

國立清華大學 114 學年度學士後醫學系單獨招生試題

考試科目 (科目代碼) : 英文 (0101)

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I. Vocabulary: 20 points (Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.)

【單選題】每題 2 分，共 10 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止；若未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

1. No one can say what causes the oceans' chemistry to change so dramatically from time to time, but the opening and shutting of ocean ridges would be an obvious possible _____.
(A) charlatan (B) confidant (C) countenance (D) culprit (E) cynic
2. Claudia Townsend, associate professor of marketing in the Miami Herbert Business School, weighed in on the blockbuster roll out of the Barbie and Oppenheimer movies that _____ massive success at the box office.
(A) scored (B) stigmatized (C) stipulated (D) stunted (E) succumbed
3. The _____ VUCA has been used to refer to the volatile, uncertain, complex, and ambiguous nature of the times we live in.
(A) vocalic (B) antonym (C) acronym (D) etymon (E) alias
4. It is a feature of modern Western culture that art has an almost religious significance. In particular, people who have no traditional religious consciousness often have this deep _____ for art.
(A) aversion (B) qualm (C) scruple (D) disregard (E) reverence
5. The uncertain quality and expanding quantity of information pose large challenges for society. The sheer _____ of information will not in itself create a more informed citizenry without a complementary cluster of abilities necessary to use information effectively.
(A) volition (B) polarization (C) manipulation (D) abundance (E) scarcity
6. Simulations have shown that a gamma ray burst in our Milky Way could wipe out the stratospheric ozone layer for years, long enough to cause widespread _____.
(A) experience (B) extinction (C) colosseum (D) abstract (E) extract
7. Sometimes technologies that seem _____ and that we take for granted as part of everyday life have unanticipated consequences.
(A) preposterous (B) appalling (C) brazen (D) benign (E) coy

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8. Currently, approval has been granted for inoculation administration to the 12-to-17 year-old _____, and the target is to achieve the largest number of inoculations possible by the start of school in the Fall.
(A) innuendos (B) demographic (C) huddle (D) abode (E) parameters
9. Since the queen is very powerful in the game of chess, a novice usually brings out the queen quickly, hoping to _____ the opponent.
(A) interrupt (B) interject (C) interrogate (D) intimate (E) intimidate
10. Though lace is fairly _____ in today's fashion world, it was once a delicate and upscale profession of femininity.
(A) ubiquitous (B) ultimate (C) unabated (D) unctuous (E) urbane

II. Grammar: 20 points (Please choose ONE underlined part that contains ungrammatical use of English for each sentence.)

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11. Befitting the most celebrated scientist of his time, Alexander von Humboldt
(A) (B)
is known the world over, with his name bestowing on hundreds of plants and
(C) (D)
animals, from the Humboldt lily to the Humboldt penguin, and on geographical
features, from the Humboldt Glacier in Greenland to the Humboldt Current that
(E)
follows along the west coast of South America.
12. "Culture appears more monolithic than ever, with a few gigantic corporations
(A)
---Google, Apple, Facebook, Amazon--- presiding over unprecedented
(B) (C)
monopolies," argues Ross. "Internet discourse has become more tight, more
(D) (E)
coercive."

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13. Social media is built for things to go viral, for users to quickly share. No matter
(A)
what devastating, enlightening or enraging a TikTok, social media post or YouTube
(B)
video is, you must wait before passing it on to your network. Assume everything is
(C) (D)
suspect until you confirm its authenticity.
(E)
14. In the U.S., where the authority of traditional media institutions has been on the
(A)
wane since the rise of the cable news era, turning to the Federal Communications
(B)
Commission for regulation may not prove effectively. However, Facebook is a
(C) (D)
global company, and other countries, such as Germany, are becoming concerned
(E)
about the potential for Facebook to influence their own political process.
15. Whenever Hou Hsiao-hsien's distinctive film style is discussed, critics highlight
(A)
his use of a static camera, long takes and empty shots. Such a distinctive style may
(B)
develop partly from financial constraints and the subpar performance of non-
(C)
professional actors, but it may also have been Hou's intention to countering the
(D) (E)
formula of classical Hollywood editing and distinguish himself as an art-house
film director.

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16. Today our supposedly revolutionary advancements in artificial intelligence are
(A)
indeed cause for both concern and optimism. Optimism because intelligence
(B)
is the means by which we solve problems. Concern because we fear of the most
(C) (D)
popular and fashionable strain of A.I. — machine learning — will degrade our
science and debase our ethics by incorporating into our technology a
(E)
fundamentally flawed conception of language and knowledge.
17. Appeared in the assembly chamber in New York for the first time in person, the
(A) (B) (C)
Ukrainian president used the opportunity to try to galvanise support for his
(D)
country's plight among many countries, especially in the global south. Many of
them have sought to sit on the fence in the face of the full-scale Russian
(E)
invasion.
18. John, together with his two sons, are going to throw a surprise party for his
(A)
wife. Many of John's friends have already known about it and made great
(B) (C)
efforts to keep their mouths shut. Nevertheless, they also wonder whether this is
(D)
a good idea, since neither John nor his sons have ever pulled off a party before.
(E)
19. Since the Paris Agreement was signed in 2015, there has been a wave of
(A)
corporate commitments to reduce emissions. But the increase in enthusiasm for
(B)

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climate responsibility has been matched by a rise in concerns that some

(C)

companies are using advertising and public messaging, with buzzwords such as "carbon neutrality" and "net zero," to try to appear more sustainable than they

(D)

actually are. This is referred by some as "greenwashing."

(E)

20. Dozens of studies on Long COVID have been published in recent months, many of which can be broadly sorted into two camps. One group explores what

(A)

goes wrong in the body to cause Long COVID symptom, while the other seeks

(B) (C)

to identify which individuals are at greatest risk for developing the condition.

(D)

(E)

III Reading Comprehension and Reasoning Skills: 60 points (Section III consists of six passages on a variety of topics. Each passage is followed by five questions. Please read the passages closely and answer the questions based on what is stated or implied.)

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Reading 1

Memes are the Internet vernacular—which, nevertheless, does not make *all of them* universally understood, even among digitally savvy users. This situation also limits their benefits for the discussion about and among under-represented social categories. The prominent feature of memes is their coded nature—in order to unpack them, one has to be aware of the cultural, social, political and Internet-specific references. The most niche memes can be obscure to the majority, if they don't follow a particular television show or a slang of a particular community, as an example. From this critical viewpoint, memes incorporate a sophisticated interplay of common sense and originality. Users appropriate memes to benefit from *inclusivity* in the circulation of an in-joke, and adjust it for the sake of *exclusivity*, attempting to draw an

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innovative rendition of a common pattern. The necessity to conform to the existing unwritten rules of conduct that shape online interaction preserves the recognizable features of the memetic format.

A recent study of the Belarusian youth and their uses of memes revealed that young people tend to see memes as “in-jokes” of their group of friends and would be embarrassed to share them with parents or older generation. This non-Western research proved the findings of the Western colleagues and suggested that youngsters have “local” memes for in-group sharing and “common” memes that they tolerate in the common space—the Internet at large.

The niche character of memetic communication as a slang of a group brings us to the first drawback of its exclusivity. Meme sharers are very sensitive to the changing trends and appropriation of memes by other groups and elites. When a meme appears in advertisement, for instance, the meme-sharing community ostracizes it as something outdated and untrendy.

