

# 義守大學 114 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題

考試科目	英 文	考試日期	114/4/13	頁碼/總頁數	1/8
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選擇題 (單選題，共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答時，不給分亦不扣分)

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

- Tom was consistently \_\_\_\_\_ and concise, choosing to speak with fewer words than his colleagues.  
(A) laconic (B) verbose (C) obsolete (D) fervent
- The team leader is an extremely \_\_\_\_\_ student; he inevitably tries to take all the credit for his team's victories.  
(A) cooperative (B) composed (C) articulate (D) egoistic
- Telemedicine is expected to \_\_\_\_\_ many traditional in-person consultations.  
(A) propagate (B) comport (C) supersede (D) tyrannize
- The skin patch was made of a/an \_\_\_\_\_ membrane to block external toxins.  
(A) flexible (B) porous (C) synthetic (D) impermeable
- The employees joked that their manager was nonplussed; even when they were deriding him in his presence, he seemed \_\_\_\_\_ and unbothered.  
(A) oblivious (B) pernicious (C) gregarious (D) inept
- Why don't you seek out a broader range of opinions and try to \_\_\_\_\_ this problem from multiple perspectives before making the final decision?  
(A) exfoliate (B) scrutinize (C) monopolize (D) besiege
- A series of reports on beef and pork containing traces of ractopamine, a leanness-enhancing feed additive, led to a significant decline in meat sales \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) precipitously (B) intrinsically (C) fluctuatingly (D) ostensibly
- Since the early 19<sup>th</sup> century, the hunt for disease often took \_\_\_\_\_ over the solicitous attention expected by the suffering patient.  
(A) precedence (B) subservience (C) predicament (D) sagacity
- Smartphones have become \_\_\_\_\_ in modern society, seen in the hands of nearly everyone.  
(A) tertiary (B) ubiquitous (C) meticulous (D) tenuous
- Because tuberculosis is a particularly \_\_\_\_\_ disease, many schools mandate that students be vaccinated to prevent it from spreading rapidly among the population.  
(A) contemptuous (B) contentious (C) virulent (D) dominant
- In Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), herbs and foods are categorized according to five flavors: sour, sweet, bitter, \_\_\_\_\_ and salty.  
(A) pungent (B) succulent (C) tepid (D) putrid

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12. In TCM pulse diagnosis, a person's health condition can be recognized through pulse \_\_\_\_\_ at the locations on both wrists corresponding to the organs, heart, lung, liver, spleen and kidney.  
 (A) palpation (B) palpitation (C) palsy (D) palmistry
13. Remaking old movies seems to be all the \_\_\_\_\_ and increasingly prevalent in Hollywood these days.  
 (A) rage (B) permeation (C) infiltration (D) outrage
14. Flies breed \_\_\_\_\_ when temperatures are warm, food is abundant, and humidity is moderate.  
 (A) skimpily (B) prolifically (C) sporadically (D) ominously
15. Cranberries contain anti-\_\_\_\_\_ compounds and can help combat urinary tract infections.  
 (A) inflationary (B) inflammable (C) inflammatory (D) inflectional
- II. Grammar and Usage: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.**
16. It was not until the final analysis \_\_\_\_\_ the bias introduced during data collection was fully recognized.  
 (A) did they realize (B) when they realized (C) they realized (D) that they realized
17. \_\_\_\_\_ all the U.S. Presidents, John Kennedy was the only one to practice the Roman Catholic faith.  
 (A) From (B) In (C) Despite (D) Of
18. Some pathologists have reached a conclusion \_\_\_\_\_ a wide variety of factors.  
 (A) that fatigue results from (B) fatigue results is because  
 (C) which fatigue results in (D) is that fatigue results form
19. Doctor: What seems to be the problem? Patient: Well, Doctor, for the last two days, I \_\_\_\_\_ keep any food down. Every time I try to eat something, I throw up soon.  
 (A) was not able to (B) were unable to (C) would not be able to (D) have not been able to
20. Never before \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) such a thing has happened (B) such happened has a thing  
 (C) has such a thing happened (D) has happened such a thing
21. If I \_\_\_\_\_ the house last year, I \_\_\_\_\_ rich now.  
 (A) bought, am (B) have bought, were  
 (C) had bought, would be (D) have bought, would have been
22. Many people enjoy going \_\_\_\_\_ on their shopping trip.  
 (A) both a big department store, a small boutique  
 (B) both to a big department store and to a small boutique  
 (C) both a big department store and a small boutique  
 (D) both a big department store and to a small boutique
23. The impostor eluded detection for so long because she conducted herself \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) as though she were a licensed practitioner  
 (B) as though she was a licensed practitioner  
 (C) like she was a licensed practitioner  
 (D) as if she was a practitioner with a license

