

義守大學 111 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題 英文試題

一、選擇題（單選題，共 40 題，每題 2 分，共 80 分，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答時，不給分亦不扣分）

I. Vocabulary and Usage: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Dryness is one of the factors to make the eyes more _____ to infection.
(A) intangible (B) susceptible (C) attainable (D) subservient
2. Being pregnant with triplets caused her belly to _____ more than the average woman's.
(A) contend (B) distend (C) repudiate (D) scribble
3. Deforestation as well as soil, air and water pollution are usually the main _____ of species endangerment.
(A) exploitations (B) culprits (C) stigmas (D) entailments
4. The waiter was fired from the restaurant after customers complained that he was _____ towards them.
(A) obnoxious (B) obscure (C) commodious (D) courteous
5. America's high consumption of fast food has been _____ to the fact that people are often too busy to eat a properly balanced diet.
(A) retributed (B) contributed (C) attributed (D) distributed
6. Disney employees _____ a walkout yesterday in protest of the company's response to Florida's controversial Parental Rights in Education Law.
(A) staged (B) took (C) obtained (D) remained
7. Experts say that a mysterious virus has _____ the bovine population in some regions.
(A) capitulated (B) instigated (C) castigated (D) decimated
8. In Sweden many wives and husbands stay at home _____ to look after their children.
(A) allegedly (B) alteratively (C) almightily (D) alternately
9. This essay cannot give an _____ account of climate change; it focuses only on the risk to sea levels.
(A) ubiquitous (B) incomplete (C) aliquot (D) exhaustive
10. New staff have a _____ period of fourteen weeks before their contract is made permanent.
(A) unconditional (B) heuristic (C) empirical (D) probationary

II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

11. Not only _____ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.
(A) a nuclear breeder reactor does (B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor
(C) does a nuclear breeder reactor (D) is a nuclear breeder reactor
12. The chairman requested that _____.
(A) the member studied the problem more carefully
(B) the problem was more carefully studied
(C) with more carefulness the problem could be studied
(D) the member study the problem more carefully
13. He _____ have completed his work; otherwise, he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.
(A) should (B) must (C) wouldn't (D) can't
14. He _____ the math examination if he had worked hard enough, but he didn't.
(A) would pass (B) has passed (C) would have passed (D) passed
15. Before I met Simon, I _____ more than once that he was an expert at holdups and escapes.
(A) have told (B) had told (C) have been told (D) had been told

16. The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me ____ she could remember who last borrowed it.
 (A) ever since (B) even if (C) even though (D) if only
17. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each ____ one major point in contrast with the other.
 (A) makes (B) made (C) is to make (D) making
18. The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half ____.
 (A) of last year's (B) those of last year's
 (C) of those of last year (D) that of last year's
19. Many children, ____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.
 (A) their (B) whose (C) where (D) with whom
20. Kathrine ____ she would be late for the meeting. She ____ she was feeling ill.
 (A) told that...said that (B) told that...said me that
 (C) told me that...said that (D) told me that... said me that

III. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

Passage 1

The changes in globally averaged temperature that have occurred at the Earth's surface over the past century are similar in size and timing to those 21 by models that take into account the combined influences of human factors and solar variability. To 22 the question of attribution requires the 23 of more powerful and complex methods, beyond the use of global averages 24. New studies have focused on comparing maps or patterns of temperature change in 25 and in models.

21. (A) incensed (B) nominated (C) contemplated (D) predicted
 22. (A) seize (B) reciprocate (C) probe (D) perturb
 23. (A) application (B) deviation (C) retribution (D) solicitation
 24. (A) along (B) alone (C) aloof (D) apart
 25. (A) oblivion (B) oligopolies (C) obligations (D) observations

Passage 2

It is difficult to even imagine what 26 the devastation would be if a solar super storm destroyed all of our electrical grids. How long would this last? No one is sure of the time frame, but we could be without electricity for weeks 27. A solar super storm would 28 havoc on our banking system. No one would be able to use credit cards. Commerce and trade as we know it would completely disappear. The ability to buy food or gas using a credit card would come to 29. Almost everyone on the planet would be caught off guard

since, in this modern age, it is rare to carry large amounts cash. If this 30 a science fiction story, an action hero might save the day. In this case, the heroes might be the satellites that accurately predict the storm!

