

國立中山大學 114 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

共 10 頁第 1 頁

選擇題(單一選擇題，共 50 題，總分 100 分)

【單選題】每題 2 分，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。

I. Please choose the most suitable answer for each question.

1. The doctors said that the patient _____ his vaccine booster to avoid catching the flu. As a result, his recovery took longer than expected.
(A) should have had
(B) must have
(C) was having
(D) having had
Ans: (A)
2. What does “vital signs” refer to in a medical context?
(A) indicators such as heart rate, blood pressure, and temperature
(B) signs of terminal illness
(C) early symptoms of a disease
(D) medical test results
Ans: (A)
3. The phrase “double-blind study” in medical research means the fact that _____
(A) only the researchers know which patients received treatment.
(B) neither the patients nor the researchers know who received the treatment.
(C) patients know whether they received the treatment, but the researchers do not.
(D) the study is conducted without a placebo group.
Ans: (B)
4. The phrase “correlation does not imply causation” is important in medical research because _____
(A) it warns against assuming a direct cause-and-effect relationship between two variables.
(B) it means that correlation always leads to causation.
(C) it confirms that variables affecting each other must have a causal link.
(D) it states that only controlled experiments can establish any relationship.
Ans: (A)
5. The phrase “placebo-controlled” in clinical trials means the fact that _____
(A) the treatment is given to all participants.
(B) the patients receive treatment only when needed.
(C) the study does not use a control group.
(D) the control group receives an inactive substance instead of the real treatment.
Ans: (D)
6. Which of the following would be considered an example of “triage” in an emergency setting?
(A) treating only life-threatening conditions and ignoring minor injuries
(B) giving the same level of care to all patients regardless of urgency
(C) prioritizing patients based on the severity of their condition
(D) conducting detailed diagnostic tests before attending to emergency patients
Ans: (C)

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7. The term “contraindication” refers to _____.
(A) a condition that supports the use of a particular drug
(B) a condition that makes a treatment inadvisable
(C) a medical condition with no known cure
(D) the primary cause of a disease
Ans: (B)
8. Due to the increasing number of flu cases, that hospital is now accepting 1.5 times more emergency patients than usual. In some cases, older adults and those with chronic diseases are being hospitalized long-term there. Its _____ of about 550 beds is currently under strain.
(A) opacity
(B) activity
(C) capacity
(D) incapacity
Ans: (C)
9. A common symptom of iron deficiency anemia is _____, a condition where the patient experiences a craving for non-nutritive substances like ice, dirt, or paper.
(A) cachexia
(B) dysphagia
(C) pica
(D) jaundice
Ans: (C)
10. An experimental trial of gene therapy at an early age has helped four _____ born blind gain improvements to their sight, according to doctors at Moorfield Eye Hospital in London and further work presented in a study in *The Lancet* in February, 2025. The participants are children aged 1 to 3 years with rare and aggressive eye conditions before the therapy.
(A) toddlers
(B) teenagers
(C) adolescents
(D) elders
Ans: (A)
11. The _____ is a small gland in the brain responsible for regulating growth and hormone production.
(A) pineal gland
(B) adrenal gland
(C) pituitary gland
(D) thyroid gland
Ans: (C)
12. A doctor tells a patient: “Your condition is benign.” What does this mean?
(A) The disease is highly contagious.
(B) The condition is not harmful or life-threatening.
(C) The illness will get worse over time.
(D) The condition requires immediate surgery.
Ans: (B)

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13. Famous for creating the _____ detective Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Canon Doyle has more other achievements including serving as a medic in the Boer War and pioneering skiing.
(A) invaluable
(B) indistinctive
(C) indistinguishable
(D) inimitable
Ans: (D)
14. The Hippocratic Oath is an ethical guideline traditionally taken by _____.
(A) medical doctors
(B) pharmacists
(C) physical therapists
(D) laboratory technicians
Ans: (A)
15. The _____ is the part of the brain responsible for regulating balance and coordination.
(A) cerebrum
(B) cerebellum
(C) medulla oblongata
(D) hypothalamus
Ans: (B)
16. The term “palliative care” refers to _____.
(A) therapy used exclusively for chronic conditions
(B) a type of emergency surgery
(C) a treatment that guarantees a cure
(D) medical treatment focused on relieving symptoms rather than curing disease
Ans: (D)
17. In a case study, the term “prognosis” refers to _____.
(A) the initial diagnosis of a condition
(B) the immediate treatment required
(C) the expected outcome of a disease
(D) the symptoms observed in the patient
Ans: (C)
18. The human body’s first line of defense against pathogens is the _____.
(A) immune system
(B) circulatory system
(C) skin
(D) endocrine system
Ans: (C)
19. Which of the following conditions is best described as “asymptomatic”?
(A) an infection that does not cause noticeable symptoms
(B) a disease with severe and sudden symptoms
(C) a disorder requiring long-term treatment
(D) a condition that requires immediate surgery
Ans: (A)