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24. Stress can lead to insomnia, \_\_\_\_\_ to fall or stay asleep or waking up much earlier than desired.  
 (A) an inability (B) that unable (C) disabling (D) enabling
25. Despite being a very competent engineer, \_\_\_\_\_ in job interviews.  
 (A) Robin's nervousness makes her perform poorly  
 (B) Robin's poor performance is caused by nerves  
 (C) Robin is so nervous that she often performs poorly  
 (D) Robin, being nervous and performing poorly

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

### Passage 1

Mattson, who studies the brains of mice, rats, and humans in his lab at the NIA, 26 neurological benefits of fasting and suggests that the adaptive stress response may be at their foundation. The gist of this response is that, 27 unfavorable environmental conditions such as toxin exposure, extreme heat, or a lack of readily available fuel, cells in an animal's body alter gene expression to 28 proteins that play protective roles. These proteins make cells more 29 the stressor 30 enhancing DNA repair or by stabilizing proteins' 3-D conformations, among other mechanisms. In the brain, the adaptive stress response can strengthen neuronal networks and enhance neural plasticity.

26. (A) identify (B) identifying (C) has identified (D) has been identified  
 27. (A) with (B) in (C) over (D) under  
 28. (A) catch on (B) crack down (C) rule out (D) crank out  
 29. (A) resistant to (B) persistent to (C) insistent on (D) consistent to  
 30. (A) during (B) on (C) through (D) within

### Passage 2

Antibiotics are powerful medication for humans to treat infection by destroying gut bacteria. 31 is the case with mankind, the microbiome of mosquitoes which suck blood containing bacteria inevitably makes these mosquitoes 32 to malaria parasites, which may easily reside in them and spread the deadly disease. A study published in the journal Nature Exploration has revealed this fact. Researchers had some mosquitoes suck blood 33 the malaria parasite as well as antibiotics. It turned out that these mosquitoes were more inclined to carry the parasite compared with the control group. Meanwhile, antibiotics also benefit them — extending their life span and making them produce more offspring. 34, these antibiotics that we take for granted act as a catalyst for the mosquitoes to become a vector. The research result indeed is worth contemplating in treating patients in countries where the 35 of contagious disease is high. After all, we will never want the mosquito to become a super insect.

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31. (A) It (B) What (C) As (D) Like  
32. (A) prior (B) inferior (C) native (D) prone  
33. (A) laced with (B) plucked into (C) swarming into (D) gnawing on  
34. (A) By and large (B) By no means (C) By all means (D) On the one hand  
35. (A) transmittance (B) prevalence (C) maintenance (D) population

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

### Article 1

Infants are born as scientists, constantly interacting with and questioning the world around them. However, as any good scientist knows, simply making observations is not sufficient; a large part of learning is dependent on being able to communicate ideas, observations, and feelings with others. Though most infants do not produce discernible words until around age one or one-and-a-half, they begin gaining proficiency in their native languages long before that. In fact, many linguists agree that a newborn baby's brain is already pre-programmed for language acquisition, meaning that it's as natural for a baby to talk as it is for a dog to dig.

