

114 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試
英文試題

I. Vocabulary: 20 points

【單選題】每題 1 分，共 20 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.25 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

A. Please choose the word closest in meaning to each underlined word.

1. Although red maple is less fire tolerant than blackgum, it is much more **prolific**, faster growing in high light and highly opportunistic in response to disturbances.
(A) aggressive (B) beneficial (C) perilous (D) pessimistic (E) productive
2. The company appointed an **interim** CEO to lead during the transition period until a permanent replacement was found.
(A) conclusive (B) enduring (C) irrevocable (D) perpetual (E) provisional
3. The government introduced a **stringent** policy to regulate air pollution, requiring factories to follow guidelines.
(A) adhesive (B) cynical (C) lenient (D) orthodox (E) rigorous
4. Although the new antiviral medication showed promising results in **initial** clinical trials, researchers emphasized the necessity of extensive peer-reviewed studies to confirm its long-term efficacy.
(A) aesthetic (B) cardinal (C) manifest (D) preliminary (E) warranted
5. Following his nervous breakdown, he **withdrew** from public life and refused to give any interviews.
(A) captivated (B) extracted (C) justified (D) recruited (E) secluded
6. The psychological theory was based on a **fallacious** assumption, undermining the entire argument.
(A) deceptive (B) erroneous (C) fluctuated (D) inconclusive (E) inventive
7. Rather than directly accusing his rival of dishonesty, the candidate chose to subtly **insinuate** wrongdoing through vague statements.
(A) assert (B) elucidate (C) imply (D) proclaim (E) substantiate
8. Due to the increasing prevalence of antibiotic resistance, physicians are encouraged to prescribe antibiotics **judiciously**.
(A) arbitrarily (B) haphazardly (C) indiscriminately (D) prudently (E) recklessly
9. The **astute** diplomat navigated the tense negotiations, securing a favorable agreement for her country.
(A) apathetic (B) astounding (C) oblivious (D) shrewd (E) sluggish

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10. Alzheimer's disease **impairs** memory, thinking skills, and cognitive function, eventually interfering with daily activities and independent living.

- (A) deteriorates (B) elevates (C) fortifies (D) palpitates (E) supplants

B. Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

11. No one was reported injured or killed, although the Russian military does not often disclose _____ figures.

- (A) casualty (B) chemical (C) geological (D) inventory (E) textile

12. Before _____ to the experimental treatment, the patient consulted multiple specialists to gain a full understanding of the potential risks.

- (A) ascending (B) consenting (C) descending (D) presenting (E) resenting

13. Advanced genetic engineering techniques require sterile laboratory conditions, as even the slightest contamination can _____ the accuracy of results.

- (A) contextualize (B) jeopardize (C) legitimize (D) prioritize (E) scrutinize

14. Before initiating the complex biochemical experiment, the researchers _____ prepared the instruments and reviewed the protocols to minimize errors that could compromise the validity of their results.

- (A) maliciously (B) meticulously (C) precariously (D) presumptuously (E) pretentiously

15. The artist's work covers a wide _____ of styles, ranging from abstract to hyper-realistic portraits.

- (A) anomaly (B) fragment (C) monotony (D) rigidity (E) spectrum

16. Blood vessel networks form the circulatory infrastructure of the body, comprising a hierarchical system of arteries, capillaries and veins that _____ tissues.

- (A) accelerate (B) elicit (C) ignite (D) permeate (E) repent

17. The evil of social hierarchy and race hatred must be eliminated while it is still in a(n) _____ state; otherwise it may grow to dangerous proportions.

- (A) arthritic (B) divergent (C) embryonic (D) obscene (E) uncultivated

18. The media _____ expanded his empire by acquiring several television networks and newspapers.

- (A) apprentice (B) bureaucrat (C) mogul (D) novice (E) philanthropist

19. The grand _____ stood at the heart of the city, a testament to centuries of architectural innovation and history.

- (A) caprice (B) cheetah (C) edifice (D) erudition (E) machismo

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20. This national park has been preserved in all its _____ wildness so that visitors in future years may see how people lived during the eighteenth century.
(A) esoteric (B) hedonistic (C) lubricious (D) pristine (E) untrammelled

II. Grammar and Structure: 10 points

【單選題】每題 1 分，共 10 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.25 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

A. Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

21. Emergency room staff must make quick decisions under pressure, assessing patients' vital signs, identifying life-threatening conditions, and providing immediate medical care to stabilize _____ in critical condition.
(A) this (B) that (C) these
(D) those (E) whom
22. _____ in Africa as a volunteer, she understood the real impact of poverty.
(A) Being worked (B) Had working (C) Had been working
(D) Have been working (E) Having worked
23. Hormones have many jobs, from promoting bodily growth to _____ to regulating metabolism.
(A) aid digestion (B) an aid of digestion (C) aiding digestion
(D) be of aid to digestion (E) be aided
24. _____ to get into college that she decided to start blogging about it.
(A) So difficult was it (B) So difficult it was (C) So it was difficult
(D) Difficult it was so (E) Difficult so it was
25. _____ a 20-year-old player captained the college team.
(A) Before never has (B) Never before has (C) Has never before
(D) Has before never (E) Never having before

B. For each sentence, please choose ONE underlined part that contains ungrammatical use of English.

26. Reaching seven hours of blissful, undisturbed sleep could very well involve placing limits on (A) (B) (C) (D)
caffeine intake, drinking chamomile tea and averting our eyes to blue light before bedtime. (E)
27. If you would have gone to last night's game, I am sure you would have enjoyed seeing our team (A) (B) (C) (D)
win. (E)

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28. Since the beginning of recorded history, man has struggled for full freedom and equality, and
(A) (B) (C)
fought against oppression and restrain.
(D) (E)
29. We're in the unprecedented situation where innumerable cultural forces are spinning our brains
(A) (B) (C)
into fear-based thinking that not only leads to anxiety but also teaches us to use the anxiety-
(D) (E)
prone parts of our brain.
30. Signs that someone is emotionally abusing you include them being demeaning, insulting,
(A) (B) (C)
threatening, controlling, limiting your contact with friends and family, humiliating, intimidating,
(D)
shaming, and overlooking your needs and wants.
(E)

III. Reading Comprehension: 40 points

【單選題】每題 2 分，共 20 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

Please read the following excerpts/passages closely and then choose the best answer to each question accordingly.

In the Amazon rainforest, certain companies, referred to as “carbon **cowboys**,” are taking advantage of the carbon credit system for financial profit. These companies claim to help the environment by generating carbon credits, which are sold to corporations seeking to offset their emissions. - [1] - While the concept of carbon credits is designed to encourage environmental protection, carbon cowboys often neglect the rights and well-being of local communities, particularly the quilombola people, who rely on the forest for their livelihoods.

These carbon cowboys frequently deceive local communities by not fully informing them about the long-term consequences of carbon credit projects. Many communities are pressured into signing agreements that allow companies to control their land in exchange for promises of environmental protection. - [2] - However, these agreements are often vague, and the local people are not fully aware of how their land will be used or how they will benefit. In many cases, the promised benefits never materialize, and the communities lose control over their ancestral territories.

