

111 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試 英文科試題

一、字彙(1-5 題，請選出最適當的字填入)

1. The play which had been _____ for children became a popular blockbuster movie.
(A) adapted (B) oppressed (C) exceeded (D) pierced
2. It is sad to see the bodies of hundreds of blue penguins wash ashore in New Zealand. Conservation officials believe mass die-offs are becoming more frequent as climate crisis _____ food chains.
(A) disrupts (B) dissuades (C) dignifies (D) speculates
3. When you are in a bad mood, you look morosely _____.
(A) consecutive (B) prevenient (C) incremental (D) grumpy
4. This is captain speaking: we are currently flying at an _____ of 15,000 meters.
(A) altitude (B) amplitude (C) aptitude (D) attitude
5. Teachers must be aware of children's level of emotional maturity as well as their _____ abilities to select appropriate materials.
(A) inconclusive (B) negative (C) cognitive (D) stainless

二、字彙(6-10 題，請選出最適當的同義字)

6. Among those daring barnstormers was Bessie Coleman, the first licensed African-American pilot. Coleman was born in Texas in 1892, only a few years after the **abolition** of slavery.
(A) abundance (B) inventory (C) revocation (D) compulsion
7. Instead of giving students a **barrage** of information, teachers aim to give students multiple opportunities to interact with fewer concepts in more ways.
(A) barrenness (B) succession (C) cavity (D) discontinuity
8. Alzheimer's is a disease that causes brain cells to **deteriorate** and eventually die.
(A) enliven (B) embellish (C) decorate (D) worsen
9. It began with the **mundane** problem of spoiled wine. Wine—making was an important industry in France, and the problem of spoilage was a costly one.
(A) baneful (B) parlous (C) incomparable (D) common
10. These trends have required young people to accumulate significant work experience and educational **credentials** in order to earn enough to support a family.
(A) certificates (B) creeds (C) crashes (D) crazes

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三、語法與用語(11-20 題，請選出**最適當**的選項)

11. _____ to get into college that she decided to start blogging about it.
 (A) Difficult it was so (B) It so was difficult
 (C) It difficult was so (D) So difficult was it
12. _____ in Africa as a volunteer, she understood the real impact of poverty.
 (A) Have been working (B) Having worked
 (C) Had working (D) Had been working
13. _____ condemning someone to a suffering or undignified death, euthanasia allows patients to experience a dignified death.
 (A) Therefore (B) In spite of (C) Likewise (D) Instead of
14. If the house were bigger, we _____ room for that nice sofa.
 (A) will have (B) would have (C) have (D) had
15. He _____ the urological unit for an enlarged prostate last night.
 (A) admitted to (B) was admitted to
 (C) is admitted himself (D) is admitted
16. _____ by the lack of interest in his proposal, he proceeded to put forward his alternative idea.
 (A) Discouraging (B) Had discouraged
 (C) Was discouraged (D) Discouraged
17. She is the author _____ self-help book is gaining global recognition.
 (A) whose (B) whom (C) who (D) which
18. Nowadays the video interviews are becoming _____ popular in the recruitment process.
 (A) increasing (B) increase (C) increasingly (D) increased
19. By the time his boss _____ back from Singapore, he will already have finished the project.
 (A) gets (B) got (C) will get (D) gotten
20. The owner of the monkey has been criticized _____ the animal to a small cage.
 (A) confines (B) had confined (C) for confining (D) may confine

四、語文填空(21-35 題，請選出**最適當**的選項)

Passage 1

An equally significant breakthrough resulting from Pasteur's work was the idea of 21—killing bacteria on surgical instruments and other surfaces rather than introducing them into a patient's body during surgery. After several years of hard work, Louis Pasteur's long career 22

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in an enormously significant contribution to humankind—the vaccine. The concept of vaccination had existed at least since the end of the 18th century, when the English physician Edward Jenner noticed that people who had come down with a disease from cattle called cowpox were less likely to 23 smallpox. Jenner began to introduce material from infected cows into people, with some positive results. Pasteur pursued Jenner’s idea and took one step forward by studying fowl cholera, a disease fatal to chickens. His experiments were interrupted by a summer vacation, and when Pasteur returned to the laboratory, he found that his cholera cultures were no longer lethal. In addition, he found that chickens 24 this new weakened strain of the disease were not killed when they were later exposed to a lethal cholera culture. Pasteur’s work with weakened forms of diseases soon resulted in a vaccine against rabies. The vaccine famously saved the life of a shepherd boy named Joseph Meister when it 25 after an attack by a rabid dog. Eventually, the knowledge that microscopic germs were the source of disease and infection led to vaccines to fight typhus, polio, measles, and other deadly diseases.

21. (A) antiseptic (B) antiknock (C) antihero (D) antipathy
 22. (A) segmented (B) starved (C) audited (D) culminated
 23. (A) tally (B) flash (C) contract (D) complete
 24. (A) is exposing (B) exposed to (C) exposing (D) was exposing
 25. (A) are administering (B) is spared
 (C) was sparing (D) was administered

Passage 2

Today’s robots must be precisely programmed to 26 a car part or even help perform surgeries. But when it comes to 27 an object they have not touched before, such as an egg, they often fail. Now, engineers have come up with a solution to overcome that limitation. Artificial Fingertips like TacTip could enable robots to 28 objects of all shapes and sizes without such programming.