The second shortcoming of the reputation of memes as “in-jokes” of the online community is the highly coded, postmodern and sophisticated message of a meme. Memes are coded messages and therefore can be confusing for various people: members of the audience may have varying abilities and skills to read the ‘code’. Those who are unfamiliar with the rules of digital discussion and styles of the Internet slang, or possess limited awareness of the broader sociopolitical context may consider memes meaningless. In order to be able to read a meme, one has to be *digitally* savvy or at least have basic familiarity with this format of communication. In some instances, memes can impede the inclusivity of communication—the issue of ‘meme divide’ questions the legacy of memes as the mutually understood lingua franca.

21. Which of the following statements about memes is most likely TRUE according to the author?

- (A) A recent study shows that the Belarusian youth tend to share memes with older generation.
- (B) The coded nature of memes makes them the lingua franca of Internet communication.
- (C) As long as parents surf the Internet frequently enough, they can easily understand youngsters’ “local” memes for in-group sharing.
- (D) Code-switching is essential for memes to be universally understood.
- (E) Memes are a complex vernacular with limited universality

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22. Which of the following words is NOT synonymous with the word “savvy” in the first sentence?
- (A) Astute.
 - (B) Canny.
 - (C) Obtuse.
 - (D) Conversant.
 - (E) Well-versed.
23. Which of the following statements is most likely TRUE according to the author?
- (A) One can readily make sense of a meme as long as s/he is digitally savvy.
 - (B) Memes could become obsolete.
 - (C) The more highly coded a meme, the more it speaks to under-represented groups.
 - (D) The more niche a meme is, the more likely it becomes a lingua franca.
 - (E) Memes are intelligible to netizens regardless of their cultural backgrounds.
24. Based on the passage, what can be inferred from the coded nature of memes?
- (A) The meaning of memes derives from their exploitation in context.
 - (B) Memes always have fixed meaning.
 - (C) Memes belong only to a specific online group or community.
 - (D) Memes are not culturally mediated.
 - (E) Digital literacy is by no means a prerequisite for decoding memes.
25. Which of the following is closest in meaning to “ostracize” in the third paragraph?
- (A) Shun.
 - (B) Extol.
 - (C) Approve.
 - (D) Esteem.
 - (E) Approbate.

Reading 2

Most people who survive a devastating disaster want the opposite of a clean slate: they want to salvage whatever they can and begin repairing what was not destroyed; they want to reaffirm their relatedness to the places that formed them. “When I rebuild the city I feel like I’m rebuilding myself,” said Cassandra Andrews, a resident of New Orleans’ heavily damaged Lower Ninth Ward, as she cleared away debris after

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Hurricane Katrina. But disaster capitalists have no interest in repairing what was. In Iraq, Sri Lanka and New Orleans, the process deceptively called “reconstruction” began with finishing the job of the original disaster by erasing what was left of the public sphere and rooted communities, then quickly moving to replace **them** with a kind of corporate New Jerusalem—all before the victims of war or natural disaster were able to regroup and stake their claims to what was theirs. Mike Battles puts it best: “For us, the fear and disorder offered real promise.” The thirty-four-year-old ex-CIA operative was talking about how the chaos in post-invasion Iraq had helped his unknown and inexperienced private security firm, Custer Battles, to shake roughly \$100 million in contracts out of the federal government. His words could serve just as well as the slogan for contemporary capitalism—fear and disorder are the catalysts for each new leap forward.

When I began this research into the intersection between superprofits and megadisasters, I thought I was witnessing a fundamental change in the way the drive to “liberate” markets was advancing around the world. Having been part of the movement against ballooning corporate power that made its global debut in Seattle in 1999, I was accustomed to seeing similar business-friendly policies imposed through arm-twisting at World Trade Organization summits, or as the conditions attached to loans from the International Monetary Fund. The three trademark demands—privatization, government deregulation and deep cuts to social spending—tended to be extremely unpopular with citizens, but when the agreements were signed there was still at least the pretext of mutual consent between the governments doing the negotiating, as well as a consensus among the supposed experts. Now the same ideological program was being imposed via the most boldly coercive means possible: under foreign military occupation after an invasion, or immediately following a cataclysmic natural disaster. September 11 appeared to have provided Washington with the green light to stop asking countries if they wanted the U.S. version of “free trade and democracy” and to start imposing it with Shock and Awe military force.

As I dug deeper into the history of how this market model had swept the globe, however, I discovered that the idea of exploiting crisis and disaster has been the **modus operandi** of the American economist and Nobel laureate Milton Friedman’s movement from the very beginning—this fundamentalist form of capitalism has always needed disasters to advance. It was certainly the case that the facilitating disasters were getting bigger and more shocking, but what was happening in Iraq and

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New Orleans was not a new, post-September 11 invention. Rather, these bold experiments in crisis exploitation were the culmination of three decades of strict adherence to the shock doctrine.

26. Which of the following best describes the author's attitude toward "the shock doctrine"?

- (A) Nonchalant.
- (B) Enthusiastic.
- (C) Critical.
- (D) Insolent.
- (E) Condescending

27. What does "modus operandi" in boldface in the last paragraph signify?

- (A) A worldview.
- (B) An entire body of values.
- (C) A mode of thinking.
- (D) A moderate way of doing something.
- (E) A habitual way of doing something.

28. Based on the passage, which of the following statements would define "the shock doctrine" most sufficiently?

- (A) Using moments of collective trauma to engage in radical social and/or economic engineering.
- (B) Using armies to drive free market capitalism.
- (C) Provoking a kind of hurricane in the mind.
- (D) A shocking man-made or natural disaster helps unify a society.
- (E) A society needs shock to reconstruct what a disaster has demolished.

29. Following the author's logic, which of the following would NOT be considered an example of shock doctrine?

- (A) The disorder and nationalist excitement resulting from the Falklands War in 1982 enabled Margaret Thatcher to use forceful measures to suppress the striking British miners and initiate the first privatization frenzy in a Western democracy.

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- (B) The events surrounding the Tiananmen Square massacre in China in 1989 created a situation in which the Communist Party was able to implement policies that transformed much of the country into an export zone, with workers who were often too afraid to demand their rights.
- (C) The Bush administration used the aftermath of the September 11 attacks in 2001 to wage a war against Iraq and establish a corporate security complex at home that transformed the United States into a more privatized and security-focused society.
- (D) After the 2004 tsunami, the Sri Lankan government implemented policies that allowed foreign investors to build large resorts along the coastline, which displaced fishing communities who were unable to rebuild their villages near the water.
- (E) Vladimir Putin invoked the Soviet Union's victory over fascism in World War II to justify Russia's invasion of Ukraine in 2022 as an act to 'denazify' and liberate the country from what he claimed were neo-Nazi elements.
30. What does "them" in boldface in the first paragraph refer to?
- (A) "Most people."
- (B) "Disaster capitalists."
- (C) "Iraq, Sri Lanka, and New Orleans."
- (D) "The public sphere and rooted communities."
- (E) "The places that formed them."