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20. Barbara Wagner, 70, hit her stride after retirement and started moving houses, arguing with family, making task list longer, while she could not finish anything including making her bed. Her doctor diagnosed her with _____.
(A) ADHD
(B) leukemia
(C) anemia
(D) hypertension
Ans: (A)
21. Which of the following procedures is considered “minimally invasive”?
(A) open-heart surgery
(B) laparoscopic surgery
(C) total knee replacement
(D) craniotomy
Ans: (B)
22. A sphygmomanometer is an instrument used to measure _____.
(A) body temperature
(B) lung function
(C) blood pressure
(D) glucose levels
Ans: (C)
23. Which neurotransmitter is primarily associated with motivation and reward?
(A) Serotonin
(B) Dopamine
(C) Cortisol
(D) Melatonin
Ans: (B)
24. Which psychological phenomenon occurs when people believe they have less control over events than they actually do?
(A) Selective perception
(B) Confirmation bias
(C) Cognitive restructuring
(D) Learned helplessness
Ans: (D)
25. In medical ethics, the term “informed consent” means the fact that _____.
(A) the patient agrees to any treatment given by the doctor.
(B) the patient has fully understood and voluntarily agreed to a proposed treatment.
(C) the doctor decides on the best course of treatment without consulting the patient.
(D) the patient refuses all medical intervention.
Ans: (B)
26. The Renaissance was a period of cultural and intellectual revival that saw significant advancements in art, science, and humanism, often described as the _____ of classical knowledge.
(A) resurgence
(B) dissolution
(C) stagnation

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(D) eradication

Ans: (A)

II. Cloze Test. Please choose the most suitable answer for each blank.

Medical humanities is a 27 field that draws together methods and insights from the humanities, arts, and social sciences to address questions around human experiences of health and illness. Recognising that such experiences cannot meaningfully be dissociated 28 the personal, social, cultural, environmental, and political contexts in which they emerge, medical humanities researchers challenge assumptions about how the “normal” should be distinguished from the 29 celebrate interdisciplinary entanglements among researchers from different backgrounds and realworld areas of expertise, and 30 engagement with those who use, provide, and shape health-care services.

The four Art of Medicine essays in *The Lancet* represent a vibrant cross-section of the work going on in this 31 and burgeoning field.

(from Charles Fernyhough, “Entanglements in the Medical Humanities,” *The Lancet*, Vol. 403, Issue 10428, 710, 24 Feb. 2024)

27. (A) parallel (B) novel (C) multidisciplinary (D) complicated
Ans: (C)

28. (A) from (B) with (C) in (D) by
Ans: (A)

29. (A) “logical,” (B) “healthy,” (C) “psychological,” (D) “pathological,”
Ans: (B)

30. (A) prioritise (B) prioritised (C) prioritising (D) prioritises
Ans: (A)

31. (A) life (B) lively (C) living (D) lived
Ans: (B)

III. Discourse Structure. In the following passage, there are four sentences missing. Please choose the most suitable sentence from the sentences provided below to complete the passage. Use each sentence provided once only.

Despite the turn to insects in mainstream robotics, research on android robots continues. 32. Others are “social,” or “Companion” robots, designed for home use by elderly and/or disabled people. These are intended less as fetch-and-carry slaves than as autonomous personal assistants. Some appear “cute,” having long eyelashes and seductive voices. They can make eye contact with users, and recognize individual faces and voices. Also, they can—up to a point—hold unscripted conversations, interpret the user’s emotional state, and generate “emotional” responses (human-like facial expressions and/or speech patterns) themselves.

Although some robots are large (for handling heavy loads and/or traversing rough ground), most are small. Some—for use inside blood vessels, for example—are very small. 33. Whenever multiple robots are involved in a task, questions arise about how (if at all) they communicate, and how that enable the group to do things that couldn’t be done individually.

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34. Such species exemplify “distributed cognition” in which knowledge (and appropriate action) is spread across entire group rather than being available to any one animal.