The researchers are optimistic that TacTip will shrink. Cameras and microphones are getting smaller all the time, and 3D printing techniques are enabling thinner layers. They believe that such smaller devices might approximate human “feel” even more because they would be able to 29 finer textures and thus be more dexterous. This research has explored how the skin’s nerve endings 30 what they sense to get the fingers to catch a ball slipping through our fingers or pick up an origami crane without crushing it.

26. (A) degrade (B) calm (C) attach (D) attack
 27. (A) picking up (B) pick up (C) picked up (D) have picking up
 28. (A) neutralize (B) falsify (C) defy (D) handle

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29. (A) detect (B) liberate (C) stomp (D) evacuate
 30. (A) flirt (B) translate (C) proclaim (D) stagger

Passage 3

Before modern *Homo sapiens* migrated out of Africa perhaps 60,000 years ago, scientists tell us that another group, Neanderthals, had occupied Europe and Asia for maybe 200,000 years. Although there were probably no more than 15,000 of them at their population's peak, groups of Neanderthals were 31 over an immense area throughout Europe, into the Middle East, and even as far east as Mongolia. In 1856, the first Neanderthal bones were found buried in Germany's Neander Valley by workers digging for stones. These thick bones indicated that Neanderthals were shorter than modern humans, but physically stronger. Their tools were rough and simple, and not as 32 as those of later *Homo sapiens*. Additionally, their food was not as varied; the 33 of their diet was the meat of large and medium-sized animals. At some point after modern humans entered Europe and Asia, the Neanderthals 34 from Earth; the reason for their disappearance remains a mystery. There are, however, a number of theories. As modern *Homo sapiens* 35 their lands, they may have killed the Neanderthals off. Other possible causes include diseases introduced by the newcomers, or climate change.

31. (A) preempted (B) proved (C) scattered (D) warranted
 32. (A) refined (B) hypnotic (C) tentative (D) envious
 33. (A) veil (B) bulk (C) hurdle (D) repair
 34. (A) estimated (B) expedited (C) vanished (D) developed
 35. (A) soaked (B) imitated (C) scratched (D) conquered

五、閱讀測驗(36-50 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

Meaning "land between the rivers," Mesopotamia is widely considered to be the cradle of civilization. It was here, in 5000 B.C., that people settled into an agricultural lifestyle by the mighty Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Because there was little rain, the people depended on these rivers for their survival. In particular, the Mesopotamians created canal channels to distribute the flood waters that flowed for a short duration each year to water their crops; the efficiency of their irrigation systems allowed their society to flourish in spite of little rainfall. This enables them to create the world's first towns and cities. At the center of each town stood a temple complex with food stores, a treasury, and living spaces, all incorporated into the overall design. Over time, these towns evolved into city-states, eventually becoming an empire.

In the beginning, there arose a need to keep reliable records of daily commodities traded; and out of this need, **cuneiform** — a wedge-shaped writing system — was invented. Later, this special writing system proved to be very versatile and quickly spread to uses other than documenting daily

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business transactions; for instance, the Sumerian scribed to record daily major life events and to write the first major literary work known to Western civilization. Perhaps the best known of Mesopotamia's civilizations was Babylon. During the second millennia B.C., it rose from a regional capital to become the center of a kingdom that stretched across southern Iraq and beyond. Its king, Hammurabi, left his mark with a remarkable collection of laws. Hammurabi's code defined the constraints of private property, as well as legal decisions for crimes, and family disputes.

Although its architecture was eventually **lost to the sands of time**, Mesopotamia left a legacy of law, literature, and engineering, for modern civilizations to build on. In fact, much of what we know of that chapter in the region's history has come from excavations of ruined cities, supplemented by recent discovery and written translations of Mesopotamia clay tablet texts.

36. According to the text, who were the first people to record historical events and write literary works?
- (A) Sumerians (B) Asia-Pacific Islanders
(C) Egyptians (D) Iraqis
37. How did the ancient Mesopotamians survive in a land with little rainfall?
- (A) They built towns with a palace at their center.
(B) They built efficient watering systems.
(C) They got the rain through the help of their prophets.
(D) They settled into a war lifestyle.
38. Why was **cuneiform** initially invented?
- (A) to notate Mesopotamian music
(B) to record the epic of Gilgamesh
(C) to keep records of goods and business transactions
(D) to portray the beauty of natural scenery
39. In what field was Hammurabi most famous for?
- (A) architecture (B) engineering (C) medicine (D) law
40. What can we infer from the phrase **lost to the sands of time** in the context of the last paragraph?
- (A) Written records of Mesopotamia such as those translation texts on tablets can no longer be found.
(B) Mesopotamia's culture is completely destroyed and has no bearing at all on any modern civilizations.
(C) The great city of Mesopotamia has been eroded by sandstorms.
(D) Ancient Mesopotamia buildings could only be recovered from the historical records and remains.

