

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試
英文 試題

I. Vocabulary, Usage and Grammar

Questions 1-15: Choose the **BEST** answer to complete each sentence.

1. The busload of tourists suddenly saw the movie star and basically _____ over the side of the bus screaming her name.
(A) crept (B) drooped (C) subsided (D) tinkered
2. For the third year in a row, the phrase _____ in ubiquity in late-May/early-June, according to Google Trends. Indeed, you can see it everywhere.
(A) surmounted (B) sputtered (C) steered (D) spiked
3. Numerous leaks in recent days claim the President is at odds with most of his senior team, allegedly deliberately countermanding their best advice like an _____ toddler.
(A) obsequious (B) obstreperous (C) opprobrious (D) ostentatious
4. British politicians can say all sorts of rubbish to the BBC that wouldn't count as a crime, but government ministers are not supposed to knowingly mislead — artfully _____?
(A) authenticate (B) disambiguate (C) enumerate (D) prevaricate
5. Emily tried to finish the project alone but in vain, so eventually she had to _____.
(A) lose her marbles (B) slap in the face
(C) throw in the towel (D) stir the pot
6. The small nation felt _____ to its powerful neighbor, obliged to obey even when it didn't want to.
(A) subsequent (B) subservient (C) subliminal (D) subversive
7. The scientists are pushing the _____ of what's possible in space exploration, trying to go beyond the normal limits.
(A) letter (B) package (C) envelope (D) container
8. The diplomat's _____ response to the direct question left reporters unsure about the government's actual position on the matter.
(A) equivocal (B) luxurious (C) deprecating (D) feudalistic
9. The vice president found herself grappling with the uncertainty _____ the newly implemented policy, designed to streamline operations and cut unnecessary expenses, would actually yield the intended financial benefits.
(A) of whether (B) if whether (C) whether (D) whether with
10. The scientist, intrigued by the extraordinary biological mechanisms of microscopic organisms, devoted years of research to understanding _____ a seemingly insignificant life form could produce energy at an efficiency level unmatched by larger species.
(A) even such (B) that as (C) how such (D) what so
11. Unless she presented a compelling argument supported by strong evidence, the board _____ her proposal without further discussion.
(A) should merely object to (B) must possibly refuse
(C) would likely have rejected (D) could scarcely disapprove

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試
英文 試題

12. The project advanced _____, as unpredictable funding delays and shifting team dynamics repeatedly interrupted the momentum that had briefly gathered.
(A) by fits and starts (B) in dribs and drabs
(C) by leaps and bounds (D) through tit for tat
13. _____ about the traffic, I would have left earlier.
(A) If I knew (B) Knowing (C) If I have known (D) Had I known
14. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?
(A) She avoided to speak during the meeting.
(B) The lecturer recommended to read a number of books before the exam.
(C) They enjoy to swim in the lake during summer.
(D) I asked to see his identification before I let him into the house.
15. Which of the following sentences is **NOT** grammatically accurate?
(A) Whatever you decide is fine with me.
(B) Whoever arrives first gets the best seats is the rule.
(C) What he said bothered everyone in the room.
(D) How this device works confuses many students.

II. Cloze

Questions 16-25: Choose the **BEST** answer for each blank in the passages.

Passage A

Loneliness is a common problem in long-term care facilities (LTCF). Previous work has shown that animal-assisted therapy (AAT) can to some degree 16 loneliness. Here, we investigated the ability of a living dog (Dog) as opposed to that of a robotic dog (AIBO) to treat loneliness in elderly patients living in LTCF. 17 a control group not receiving AAT, both the Dog and AIBO groups had statistically significant improvements in their levels of loneliness. 18 a modified Lexington Attachment to Pets Scale (MLAPS), residents showed high levels of attachment to both the Dog and AIBO. Subscale analysis showed that the AIBO group scored lower than the living dog on “animal rights/animal welfare,” 19 “general attachment” or “people substituting.” However, MLAPS measures 20 changes in loneliness, showing that attachment was not the mechanism by which AAT defeats loneliness. We conclude that interactive robotic dogs can help LTCF residents cope with loneliness as they become attached to these robots.