Reading 3

In the environmental vision of the planet as it emerged in the 1960s and 1970s, few issues galvanized political debates as well as the cultural imagination as much as what was then referred to as "overpopulation." Demographers and environmentalists pointed not only to the growth of Earth's human population---from approximately five hundred million in 1650 to one billion around 1850, two billion in 1930, and three billion in 1960---but also the rapidly accelerating pace of this increase, warning that it might lead to unprecedented environmental devastation and human misery. Annual percentage increases in populations, they pointed out, might appear deceptively low,

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but a yearly increase of 2 percent means a doubling in thirty-five years, while a 3 percent increase implies a doubling in twenty-four years. Few countries, they argued, are prepared to double their food and energy supplies, housing, and educational and medical facilities in so short a time, and as a consequence they forecast dire panoramas of mass starvation and immiseration. Governments and international institutions were encouraged to take resolute measures to limit further increase in the growth rates, though the reproductive momentum of the already existing population implied that growth itself would continue for decades to come. "POPULATION EXPLOSION: Unique in human experience, an event which happened yesterday but which everyone swears won't happen until tomorrow," novelist John Brunner summed up the problem sarcastically in his novel *Stand on Zanzibar*.

The political controversies that ensued from this concern are well known. Millions of people did starve in the developing world in the 1970s and 1980s, though not at the rate environmentalists had predicted. Leftist critics, especially, argued that these deaths were due to problems in food distribution and more generally to staggering social inequalities rather than any overall scarcity. Population control measures, including the one-child policy in China and widespread sterilization campaigns in India, came under criticism for their disregard of individual rights and their neocolonial imposition of reproductive constraints on some of the world's poorest populations. More broadly, critics asked whether looming scarcity crises and environmental devastation were caused principally by rampant population growth in the developing world or by rampant increases in consumption in the developed world.

By the 1990s, however, most of these controversies had abated. Even though the world population reached six billion in October 1999---double the number of 1960---this event was no longer accompanied by the images of mass starvation and nightmarishly overcrowded spaces it conjured up in the 1960s and 1970s. In part, this is no doubt due to changed growth projections for the future. Although the world population will, according to the most recent UN projections, continue to grow until the middle of the twenty-first century and will add approximately another 40 percent to the 2005 figure of 6.5 billion (the UN forecasts a population of 9.1 billion for 2050), it is now clear that this increase will affect particular regions in very different ways. Whereas a number of industrialized nations, for example Japan, Italy, Germany, the Baltic states, and most of the countries that succeeded the Soviet Union, will face shrinking populations, other countries such as India, Pakistan, China, and several

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states, of sub-Saharan Africa will continue to grow, with the attendant challenges of providing education, jobs, and medical care to an ever-increasing number of people. As far as population figures are concerned, then, the future will be a divided one, with industrialized countries significantly less affected by continued population growth than in the past.

31. Here are three statements concerning the problem of overpopulation:

I In the 1960s and 1970s, projections of a future of food shortages due to the explosion of population were common in the cultural imagination.

II Out of the fear of overpopulation, widespread sterilization campaigns in India in the 1970s and 1980s were well accepted as an effective method of containing population growth.

III Novelist John Brunner believed that population explosion would not happen until tomorrow.

Based on the passage,

- (A) Only I is true
- (B) Both I and II are true
- (C) Both I and III are true
- (D) All of the three statements are true
- (E) None of the three statements are true

32. Based on the passage, which of the following statements is NOT correct?

- (A) According to the UN projections, the world population will continue to grow and reach 9.1 billion in 2050.
- (B) The political debates over the cause of starvation were no longer as vehement in the 1990s as they were in the 1970s and 1980s
- (C) The event that the number of world population in October 1999 doubled that of 1960 conjured up the images of mass starvation and nightmarishly overcrowded spaces.
- (D) For countries still affected by continued population growth, one of the challenges they have to face is providing medical care to an ever-increasing number of people.
- (E) The number of the world population in 1930 doubled that of 1850.

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33. Which of the following most closely captures what the author means by saying “the future will be a divided one” in the third paragraph?
- (A) Whereas a number of countries will be industrialized, other countries will not.
 - (B) Whereas a number of industrialized countries will be able to deal with the problem of shrinking populations, other countries will be significantly affected by the labor shortage.
 - (C) Whereas a number of industrialized countries will face shrinking populations, other countries will be affected by continued population growth with the attendant challenges of providing education, jobs, and medical care to an ever-increasing number of people.
 - (D) Whereas a number of countries will be significantly affected by staggering social inequalities, other countries will suffer from overall scarcity.
 - (E) Whereas in the developing world, environmental devastation will be caused principally by rampant population growth, in the developed world, it will be caused by rampant increases in consumption.
34. According to the author, demographers and environmentalists in the 1960s and 1970s believed that
- (A) annual percentage increases in populations were low.
 - (B) the accelerating increase of Earth’s human population might cause unprecedented damage to the environment.
 - (C) the governments and international institutions should not take resolute measures to limit further increase in the growth rates.
 - (D) quite a few countries were prepared to double their food and energy supplies, housing, and educational and medical facilities.
 - (E) the projections of mass starvation and immiseration were deceptive.
35. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “galvanized” in the first sentence of the passage?
- (A) frightened
 - (B) participated
 - (C) gathered
 - (D) prompted
 - (E) grounded

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Reading 4

In 1969, Stanford social psychologist Philip Zimbardo conducted a simple and daring experiment. He parked cars in two different locations: one in a sketchy neighborhood in New York's Bronx and the other in Palo Alto, California, near his home university. The license plates were removed from the cars and the hoods were raised to suggest that the cars had been left following an episode of mechanical trouble. Zimbardo's research assistants waited nearby but out of sight to watch and film the result. In the Bronx, the abandoned car was stripped quickly. The acts of vandalism began almost before the assistants had a chance to move out of sight and to set up their camera. In Palo Alto, the car was left intact for many days. Indeed, one passerby lowered the hood of the car during a rainstorm to protect the interior. Zimbardo interpreted this straightforward result as having been a result of differences in feelings of community and reciprocity in the two neighborhoods. Just as the hallways of Pruitt-Igoe had apparently belonged to nobody, the streets of the Bronx were not considered to be a part of the shared space of a community with its inherent requirement that residents watch over and care for the contents of the space.

In a second phase of the experiment, Zimbardo took one additional step: he smashed the windshield of the car in Palo Alto. Not long afterward, he began to see the same acts of theft and vandalism toward the car at the second site as he had seen in the Bronx. Political scientist James Wilson and criminologist George Kelling used this simple observation, publicized not long after the experiment in an article in *Time* magazine, as the cornerstone of a major new theory describing the origins of urban crime. The key argument of Wilson and Kelling's so-called broken windows theory was that physical signs of disorder—broken or boarded up windows, litter, or graffiti—served as overt signals that nobody cared about the surrounding environment and this evident lack of caring encouraged crime. If Wilson and Kelling were right then a key corollary would be that any efforts taken to minimize signs of physical disorder would also discourage crime.

36. Based on the passage, which of the following is NOT correct ?

- (A) In the first phase of this experiment, the car abandoned in the neighborhood in Palo Alto was not vandalized.