According to psycholinguist Anne Cutler, an infant's language acquisition actually begins well before birth. At only one day old, newborns have demonstrated the ability to recognize the voices and rhythms heard during their last trimester in the muffled confines of the womb. In general, infants are more likely to attend to a specific voice stream if they perceive it as more familiar than other streams. Newborns tend to be especially partial to their mother's voice and her native language, as opposed to another woman or another language. For example, when an infant is presented with a voice stream spoken by his mother and a background stream delivered by an unfamiliar voice, he will effortlessly attend to his mother while ignoring the background stream. Therefore, by using these simple yet important cues, and others like them, infants can easily learn the essential characteristics and rules of their native language.

However, it is important to note that an infant's ability to learn from the nuances of her mother's speech is predicated upon her ability to separate that speech from the sounds of the dishwasher, the family dog, the bus stopping on the street outside, and, quite possibly, other streams of speech, like a newscaster on the television down the hall or siblings playing in an adjacent room. Infants are better able to accomplish this task when the voice of interest is louder than any of the competing background noises. Conversely, when two voices are of equal amplitude, infants typically demonstrate little preference for one stream over the other. Researchers have hypothesized that because an infant's ability to selectively pay attention to one voice or sound, even in a mix of others, has not fully developed yet, the infant is actually interpreting competing voice streams that are equally loud as one single stream with unfamiliar patterns and sounds.

During the first few months after birth, infants will subconsciously study the language being used around them, taking note of the rhythmic patterns, the sequences of sounds, and the intonation of the language. Newborns will also start to actively process how things like differences in pitch or accented syllables further affect meaning.

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Interestingly, up until six months of age, they can still recognize and discriminate between the phonemes (single units of sound in a language like “ba” or “pa”) of other languages. Though infants do display a preference for the language they heard in utero, most infants are not biased towards the specific phonemes of that language.

This ability to recognize and discriminate between all phonemes comes to an end by the middle of their first year, at which point infants start displaying a preference for phonemes in their native language, culminating at age one, when they stop responding to foreign phonemes altogether. This is part of what is known as the “critical period,” which begins at birth and lasts until puberty. During this period, as the brain continues to grow and change, language acquisition is instinctual, explaining why young children seem to pick up languages so easily.

36. The primary purpose of the article is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) present the background of a recent medical discovery  
(B) trace the history of a scientific inquiry  
(C) explain the research that led to a new breakthrough  
(D) describe an aspect of early childhood development
37. The main purpose of the article's third paragraph is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) illustrate how distinct speech streams increase the speed of language acquisition  
(B) discuss the mechanism by which louder volumes of speech impede language acquisition  
(C) explain the role of the relative volumes of sounds on an infant's ability to learn to process language  
(D) provide scientific data that measure the improvement in language acquisition as the volume of the speech stream increases
38. According to the article, children begin to learn the rhythms, pitches, and accents of speech \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) after puberty  
(B) in the first few months after birth  
(C) after the middle of the first year  
(D) at around one year of age
39. The article most strongly suggests that a mother who wants to assist her infant in language acquisition should \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) preclude her infant from exposure to as many spoken languages as possible  
(B) use short words composed of the basic phonemes of her native language  
(C) be sure her voice is louder than other background noises  
(D) use as large a vocabulary as possible when speaking to her child
40. The most likely purpose of the discussion of phonemes in the article is to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) identify important stages in the process of language acquisition in children  
(B) emphasize the importance of children acquiring only one language at a time  
(C) show how children gradually build larger words from the primary sounds around them  
(D) illustrate the importance of volume in the language acquisition of children

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## Article 2

Smart healthcare integrates advanced technologies like the Internet of Things (IoT), big data, cloud computing, artificial intelligence (AI), and mobile devices to transform conventional medicine into a more efficient, personalized, and interactive system. Originating from IBM's 'Smart Planet' concept, smart healthcare employs digital tools, wearable devices, and clinical decision-support systems to connect healthcare providers, patients, and medical institutions dynamically.