26. (A) the full extent of (B) is the full degree of (C) the full degree (D) the whole extent for
 27. (A) in end (B) on end (C) at the end (D) from end to end
 28. (A) wrench (B) wreck (C) wreak (D) wreathe
 29. (A) a culmination (B) an anchor (C) an interval (D) a halt
 30. (A) had been (B) has been (C) was (D) were

IV. Reading Comprehension

Reading 1

Parkinson's disease, first described in the early 1800s by British physician James Parkinson as "shaking palsy," is among the most prevalent neurological disorders. According to the United Nations, at least four million people worldwide have it; in North America, estimates run from 500,000 to one million, with about 50,000 diagnosed every year. These figures are expected to double by 2040 as the world's elderly population grows; indeed, Parkinson's and other neurodegenerative illnesses common in the elderly (such as Alzheimer's and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) are on their way to overtaking cancer as a leading cause of death. But the disease is not entirely one of the aged: 50 percent of patients acquire it after age 60; the other half are affected before then. Furthermore, better diagnosis has made experts increasingly aware that the disorder can attack those younger than 40.

So far researchers and clinicians have found no way to slow, stop or prevent Parkinson's. Although treatments do exist, including drugs and deep-brain stimulation, these therapies alleviate symptoms, not causes. In recent years, however, several promising developments have occurred. In particular, investigators who study the role proteins play have linked miscreant proteins to genetic underpinnings of the disease. Such findings are feeding optimism that fresh angles of attack can be identified.

As its 19th-century name suggests and as many people know from the educational efforts of prominent Parkinson's sufferers such as Janet Reno, Muhammad Ali and Michael J. Fox—the disease is characterized by movement disorders. Tremor in the hands, arms and elsewhere, limb rigidity, slowness of movement, and impaired balance and coordination are among the disease's hallmarks. In addition, some patients have trouble walking, talking, sleeping, urinating and performing sexually.

These impairments result from neurons dying. Although the victim cells are found throughout the brain, those producing the neurotransmitter dopamine in a region called the *substantia nigra* are particularly hard-hit. These dopaminergic nerve cells are key components of the basal ganglia, a complex circuit deep within the brain that fine-tunes and coordinates movement. Initially the brain can function normally as it loses dopaminergic neurons in the *substantia nigra*, even though it cannot replace the dead cells. But when half or more of these specialized cells disappear, the brain can no longer cover for them. The deficit then produces the same effect that losing air traffic control does at a major airport. Delay, false starts, cancellations and, ultimately, chaos pervade as parts of the brain involved in motor control—the thalamus, basal ganglia and cerebral cortex—no longer function as an integrated and orchestrated unit.

31. Which of the following statements about Parkinson's disease can be best supported by the article?
- (A) Parkinson's disease will become one of the leading causes of death for the old people.
 - (B) Parkinson's disease is not entirely one of the aged, as more than half of the patients are young people.
 - (C) Parkinson's disease first appeared in the 19th century.
 - (D) Parkinson's disease is both a neurological disorder and a contagious illness.
32. As per paragraph two beginning with "So far researchers and clinicians...", the author suggests that the developments in the study of Parkinson's disease can help _____.
- (A) prevent Parkinson's
 - (B) alleviate the causes of Parkinson's
 - (C) find new avenues for treatment of Parkinson's
 - (D) exasperate Parkinson's
33. According to the article, what causes Parkinson's disease?
- (A) The dopaminergic nerve cells are impaired by the victim cells.
 - (B) The dopaminergic nerve cells can no longer coordinate movement.
 - (C) There are tumors in the brain.
 - (D) There are opulent dopaminergic neurons in the brain
34. Janet Reno and Michael J. Fox are mentioned in the passage because _____.
- (A) they were experts on Parkinson's disease
 - (B) they made great efforts to reconcile with Parkinson's disease
 - (C) they succeeded in fighting Parkinson's disease
 - (D) they were well-known sufferers of Parkinson's disease

35. The primary purpose of this article is to _____.
- (A) analyze what causes Parkinson's disease
 - (B) demonstrate how to prevent Parkinson's disease
 - (C) warn the young people of the danger of Parkinson's disease
 - (D) present new movements in the study of Parkinson's disease

Reading 2

Hagan Walker contemplated the geography of the planet and felt pangs of agitation. The vastness of the Pacific Ocean seemed to be stretching wider.

