

慈濟大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共10頁: 第 2 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

選擇題 (下列為單選題, 共 50 題, 每題 2 分, 共 100 分, 答錯 1 題倒扣 0.7 分, 倒扣至本大題零分為止, 未作答者, 不給分亦不扣分, 請選擇最合適的答案)

I. Vocabulary

- Proper _____ facilities (such as toilets) promote health by allowing people to dispose of their waste appropriately. This prevents environmental contamination and reduces the risk of disease.
(A) sanitation (B) filtration (C) cultivation (D) insulation
- Are you spending hours _____ mindlessly on Instagram reels and TikTok? If so, you might be suffering from brain rot.
(A) scaffolding (B) spinning (C) scrolling (D) sprinkling
- _____ is the hallmark of a healthcare professional, showing that they can relate to the pain and problems of patients.
(A) Indignity (B) Antagonism (C) Indifference (D) Compassion
- Dr. Chen promised to _____ as much pressure as he could on the authorities to fund further research into child nutrition.
(A) derail (B) deploy (C) strive (D) exert
- Euthanasia is an extremely controversial issue which involves complicated moral choices; therefore, there are both _____ and opponents.
(A) constituents (B) proponents (C) proportions (D) professions
- National Council of Science and Technology offers financial supports for the Polish post-doctoral research fellows who are working on _____ projects.
(A) intermediary (B) interdisciplinary (C) intercutting (D) interfering
- A proposed amendment to Iraq's Personal Status Law legalizes marriage to children as young as nine, threatening women's and children's rights in the region; therefore, it will also threaten the legal systems of Iraq by _____ power from the state government to religious councils.
(A) transferring (B) transporting (C) transplanting (D) transcending
- Cultural _____ takes place when members of a majority group adopt cultural elements of a minority group in an exploitative, disrespectful, or stereotypical way.
(A) appeal (B) appropriation (C) appreciation (D) apparition
- The decisions made by the superpowers could be influential _____ factors since they could threaten the peace of certain bordering areas.
(A) geophysical (B) genealogical (C) geometrical (D) geopolitical
- Numerous studies have demonstrated that music has many benefits, including improved heart rate, motor skills, brain stimulation, and immune system _____.
(A) engagement (B) endowment (C) enhancement (D) endorsement
- Northern lights, also called aurora borealis, and their _____ in the Southern Hemisphere are believed to result as tiny charged particles that poured out by the sun during solar flares strike the Earth's upper atmosphere hours or days later.
(A) counterpart (B) estrangement (C) intermediary (D) liability
- Post-humanism refers to a perspective that challenges traditional human-centered views by emphasizing interconnectedness among organisms and complex systems, to disrupt _____ and boundaries between humans and other entities.
(A) patriarchies (B) anarchies (C) monarchies (D) hierarchies
- After the war was over, the local people were joyfully surprised to find the price of vegetables no longer _____ unexpectedly.
(A) aggrieved (B) convicted (C) fluctuated (D) molested
- Nowadays a war can be conducted by applying _____ warfare tactics against another nation, combining disinformation with applications of information technology.
(A) concessive (B) cognitive (C) congenial (D) conciliatory

慈濟大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共10頁: 第 3 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

15. When the _____ temperature drops, we burn more fuel to maintain a steady body temperature. We even possess a special form of fat tissue, known as brown fat, which is burned to produce heat directly.
- (A) tertiary (B) ambient (C) whimsical (D) robust

II. Cloze

【A】

The world is witnessing an alarming increase _____16_____ the number of people affected by armed conflict, forced displacement, including large-scale refugee displacement, health and climate-induced disasters, and other crises. This means disrupted education for 222 million school-aged children and youth and education systems pushed to the brink of their capacities to deliver. Girls and children with disabilities, _____17_____ many other minority groups including but not limited to indigenous communities, ethnic and religious minorities and LGBTQI individuals are disproportionately affected in many crisis contexts. In 2022 alone, forced displacement reached a record high of 100 million people, over half of _____18_____ are children and youth in need of access to relevant quality education. In addition, between January 2020 and December 2021 there were 5,000 incidents of attacks on schools, _____19_____ 9,000 students and educators abducted, arrested, injured, or killed across 85 countries. This is in addition to the schools closed due to armed conflict and political instability, _____20_____ the education of future generations of girls, refugees and other population groups is at risk.

