

高雄醫學大學九十三年學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目:英文

考試時間: 80 分鐘

共 6 頁

說明:一、選擇題用 2B 鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答,修正時應以橡皮擦拭,切勿使用修正液(帶),未遵照正確作答方法而致無法判讀者,考生自行負責。  
二、非選擇題限黑色或藍色墨水之鋼筆、原子筆或鉛筆,在「答案卷」上作答。  
三、試題、答案卷及答案卡必須繳回,不得攜出試場。

I. Structure: Please choose the best answer to complete the sentence. 20 points.

每題 2 分,共 10 題。答錯一題倒扣 0.67 分,倒扣至本大題零分為止。未作答者,不給分亦不扣分。

1. It was difficult for Catherine to see how anyone could believe such a \_\_\_\_\_ story.  
(A) credible (B) dubious (C) curious (D) fundamental
2. Who wouldn't be \_\_\_\_\_ by such an offer? This new job would pay twice as much as I am making now.  
(A) dismayed (B) nonplused (C) enticed (D) intensified
3. Simple and \_\_\_\_\_, the young man was always led into trouble, though he never intended to do wrong.  
(A) skeptical (B) valiant (C) gullible (D) notorious
4. The young boy was crying because he got a \_\_\_\_\_ in his finger and his father was trying to pull it out.  
(A) sore (B) splinter (C) scar (D) scrape
5. The playwright received rave reviews from critics, who called his writing \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) incomprehensible (B) preternatural (C) extravagant (D) ingenious
6. This box of \_\_\_\_\_ cookies from Denmark represents the finest flavors in Scandinavian baking.  
(A) musty (B) assorted (C) exported (D) porous
7. Studies show that those constantly exposed to second-hand smoke are just as \_\_\_\_\_ lung disease as smokers are.  
(A) susceptible to (B) concerned about (C) addicted to (D) aware of
8. His home is one of the most lavish in Taiwan, \_\_\_\_\_ many well-known Impressionist paintings and over fifty well-ornamented rooms.  
(A) boasting (B) boasted (C) to boast (D) boasts
9. By the time we get to New York, we \_\_\_\_\_ almost 3,000 miles.  
(A) will have been traveling (B) will travel  
(C) will be traveling (D) will have traveled
10. Young and full of dreams and worries, Li-hui was grateful for her best friend Shelley, \_\_\_\_\_ she could confide.  
(A) who (B) whom (C) whose (D) in whom

II. Cloze: Please choose the best answer to fill in the passage. 15 points.

每題 1 分,共 15 題。答錯一題倒扣 0.33 分,倒扣至本大題零分為止。未作答者,不給分亦不扣分。

When buying a gift for someone, one should keep in \_\_\_\_\_ 11 \_\_\_\_\_ that person's likes and dislikes. Some people can never make up their minds about \_\_\_\_\_ 12 \_\_\_\_\_ to buy. When they think they have finally decided \_\_\_\_\_ 13 \_\_\_\_\_ something, they often change their minds.

11. (A) heart (B) mind (C) deed (D) memory
12. (A) what (B) that (C) who (D) how
13. (A) in (B) of (C) on (D) at

Technology has come a long way \_\_\_\_\_ 14 \_\_\_\_\_ the time of Thomas Edison, inventor of the electric light bulb, the electric motor and the phonograph, \_\_\_\_\_ 15 \_\_\_\_\_ other things. Edison was also the main \_\_\_\_\_ 16 \_\_\_\_\_ for the first commercial central power system in New York City. Today, nearly a century after Edison's most \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_ period of invention, with the \_\_\_\_\_ 18 \_\_\_\_\_ of the Computer Age, many of the functions that Edison brought to life \_\_\_\_\_ 19 \_\_\_\_\_ into \_\_\_\_\_ 20 \_\_\_\_\_ mobile communication devices.

14. (A) before (B) since (C) because of (D) with respect to
15. (A) accompanied (B) added (C) among (D) with

16. (A) conductor (B) delegate (C) conspirator (D) mastermind  
 17. (A) rabid (B) seminal (C) estranged (D) superlative  
 18. (A) advent (B) initiation (C) sophistication (D) prosperity  
 19. (A) have compacted (B) are included (C) are being incorporated (D) are making  
 20. (A) radical (B) corporeal (C) surrogate (D) state-of-the-art

Experts have (21) aneurysms to time bombs for good reason: You can be symptomless until the faulty blood vessel bursts. The major arteries in the chest and head are the most notorious—and (22)—places to have an aneurysm; half of all (23) die immediately. People with high blood pressure, those who have high cholesterol, and those who smoke are the most likely to suffer. In rare cases, those with close relatives who have had aneurysms may also be at risk. Here are two pieces of advice from the experts: If you suspect a burst, go to a (24) neurosurgeon immediately. Second, if you are at risk for having an aneurysm, ask your doctor to do an MRI screening. The (25) is good for people who have aneurysms removed before they burst.