The main issue with carbon credits is that, in some instances, they do not live up to their promises of environmental protection. The lack of transparency and consultation with local communities raises doubts about the effectiveness of these projects. Carbon cowboys often prioritize profit over environmental integrity and community rights. - [3] -

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To ensure that carbon credits actually contribute to environmental preservation, stronger regulations and oversight are necessary. - [4] - The government and environmental organizations must work to ensure that local communities are fully informed and involved in the decision-making process. In this case, carbon credits can be used in a way that is fair, transparent, and beneficial for both the environment and the people who depend on it. - [5] -

31. What is the best title for the passage?
- (A) The Rise of Carbon Cowboys in the Amazon
 - (B) The Benefits of Carbon Credits for Local Farmers
 - (C) Carbon Credits: A Way to Save the Environment
 - (D) Carbon Cowboys: Protecting the Amazon Rainforest
 - (E) The Exploitation of Local Communities by Carbon Cowboys
32. To which of the positions marked [1], [2], [3], [4] and [5] does the following sentence best belong?
“This undermines the credibility of the carbon credit system and makes it harder for genuinely sustainable initiatives to succeed.”
- (A) [1]
 - (B) [2]
 - (C) [3]
 - (D) [4]
 - (E) [5]
33. What does “it” in the last paragraph refer to?
- (A) The financial profit
 - (B) The environmental preservation
 - (C) The carbon credit system
 - (D) The Amazon rainforest
 - (E) The decision-making process
34. What does the word “cowboy” mean in the passage?
- (A) A company whose business is run dishonestly
 - (B) A company that is experienced
 - (C) A company that is eager to win
 - (D) A company whose business is profitable
 - (E) A company whose project is effective

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35. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Carbon cowboys did not carefully evaluate their project plans.
- (B) Local communities in the Amazon initiated the carbon credit projects.
- (C) Local communities in the Amazon need to be informed to offset their emissions.
- (D) Governments should work to lessen their control over the carbon credit system.
- (E) Carbon credits are the only way to stop environmental damage in the Amazon rainforest.

World Allergy Organization (WAO) published the WAO White Book on Allergy in 2010 and an updated version in 2013 which highlighted that although the burden of allergic diseases has increased over the last 40 years, we have not seen a corresponding increase in service provision and training to address this. It was estimated that approximately 20% of the global population is affected by allergic diseases. **This disconnect** is echoed in a consensus statement released by the International Collaboration in Allergy, Asthma, and Immunology (iCAALL) which draws attention to shortcomings in allergy training, and in the European Academy of Allergy and Clinical Immunology (EAACI) advocacy manifesto on “Tackling the Allergy Crisis in Europe.”

Allergy is often associated with **affluent countries**. However, the prevalence of allergic diseases is increasing in developing countries as populations move from rural to urban environments. A disproportionate health burden is carried by patients in developing countries who often face suboptimal environmental conditions and impeded access to effective medical care, compounded by a lack of allergy specialists. It is also noted that not first but second generation migrant populations to an allergy-prevalent country acquire the increased risk of allergy and asthma. The findings imply that prolonged, generational exposure to an altered, allergy inducing environment increases the predisposition to allergy manifestations. It is thought that improving undergraduate and postgraduate training and access to skilled allergy specialists should reduce costs by minimizing misdiagnoses or under-appreciation of allergy severity, thereby improving health outcomes.

36. What is the best title for the passage?

- (A) The Growing Global Burden of Allergic Diseases
- (B) How Urbanization is Reducing Allergy Prevalence
- (C) Advancements in Allergy Treatment and Cure
- (D) The Role of Genetics in Allergy Development
- (E) Allergies Are No Longer a Concern in Developed Countries

37. What does “this disconnect” in the first paragraph refer to?

- (A) The difference between the number of allergy specialists and general physicians
- (B) The disparities between rural and urban healthcare facilities
- (C) The difference between allergic diseases in developed and developing countries
- (D) The gap between the increasing allergy cases and healthcare training
- (E) The lack of agreement between international allergy organizations

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38. Why do second generation migrant populations have a higher risk of developing allergies than their parents do?
- (A) They are socially underprivileged and lack proper access to healthcare.
 - (B) They consume different diets that make them more prone to allergies.
 - (C) They experience longer exposure to allergens throughout their lives.
 - (D) They inherit allergies genetically from their parents.
 - (E) They usually bring more allergens from the rural areas to urban areas.
39. What does the phrase “affluent countries” most likely mean based on the passage?
- (A) Countries with a high level of industrial pollution
 - (B) Wealthy nations with better living conditions and healthcare access
 - (C) Countries with a high prevalence of allergies but poor medical services
 - (D) Countries with lower pollen exposure due to optimal environmental conditions
 - (E) Countries that have a large second generation migrant population
40. According to the passage, what is the proposed solution to addressing the increasing prevalence of allergic diseases?
- (A) Reducing urbanization to prevent allergy-related conditions
 - (B) Increasing allergy research funding for more effective treatments
 - (C) Improving education and training for healthcare professionals
 - (D) Investing in technology to remove allergens from the environment
 - (E) Encouraging home remedies to reduce reliance on medical resources

Global coffee prices have soared to their highest in nearly 50 years due to poor weather in Brazil and Vietnam, forcing roasters such as Nestle to raise prices and consumers to hunt for cheaper brews amid the cost of living crisis. Production problems linked to bad weather in Brazil and Vietnam have seen global supplies lagging demand for three years. That has left stocks depleted and driven benchmark ICE exchange prices to a peak of US\$3.36 per lb.

Last time coffee traded that high was in 1977 when snow destroyed swathes of Brazil’s plantations. However, the shock to consumers was much bigger back then. If adjusted for inflation, US\$3.36 per lb in 1977 would be equivalent to US\$17.68 today.

Brazil, which produces nearly half the world’s arabica, high-end beans used primarily in roast and ground blends, experienced one of its worst droughts on record this year. Although rains finally arrived in October, soil moisture remains low and experts say the trees are producing too many leaves and too few of the flowers that turn into cherries. Consultancy StoneX sees Brazil’s arabica output falling 10.5 percent to 40 million bags next year, offset somewhat by higher robusta output, thus cutting the country’s overall crop by 0.5 percent.

In Vietnam, which produces some 40 percent of the robusta beans typically used to make instant coffee, a severe drought earlier this year was followed by excess rains since October. In Vietnam, the

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crop could shrink up to 10 percent in the year by the end of September next year, adding to the global robusta shortage.

Surging coffee prices are a problem for roasters. The boss of Nestle, the world's biggest coffee firm, was ousted earlier this year after the board grew unhappy about weak sales and a loss of market share due to price rises, which prompted consumers to switch to cheaper brands. Roasters tend to buy coffee many months in advance, which means consumers will likely see the price spike in 6 to 12 months.

Consumers who drink out will **feel less of a pinch** of today's rising prices. Roasters like Starbucks that sell mostly to cafés should fare better as the global coffee price accounts for only about 1.4 percent of the total price of a typical US\$5 cup of coffee in a café.