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Passage 2

Most of us think of memes as silly things. Fads that fly around the internet and make us laugh for a moment before we forget them. Some memes last a while; some are all over the internet one day and are gone the next. First, let's consider what a meme is. It's an idea or a piece of culture—often a picture with some text—that can be passed from person to person. A meme is something that people repeat and imitate, but also adapt along the way. The meme's power lies in the fact that it can spread so rapidly. There are several reasons for this. First of all, a meme **provokes** an instant reaction, usually laughter, sometimes shock or empathy, and that makes people want to share it. Second, a meme conveys information or feelings concisely. Instead of writing a long post about how bored you are, you can post a meme like this: It may make your friends laugh, but it also tells them how you're feeling. Another reason why memes are powerful is that they allow for creativity and self-expression, because people don't just share them, they also adapt them.

Memes are a powerful way to spread ideas, so naturally, they're also used for more serious messages. Images like a polar bear on a small iceberg have been used to comment on important issues, such as global warming. Now, does this particular polar bear's situation have anything to do with global warming? Maybe. Maybe not. But if not, is it wrong for the image to be used this way if it gets your message across? What do you think? Some people argue that the way memes spread ideas so quickly can be a positive force for good, helping to raise awareness and build support for social movements, while others say that memes, at best, oversimplify complex situations, and at worst are a source of **viral** false information. At the very least, we need to think before we click that share button. What are we participating in, and why? Is it just for a quick laugh or a tug at the heart? Or is it something more powerful?

41. What is the main purpose of the article?
- (A) To illustrate the aesthetic aspect of memes
 (B) To define memes and to discuss their applications and impacts
 (C) To highlight the impact of memes on global warming
 (D) To persuade readers to stop using memes
42. Which is **NOT** mentioned as a reason why memes spread fast?
- (A) emotional resonance (B) possibilities and creativities
 (C) long and incomprehensible information (D) prompt reaction
43. The word **provoke** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____?
- (A) arouse (B) boast (C) address (D) eradicate
44. The word **viral** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____?
- (A) chronic (B) furious (C) rival (D) famous

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45. What is suggested about the polar bear meme?
- (A) It empowers the social movement against polar bears.
 - (B) It unequivocally helps people reach the consensus on how to commute in a city.
 - (C) It gets people's attention but the authorities blow it off.
 - (D) It fails to address the complex relations between polar bears and global warming.

Passage 3

In 1969, the Citizens Committee for the Conquest of Cancer, inspired by the success that year of the Apollo 11 space mission and propelled by the indomitable philanthropist Mary Lasker, conceived of a “moon shot” for cancer. That December, the group ran a full-page ad in *The Washington Post* and *The New York Times*: “Mr. Nixon: You can cure cancer.” At the time, a cure was perceived to be imminent.

President Richard Nixon's grandiloquent response in his 1971 State of the Union address: “The time has come in America when the same kind of concentrated effort that split the atom and took man to the moon should be turned toward conquering this dread disease. Let us make a total national commitment to achieve this goal.”

But the War on Cancer, as the moon shot was called, didn't reach its goal. Partly, that was because “cure” was an erroneous target. Cancer is not one disease, but more than 200. “We talk about a ‘cure’ for cancer, but no one would ever use the term ‘cure’ for infectious disease—they would talk about a cure for AIDS or TB or malaria,” says the Harvard Chan School's Giovannucci. “You have to think about these diseases one by one.” More fundamentally, the War on Cancer failed because it spent far too little on cancer prevention and cancer prevention research.

There are many reasons why prevention research is **unenticing** to medical researchers. Most societies are reactive, rather than proactive, toward the problems they face. This explains why the final phases of the research on reactive treatment are usually simpler than the research on proactive prevention. Curing a patient with advanced disease is often more dramatic than preventing disease in a healthy person. And perhaps most conspicuously, treatments earn far higher profits than do new diagnostics or prevention measures.

“The way I message this to lawmakers is that our well-being is a gift; we can't take good health for granted, and prevention is a powerful way to protect that gift. When prevention works, you can enjoy the miracle of a perfectly normal, healthy day,” says Koh. “When I interact with lawmakers, I often ask about whether they have experienced the pain of losing a loved one when it could have been prevented. That usually humanizes the conversation and gives it relevance and immediacy.”

46. What might be the best title for this article?
- (A) Nixon's success in Cancer Prevention
 - (B) We should value prevention treatment
 - (C) The patient rights in the United States
 - (D) The future of the AIDS intervention

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47. Which is **NOT** explicitly listed as a possible reason for cancer prevention to be undervalued?
- (A) The research on proactive prevention is often more complicated than the research on reactive treatment.
 - (B) The prevention research is usually less dramatic than the research on advanced disease.
 - (C) The prevention research is not as profitable as reactive medical treatments.
 - (D) All lawmakers have already unambiguously recognized the value and need of prevention intervention.
48. What does **unenticing** mean?
- (A) unbelievable
 - (B) unhealthy
 - (C) unattractive
 - (D) unknown
49. What is correct about “the moon shot” for cancer in 1969?
- (A) It promoted the idea that cancer is not treatable.
 - (B) Nixon promised to concentrate on finding cures for cancer and he succeeded.
 - (C) The author argues that the moon shot hardly reached its goal because of insufficient funding.
 - (D) The cancer moon shot project was inspired by the Apollo 11 space mission.
50. Why did Koh say “When I interact with lawmakers, I often ask about whether they have experienced the pain of losing a loved one when it could have been prevented. That usually humanizes the conversation and gives it relevance and immediacy.”?
- (A) Koh tried to appeal to the lawmakers’ personal experiences of losing someone they love in order to make them understand how important cancer prevention was.
 - (B) Koh did not care so much about if he could engage his audience.
 - (C) Koh asked the lawmakers to put aside their personal feelings and to disregard their personal experiences.
 - (D) Koh denied that all lawmakers had any experience of losing their loved ones.