His start-up company, Glo, makes novelty items — plastic cubes that light up when dropped in water. He started the business six years ago in the compact town of Starkville, Miss., while relying on factories 8,000 miles away in China to make his products. That distance suddenly felt unbridgeable.

It was December 2020, nearly a year into the pandemic, and China's industrial might was sputtering. The factory making Glo's next order in the Chinese city of Ningbo warned him that the costs of key materials like plastic were soaring. The shipping industry was straining under an overwhelming flow of goods from Chinese plants to American consumers. Booking a shipping container seemed akin to trying to catch a unicorn. Calm and reserved, Mr. Walker, then 28, was generally comfortable with risk.

In 2016, fresh from Mississippi State University with an engineering degree, he turned down a job at Tesla that would have paid him \$130,000 a year. Instead, he opted to remain in Starkville, his college town, to start his own business. Yet he was increasingly worried that his next order would not make it to his warehouse in Mississippi in time for Christmas — still a year away. "I was scared," Mr. Walker said matter-of-factly. "I was willing to pay pretty much whatever."

By now, the disruptions to the supply chain are widely known. The still unfolding turmoil has been amplified by Russia's invasion of Ukraine along with fresh COVID lockdowns imposed in China. Yet the story of how a single container made it from coastal China to central Mississippi shows the complexity of the troubles — a condition unlikely to give way to normalcy anytime soon.

The order that Mr. Walker placed for the Christmas season just past was the most important in Glo's brief history. His light-up cubes had begun as a playful way to garnish a cocktail. They had since evolved into the glowing midsection for a variety of children's bath toys. The company had recently forged ties with a giant in children's education and entertainment — Sesame Street. This order represented the debut offerings of this partnership. Glo was to produce thousands of light-up dolls in the incarnation of Elmo, the Sesame Street icon, plus thousands more for a new character named Julia.

36. "The vastness of the Pacific Ocean seemed to be stretching wider" may imply that
- (A) the factories producing his products are 8,000 miles away in China.
 - (B) the distance is traversable.
 - (C) the ordered products might not arrive in time.
 - (D) there will be a sputter of gunfire.
37. Which of the following does the author compare the difficulties of getting products shipped to?
- (A) Capturing a legendary creature.
 - (B) The distance between Starkville and the factories in China.
 - (C) The complexity of troubles starting a company.
 - (D) None of the above.
38. What is the purpose of describing Mr. Walker as "calm and reserved"?
- (A) To give a general description of his personality.
 - (B) To bring out the severity of the shipping problems by contrast.
 - (C) To pay him homage.
 - (D) To offer a vivid depiction of the protagonist.
39. What is the most likely age, as judged from the reading, of Mr. Walker now (in 2022)?
- (A) 28
 - (B) 30
 - (C) 32
 - (D) 34

40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned or implied as a contributor to the current breakdown of globalization?
- (A) Russia's invasion of Ukraine.
 (B) COVID lockdowns imposed in China.
 (C) Availability of shipping containers.
 (D) The plummeting costs of key materials like plastic.

二、作文題（共 20 分）

According to the International Rescue Committee, a global humanitarian aid group, Russia's invasion of Ukraine has uprooted people on a speed and scale not seen since World War II. According to the statistics from the United Nations, more than 4 million Ukrainians have fled the country. Please write an essay to state your personal views on the issues that refugees may encounter in at least 250 words in English.

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



英文

馬芸(馬希寧)老師提供

試題解析

(B) 1. Dryness is one of the factors to make the eyes more _____ to infection.