41. How is the information in the passage organized?
- (A) The passage describes a step-by-step process of coffee production.
 - (B) The passage explains the causes and effects of rising global coffee prices.
 - (C) The passage lists different types of coffee beans and their market demand.
 - (D) The passage compares and contrasts coffee production in Brazil and Vietnam.
 - (E) The passage presents a chronological account of past and present coffee price trends.
42. Which of the following statements correctly describes Brazil and Vietnam in terms of their coffee production?
- (A) Vietnam's overall coffee production is larger than Brazil's.
 - (B) Vietnam's coffee production was affected only by drought.
 - (C) Brazil's coffee production dropped by 0.5 percent next year.
 - (D) Brazil and Vietnam are both expected to increase their coffee output next year.
 - (E) Brazil leads in arabica production, while Vietnam is a major producer of robusta coffee.
43. What made the coffee price spike in 1977 more significant than the current one?
- (A) Coffee consumption was higher in 1977 than it is today.
 - (B) The price increase in 1977 was caused by a global economic crisis.
 - (C) Modern coffee traders have better strategies to handle price fluctuations.
 - (D) Inflation-adjusted prices show that coffee was much more expensive then.
 - (E) Snow destroyed swathes of Brazil's plantations.
44. What does the phrase "feel less of a pinch" mean in the passage?
- (A) Gain more health benefits from coffee
 - (B) Receive discounts on coffee purchases
 - (C) Consume less coffee due to higher prices
 - (D) Pay more for coffee than those who brew it at home
 - (E) Experience less financial burden from price increases

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45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- (A) Despite being high-end beans, arabica is primarily used for instant coffee.
- (B) The boss of Nestle refused to raise coffee prices and decided to step down.
- (C) Roasters are responding to falling coffee output by raising prices immediately.
- (D) While Brazil's arabica production is declining, its robusta output is expected to grow.
- (E) Starbucks will have to decrease coffee prices due to increasing output in Brazil and Vietnam.

Allison Burk's daughter was struggling. The American teenager had uncontrolled emotions, a decreased ability to pay attention, and trouble completing work on time. A family doctor suggested testing for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, or ADHD. This led to an unexpected discovery: The teen had ADHD, and her mother, Allison Burk, did too. During her daughter's testing, Burk thought, "Wait a minute. This sounds familiar." "I was able to piece together that this might be something I was experiencing," said Burk, who lives in Columbus, Ohio. She sought testing for herself and was diagnosed with ADHD at the age of 42.

More adults are being diagnosed with ADHD. Diagnoses have been rising for at least 20 years, but seem to have increased sharply in the last few years. A recent government study suggested that more than 15 million adults in the United States, approximately 1 in 17, have been diagnosed with ADHD. The condition starts in childhood, but about half of adults with ADHD are diagnosed when they are 18 or older.

Some doctors say the number of people seeking ADHD testing is sharply increasing. "Just in our clinic, requests for assessments have doubled in the last two years," said Justin Barterian. He is a psychologist based at Ohio State University. Diagnoses have been increasing in both kids and adults. The recent government report also found adult ADHD was more common than what earlier estimates had suggested. Increasing demand for ADHD medication led to severe shortages after the COVID-19 pandemic hit in March 2020. A 2023 study showed that the rise in prescriptions was notable in adults, especially among women.

ADHD diagnoses and medication were increasing before the pandemic. This is partly because of a change in general diagnostic measures in 2013. Those changes expanded the definition of ADHD and reduced the number of symptoms required for diagnosis. But cases really seemed to increase in 2020, when schools closed and many adults were forced to work from home. It is very difficult to focus when you are home with your kids. Such conditions may have worsened ADHD symptoms in people with less severe cases.

46. How does the author start the passage with?

- (A) By defining ADHD and its symptoms
- (B) By describing a personal story in a family
- (C) By explaining the history of ADHD research
- (D) By listing common misconceptions about ADHD
- (E) By presenting statistical data on ADHD diagnoses

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47. What can be inferred from the second paragraph?
- (A) The majority of ADHD cases are first identified in adulthood.
 - (B) More adults are aware of their potential ADHD symptoms than before.
 - (C) ADHD is becoming more common in adults due to environmental changes.
 - (D) ADHD symptoms typically emerge only after the age of eighteen.
 - (E) Government studies have recently changed the diagnostic criteria for ADHD in adults.
48. What does Justin Barterian's quote in the third paragraph support?
- (A) ADHD testing demand has significantly risen in recent years.
 - (B) ADHD medication shortages were caused by supply chain disruptions.
 - (C) The majority of new ADHD diagnoses are in children rather than adults.
 - (D) The 2023 study was the first to confirm a rise in adult ADHD prescriptions.
 - (E) The increase in ADHD diagnoses is primarily due to better awareness among parents.
49. What was a key factor contributing to the increase in ADHD diagnoses and medication use before the pandemic?
- (A) Increased stress levels in modern society
 - (B) Greater public awareness of ADHD symptoms through social media
 - (C) Changes in diagnostic criteria that broadened the definition of ADHD
 - (D) A rise in online learning, which made ADHD symptoms more noticeable
 - (E) Advances in brain imaging technology that improved diagnostic accuracy
50. How did the pandemic exacerbate ADHD symptoms in some individuals?
- (A) Increased screen time during the pandemic directly caused a rise in ADHD cases.
 - (B) Remote work and school closures created an environment with more distractions.
 - (C) Many people developed ADHD due to increased stress and isolation during the pandemic.
 - (D) During the pandemic, doctors introduced new diagnostic criteria that made ADHD easier to identify.
 - (E) The lack of structured routines during the pandemic made it more difficult to manage ADHD symptoms.

IV. Essay Writing: 20 points

Write an essay of at least 200 words regarding the following sentences:

Personality tests are sometimes criticized as pseudoscience, though opinions vary. In this writing, define what constitutes a scientific study. Then outline its key steps, using examples to illustrate its essential characteristics.

後醫-英文

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科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
英文	5	<p>在標準化語意判斷題（如同義字題）中，判斷「closest in meaning」時並不要求語法結構完全相同，而是要考察詞義是否相近，並能在語意上取代原句中的詞彙角色。以下是針對考生疑義的具體回覆：</p> <p>一、關於題目設計目標的說明 本題題幹明確指出： "Please choose the word closest in meaning to each underlined word." 這表示考察的是詞義相近（semantic equivalence），而非要求可一對一直接替換或句法結構完全相符。</p> <p>在標準化語意題中，所謂「closest in meaning」的基本判準是：(1) 詞語的核心意義是否一致；(2) 在原句語境中是否可傳遞相近語意；(3) 不要求結構或語法相容性完全一致（否則同義字考題將無法成立）。</p> <p>二、回到原句語境與正解分析 原句為：<i>Following his nervous breakdown, he withdrew from public life and refused to give any interviews.</i></p> <p>此句中 "withdrew from public life" 的語境明確指涉：(1) 他退出、遠離、避開公眾；(2) 結合下文「refused to give any interviews」，可理解為主動與他人隔絕的行為。</p> <p>(E) secluded 的定義： Cambridge Dictionary: to keep someone away from other people Merriam-Webster: to remove or separate from intercourse or outside influence; to isolate</p> <p>雖然字典定義中“seclude”是及物動詞，但語意上與“withdraw from public life”的含義完全一致：遠離他人、隱居、隔絕自己。</p> <p>換句話說，“he withdrew from public life” ≈ “he secluded himself from public life” → 為語意等值（意義相近，但語法不同）。</p>	維持正確答案(E)