If robots are extremely simple, their developers may speak of “swarm intelligence,” and analyse cooperative robot systems as cellular automata (Cas). 35. The overall pattern of a CA’s behaviour may be surprisingly complex. The basic analogy is living cells cooperating in multicellular organisms. The many AI versions include the flocking algorithms used for crowds of bats or dinosaurs in Hollywood animations.

(from Margaret A. Boden, *Artificial Intelligence: A Very Short Introduction*, 93-94)

- (A) For answers, roboticists often consider social insects, like ants and bees
- (B) Often, they are sent to work in large numbers
- (C) Some are mere toys
- (D) A CA is a system of individual units, each taking one of a finite number of states by following simple rules, which depend on the current state of its neighbours

32. Ans: (C)

33. Ans: (B)

34. Ans: (A)

35. Ans: (D)

IV. Reading Comprehension. In this part, there are three reading passages. Read each of the following passages and answer the corresponding questions.

Read the following passage and answer questions 36-39.

Digestion is important because your body needs nutrients from food and drink to work properly and stay healthy. The digestive system is made up of the gastrointestinal tract—also called the GI tract or digestive tract. Our stomach is responsible for relaxing to let food enter, and mixing food with digestive juice. The stomach acid and digestive enzymes help break down food particles of protein. Small intestine digestive juice divides starches, proteins, and carbohydrates. The muscles of the small intestine mix food with digestive juices from the pancreas, liver, and intestine, and push the mixture forward for further digestion. The walls of the small intestine absorb water and the digested nutrients into your bloodstream. As peristalsis continues, the waste products of the digestive process move into the large intestine. Waste products from the digestive process include undigested parts of food, fluid, and older cells from the lining of your GI tract. The large intestine absorbs water and changes the waste from liquid into stool.

36. The digestive system is made up of the gastrointestinal tract, also called the GI tract or _____ tract.
- (A) endocrine
 - (B) respiratory
 - (C) digestive
 - (D) excretory
- Ans: (C)

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37. The stomach is responsible for _____ food with digestive juice to aid digestion.
(A) dissolving
(B) mixing
(C) absorbing
(D) preventing
Ans: (B)
38. The small intestine absorbs water and _____ nutrients into the bloodstream.
(A) divides
(B) releases
(C) transfers
(D) digests
Ans: (C)
39. As peristalsis continues, the waste products of digestion move into the _____ intestine.
(A) large
(B) upper
(C) middle
(D) central
Ans: (A)

Read the following passage and answer questions 40-44.

No doctor in the history of the IMCS [Imperial Maritime Customs Service] made as great a contribution to field of medicine as Patrick Manson. In 1866, aged just 22, Manson took up his post in south Taiwan. The 16 Western residents of Takao (as Kaohsiung was then known) were his first priority, but he also showed a keen interest in the ailments that blighted many Taiwanese.

From 1871 to 1878, Manson (a Scotsman like James. L. Maxwell) worked in Xiamen, where he treated multiple cases of elephantiasis, a condition seldom encountered in Taiwan. After examining blood samples through a microscope, he concluded that mosquitoes hosted the responsible parasite—a breakthrough that eventually led, not only to Ross's discovery, but also the realization that the mosquito is the vector of other ailments, including Japanese encephalitis and dengue fever.

In the UK, Manson is remembered for founding the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, the second oldest institution in the world devoted to researching tropical medicine. (The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine was established half a year earlier, in late 1898.)

The name of another Manson appears in local medical history. Patrick Manson's younger brother David, also a doctor, died of sunstroke in Xiamen in 1878. Those who had known him raised funds and a year later the David Manson Memorial Hospital was established on the hill at the western end of Qijin Island, less than 500 meters from where James L. Maxwell had practiced medicine a decade earlier.

The hospital was considered state-of-the-art but functioned for less than two decades. Even its precise location is uncertain, and can only be inferred from a few photographs. Much of what is known about the David Manson Memorial Hospital is shared in the Museum of Kaohsiung Medical University Historical Archives and Southern Taiwan Medical History. It features a re-creation of one of the hospital's consulting rooms, plus various medical instruments and extracts from reports. (from Steven Crook, "Leaving Pestilence in the Past," posted at

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題。

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<https://topics.amcham.com.tw/2018/07/leaving-pestilence-in-the-past/>