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- (B) Palo Alto, one of the locations where Zimbardo conducted this experiment, is near Stanford University
- (C) For Zimbardo, the result of the experiment indicated evident lack of feeling of community and reciprocity in the neighborhood in Palo Alto.
- (D) In a second phase of the experiment, acts of vandalism were observed in Palo Alto when the windshields of the abandoned cars were broken.
- (E) Zimbardo suggests that the residents in Bronx did not think they were obliged to watch over the streets as a part of the shared space of a community.
37. Zimbardo's experiment was highly regarded by James Wilson and George Kelling because they believed
- (A) it showed the advantage of living near a university
- (B) it proved that feelings of community and reciprocity varied in different neighborhoods
- (C) it confirmed that the hallways of Pruitt-Igoe had apparently belonged to nobody
- (D) it demonstrated that acts of theft and vandalism were ubiquitous
- (E) it corroborated the idea that evident lack in caring about the surrounding environment fosters crime
38. Here are three statements about the "broken windows theory":
- I. It's a theory describing the origins of urban crime
- II. It argued that the physical signs of disorder in a location would very likely invite criminal activities
- III. For James Wilson and George Kelling, it's the cornerstone of a major new theory describing the origins of urban crime.
- Based on the passage,
- (A) Both I and II are correct.
- (B) Both II and III are correct.
- (C) Both I and III are correct.
- (D) All of the three are correct.
- (E) Only I is correct.

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39. Which of the following best catches the meaning of “corollary” in the last sentence of the passage?
- (A) A proposition that follows directly
 - (B) A process of disagreeing
 - (C) An act of cooperating
 - (D) A problem
 - (E) A risk
40. Based on the passage, which of the following efforts would most likely be considered by the author as following the broken windows theory’s prescription for crime reduction?
- (A) To cut fundings for removing graffiti in Bronx
 - (B) To remove license plates from the cars in Al Palo.
 - (C) To install windows with views of nature for hospital patients in the city
 - (D) To keep the subway system in New York City nice and clean
 - (E) To reduce fares for public transits in Al Palo

Reading 5

Students in a Florida school district will be reading only excerpts from William Shakespeare's plays for class rather than the full texts under redesigned curriculum guides developed, in part, to take into consideration the state's “Don’t Say Gay” Laws.

The changes to the Hillsborough County Public Schools' curriculum guides were made with Florida's new laws prohibiting classroom discussion about sexual orientation or gender identity in mind. Other reasons included revised state standards and an effort to get students to read a wide variety of books for new state exams, the school district said in an emailed statement on Tuesday.

Several Shakespeare plays use suggestive puns and innuendo, and it is implied that the protagonists have had premarital sex in “Romeo and Juliet.” Shakespeare's books will be available for checkout at media centers at schools, said the district, which covers the Tampa area.

“First and foremost, we have not excluded Shakespeare from our high school

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curriculum. Students will still have the physical books to read excerpts in class," the statement said. "Curriculum guides are continually reviewed and refined throughout the year to align with state standards and current law."

In Lake County, outside Orlando, the school district reversed a decision, made in response to the legislation, to restrict access to a popular children's book about a male penguin couple hatching a chick. The School Board of Lake County and Florida education officials last week asked a federal judge to toss out a First Amendment lawsuit that students and the authors of "And Tango Makes Three" filed in June. Their complaint challenged the restrictions and Florida's new laws.

The lawsuit is moot because age restrictions on "And Tango Makes Three" were lifted following a Florida Department of Education memo that said the new law applied only to classroom instruction and not school libraries, according to motions filed Friday by Florida education officials and school board members.

- 41 From the standpoint of the school district in the passage, how does reading excerpts from Shakespeare's plays better reflect its alignment with the new state laws?
- (A) Excerpts are more straightforward and filled with less ironies.
 - (B) Students read excerpts so that they will be able to enjoy the poetry better.
 - (C) Excerpts tend to take out the details so that historical accuracy is no longer the focus.
 - (D) Excerpts are short extracts from the original, and they don't have to deal with the specifics on gender politics.
 - (E) Activists on gender equality fail to see the merit of reading excerpts of great literary works.

42 What do "suggestive puns and innuendo" refer to in this context?

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- (A) Traumatic childhood memories
 - (B) Good social manners
 - (C) Allusions to sex
 - (D) Addiction to alcohol
 - (E) Acquisition of properties
43. Based on the passage, which of the following can be an example of the violation of the new state laws?
- (A) The teacher makes reference to the magical world of Hogwarts in class.
 - (B) The teacher teaches how to recognize disinformation in class.
 - (C) The teacher mentions the religious doctrines in class.
 - (D) The teacher fails to discuss political economy in class.
 - (E) The teacher explains gender diversity in class.
44. In response to the new state laws mentioned in the passage, the school district of the Tampa area
- (A) filed law suits against the author of the book "And Tango Makes Three"
 - (B) assured the public that students will still be reading the excerpts of Shakespeare's plays
 - (C) reaffirmed the importance of gender diversity
 - (D) proclaimed the importance of "Romeo and Juliet"
 - (E) suppressed the teachers' union in Florida
45. Following a Florida Department of Education memo, mentioned in the last paragraph, the school district in Lake County
- (A) restricted access to "And Tango Makes Three."
 - (B) decided that "And Tango Makes Three" could still be read in the school library.

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- (C) filed a motion against Florida's "Don't Say Gay" Laws.
- (D) proclaimed that no one wanted to read "And Tango Makes Three."
- (E) left the decision to publish "And Tango Makes Three" to the federal government.

Reading 6:

Consider the two most widely prevalent, quite modern official documents of personal identity: the birth certificate and the passport. Both were born in the nationalist nineteenth century and later became interlinked. It is true that in the Christianized regions of the world the registration of births long preceded the rise of capitalism. But these births were recorded locally and ecclesiastically in parish churches; their registration, foreshadowing imminent baptisms, signified the appearance of Christian souls in new corporeal forms. In the nineteenth century, however, registration was taken over by states that were increasingly assuming a national colouring. In industrially pre-eminent England, for example, the Registrar General's office was created only in 1837. Compulsory registration of all births, whether to be followed by baptisms or not, did not come until 1876. Identifying each baby's father and place of birth, the state's certificates created the founding documents for the infant's inclusion in or exclusion from citizenship. (He or she was no longer born in the parish of Egham but in the United Kingdom.) The passport, product of the vectoral convergence of migration and nationalism in an industrial age, was ready to confirm the baby's political identity as it passed into adulthood.

The nexus of birth certificate and passport was institutionalized in an era in which women had no legal rights to political participation and the patriarchal family was the largely unquestioned norm. But in our time all this has radically changed. When the League of Nations was founded---and female suffrage was coming into its own---the ratio of divorces to marriages in the United States was about one to eight; today it is virtually one to two. The percentage of American babies born to never-married mothers has increased spectacularly from 4.2 per cent in 1960 to 30.6 per cent in 1990. The intranational as well as international nomadism of modern life has also contributed to making the nineteenth-century birth certificate a sort of counterfeit money. If, for example, we read that Mary Jones was born on October 25, 1970 in Duluth, to Robert Mason and Virginia Jones, or even Robert and Virginia Mason, we

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cannot nonchalantly infer that she was conceived in that same Duluth, was brought up here, or lives there now. We have no idea whether her grandparents are buried in Duluth, and, even if they were, we have few grounds for supposing that Mary will someday be buried alongside them. Is Virginia still a Mason? Or a Jones? Or something else again? What are the chances that Mary has much beyond periodic long-distance contact with either Robert or Virginia? How far is she identifiable, also to herself, as a Duluthian, a Mason, or a Jones?

The counterfeit quality or, shall we say, the low market value of the birth certificate is perhaps confirmed by the relative rareness of its forgery. Conversely, the huge volume of passport forgeries and the high prices they command show that in our age, when everyone is supposed to belong to some one of the United Nations, these documents have high truth-claims. But they are also counterfeits in the sense that they are less attestations of citizenship than of claims to participation in labour markets.