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【英文科】答案

選擇題(單選題)

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

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試題參考答案釋疑公告-英文科

題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
7	<p>本題測驗學生同義詞(synonym)選字。所填入空格之單字必須與題幹中畫線的單字具有相同意義或類似的字。</p> <p>本題 Instead of giving students a barrage of information, teachers aim to give students multiple opportunities to interact with fewer concepts in more ways. 畫線單字為 barrage 解釋為大量、一連串。四個選項中，(A) barrenness 解釋為貧脊 (B) succession 解釋為一連串 (C) cavity 解釋為空隙；洞 (D) discontinuity 解釋為不連續，停止。</p> <p>因此選項 (B) succession 和 barrage 意思類似。B 為最適當答案，應無疑義。</p>	維持原答案
26	<p>根據字典 Longman English-Chinese Dictionary of Contemporary English p. 72. attach 的解釋和例句： - attach : [T] 及物動詞(後須接受詞); (to) fix, fasten, join. 翻譯為繫住、連接。 字典例句 e.g. I attached a wire (to the radio). attach 翻譯成繫住、連接時，是直接連接受詞的。申請釋疑考生所說的(“若翻譯為連接、接上……等等相關意思應該加上介係詞 to”)並非正確。</p> <p>本題 Today's robots must be precisely programmed to <u> 26 </u> a car part or even help perform surgeries. 中文譯為：當今的機器人必須經過精確程控才能 <u> 26 </u> 汽車零件甚至幫助進行手術。 選項 (A) degrade 解釋為降格，降級；語意不通，選項 (C) attach 解釋為連接；語意正確，為正確答案。</p>	維持原答案
44	<p>根據劍橋線上英語字典關於 viral 和 furious 的定義：</p> <p>1. viral - used to describe something that quickly becomes very popular or well known by being published on the internet or sent from person to person by email, phone, etc.:</p> <p>出處： https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/%E8%A9%9E%E5%85%B8/%E8%8B%B1%E8%AA%9E/viral</p> <p>2. furious - extremely angry; violent or forceful</p> <p>出處： https://dictionary.cambridge.org/zht/%E8%A9%9E%E5%85%B8/%E8%8B%B1%E8%AA%9E/furious</p> <p>本題測驗同義詞選字。所填入空格之單字必須與題幹中畫線的單字具有相同意義或類似的字。需注意，申請釋疑考生所說的 furious 雖然有情緒上“激烈”的意涵，但是 viral 最精確的意思是“因廣泛的傳播而聲名遠播”，它同義字若無“廣泛”這個意涵的話，絕非是適當的同義字(furious 並無這意涵)。因此 (D) famous 最適合說明 viral (becomes very popular)，為正確答案。</p>	維持原答案

英文

何志恩(羅云廷)老師提供

試題解析及命中事實

一、字彙(1-5 題，請選出最適當的字填入)

- (A) 1. The play which had been _____ for children became a popular blockbuster movie.
 (A) adapted *v.* 改寫、改編 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.64
 (B) oppressed (C) exceeded (D) pierced

adapt *v.* 適應，(書本、文章)改寫 (ad 加強語氣+apt) / adaptation *n.* 適應，改寫
 adaptable *a.* 有適應能力的 (adapt 適應+able 能...的) / adaptability *n.* 適應力
 These teaching materials can be adapted for younger children.
 Living creatures must be adaptable to environmental change for continued survival.

- (A) 2. It is sad to see the bodies of hundreds of blue penguins wash ashore in New Zealand. Conservation officials believe mass die-offs are becoming more frequent as climate crisis _____ food chains.
 (A) disrupts *v.* 使分裂、中斷 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.46
 (B) dissuades (C) dignifies (D) speculates

disrupt *v.* 使分裂，使中斷 (dis 分開+rapt→分開斷→分裂) / disruption *n.*
 Climate change could disrupt the agricultural economy.

- (D) 3. When you are in a bad mood, you look morosely _____.
 (A) consecutive (B) prevenient (C) incremental
 (D) grumpy *a.* 脾氣暴躁的 (請參考班內課堂筆記)

- (A) 4. This is captain speaking: we are currently flying at an _____ of 15,000 meters.
 (A) altitude *n.* 海拔高度 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.52
 (B) amplitude (C) aptitude (D) attitude

12. applaud *v.* 鼓掌；讚賞
 applause *n.* 鼓掌；讚賞
 13. altitude *n.* 海拔高度

- (C) 5. Teachers must be aware of children's level of emotional maturity as well as their _____ abilities to select appropriate materials.
 (A) inconclusive (B) negative (C) cognitive (D) stainless

二、字彙(6-10 題，請選出最適當的同義字)

- (C) 6. Among those daring barnstormers was Bessie Coleman, the first licensed African-American pilot. Coleman was born in Texas in 1892, only a few years after the **abolition** of slavery.
 (A) abundance
 (B) inventory
 (C) revocation *n.* 取消、撤回 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.6
 (D) compulsion

revoke v 取消，撤回 (re 回+vok+e→喊回來→取消) / revocation n
His driver's license has been revoked.