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果																								
	20	<p>根據標準化閱讀測驗的出題邏輯與語用搭配原則，選項 (D) <i>pristine</i> 仍為唯一最佳答案。以下說明理由：</p> <p>一、語境語氣判準： 題目強調「保存的原貌」，而非「自由的自然力量」 原句為： “This national park has been preserved in all its _____ wildness so that visitors in future years may see how people lived during the eighteenth century.”</p> <p>這句話的語境重點在於：(1) 國家公園被完整保留；(2) 為了讓未來訪客「看到十八世紀人們的生活方式」→ 暗示要重現歷史原貌。所以空格詞語應該表達「未受破壞、保留原始狀態的自然景觀」。在此語境下，「<i>pristine</i>」表示「原始的、未受破壞的、自然乾淨的狀態」，完全對應句意，是常見且自然的搭配。</p> <p>二、詞彙語義與語用差異</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 797 1208 1093"> <thead> <tr> <th>詞彙</th> <th>定義與語氣</th> <th>常見搭配</th> <th>用法說明</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>pristine</i></td> <td>原始的、純淨的，未受人為破壞</td> <td><i>pristine wilderness, pristine beauty, pristine condition</i></td> <td>最常用於自然環境、歷史場景、保護區描述</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>untrammelled</i></td> <td>未受限制、不受束縛（偏抽象、哲學）</td> <td><i>untrammelled freedom, untrammelled capitalism</i></td> <td>常用於抽象概念，較少與靜態景觀或歷史保存搭配</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>結論：即便“<i>untrammelled</i>”能表示自然未經干預，但其語氣過於奔放、不穩定，語用上不如 <i>pristine</i> 合理自然。</p> <p>三、語料庫實證支持 我們以 COCA (Corpus of Contemporary American English) 為例，查詢以下搭配使用情形：</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="347 1301 1208 1585"> <thead> <tr> <th>詞組</th> <th>COCA 出現次數</th> <th>語料觀察與說明</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><i>pristine wildness</i></td> <td>2 筆</td> <td>確實存在自然語境搭配，雖不常見但語感自然</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>untrammelled wildness</i></td> <td>0 筆</td> <td>無出現紀錄，顯示語感不自然、不常搭配</td> </tr> <tr> <td><i>untrammelled freedom</i></td> <td>2 筆</td> <td>為常見抽象搭配，顯示該詞語用偏向哲學、政治修辭</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>此語料庫資料說明： (1) <i>pristine</i> 才是真正在自然語境中可與 "wildness" 搭配使用的詞 (2) <i>untrammelled</i> 雖具意涵，但其真實語用侷限於抽象名詞（如 <i>freedom</i>）</p> <p>結論：標準化語文測驗通常依據自然語用頻率與語氣搭配選項，故以 <i>pristine</i> 為唯一正解。</p>	詞彙	定義與語氣	常見搭配	用法說明	<i>pristine</i>	原始的、純淨的，未受人為破壞	<i>pristine wilderness, pristine beauty, pristine condition</i>	最常用於自然環境、歷史場景、保護區描述	<i>untrammelled</i>	未受限制、不受束縛（偏抽象、哲學）	<i>untrammelled freedom, untrammelled capitalism</i>	常用於抽象概念，較少與靜態景觀或歷史保存搭配	詞組	COCA 出現次數	語料觀察與說明	<i>pristine wildness</i>	2 筆	確實存在自然語境搭配，雖不常見但語感自然	<i>untrammelled wildness</i>	0 筆	無出現紀錄，顯示語感不自然、不常搭配	<i>untrammelled freedom</i>	2 筆	為常見抽象搭配，顯示該詞語用偏向哲學、政治修辭	維持正確答案(D)
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科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	31	<p>在標準化閱讀測驗中，主旨標題題目的選擇原則是「選出最能反映文章核心立場與寫作目的的選項」，而不僅是形式上的主題涵蓋，因此，選項 (E) 仍應被視為最能反映文章核心焦點與語氣立場的唯一最佳選項。說明如下：</p> <p>一、段落結構分析</p> <p>第 2 段不僅「提到」在地社群，還用相當多細節描述其被剝削的過程，例如：</p> <p>“<i>These carbon cowboys frequently deceive local communities...</i>” “<i>communities are pressured into signing agreements...</i>” “<i>the promised benefits never materialize...</i>” “<i>the communities lose control over their ancestral territories.</i>”</p> <p>這不是一小段附帶說明，而是整段圍繞“exploitation”這一概念展開，語氣強烈、細節豐富，佔據文章中最具情感力與指控性的部分。</p> <p>第 3 段表面談制度，但語氣與內容仍環繞在“誰受害、為何失效”上。雖主詞轉為「<i>the main issue with carbon credits is...</i>」，但實際上仍提及：</p> <p>“<i>lack of consultation with local communities...</i>” “<i>carbon cowboys prioritize profit over community rights.</i>”</p> <p>所以第 3 段雖表面擴大主題，但仍與「對社群的傷害」緊密連結。</p> <p>二、選項(E)不只是「地方剝削」的片面聚焦</p> <p>標題 “The Exploitation of Local Communities by Carbon Cowboys” 是用來涵蓋整篇文章中的：</p> <p>(1) 主詞：碳牛仔（連結整篇主角） (2) 動作：剝削行為（具體化批判立場） (3) 受害者：當地社群（文章中最反覆被點出者）</p> <p>雖文章也觸及制度面與未來改革，但這些段落的存在是為了回應並修補碳牛仔帶來的問題本身。文章從頭到尾批判的是：制度如何被扭曲，導致在地社群受害。因此，(E) 的標題其實是文章論述的出發點與收束點，而非片段焦點。</p> <p>三、為何 (A) 不能成為正解或並列選項？</p> <p>(A) The Rise of Carbon Cowboys in the Amazon 的問題在於：文中沒有描寫碳牛仔如何「崛起」，例如背景、歷史脈絡、經濟機制、地區擴張等。僅說明碳牛仔「是誰」+「在做什麼」，並重點放在其造成的社會問題。此標題偏中性，無法反映文中強烈批判語氣，也未點出最重要的社會議題（社群被犧牲）。因此，(A) 選項若做為全文主旨無法概括文章最主要的批判立場與受害對象。</p>	維持正確答案(E)

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	33	<p>從語法結構、語篇脈絡、語意邏輯、文體立場等面向整體判斷，標準答案仍應為 (D) the environment / the rainforest。以下說明原因：</p> <p>一、語法結構分析： 句子為： <i>“...beneficial for both the environment and the people who depend on it.”</i> 這是典型的並列句構 (both A and B who depend on it)，其中 “it” 最自然的指涉對象為前一個單數名詞 A，即 the environment。</p> <p>二、語篇前後一致性： 文章首段即明確指出： <i>“...the quilombola people, who rely on the forest for their livelihoods.”</i> 也就是說，「當地社群依賴森林生活」，這與最後一段的 “people who depend on it” 構成明確的前後呼應。此一篇章連貫性進一步強化「it = the environment」的合理性。</p> <p>三、語意邏輯與立場一致： 整篇文章的核心立場為批判「碳權制度的濫用」，指出：(1) 當地社群未被充分告知；(2) 簽署協議後失去土地控制權；(3) 承諾利益從未實現；(4) 碳權制度淪為企業逐利工具。 在這樣的語境下，若將 “it” 理解為 “the carbon credit system”，則語意變成：「人民依賴這個被批評為不透明、侵害權益的制度」，這將導致整段語意自我矛盾。</p> <p>四、延伸推論與外部資訊非解題依據： 部份考生引用課外報導或擴展詮釋，指出有開發者聲稱「若沒有碳權制度，社群會破壞環境」等語句。這類資訊雖有討論價值，但在標準化考試中：(1) 解題依據應限於文章內容本身；(2) 不可依賴考生背景知識或未提供的外部資料；(3) 所有選項皆須能被文章內部推論支持，否則視為無效依據。</p>	維持正確答案(D)