46. Based on the passage, the registration of births

- (A) began with the rise of capitalism.
- (B) was taken up by parish churches when the Registrar General's office was founded in 1837.
- (C) was institutionalized when the patriarchal family was no longer the norm.
- (D) serves effectively to attest to a person's political identity in our age.
- (E) became compulsory in England in 1876.

47. Which of the following best captures the point which the author aims to make by the example of Mary Jones?

- (A) The percentage of American babies born to never-married mothers has increased spectacularly.
- (B) Passport forgeries are much more than forgeries of birth certificates
- (C) In our age, the birth certificate as an official document of personal identity is not as valuable as it was in the 19th century
- (D) Female suffrage has caused the high percentage of divorces

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- (E) The intranational and international nomadism of modern life has resulted in the disintegration of the family
48. According to the author, during the time when the births were locally and ecclesiastically recorded in parish churches,
- (A) the registration of births was taken as a symbolic replacement of the practice of baptism.
 - (B) the church maintained corporeal relationship with the local government by sharing the record of births.
 - (C) baptisms were about to take place shortly after the registration of births.
 - (D) the birth certificates, along with the passports, were documents for the infant's inclusion in or exclusion from citizenship.
 - (E) the practice of baptism was not common.
49. Based on the passage, which of the following claims about the passport is NOT correct?
- (A) The passport was a product of an industrial age
 - (B) The passport was born in the nationalist nineteenth century
 - (C) The passport, along with the birth certificate, was institutionalized in an era when female suffrage was commonly taken for granted
 - (D) Forging passports is profitable in our age
 - (E) The passport may, with high credibility, attest to a person's nationality
50. Here are three statements with regard to the nineteenth-century England:
- I. The nineteenth-century England held a dominant position in industry
 - II. The nineteenth-century England was increasingly assuming a national colouring
 - III. Women had the right to vote in the nineteenth-century England

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Based on the passage,

- (A) Only I is correct.
- (B) Both II and III are correct.
- (C) Only III is correct.
- (D) Both I and II are correct.
- (E) All of the three statements are correct.

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科目名稱：【0101 英文】

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| 題號 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 |
| 答案 | D | A | A | E | B | E | C | B | A | A | C | E | A | E | D |
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| 答案 | A | C | C | B | D | C | E | A | A | D | D | C | E | B | B |
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英 文

馬芸(馬希寧)老師提供

國立清華大學 114 學年度學士後醫學系單獨招生試題

英文試題詳解

I. Vocabulary: 20 points

- 1 無人能說什麼導致海洋的化學特性變化經常如此劇烈，但洋脊的開始與關閉可能是個明顯的_____。
(A) 假內行 (B) 知己，密友 (C) 面容，表情 (D) **罪魁禍首** (E) 憤世嫉俗者
- 2 克勞蒂亞·湯森，邁阿密大學赫伯特商學院副教授，針對_____巨大票房成功的轟動鉅片芭比和奧本海默地推出發表很有份量的意見。
(A) **得分，達成** (B) 指責，汗辱 (C) 規定 (D) 阻止，妨礙 (E) 屈服
- 3 _____ VUCA 已被用來指我們所處的時代的不穩定的、不確定的，複雜的且多重意義的特性。
(A) 母音的 (B) 反義詞 (C) **首字母縮詞** (D) 詞源 (E) 別名
- 4 藝術具有宗教方面的重大意義是西方文化的一個特色，特別是，那些沒有傳統宗教意識的人常對藝術懷有很深的_____。
(A) 厭惡，反感 (B) 疑慮，擔心 (C) 顧忌 (D) 漠視，不理會 (E) **尊敬**
- 5 信息的不確定品質與不斷增加的數量對社會形成巨大挑戰，如果沒有連一組附加的、有效使用信息所需要的能力，信息的純然_____本身不會創造出更瞭解情況的國民。
(A) 選擇，意志 (B) 極化 (C) 操縱，控制 (D) **豐富，充裕** (E) 稀少
- 6 模擬已經顯示一條加馬射線在我們的銀河系中爆炸會消滅平流層的臭氧層長達數年，長到足以導致廣泛的_____。
(A) 經驗 (B) **滅絕** (C) 鬥獸場 (D) 抽象 (E) 抽取，提煉
- 7 有時，那些看來似乎_____且我們視為理所應當為生活的一部份的科技有意外的結果。
(A) 荒謬的 (B) 令人震驚的 (C) 厚顏無恥的 (D) **良性的** (E) 靦腆的
- 8 目前，對 12 歲至 17 歲_____的接種執行的同意已經被批准，且目標是在秋季學校開學以前達成最大可能數量的接種。
(A) 暗示 (B) **族群** (C) 雜亂 (D) 住處 (E) 參數
- 9 由於在棋局中皇后是非常強大的，一名新手通常立刻出皇后，希望能_____對手。
(A) 中斷，打擾 (B) 插嘴 (C) 審問，質問 (D) 親密的 (E) **威嚇，脅迫**
- 10 雖然蕾絲在今天的流行服飾界是相當地_____，它曾經是一種精緻的與高端的女性氣質的表達。
(A) **普遍存在的** (B) 終極的 (C) 不減弱的 (D) 油的，似油的 (E) 都市化的

II. Grammar: 20 points

- 11 文法重點：動詞 bestow「賜予...，授予...」的用法。由於沒有受詞，故知 bestowing 為錯誤所在，應改為 bestowed。
- 12 文法重點：形容詞 tight 的比較級是 tighter，不是 more tight。
- 13 文法重點：連接詞 what 也是代名詞需要格位，但其後所引導的句子無法提供格位，故知為錯。應改為連接詞 how 也是副詞，用以修飾 devastating、enlightening 與 engaging 等形容詞，同時引導子句。
- 14 文法重點：副詞 effectively 雖然可以修飾動詞 prove，但文意古怪(有效地證明)；應蓋為形容詞 effective 做為動詞 prove 的補語，如此一來，語意通順(證明有效)。
- 15 文法重點：名詞 intention「意圖，目的」後所接的 to 是不定詞，故 countering 應改為 counter。
- 16 文法重點：fear 兼有動詞與名詞兩種用法，但此處應為動詞搭配主詞 we，故介係詞 of 是多餘的，fear + 受詞。
- 17 文法重點：分詞構句。動詞 appear 的主詞是後面的 Ukrainian president，故應採用現在分詞，appearing 意為「出現」。
- 18 文法重點：搭配 John 為主詞，動詞 are 應改為 is。
- 19 文法重點：動詞片語 refer to...as...的用法，改為被動語態應為 be referred to as...，故為 This is referred to by some as...。
- 20 文法重點：名詞 symptom 是個可數名詞，故此處應改為 symptoms。