16. (A) reverse (B) reanimate (C) remit (D) reckon
17. (A) With regards to (B) By means of
(C) In collaboration with (D) In comparison with
18. (A) To measure (B) As measured by
(C) Measuring up to (D) Taking the measure of
19. (A) without (B) as well as (C) but not on (D) in spite of
20. (A) did not correlate with (B) were in consensus with
(C) were coordinated by (D) corresponded to

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試

英文 試題

Passage B

Charles Dickens, one of the most celebrated novelists of the 19th century, is known for his vivid storytelling and social criticism. His novel *Great Expectations*, first published in 1861, remains one of his most widely studied works. The novel follows the life of Pip, an orphan who, through a series of mysterious events, 21 a fortune and undergoes a dramatic transformation. A central theme in *Great Expectations* is the conflict of social class. Pip initially believes that wealth and refinement equate to moral superiority, but 22 he matures, he learns that true virtue lies in kindness and integrity rather than status or fortune. This theme reflects Dickens's own concerns about Victorian society, 23 rigid class divisions often determined one's fate. One of the novel's most compelling characters is Miss Havisham, a wealthy but 24 woman who has worn her wedding gown and remained in her decaying mansion since being abandoned at the altar. She raises Estella, the object of Pip's affection, to be cold and unfeeling, perpetuating a cycle of emotional detachment. 25 , *Great Expectations* is a profound critique of ambition and self-discovery, highlighting the fleeting nature of human desires and the unpredictability of fate.

21. (A) turns into (B) comes into (C) steps up (D) falls down
22. (A) although (B) despite (C) if (D) as
23. (A) where (B) what (C) there (D) why
24. (A) eccentric (B) benevolent (C) content (D) affluent
25. (A) Rarely (B) Accidentally (C) Ultimately (D) Centrally

III. Discourse Structure

Questions 26-35: Choose the **BEST** answer from the box below for each blank in the passages.

Passage A

- (A) Nerli conducted a randomized clinical trial to investigate the efficacy of a brief outpatient rehabilitation program using a cognitive behavioral approach for PCC.
- (B) Over the past few decades, substantial evidence has amassed for the efficacy of CBT for symptoms in the context of somatic conditions, including chronic fatigue syndrome.
- (C) Theoretically, given that physiologic, cognitive, behavioral, and social processes are correlated, it follows that change in one system will bring about a change in the others.
- (D) So far, there should be no other explanation for the symptoms that may substantially impact daily activities.

The post-COVID-19 condition (PCC) is often referred to as long COVID. It is characterized by persistent, fluctuating symptoms, such as fatigue, breathlessness, and cognitive difficulties affecting all systems of the body three months or more after infection consistent with SARS-CoV-2. 26 Among the treatments of long COVID, cognitive behavior therapy (CBT), a practical approach to treating symptoms and distress, is now widely recommended. It encourages individuals to test different ways of coping. 27 CBT focuses on things that can be changed, such as behavior and patterns of thinking. The behavior change component has much in common with rehabilitation. 28 In addition, psychosocial interventions, especially CBT, have been found to positively change immune system functioning. Cognitive behavior therapy is not only positively associated with immune parameters, but also outperforms pharmacologic treatments.

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試
英文 試題

Passage B

- (A) Numerous other studies have documented the robust relationship between early phonological awareness and subsequent reading achievement.
- (B) In a later review, Torgesen (1999) concluded that the limited amount of information gained from the assessment of phonological awareness may not warrant the use of a phonological awareness assessment given the amount of time needed to administer, score, and interpret such an assessment.
- (C) Additionally, deficits in phonological awareness have been linked to reading disabilities.
- (D) This possibility has led reading researchers to question the usefulness of phonological awareness assessments once a certain level of reading achievement has been attained.

Speech-language pathologists (SLPs) are actively involved in the development of literacy skills and in the remediation of literary problems. In particular, SLPs have an important role in the assessment of phonological awareness due to their knowledge of phonetics and phonological disorders. Phonological awareness has been shown to be a primary factor underlying early reading achievement. 29 The assessment of phonological awareness during preschool and kindergarten provides critical insight into the skills that children use to learn to read. Lonigan, Burgess, and Anthony (2000) demonstrated that phonological awareness, when compared to many other predictors, was the most stable and robust indicator of later reading in a group of children who were followed from late preschool into kindergarten and first grade. In another data set, Catts, Fey, Zhang, and Tombling (2001) found that a kindergarten measure of phonological awareness was one of five factors that predicted the presence of a reading disability in second grade. 30 Once children begin reading, however, the best indicator of current and future reading may simply be reading itself. 31 Wagner and his colleagues considered this issue using a large, longitudinal data set. They examined the amount of information that a measure of phonological awareness could add to the prediction of reading once a measure of current word reading and vocabulary was considered.

Passage C

- (A) The etymology of “Karen” remains contested, with multiple potential origins identified in popular culture, movies and media.
- (B) This tension demonstrates how contemporary internet culture rapidly codifies, disseminates, and normalizes new forms of social critique.
- (C) This pejorative designation typically refers to upper-middle-class white American women perceived as exhibiting entitled behavior, particularly in service-oriented contexts.
- (D) Visual signifiers, most notably a distinctive blonde-highlighted bob haircut, have become associated with the archetype as often seen in these widespread memes.

The derogatory image of “Karen” has emerged as a significant sociocultural phenomenon in contemporary American discourse, representing a particular demographic stereotype that merits scholarly examination. 32 The phenomenon gained substantial visibility during 2020, concurrent with both the COVID-19 pandemic and social justice protests, prompting *The Guardian* to designate it as “the year of Karen.”