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	34	<p>題目問的是詞彙的意義 (What does the word “cowboy” mean in the passage?)，評分與命題的重點並不在於描述這些公司「是否獲利」，而是針對該詞在語境中所帶有的隱含評價與語用意涵 (connotation and usage)。以下詳細說明：</p> <p>一、選項 (A) 與原文語境的對應</p> <p>(A) A company whose business is run dishonestly 原文第一段即開宗明義指出： <i>"certain companies, referred to as “carbon cowboys,” are taking advantage of the carbon credit system for financial profit."</i> <i>"While the concept of carbon credits is designed to encourage environmental protection, carbon cowboys often neglect the rights and well-being of local communities..."</i> 第二段更指出： <i>"These carbon cowboys frequently deceive local communities by not fully informing them..."</i> <i>"The promised benefits never materialize..."</i> 可見，“carbon cowboys” 的主要語意焦點在於其不誠實、剝削、不透明、違背道德規範的行為。這些描述與選項 (A) 中的「run dishonestly」高度一致。</p> <p>此外，英文語境中 “cowboy” 一詞本就帶有貶義，常指：“someone who is not honest, careful, or skillful in their trade or business, or who ignores rules” (劣質、草率、罔顧規則或不負責任的業者)，這也印證文章中的用法帶有批評意圖，完全對應 (A)。</p> <p>二、為何選項 (D) 並不構成詞義的核心</p> <p>(D) A company whose business is profitable</p> <p>考生引用原文中 "for financial profit" 及 "prioritize profit" 來支持 (D) 為合理選項。這些語句確實表明碳牛仔的目的是「追求利潤」，但重點在於：「追求利潤」只是行為動機，並不是定義 “cowboy” 這個詞的語義核心。</p> <p>若考題問的是 “What motivates the carbon cowboys?” 或 “What is their main goal?”，那麼選項 (D) 有其合理性。</p> <p>但此題問的是 “What does the word ‘cowboy’ mean?”，即是詢問詞彙在本文中代表的角色特性與語用立場，而非其目的或結果。</p> <p>再者，原文提到 “for financial profit”，並不能證明這些公司實際上「已經盈利」。就算獲利，這也不是作者在使用 “cowboy” 一詞時想傳達的語義重點。</p> <p>三、標準化測驗詞彙題的命題原則</p> <p>詞彙題通常不只問字面含義，更重視：(1) 語境 (contextual usage)、(2) 語氣與立場 (tone and stance)、(3) 詞的隱含評價 (connotation)</p> <p>在本題中，選項 (A) 完全符合這三項原則，而 (D) 雖從內容中可讀出公司「企圖營利」，但未能對應 “cowboy” 的語意核心，屬於誤解焦點的錯誤選項。</p>	維持正確答案(A)

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	35	<p>根據文本脈絡，(A) 仍是最合適且唯一可接受的推論選項。以下說明理由：</p> <p>一、推論題的標準作答原則： 推論 (inference) 題要求根據文章明示資訊進行「合邏輯延伸」，不需是文章明言，但必須：(1) 與文意一致、(2) 無牴觸語氣與立場、(3) 為所有選項中最合理、最具支持證據者。</p> <p>二、針對選項 (B) 的回應： 雖然字典中 “initiate” 可解釋為「促使某事發生」，但在實際語境中，該動詞常蘊含「主動、具意圖」的意涵。 原文第二段指出社群是 “<i>pressured into signing agreements</i>”，強調被動、受壓力參與。在文中批判企業剝削與資訊不對等的背景下，若選擇 (B)，會錯誤地賦予當地社群「主動發起者」的角色，與文章立場不符。所以 (B) 雖表面語義可通，實則扭曲文意，不符合合宜推論的基本原則。</p> <p>三、針對選項 (A) 的回應： 部份考生擔心 (A) 會誤導讀者以為 Carbon cowboys 是出於好意卻規劃不周。但事實上： (A) 的句型為中性描述：“<i>did not carefully evaluate</i>”，未涉及動機判斷，僅指出「計畫結果未達成其承諾目標」。原文第三段指出計畫「<i>not live up to</i> (未兌現承諾)」、「<i>the lack of transparency and consultation with local communities</i> (缺乏透明與社群溝通)」、「<i>doubts about the effectiveness</i> (效果受到質疑)」，這些都是合理推導出「未妥善評估」的依據。換言之，即使他們行動蓄意，也可能在計畫風險評估、社群回應與長期影響方面缺乏通盤考量。</p> <p>因此，(A) 為最符合語意邏輯、立場一致性、且具有文本支持的合理推論。</p>	維持正確答案(A)

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	39	<p>根據標準化閱讀測驗對詞義判讀題的命題原則，本題仍應以 (B) 為唯一正確選項。以下說明：</p> <p>一、回顧題目與語境 題目問的是：What does the phrase “affluent countries” most likely mean based on the passage? 這是一道詞彙語境推論題，應依據該詞在文章中的語境脈絡 (not background knowledge or extended inference) 來決定其意涵。</p> <p>關鍵句為第二段開頭：“<i>Allergy is often associated with affluent countries. However, the prevalence of allergic diseases is increasing in developing countries as populations move from rural to urban environments.</i>”</p> <p>主句：Allergy is often associated with affluent countries. 對比句 (however)：但在開發中國家，隨著人口城市化，過敏疾病也在上升。 由此語境可得知，“affluent countries” 意指：那些原本就與過敏高度相關的國家，與開發中國家 (developing countries) 形成對比，語氣中性，非負面詞。</p> <p>二、為何 (B) 為最適切選項 (B) Wealthy nations with better living conditions and healthcare access</p> <p>此選項涵蓋兩個語境要素：(1) wealthy nations (= affluent countries) → 詞彙本義與語境一致；(2) better living conditions and healthcare access → 雖非在 “affluent countries” 所在句明確陳述，但從上下文、特別是文章首段對醫療資源不足的對比描述可推導出其語意： “...we have not seen a corresponding increase in service provision and training...” “...patients in developing countries... face suboptimal environmental conditions and impeded access to effective medical care...” 這些描述預設了：發展中國家醫療條件差，所以 affluent countries 理應醫療資源較佳。</p> <p>三、為何 (A) 屬於錯誤推論 (A) Countries with a high level of industrial pollution</p> <p>文章中完全沒有提到 “industrial pollution” 或其等價描述詞 (如 pollution, emissions, toxins 等)，且 “affluent” 一詞在上下文中完全沒有導向汙染或負面語意。選項 (A) 加入了文章中不存在的背景推論，屬於過度延伸 (overinterpretation)。</p> <p>四、回應考生對選項間矛盾的質疑 考生認為：選項 (B) 中的 “better living condition” 與前一題第 38 題的正解 (C) second generation migrants experience prolonged allergen exposure 有所矛盾。</p> <p>事實上，兩者並不衝突，因為 “better living conditions” (如清潔、少傳染病、高室內生活比例) 常伴隨過敏增加 (即 “衛生假說” 所指出的現代生活反而削弱免疫系統暴露)；“longer exposure to allergens” (如城市塵蟎、汽機車排放等) 也來自這種高度都市化環境。換句話說：better living conditions ≠ 無過敏原暴露。在過敏研究中，這類現代化生活反而是造成過敏的誘因。</p>	維持正確答案(B)

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	42	<p>根據標準化閱讀測驗的出題邏輯與作答原則，選項 (C) 內容過於片面，未涵蓋「巴西與越南」的整體情況。</p> <p>題目問的是：Which of the following statements correctly describes Brazil and Vietnam in terms of their coffee production? 這表示正確選項必須涵蓋兩國 (Brazil and Vietnam)，且對其咖啡生產情況有整體描述或對比。</p> <p>相較之下，選項 (E) 同時涵蓋兩國，且準確描述兩國在咖啡市場中的主力品種分工，是唯一符合題幹、語意完整、資訊平衡的選項。</p>	維持正確答案(E)

