained audiences by writing many tragic and comic plays.
 (A) **prolific** 多產的 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.263
 (B) generic 一般的
 (C) numeric 數字的
 (D) obstinate 頑固的，不屈的

148. **proliferate** [prə'lɪfəret] v. 【生】(使)增值；(使)激增
[補注：pro(i)/fer/ate = forward/bear/(v.)]

proliferation [prə'lɪfərəʃən] n. 【生】增值；激增

A recent _____ of jellyfish could threaten not only marine biodiversity, but also the health of tourists in beach resorts around the Mediterranean and Black Sea. (中醫)

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

11. The judges felt that Judy's performance had been the most impressive _____ the nine finalists.

(A) of (B) at (C) for (D) in

請見英文第(一)回講義p.58中最高級句型之說明。

出處：英文第(一)回講義p.58，最高級句型

8.最高級的表示法

the + 最高級... { among/ of + 人,物 (特定範圍)
in + 場所

範例 1: New York is the largest city in America.

《紐約是美國最大的城市》

= New York is largest than any other city in America.

= New York is larger than all the other cities in America.

= No other city in America is so large as New York.

= No other cities in America are so large as New York.

比較：New York is larger than any city in Taiwan.

= New York is larger than all the cities in Taiwan.

= No city in Taiwan is so large as New York.

= No cities in Taiwan are so large as New York.

《紐約比台灣的城市大》

12. Their newborn daughter is _____ be a Lady from birth, but will likely not use the title.

(A) entitled to (B) entitled in (C) entitled as (D) entitled for

空格後是原形be，故應配不定詞to。(基本英文句構常識)

13. For over 25 years, Axiomtek _____ among the major manufacturing companies in the field of industrial computers and embedded systems.

(A) was (B) will be (C) has been (D) is

「for + 一段時間」應與完成式搭配。(英文第(一)回講義：時態)

14. The free association techniques used in psychoanalysis empower the analyst with chances of knowing _____ is happening in the patients' unconsciousness.

(A) what (B) it (C) that (D) which

複合關代引導名詞子句作knowing的受詞，應選what。(關係代名詞)

出處：英文第(一)回講義：複合關代引導名詞子句 p.7

1.5 複合關係代名詞 = 先行詞 + 關代

〔N+關代+不完整的子句〕名詞子句

複合關代	中文含意	代換
what	...的事物	the thing(s) which all that
whatever	凡...的事物	anything that
whoever	凡...的人(s)	anyone who
whomever	凡...的人(o)	anyone whom
whosever	凡...的人的	anyone whose
whichever	哪一個人/物	any one that

例1: A person is usually judged by what he does.

《一個人通常因其所作為被判斷》

例2: Return this book to whosever name is on it.

《把書還給名字在書上的人》

15. _____ you ever need the advice of an expert, our service staffs are available via phone and Live Chat.

(A) Would (B) Could (C) **Should** (D) Must

假設法之「萬一」句型，再配合連接詞if省略而改倒裝句型。

出處：英文第(一)回講義：假設法p.19

(I) 與事實相反的假設

1. 比較表

	if 子句中的動詞	主要子句中的動詞
與現在事實相反	{ were 過去式	would/ could should/ might } + V
與過去事實相反	had + V.p.p	would/ could should/ might } + have V.p.p
與未來事實相反	were to + V	would/ could should/ might } + V
	should(萬一)+ V	would(will) could(can) should(shall) might(may) } + V

範例 1: If I could fly, I would fly to you. 《如果我能飛，我會飛到你身邊》

範例 2: If I had had enough time, I would have gone with you.

《如果我當時有足夠的時間，我會跟你去》

範例 3: If the sun were to rise in the west, I would change my mind.

《如果太陽從西邊出來，我會改變心意》

範例 4: If I should fail, I will (would) try again. 《萬一我失敗了，我會再試》

16. Pierre Fauchard of France is often referred to as the “father of modern dentistry” _____ the first to publish a scientific textbook (1728) on the techniques and practices of dentistry.

(A) is (B) be (C) was (D) for being

前三個答案都是動詞，但本題已有動詞is，固不可再選動詞。(基本英文句構常識)

17. Accusations _____ **high-profile**(高調的) media **figures**(人物) are sometimes **kept off**(不提，擋開) or buried by **mainstream**(主流) platforms.