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試

英文 試題

33 For example, the character portrayed by Amanda Seyfried in the 2004 film *Mean Girls*, Dane Cook's 2005 comedy sketch "The Friend Nobody Likes," and a 2016 Nintendo Switch advertisement featuring a woman characterized as "antisocial Karen." Digital anthropologists note that the term gained significant traction in late 2017 when Reddit users began creating and sharing memes regarding entitled women named "Karen," leading to specialized subreddits dedicated to critiquing this behavioral archetype.

According to Professor Heather Suzanne Woods, whose research encompasses meme culture, the defining characteristics of a "Karen" include a sense of entitlement, a proclivity for complaint, and self-centered interpersonal interactions. These characteristics manifest in stereotypical behaviors such as demanding to "speak to the manager," expressing anti-vaccination sentiments, demonstrating racial prejudice, and exhibiting excessive engagement with social media platforms, particularly Facebook. 34

The discourse surrounding "Karen" exemplifies the intersection of race, gender, class, and privilege in American society. While scholars such as Apryl Williams argue these characterizations function to "actively call out white supremacy," critics contend the term itself constitutes a problematic form of prejudice that encompasses racist, sexist, ageist, and classist elements. 35 Meanwhile it simultaneously raises questions about the ethics and efficacy of such characterizations in advancing social justice objectives.

IV. Reading Comprehension

Questions 36-50: Choose the **BEST** answer to each question below according to what is stated and implied in the following passages.

Passage A

This survey study examined the availability and types of survivorship services for adult-onset cancer across ACS CoC-accredited programs, which provide cancer care to 75% of U.S. patients. The findings highlight both widespread availability of certain services and significant gaps, identifying areas for improvement. Establishing this national benchmark enables tracking progress and assessing new approaches in survivorship care.

Despite being recognized as an essential phase of cancer treatment, survivorship care remains underdeveloped. Nearly 90% of programs offer screening for new or recurrent cancers and specialty referrals for late-effect management. However, services such as cancer genetics counseling, fertility, and sexual health support are less available, despite patient-reported importance. Additionally, few programs offer patient support groups, fitness programs, or educational series, largely due to lack of insurance reimbursement. These findings align with a 2024 study by Anampa-Guzmán et al., which also noted the underrepresentation of genetic counseling and fertility services.

Survivorship care plans and treatment summaries are intended to provide critical health information to survivors and practitioners. While recent studies question their value due to high resource demands, over 90% of programs still provide them, suggesting either perceived benefits or the lingering effects of accreditation requirements.

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試

英文 試題

Most programs integrate survivorship care within the cancer treatment team, while only one-third offer specialized survivorship clinics. This contrasts with pediatric oncology, where late-effects clinics are standard. Specialized clinics are more common in comprehensive cancer centers than in community-based settings. The American Society of Clinical Oncology supports a disease- and treatment-specific survivorship model, which may be more practical for adult-onset cancers given their higher prevalence. Further research is needed to determine optimal care models based on cancer type, age, and risk factors.

Institutional support for survivorship programs remains limited. Programs report lacking funding, dedicated staff, marketing, philanthropy, and technological infrastructure. The most needed resources include dedicated advanced practice clinicians (APCs), improved IT support, and greater internal visibility. Surprisingly, acquiring survivorship physicians, external marketing, research, and philanthropy were lower priorities.

Although nearly 90% of programs recognize the benefits of survivorship services, only a minority of patients receive them. The primary barriers are low referral rates from oncologists and limited patient awareness. Addressing these issues requires institutional investment in staff, enhancements to electronic health record systems, better patient education materials, and clearer referral protocols. Research is needed to evaluate the impact of these initiatives.

Many findings align with qualitative studies of U.S. survivorship programs, such as those by Manne and Nekhlyudov, which also reported variations in services and clinical models. While some programs leverage electronic health records for communication, enhanced modules for treatment summaries are underutilized. Critical resources include sustainable funding, informatics for tracking outcomes, and institutional backing to develop viable business plans.

This study provides quantitative insights using data from nearly 400 CoC-accredited programs, reflecting the diversity of cancer care in the U.S. Future research adopting both quantitative and qualitative methodologies is strongly advised.