乾燥是使眼睛更容易感染的因素之一。

(A) intangible 無實體的 字彙第(一)回 p.335(tangible相反詞)、字彙第(二)回p. 38

(B) susceptible 易受影響的

教材命中：

字彙第(一)回p.330

209. **susceptible** [sə'seɪptəbəl] *adj.* 可容許的；易受感染的
 [補注：sus/cept/ible = under/take/able]
susceptibility [sə'seɪptəbɪləti] *n.* 感受
 【反】**insusceptible** [ɪnsə'seɪptəbəl] *adj.* 不可容許的；不易受感染的
 This passage is **susceptible** of another interpretation.
 (這段文字也可以做另一種解釋)

字彙第(二)回p.56

(D) 10. **The rich and famous**(名利雙收者) can have as hard a time protecting their money as everyone else. Most people, unfortunately, are ___Adj___ to spend more than they have.
 A) immune 免疫的 B) resistant 抗拒的
 C) insensitive 感覺遲鈍的 (sensitive 敏感的)
 D) predisposed 有...的傾向
 E) insusceptible 無感覺的 (susceptible 敏感的，易受影響的)

(C) attainable 可達成的 字彙第(一)回p.34、字彙第(二)回p.35

(D) subservient 恭順的

(B) 2. Being pregnant with triplets caused her belly to _____ more than the average woman's.

懷三胞胎使她的肚子膨脹得比一般女人更大。

(A) contend 奮鬥，競爭 字彙第(一)回p.81

(B) distend 膨脹，使膨脹

(C) repudiate 斷絕關係，否認 字彙第(一)回p.284、字彙第(二)回p.49

(D) scribble 潦草書寫

(B) 3. Deforestation as well as soil, air and water pollution are usually the main _____ of species endangerment.

砍伐森林以及土壤、空氣和水污染通常是物種瀕危主要罪犯。

(A) exploitations 開發，剝削 字彙第(一)回p.140，字彙第(二)回p.8

(B) culprits 罪犯

教材命中：

字彙第(二)回p.29

(A)8. A Thanksgiving turkey is often mistakenly **cited**(引用) as the **culprit**(罪犯, 問題根源) for after-dinner ___Adj___ feeling of fatigue and sleepiness.
 A) lethargic 愛睡的, 不活潑的 B) ephemeral 浮游生物, 短暫的
 C) stupendous 了不起的, 巨大的
 D) precarious 不穩的, 危險的 E) reckless 魯莽的, 粗心的

(C) stigmas 汙名, 恥辱
 (D) entailments 含蘊

(A) 4. The waiter was fired from the restaurant after customers complained that he was _____ towards them.

在許多顧客抱怨這名服務生令人討厭之後, 他被餐廳被開除了。

(A) obnoxious 令人不快的
 (B) obscure 朦朧的, 晦澀的 字彙第(一)回 p.231
 (C) commodious 寬敞的 字彙第(一)回 p.64, 字彙第(二)回 p.5
 (D) courteous 殷勤的, 有禮貌的 字彙第(一)回 p.87

(C) 5. America's high consumption of fast food has been _____ to the fact that people are often too busy to eat a properly balanced diet.

美國的速食高消耗已經被歸因於人們太忙碌而常常無法吃均衡的飲食。

(A) retributed 被天罰
 (B) contributed 被貢獻 字彙第(一)回p.83
 (C) attributed 被歸因的

教材命中:

字彙第(一)回p.36

192. **attribute** [ə'trɪbjʊt] v. 歸因於...; 認為是... = **ascribe**
attribute [ə'trɪbjʊt] n. 性質; 特性
 She **attributed** her success **to** good luck. (她將她的成功歸因於運氣好)
 Generosity is her **attribute**. (慷慨是她的特性)
 It is difficult to list all my brother's _____ because he has so many different talents. (慈濟)
 A) smirks B) fortunes C) attributes D) wisecracks

(D) distributed 被分發 字彙第(一)回p.113, 字彙第(二)回p.22、40

(A) 6. Disney employees _____ a walkout yesterday in protest of the company's response to Florida's controversial Parental Rights in Education Law.

迪士尼員工舉行聯合罷工, 抗議公司對佛州引發爭議的教育法案中的親權的回應。

(A) staged 發動, 上演 國中單字
 (B) took 拿, 抓 國中單字
 (C) obtained 獲得 高中單字, 字彙第(一)回 p.232
 (D) remained 依然 高中單字

(D) 7. Experts say that a mysterious virus has _____ the bovine population in some regions.

