

中國醫藥學院九十二學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試試題

科目：英文

考試時間：八十分鐘

注意事項

1. 本試題共計三頁，如有缺頁應立即舉手，請監試人員補發。
2. 選擇題答案請以 2B 鉛筆作答於電腦答案卡上，寫在試題紙上不予記分。
3. 英文作文請以單一黑色或藍色之筆書寫於答案卷上。如以鉛筆或其他色筆，或一卷用兩種顏色筆交互作答者，均不予計分。
4. 本試題必須隨同答案卷、電腦答案卡一併繳交。

說明：本英文試題共四大題，前三大題為四十小題單選題，每題兩分，共佔八十分。
最後一大題為英文作文，佔二十分。

I. Sentence Completion

There are 15 questions in this part of the test. For each question, there are four possible answers—(A), (B), (C) or (D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

1. After the meeting, the two sides came close to _____ a contract.
(A) signing (B) sign
(C) the signing (D) signing of
2. He has _____ succeed in business.
(A) what takes to (B) what takes it to
(C) what it takes to (D) what to take it to
3. I remember _____ my briefcase in the room this afternoon.
(A) leaving (B) leave to
(C) to leave (D) to be leaving
4. “Did you like the guests at our party?”
“Yes, I have never seen _____.”
(A) so intelligent peoples (B) such intelligent peoples
(C) so an intelligent people (D) such intelligent people
5. They were finally able to _____ their differences and become partners again.
(A) reconcile (B) retaliate
(C) reserve (D) resent

6. For many years, the magnificent Grand Hotel served as the _____ of Taipei.
(A) landslide (B) landmark
(C) landlord (D) landscape
7. He was _____ about his commitment when she asked him about their relationship.
(A) available (B) absurd
(C) affluent (D) ambiguous
8. The report will be ready _____.
(A) in anytime (B) on anytime
(C) in no time (D) on no time
9. This image shows remarkable details of a volcano in one of the _____ of the surface of the Moon.
(A) sharpest views ever (B) sharpest ever views
(C) views sharpest ever (D) ever sharpest views
10. The artist uses a very _____ design to make up for the lack of color.
(A) elaborate (B) eligible
(C) eternal (D) edible
11. The machine is very _____ and is not quite ready for the sophisticated job.
(A) primitive (B) promising
(C) prominent (D) primary
12. “Do you feel a little sick?”
“Yes, I _____.”
(A) feel a little (B) do feel
(C) do (D) feel a little bit
13. “The new city hall is ugly.”
“_____ you like it or not, it’s too late to change it.”
(A) Whether (B) Either
(C) Unless (D) However
14. “My goal is to learn Japanese.”
“That can only _____ through hard work.”
(A) achieve (B) be achieved
(C) to achieve (D) to be achieved
15. “What do you intend to do this afternoon?”
“I expect to go downtown and _____.”
(A) shopping (B) to make some shopping
(C) do some shopping (D) doing some shopping

II. Cloze

There are ten blank spaces in the following passage. Four choices are provided for each of them. Choose the ONE that best fills in the blank space.

Singapore is a city 16 with stress. The fast pace, the constant pushing and squeezing to get onto buses and trains, the 17 race to keep up 18 everyone else, uncertainties about the future—all of these factors 19 to stress. Singapore's students are caught up in this 20 at 21 age. They also face such busy class schedules, hopeful parents and 22 examinations, that they are likely to 23 victim to stress-related problems. Everyone experiences stress. If you have ever lost a favorite pet or argued with your best friend, you have experienced it. If you have ever had to stay 24 late to finish an assignment you 25 long ago, you know what stress feels like. Perhaps it's time for the Singapore government to think seriously about educational reform.

16. (A) brims (B) brimmed (C) brim (D) brimming
17. (A) endless (B) ended (C) ending (D) ends
18. (A) to (B) with (C) by (D) on
19. (A) distribute (B) distributed (C) contribute (D) contributing
20. (A) lifestyle (B) styles (C) kind (D) form
21. (A) a previous (B) an early (C) a before (D) an earliest
22. (A) easy (B) pleasant (C) infrequent (D) demanding
23. (A) mistake (B) fall (C) lose (D) solve
24. (A) up (B) on (C) to (D) for
25. (A) do (B) should do (C) doing (D) should have done

III. Reading Comprehension

There are two types of reading comprehension problems. In the first type you will read a sentence and then answer a question about it. You should choose the ONE best answer to the question, using the information in the sentence you have just read.

In the second type of reading comprehension problems, you are given two reading passages. Each passage is followed by five questions. You should read each passage carefully and then try to answer the questions following that passage.

26. Harley, despite his injury, finished ahead of Jamieson in the last race.
What were the results of the race?
(A) Jamieson did better than Harley. (B) Harley did better than Jamieson.
(C) Jamieson was hurt in the race. (D) Jamieson and Harley tied for the race.