AI-powered tools, including surgical robots and virtual assistants like IBM Watson, have demonstrated enhanced diagnostic accuracy and personalized treatment planning in various medical fields, notably oncology and chronic disease management. Moreover, smart wearable devices facilitate continuous health monitoring, enabling real-time interventions and improving self-management among patients. Smart home technologies further extend healthcare beyond traditional settings, especially benefiting elderly and disabled populations by automating home care and health monitoring.

Despite significant advancements, challenges persist, such as lack of standardized technology frameworks, data-sharing limitations, privacy concerns, and technical immaturity of specific systems. To overcome these obstacles, unified technical standards have been proposed, big-data analytic capacities have been enhanced, device compatibility improved, and patient privacy has been safeguarded through **robust regulation** and blockchain technology.

The future of smart healthcare holds promise for personalized medicine, improved patient experiences, reduced healthcare costs, efficient hospital management, and streamlined drug research and clinical trials. However, realizing these potentials requires continued technological innovation and cooperation among patients, healthcare professionals, technology developers, and policymakers. Therefore, sustained collaborative efforts across technology sectors, healthcare providers, and legislative bodies will be crucial for achieving worldwide secure, effective, and equitable implementation of smart healthcare solutions.

41. What is the primary purpose of the article?

- (A) To critique traditional healthcare models
- (B) To introduce smart healthcare and discuss its applications and challenges
- (C) To promote wearable devices for fitness tracking
- (D) To highlight problems in hospital management

42. According to the article, IBM Watson is primarily used for \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) performing surgeries
- (B) hospital administration
- (C) clinical decision support
- (D) health insurance management

43. The phrase "robust regulation" is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) weak control
- (B) strong guidelines
- (C) increased technology investment
- (D) reduced standards

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44. The article implies that smart wearable devices primarily help patients by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) embellishing hospital visits (B) allowing automated surgical procedures  
(C) enabling continuous health monitoring (D) reducing hospital administrative tasks
45. Which inference about smart healthcare can be drawn from the article?  
(A) It will completely replace human doctors.  
(B) It currently faces no technical difficulties.  
(C) Its success depends significantly on cross-sector collaboration.  
(D) It is only applicable to wealthy patients.

## Article 3

The Ministry of Labor (MOL) will implement measures before July to meet the increased demand for migrant caregivers following new legislation promulgated in January, Minister of Labor Hung Sun-han told legislators today.

It is estimated that the amendments will render an additional 530,000 Taiwanese eligible to hire migrant caregivers, Hung said, adding that 100,000 are expected to apply for care under the new law.

At the end of last year, the Legislative Yuan passed an amendment to the Employment Service Act, allowing people aged 80 and older to bypass Barthel Index-based health evaluations. The Barthel Index is a widely used tool in Taiwan to assess a person's ability to perform daily activities in clinical practice and research.

The revision to Article 46 of the act also extended the waiver to people aged 70 to 79 with Stage II or more advanced cancer, while regulations for recipients with indigenous status will be jointly established by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (MOHW) and the Council of Indigenous Peoples.

The president promulgated the amendment on Jan. 28. However, MOL has yet to release measures to meet the increased demand for caregivers, drawing criticism from lawmakers who accuse it of "obstructing" the new bill and being "idle."

Hung explained the administrative delay, stating that on Jan. 17, MOL and MOHW held discussions to ensure that adequate care remains accessible for the families most in need.

Families with critically ill members report that migrant caregivers prefer to take "easier jobs" over "harder jobs." As a result, the MOL is working to establish a dual-track application system to ensure that those most in need retain priority access to caregivers, he said.

Furthermore, once the dual-track system is in place, nursing homes and care facilities for the elderly will experience increased labor demands. To address this, MOL must secure funding, hire additional workers, and provide training, all of which will take several months, he added.

The ministry must also negotiate with four source countries on how to increase migration, implement new overseas training programs, and adjust associated regulations, he noted.

The MOL hopes to complete these tasks within six months, he said.