40. According to the article, when Patrick Manson first came to Taiwan, _____
- (A) he only cared for 16 westerners in the IMCS office at Takao.
 - (B) he was only 22 years old.
 - (C) he tried to learn about how to treat elephantiasis.
 - (D) there was no any doctor in Takao.
- Ans: (B)
41. Regarding David Manson Memorial Hospital, which of the following is true?
- (A) Patrick Manson's younger brother, David Manson, raised funds to build it.
 - (B) It was built by Patrick Manson to treat cases of elephantiasis in Xiamen.
 - (C) Dr. James L. Maxwell had practiced medicine there.
 - (D) It was built in Qijin after David Manson died.
- Ans: (D)
42. What was the breakthrough Patrick Manson made in medical science?
- (A) He examined Ross's medical discovery about the vector of ailments such as Japanese encephalitis and dengue fever.
 - (B) There were many cases of elephantiasis in Taiwan.
 - (C) He built a microscope to examine blood samples.
 - (D) The mosquito could host the kind of parasite to transmit human ailments.
- Ans: (D)
43. Why does the author consider the hospital "state-of-the-art"?
- (A) Because there were many consulting rooms and outdated medical instruments.
 - (B) Because it looked artistic.
 - (C) Because it was advanced at the time.
 - (D) Because all of the doctors mentioned in the article came from Scotland.
- Ans: (C)
44. According to this article, what can be done if one would like to know about the Mansons and early medical history of Kaohsiung?
- (A) Trace the precise location of the David Manson Memorial Hospital.
 - (B) Visit the Museum of Kaohsiung Medical University.
 - (C) Read about James L. Maxwell who had also practiced medicine in Taiwan.
 - (D) Visit the two Schools of Tropical Medicine in the UK.
- Ans: (B)

Read the following passage and answer questions 45-50.

I flipped through the CT scan images, the diagnosis obvious: the lungs were matted with innumerable tumors, the spine deformed, a full lobe of the liver obliterated. Cancer, widely disseminated. I was a neurosurgical resident entering my final year of training. Over the last six years, I'd examined scores of such scans, on the off chance that some procedure might benefit the patient. But this scan was different: it was my own.... I knew a kit about back pain—its anatomy, its physiology, the different words patients used to describe different kinds of pain—but I didn't know what it *felt* like.

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Maybe that's all this was. Maybe. Or maybe I didn't want the jinx. Maybe I just didn't want to say the word *cancer* out loud... I received the plastic arm bracelet all patients wear, put on the familiar light blue hospital gown, walked past the nurses I knew by name, and was checked in to a room—the same room where I had seen hundreds of patients over the years. In this room, I had sat with patients and explained terminal diagnoses and complex operations; in this room, I had congratulated patients on being cured of a disease and seen their happiness at being returned to their lives; in this room, I had pronounced patients dead. I had sat in the chairs, washed my hands in the sink, scrawled instructions on the marker board. Exhaustion, longed to die down in this bed and sleep. Now I lay there, wide awake. (from Paul Kalanithi "Prologue," *When Breath Becomes Air*, 2016)

45. Judging from the above passages, the narrator (the author Paul Kalanithi himself), was not _____
(A) a medical student.
(B) a physician.
(C) a neurosurgeon.
(D) a psychiatrist.
Ans: (D)
46. According to the CT scan images the narrator was seeing, _____
(A) he discovered a special kind of cancer that might benefit the patient suffering back pain.
(B) the scans showing lungs with tumor, deformed, and a full lobe of the liver obliterated could let him find out more cancer patients in the hospital.
(C) he could tell the spread of his own cancer.
(D) he was able to diagnose a rare case of cancer.
Ans: (C)
47. What does the narrator mean by saying he "didn't know what back pain *felt* like"?
(A) Because he was a healthy person.
(B) Because he had not enough knowledge about anatomy, physiology and different languages.
(C) Because he did not have the same illness.
(D) Because he was not listening to his patients.
Ans: (C)
48. The doctor was in a room _____
(A) where he used to play the role of doctor.
(B) where hundreds of his patients died after complex operations.
(C) where his patients were checked in, received the plastic arm bracelets and put on blue hospital gowns.
(D) all of the above.
Ans: (A)
49. Why does the narrator said: "Maybe I just didn't want to say the word *cancer* out loud..."?
(A) Because he needed to check more scans to be sure.
(B) Because the fact was hard to accept.
(C) Because it would ruin the patient's confidence.
(D) Because it was more suitable to keep his voice down in the hospital.
Ans: (B)

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50. Which of the following statements can best describe the narrator?
- (A) He was suicidal.
 - (B) He was energetic and lay awake in bed.
 - (C) He was waiting for his treatment and feeling frustrated.
 - (D) He was confused if he was a doctor or a patient.
- Ans: (C)