16. (A) in (B) to (C) on (D) at
17. (A) resulted from (B) distinguished from (C) together with (D) derived from
18. (A) them (B) whom (C) which (D) those
19. (A) with (B) by (C) which (D) who
20. (A) whose (B) what (C) which (D) where

【B】

Comprehensive immigration reform has eluded Congress for decades. Presidents have increasingly turned to executive action to reshape asylum and border policy. Though many of the policies that aim to reduce unlawful immigration focus on enforcement at the border, individuals who arrive in the United States legally and overstay their visas comprise a significant portion of the _____21_____ population. The most recent push for an immigration policy _____22_____ was in 2013, following a decade in which Congress debated numerous immigration reforms, some considered comprehensive and others piecemeal. The former refers to _____23_____ legislation that attempts to address the following issues: demand for high- and low-skilled laborers, the legal status of the millions of unlawful immigrants living in the country, border security, and interior enforcement. The last major legislation to make it through Congress was under President Ronald Reagan in 1986, when his administration granted legal _____24_____ to some three million illegal residents. In 1990, President George H. W. Bush further expanded legal immigration by increasing the cap for immigrant visas from 270,000 to 700,000, though he lowered the quota to 675,000 after several years. In 2007, President George W. Bush worked with congressional Democrats to reach a _____25_____ on a new comprehensive bill, but ultimately failed to win enough support in the Senate.

21. (A) undocumented (B) inexcusable (C) expectant (D) condemnable
22. (A) overestimate (B) overabundance (C) overwhelm (D) overhaul
23. (A) ominous (B) ostensible (C) objectionable (D) omnibus
24. (A) integrity (B) amnesty (C) community (D) amenity
25. (A) consummation (B) concomitant (C) compromise (D) consequence

【C】

The Alaska pipeline starts at the frozen edge of the Arctic Ocean. It stretches southward across the largest and northernmost state in the United States, ending at a remote ice-free seaport village nearly 800 miles from where it begins. It is massive in size and extremely complicated to operate.

The steel pipe crosses windswept plains and endless miles of delicate tundra that tops the frozen ground. It weaves through crooked canyons, climbs sheer mountains, plunges over rocky crags, makes its way through thick forests, and passes over or under hundreds of rivers and streams. The pipe is 4 feet in diameter, and up to 2 million barrels (or 84 million gallons) of 26 oil can be pumped through it daily.

Resting 27 H-shaped steel racks called “bents,” long sections of the pipeline follow a zigzag course high above the frozen earth. Other long sections drop out of sight beneath spongy or rocky ground and return to the surface later on. The pattern of the pipeline’s 28 route is determined by the often harsh demands of the arctic and subarctic climate, the tortuous lay of the land, and the varied compositions of soil, rock, or permafrost (permanently frozen ground). A little more than half of the pipeline is elevated above the ground. The remainder is buried anywhere from 3 to 12 feet, depending largely upon the type of terrain and the properties of the soil.

One of the largest in the world, the pipeline cost approximately \$8 billion and is by far the biggest and most expensive construction project ever 29 by private industry. In fact, no single business could raise that much money, so eight major oil companies formed a consortium in order to share the costs. Each company controlled oil rights to 30 shares of land in the oil fields and paid into the pipeline-construction fund according to the size of its holdings. Today, despite enormous problems of climate, supply shortages, equipment breakdowns, labor disagreements, treacherous terrain, a certain amount of mismanagement, and even theft, the Alaska pipeline has been completed and is operating.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| 26. (A) coarse | (B) uncultured | (C) rugged | (D) crude |
| 27. (A) on | (B) of | (C) down | (D) to |
| 28. (A) life-and-death | (B) black-and-white | (C) up-and-down | (D) long-and-short |
| 29. (A) undermined | (B) undertaken | (C) undergone | (D) underscored |
| 30. (A) particular | (B) peculiar | (C) circular | (D) spectacular |

III. Reading Comprehension

【A】

What we recognize today as depression was, in the Victorian era, popularly known as melancholia or melancholy. Like depression, melancholy ranged in seriousness from mild, temporary bouts of sadness or “low spirits” to longer, more extreme episodes, characterized by insomnia, lack of appetite, and suicidal thoughts. While symptoms of melancholy were usually easy to recognize, medical opinions often differed on what it was that caused the condition. As a result, treatment plans for the melancholic patient varied widely. Below, we look at a few Victorian era medical opinions on the symptoms and causes, and treatments of melancholy.

According to Dr. Wooster Beach, the patient afflicted with melancholy shunned society and courted solitude, was fearful and low-spirited. Many medical practitioners found it useful to divide melancholy into categories by symptom. This served to separate the more severe forms of melancholy, such as those accompanied by violent outbursts, mania, or delusions, from the more ordinary forms of melancholy in which the patient was merely reclusive and sad. In his 1871 book *Insanity and Its Treatment*, Dr. G. Fielding Blandford classified melancholy as being either acute or subacute. While Yeoman went a step further, dividing melancholy into four separate types: Gloomy Melancholy, Restless Melancholy, Mischievous Melancholy, and Self-Complacent Melancholy. Melancholy was often accompanied by physical symptoms. Many of these were a direct result of poor diet, lack of activity, and too much time spent closed up indoors.