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The ministry is not stalling, but if these adjustments are not implemented correctly, they could have devastating effects on the hiring market, he added.

46. What is the primary reason for the Ministry of Labor's new measures?

- (A) To increase wages for migrant caregivers
- (B) To meet the increased demand for migrant caregivers
- (C) To restrict the hiring of foreign caregivers
- (D) To promote domestic caregiving services

47. What is the Barthel Index used for?

- (A) Measuring a country's economic growth
- (B) Assessing an individual's ability to perform daily activities
- (C) Determining a person's eligibility for government subsidies
- (D) Evaluating the quality of migrant caregivers

48. According to the article, which group is now allowed to bypass Barthel Index-based health evaluations?

- (A) People aged 70 and older
- (B) People aged 80 and older
- (C) Individuals with cancer
- (D) Indigenous caregivers

49. Why has the Ministry of Labor faced criticism from lawmakers?

- (A) For reducing the number of available caregivers
- (B) For prioritizing foreign workers over domestic workers
- (C) For delaying the implementation of necessary measures
- (D) For refusing to negotiate with other countries

50. What is one of the main challenges in hiring migrant caregivers according to the article?

- (A) A shortage of available job positions
- (B) Caregivers preferring easier jobs over harder ones
- (C) The lack of funding for healthcare in private sectors
- (D) A decrease in the number of migrant workers entering Taiwan

義守大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試英文試題參考答案

題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案	題號	答案
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2	D	12	A	22	B	32	D	42	C
3	C	13	A	23	A	33	A	43	B
4	D	14	B	24	A	34	A	44	C
5	A	15	C	25	C	35	B	45	C
6	B	16	D	26	C	36	D	46	B
7	A	17	D	27	D	37	C	47	B
8	A	18	A	28	D	38	B	48	B
9	B	19	D	29	A	39	C	49	C
10	C	20	C	30	C	40	A	50	B

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# 義守大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試之答案釋疑結果

依本校 114 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試  
「答案釋疑審議小組」會議通過(114 年 4 月 23 日)

考科	題號	答 覆 釋 疑	釋疑結果
	44	本題「活動宗旨」中所稱「臺灣的新住民，包括透過跨國婚姻及其他原因取得本國國籍及身分證的人口超過65萬人、來自東南亞的移工將近50萬人、新移民二代也已達30萬人。」係說明透過跨國婚姻及其他原因取得本國國籍及身分證者、東南亞移工、新移民二代均為本活動所定義之「新住民」，並未定義「新住民」均需具有國籍。且題中「徵件資格」為「曾經或正在新北市工作、求學、生活之新住民及其子女。」亦未強調參賽者需具備國籍。本題於題目已揭示「最適當的判斷」為何？故此題答案為(C)無誤。	維持原答案 (C)
	50	本題所提供之兩幅訊息截圖，左上角貓咪頭像者既已標示為「內海」，則就本題題幹所言，訊息截圖中足球頭像者即為「內海」之友人「瀨戶」。復就兩人對話觀之，足球頭像者（瀨戶）為被推薦人，貓咪頭像者（內海）為推薦人，雖然瀨戶對於內海所推薦的電影，似乎均未用心觀看，但從兩人對話訊息中，看不出「瀨戶因為這兩次的經驗，從此不再觀賞內海推薦的電影」之意。故本題維持原答案(C)。	維持原答案 (C)
	1	選項(A)(B)(D)明顯錯誤，學生釋疑的加減與乘除小數位雖不同，但仍符合加減計算的定義。從題目敘述和選項(C)為最正確選項，故保持原案。	維持原答案 (C)
化學	6	<p>學生的疑問基於對吉布斯自由能 (<math>\Delta G</math>) 與標準吉布斯自由能變化 (<math>\Delta G^\circ</math>) 的混淆，以及對題目情境的誤解。題目問「吉布斯自由能 (Gibbs Free Energy) 與平衡常數的關係」，在熱力學中，當題目討論到平衡常數K，這個K是定義在標準狀態下的熱力學平衡常數，因此配對的自然就是 <math>\Delta G^\circ</math>，這是熱力學與學術上常見的慣例與省略語法。因此，學生認為題目應加註「標準自由能變化」，雖有邏輯，但在考題語法與科學慣例中，「<math>\Delta G^\circ</math> 與 K 的關係」是公認且唯一明確的關係。在化學教學中，當簡單提及「吉布斯自由能與平衡常數的關係」時，通常默認指的是標準狀態。若題目要求分析非標準狀態，一般會明確提及「反應商Q」或「非標準條件」。</p> <p>吉布斯自由能(<math>\Delta G</math>)和平衡常數(K)之間的關係可以用以下方程式表示：  <math display="block">\Delta G = -RT \ln K</math>           其中：  <math>\Delta G</math> 是吉布斯自由能變化            R 是氣體常數            T 是絕對溫度            K 是平衡常數</p> <p>從這個方程式可以看出：            當 <math>\Delta G = 0</math> 時，<math>-RT \ln K = 0</math>，因此 <math>\ln K = 0</math>，所以 <math>K = 1</math>            當 <math>\Delta G &lt; 0</math> (負值) 時，<math>\ln K &gt; 0</math>，所以 <math>K &gt; 1</math>，反應趨向產物方向            當 <math>\Delta G &gt; 0</math> (正值) 時，<math>\ln K &lt; 0</math>，所以 <math>K &lt; 1</math>，反應趨向反應物方向            因此正確答案是(A)。選項(B)和(C)的關係正好相反，而選項(D)，「吉布斯自由能與平衡常數無關」也是不正確的。因為無論標準或非標準狀態，吉布斯自由能和平衡常數都存在明確的數學關係。</p>	維持原答案 (A)