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國立中山大學 114 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題答案疑義釋疑公告

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
英文	18	<p>考生所引用之文獻確實指出皮膚屬於「先天性免疫系統」的主要組成之一，亦即「immune system」的第一道防線。因此，從嚴謹醫學角度分析，(A) immune system 與 (C) skin 兩者密不可分，而(C) 為具體構造，(A) 則為整體系統名詞，均可合理視為「人體對抗病原體的第一道防線」。經審慎檢視考生所提供之資料與權威文獻，我同意「皮膚」確實屬於「先天性免疫系統」(innate immune system) 的組成部分，並與其他物理與化學屏障(如胃酸、淚液、黏膜)共同構成免疫系統的第一道防線。本題設計初衷在於引導辨識「皮膚」作為具體且最易被識別的第一道物理屏障，但鑑於選項(A) 所涵蓋的範圍亦包含皮膚等先天性防禦機制，從醫學準確度來看，選擇(A) immune system 亦屬合理作答。</p>	<p>答案更改為(A)或(C)皆可</p>
	21	<p>考生所引用之文獻指出選項(C)total knee replacement 於臨床上屬於微創手術，患者大多術後便能馬上出院；選項(D) craniotomy 為最小侵入性(minimally invasive)且亦有內視鏡的術式，從醫學準確度來看，選擇(C)或(D)亦屬合理作答。</p>	<p>答案更改為(B)或(C)或(D)皆可</p>
	29	<p>按照原文原句(how the “normal” should be distinguished from the “pathological”)答案應為 D (“pathological”)，原解答誤植為 B。</p>	<p>答案更改為(D)</p>
	38	<p>The small intestine absorbs water and _____ nutrients into the bloodstream. (A) divides (B) releases (C) transfers (D) digests The correct answer is C) transfers because the sentence describes the function of the small intestine in absorbing water and nutrients into the bloodstream.</p> <p>The reason why "transfer" is the best choice:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The small intestine absorbs nutrients and then moves (transfers) them into the bloodstream so they can be carried to different parts of the body. • "Transfer" means to move something from one place to another, which correctly describes how nutrients go from the intestine into the blood. <p>Why "digest" (D) is incorrect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Digest" means to break down food into smaller molecules. However, digestion mainly happens before absorption, in the stomach and small intestine. • The sentence is about what happens after digestion—nutrients are already broken down and are now being absorbed and transferred into the bloodstream. <p>Thus, "transfer" is the correct verb because it accurately describes what happens to nutrients after absorption.</p>	<p>維持原公布答案(C)</p>

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科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
英文	45	<p>按照引文段落，僅能確定敘事者(作者本身)為「神經外科醫師」(“neurosurgeon”)。題目是問“何者為非” (“was not”),故填寫 A, D 為非的都可給分。</p> <p>(A)a medical student.是指醫學生 (undergraduate)。一般來說，會當到 resident 是已經從學校畢業。若狹義的說，a neurosurgical resident 並非醫學生。符合 was not 的條件；(B) a physician.泛指有執照的醫師；(C)a neurosurgeon. 這個是對的；(D)a psychiatrist. (精神科醫師)：符合 was not 的條件。</p>	答案更改為(A)或(D)皆可

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英 文

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英文試題

選擇題(單一選擇題，共 50 題，總分 100 分。)