36. What is the primary goal of this survey study?
- (A) To assess how effective cancer treatment plans have been in practice
 - (B) To evaluate patient satisfaction with survivorship programs offered
 - (C) To examine the availability of services in cancer care programs nationwide
 - (D) To analyze the financial costs of providing survivorship services overall
37. Based on the article, which of the following statements about survivorship programs is **NOT** true?
- (A) Many hospitals lack trained staff to facilitate these programs.
 - (B) Hospitals are requested by national health organizations for accreditation.
 - (C) The programs require resources and their benefits are recognized.
 - (D) Many survivors have access to receiving these types of care programs.
38. What constitutes a chief obstacle to patient participation in survivorship care?
- (A) High expenses of treatment and therapy programs frustrating patient interest
 - (B) Lack of understanding and inadequate doctor recommendation to survivorship services
 - (C) Limited availability of treatment summaries after patient discharge from hospitals
 - (D) Neither genetics counseling nor fertility services is widely provided.

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試
英文 試題

39. How do adult survivorship clinics compare to survivorship clinics for children?
- (A) They are more widely available than late-effects clinics for children.
 - (B) They follow the same standardized model used in children's hospitals.
 - (C) They are mostly an integral part of cancer treatment team in hospitals.
 - (D) They require less institutional support and fewer resources than children's clinics.
40. According to the passage, which of the following is true about survivorship care programs?
- (A) Setting up national standards for their assessment is crucial.
 - (B) The ideal care models need not be specialized ones.
 - (C) Most hospitals prioritize recruiting qualified practitioners for the programs.
 - (D) Computerized health records and treatment summaries are widely used.

Passage B

In contemporary global discourse, zero-sum thinking—the belief that gains for one party necessarily result in losses for another—has experienced a concerning resurgence. This perspective, which conceptualizes success as existing within a framework of finite resources and opportunities, merits critical examination.

Zero-sum thinking appears to have evolutionary roots, originating from primitive competition for scarce resources essential to survival. Anthropologist George M. Foster's seminal 1965 research in rural Mexican communities identified “an image of limited good”—a worldview in which desirable elements such as land, wealth, friendship and love, manliness and honor, power and influence, exist in finite quantity and are always in short supply. Contemporary psychological research confirms that perceptions of scarcity and threat serve as fundamental catalysts for zero-sum thinking.

However, as noted in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, “purely zero-sum situations are exceedingly rare” in actual human experience. The discrepancy between zero-sum perception and reality constitutes what psychologist Daniel V. Meegan identifies as a “zero-sum bias”—a tendency to perceive competitive scenarios where cooperation might prove more beneficial. Despite its proponents often positioning themselves as pragmatic realists, research indicates that zero-sum thinking is fundamentally grounded in fear and insecurity rather than rational assessment.

The historical precedent for zero-sum thinking in international relations can be traced to European mercantilism of the 16th-19th centuries, when wealth was conceptualized primarily through gold, silver, and territorial acquisition. This paradigm produced destructive trade monopolies and protectionist policies that precipitated numerous conflicts. Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (1776) represented a pivotal theoretical challenge to mercantilist assumptions. Smith demonstrated that wealth transcended precious metals to encompass gross domestic product—the totality of economic activity—and could be expanded through productivity improvements, innovation, and comparative advantage in trade.

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試

英文 試題

The post-WWII international order emerged as a deliberate counterpoint to zero-sum geopolitics, establishing institutions like the International Monetary Fund to foster economic interdependence. This system, despite its imperfections, facilitated unprecedented global prosperity, with fourfold economic growth since the 1980s and significant nuclear disarmament achievements.

Recent years have witnessed a troubling reversion to zero-sum thinking across multiple domains. As Hal Brands observes, this represents “a backlash against the positive-sum thinking of the post-Cold War era—the idea that globalization could lift all boats.” This resurgence manifests in protectionist trade policies, xenophobic immigration rhetoric, and increasingly confrontational international relations. Some political leaders have displayed pronounced zero-sum tendencies, conceptualizing international relations as fundamentally competitive rather than cooperative. This approach threatens to undermine the foundations of the post-war liberal order and potentially revive destructive great power rivalries.

Zero-sum thinking extends beyond geopolitics into domestic social dynamics. Psychologist J. Clifton suggests that contemporary zero-sum thinking may stem from anxieties about meaning and significance rather than material scarcity. Many individuals perceive that the recognition of another group’s importance necessarily diminishes their own—a mechanism that exacerbates social polarization.

Research indicates that deliberate intervention can mitigate zero-sum thinking. Michael Smithson notes that individuals faced with zero-sum scenarios often respond by “minimizing investment and holding back resources”—effectively boycotting the zero-sum framework. This creates opportunities for collaborative actors to establish alternative paradigms.

Educational interventions can prove effective. Smithson reports success in encouraging students collaboration by positioning themselves as a common challenge, thereby reframing competition as cooperation. Similarly, Daniel Kahneman’s work demonstrates that reflective slow thinking can overcome instinctive zero-sum assumptions.

The challenge for contemporary societies involves cultivating awareness of zero-sum biases and developing institutional frameworks that incentivize cooperation. Economic policies addressing inequality may prove particularly important, as research consistently demonstrates correlations between resource disparity and zero-sum mentalities.