- (B) 7. Instead of giving students a **barrage** of information, teachers aim to give students multiple opportunities to interact with fewer concepts in more ways.
(A) barrenness
(B) succession *n.* 接連發生，一系列 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.30
(C) cavity
(D) discontinuity

succession n 接連發生，一系列 / successive a 連續的
A succession of military defeats weakened the aggressor.

- (D) 8. Alzheimer's is a disease that causes brain cells to **deteriorate** and eventually die.
(A) enliven (B) embellish (C) decorate
(D) worsen *v.* 惡化 (請參考班內考古題講義)
- (D) 9. It began with the **mundane** problem of spoiled wine. Wine-making was an important industry in France, and the problem of spoilage was a costly one.
(A) baneful (B) parlous (C) incomparable (D) common
- (A) 10. These trends have required young people to accumulate significant work experience and educational **credentials** in order to earn enough to support a family.
(A) certificates *n.* 證書 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.54
(B) creeds (C) crashes (D) crazes

certificate n 證書 (certify+icate 表名詞)
To the right of the fireplace are various framed certificates.

三、語法與用語(11-20 題，請選出最適當的選項)

- (D) 11. _____ to get into college that she decided to start blogging about it.
(A) Difficult it was so (B) It so was difficult
(C) It difficult was so (D) So difficult was it

(命中班內文法講義—常考倒裝句總整理) 正課第1回 p.41

(題目原句為 *It was so difficult to get into college that she decided to*
把強調的形容詞前移，因此答案選D)

5. 形容詞開頭	He is so tired that he can't move. = <u>So tired</u> is he that he can't move. <u>On the wall</u> are three pictures.
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- (B) 12. _____ in Africa as a volunteer, she understood the real impact of poverty.
(A) Have been working
(B) Having worked
(C) Had working
(D) Had been working

(請參考班內文法講義 - 正課第1回 分詞章節)

(題目原句為 *Because she had worked in Africa as a volunteer, she understood the real impact of poverty.* 依照課程所傳授的技巧，刪去連接詞Because與重複的主詞she，並將 had 改為having形成分詞構句，因此答案選B)

- (D) 13. _____ condemning someone to a suffering or undignified death, euthanasia allows patients to experience a dignified death.
 (A) Therefore (B) In spite of (C) Likewise (D) Instead of
- (B) 14. If the house were bigger, we _____ room for that nice sofa.
 (A) will have (B) would have (C) have (D) had

(命中班內文法講義 - 假設語氣章節 正課第1回 p.37)

一、假設語氣：與事實相反，時式往回退一格來呈現。

(1) If I **were** you, I **would tell** the truth.

= Were I you, ~~~~~.

If I **had been** you last week, I **would have told** the truth.

= Had I been you last week, ~~~~~.

(2) 助動詞也往回退一格來呈現。 will ==> would

can ==> could

should ==> should

may ==> might

- (B) 15. He _____ the urological unit for an enlarged prostate last night.
 (A) admitted to (B) was admitted to
 (C) is admitted himself (D) is admitted
- (D) 16. _____ by the lack of interest in his proposal, he proceeded to put forward his alternative idea.
 (A) Discouraging (B) Had discouraged
 (C) Was discouraged (D) Discouraged

(請參考班內文法講義 - 正課第1回分詞章節)

(依照課堂分析的公式：「Ving / Vpp ~~, SV」。此句中，前半句為分詞構句，修飾主詞he，因此依照語意選Vpp。或者，也可依照課堂所分析的傳統做法：題目原句為 Because he was discouraged by the lack of interest in his proposal, he proceeded to put forward his alternative idea. 此時，刪去連接詞Because與重複的主詞he，並將beV (was)改為現在分詞being後再省略，最後只留下了discouraged，因此答案選D)

- (A) 17. She is the author _____ self-help book is gaining global recognition.
 (A) whose (B) whom (C) who (D) which

(請參考班內文法講義 - 正課第1回形容詞子句章節)

(空格後是「book書」，空格前是「author作者」，依照語意選擇所有格關係代名詞 whose)

- (C) 18. Nowadays the video interviews are becoming _____ popular in the recruitment process.
 (A) increasing (B) increase (C) increasingly (D) increased

(請參考班內文法講義)

(空格後是形容詞popular，因此用副詞increasingly修飾之)

- (A) 19. By the time his boss _____ back from Singapore, he will already have finished the project.
 (A) gets (B) got (C) will get (D) gotten
 (請參考班內文法講義 - 正課第1回副詞子句章節、時式章節)
 (表時間與條件的副詞子句中，用現在式代替未來式，因此選gets)
- (C) 20. The owner of the monkey has been criticized _____ the animal to a small cage.
 (A) confines (B) had confined (C) for confining (D) may confine