I. Please choose the most suitable answer for each question.

- 1 醫生說這位病患_____他的疫苗追加以避免感染流感，結果，他的恢復花的時間比預期的更長。
 (A) **should have Vpp** 此類說法表示「過去應該做卻未做」的動作，按題幹後半的語意「他的恢復花的時間比預期的更長」來看，病患「應該接種疫苗卻未接種」。
- 2 在醫療脈絡裡的「生命徵象」所指為何？
 (A) **比如心跳、血壓和體溫等指標** (B) 絕症的跡象
 (C) 疾病的初期徵狀 (D) 醫療檢測結果
- 3 在醫學研究中「雙盲試驗」意思是_____的事實。
 (A) 只有研究人員知道哪個病患接受治療。
 (B) **病患和研究人員都不知道誰接受治療。**
 (C) 病患知道他們是否接受治療，但研究人員不知道。
 (D) 一個研究在無安慰劑的情況下執行。
- 4 「相關性不代表因果性」此類說法在醫學研究中很重要，因為_____。
 (A) **它警告反對假設兩個變數之間的直接因果關係。**
 (B) 它的意思是關聯性總是導致因果性。
 (C) 它確認彼此影響的變數必定有因果關聯。
 (D) 它主張只有對照實驗能建立任何關係。
- 5 在臨床試驗中「安慰劑對照」意思是_____的事實。
 (A) 治療被提供給所有的參與者。 (B) 只有在需要時病患才接受治療。
 (C) 研究不使用對照組。 (D) **對照組收到惰性材料而非真的治療。**
- 6 以下何者被認為是急診「分診」的例子？
 (A) 只治療生命受威脅的情況並忽略次要的受傷。
 (B) 不顧緊急與否。為所有病患提供同等的照顧。
 (C) **基於病患的嚴重性優先處理某些病患。**
 (D) 在照料急診病患之前做仔細的診斷測試。
- 7 「禁忌症」是指_____。
 (A) 支持使用特定藥物的情況 (B) **不建議治療的情況**
 (C) 無已知治療方法的情況 (D) 疾病的主因
- 8 由於流感病例的增加，那家醫院現在接收的急診病患是平常的 1.5 倍，有時候，長者和有慢性病的人在那裡長期住院，它的_____約 550 張病床目前很緊張。

- (A) 不透明度 (B) 活動 (C) 容量，體積 (D) 無能力
- 9 缺鐵性貧血的一個常見徵狀是_____，病患經歷渴望比如冰、灰塵或紙張等與營養無關的物質。
- (A) 惡病體質 (B) 吞嚥困難 (C) 異食癖 (D) 黃疸
- 10 根據倫敦 Moorfield 眼科醫院的醫生們和 2025 年二月在柳葉刀中更深入的研究發表，年輕時的一個基因治療的實驗測試已經幫助四位天生盲的_____獲得視力改善，參與者是 1 至 3 歲的孩子，在治療前他們有罕見的或急性的眼睛狀況。
- (A) 學步幼兒 (B) 青少年 (C) 青少年 (D) 長者
- 11 _____是大腦中一個小的腺體，負責調節成長與製造荷爾蒙。
- (A) 松果腺體 (B) 腎上腺 (C) 腦下垂體 (D) 甲狀腺體
- 12 一位醫師告訴病患「你的是良性的。」這是什麼意思？
- (A) 這病極容易傳染。 (B) 情況無害或不威脅生命。
(C) 這病會隨時間惡化。 (D) 情況需要立刻動手術。
- 13 以創作_____福爾摩斯夏諾克而聞名，亞瑟柯南道爾爵士有更多其他的成就，包括在布爾戰爭中當軍醫與前衛滑雪。
- (A) 無價的 (B) 不明顯的 (C) 無法區分的 (D) 無與倫比的
- 14 傳統上，希波克拉底誓詞是個_____所採用的倫理準則。
- (A) 醫生 (B) 藥劑師 (C) 物理治療師 (D) 實驗室技師
- 15 _____是腦的一部份，負責管理平衡與協調。
- (A) 大腦 (B) 小腦 (C) 延腦 (D) 下視丘
- 16 「緩和醫療」是指_____。
- (A) 只用於慢性強況的治療 (B) 一種急診手術
(C) 保證治癒的治療 (D) 重點放在緩和徵狀而非治癒疾病的治療
- 17 在個案研究中，「預後」是指_____。
- (A) 一種情況的初期診斷 (B) 必要的即時治療
(C) 疾病的預料結果 (D) 在病人身上觀察出的徵狀
- 18 人類身體對抗病原體的第一道防線是_____。
- (A) 免疫系統 (B) 循環系統 (C) 皮膚 (D) 內分泌系統
- 19 以下何種情況最能描述為「無徵狀的」？
- (A) 未導致顯著的徵狀的感染 (B) 有嚴重且突發徵狀的疾病
(C) 需要長期治療的失調 (D) 需要立即開刀的情況
- 20 Barbara Wagner, 70 歲，在退休後進入狀況並開始搬家、與家人爭吵、準備更長的待辦事項清單，然而她什麼事都沒完成，包括鋪床。她的醫生診斷她有_____。
- (A) 注意力不足及過動 (B) 白血病 (C) 貧血 (D) 高血壓
- 21 以下哪一個程序被認為「微創」？
- (A) 開心手術 (B) 腹腔鏡手術 (C) 全膝關節置換 (D) 開顱手術
- 22 血壓計是被用來測量_____的工具。
- (A) 體溫 (B) 肺功能 (C) 血壓 (D) 血糖濃度