A transition toward positive-sum thinking requires acknowledging the legitimate grievances that fuel zero-sum perspectives while demonstrating that collaborative approaches ultimately generate superior outcomes for all participants. By recognizing our shared interests in addressing transnational challenges like climate change, pandemic response, and technological regulation, we may transcend the limitations of zero-sum thinking and construct more productive paradigms for global cooperation.

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試
英文 試題

41. According to the passage, which of the following is accurate about zero-sum thinking?
- (A) It is a belief that resources are infinite and can be shared equally.
 - (B) It is a conviction that winners gain at the expense of losers.
 - (C) It refers to a psychological condition that affects mostly political leaders.
 - (D) It denotes a modern concept that emerged shortly after World War II.
42. Which of the following is cited as an irrational manifestation of zero-sum thinking?
- (A) Perception of competition, shortage and menace leading to dread and uncertainty
 - (B) Accumulation of wealth through conducting a variety of economic activities
 - (C) The International Monetary Fund nurturing interconnectedness among nations
 - (D) Mercantilist hypotheses facilitating European trade and economic strategies
43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Gold, silver, and territorial acquisition are the only true measures of wealth.
 - (B) Wealth accumulation can be expedited through increased productivity and innovation.
 - (C) Globalization and positive-sum thinking are detrimental to national power.
 - (D) International protectionist policies are essential to national prosperity.
44. According to the passage, which is **NOT** a measure that alleviates zero-sum thinking?
- (A) Set up policies easing economic disadvantages in societies
 - (B) Promote positive-sum thinking that encourages global teamwork
 - (C) Utilize cooperative learning strategy in the competitive educational setting
 - (D) Replicate European mercantilism paradigm to achieve global peace
45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is false?
- (A) Zero-sum thinking in geopolitics tends to destabilize the world order.
 - (B) Zero-sum bias would lead people to embrace cooperation rather than competition.
 - (C) Zero-sum mindset can be mitigated through slow thinking strategy.
 - (D) Zero-sum thinking may originate from emotional anxieties about one's worth.

Passage C

This umbrella review critically evaluates top-tier evidence on nutrient supplements for female infertility. Overall, the evidence remains highly uncertain regarding the effects of multiple micronutrients and antioxidants on live birth rates. L-arginine, CoQ10, melatonin, vitamin B complex, vitamin D, and vitamin E did not significantly improve live birth rates. Clinical pregnancy rates may benefit from L-carnitine, CoQ10, melatonin, myo-inositol, NAC, and vitamin D, but the evidence remains weak. Biochemical pregnancy rates were not increased with vitamin D, and adverse effects were poorly reported. Limited and low-quality studies necessitate cautious interpretation of these findings.

For live birth rates, multiple micronutrients showed very low certainty evidence of benefits. Variability in formulations across three randomized controlled trials (RCTs) made general

recommendations difficult. Similarly, pooled antioxidants—diverse compounds reducing oxidative stress—showed very low certainty evidence for improving live birth rates. A literature review suggests micronutrient supplementation may help restore nutrient levels and reduce oxidative stress, but more high-quality RCTs are needed to confirm efficacy.

For clinical pregnancy rates, L-carnitine, myo-inositol, and NAC showed potential benefits, particularly in women with PCOS. These nutrients support metabolism, reproductive health, and oxidative stress reduction. However, findings stem from limited studies (two RCTs per nutrient, with 177-450 participants), highlighting the need for further research to clarify their effectiveness in female infertility treatment.

Among women undergoing medically assisted reproduction (MAR), CoQ10 may improve clinical pregnancy rates based on four RCTs ($n = 397$), though the evidence remains uncertain. As a mitochondrial antioxidant, CoQ10 may help reverse ovarian dysfunction, support ovulation, and enhance embryo development. Preclinical and clinical data suggest CoQ10 is well tolerated at doses up to 1200 mg/day, but large-scale studies are necessary to confirm efficacy.

Melatonin and vitamin D may also improve clinical pregnancy rates in MAR patients, though evidence is inconsistent. Melatonin, a hormone with antioxidant and anti-inflammatory effects, may slow ovarian aging and enhance oocyte quality. However, due to methodological limitations and inconsistencies in trials, further research is required, especially on higher doses and longer treatments. Vitamin D, known for its role in bone health, also influences reproductive function through hormone regulation and endometrial receptivity. Four studies using calcitriol, the most active vitamin D form, suggested potential benefits, but more research is needed to explore the relationship between vitamin D and fertility.

Currently, no specific nutrient supplements can be confidently recommended for improving fertility outcomes. However, many of these interventions pose minimal risks and may help correct deficiencies and boost antioxidant levels. While adverse event reporting was limited, CoQ10, melatonin, NAC, vitamin D, L-carnitine, and inositol appear safe and well tolerated. Future studies must focus on robust reporting of side effects and long-term safety to guide clinical recommendations.