四、語文填空(21-35 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

An equally significant breakthrough resulting from Pasteur's work was the idea of 21 — killing bacteria on surgical instruments and other surfaces rather than introducing them into a patient's body during surgery. After several years of hard work, Louis Pasteur's long career 22 in an enormously significant contribution to humankind—the vaccine. The concept of vaccination had existed at least since the end of the 18th century, when the English physician Edward Jenner noticed that people who had come down with a disease from cattle called cowpox were less likely to 23 smallpox. Jenner began to introduce material from infected cows into people, with some positive results. Pasteur pursued Jenner's idea and took one step forward by studying fowl cholera, a disease fatal to chickens. His experiments were interrupted by a summer vacation, and when Pasteur returned to the laboratory, he found that his cholera cultures were no longer lethal. In addition, he found that chickens 24 this new weakened strain of the disease were not killed when they were later exposed to a lethal cholera culture. Pasteur's work with weakened forms of diseases soon resulted in a vaccine against rabies. The vaccine famously saved the life of a shepherd boy named Joseph Meister when it 25 after an attack by a rabid dog. Eventually, the knowledge that microscopic germs were the source of disease and infection led to vaccines to fight typhus, polio, measles, and other deadly diseases.

- (A) 21. (A) antisepsis (B) antiknock (C) antihero (D) antipathy
 (D) 22. (A) segmented (B) starved (C) audited
 (D) culminated v. 達到最高點 (請參考班內考古題講義)
 (C) 23. (A) tally (B) flash
 (C) contract v. 感染(疾病) (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.21
 (D) complete

contract n 契約 v 收縮，感染(疾病)，訂契約 (con 一起+tract→一起拉回去→收縮)

contraction n 收縮，感染(疾病)

Both parties agreed to sign the contract.

Metals contract in cold weather.

- (B) 24. (A) is exposing
 (B) exposed to 暴露於，接觸 (請參考班內文法講義 - 正課第1回分詞章節)
 (expose 意為「v. 使暴露」，依照課程所傳授的分詞後位修飾法，使用被動形式 exposed to 修飾前面的名詞，因此選B)
 (C) exposing (D) was exposing
- (D) 25. (A) are administering (B) is spared (C) was sparing
 (D) was administered 施予(藥) (命中班內題庫講義 - 題庫第2回 p.2)

administer v 管理，執行，施予(藥) (ad 去+minister→去做部長→管理)

administration n 行政，管理，政府

The Secretary of State administers foreign affairs.

The Clinton administration reduced the unemployment rate by creating over one million new jobs.

Passage 2

Today's robots must be precisely programmed to 26 a car part or even help perform surgeries. But when it comes to 27 an object they have not touched before, such as an egg, they often fail. Now, engineers have come up with a solution to overcome that limitation. Artificial Fingertips like TacTip could enable robots to 28 objects of all shapes and sizes without such programming.

The researchers are optimistic that TacTip will shrink. Cameras and microphones are getting smaller all the time, and 3D printing techniques are enabling thinner layers. They believe that such smaller devices might approximate human "feel" even more because they would be able to 29 finer textures and thus be more dexterous. This research has explored how the skin's nerve endings

30 what they sense to get the fingers to catch a ball slipping through our fingers or pick up an origami crane without crushing it.

- (C) 26. (A) degrade (B) calm
(C) attach v. 裝上; 附加 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.68
(D) attack

4. attach v. 裝上; 附加
attachment n. 附屬物; 附件
反義字 detach v. 拆卸; 使分離

- (A) 27. (A) picking up (請參考班內文法講義)
(when it comes to + N / Ving, 如同課堂強調的重點, "to"若語意為「對於、朝向」時, 是介系詞功能, 因此後面加 N / Ving, 選項A為正解)
(B) pick up (C) picked up (D) have picking up

- (D) 28. (A) neutralize (B) falsify (C) defy
(D) handle v. 處理 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.16

3. handle n. 把手; 把柄
v. 操作; 處理
handling charge 手續費

- (A) 29. (A) detect v. 察覺; 偵測 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.74
(B) liberate (C) stomp (D) evacuate

12. detect v. 察覺; 偵測
detection n. 察覺; 偵測
detectable adj. 可察覺的
detector n. 探測器
detective n. 偵探

- (B) 30. (A) flirt (B) translate v. 轉換 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.20
(C) proclaim (D) stagger

25. lat = bring out, 表示“拿出,帶出”

拉丁文 *latum*

translate v 翻譯, 轉換 (trans 轉移+late 拿出→轉移成其他語言再拿出來→翻譯)

Please translate this article from Chinese into English.

It takes determination and all-out efforts to translate ideas into action.

Passage 3

Before modern *Homo sapiens* migrated out of Africa perhaps 60,000 years ago, scientists tell us that another group, Neanderthals, had occupied Europe and Asia for maybe 200,000 years. Although there were probably no more than 15,000 of them at their population's peak, groups of Neanderthals were **31** over an immense area throughout Europe, into the Middle East, and even as far east as Mongolia. In 1856, the first Neanderthal bones were found buried in Germany's Neander Valley by workers digging for stones. These thick bones indicated that Neanderthals were shorter than modern humans, but physically stronger. Their tools were rough and simple, and not as **32** as those of later *Homo sapiens*. Additionally, their food was not as varied; the **33** of their diet was the meat of large and medium-sized animals. At some point after modern humans entered Europe and Asia, the Neanderthals **34** from Earth; the reason for their disappearance remains a mystery. There are, however, a number of theories. As modern *Homo sapiens* **35** their lands, they may have killed the Neanderthals off. Other possible causes include diseases introduced by the newcomers, or climate change.