專家說一種神祕的病毒已在某些地區大量殺死牛隻。

- (A) capitulated 屈服，投降
- (B) instigated 唆使，慫恿
- (C) castigated 申斥，懲罰
- (D) decimated 大量殺死

(D) 8. In Sweden many wives and husbands stay at home _____ to look after they (錯字，改為their) children.

在瑞典，許多夫婦輪流留在家中照顧它們的孩子。

- (A) allegedly 據宣稱 字彙第(二)回 p.21、36、46
- (B) alteratively 改變地 字彙第(一)回p.18
- (C) almightily 全能地
- (D) alternately 輪流地

教材命中：

字彙第(一)回 p.18

91. **alter** [ɔl'teɪ] v. 改變；切除

alternate [ɔl'teɪnɪt] *adj.* 輪流的；交替的

alternative [ɔl'tɜ:nə'tɪv] (1) *adj.* 可選擇的 (2) *n.* 選項

I had my coat **altered** by a tailor to fit me.

(我請裁縫師修改外套以適合我的身材)

He spent a week of **alternate** hope and fear. (他度過希望和恐懼的一週)

You have the **alternative** of going with us or staying alone at home.

(你可以選擇和我們一起去或獨自留在家裡)

(D) 9. This essay cannot give an _____ account of climate change; it focuses only on the risk to sea levels.

這篇文章未能提供氣候變遷的詳盡說明，它僅聚焦於海平面的危機。

- (A) ubiquitous 無所不在的 字彙第(一)回p.353，字彙第(二)回p.11
- (B) incomplete 不完全的 字彙第(一)回p.67 (complete相反詞)
- (C) aliquot 能整除的
- (D) exhaustive 徹底的，詳盡的

教材命中：

字彙第(一)回p.136

109. **exhaust** [ɪgzɔ:st] v. 使...力竭

exhausted [ɪgzɔ:stɪd] *adj.* 感到疲乏的 = tired / be worn out

exhaustion [ɪgzɔ:stʃən] *n.* 疲乏

The long war **exhausted** the country. (長期的戰爭使這個國家民窮財盡)

My patience is **exhausted**. (我耐心已失)

英文第(一)回文法講義 p.116

17. "You don't look very cheerful." "I have just had a _____ day."

- A) exhausted
- B) exhausting
- C) exhaustive
- D) exhaust

(D) 10. New staff have a _____ period of fourteen weeks before their contract is made permanent.

新進員工在他們得到永久合約之前有 14周的試用期。

- (A) unconditional 無條件的 高中單字
 (B) heuristic 啟發式的
 (C) empirical 經驗的 字彙第(一)回 p.124
 (D) probationary 適用的，實習的

II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

- (C) 11. Not only _____ generate energy, but it also produces fuel for other fission reactors.
 (A) a nuclear breeder reactor does (B) it is a nuclear breeder reactor
 (C) does a nuclear breeder reactor (D) is a nuclear breeder reactor

解析

本題因為not only置於句首，應選倒裝句型，(A)與(B)排除。
 generate為一般動詞，應以助動詞 do/does倒裝，故選 (C)。
 請參考：英文第(一)回文法講義 p.32或 p.77。

- (D) 12. The chairman requested that _____.
 (A) the member studied the problem more carefully
 (B) the problem was more carefully studied
 (C) with more carefulness the problem could be studied
 (D) the member study the problem more carefully

解析

解題關鍵是動詞 request，按文法須接名詞子句「that S (should) V…」，
 故僅 (D)為正解。
 請參考：英文第(一)回文法講義p.23。

- (B) 13. He _____ have completed his work; otherwise, he wouldn't be enjoying himself by the seaside.
 (A) should (B) must (C) wouldn't (D) can't

解析

從選項判斷，本題考助動詞。先理解題幹文意為「他…完成他的工作，否則他不會在海邊盡情玩樂。」故選(B)，必定，表示推測語氣。
 請參考：英文第(一)回文法講義p.33。