46. Which of the following statements best describes the impact of nutrient supplementation on live birth rates in women with infertility?

- (A) Antioxidants can continually improve live birth rates across all randomized controlled trials.
- (B) Calcitriol, a vitamin D form, has proven effects in significantly increasing the chances of live birth.
- (C) The evidence for the benefit of multiple micronutrients and antioxidants is uplifting but remains dubious.
- (D) L-arginine has been proven to be the most effective supplement for improving live birth rates.

中國醫藥大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試
英文 試題

47. Why is it a challenge to provide general recommendations on the prescription of multiple micronutrients?
- (A) Most studies employed identical formulations and dosages; therefore recommendations are redundant.
 - (B) The ingredients and dosages in the randomized controlled trials are too varied to warrant efficacy.
 - (C) The effect of antioxidant properties in the supplements is proven adverse to warrant intervention.
 - (D) Statistically significant results on reproductive outcomes are consistently presented.
48. According to the review article, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) The review included only studies on women who have been undergoing medically assisted reproduction (MAR).
 - (B) The review provides inconclusive evidence that all nutrient supplements improve live birth rates.
 - (C) There was a lack of high-quality randomized controlled trials, leading to weak and uncertain evidence.
 - (D) While vitamin D may regulate hormone and contribute to endometrial receptivity, its effect on fertility is unclear.
49. Based on the review, how should clinicians approach the use of nutrient supplements for infertility?
- (A) Prescribe high doses of CoQ10, melatonin, and NAC to all infertile women.
 - (B) Strongly advise against supplement use due to potential health hazards.
 - (C) Promote vitamin B complex and L-arginine as the most effective fertility boosters.
 - (D) Recommend supplements when there is a nutritional deficiency.
50. What methodological issue complicates the interpretation of findings in this study?
- (A) The trials exclusively studied women without infertility issues, making it impossible to generalize.
 - (B) Antioxidant studies were conducted primarily in animal models rather than humans, disrupting the validity of the study.
 - (C) The studies used different combinations and doses of antioxidants, making comparisons unlikely.
 - (D) Effects of antioxidants on RCTs were systematically overstated, creating bias for the medical community.

中國醫藥大學 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
1	B	11	C	21	B	31	D	41	B
2	D	12	A	22	D	32	C	42	A
3	B	13	D	23	A	33	A	43	B
4	D	14	D	24	A	34	D	44	D
5	C	15	B	25	C	35	B	45	B
6	B	16	A	26	D	36	C	46	C
7	C	17	D	27	C	37	D	47	B
8	A	18	B	28	B	38	B	48	A
9	A	19	C	29	C	39	C	49	D
10	C	20	A	30	A	40	A	50	C

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科目	題號	釋 疑 答 覆	釋疑結果
英文	16	Loneliness is a common problem in long-term care facilities (LTCF). Previous work has shown that animal-assisted therapy (AAT) can to some degree <u>16</u> loneliness. 選項(C) remit “intransitive verb... to abate symptoms...” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary) 用做「減緩」「緩和」之意時，是不及物動詞，後面不可以直接加受詞。 “An <i>intransitive verb</i> is not used with a direct object.” (Merriam-Webster Dictionary) 因此(C)不是正確選項。 本題維持原答案(A)。	維持原答案
	26	本題正確選項(D) So far, there should be no other explanation for the symptoms that may substantially impact daily activities. 句中的 symptoms 承接上句 symptoms 指出迄今沒有其他的解釋症狀，就文章的邏輯和連貫性是最佳的選項。選項(C)和前一題討論的症狀無關，故不是 26 題的正確選項。 本題維持原答案(D)。	維持原答案
	27	本題正確選項(C) Theoretically, given that physiologic, cognitive, behavioral, and social processes are correlated, it follows that change in one system will bring about a change in the others. 承接上句 “It encourages individuals to test different ways of coping.” 且進一步指出理論上不同治療過程彼此相關，一個系統的變化將會引發其他系統的改變。就文章的邏輯和連貫性是最佳的答案。選項(D)應放在前面描述症狀的部分，不是 27 題的正確選項。 本題維持原答案(C)。	維持原答案
	42	本篇文章介紹「零和思維」的內涵，並追溯其歷史淵源，42 題的問題問「零和思維的 非理性 呈現方式」，文章原文第三段提到真正的「零和」狀況在人類現實生活中非常稀少 (However, as noted in the <i>Journal of Personality and Social Psychology</i> , “purely zero-sum situations are exceedingly rare” in actual human experience.)，因此也被認為是一種「零和偏見」(zero-sum bias)，所以原文第三段提到「研究認為零和思維基本上 建立在恐懼與不安全感之上 ，而不是經過理性評估的概念」(... research indicates that zero-sum thinking is fundamentally grounded in fear and insecurity rather than rational assessment.)。 因此選項 (A) 「對於競爭、物質短缺、威脅的感受會導致恐懼與不確定的思考方式」(Perception of competition, shortage and menace leading to dread and uncertainty)，	維持原答案
		與原文第三段的敘述完全吻合，最能夠說明「零和思維」的 非理性思考心理機制 。 選項 (D) 「重商主義的商業假設促進歐洲貿易與經濟策略」(Mercantilist hypotheses facilitating European trade and economic strategies)，此選項可參見原文第四段，該段落談到十六到十九世紀間在歐洲盛行的重商主義，這樣的 重商主義確實讓歐洲貿易活絡 ，但也造成壟斷，延伸許多傷害與衝突。此選項 (D) 僅著重於說明重商主義促進歐洲貿易的發展，並未著墨於「零和思維」的 非理性思考心理機制 ，因此不是這題的答案。 本題維持原答案(A)。	維持原答案
	48	According to the review article, which of the following is NOT true? 選項 (B)The review provides inclusive evidence that all nutrient supplements improve live birth rates 整篇文章多處指出需要進行更多的研究以確認營養補充品的效益，綜述文章提供的證據尚不確定所有營養補充品都能提高活產率。意指，該文章在評估數種營養補充品效益研究之後，綜合指出這些研究結論尚不確定所有涵蓋於這些研究的營養補充品能夠提高活產率。此陳述符合文章內容。結論再次強調 “Currently, no specific nutrient supplements can be confidently recommended for improving fertility outcomes.” 閱讀測驗乃就文章通篇內容理解進行判斷，根據此篇文章選項(B)陳述符合文章內容，本題要求選出不正確選項，因此(B)不是正確答案。 本題維持原答案(A)。	維持原答案