高
點
醫
護

【版權所有，翻印必究】

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	45	<p>依據文本原意的完整解讀來看，選項 (C) 不符合正確答案的條件，以下是針對考生釋疑的回覆：</p> <p>一、選項 (C) 的內容與原文不符</p> <p>(C) Roasters are responding to falling coffee output by raising prices immediately. (焙豆業者正因咖啡產量下滑而立即調漲價格。)</p> <p>而原文提到： <i>“Roasters tend to buy coffee many months in advance, which means consumers will likely see the price spike in 6 to 12 months.”</i> 這句話是本題的關鍵資訊，說明了兩個事實：(1) 焙豆業者通常會「提前數月」購入咖啡豆。(2) 因此價格變動反映到消費者端，通常會延後 6 到 12 個月。換句話說，即使有調漲價格，也不是立即調漲，而是延後反應。</p> <p>這與 (C) 中的關鍵字 “immediately” 明確矛盾。即便有因應措施，但不能說是「immediate」的反應。</p> <p>二、Nestle 執行長被撤換的事件，無法作為支持 (C) 的充分依據</p> <p>考生引用文章中 Nestle 執行長因價格調漲而遭撤換的事件，試圖證明「roasters 正立即反應產量下滑而調漲價格」，此一觀點在閱讀測驗邏輯推論上存在以下兩點問題：</p> <p>(1) 舉例不具代表性：文中僅以 “The boss of Nestle…” 一家公司為例，而非整體焙豆產業的共通反應。題目中的主詞是「Roasters」（泛指整體產業），因此不能從 Nestle 一家公司的個別作法，推論出所有焙豆業者「都」立即調價。</p> <p>(2) 事件描述聚焦在「價格結果」而非「價格時效」：這段文字的主軸在於：「價格上漲導致銷售下降 → 市場份額流失 → 執行長下台」，並未說明價格是否為對產量下滑的即時反應，更未指出這是在原料價格上升後馬上調漲，而非早期合約履行中的價格調整。</p> <p>結論上，Nestle 的事件屬於一個具體公司的管理結果，不能做為推論整體 roasters 「立即調漲價格」的根據。</p>	維持正確答案(D)
	46	<p>文章開頭確實提到了一些 ADHD 的典型症狀，不過，從篇章語用的角度來看，這些症狀其實是做為故事背景，來呈現母女兩人的就醫與診斷經歷。整段的敘述重點在於引出主題、吸引讀者注意，而非客觀定義疾病。因此最貼切的答案仍為 (B)，也最符合作者鋪陳主題的手法。</p>	維持正確答案(B)

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
	47	<p>在標準化命題邏輯下，(B) 仍應為唯一正解，而 (A) 雖屬合理推論意圖，但不符文本支持範圍。</p> <p>一、關於原文主詞限制於「adults with ADHD」是否可推翻 (A) 考生指出：「<i>about half of adults with ADHD are diagnosed when they are 18 or older</i>」這句話無法說明所有 ADHD 病例的診斷年齡，因此不足以否定 (A)。 此句確實不能證明「大多數 ADHD 病例不是成年後診斷」，但題目問的是“<i>What can be inferred from the passage?</i>”——而非“<i>What is not contradicted?</i>”換言之，(A) 要被視為正確選項，必須為「能被推論出來的結論」，而不是「原文未否定的可能性」。 文中並未提供足夠資訊讓我們合理得出：「多數 ADHD 是在成年才首次被確認」這樣的結論，頂多只能說「有許多成人直到成年才被診斷」，這不足以推論「大多數案例皆如此」。</p> <p>二、關於“identified”與“diagnosed”同義問題 考生援引字典說明這兩者語義接近，故“<i>first identified</i>”可視為“<i>first diagnosed</i>”。 我們認同在醫療語境中兩者在許多場合可互用，且考生援引資料準確。但重點不在詞義，而在「majority」這個量詞的使用：(A) 說的是「多數個案首次於成年時確認」，這是一個統計性主張；而原文僅說「<i>about half of adults with ADHD are diagnosed in adulthood</i>」。更重要的是，文章沒有提供整體 ADHD 病例中首次診斷年齡的分佈資料，因此這句話無法支撐「大多數病例是在成年才被確認」。所以問題不在「identified」是否等於「diagnosed」，而在「majority of ADHD cases」這個母體與數量主張缺乏文本支撐。</p> <p>三、引用標準化測驗命題原則 考生援引 ETS 原則：「若選項非明確矛盾，即可接受」。 此原則適用於排除錯誤選項時的保留性判斷，但在選擇正確答案時，ETS 同樣明確指出：The correct answer is the one best supported by the passage. Even if other choices seem plausible, if they are not directly or strongly supported by the passage, they should not be chosen. 換言之：「未被否定 ≠ 能被推論」；只有最符合原文、支持度最強的選項能被視為正解。</p> <p>四、語境確實呈現成人診斷數增加的趨勢 文中提及：(1) 越來越多成人被診斷；(2) Allison 及母親的故事作為案例；(3) 成人 ADHD 研究的估計上升。所以 (B) 「更多成人意識到自身可能有 ADHD」是符合整體語境的合理推論。 但這些現象無法推出「多數 ADHD 病例首次被診斷是在成年」，這是一個更進一步、需要完整統計資料才能推論的主張，而文中並無此資訊。</p> <p>五、關於 (A) 與 (B) 是否可並列為正解 考生認為 (A) 客觀、(B) 主觀，因此可接受並列。但這是對「推論題」評分原則的誤解。推論題目的目標是找出：the best supported inference from the text。即便多個選項不明顯錯誤，只有一個推論是根據文章內容最合理、最具支持力的。 簡言之，在本題中： (B) 由診斷人數上升、故事案例與社會趨勢三方面間接支持，為符合 ETS 推論設計的典型正解； (A) 雖語義清晰，但基於統計性主張，原文無足夠數據可支持，故屬過度推論。</p>	維持正確答案(B)

英 文

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英文試題

I. Vocabulary: 20 points

A.

- 1 雖然紅楓樹比黑紫樹不耐火燒，它是更加**多產的**，在強光中迅速成長且因應干擾是非常能適應的。
(A) 進取的 (B) 有益的 (C) 危險的 (D) 悲觀的 (E) **多產的**
- 2 在過渡時期，公司指派一名**暫代的**執行長來領導直到找到永久的替代人選。
(A) 決定性的 (B) 耐久的 (C) 不可取消的 (D) 永久的 (E) **臨時的**
- 3 政府引進一個**嚴厲的**政策以規範空汙，要求工廠遵守準則。
(A) 黏的 (B) 挖苦的 (C) 寬大的 (D) 正統的 (E) **嚴格的**
- 4 雖然新的抗病毒藥物在**初期的**臨床試驗中展現出大有可為的結果，
(A) 美學的 (B) 根本的 (C) 清楚的 (D) **初步的** (E) 有保證的
- 5 在他的精神崩潰之後，他從公眾生活中**撤離**並拒絕任何訪問。
(A) 使著迷 (B) 提取 (C) 辯護 (D) 招募 (E) **孤立，隔絕**
- 6 這心理學理論是基於**謬誤的**假設，侵蝕了整個論證基礎。
(A) 欺騙的 (B) **錯誤的** (C) 動盪的 (D) 不確定的 (E) 創造的
- 7 不直接控訴他的對手不誠實，這位候選人以模糊的敘述隱晦地**暗示**不當行為。
(A) 斷言 (B) 闡釋 (C) **暗示** (D) 宣告 (E) 證實
- 8 由於越來越多抗生素抗藥性，醫生被鼓勵**審慎地**開抗生素。
(A) 任意地 (B) 隨意地 (C) 不加區分地 (D) **謹慎地** (E) 魯莽地
- 9 這位**精明的**外交官引導緊張的談判，為她的國家確保有利的合約。
(A) 冷淡的 (B) 驚人的 (C) 健忘的 (D) **精明的** (E) 懶散的
- 10 阿茲海默**損害**記憶、思考能力和認知功能，最終影響日常活動與獨立生活。
(A) **使惡化** (B) 使上升 (C) 強化 (D) 心悸 (E) 替代

B.