# 義守大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試之答案釋疑結果

依本校 114 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試  
「答案釋疑審議小組」會議通過(114 年 4 月 23 日)

考科	題號	答 覆 釋 疑	釋疑結果
英文	2	正確答案為“egoistic”，指「利己主義的、自我中心的」之意，本題之敘述“inevitably tries to take all the credit for his team’s victories”，明確指出該學生「無可避免地試圖將團隊勝利的功勞全部歸功於他個人」。此行為表現出自我中心的特質，完全呈現“egoistic”所表達的意思：關心自身利益勝於關心他人，致忽略他人的貢獻。相對地，“cooperative”為「同	維持原答案 (D)

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		心協力的、合作的」之義，指的是樂於與他人合作、共同承擔團體責任等等特質。“cooperative”的含意與本題所敘述的行為完全相反。因此，基於語意的合理性與邏輯性，正確答案為“egoistic”，而非“cooperative”。故本題答案維持原正確答案選項 (D)	
	4	正確答案為“impermeable”，意指「不可滲透的、不透氣亦不透水的」，強調的是阻絕滲透之特性，亦即是否具備防水、防滲或阻隔外來物質的功能性。相較之下，“synthetic”指的是「合成的、人造的」，著重在材料的來源或製造方式，而非其具備何種功能性。本題目所描述“to block external toxins”，明確強調材料應具有「阻絕外來毒素滲透」的能力，這是一種物理性質，與材料是否為天然或人造無直接關聯。雖然某些合成材質確實具有不滲透性，但亦有許多合成材料是可透氣或可滲透的例子。因此，即便“synthetic”可描述材料的來源特徵，但並未直接對應到本題題意所強調的阻絕滲透之防護功能。綜上所述，所有答案選項只有“impermeable”最能準確對應題目中“to block external toxins”「防止外部毒素滲透」的功能性需求，因為“impermeable”一字具體指涉阻隔能力與不滲透性。因此，從題目語意/義的精確性與語境的邏輯性來判斷，正確答案應為 “impermeable”。 故本題答案維持原正確答案選項 (D)	維持原答案 (D)
	13	"All the rage" is a common idiom meaning something that is very popular or trendy. The other options do not fit idiomatically or contextually. All the rage 是一個習語，意思是非常盛行、流行。其他選項在成語用法上都不正確。	維持原答案 (A)
	24	失眠為失去睡眠能力，或者是非預期的提早醒來。這兩個都是名詞（名詞及動名詞）來解釋失眠。 不能使用 disabling, 否則後面再接 to 則非正確文法。	維持原答案 (A)
	25	這個句子以一個從屬子句開頭：「儘管是一位非常有能力的 <b>工程師</b> ，」接下來必須要有一個完整的獨立子句，明確說出描述的是誰( <b>who</b> )，以及發生了什麼事。因此(A) (B)答案錯誤。 (D)句子中缺少主要動詞，無法構成完整句。	維持原答案 (C)
	27	“Under unfavorable conditions" is the correct idiomatic expression, meaning "in the context of" or "when experiencing" such conditions. Why (in) sounds almost okay—but isn't quite right: "In" can sometimes be used with "conditions" (e.g., in cold weather, in poor lighting), so at first glance, it might sound acceptable. However, in this context, we're talking about the effect of being subjected to or experiencing unfavorable conditions. That's where “under” is the more idiomatic and precise preposition. Under unfavorable conditions (在不利的情況下) 是一個正確且慣用的片語，意思是「在這種情況之下」或「當遭遇這些條件時」。	維持原答案 (D)