- (C) 31. (A) preempted (B) proved
(C) scattered v. 分散; 散播 (請參考班內考古題講義) (D) warranted
(A) 32. (A) refined (B) hypnotic (C) tentative (D) envious
(B) 33. (A) veil (B) bulk n. 大部分 (請參考班內考古題講義)
(C) hurdle (D) repair
(C) 34. (A) estimated (B) expedited
(C) vanished v. 消失 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.48
(D) developed

vanish v 不見, 消失 (van+ish→變空→消失)

Many animal species have now vanished from the earth.

- (D) 35. (A) soaked (B) imitated (C) scratched
(D) conquered v. 征服 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.8

3. conquer v. 戰勝; 征服
conqueror n. 征服者
conquest n. 征服; 占領
conscience n. 良心; 良知
conscienceless adj. 沒良心的
conscientious adj. 認真盡責的
相似字 conscious adj. 有知覺的
for conscience' sake 為求心安

五、閱讀測驗(36-50 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 1

Meaning “land between the rivers,” Mesopotamia is widely considered to be the cradle of civilization. It was here, in 5000 B.C., that people settled into an agricultural lifestyle by the mighty Tigris and Euphrates rivers. Because there was little rain, the people depended on these rivers for their survival. In particular, the Mesopotamians created canal channels to distribute the flood waters that flowed for a short duration each year to water their crops; the efficiency of their irrigation systems allowed their society to flourish in spite of little rainfall. This enables them to create the world’s first towns and cities. At the center of each town stood a temple complex with food stores, a treasury, and living spaces, all incorporated into the overall design. Over time, these towns evolved into city-states, eventually becoming an empire.

In the beginning, there arose a need to keep reliable records of daily commodities traded; and out of this need, **cuneiform**—a wedge-shaped writing system—was invented. Later, this special writing system proved to be very versatile and quickly spread to uses other than documenting daily business transactions; for instance, the Sumerian scribed to record daily major life events and to write the first major literary work known to Western civilization. Perhaps the best known of Mesopotamia’s civilizations was Babylon. During the second millennia B.C., it rose from a regional capital to become the center of a kingdom that stretched across southern Iraq and beyond. Its king, Hammurabi, left his mark with a remarkable collection of laws. Hammurabi’s code defined the constraints of private property, as well as legal decisions for crimes, and family disputes.

Although its architecture was eventually **lost to the sands of time**, Mesopotamia left a legacy of law, literature, and engineering, for modern civilizations to build on. In fact, much of what we know of that chapter in the region’s history has come from excavations of ruined cities, supplemented by recent discovery and written translations of Mesopotamia clay tablet texts.

- (A) 36. According to the text, who were the first people to record historical events and write literary works?
 (A) Sumerians (B) Asia-Pacific Islanders
 (C) Egyptians (D) Iraqis
- (B) 37. How did the ancient Mesopotamians survive in a land with little rainfall?
 (A) They built towns with a palace at their center.
 (B) They built efficient watering systems.
 (C) They got the rain through the help of their prophets.
 (D) They settled into a war lifestyle.
- (C) 38. Why was **cuneiform** initially invented?
 (A) to notate Mesopotamian music
 (B) to record the epic of Gilgamesh
 (C) to keep records of goods and business transactions
 (D) to portray the beauty of natural scenery
- (D) 39. In what field was Hammurabi most famous for?
 (A) architecture (B) engineering (C) medicine (D) law
- (D) 40. What can we infer from the phrase **lost to the sands of time** in the context of the last

paragraph?

- (A) Written records of Mesopotamia such as those translation texts on tablets can no longer be found.
- (B) Mesopotamia's culture is completely destroyed and has no bearing at all on any modern civilizations.
- (C) The great city of Mesopotamia has been eroded by sandstorms.
- (D) Ancient Mesopotamia buildings could only be recovered from the historical records and remains.

Passage 2

Most of us think of memes as silly things. Fads that fly around the internet and make us laugh for a moment before we forget them. Some memes last a while; some are all over the internet one day and are gone the next. First, let's consider what a meme is. It's an idea or a piece of culture—often a picture with some text—that can be passed from person to person. A meme is something that people repeat and imitate, but also adapt along the way. The meme's power lies in the fact that it can spread so rapidly. There are several reasons for this. First of all, a meme **provokes** an instant reaction, usually laughter, sometimes shock or empathy, and that makes people want to share it. Second, a meme conveys information or feelings concisely. Instead of writing a long post about how bored you are, you can post a meme like this: It may make your friends laugh, but it also tells them how you're feeling. Another reason why memes are powerful is that they allow for creativity and self-expression, because people don't just share them, they also adapt them.

Memes are a powerful way to spread ideas, so naturally, they're also used for more serious messages. Images like a polar bear on a small iceberg have been used to comment on important issues, such as global warming. Now, does this particular polar bear's situation have anything to do with global warming? Maybe. Maybe not. But if not, is it wrong for the image to be used this way if it gets your message across? What do you think? Some people argue that the way memes spread ideas so quickly can be a positive force for good, helping to raise awareness and build support for social movements, while others say that memes, at best, oversimplify complex situations, and at worst are a source of **viral** false information. At the very least, we need to think before we click that share button. What are we participating in, and why? Is it just for a quick laugh or a tug at the heart? Or is it something more powerful?