- 11 無人被報導受傷或死亡，雖然俄國軍方不常透露_____數字
(A) **死傷人數** (B) 化學物質 (C) 地質的 (D) 存貨 (E) 紡織品
- 12 在_____實驗性治療之前，病患諮詢許多專家以獲得潛在的危機的完整了解。
(A) 上升 (B) **同意** (C) 下降 (D) 呈現 (E) 怨恨
- 13 新進的遺傳工程技術要求無菌實驗室的條件，因為即使絲毫的汙染可能_____結果的精準度。
(A) 情境化，脈絡化 (B) **危及，使危險** (C) 使合法，批准

- (D) 使優先 (E) 仔細檢查
- 14 在開始複雜的生化實驗之前，研究者_____準備器材和複習規則以減少可能損害結果的有效性的錯誤。
- (A) 惡意地 (B) 細膩地，嚴謹地 (C) 不牢靠地
(D) 擅自地，冒昧地 (E) 自命不凡地
- 15 這位藝術家的作品涵蓋了寬廣的_____類型，從抽象到超現實畫像。
(a wide spectrum of... 大範圍且不同的...)
- (A) 異常的 (B) 片段 (C) 單調 (D) 僵硬 (E) 光譜
- 16 血管網絡形成身體的循環基礎構造，構成一個動脈、毛細管與靜脈的_____個組織的階層系統。
- (A) 加速 (B) 引出 (C) 點燃 (D) 滲透 (E) 悔改
- 17 社會階層與種族仇恨的邪惡必須被消滅在它還是_____狀態時，否則，它可成成長至危險的規模。
- (A) 關節炎的 (B) 相異的，發散的 (C) 胚胎的
(D) 猥褻 (E) 未開墾的
- 18 這位媒體_____藉著收購幾家電視台與報社擴張了他的帝國。
- (A) 學徒 (B) 官僚 (C) 大亨，大人物
(D) 新手 (E) 慈善家
- 19 這巨大_____位於市中心，數百年的建築創新與歷史的見證。
- (A) 無常，任性 (B) 獵豹 (C) 大廈，建築
(D) 博學 (E) 大男人主義
- 20 這座國家公園已被保存它所有的_____野性以便於在未來訪客可以看到 18 世紀的人如何生活。
- (A) 深奧的 (B) 享樂主義的 (C) 滑的，淫蕩的
(D) 原始的 (E) 自由的

II. Grammar and Structure: 10 points

- A.
- 21 文法重點：動詞 stabilize 需要一個受詞而已，只要確定受詞為何即可知道正解為何。指示代名詞 those 可代替複數名詞 life-threatening conditions。
- 22 文法重點：副詞子句改出的分詞構句。「連+She had worked in Africa as a ...」，改為“Having worked in Africa as a...”。
- 23 文法重點：介係詞片語“from + N/Ving...to + N/Ving”。為與前面的 providing 對等，故應選 aiding digestion。
- 24 文法重點：表示結果的副詞子句改為倒裝句。原句為“It was so difficult to get... that she decided to ...”。
- 25 文法重點：否定副詞置於句首引發倒裝句。原句為“A 20-year-old player has **never before** captained the college team.”

B.

- 26 文法重點：動詞 avert 的用法是“avert...from...”「從...移開...」，故(E)選項 to 為錯誤。
- 27 文法重點：假設法動詞用法。由於“last night’s game”可知為「與過去相反」，故(A)應改為 had gone。
- 28 文法重點：restrain 為一及物動詞，一來沒見到受詞在後出現，二來無法與 and 前的名詞 oppression 對等，故應改為名詞 restraint 才對。
- 29 文法重點：按本文與意需要，應為“unprecedented”「空前的，前所未有的」。
- 30 文法重點：如果(C)中的 them 是動詞 include 的受詞，那麼後面的“being...”就無法解釋。原句應為“連+they are demeaning, insulting,...”，主詞 they 所指為句首的 signs(無生名詞)，如果將子句改為片語，可省略 they 成為“being...”或不省略 they 成為“they being...”。

III. Reading Comprehension: 40 points

Passage 1

1 take advantage of... 利用	2 carbon credit 碳信用額
3 offset (v) 抵銷	4 livelihood (n) 生計
5 in exchange for... 交換...	6 vague (a) 模糊的
7 materialize (v) 物質化，實現	8 ancestral (a) 祖傳的
9 live up to... 達成...	10 prioritize (v) 使...優先
11 oversight (n) 監督	12

31 本文的最佳標題是什麼？

- (A) 在亞利桑那州的 Carbon Cowboys 興起。
 (B) Carbon Cowboys 為當代農人帶來的益處。
 (C) Carbon Cowboys：一種拯救環境的方式。
 (D) Carbon Cowboys：保護亞利桑那州的雨林。
(E) Carbon Cowboys 對當地社群的剝削。

32 下面這句話最應該置入[1]、[2]、[3]、[4]和[5]中的哪一個？

「這件事侵蝕了碳信用額度系統的可信度，且使得真正永續的初步行動更加困難。」

- (A) [1] (B) [2] (C) [3] (D) [4] (E) [5]

33 在最末段中的“it”所指為何？

- (A) 錢財利潤 (B) 環境保存 (C) 碳信用額度系統
(D) 亞利桑那雨林 (E) 決策過程

34 本文中“Carbon Cowboys”的意思是什麼？

- (A) 一家不誠實經營的公司 (B) 一家經驗豐富的公司 (C) 一家渴望贏的公司
 (D) 一家生意賺錢的公司 (E) 一家計劃很有效的公司

35 以下何者能從本文中推論出來？

- (A) Carbon Cowboys 不仔細評估它們的計畫。**
 (B) 亞利桑那的當地社群發起碳信用額度計畫。

- (C) 亞利桑那的當地社群需要被告知已抵銷他們的排放。
 (D) 政府應該減少對碳信用額度系統的管控。
 (E) 在亞利桑那雨林，碳信用額度是唯一阻止環境破壞的方法。

Passage 2

1 White Book 白皮書	2 highlight (v) 凸顯，強調
3 corresponding (a) 相應的	4 disconnect (n) 不相連，落差
5 echo (v) 產生回響	6 shortcoming (n) 欠缺，短處
7 advocacy (n) 宣傳，提倡	8 manifesto (n) 宣言
9 affluent (a) 富裕的，充足的	10 disproportionate (a) 不成比例的
11 suboptimal (a) 次優的，不令人滿意的	12 impede (v) 阻礙
13 compounded (a) 被附加的	14 altered (a) 改變的
15 allergy inducing 誘發過敏的	16 predisposition (n) 傾向，體質
17 undergraduate (n) 學士	18 postgraduate (n) 學士後，研究生
19 under appreciation 低估	