- (C) 14. He _____ the math examination if he had worked hard enough, but he didn't.
 (A) would pass (B) has passed
 (C) would have passed (D) passed

解析

本題考假設法動詞。由於 if子句中的動詞為 had worked過去完成式，故主要子句空格處必填(C)為正解。
 請參考：英文第(一)回文法講義 p.19。

- (D) 15. Before I met Simon, I _____ more than once that he was an expert at holdups and escapes.
 (A) have told (B) had told (C) have been told (D) had been told

解析

本題考時態、語態。題幹語意為「在我見到賽門之前，我…不止一次他過去是劫持脫逃的專家。」故應選過去完成被動式(D)。

請參考：英文第(一)回文法講義 p.29-30。

- (D) 16. The senior librarian at the circulation desk promised to get the book for me _____ she could remember who last borrowed it.
 (A) ever since (B) even if (C) even though (D) if only

解析

本題的空格應填入連接詞，但每個選項都是連接詞，故須按題幹語意判斷。「借閱櫃檯的圖書館員答應要找書給我，只要她能記得誰最後接了那本書。」故選(D)為正解。

請參考：英文第(一)回文法講義 p. 19或 p.32。

- (D) 17. The article opens and closes with descriptions of two news reports, each _____ one major point in contrast with the other.
 (A) makes (B) made (C) is to make (D) making

解析

由於本題缺乏連接詞，(A)與(C)必不可選。(B)與(D)皆可視為分詞，但有主動、被動之語意差異需判斷，按空格後的結構應選主動(D)。

請參考：英文第(一)回文法講義 p.111-112。

- (D) 18. The number of registered participants in this year's marathon was half _____.
 (A) of last year's (B) those of last year's
 (C) of those of last year (D) that of last year's

解析

本題考指示代名詞 (that, those)。the number為單數名詞，應以that代替。故(D)為正解。

請參考：英文第(一)回文法講義p.59、81。

- (B) 19. Many children, _____ parents are away working in big cities, are taken good care of in the village.
 (A) their (B) whose (C) where (D) with whom

解析

本題考關係代名詞，whose是連接詞+their的意思。

請參考：英文第(一)回文法講義 p.1。

- (C) 20. Kathrine _____ she would be late for the meeting. She _____ she was feeling ill.
 (A) told that...said that (B) told that...said me that
 (C) told me that...said that (D) told me that... said me that

解析

本題考tell與say兩個基本動詞的用法。「tell+人+事」，「say+事」。故(C)為正解。此題為國中單字用法。

III. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

Passage 1

The changes in globally averaged temperature that have occurred at the Earth's surface over the past century are similar in size and timing to those 21 by models that take into account the combined influences of human factors and solar variability. To 22 the question of attribution requires the 23 of more powerful and complex methods, beyond the use of global averages 24. New studies have focused on comparing maps or patterns of temperature change in 25 and in models.

過去一個世紀中全球地球表面平均溫度的變化的幅度與時機類似於被模型所預測的那些結果，那些模型將人類影響因素及太陽變化列入考慮。探究這個問題的歸屬原因需要應用更強大且複雜的方法，不是單單計算全球平均。新的研究已聚焦在比較觀察中的及模型中的溫度變化地圖或模式。

- (D) 21. (A) incensed (B) nominated (C) contemplated (D) predicted
 (A)被激怒的 (B)被提名 (C)仔細考慮過的 (D)被預測的
- (C) 22. (A) seize (B) reciprocate (C) probe (D) perturb
 (A)抓住，把握 (B)交換，報答 (C)探究 (D)煩擾
- (A) 23. (A) application (B) deviation (C) retribution (D) solicitation
 (A)應用 (B)偏差 (C)報應 (D)懇請，誘惑
- (B) 24. (A) along (B) alone (C) aloof (D) apart
 (A)沿著... (B)單一的 (C)aloof (D)分開的
- (D) 25. (A) oblivion (B) oligopolies (C) obligations (D) observations
 (A)遺忘，淹沒 (B)寡頭壟斷 (C)義務 (D)觀察

Passage 2

It is difficult to even imagine what 26 the devastation would be if a solar super storm destroyed all of our electrical grids. How long would this last? No one is sure of the time frame, but we could be without electricity for weeks 27. A solar super storm would 28 havoc on our banking system. No one would be able to use credit cards. Commerce and trade as we know it would completely disappear. The ability to buy food or gas using a credit card would come to 29. Almost everyone on the planet would be caught off guard since, in this modern age, it is rare to carry large amounts cash. If this 30 a science fiction story, an action hero might save the day. In this case, the heroes might be the satellites that accurately predict the storm!