Much like depression today, melancholy could result from a particular situation, such as a death in the family or a professional, financial, or romantic disappointment. Melancholy could also result from physical illness. According to Beach, it could be brought on by “dyspepsia, suppressed evacuations, intemperance, and injuries of the cranium.” Melancholy could also set in for what appeared to be no reason at all. Beach stated that this sort of melancholy was often the result of “an hereditary disposition” or a “melancholic temperament.” While in the 1879 book *Clinical Medicine*, Dr. Austin Flint declared that when not attributable to an adequate cause (a death or a loss) and when not linked to a symptom of dyspepsia, alcoholism, or other recognizable illness, melancholy should be regarded as “a neuropathic affection” or a diseased mind.

Unfortunately for Victorian doctors and their melancholy patients, there were no antidepressant drugs available in the nineteenth century. Instead, doctors generally treated melancholy by recommending specialized diets and regimens of rest and relaxation. Beach took a more modern approach, declaring that “in the treatment of melancholy, attention must be directed to the mind as well as the body.” To this end, he advised that the patient should take exercise in the open air, talk with cheerful friends, and enjoy pleasant scenery.

Some Victorian doctors went further with their treatments, advising their melancholy patients to drink alcohol, to take morphia, or even (if they were single) to get married and start a family. For example, Blandford recommended a diet which featured alcohol at almost every meal, followed by a dose of chloral or morphia at night to help the melancholic patient sleep. In some cases, Victorian era doctors advised that patients suffering from melancholy be committed to an asylum. This was mainly to prevent the patient from harming himself since, as Blandford stated, “every patient of this kind is to be looked upon as suicidal.” While wealthier patients could afford to hire attendants to watch over them at home, poor patients in need of supervision had little choice but to turn to an asylum.

31. According to Dr. Wooster Beach, what is a common characteristic of a melancholic patient?
 - (A) An increase in social interactions
 - (B) A desire for seeking solitude
 - (C) A change in mood to ecstasy
 - (D) A preference for physical activity
32. Why did some Victorian-era doctors categorize melancholy into different types?
 - (A) To differentiate between mild and severe cases based on symptoms
 - (B) To find a universal cure for all forms of melancholy
 - (C) To prove that melancholy was caused by religious beliefs
 - (D) To determine which patients needed surgery and immediate care
33. What was one of the ways Victorian doctors attempted to treat melancholy?
 - (A) Prescribing antidepressant drugs to fight melancholy
 - (B) Encouraging patients to spend time in nature and engage in physical activity
 - (C) Recommending that patients isolate themselves to avoid stress
 - (D) Suggesting patients avoid any form of physical exertion
34. Why were some melancholic patients placed in asylums?
 - (A) To undergo advanced medical treatments unavailable elsewhere
 - (B) Because Victorian society considered melancholy a criminal offense
 - (C) To ensure they did not harm themselves or others
 - (D) Because doctors believed asylums would completely cure melancholy
35. According to the article, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 - (A) Melancholy was characterized solely by excessive energy and overactive behavior.
 - (B) Doctors in the Victorian era recommended antidepressant medications as the primary treatment for melancholy.
 - (C) Victorian-era doctors often advised patients to engage in solitary confinement to recover from melancholy.
 - (D) Melancholy could result from various causes, including physical illness, personal loss, and hereditary disposition.

【B】

One year after Russia's invasion of Ukraine, a growing strategic divide has emerged within the European Union. On one side are those advocating for a decisive Ukrainian victory, pushing for the provision of stronger weapons to reclaim lost territory. On the other side, there are voices emphasizing the importance of Russia's role within Europe's security framework, suggesting that the EU's broader strategic vision and interests must extend beyond the ongoing war.

In Europe, the debate veers between two diverging strategic visions. Those advocating for a clear Ukrainian victory argue that sufficient military aid is needed to recapture the territory lost over the past year, and even to reclaim Donbas and Crimea. To achieve this, Ukrainian armed forces would require stronger support, potentially including advanced weapons and fighter jets, to push Russian forces back. Humiliating Russia would leave a weakened Kremlin, preventing it from becoming a persistent threat to EU and NATO members.

Nonetheless, this strategic vision, widely held in central and eastern European and Baltic states, is not without risks, including the war escalating to the point of a cornered Putin resorting to nuclear weapons and blind support for the Atlanticist position of European security. The 2024 US presidential elections, the Republican Party's growing isolationism, and the effects of the Inflation Reduction Act all raise fears of diminishing European influence in the transatlantic alliance and the world. On the other side of the debate are those who believe that the Russia factor must always be taken into consideration. While the United States can turn its back on Russia, Moscow's influence in Europe will not disappear. It is thus necessary to look beyond the war in order to define Europe's strategic vision and interests. Also, to be realistic with the support to Ukraine, whether in terms of the extent of military aid or the possibilities of an Early EU accession, is important.