英文

旋元佑 老師提供

中國醫藥大學114學年度學士後中醫英文試題分析與部份解題

一．總評：

中國醫的題型，最近幾年來多少都有些變化。今年最大的變化在於：單字題的占比大幅下降。

去年中國醫字彙大題有10題，克漏字4篇20題中有多達16題都是單字題，加在一起是26題單字，已經超過總數50題的一半。所以：單字熟不熟，足以決定去年考試的成敗。

今年的情況大不相同：字彙與文法在今年合併為第一大題（15題），其中單字題只占7題（外加2題片語），剩下6題是文法。第二大題克漏字的分量也減為只有2篇10題，其中單字題更是只剩3題。這兩個大題加在一起，單字的題數也只有10題，總分占比從去年的52%銳減到只剩20%。以今年的考題來看，單字已經不再能夠決定勝負。不過，一如往常，中國醫考的單字仍然比較冷僻，有一定難度。

文法題在今年只剩下6題，這符合大趨勢：文法的重要性逐漸降低。分析今年考出來的題目，重點仍在於複句結構、語氣等傳統考點，不出我們文法講義的範圍。

今年另一個不同之處在於：中國醫考題睽違3年的Discourse Structure又出現了，考出3篇、10題。考的文章比較抽象，題目也不很容易。不過我們在班上做過特別訓練，只要保持思路清晰，仍然可以正確作答。

閱讀測驗3篇15題，算是標準的分數配置。這次考出來的3篇文章，有兩篇是醫學相關主題，另一篇說到零和遊戲。文章都不難，只是中國醫的出題比較瑣碎，而且有幾題的答案也計設得不夠清楚，會造成答題困擾。

整體來看，今年中國醫的題目要比去年難一些，平均分數可能會降低5分以上。

二．字彙題命中情況

I. Vocabulary, Usage and Grammar

第一大題總共15題中有7題單字，命中2題（subservient, equivocal），如下：

6. subservient

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義32頁

subservient (a.) 順從的，卑屈的

【衍】subservience (n.) 順從，卑屈

She is always subservient to her parents.

8. equivocal

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義114頁

equivocate (v.) 搪塞，支吾其詞

【衍】equivocation (n.) 搪塞，支吾

equivocal (a.) 模稜兩可的

unequivocal (a.) 明確的

The politician equivocated when asked whether he would run for President.

II. Cloze

第二大題總共10題克漏字中有3題是單字，全部命中（reverse, eccentric, ultimately），如下：

16. reverse

reverse (n., v., a.) 相反；逆轉；相反的

【衍】reversal (n.) 逆轉，顛倒

Black is the reverse of white.

The government has decided to reverse the unpopular policy.

Please fill in the blanks on the reverse side of the form.

24. eccentric

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義66頁

eccentric (a., n.) 古怪的（人），我行我素的（人）

【衍】eccentricity (n.) 怪異，怪癖

Howard Hughes became an eccentric billionaire who had an abnormal fear of germs.

My uncle is a delightful old eccentric.