- 23 哪個神經傳導物質主要與動機和報酬有關？
 (A) 血清素 (B) 多巴胺 (C) 皮質醇 (D) 褪黑激素
- 24 當人們相信他們對事件的控制比他們實際上更少時，哪一種精神現象會發生？
 (A) 選擇性認知 (B) 確認偏誤 (C) 認知再建構 (D) 習得無助
- 25 在醫學倫理中，「知情同意」的意思是_____的事實。
 (A) 病患同意任何醫師的治療 (B) 病患充分理解並自願同意所提的治療
 (C) 不徵詢病患，醫生決定最佳的治療過程
 (D) 病患拒絕所有醫療介入
- 26 文藝復興是一段文化與理智重生的時期，見證藝術、科學與人道主義的重大進步，經常被描述為古典知識的_____。
 (A) 再起，復活 (B) 解除，解散 (C) 停滯 (D) 根除，肅清

II. Cloze Test. Please choose the most suitable answer for each blank.

Word Bank

1 Medical humanities 醫學人文科學	2 insight (n) 洞察
3 address (v) 處理，解決	4 dissociate (v) 使...分離 (與 from 搭配)
5 political context 政治環境/脈絡	6 distinguish (v) 區別 (與 from 搭配)
7 celebrate (v) 稱揚，讚頌	8 interdisciplinary (a) 跨學科的
9 entanglement (n) 糾纏，牽連	10 expertise (n) 專業知識/技術
11 A engage with B A 接觸 B	12 shape (v) 影響，決定
13 vibrant (a) 充滿活力的	14 cross-section (n) 剖面，典型，代表

- 27 (A) 平行的 (B) 新穎的 (C) 多元學科的 (D) 複雜的
- 28 A dissociate B from C 「A 使 B 與 C 分離」。
- 29 (A) 合邏輯的 (B) 健康的 (C) 心理的 (D) 病態的，病理的
- 30 (A) **prioritize** 「使...優先」是原形動詞以便與前面的 challenge 與 celebrate 對等。
- 31 (A) 生命，生活 (B) 生氣勃勃的 (C) 活的 (D) 過去式/分詞

III. Discourse Structure.

- 32 本空格後有 Others...，故(C) Some...必為正解。
- 33 (B)選項中的主詞 they 需要一指涉對象，前句中應有一複數名詞 some(some robots)可作為 they 的指涉對象。故本空格應選(B)。
- 34 本空格位於段落首，無前句可參考，後句以 Such pieces 開頭，與(A)中的 insects 可呼應，故正解必為(A)。
- 35 第四段是唯一出現 CA 的段落，故正解必為(D)。

IV. Reading Comprehension.

1 gastrointestinal (a) 胃腸的	2 tract (n) 管道，腔道
3 digestive juice 消化液	4 enzyme (n) 酶
5 break down (v) 分解	6 particle (n) 分子
7 intestine (n) 腸	8 starch (n) 澱粉
9 carbohydrate (n) 碳水化合物	10 pancreas (n) 胰臟
11 bloodstream (n) 血流	12 peristalsis (n) 蠕動
13 waste product 廢物產品	14 older cell 老廢細胞
15 lining (n) 內裡	16 stool (n) 糞便

36 消化系統是由胃腸道，也被稱為 GI 道或_____道，所構成。

- (A) 內分泌 (B) 呼吸的 (C) 消化的 (D) 排泄的

37 胃負責用消化液_____食物以助消化。

- (A) 溶解 (B) 混合 (C) 吸收 (D) 防止

38 小腸吸收水分與_____營養進入血流。

- (A) 分割 (B) 釋放 (C) 轉移 (D) 消化

39 當蠕動持續，消化的廢物產品移入_____腸。

- (A) 大 (B) 上 (C) 中間的 (D) 中心的

1 Imperial Maritime Customs Service 大清皇家海關總稅務司	
2 take up (v) 擔任	3 post (n) 職務
4 priority (n) 優先事項	5 keen (a) 熱中的
6 ailment (n) 疾病	7 blight (v) 禍害，使...枯萎
8 elephantiasis (n) 象皮病	9 blood sample 血液樣本
10 host (v) 當...的宿主	11 parasite (n) 寄生蟲
12 vector (n) 傳病媒介	13 encephalitis (n) 腦炎
14 dengue fever 登革熱	15 tropical medicine 熱帶醫學
16 sunstroke (n) 中暑	17 raise (v) 募集
18 state-of-the-art (a) 最先進的	19 archive (n) 檔案
20 feature (v) 具...特色	21 consulting room 諮詢室，輔導室
22 extract (n) 摘錄，精華	