As the social and economic consequences of the war intensify—manifesting in rising energy and food prices—calls for a stronger emphasis on ending the conflict also grow louder. While 47% of Germans are supportive of providing weapons to Ukraine, 53% feel that not enough is being done to bring the fighting to a close.

However, the risks associated with the strategic vision that emphasizes European stability through dialogue with Russia are significant. Severing unity with Washington would mean distancing Europe from the primary guarantor of its security, while also strengthening the revisionist narratives of both Russia and China at a time when the divide between the West and the rest of the world is widening.

Both the situation on the ground in Ukraine and the growing strategic divergence in Europe have led anti-militarist voices to argue that weapons deliveries to Ukraine should be stopped, an argument ignoring the fact that this would mean victory for Putin. In a war of aggression, it is impossible for the attacked to give up their rights to self-defense, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. The re-emerged "stop the war" movement fails to recognize that the Kremlin's expansionist militarism is the main threat to the security of many Europeans today.

Europe's security must necessarily extend beyond the military, but after decades of outsourcing such concerns to the United States, since February 24th, 2022, defense has become paramount once again. The EU not only needs to spend more on defense but also spends better and more jointly. The discussion in Europe must, therefore, return to the goals of strategic autonomy and the EU's interests after the war. Until it does, the focus of the discussion must move beyond the subject of dialogue, or otherwise, with Putin, it should seek to lay the foundations of an international coalition that works for tomorrow's global and European security frameworks.

36. The purpose of this article is _____.

- (A) to persuade EU members to fight against Russia in unison
- (B) to present balanced views of EU strategies
- (C) to condemn Russia's intrusion into Ukraine
- (D) to seek international coalition with the United States

慈濟大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共10頁: 第 7 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

37. For advocates of Ukraine, _____.
(A) providing sufficient military support is a prerequisite
(B) yielding more territories to Putin could stop him from engaging in future wars
(C) Zelensky is not competent enough to lead Ukraine
(D) the Europeans should be condemned for their cowardice
38. What can be inferred from the article?
(A) The United States will definitely intervene to safeguard the EU.
(B) Humiliating Putin in person can be a feasible strategy to keep the EU safe.
(C) More Germans expect to end the war since economic issues get involved.
(D) To reach the EU's end goal, dialogues with Putin are the primary mission for Ukraine.
39. In face of the Russia-Ukraine War, which of the following factors is **NOT** mentioned?
(A) Military power (B) Economic issues (C) Russia's position (D) Stock market
40. Which of the following statements is **TRUE** about the anti-militarist voices?
(A) To those who are afraid of wars, the anti-militarists are insensible and impractical.
(B) As long as the EU stops providing weapons, Putin will invade Europe with nuclear attacks.
(C) For supporters of Ukraine, anti-militarists fail to perceive the potential threat of expansionist militarism.
(D) The alliance with China and Russia will guarantee European autonomy and safety.

【C】

Seed plants are the foundation of human diets across the world. In many societies, vegetarians fare almost exclusively and depend solely on seed plants for their nutritional needs. A few crops (rice, wheat, and potatoes) dominate the agricultural landscape. Many crops were developed during the agricultural revolution when human societies made the transition from nomadic hunter-gatherers to horticulture and agriculture. Cereals, rich in carbohydrates, provide the staple of many human diets. Beans and nuts supply proteins. Fats are derived from crushed seeds or fruits such as olives.

Staple crops are not the only foods derived from seed plants. Fruits and vegetables provide nutrients, vitamins, and fiber. Sugar, to sweeten dishes, is produced from sugarcane and sugar beets. Drinks are made from infusions of tea leaves, chamomile flowers, crushed coffee beans, or powdered cocoa beans. Spices come from many different plant parts: saffron and cloves are stamens and buds, black pepper and vanilla are seeds, the bark of a bush in the Laurales family supplies cinnamon, and the herbs that flavor many dishes come from dried leaves and fruit, such as the red chili pepper. Additionally, no discussion of seed plant contribution to the human diet would be complete without the mention of alcohol. Fermentation of plant-derived sugars and starches is used to produce alcoholic beverages in all societies. In some cases, the beverages are derived from the fermentation of sugars from fruit, as with wines, and in other cases, they're derived from the fermentation of carbohydrates from seeds, as with beers.

Seed plants have many other uses, including providing wood as a source of timber for construction and material to build furniture. Most paper is derived from the pulp of coniferous trees. Fibers of seed plants, such as cotton, flax, and hemp, are woven into cloth. Textile dyes, such as indigo, were mostly of plant origins until the advent of synthetic chemical dyes. The medicinal properties of plants have been known to human societies since ancient times. There are references to the use of plants' curative properties in Egyptian, Babylonian, and Chinese writings from 5,000 years ago.