36 本文的最佳標題為何？

- (A) 全球過敏疾病的負擔加劇 (B) 都市如何正減少過敏流行
 (C) 在過敏治療與照護的進步 (D) 在過敏發展中遺傳學的角色
 (E) 在已開發國家中過敏已不再是令人擔心的事

37 在第一段中的“this disconnect”所指為何？

- (A) 過敏專家與一般內科醫生的數量不同。
 (B) 鄉下醫療機構與都市醫療機構之間的差異。
 (C) 過敏疾病在已開發國家與開發中國家之間的不同。
(D) 在越來越多過敏病例與醫療照護間的落差。
 (E) 國際過敏機構之間缺乏共識。

38 為何第二代移民人群比他們的父母有較高的罹患過敏的風險？

- (A) 他們是社會上的弱勢群體(underprivileged)且缺乏醫療照護管道。
 (B) 他們吃不同的、使他們更容易過敏的飲食
(C) 他們終生經歷較長時間暴露在過敏原中。
 (D) 他們自父母身上遺傳了過敏。
 (E) 他們通常將更多過敏原從鄉下帶至都市。

39 基於本文，“affluent countries”這說法最可能的意思是什麼？

- (A) 有高精度工業污染的國家
(B) 有更好生活條件與醫療照護管道的富有國家
 (C) 有過敏高度流行但醫療服務差的國家
 (D) 由於最佳的環境條件而有低花粉接觸度的國家
 (E) 有大量第二代移民人群的國家

40 根據本文，什麼是處裡過敏疾病越來越普遍的解決辦法？

- (A) 降低都市化以防止過敏相關的情況
- (B) 為更有效治療增加過敏的研究經費
- (C) 改進醫療專業人員的教育和訓練**
- (D) 投資科技以便從環境中移除過敏原
- (E) 鼓勵在家治療以減少對醫療資源的依賴

Passage 3

1 soar (v) 飆升，激增	2 roaster (n) 炙烤的人/商
3 brew (n) 沖泡飲料	4 lag (v) 使延遲，使停滯
5 stock (n) 存貨，庫存	6 deplete (v) 耗盡，用盡
7 benchmark (n) 標準價，基準	8 swathe (n) 長條區域，範圍
9 plantation (n) 種植園	10 be equivalent to... 等同於...
11 high-end (a) 高端的	12 output (n) 輸出，產出
13 offset (v) 抵銷，補償	14 somewhat (adv) 多多少少地
15 instant coffee 即溶咖啡	16 surging (a) 猛增的，猛漲的
17 oust (v) 攆走，驅逐	18 board (n) 董事會
19 market share 市場占有率	20 price spike 價格高點
21 feel less of a pinch 捉襟見肘	22 fare (v) 進展，進行

- 41 本文中的資訊如何被組織？
- (A) 本文按部就班地描述咖啡生產的過程。
 - (B) 本文解釋全球咖啡價格上升的原因與影響。**
 - (C) 本文列出不同的咖啡豆類型和它們讀市場需求。
 - (D) 本文比較與對比在巴西與越南的咖啡生產。
 - (E) 本文呈現出過去與現在咖啡價格趨勢的長期理由。
- 42 就咖啡生產而言，以下敘述何者正確地描述巴西與越南？
- (A) 越南整體的咖啡生產大於巴西。
 - (B) 越南咖啡生產只受到乾旱的影響。
 - (C) 在隔年，巴西的咖啡生產像降百分之 0.5。
 - (D) 巴西和越南都被預期隔年增加咖啡輸出。
 - (E) 巴西在阿拉比卡的生產上領先，而越南是羅布斯塔咖啡的主要生產者。**
- 43 什麼使得 1977 年的咖啡價格高點比目前的更顯著？
- (A) 1977 年的咖啡消耗比今天更高。
 - (B) 1977 年價格漲價是全球經濟危機所導致。
 - (C) 現代咖啡商有更好的策略處理價格波動。
 - (D) 按通脹調整過的價格顯示當時的咖啡貴多了。**
 - (E) 雪破壞的巴西許多種植園。
- 44 “feel less of a pinch”此種說法在文中的意思是什麼？
- (A) 從咖啡得到更多健康益處
 - (B) 購買咖啡享受折扣
 - (C) 由於高價減少喝咖啡
 - (D) 和在家煮的人比起來花更多錢買咖啡

(E) 體驗較少的來自於價格上漲的財務負擔

- 45 根據本文，以下敘述何者為真？
- (A) 雖然是高端的咖啡豆，阿拉比卡主要備用於即溶咖啡。
 (B) 雀巢的老闆拒絕提高咖啡價格並決定下台。
 (C) 烘豆商立刻漲價以回應下降的咖啡產出。
(D) 巴西的阿拉比卡生產下降，而其羅布斯塔的產出被期待成長。
 (E) 由於巴西與越南越來越多的產出。星巴克將必須降低咖啡價格。

Passage 4

1 ADHD 注意力不足過動症	2 deficit (n) 赤字，虧空，不足
3 hyperactivity (n) 過度活潑，過動	4 piece together (v) 拼湊，拼合
5 sharply (adv) 劇烈地，突然地	6 notable (a) 顯著的，重大的

- 46 作者以什麼開始本文？
- (A) 藉定義 ADHD 及其徵狀
(B) 藉描述一個家庭中的個人故事
 (C) 藉解釋 ADHD 研究的歷史
 (D) 藉列出關於 ADHD 的錯誤觀念
 (E) 藉呈現 ADHD 診斷的統計數據
- 47 從第二段中可以推論出什麼？
- (A) 多數 ADHD 病例首先在成年時被確認。
(B) 與過去相比，更多成年人明白他們潛在的 ADHD 徵狀。
 (C) 由於環境改變，ADHD 在成人中變得更加普遍。
 (D) 通常 ADHD 徵狀在 18 歲後才出現。
 (E) 政府研究最近已改變了成人 ADHD 的診斷標準。
- 48 在第三段中 Justin Barterian 的引述支持什麼？
- (A) 近年來 ADHD 檢測需求顯著地上升。**
 (B) 供應鏈中斷導致 ADHD 治療藥物的短缺。
 (C) 大多數新的 ADHD 診斷是兒童不是成人。
 (D) 2023 年的研究是第一個確認成人 ADHD 處方增加。
 (E) ADHD 診斷的增加主要是由於父母有更好的理解。
- 49 在疫情之前，造成 ADHD 診斷與藥物治療增加的關鍵因素是什麼？
- (A) 在現代社會中加劇的緊張程度。
 (B) 透過社群媒體，社會大眾對 ADHD 徵狀有更多了解
(C) 擴大 ADHD 定義的診斷標準的改變。
 (D) 網路學習增加，使 ADHD 徵狀更加明顯
 (E) 提高診斷精確度的腦影像技術的進步
- 50 疫情如何加劇某些人的 ADHD 症狀？
- (A) 在疫情期間增加的看螢幕時間直接造成 ADHD 病例增加。
(B) 遠距工作與學校關閉創造一個又更多分心事物的環境。
 (C) 由於疫情期間壓力增加與疏離，許多人罹患 ADHD。

- (D) 在疫情期間，醫生引進使 ADHD 更容易被確認的新診斷標準。
- (E) 在疫情期間，欠缺有系統的常規使得管理 ADHD 徵狀更為困難。

IV. Essay Writing:

寫一篇至少 200 字的關於以下句子的文章：

雖然意見不同，性格測試有時被批評為偽科學。在文中，定義是什麼構成科學研究，然後利用範例說明其基本的特性，概述其關鍵步驟。

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