III. Reading Comprehension and Reasoning Skills: 60 points

Reading 1

word bank

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 meme (n) 迷因 | 2 vernacular (n) 白話，方言，行話 |
| 3 savvy (a) 精明的，有見識的 | 4 under-represented (a) 代表性不足的 |
| 5 prominent (a) 突出的，顯著的 | 6 coded (a) 加密的 |
| 7 unpack (v) 說明，解釋，打開 | 8 Internet-specific (a) 網路上特定的 |
| 9 reference (n) 參考，指涉 | 10 niche (a) 針對性的 |
| 11 obscure (a) 隱晦的，難解的 | 12 slang (n) 俗諺 |
| 13 incorporate (v) 併入 | 14 sophisticated (a) 世故的，複雜的 |
| 15 interplay (n) 互相影響 | 16 originality (n) 原創性 |
| 17 appropriate (v) 挪用，撥出 | 18 inclusivity (n) 內含性 |
| 19 in-joke (n) 圈內笑話 | 20 exclusivity (n) 排除性 |
| 21 rendition (n) 演譯，詮釋 | 22 conform to (v) 服從，遵守 |
| 23 format (n) 格式 | 24 youngster (n) 年輕人 |
| 25 in-group (n) 內團體 | 26 at large (adv) 廣泛地，全體地 |
| 27 drawback (n) 缺點 | 28 elite (n) 菁英 |
| 29 ostracize (v) 放逐，排斥 | 30 untrendy (a) 不流行的 |
| 31 shortcoming (n) 缺點 | 32 postmodern (a) 後現代的 |

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 33 impede (v) 阻礙 | 34 legacy (n) 歷史遺產 |
| 35 lingua franca (n) 共通語 | |

- 21 根據作者，關於迷因的以下敘述中何者最可能為真？
 (A) 一格最近的研究指出白俄羅斯的年輕人容易與老一代分享迷因。
 (B) 迷因的加密特性使它們成為網路溝通的共通用語。
 (C) 只要父母夠常上網，他們就能輕易理解年輕人的「當地」內團體分享的迷因。
 (D) 語碼交換對迷因被普遍理解很重要。
(E) 迷因是個複雜的、普及性有限的行話。
- 22 以下何字不與第一句中“savvy”同義？
 (A) 精明的，敏銳的 (B) 精明的，謹慎的 **(C) 愚鈍的**
 (D) 精通的，熟悉的 (E) 通曉的，熟知的
- 23 根據作者，以下敘述中何者最可能為真？
 (A) 一個人能馬上理解迷因，只要他/她是熟悉網路。
(B) 迷因可能成為過時的。
 (C) 一個迷因的加密程度越高，它能對越少的團體溝通。
 (D) 一個迷因的針對性越高，它越可能成為共通用語。
 (E) 迷因對網民來說是可理解的，不論他們的文化背景。
- 24 根據本文，從迷因的加密特性可推論出什麼？
(A) 迷因的意義衍生自它們的在上下文脈絡中的開發利用。
 (B) 迷因總是有固定意義。 (C) 迷因只屬於特定的線上群體或社群。
 (D) 在文化意義上，迷因不受調解。 (E) 數位理解能力絕不是加密迷因的先決條件。
- 25 以下何者在意義上最接近第三段的“ostracize”？
 (A) 閃躲，迴避 (B) 讚美，頌揚 **(C) 同意，贊成**
 (D) 尊重，認為 (E) 承認，批准

Reading 2

word bank

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1 clean slate 重新開始 | 2 salvage (v) 搶救 |
| 3 reaffirm (v) 重申 | 4 Lower Ninth Ward 下九衛地區 |
| 5 debris (n) 殘骸 | 6 hurricane (n) 颶風 |
| 7 capitalist (n) 資本家 | 8 deceptively (adv) 欺瞞地 |
| 9 public sphere 公共領域 | 10 rooted community 本地發展的開發者 |
| 11 corporate (a) 公司的，法人的 | 12 New Jerusalem 新耶路撒冷 |
| 13 regroup (v) 重組 | 14 stake one's claim to... 主張某人擁有某物 |
| 15 put it best 說得最好 | 16 operative (n) 技工 |
| 17 post-invasion 入侵後的 | 18 slogan (n) 口號 |
| 19 contemporary (a) 當代的 | 20 capitalism (n) 資本主義 |
| 21 catalyst (n) 催化劑 | 22 leap (n) 跳躍，迅速進行 |

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 23 superprofit (n) 超級獲利 | 24 mega disaster (n) 巨級災難 |
| 25 liberate (v) 解放，使...自由 | 26 ballooning (a) 膨脹的 |
| 27 debut (n) 初次登台 | 28 impose (v) 強加於... |
| 29 arm-twisting (n) 強迫，壓力 | 30 International Monetary Fund 國際貨幣基金 |
| 31 trademark (n) 商標，特徵 | 32 privatization (n) 私有化 |
| 33 deregulation (n) 放鬆管制 | 34 pretext (n) 藉口 |
| 35 supposed (a) 假設的，虛構的 | 36 ideological (a) 意識形態的 |
| 37 boldly (adv) 大膽地 | 38 coercive (a) 強制的 |
| 39 occupation (n) 佔領 | 40 cataclysmic (a) 災難的 |
| 41 Shock and Awe 震撼與威攝(軍事策略) | 42 market model 市場模型 |
| 43 modus operandi 做法，工作方式 | 44 laureate (n) 桂冠，得獎者 |
| 45 fundamentalist (a) 基本教義的 | 46 culmination (n) 高潮 |
| 47 doctrine (n) 教條 | 48 shock doctrine 休克主義 |

26 以下何者最好地描述了作者對「休克主義」的態度？

- (A) 漫不經心的 (B) 熱衷的 (C) 批判的 (D) 無禮的 (E) 居高臨下的

27 最末段中粗體字“modus operandi”意指什麼？

- (A) 一種世界觀 (B) 一套完整的價值體系 (C) 一種思考模式
(D) 一種做事的溫和方式 (E) 一種做事的習慣方式

28 根據本文，一下敘述何者最能充分地定義「休克主義」？

- (A) 利用集體創傷時刻去從事激進的社會和/或經濟工程。
(B) 利用軍隊去驅動自由市場資本主義。
(C) 在心中引發一種颶風。
(D) 幫助統一社會的令人震驚的人為或自然災難。
(E) 一個社會需要休克以重建災難所已毀壞的東西。

29 依照作者的邏輯，以下何者不被認為是休克主義的例子？

- (A) 因為 1982 年福克蘭戰爭所引發的混亂與國家主義的高漲使瑪格莉特·柴契爾能用強制的手段鎮壓引人注目的英國礦工並啟動西方民主國家的私有化風潮。
(B) 1989 年中國天安門廣場的屠殺事件創造了環境讓共產黨能實施政策，將國家的大部分轉變為有因為太恐懼而不敢要求權利的工人的出口區。
(C) 布希行政團隊利用 2001 年 911 攻擊餘波發動(wage)伊拉克戰爭並在國內成立一個法人的安全複合體，將美國變成一個更私有化且以安全為中心的社會。
(D) 在 2004 年海嘯之後，斯里蘭卡政府實施政策，允許外國投資者沿海岸線興建大型渡假村，迫使從事漁業的社區因為無能重建他們的村落而離開。
(E) 弗拉迪米爾·普丁喚起蘇聯在第二次世界大戰中打敗法西斯主義的勝利辯解 2022 年入侵烏克蘭是一個「去納粹化」的行動並從他所主張是新納粹的元素中解放國家。