(A) on (B) **against** (C) for (D) in

因為是accusation，故應選介係詞against後搭配對抗的對象。(語意)

18. This **juxtaposition** (並列，並置) not only **underscores**(強調) what ideas of **gastronomy** (烹飪法) these texts share but also _____ the ways in which they are distinctive from each other.

(A) illustrate (B) illustrating (C) **illustrates** (D) illustrated

本題的單字雖多但完全不影響作答。本題考對等結構not only A but also B，A是underscores，故B應選illustrates。

出處：英文第(一)回講義：對等結構p.32

3.	A but B (但~)
	not A but B (不是~而是~)
	not only A but (also) B (不僅~而且~)

範例 1: It is true that she is young, but she is wise.
《她的確很年輕，但她很聰明》

19. The clinical method refers to _____, think about and evaluate the facts, and enter the facts into their process of care.

(A) **the means by which doctors gather information about the patients**

(B) the means that doctors gather information of the patients

(C) the doctors who use the means to gather information about the patients

(D) the doctors who gather the means about the information of the patients

首先，(C)與(D)應先刪除，因為主詞是method「方法」，動詞refer to為「指」之意，故應從(A)或(B)中選擇，因為means為「方法」之意。(語意)

其次，(B)中的that子句只能做名詞子句，而名詞子句在此解釋不通。而(A)中by which是by the means之意，形容詞子句修飾the means。(關係代名詞)

(英文第(一)回講義：關係代名詞基本觀念p.5)

20. Approaching a **doorway**(門口) in which **dangles**(懸掛，吊) a red envelope filled with green paper money, _____.

(A) the lion's teeth snare the envelope

(B) the envelope is snared by the lion with its teeth

(C) the teeth of the lion snare the envelope

(D) **the lion snares**(捕捉) **the envelope with its teeth**

本題考一般分詞構句的主詞與主要子句中的主詞相同而遭省略，故主要字句中的主詞應選能approach(接近)的lion。只有(D)為正確。

本題亦可不受單字影響而輕鬆得分。(動狀語之分詞)

(英文第(一)回講義：動狀語之一般分詞構句p.111-112)

III. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

Passage 1

IAVI, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative has been ___21___ **alongside** (介, 在...旁邊) Scripps Research to **come up with** (想出, 提出) an HIV vaccine. The two organizations have ___22___ the results for a crucial **Phase I** (第一期) **clinical trial** (臨床試驗). A new vaccine approach was tested by researchers, involving a design to ___23___ HIV infections by stimulating the production of rare **immune cells** (免疫細胞), which are vital for creating the correct **antibodies** (抗體) in order to fight HIV. There were 48 **participants** (參與者) ___24___ in the study, which were then divided into two groups: one **high-dose** (高劑量) group and one **low-dose** (低劑量) group. Within the groups, they received either the vaccine or a **placebo** (安慰劑), in two doses over the course of two separate months. Of those who received the vaccine, 97% developed the right ___25___ cells to **respond to** (起反應) HIV infection.

21. (A) work (B) works (C) worked (D) working
 22. (A) being announcing (B) been announcing (C) announced (D) had announced
 23. (A) advance (B) prevent (C) approve (D) release
 24. (A) involve (B) involved (C) involving (D) involves
 25. (A) vulnerable (B) susceptible (C) immune (D) hindered

解析

21. **has been**之後唯有(C) **worked** 及(D) **working**才有意義。但選(C)變成被動語意, 文意不合理。故選(D)現在完成進行式。
 22. **have**之後唯有(B)與(C)才有意義。按文意應選(C)現在完成式。
 23. 本題考單字與文章語意, 各選項都是高中單字, (B)為佳。
 24. 本題考過去分詞片語修飾先行詞**participants**, 由**who were involved in the study**形容詞子句改為**involved in the study**分詞片語。(B)為正確答案。
 25. 本題考單字與文章語意, 真正看懂語意的同學會覺得本題送分, 因為「免疫細胞」在前面已出現過了。

Passage 2

Around the world, millions of people have lost their jobs or ___26___ by their governments to stay at home. Yet stock markets have ___27___ from **steep drops** (急遽下降) in March. The most **striking** (顯著的) ___28___ have been made in the US, with the tech-heavy Nasdaq up a **whopping** (異常的, 巨大的) 42% and the wider S&P 500 up 15% on the year. But the UK's FTSE 100, with its struggling oil companies, banks and airlines, all of which were ___29___ by the pandemic, ___30___ such an easy time.