- (B) 41. What is the main purpose of the article?
- (A) To illustrate the aesthetic aspect of memes
 - (B) To define memes and to discuss their applications and impacts
 - (C) To highlight the impact of memes on global warming
 - (D) To persuade readers to stop using memes
- (C) 42. Which is **NOT** mentioned as a reason why memes spread fast?
- (A) emotional resonance
 - (B) possibilities and creativities
 - (C) long and incomprehensible information
 - (D) prompt reaction
- (A) 43. The word **provoke** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ?
- (A) arouse v. 激起 ([命中班內單字講義](#)) [正課第3回 p.6](#)
[\(另請參考班內課堂筆記—激起\(v.\) : arouse / stimulate / spur / kindle / ignite / spark\)](#)

(B) boast (C) address (D) eradicate

provoke v 激起，激怒 (pro 前面+vok+e→到別人面前喊→激怒)
This incident has provoked fierce debate in the US.

(D) 44. The word **viral** in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to ?

(A) chronic (B) furious (C) rival

(D) famous (請參考班內單字講義)

(此字來字於 virus (n.) 病毒，這裡的viral (a.) 比喻如同病毒般快速地散播，表示盛行之意)

(D) 45. What is suggested about the polar bear meme?

(A) It empowers the social movement against polar bears.

(B) It unequivocally helps people reach the consensus on how to commute in a city.

(C) It gets people's attention but the authorities blow it off.

(D) It fails to address the complex relations between polar bears and global warming.

Passage 3

In 1969, the Citizens Committee for the Conquest of Cancer, inspired by the success that year of the Apollo 11 space mission and propelled by the indomitable philanthropist Mary Lasker, conceived of a “moon shot” for cancer. That December, the group ran a full-page ad in *The Washington Post and The New York Times*: “Mr. Nixon: You can cure cancer.” At the time, a cure was perceived to be imminent.

President Richard Nixon's grandiloquent response in his 1971 State of the Union address: “The time has come in America when the same kind of concentrated effort that split the atom and took man to the moon should be turned toward conquering this dread disease. Let us make a total national commitment to achieve this goal.”

But the War on Cancer, as the moon shot was called, didn't reach its goal. Partly, that was because “cure” was an erroneous target. Cancer is not one disease, but more than 200. “We talk about a ‘cure’ for cancer, but no one would ever use the term ‘cure’ for infectious disease—they would talk about a cure for AIDS or TB or malaria,” says the Harvard Chan School's Giovannucci. “You have to think about these diseases one by one.” More fundamentally, the War on Cancer failed because it spent far too little on cancer prevention and cancer prevention research.

There are many reasons why prevention research is **unenticing** to medical researchers. Most societies are reactive, rather than proactive, toward the problems they face. This explains why the final phases of the research on reactive treatment are usually simpler than the research on proactive prevention. Curing a patient with advanced disease is often more dramatic than preventing disease in a healthy person. And perhaps most conspicuously, treatments earn far higher profits than do new diagnostics or prevention measures.

“The way I message this to lawmakers is that our well-being is a gift; we can't take good health for granted, and prevention is a powerful way to protect that gift. When prevention works, you can enjoy the miracle of a perfectly normal, healthy day,” says Koh. “When I interact with

lawmakers, I often ask about whether they have experienced the pain of losing a loved one when it could have been prevented. That usually humanizes the conversation and gives it relevance and immediacy.”

- (B) 46. What might be the best title for this article?
 (A) Nixon’s success in Cancer Prevention
 (B) We should value prevention treatment
 (C) The patient rights in the United States
 (D) The future of the AIDS intervention
- (D) 47. Which is **NOT** explicitly listed as a possible reason for cancer prevention to be undervalued?
 (A) The research on proactive prevention is often more complicated than the research on reactive treatment.
 (B) The prevention research is usually less dramatic than the research on advanced disease.
 (C) The prevention research is not as profitable as reactive medical treatments.
 (D) All lawmakers have already unambiguously recognized the value and need of prevention intervention.
- (C) 48. What does **unenticing** mean?
 (A) unbelievable (B) unhealthy
 (C) unattractive
 (請參考班內課堂筆記—迷人、引人入勝的(a.): **enticing / absorbing / intriguing / engaging**
 此題考點字前面加上”un”, 表示否定之意, 因此unenticing解為「不迷人、不吸引人的」)
 (D) unknown
- (D) 49. What is correct about “the moon shot” for cancer in 1969?
 (A) It promoted the idea that cancer is not treatable.
 (B) Nixon promised to concentrate on finding cures for cancer and he succeeded.
 (C) The author argues that the moon shot hardly reached its goal because of insufficient funding.
 (D) The cancer moon shot project was inspired by the Apollo 11 space mission.
- (A) 50. Why did Koh say “When I interact with lawmakers, I often ask about whether they have experienced the pain of losing a loved one when it could have been prevented. That usually humanizes the conversation and gives it relevance and immediacy.”?
 (A) Koh tried to appeal to the lawmakers’ personal experiences of losing someone they love in order to make them understand how important cancer prevention was.
 (B) Koh did not care so much about if he could engage his audience.
 (C) Koh asked the lawmakers to put aside their personal feelings and to disregard their personal experiences.
 (D) Koh denied that all lawmakers had any experience of losing their loved ones.