30 第一段中粗體的“them”所指為何？

- (A) 大部分的人 (B) 災難資本主義者 (C) 伊拉克、斯里蘭卡和新紐奧良
(D) 公共領域與本地發展的開發者 (E) 形成他們的那些地方

Reading 3

word bank

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 galvanize (v) 鍍鋅，激起 | 2 demographer (n) 人口統計學家 |
| 3 environmentalist (n) 環保人士 | 4 unprecedented (a) 前所未有的 |
| 5 deceptively (adv) 欺瞞地 | 6 dire (a) 危及的，嚴重的 |
| 7 panoramas (n) 全景圖 | 8 immiseration (n) 貧困化 |
| 9 resolute (a) 堅決的，果斷的 | 10 reproductive (a) 繁殖的 |
| 11 momentum (n) 勢頭，推動力 | 12 sum up (v) 總結，概括 |
| 13 sarcastically (adv) 諷刺地 | 14 leftist (a) 左派的 |
| 15 stagger (v) 蹣跚，緩步前進 | 16 inequality (n) 不公平 |
| 17 overall (a) 整體的 | 18 sterilization (n) 絕育，消毒 |
| 19 neocolonial (a) 新殖民主義的 | 20 imposition (n) 施加 |
| 21 looming (a) 若隱若現的，陰森地逼近的 | 22 rampant (a) 猖獗的，繁茂的 |
| 23 abate (v) 減輕，緩和 | 24 nightmarishly (adv) 噩夢般地 |
| 25 conjure up (v) 使...想起，使...出現 | 26 in part (adv) 部分地，在某種程度上 |
| 27 attendant (a) 伴隨的 | 28 ever-increasing (a) 不斷增加的 |
| 29 as far as.... be concerned 就....而言 | 30 divided (a) 分裂的 |

31 這裡有關於人口過剩問題的三個敘述：

I 在 1960 與 1970 年代，由於人口爆炸而未來食物短缺的預測在文化的想像中是常見的

II 出於對人口過剩的恐懼，印度在 1970 與 1980 年代的廣泛的絕育活動是當作抑制人口成長的有效方法而被充分地接受。

III 小說家約翰·布魯納相信人口爆炸明天才會發生。

根據本文，_____。

(A) 只有 I 是真的

(B) I 和 II 是真的

(C) I 和 III 是真的

(D) 所有三個敘述都是真的

(E) 三個敘述都不適真的

32 根據本文，以下敘述和者不真？

(A) 根據聯合國預測，世界人口將持續成長並在 2050 年達到 91 億。

(B) 在 1990 年代針對飢荒原因的政治辯論不再像 1970 與 1980 年代時一樣地慷慨激昂。

(C) 1999 年十月的全世界人口兩倍於 1960 年的人口一事使人浮現出大量飢荒和噩夢般擁擠空間的畫面。

(D) 對仍然受持續人口成長的國家而言，它們必須面對的挑戰之一是為不斷增加的人口提供醫療照護。

(E) 193 年的世界人口數量是 1850 年的兩倍。

33 以下何者最接近作者在第三段所說的「未來將是個分裂的未來」？

(A) 許多國家將工業化，然而其他國家將不(工業化)。

(B) 許多工業化國家將能處理人口縮減的問題，而其他國家將被勞力短缺所嚴重影響。

(C) 許多工業化國家將面臨人口縮減，然而其他國家將受持續的人口成長所影響，及其伴

隨而來的提供教育、工作和醫療照護給持續增加的人口挑戰。

(D) 許多國家將嚴重地受逐步的社會不公所影響，然而其他國家將遭受缺乏之苦。

(E) 在發展中的世界裡，環境破壞主要是猖獗的人口成長所導致，然而在已開發世界中，它(環境破壞)將是猖獗的消耗增加所導致。

34 根據作者，1960 和 1970 年代的人口統計學家與環保人士相信_____。

(A) 每年的人口增加比例是低的。

(B) 地球人口的加速增加可能導致對環境前所未有的損害。

(C) 政府與國際組織不應該採取果斷的措施去限制更進一步的成長速率。

(D) 不少國家準備要倍增它們的食物與能源供給、住房和教育醫療設施。

(E) 大饑荒與貧困的預測是騙人的。

35 以下何者在意義上最接近本文第一句中的“galvanized”？

(A) 使...恐懼

(B) 參與

(C) 聚集

(D) 促使

(E) 使...擱淺

Reading 4

word bank

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 daring (a) 大膽的 | 2 sketchy (a) 不完全的 |
| 3 license plate 車牌 | 4 hood (n) 車蓋 |
| 5 episode (n) 事件 | 6 out of sight 看不見的，在視線外的 |
| 7 strip (v) 剝，掠奪 | 8 vandalism (n) 破壞行為 |
| 9 intact (a) 原封不動的 | 10 passerby (n) 路過者 |
| 11 straightforward (a) 坦率的，直接的 | 12 reciprocity (n) 對等，互惠 |
| 13 hallway (n) 門廳 | 14 Pruitt-Igoe 密蘇里州聖路易市一公營住宅 |
| 15 inherent (a) 內在的，固有的 | 16 watch over (v) 看守 |
| 17 smash (v) 砸碎 | 18 windshield (n) 擋風玻璃 |
| 19 theft (n) 偷竊 | 20 criminologist (n) 犯罪學家 |
| 21 publicize (v) 宣傳，宣揚 | 22 cornerstone (n) 基石 |
| 23 broken window theory 破窗理論 | 24 disorder (n) 失序，混亂 |
| 25 boarded up (a) 用木板封閉的 | 26 overt (a) 顯性的 |
| 27 corollary (n) 推論 | 28 discourage (v) 使...打消念頭 |

36 根據本文，以下何者不正確？

(A) 在實驗的第一階段，被棄置在帕羅奧圖市街區的汽車未被破壞。

(B) 帕羅奧圖市，Zimbardo 做實驗的地點之一，靠近史丹福大學。

(C) 對 Zimbardo 來說，實驗的結果表示在帕羅奧圖市街區明顯缺少社區和互惠感。

(D) 在實驗的第二階段，當棄置汽車的擋風玻璃被打破，蓄意破壞的行為在帕羅奧圖市被觀察到。

(E) Zimbardo 暗示布朗克斯不認為他們必須將街道當作市社區共享空間的一部份來看顧。

37 Zimbardo 的實驗極被 James Wilson 和 George Kelling 所重視，因為他們相信_____。

(A) 它顯示出住在大學附近的優點。

- (B) 它證明社區和互惠感在因地區不同而不同。
 (C) 它確認 Pruitt-Igoe 的門廳顯然不屬於任何人。
 (D) 它證明偷竊與蓄意破壞的行為無所不在。
 (E) 它證實(corroborate)這個想法：明顯缺乏關照周圍的環境會滋養犯罪。

38 關於「破窗理論」，這裡有三個敘述：

- I 這是一個描述都市犯罪的理論。
 II 它主張一個地點混亂的具體信號分常可能吸引犯罪活動。
 III 對 James Wilson 和 George Kelling 來說，它是描述都市犯罪源頭的重大新理論的一個基石。

- (A) I 和 II 是對的。 (B) II 和 III 是對的。 (C) I 和 III 是對的。
 (D) 三個都對。 (E) 只有 I 是對的。

39 以下何者最能表達在本文最後一句中的“corollary”的意思？

- (A) 一個直接在後的主張 (B) 一個反對的過程 (C) 一個合作的行為
 (D) 一個問題 (E) 一個風險

40 根據本文，以下哪一個努力最可能被作者認為是破窗理論的減少犯罪的處方？

- (A) 刪除清洗布朗克斯塗鴉的經費。
 (B) 移除在帕羅奧圖市的汽車車牌。
 (C) 為城市醫院的病患觀賞自然風景而安裝窗戶。
 (D) 維持紐約市地鐵系統的美好乾淨。
 (E) 降低帕羅奧圖市公共運輸的費用。