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考科	題號	答 覆 釋 疑	釋疑結果
		為什麼用 in 聽起來好像也可以，但其實並不完全正確： 「in」有時確實可以與「conditions」連用，例如：in cold weather（在寒冷的天氣中）、in poor lighting（在光線不足的情況下）。然而，在這個語境中，我們是要表達「被置於」或「遭遇到」不利條件的情況，這時候用「under」會更符合英文的慣用說法，也更精確。	
	31	<b>As</b> is the case with mankind, ... "As is the case with mankind" is a standard expression meaning "in the same way as it is with humans." 就如同人類的情況一樣，(C) 正確。 (A) It 錯誤。It is the case with mankind, the microbiome makes these mosquitoes prone to malaria parasites. 兩個獨立子句不能僅用逗號連接。這種情況稱為逗號連接錯誤（comma splice）。 (B) What 錯誤。What is the case with mankind, 此用法在文法與語境上都不正確。 (D) Like 錯誤。Like is the case with mankind,... like 此處是介係詞，後面接動詞，此用法在文法上不正確。	維持原答案 (C)
	50	<b>根據本篇文章</b> ，看護工傾向選擇較輕鬆的工作而非較辛苦的工作，也是聘僱移工看護的一項主要挑戰。 文章未提及(A)(C)(D)答案。 (A) 缺乏可用的工作職缺 (C) 私部門醫療照護資金不足 (D) 來臺移工人數減少	維持原答案 (B)
生物學	5	茉莉酸(jasmonates)是已知『直接』與植物抗病性與抗蟲性反應密切的植物激素，這主要是依據教科書的內容，唯教科書是經過嚴謹編審，因此答案維持C。 主要根據《Plant Physiology and Development》(Taiz et al., 第6版)與《Botany: An Introduction to Plant Biology》(Mauseth)等常用大學教科書。	維持原答案 (C)
	8	此題選項(A)「爬行類擁有兩個心房和一個心室」的設計，係基於對『大多數』現存爬行類的普遍心臟構造所作的描述，在選擇題評量中，我們傾向以「多數情形的典型描述」作為判準，則選項(A)仍然成立，因此答案維持(A)。	維持原答案 (A)
	10	我們針對的是哪一種免疫球蛋白『主要』參與 B 細胞啟動與免疫反應調節，只有選項(A)最符合題目核心關鍵字的選項，因此答案維持(A)。	維持原答案 (A)
	11	在此題的設計中，我們根據一般的果實發育機制進行出題，通常以「受精後引發激素變化」為基本機制描述，這在『大多數』被子植物中是成立的，因此答案維持(A)。	維持原答案 (A)