21. (A) designated (B) denoted (C) referred (D) likened  
 22. (A) stubborn (B) lethal (C) exacting (D) liable  
 23. (A) victims (B) survivors (C) deceased (D) casualty  
 24. (A) respiratory (B) psychiatric (C) vascular (D) endocrine  
 25. (A) prognosis (B) diagnosis (C) agnostic (D) monitor

**III. Reading comprehension: Please select one best answer to each of the following questions which are based on the preceding passage. 45points**

每題 1.5 分，共 30 題。答錯一題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止。未作答者，不給分亦不扣分。

26. France, ignoring the worldwide protest and concern for the safety of mankind, conducted nuclear test in the South Pacific.

Most people have got angry at the news.

Which do you think is the general idea of the public?

- (A) Nuclear tests are safe for mankind.  
 (B) World opinion had no effect on France's behavior.  
 (C) France gave up the tests in the South Pacific.  
 (D) The French love the South Pacific.

27. As Ken neared the top of the mountain, his heart beat faster in anticipation of the grand view awaiting him.

Why did Ken's heart beat faster?

- (A) He was getting very tired. (B) He was eager to see the surrounding land.  
 (C) The top of the mountain was very high. (D) The anticipation had no effect on him.

28. Throughout the world, engineers have been infamous for their general lack of concern for the environmental impact of their activities, and, consequently, they have contributed to the decline in the quality of our surroundings.

This means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) engineers should show less concern for the well-being of people and their environment to improve our lives.  
 (B) engineers should stop driving cars which pollute our environment to improve our lives.  
 (C) engineers should strive for a greater impact on their environment to improve our lives.  
 (D) engineers should be aware of and avoid designing sources of pollution to improve our lives.

29. In 1551, an English physician named Harvey published a book on the blood circulation. Although Harvey's explanation was not universally accepted at the time, medical men of today credit him with one of the greatest advances in medical history.

This passage does not say anything about Harvey's \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) reputation. (B) medical training. (C) field of research. (D) profession.

30. One drop of rain doesn't make a shower and the performance of a single word or deed does no make a saint.

This means that \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) it is an ill wind that blows no body any good.  
 (B) one swallow does not make a summer.  
 (C) it never rains but it pours.  
 (D) there is no smoke without fire.

31. So far, no traffic accidents have been attributed to the missing street-light poles.
- (A) Although some street-light poles are found missing, traffic accidents are not said to have had anything to do with it.
  - (B) Owing to traffic accidents, a few street-light poles are pulled up.
  - (C) A few street-light poles are attributed to traffic accidents. In other words, if there had been no traffic accidents, there would be no street-light poles.
  - (D) No sooner had the street-light poles been removed than traffic accidents happened in succession.
32. I would not have said it when she was there if I had thought that it would shock her.
- (A) I regret that I said it to her face; it did shock her.
  - (B) I did not think she would mind what I said.
  - (C) What I said made her shocked, but it was quite without intention.
  - (D) To my regret, what I said did not shock her.

The Renaissance, or “Rebirth,” is so named because the Italians of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries saw themselves turning away from the medieval past toward a second birth of the spiritual and intellectual goals of the ancient world. From our perspective, the culture of the Italian Renaissance owes little to the ancient world as it really was, for they knew little about it, but was a direct response to developments in medieval Europe itself. Artists rejected the earlier preference for flat, stylized religious art and grew enthusiastic about nature, naturalistic presentation, and classical myth, which they knew principally through Ovid and Vergil. But they always understood ancient myth in allegorical terms.

33. The author of this passage thinks that the Renaissance mainly originated from the influence of:
- (A) The ancient Greek and Roman world
  - (B) The medieval Europe
  - (C) Ovid and Vergil
  - (D) None of the above
34. Which one of the following statements about the Renaissance artists is TRUE?
- (A) They knew nothing about myths of the ancient world.
  - (B) There were always religious motifs in their works.
  - (C) They created their arts based on nature and classic myths.
  - (D) None of the above.

Researchers disagree on how stress and job satisfaction affect longevity. There isn’t enough data available to support a link between stress and longevity, says Edward L. Schneider, M.D., dean of the Andrus Gerontology Center at the University of Southern California. Animal research, however, provides exciting insights. In studies with laboratory rats, certain types of stress damage the immune system and destroy brain cells, especially those involved in memory. Other kinds of stress enhance immune function by 20 to 30 percent, supporting a theory first advanced by Hans Selye, M.D., Ph.D., a pioneer in stress research. He proposed that an exciting, active and meaningful life contributes to good health.