Biodiversity ensures a resource for new food crops and medicines. Plant life balances ecosystems, protects watersheds, mitigates erosion, moderates climates and provides shelter for many animal species. Threats to plant diversity, however, come from many angles. The explosion of human population, especially in tropical countries where birth rates are highest and economic development is in full swing, is leading to human encroachment into forested areas. To feed the larger population, humans need to obtain arable land, so there is a massive clearing of trees. The need for more energy to power larger cities and economic growth therein leads to the construction of dams, which may

bring about the consequent flooding of ecosystems and increased emissions of pollutants.

The number of plant species becoming extinct is increasing at an alarming rate. Because ecosystems are in a delicate balance, and seed plants maintain close symbiotic relationships with animals, the disappearance of a single plant can lead to the extinction of connected animal species. A real and pressing issue is that many plant species have not yet been cataloged, and so their place in the ecosystem is unknown. These **unknown species** are threatened by logging, habitat destruction, and loss of pollinators. They may become extinct before we have the chance to begin to understand the possible impact of their disappearance. Efforts to preserve biodiversity take several lines of action, from preserving heirloom seeds to barcoding species. Heirloom seeds come from plants that were traditionally grown in human populations, as opposed to the seeds used for large-scale agricultural production. Barcoding is a technique in which one or more short gene sequences, taken from a well-characterized portion of the genome, are used to identify a species through DNA analysis.

41. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE**?
- (A) Most societies have vegetarian diets and do not consume meat or fish.
 - (B) Humans started farming after hunting and gathering became expensive.
 - (C) Vegetarians obtain needed nutrients, vitamins and fiber from seed plants.
 - (D) Nuts and beans, rich in carbohydrates, make up an essential part of the human diet.
42. Which of the statement about “spices” is **TRUE**?
- (A) They are made by infusions of crushed beans and olives.
 - (B) They all come from seeds that are ground down.
 - (C) They are mostly from sugarcane and sugar beets.
 - (D) They are sourced from a variety of parts of the plant.
43. According to the passage, which of the statement is **NOT** true?
- (A) Alcoholic drinks are made by the fermentation of sugars and starches from plants.
 - (B) Building timber and furniture wood are uses of seed plants.
 - (C) Synthetic chemical dyes are made by fermenting carbohydrates from seeds.
 - (D) Wines are made with fermented fruit sugars and beers with seeds carbohydrates.
44. According to the passage, how does plant life positively affect the environment?
- (A) Stabilizes ecosystems and moderates climates.
 - (B) Decreases biodiversity for new food crops and medicines.
 - (C) Provides shelter for and feeds the endangered animal species.
 - (D) Creates watersheds and increases erosion rates.
45. Why does the author discuss “**unknown species**”?
- (A) To show that researchers have identified all unknown species.
 - (B) To emphasize that humans do not fully grasp the impact of their use of plants.
 - (C) To suggest that the uses of plants might be more simplified and advanced.
 - (D) To argue that barcoding is more effective than preserving heirloom seeds.

【D】

Chickenpox is a highly contagious infectious disease caused by the *Varicella zoster* virus; sufferers develop a fleeting itchy rash that can spread throughout the body. The disease can last for up to 14 days and can occur in both children and adults, though the young are particularly vulnerable. Individuals infected with chickenpox can expect to experience a high but tolerable level of discomfort and a fever as the disease works its way through the system. The ailment was once considered to be a “rite of passage” by parents in the U.S. and thought to provide children with greater and improved immunity to other forms of sickness later in life. This view, however, was altered after additional research by scientists demonstrated unexpected dangers associated with the virus. Over time, the fruits of the research have transformed attitudes toward the disease and the utility of seeking preemptive measures against it.

A vaccine against chickenpox was originally invented by Dr. Michiaki Takahashi, who began his work to isolate and grow the virus in 1965 and began clinical trials in 1972 with a live but weakened form of the virus that caused the human body to create antibodies. Japan and several other countries began widespread chickenpox vaccination programs in 1974. However, it took over 20 years for the chickenpox vaccine to be approved by the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), and the U.S. government's approval for widespread use in 1995. Yet parents did not immediately choose to vaccinate their children against this disease. Mothers and fathers typically cited the notion that chickenpox did not constitute a serious enough disease against which a person needed to be vaccinated.

Strong belief in that view eroded when scientists discovered the link between *Varicella zoster*, the virus that causes chickenpox, and shingles, a far more serious, harmful, and longer-lasting disease in older adults that impacts the nervous system. They reached the conclusion that *Varicella zoster* remains dormant inside the body, making it significantly more likely for someone to develop shingles. As a result, the U.S. medical community encouraged the use of a vaccine against chickenpox to the public. Although the appearance of chickenpox and shingles within one person can be many years apart—generally many decades—the increased risk in developing shingles as a younger adult (30-40 years old) proved to be enough to convince the medical community that immunization should be preferred to the traditional alternative.