27. The Director foolishly expects everyone else to work the long hours that he does.
Who works long hours?
(A) Everyone but the director. (B) Only the fools.
(C) Everyone. (D) The director.
28. What he says is clear and is obviously well-prepared, and this, among other things, has earned him the high regard of his colleagues.
How do his colleagues feel about him?
(A) They don't understand him. (B) They ignore him.
(C) They are jealous of him. (D) They respect him.
29. Some people claim that the poor economy explains homelessness. Professor Jones rejects that explanation: "A lot of people are using the economy as a convenient excuse for doing nothing."
What's Professor Jones' opinion about the economy?
(A) Professor Jones agrees with the explanation.
(B) Professor Jones does not agree that the economy is poor.
(C) Professor Jones thinks the explanation is an excuse.
(D) Professor Jones believes that a lot of people are making good use of the economy.
30. As anyone who has ever visited Paris will know, the difference between a traveler and a tourist lies not in the place visited but in the way it is visited, not in where you go but how.
What is true about this statement?
(A) For this author, the terms *traveler* and *tourist* have the same meaning.
(B) Tourists visit different places than do travelers.
(C) Only a tourist would visit Paris.
(D) Travelers and tourists go to the same places but, once there, they visit them differently.

Passage #1

We are one of the fastest-growing major health-care facilities in the country, with an immediate need for a Chief Information Officer. Our CIO is responsible for all information-systems activities, including systems analysis, management reporting, and computer functions. This person sets information-systems policies, procedures, and technical standards and acts as a liaison between Information Services and other management departments. The ideal candidate has an advanced degree and 7 years' experience in health-care information systems, including at least 4 years' supervisory experience. Programming experience is not necessary, but experience with systems conversions is beneficial. We offer a competitive salary and excellent benefits, along with the opportunity to

work in a dynamic, growing organization. Please send résumé with cover letter and salary history to:

University Medical Center
P.O. Box 1234
Dubai, UAE
ATTN: Human Resources

Phone, fax, and e-mail applications will not be processed.

31. Who placed the advertisement?
(A) A secretarial school (B) The Dubai chief information officer
(C) A computer company (D) A hospital
32. What must an applicant submit?
(A) An employment history (B) An application fee
(C) Personal references (D) Medical records
33. How should an application be submitted?
(A) In person (B) By fax
(C) By mail (D) By e-mail
34. The word *immediate* in line 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) urgent (B) exceptional
(C) optional (D) intensive
35. The word *beneficial* in line 10 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) essential (B) obligatory
(C) fundamental (D) favorable

Passage #2

Until recently there has been little evidence about how the brain functions in cognition and precisely how and which of the 12 billion cells within the brain store memory. One noted explorer in this field is Dr. Wilder Penfield, who in 1951 began to produce exciting evidence to confirm theoretical concepts which had been formulated about memory functioning. During the course of brain surgery, in treating patients suffering from focal epilepsy, Penfield conducted a series of experiments during which he touched the temporal cortex of the brain of the patient with a weak electric current transmitted through a galvanic probe. In each case, the patient under local anesthesia was fully conscious during the exploration of the cerebral cortex and was able to talk with Penfield.

Penfield found that the stimulating electrode could force recollections clearly derived from the patient's memory. Penfield reported that such recollections stop when the electrode is removed and may re-occur when the electrode is applied again. One of Penfield's significant conclusions was that the electrode evoked a single recollection, not a

mixture of memories or a generalization. Secondly, the response to the electrode was found to be totally involuntary, but perhaps the most important discovery was that not only past events were recorded in detail but also the feelings that were associated with these events. An event and the feeling which was produced by the event are inextricably locked together in the brain so that one cannot be evoked without the other.

36. One conclusion reached by Penfield was that _____.
(A) the response to the electrode was involuntary
(B) electrical stimulation caused loss of consciousness
(C) electrical stimulation caused a lasting improvement in memory
(D) electrical stimulation can evoke events but not feelings
37. The passage states that events and feelings _____.
(A) can be remembered independently of each other under normal conditions
(B) are inextricably linked
(C) are stored in different places in the brain
(D) can be remembered independently of each other only under experimental conditions
38. The original purpose of the brain surgery performed by Penfield was to _____.
(A) treat epilepsy
(B) treat memory problems
(C) test memory functioning in the patients
(D) enable patients to speak normally
39. When the electrode was removed, _____.
(A) the memory that had been elicited stopped
(B) the elicited memory became stronger
(C) the patient's memory problem was cured
(D) the patient suffered a complete loss of memory
40. As a result of his experiments, Penfield found that _____.
(A) the electrode improved but did not cure epilepsy
(B) a surgical approach to memory problems is effective
(C) an electrode can force a patient to remember past experiences
(D) the electrode had no effect on memory recall

IV. Composition

How much do you know about SARS (Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome)?

Write your answer, in simple English, in 150-200 words.

中國醫藥學院 92 年度學士後中醫招生考試試題詳解

科目：英文

尚勤 老師解題

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|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (A) | 11. (A) | 21. (B) | 31. (D) |
| 2. (C) | 12. (C) | 22. (D) | 32. (A) |
| 3. (A) | 13. (A) | 23. (B) | 33. (C) |
| 4. (D) | 14. (B) | 24. (A) | 34. (A) |
| 5. (A) | 15. (C) | 25. (D) | 35. (D) |
| 6. (B) | 16. (B) | 26. (B) | 36. (A) |
| 7. (D) | 17. (A) | 27. (D) | 37. (B) |
| 8. (C) | 18. (B) | 28. (D) | 38. (A) |
| 9. (D) | 19. (C) | 29. (C) | 39. (A) |
| 10. (A) | 20. (A) | 30. (D) | 40. (C) |