The relationship between job satisfaction and longevity also remains in question. According to some researchers, a satisfying job adds years to a man’s life, while volunteer work increases a woman’s longevity. These findings may change as more women participate in the workforce. One study found that female clerical workers suffered twice as many heart attacks as homemakers. Factors associated with the coronary problems were suppressed hostility, having a nonsupportive boss, and decreased job mobility.

35. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To tell people how to live longer.
  - (B) To urge working women to quit their jobs.
  - (C) To persuade people to live an exciting, active, and meaningful life.
  - (D) To tell people the factors that might affect long life.
36. Which title suits best this passage?
- (A) Who lives longer?
  - (B) How to enjoy longevity
  - (C) The advantages and disadvantages of longevity
  - (D) What is longevity?

This copy machine is a little bit more complicated than the ones you are used to. It has an energy-saving device that automatically turns the machine off when it’s idle for more than thirty seconds. So if you press the copy button and nothing happens, check and see if the machine is turned on. Also, when you set the copy quality, make sure it’s not on color unless that’s what you want. Your department will be charged seven NT for each color copy.

37. What is unique about the copy machine?  
 (A) Its output is extremely quick. (B) It prints hi-fi color.  
 (C) It is more expensive than the other machines. (D) It turns off automatically.
38. Who will be charged for color copies?  
 (A) The company that made the copier. (B) The individuals that uses the copier.  
 (C) The department of the individual who makes the copies. (D) Management.

The Bella Vita Center offers relaxation and stress management training for people from all walks of life, especially working professionals. Developed by psychologist and founder of the center, Dr. William Breinheim, the health training provided here is for the mind as well as the body. Our stress management courses include free use of our world-class sauna and health spa facilities. And most importantly, we are located right in the middle of the city.

39. What type of announcement is this?  
 (A) A commercial (B) A business report (C) An evaluation (D) A health report
40. Who is Dr. Breinheim?  
 (A) The person making the announcement. (B) Founder of the center.  
 (C) He wrote an important book on psychology. (D) A physician in the city.

In many countries today, laws protect wildlife. In India, the need for such protection was realized centuries ago.

About 300 B.C. an Indian writer described forces that were somewhat like national parks today. The killing of game beasts was carefully controlled. Some animals were fully protected. Within the forest, nobody was allowed to cut timber, burn wood for charcoal, or trap animals for their furs. Animals that became dangerous to human visitors were trapped or killed outside the park, so that other animals would not become uneasy.

The need for wildlife protection is greater now than ever before. About a thousand species of animals are in danger of disappearing, and the rate at which they are being destroyed had increased. With mammals, for instance, the rate of disappearance is now about one species every year; from A.D. 1 to 1800, the rate was about one species every fifty years. Everywhere, men are trying to solve the problem of preserving wildlife while caring for the world's growing population.

41. This account states that the need for protecting wildlife \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) was known in the distant past (B) is greater now than ever before  
 (C) Both A and B (D) Neither A nor B
42. It is said that in the forest of long ago \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) people were given permits to burn wood for charcoal  
 (B) animals were allowed to be trapped for their furs  
 (C) certain kinds of animals were caught to be killed  
 (D) people could kill any animals at random
43. Cutting timber in these forests was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) carefully controlled. (B) prohibited.  
 (C) allowed to Indians only. (D) limited to smaller trees.
44. Caring for animals in these forests included \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) taking dangerous animals out of the park before killing them  
 (B) employing men to look after trapped animals  
 (C) Both A and B  
 (D) Neither A nor B
45. What is implied but not stated in this essay?  
 (A) Hunters who kill dangerous species are severely punished by law.  
 (B) About a thousand species of animals are in danger of disappearance.  
 (C) The rate of disappearance of mammals is lower now than it was from A.D. 1 to 1800.  
 (D) The growth of the world's population has meant greater danger to wildlife.

It is a curious fact about the intellectual history of the past few centuries that physical and mental development have been approached in quite different ways. No one would take seriously the proposal that the human organism learns through experience to have arms rather than wings, or that the basic structure of particular organs results from accidental experience. Rather, it is taken for granted that the physical structure of the organism is genetically determined, though of course variation along such dimensions as size, rate of development, and so forth will depend in part on external factors...

The development of personality, behavior patterns, and cognitive structures in higher organisms has often been approached in a very different way. It is generally assumed that in these domains, social environment is the dominant factor. The structures of mind that develop over time are taken to be arbitrary and accidental; there is no "human nature" apart from what develops as a specific historical product...