Another reason that the chickenpox vaccine was not immediately accepted and used by parents in the U.S. centered on observations made by scientists that the vaccine simply did not last long enough and did not confer a lifetime of immunity. In other words, scientists considered the benefits of the vaccine to be temporary when given to young children. They also feared that it increased the odds that a person could become infected with chickenpox later as a young adult, when the rash is more painful and prevalent and can last up to three or four weeks. Hence, allowing young children to develop chickenpox rather than to take a vaccine against it was believed to be the “lesser of two evils.” This idea changed over time as **booster shots** of the vaccine elongated immunity and countered the perceived limits on the strength of the vaccine itself.

Today, use of the chickenpox vaccine is common throughout the world. Pediatricians suggest an initial vaccination shot after a child turns one year old, with booster shots recommended after the child turns eight. The vaccine is estimated to be up to 90% effective and has reduced worldwide cases of chickenpox infection to 400,000 case per year from over 4,000,000 cases before vaccination became widespread. In light of such statistics, most doctors insist that the potential risks of developing shingles outweigh the benefits of avoiding rare complications associated with inoculations. Of course, many parents continue to think of the disease as an innocuous ailment, refusing to take preemptive steps against it. As increasing numbers of students are vaccinated and the virus becomes increasingly rarer, however, even this trend among parents has failed to halt the decline of chickenpox among the most vulnerable populations.

46. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE** of the chickenpox virus?
- (A) It leads to a potentially deadly disease in adults.
 - (B) It is associated with a possibly permanent rash and fever.
 - (C) It has been completely eradicated in the modern world.
 - (D) It is easily transmittable by an infected individual.
47. According to the passage, which of the following is **TRUE** of *Varicella zoster*?
- (A) It typically attacks adults who are over 60 years old.
 - (B) It is linked to shingles, a serious disease that occurs more commonly in adults.
 - (C) It is unanimously considered a not serious enough threat to human health to require a vaccine.
 - (D) It is completely eradicated from the body after chickenpox occurs.

慈濟大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共10頁:第 10 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損,應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

48. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- (A) The chickenpox vaccine was first invented and widely used in the mid-1990s.
- (B) People first did not view the chickenpox as a serious public health threat, and some continue to think so.
- (C) As the numbers of vaccinated children greatly increase, the chickenpox cases effectively reduce.
- (D) Vaccination against the chickenpox is recommended to help prevent the onset of shingles.
49. The author uses “**booster shots**” as an example of ____.
- (A) a scientifically approved medicine to eliminate chickenpox in the elderly
- (B) a preferred solution to immunity failure and fever treatment
- (C) a way to increase the effectiveness of the chickenpox vaccine
- (D) a strategy for parents to avoid vaccinating their child altogether
50. According to the passage, why did people **NOT** accept the chickenpox vaccine immediately?
- (A) They believed that the virus was weak and not highly infectious.
- (B) They thought that scientists did not fully know the side effect of the vaccine.
- (C) They were unsure about the utility and effectiveness of the vaccine given its expected duration.
- (D) They were convinced it was potentially very toxic, particularly for older children.

慈濟大學 114 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試 英文科答案

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

慈濟大學
114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試
試題參考答案疑義釋疑公告

英 文 科	47	<p>longer-lasting disease in older adults that impacts the nervous system. They reached the conclusion that <i>Varicella zoster</i> remains dormant inside the body, making it significantly more likely for someone to develop shingles. 這裏說明水痘帶狀疱疹病毒 (<i>Varicella zoster</i> virus) 與好發於成人的帶狀皰疹 (俗稱皮蛇) 息息相關，此病毒會潛伏於體內多年，日後較易發展為帶狀皰疹，相較於水痘而言，是一個更為嚴重、持久的疾病。原文裡的「在大人身上發生更嚴重、傷害大、持久的疾病」都是在解釋「帶狀皰疹」(shingles) 這個疾病，而不是在談病毒 (水痘帶狀疱疹病毒 <i>Varicella zoster</i> virus)，因此選項 (B) It is linked to shingles, a serious disease that occurs more commonly in adults. 此敘述正確，維持原答案。</p>	維持原答案 【B】
英 文 科	48	<p>of a vaccine against chickenpox to the public. Although the appearance of chickenpox and shingles within one person can be many years apart—generally many decades—the increased risk in developing shingles as a younger adult (30-40 years old) proved to be enough to convince the medical community that immunization should be preferred to the traditional alternative. 這裡提到醫學界認為免疫接種 (immunization) 比傳統方式 (指不注射疫苗，而讓身體感染水痘的病毒後，自然產生免疫) 更好，因為可以讓 30-40 歲的人降低帶狀皰疹發病的風險。</p> <p>以及文章第五段：In light of such statistics, most doctors insist that the potential risks of developing shingles outweigh the benefits of avoiding rare complications associated with inoculations. 這裡再次強調，大部分醫生認為避免可能引發帶狀皰疹的風險遠比避免極為少數的接種併發症要更重要。</p> <p>綜上兩段原文可以推測，(兒童時期) 注射水痘疫苗可以有效減少 (成人時期) 帶狀皰疹發病。選項 (D) Vaccination against the chickenpox is recommended to help prevent the onset of shingles. 此敘述正確，維持原答案。</p>	維持原答案 【A】