26. (A) been paid (B) paid (C) being paid (D) are paying
 27. (A) paid back (B) flashed back (C) bounced back (D) sunk back
 28. (A) loss (B) gains (C) taxes (D) compensations
 29. (A) weighted (B) whacked (C) prompted (D) hailed

30. (A) has been having (B) have had (C) is having (D) has not had

解析

26. 本題考對等結構。have lost..... or (have) been paid by the government...，故只能選(A)才是正確的對等結構。
27. 本題考語意。bounce是「彈跳」之意，表示股票上漲；會選此答案主要是因為此句一開始的Yet(但是，然而)，所以必須選個Yet前後文語意相反的答案。
28. 本題考語意。延續前句在談美國股市，gains是「增加」之意。
29. 本題考語意。(B)為最佳答案。whack「打擊，擊敗」之意。
30. 本題考動詞，主詞為the UK's FTSE 100。本題實為送分題，因為只有(D)是否定，其他皆為肯定。按語意應選否定語意為答案。

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

Reading 1

A Zika (茲卡病毒) is a virus that has been in the news **of late** (最近以來). The **peak** (巔峰) spread of a recent Zika outbreak occurred between 2014 and 2016. People are infected with Zika **by means of** (經由...) infected mosquitoes. The mosquitoes responsible for transmitting the virus were found throughout the **Americas** (南、北美洲) as far north as Florida and Texas in the United States. **In fact**, the **Aedes aegypti** (埃及斑蚊) type of mosquito was reported to be in every country in North, Central, and South America except for Canada and Chile. While Zika can also be **contracted** (傳染) through sexual contact with an infected person, the best way to protect against getting the virus is to avoid mosquito bites. Some ways to **counter** (擊退) mosquito bites include using insect **repellant** (驅蟲劑) on exposed skin, wearing **long sleeved** (長袖的) shirts and long pants, staying indoors or inside **screened** (過濾的，遮蔽的) areas, and removing **standing water** (積水) around the home, conditions where mosquitoes are known to **breed** (培育，孵化).

B Perhaps the most troubling result of the Zika virus is that infected pregnant women can **give birth to** (生產) babies with birth defects. One defect in particular, called **microcephaly** (小腦症), causes babies to be born with **underdeveloped** (發育不全的) brains and **undersized** (尺寸小的) heads. Brazil was among the countries hit particularly hard with this phenomenon. Other birth defects that have been observed are **developmental delays** (發育遲緩) and different forms of **paralysis** (麻痺，癱瘓). In the worst cases, some infants have even **died from** (死於) Zika.

C For this reason (第34題), the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (the CDC) **issued** (出版，發布) **guidelines** (準則) in 2016 for potential **prospective** (預期的) parents to follow. According to these guidelines, women diagnosed with the Zika virus or showing symptoms such as **rash** (疹), fever, and **joint pain** (關節痛), should delay trying to get pregnant for at least eight weeks. Women who have visited a Zika-infected area but who do not exhibit symptoms of the Zika virus should also wait at least eight weeks before trying to get pregnant. For men, the CDC recommends waiting at least six months after their symptoms first appear before trying to get their partner pregnant. This is because **the virus can survive in men's bodies longer than in women's**

bodies (第33題). The CDC further **urges** (督促) those who have been exposed to the virus to use protection during sexual activity.

D Fortunately, there is evidence that **instances** (案例) of Zika virus are **diminishing** (縮小, 減少). **Nevertheless**, the CDC recommends that people traveling to infected areas be very careful and follow the guidelines presented here. It may not be possible to **eradicate** (根除) the Zika virus completely, but its spread can be controlled **to varying degrees** (至不同的程度).

31. 作者在A段落中運用什麼言談架構?

第一段是所謂 **introduction**, 指出本文所要談的主旨。以本文來說, 在段末還提到如何避免感染茲卡病毒。故應選(A)。

32. 段落A中“in fact”的功能為何?

A句 + in fact + B句。B句是A句的更詳細說明。故選(C)。

33. 段落C中做了什麼比較?

因為 **the virus can survive in men's bodies longer than in women's bodies**, 故選(B)。

34. 段落C中第一句中, 作者指出什麼理由?

this reason = 段落B中所說的內容。段落B說明茲卡病毒對懷孕婦女的新生兒的傷害。故選(D)。

35. 段落D中為何作者用“nevertheless”?