But human cognitive systems, when seriously investigated, prove to be no less marvelous and intricate than the physical structures that develop in the life of the organism. Why, then, should we not study the acquisition of a cognitive structure such as language more or less as we study some complex bodily organ?

At first glance, the proposal may seem absurd, if only because of the great variety of human languages. But a closer consideration dispels these doubts. Even knowing very little of substance about linguistic universals, we can be quite sure that the possible variety of language is sharply limited.... The language each person acquires is a rich and complex construction hopelessly underdetermined by the fragmentary evidence available [to the child]. Nevertheless, individuals in a speech community have developed essentially the same language. This fact can be explained only on the assumption that these individuals employ highly restrictive principles that guide the construction of grammar.

46. What is the main idea of the passage?
- (A) The processes of physical and mental development are totally different and must not be investigated in the same way.
  - (B) The development of cognitive structures such as language may be influenced by predetermined genetic controls similar to the genetic controls of physical development.
  - (C) For the most part, the structures of language are arbitrary and accidental.
  - (D) The uniformity of speech among individuals in one community supports the social origin of language.
47. According to the passage, what has been true about research into mental processes such as speech development?
- (A) It has lagged behind research into the development of physical structures.
  - (B) It has benefited from research into the development of physical structures.
  - (C) It has focused on genetic mechanisms.
  - (D) It has assumed strong environmental influence.
48. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) Approaches to the inquiry of physical and mental development of human beings have been much the same.
  - (B) It is commonly accepted that the physical structure of the organism is environmentally determined.
  - (C) Human organisms have arms rather than wings because of their learning experience.
  - (D) The physical structure of human organisms is subject to genetic control, although external factors in part influence certain aspects of development.
49. The word "arbitrary" in Paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) based on individual judgment or preference
  - (B) determined by the rule of the nature
  - (C) based on common agreement
  - (D) free from any dogmatic interpretation
50. The author says in Paragraph 3 that \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) human cognitive systems have been thoroughly investigated but have proven to be accidental and simple.
  - (B) language is one part of human cognitive structure which is not worth scientific study.
  - (C) the acquisition of human cognitive structure is as miraculous and complicated as the development of physical structure.
  - (D) the study of human cognitive systems is difficult because no scientific evidence is available.
51. Which of the following is **UNTRUE** about language in the passage?
- (A) Language is part of the human cognitive structure.
  - (B) Each person acquires a rich and complex language in the process of cognitive development.
  - (C) Individuals in the same speech community need to develop the same language for the sake of communication.
  - (D) The evidence available to the child is fragmentary, so the rich, complex variations of language can make him feel hopeless.

It is important to understand that stupid people are like all other humans, physically. They just think differently. The ideas stupid people create tend to be original. When was the last time you spent time pondering, or even grieving, over someone's "stupid" idea? It seems that people are always talking about someone else's dumb idea. This would suggest that stupid people might have the upper hand when it comes to thinking up original ideas. In fact, the next time someone wants an original idea for something, he should try talking to someone considered to be a bit "foolish". A "stupid" person thinks with his head as a smart one does, but not in the same organized manner. By thinking in their fashion, "stupid" people form ideas more naturally, without the interruptions from the logical editing of thoughts typical of "logical" people. From this seemingly irrational thinking process of "stupid" people often springs forth creativity.

Furthermore, "stupid" people are always remembered. The quiet and smart person is always hard to detect, and often remains anonymous. There is a very good reason for this. The mind has a hard time keeping quiet people in its memory track. But it is much easier and pleasing for the mind to remember someone really stupid. Thus, one can exploit a "stupid" person's notoriety to quickly disseminate an important message when the need arises. Stupidity clearly has many advantages, as long as one is smart enough to use them!

52. How are stupid people similar to smart people?
- (A) They think alike. (B) Both are very rational.  
(C) They are physically similar. (D) They are very quiet.
53. According to the author, which characteristic is typical of the ideas of stupid people?
- (A) Creative (B) Rational (C) Unmemorable (D) Pleasing
54. Why are smart and quiet people not as easy to remember as stupid people?
- (A) Smart people prefer to remain anonymous.  
(B) Smart people enjoy being forgotten.  
(C) The human brain has difficulty in remembering quiet people.  
(D) Stupid people outnumber smart people.
55. What is the conclusion of this article?
- (A) Stupid people are always more creative than smart people.  
(B) Stupidity can be advantageous if it is used smartly.  
(C) Stupid people do not think.  
(D) Smart people are worthless.

**IV: Composition: Please write a 200-word essay on the following topic. Your essay should have a good organization, with a beginning thesis paragraph, a body, and a conclusion. 20 points.**

Topic: Therapeutic Cloning: Humane or Immoral?