慈濟大學

114 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試

試題參考答案疑義釋疑公告

<p>英 文 科</p>	<p>50</p>	<p>文章第一段：Chickenpox is a highly contagious infectious disease caused by the <i>Varicella zoster</i> virus; sufferers develop a fleeting itchy rash that can spread throughout the body. The disease can last for up to 14 days and can occur in both children and adults, though the young are particularly vulnerable. Individuals infected with chickenpox can expect to experience a high but tolerable level of discomfort and a fever as the disease works its way through the system. The ailment was once considered to be a “rite of passage” by parents in the U.S. and thought to provide children with greater and improved immunity to other forms of sickness later in life. 這裡提到水痘帶狀疱疹病毒（<i>Varicella zoster</i> virus）傳染性強，只是美國家長起初認為小孩子得水痘是一種「人生儀式」，因為感染兒童約兩周就可痊癒，感染者通常會有發燒、疼痛紅疹等症狀，雖然不舒服，但是還可忍受，所以一些父母選擇自然療法，亦即讓孩子自然痊癒就可以產生免疫，這樣的觀念要到後來發現水痘帶狀疱疹病毒在兒童得到水痘痊癒後，仍會潛伏在體內，經過多年長大成人後，當他們免疫力下降時，病毒可能會再度活化，在皮膚上出現帶狀皰疹，因而醫生們極力鼓吹接種疫苗。選項 (A) They believed that the virus was weak and not highly infectious.不是正確選項，因為初期父母以為水痘（這個疾病）並不是嚴重疾病，但是選項 (A)是說「父母認為這個病毒很弱、且傳染力弱」，「病毒」（水痘帶狀疱疹病毒）與「水痘」（疾病）兩者不同；況且這個病毒的傳染性極強（第一段第一句），也與選項的說法（傳染力弱）不同。</p> <p>綜上，本題正確答案為(C) They were unsure about the utility and effectiveness of the vaccine given its expected duration. 此敘述正確，維持原答案。</p>	<p>維持原答案 【C】</p>
----------------------	-----------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------

【版權所有，翻印必究】

英文

旋元佑 老師提供

慈濟大學114學年度學士後中醫英文試題分析與部份解題

一・總評：

今年慈濟的題型與去年相同，分為3大題：字彙（15題）、克漏字（3篇15題）、閱讀測驗（4篇20題），仍然沒有考文法。至於難度，看來與去年不相上下。平均分數也應該和去年差不多。接下來分別說明。

二・字彙大題命中情況

第1大題字彙有15題，除了scroll, exert與geopolitical這3個字之外，其餘12題全部命中，情況如下：

1

答案：sanitation

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義85頁

sanitary (a.) 衛生的，清潔的

【衍】sanitation (n.) 公共衛生

To prevent a pandemic, sanitary living conditions are essential.

2

答案：scroll (v.) 捲動（手機或電腦螢幕）

命中情況：未命中

3

答案：compassion

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義224頁

compassion (n.) 同情

【衍】compassionate (a.) 同情的

The public showed genuine compassion for the victims and donated huge sums.

4

答案：exert (v.) 施加（壓力等）

命中情況：未命中

5

答案：proponent

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義156頁

proposal (n.) 提議，企畫案

【衍】propose (v.) 提議

proponent (n.) 提議者

The proposal to legalize marijuana has won a lot of support.

Have you read Steve's proposal for the new project?

Did Helen accept John's proposal?

6

答案：interdisciplinary

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義150頁

interdisciplinary (a.) 跨領域的

The university is doing interdisciplinary research into the impact of cellphones on the brain and body.

7

答案：transfer

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義158頁

transfer (v., n.) 轉移，傳遞

After a year the student transferred to another department.

The internet greatly facilitates the transfer of information.

8

答案：appropriation

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義154頁

appropriate (v., a.) 撥款，挪用；恰當的，合適的

【衍】appropriation (n.) 撥款，挪用

misappropriate (v.) 侵佔，盜用

appropriateness (n.) 恰當性，合適性

Congress will appropriate money for the research program.

What would be an appropriate response to the query?

9

答案：geopolitical (a.) 地緣政治的

命中情況：未命中

10

答案：enhancement

命中情況：間接命中（詞類不同）

出處：高點字彙講義395頁

enhance = improve, better (v.) 促進，改善

Farmers learned that fertilizing the soil could enhance the productivity of the land.

農夫了解到，土壤施肥可以促進土地的生產力。

11

答案：counterpart

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義第6頁

counterpart (n.) 另一半，對應之人或物

The President and his British counterpart—the Prime Minister—will have a summit soon.