A句 + nevertheless + B句。B句必須表達與A句相反的語意。

A句說疫情趨緩, 故B句說CDC卻仍建議人們謹慎。

Reading 2

Compared to (與...相較) **the atmosphere, soil is a place where temperature fluctuations** (波動) **are small and slow.** (第37題) Consequently, soil animals are generally **intolerant** (不寬容的) to sudden temperature changes and may not function well over a very wide range. That's why leaving **bare earth** (光禿禿的陸地) exposed to the hot summer sun often slows plant growth and why many thoughtful **composters** (堆肥者) either put down a thin **mulch** (護蓋物) in summer or try to rapidly establish a cooling **leaf canopy** (蓬, 罩) to shade raised beds. Except for a few **microorganisms** (微有機體), soil animals breathe oxygen just like other living things and so are dependent on an adequate air supply. Where soil is airless due to **compaction** (緊壓), poor **drainage** (排水), or large **proportions** (比例) of very fine **clay** (黏土), soil animals are few in number. The soil environment is generally quite moist, and even when the soil seems dry, the **relative humidity** (相對溼度) of soil air usually approaches 100 percent. Soil animals consequently have not developed the ability to conserve their body moisture and are speedily killed by dry conditions. When faced with **desiccation** (乾燥), they **retreat** (撤退) deeper into the soil if there is oxygen and **pore** (孔隙) spaces large enough to move about. So we see another reason why a thin mulch that preserves surface moisture can greatly increase the beneficial **population** (數量) of soil animals. Some single-cell animals and **roundworms** (蛔蟲) are capable of surviving stress by **encysting** (將...包在囊中) themselves, forming a little “seed” that preserves their genetic

material and enough food to **reactivate** (重新活化) it, **coming back to life** (復活) when conditions improve. These **cysts** (囊胞) may endure long periods of severe freezing and sometimes temperatures of over 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Inhabitants (棲息者) of **leaf litter** (落葉層) reside close to the surface and so must be able to experience exposure to dryer air and light for short times without damage. These are called **primary decomposers** (主要分解者). They spend most of their time **chewing** (咀嚼) on the thick reserve of moist leaves contacting the forest floor. Primary decomposers are unable to digest the entire leaf. They **extract** (抽取) only the **easily-assimilated** (容易消化吸收的) substances from their food: proteins, sugars and other simple **carbohydrates** (碳水化合物) and fats. **Cellulose** (纖維素) and **lignin** (木質素) are the two substances that make up the hard, permanent, and woody parts of plants; these materials cannot be digested by most soil animals. (第36題) Interestingly, there are a few **larvae** (幼蟲, larva的複數) whose **digestive tract** (消化道) contains cellulose-decomposing bacteria but these larvae have little **overall** (整體的) effect.

By the time the primary decomposers are finished, the leaves have been mechanically **disintegrated** (瓦解, 崩潰) and thoroughly moistened, **worked over** (重作), chewed to tiny pieces and converted into **minuscule** (微小的) bits of moist **excrement** (排泄物) still containing active **digestive enzymes** (消化酵素). Many of the bacteria and fungi (真菌, fungus複數) that were present on the leaf surfaces have passed through this initial digestion process alive or as **spores** (孢子) waiting and ready to activate. Digestive wastes of primary decomposers are thoroughly **inoculated** (灌輸) with microorganisms that can **consume** (消耗) cellulose and lignin. Even though it looks **broken down** (瓦解), it has not yet fully decomposed. It does have a **water-retentive** (保水的), **granular** (粒狀的) structure that **facilitates** (促進, 使方便) the presence of air and moisture throughout the mass creating perfect conditions for **microbial** (微生物的) digestion to **proceed** (進行). Both secondary and primary decomposers are necessary to complete the composting process.

36. 根據本文, 關於主要分解者以下何者為真?

主要分解者棲息在落葉層, 所以也屬於soil animals。故選(A)。

37. 據在第一段中所描述, 關於大氣可以推論出什麼?

根據第一句, 可以推論出空氣的溫度變化是突然的。故選(B)。

38. 第四段的功能為以下何者?

延續第三段所談, 第四段應為解釋主要及次要分解者如何協助分解。故選(D)。

39. 以下哪一個可以從本文中推論出來?

第三段開始談次要分解者(secondary decomposers), 因為By the time the primary decomposers are finished...表示主要分解者工作結束。此段中說次要分解者是主要分解者排放出來的。故(D)為正確答案。

40. 以下哪一項對堆肥過程而言不是必須的?

(B) flame 火焰, 燃燒