40 根據本文，當 Patrick Manson 首次來到台灣，_____。

- (A) 在 Takao(打狗，今高雄市)的 IMCS 辦公室裡，只照顧 16 名西方人
(B) 他只有 22 歲。 (C) 他嘗試學習如何治療象皮病。 (D) Takao 沒有醫生。

41 關於 David Manson 紀念醫院，以下何者為真？

- (A) Patrick Manson 的弟弟，David Manson，募款建造。
(B) 它是 Patrick Manson 建造來治療 Xiamen(廈門)的象皮病例。
(C) James L. Maxwell 醫師以在那裡行醫。
(D) 在 David Manson 死後蓋在 Qijin(旗津)島上。

- 42 Patrick Manson 在醫藥科學方面的突破為何？
 (A) 他檢驗了 Ross 的關於疾病媒介的醫學發現，如日本腦炎和登革熱。
 (B) 在台灣當時有許多象皮病例。 (C) 他建了顯微鏡來檢驗血液樣本。
 (D) 蚊子能當寄生蟲的宿主傳播人類疾病。
- 43 為何作者認為醫院先進？
 (A) 因為有許多諮詢室與過時的醫療工具。 (B) 因為它看起來富有藝術性。
 (C) 因為它在當時是進步的。 (D) 因為文章中所有提到的醫生來自蘇格蘭。
- 44 根據本文，如果一個人想了解 Manson 兄弟及早期的高雄醫療歷史，可以做什麼？
 (A) 追查 David Manson 紀念醫院的精確位置。
 (B) 造訪高雄醫學大學博物館。
 (C) 閱讀關於當時也在台灣行醫的 James L. Maxwell。
 (D) 造訪英國的兩所熱帶醫學院。

1 flip through 翻閱	2 CT scan 電腦斷層掃描
3 be matted with... 被撲滿...	4 innumerable (a) 無數的
5 lobe (n) 葉(肝、肺、腦等器官的)	6 obliterate (v) 徹底抹去，覆蓋
7 disseminate (v) 散佈，擴散	8 neurosurgical resident 神經外科住院醫生
9 scores of... 大量的...	10 on the off chance 碰碰運氣，抱著微弱希望
11 kit (n) 成套裝備	12 anatomy (n) 解剖學
13 physiology (n) 生理學	14 jinx (n) 厄運
15 arm bracelet 臂章	16 check in (v) 報到，掛號
17 terminal (a) 最終的	18 scrawl (v) 潦草地寫
19 marker board 白板	20 long to V 渴望...

- 45 從上面的文章判斷，敘事者(作者 Paul Kalanithi 本人)不是_____。
 (A) 醫學系學生 (B) 內科醫生 (C) 神經外科醫生 (D) 精神病學家
- 46 根據敘事者正在看的電腦斷層影像，_____。
 (A) 他發現一種有益於有背痛的病患的特殊癌症。
 (B) 顯示肺部有腫瘤、變形，以及整個肝臟被覆蓋的掃描讓他在醫院裡發現更多癌症病患。
 (C) 他能判斷自己癌症的擴散。 (D) 他能診斷一種罕見癌症。
- 47 藉說他「不知道背痛感覺像什麼」，敘事者是什麼意思？
 (A) 因為他以前很健康。
 (B) 因為他沒有關於解剖學、生理學和不同語言的足夠知識。
 (C) 因為他過去沒有生過相同的病。 (D) 因為他不聽病患說話。
- 48 這位醫生在一個_____房間。
 (A) 他以前扮演醫生角色的 (B) 在複雜的手術後，他的數百名病患死亡的
 (C) 他的病患報到、接收塑膠臂章及穿上他的藍色醫院長袍的
 (D) 以上皆是

- 49 敘事者為何說「或許我就是不想大聲說出癌症...」？
- (A) 因為他需要更多的掃描以確定
(B) 因為事實難以接受
(C) 因為它會毀掉病患的信心
(D) 因為在醫院裡小聲一點更恰當
- 50 以下敘述何者最能描述這位敘事者？
- (A) 他有自殺傾向。
(B) 他精力充沛清醒地躺在床上。
(C) 他正在等待治療病感到沮喪。
(D) 他對於自己是醫生或是病患感到混亂。

高
點
醫
護

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