25. ultimately

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義410頁

ultimately = finally (adv.) 到最後

ultra/ately

beyond/(adv.)

Ultimately, all surface runoff returns to the oceans.

到最後，地表所有的流水都是回歸大海。

二．文法題解析

9. The vice president found herself grappling with the uncertainty ____ the newly implemented policy, designed to streamline operations and cut unnecessary expenses, would actually yield the intended financial benefits.

(A) of whether (B) if whether (C) whether (D) whether with

答案：(A)

解析：

主要子句的句型如下：

The vice president(S) found(V) herself(O) grappling(C) with the uncertainty

空格後面也是一個完整的限定子句，句型如下：

the newly implemented policy(S), ... , would actually yield(V) the intended financial benefits(O)

在句首加上連接詞whether，可以把後面的子句改為一個表示問題的名詞子句。然後再把整個名詞子句放在介系詞of後面當作它的受詞，構成介系詞片語of whether...，用來修飾前面的

名詞the uncertainty。

本題考點是來自疑問句的名詞子句。

10. The scientist, intrigued by the extraordinary biological mechanisms of microscopic organisms, devoted years of research to understanding _____ a seemingly insignificant life form could produce energy at an efficiency level unmatched by larger species.

(A) even such (B) that as (C) how such (D) what so

答案：(C)

解析：

空格填入C，成為：

how such a seemingly insignificant life form(S) could produce(V) energy(O)...

這是一個來自疑問句的名詞子句，前面用疑問副詞how當作連接詞。主詞是這個名詞片語：such a seemingly insignificant life form，前面的such是前位限定詞。整個名詞子句當作understanding的受詞。

本題考點與上題一樣，仍然是來自疑問句的名詞子句。

11. Unless she presented a compelling argument supported by strong evidence, the board _____ her proposal without further discussion.

(A) should merely object to (B) must possibly refuse

(C) would likely have rejected (D) could scarcely disapprove

答案：(C)

翻譯：

「除非她當時提出了強有力的論證並且有強大的證據支持，不然的話董事會很可能早就拒絕了她的提案、不需要進一步討論。」

解析：在unless「除非」後面是一個「有可能」成立的情況。所以動詞presented採用過去簡單式表達的是「過去事實」語氣。後面的likely「很可能」表達的是不確定語氣，而動詞would likely have refused裏面的語氣助動詞would搭配完成式have refused是「猜測過去」。說這句話的人在猜測董事會當時應該已經拒絕掉，只有一種例外的情況是當時她有拿出證據，而說話的人判斷真正拿出證據的可能性不高。

本題的考點是語氣：語氣助動詞搭配完成式用來猜測過去。

12. The project advanced _____, as unpredictable funding delays and shifting team dynamics repeatedly interrupted the momentum that had briefly gathered.

- (A) by fits and starts (B) in dribs and drabs
(C) by leaps and bounds (D) through tit for tat

答案：(A)

解析：

這是片語題。by fits and starts意思是「一陣一陣、走走停停」。

13. _____ about the traffic, I would have left earlier.

- (A) If I knew (B) Knowing (C) If I have known (D) Had I known

答案：(D)

翻譯：「當時我要是知道塞車的情況，就會提早出發。」

解析：

事實上「當時並不知道塞車，所以出發晚了。」

本題考的是過去時間假設法非事實語氣，要用過去完成來表示，亦即：If I had known about the traffic, I would have left earlier. 然後把I had倒裝為Had I，就可以省略掉連接詞if。過去時間非事實語氣是一考再考的重要考點。

14. Which of the following sentences is grammatically correct?

- (A) She avoided to speak during the meeting.
(B) The lecturer recommended to read a number of books before the exam.
(C) They enjoy to swim in the lake during summer.
(D) I asked to see his identification before I let him into the house.

答案：(D)

解析：

(A) (B) (C) 的錯誤相同：動詞avoid, recommend, enjoy後面都是只能用Ving不能用to V。

15. Which of the following sentences is NOT grammatically accurate?

- (A) Whatever you decide is fine with me.
- (B) Whoever arrives first gets the best seats is the rule.
- (C) What he said bothered everyone in the room.
- (D) How this device works confuses many students.

答案：(B)

解析：

whoever是複合關係代名詞，可拆開為先行詞anyone加上關係代名詞who，成為複句如下：

Anyone(S) who arrives first gets(V) the best seats(O).

這是個完整的句子。但是不能在後面再加動詞，除非前面加個連接詞that，如下：

That anyone who arrives first gets the best seats(S) is(V) the rule(C).

可以把先行詞anyone併入關係代名詞who成為複合關代，但前面仍然需要that，如下：

That whoever arrives first gets the best seats(S) is(V) the rule(C).

本題考的是名詞子句，考點在於：句首大寫的連接詞That不能省略。

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