Reading 5

word bank

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 excerpt (n) 片段，節選 | 2 full text 全文 |
| 3 curriculum (n) 課程規畫 | 4 take... into consideration 將...列入考慮 |
| 5 Don't Say Gay Laws 不要說同性戀法案 | 6 orientation (n) 定位 |
| 7 revised (a) 修訂過的 | 8 pun (n) 雙關語 |
| 9 innuendo (n) 影射，諷刺 | 10 protagonist (n) 主角 |
| 11 premarital (a) 婚前的 | 12 first and foremost (adv) 首先也是最重要的 |
| 13 review (v) 審查 | 14 refine (v) 提煉，改進 |
| 15 align with... (v) 與...一致 | 16 reverse (v) 顛倒，推翻 |
| 17 in response to... 回應... | 18 access (n) 接近，管道，權限 |
| 19 hatch (v) 孵化 | 20 School Board 地方教育董事會 |
| 21 federal judge 聯邦法官 | 22 toss out (v) 丟棄，拋棄 |
| 23 First Amendment 第一修正案 | 24 lawsuit (n) 訴訟 |
| 25 moot (a) 未決的，無實際意義的 | 26 lift (v) 取消 |
| 27 memo (n) 備忘錄 | 28 apply to... 適用於... |
| 29 motion (n) 動議 | 30 file (v) 正式提出 |

- 41 從本文的學區觀點出發，閱讀莎士比亞戲劇的節選如何更好地反映出它與新州法律的一致？
 (A) 節選更直接了當並充滿諷刺。 (B) 學生閱讀選文以便更好地欣賞詩。
 (C) 選文容易帶出細節以便歷史的精確不再是焦點。
(D) 節選是來自原本的短篇摘錄，且它們不必處理在性別政治上的特定處。
 (E) 性別平等的激進分子未能看見閱讀偉大文學作品節選的優點。
- 42 在上下文中「暗示性的雙關語和影射」所指為何？
 (A) 令人痛苦的童年記憶 (B) 優良的社交禮節 (C) 性暗示 (D) 酒精成癮
 (E) 資產的取得
- 43 根據本文，以下何者可能是違反新的州法律的例子？
 (A) 老師在課堂上提及霍格華茲的魔法世界。
 (B) 老師在課堂上教如何認出假信息。
 (C) 老師在課堂上提到宗教教條。
 (D) 老師未能在課堂上討論政治經濟學。
(E) 老師在課堂上解釋性多元。
- 44 回應本文中所提到的新的州法律，坦帕地區的學區_____。
 (A) 對「一家三口」一書的作者正式提出法律訴訟。
(B) 向大眾保證學生將仍會閱讀沙是比亞戲劇的節選。
 (C) 重申性多元的重要性。 (D) 宣告「羅密歐與茱麗葉」的重要性。
 (E) 壓制佛州的教師工會
- 45 在最末段中提到的佛州教育局備忘錄之後，湖郡的學區_____。
 (A) 限制閱讀「三口之家」。
(B) 決定「三口之家」在學校圖書館中仍能被閱讀。
 (C) 正式提出動議對抗不要說同性戀法案。
 (D) 宣告無人想讀「三口之家」。
 (E) 把出版「三口之家」的決定留給政府。

Reading 6

word bank

| | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 prevalent (a) 普及的 | 2 official document 官方文件 |
| 3 birth certificate 出生證明 | 4 nationalist (a) 國家主義的 |
| 5 interlink (a) 相通的 | 6 Christianized (a) 基督教化的 |
| 7 precede (v) 領先於... | 8 capitalism (n) 資本主義 |
| 9 ecclesiastically (adv) 在教會地 | 10 parish (n) 牧區，教區 |
| 11 foreshadow (v) 預示 | 12 imminent (a) 逼近的，即將發生的 |
| 13 baptism (n) 浸禮，洗禮 | 14 signify (v) 意指 |
| 15 corporeal (a) 肉體的，物質的 | 16 take over (v) 接管 |
| 17 assume (v) 承擔 | 18 Registrar General 註冊總署 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 19 compulsory (a) 強制的 | 20 citizenship (n) 市民資格 |
| 21 vectoral (a) 向量的 | 22 convergence (n) 合流 |
| 23 nexus (n) 連結 | 24 institutionalize (v) 制度化 |
| 25 patriarchal (a) 父權制的 | 26 norm (n) 規範 |
| 27 League of Nations 國際聯盟 | 28 suffrage (n) 選舉權 |
| 29 come into one's own 獲得應有的承認 | 30 ratio (n) 比率 |
| 31 virtually (adv) 幾乎，簡直 | 32 spectacularly (adv) 壯觀地 |
| 33 intranational (a) 國內的 | 34 nomadism (n) 游牧生活 |
| 35 counterfeit (a) 偽造的 | 36 nonchalantly (adv) 漫不經心地 |
| 37 ground (n) 依據，理由 | 38 periodic (a) 週期的，定期的 |
| 39 relative rareness 相對的罕見 | 40 forgery (n) 偽造，偽造品 |
| 41 conversely (adv) 相反地 | 42 volume (n) 數量 |
| 43 truth claim 事實主張 | 44 attestation (n) 驗證，證明 |

- 46 根據本文，出生登記_____。
- (A) 開始於資本主義興起。
- (B) 當註冊總署辦公室於 1837 年成立，被郊區的教會所處理。
- (C) 被制度化，當父權家庭制度不再是規範。
- (D) 在我們的年代，有效地證明一個人的政治身分。
- (E) 在英國在 1876 年變成強制的。**
- 47 以下何者最能抓住作者藉 Mary Jones 的例子想要主張的重點？
- (A) 美國嬰兒出生在未婚媽媽家庭的比例已經驚人地增加。
- (B) 假護照比假出生證明多出許多。
- (C) 在我們的年代，出生證明作為個人身分的官方文件不似在十九世紀時一樣的寶貴。**
- (D) 女性選舉權已經造成高離婚率。
- (E) 現代生活的國內和國際游牧生活已經造成家庭的解體(disintegration)。
- 48 根據作者，在出生為當地且教區內教會所紀錄的年代，_____。
- (A) 出生登記被看成是象徵性的取代浸禮的做法。
- (B) 藉分享出生紀錄，教會與當地政府保持實質的關係。
- (C) 在出生登記後不久，浸禮將發生。**
- (D) 出生證明，以及護照，是嬰兒被包含或被排除在市民資格的文件。
- (E) 浸禮的作法並不常見。
- 49 根據本文，關於護照以下哪個主張不是正確的？
- (A) 護照是故業時代的產品。
- (B) 護照誕生於國家主義的十九世紀。
- (C) 護照，以及出生證件，在女性選舉權普遍被視為理所當然的年代被制度化。**
- (D) 在我們的年代，外國護照是被禁的。
- (E) 有高可信度，護照可以證明一個人的國籍
- 50 關於十九世紀的英國，這裡有三個敘述：

I 十九世紀的英國在工業方面保有主宰的地位。

II 十九世紀的英國

III 在十九世紀的英國，女人有投票權。

根據本文，_____。

(A) 只有 I 是對的。

(B) II 與 III 是對的。

(C) 只有 III 是對的

(D) I 和 II 是對的。

(E) 三個都是對的。

高
點
醫
護

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