12

答案：hierarchy

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義254頁

hierarchy (n.) 階級制度

【衍】hierarchical (a.) 階級制度的

The expression “pecking order” originally refers to the social hierarchy of birds.

13

答案：fluctuate

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義97頁

fluctuation (n.) 波動，起伏

【衍】fluctuate (v.) 波動，起伏

Don't worry too much about the normal fluctuations on the stock market.

14

答案：cognitive

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義145頁

cognizant (a.) 知道的，注意到的

【衍】cognizance (n.) 認知，知道

cognition (n.) 認知

cognitive (a.) 認知的

The explorer is fully cognizant of potential dangers.

15

答案：ambient

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙講義27頁

ambience (n.) 氣氛，周圍環境

【衍】ambiance (n.) 氣氛，周圍環境

ambient (a.) 周圍的

I like the ambience of this coffee shop.

三．克漏字部分題解

今年考出的3篇克漏字之中，第1篇考的都是文法題。因為慈濟今年沒有單獨的文法大題，所以就用這篇克漏字來做個文法解析。

II. Cloze

【A】

The world is witnessing an alarming increase (16) the number of people affected by armed conflict, forced displacement, including large-scale refugee displacement, health and climate-induced disasters, and other crises. This means disrupted education for 222 million school-aged children and youth and education systems pushed to the brink of their capacities to deliver. Girls and children with disabilities, (17) many other minority groups including but not limited to indigenous communities, ethnic and religious minorities and LGBTQI individuals are disproportionately affected in many crisis contexts. In 2022 alone, forced displacement reached a record high of 100 million people, over half of (18) are children and youth in need of access to relevant quality education. In addition, between January 2020 and December 2021 there were 5,000 incidents of attacks on schools, (19) 9,000 students and educators abducted, arrested, injured, or killed across 85 countries. This is in addition to the schools closed due to armed conflict and political instability, (20) the education of future generations of girls, refugees and other population groups is at risk.

16. (A) in (B) to (C) on (D) at

17. (A) resulted from (B) distinguished from (C) together with (D) derived from

18. (A) them (B) whom (C) which (D) those
 19. (A) with (B) by (C) which (D) who
 20. (A) whose (B) what (C) which (D) where

翻譯：

世人正在目睹一場可怕的人數暴增，這些人受到以下因素的影響：武裝衝突、強迫搬離（包括大規模的難民流亡）、健康與氣候帶來的災難、等等危機。這表示有多達2億2千2百萬學齡兒童與青年、以及教育系統，都被逼到運作能力崩潰的邊緣。女童以及失能兒童，還有許多其他少數族群，包括但不限於原住民社群、種族與宗教少數、以及非傳統異性戀族群，這些人在許多危機情況下都遭到大得不成比例的影響。光是2022這一年，強迫流離失所的人數就創下1億人的記錄，其中過半數都是兒童與青年，這些人正需要有管道取得相關的、高品質的教育。此外，在2020年1月到2021年12月之間發生過5,000起攻擊學校的事件，有9,000名學生與老師遭到綁架、逮捕、傷害或者屠殺，範圍遍及85國。這還沒算上那些因為武裝衝突與政治不安定而被迫關閉的學校。在那裏，新世代的女童、難民與其他族群，這些人的教育機會都遭到威脅。

16

答案：(A) in

解析：

這是簡單的介系詞選擇。An increase “in” the number of people 「人數的增加」

17

答案：(C) together with

解析：

仍是簡單的介系詞選擇。片語together with 「與...一起」可以用來表達「和...、與...、以及...」

18

答案：(B) whom

解析：

本題考點是關係子句，考的是關係代名詞。先行詞是100 million people。後面如果另起一句，可以說：

Over half of “them” are children and youth.

句中的代名詞them指的就是先行詞100 million people。將人稱代名詞改寫為關係代名詞，就

會成為

over half of “whom” are children and youth

這個關係子句，用來修飾先行詞。

19

答案：(A) with

解析：

空格前面是完整的句子，句型如下：

There(C) were(V) 5,000 incidents(S).

空格後面可以還原為副詞子句如下：

while 9,000 students and educators(S) were(V) abducted, arrested, injured, or killed(C)

這個副詞子句的主詞與主要子句主詞不同，可以減化為介系詞片語，用介系詞後面的受詞位置來交代不同的主詞，如下：

with 9,000 students and educators abducted, arrested, injured, or killed

本題的考點是減化子句：副詞子句減化為介系詞片語。

20

答案：(D) where

解析：

本題考點是副詞子句，考的是地方副詞子句外加的從屬連接詞where。空格前面是主要子句，句型如下：

This(S) is(V) in addition to the schools closed...(C).

空格後面可以獨立為一個完整的單句如下：

The education...(S) is(V) at risk(C).

前面加上從屬連接詞where，就成為where the education... is at risk這個地方副詞子句，修飾closed的地方。