很難想像如果一場太陽超級風暴破壞了我們所有的電網，破壞會到什麼程度？會持續多久？沒有人確定時間長短，但我們可能連續數周無電可用。一場超級太陽風暴會造成金融體系的浩劫，沒有人能使用信用卡，我們所知道的交易與買賣會完全消失，以信用卡購買食物或汽油會停止，幾乎每個地球上的人都措手不及，因為在現代，很少攜帶大量金錢。如果這是部科幻小說，一位動作英雄可能挽救這一天，那麼這些英雄可能是能精準預測風暴的人造衛星！

- (A) 26. (A) the full extent of (B) is the full degree of
(C) the full degree (D) the whole extent for
本題考句子結構，正確為(A)。
- (B) 27. (A) in end (無此用法) (B) on end 連續地
(C) at the end 在盡頭 (D) from end to end 從頭到尾
- (C) 28. (A) wrench (B) wreck (C) wreak (D) wreath
(A)猛扭 (B)失事，遇難 (C)發洩，造成 (D)以花環裝飾
- (D) 29. (A) a culmination (B) an anchor (C) an interval (D) a halt
(A)頂點 (B)錨 (C)休息時間 (D)停止
- (D) 30. (A) had been (B) has been (C) was (D) were
本題考假設法動詞，選(D)。

IV. Reading Comprehension

Reading 1

Parkinson's disease, first described in the early 1800s by British physician James Parkinson as "shaking palsy," is among the most prevalent neurological disorders. According to the United Nations, at least four million people worldwide have it; in North America, estimates run from 500,000 to one million, with about 50,000 diagnosed every year. These figures are expected to double by 2040 as the world's elderly population grows; indeed, Parkinson's and other neurodegenerative illnesses common in the elderly (such as Alzheimer's and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis) are on their way to overtaking cancer as a leading cause of death. But the disease is not entirely one of the aged: 50 percent of patients acquire it after age 60; the other half are affected before then. Furthermore, better diagnosis has made experts increasingly aware that the disorder can attack those younger than 40.

So far researchers and clinicians have found no way to slow, stop or prevent Parkinson's. Although treatments do exist, including drugs and deep-brain stimulation, these therapies alleviate symptoms, not causes. In recent years, however, several promising developments have occurred. In particular, investigators who study the role proteins play have linked miscreant proteins to genetic underpinnings of the disease. Such findings are feeding optimism that fresh angles of attack can be identified.

As its 19th-century name suggests and as many people know from the educational efforts of prominent Parkinson's sufferers such as Janet Reno, Muhammad Ali and Michael J. Fox—the disease is characterized by movement disorders. Tremor in the hands, arms and elsewhere, limb rigidity, slowness of movement, and impaired balance and coordination are among the disease's hallmarks. In addition, some patients have trouble walking, talking, sleeping, urinating and performing sexually.

These impairments result from neurons dying. Although the victim cells are found throughout the brain, those producing the neurotransmitter dopamine in a region called the *substantia nigra* are particularly hard hit. These dopaminergic nerve cells are key

components of the basal ganglia, a complex circuit deep within the brain that fine-tunes and coordinates movement. Initially the brain can function normally as it loses dopaminergic neurons in the *substantia nigra*, even though it cannot replace the dead cells. But when half or more of these specialized cells disappear, the brain can no longer cover for them. The deficit then produces the same effect that losing air traffic control does at a major airport. Delay, false starts, cancellations and, ultimately, chaos pervade as parts of the brain involved in motor control—the thalamus, basal ganglia and cerebral cortex—no longer function as an integrated and orchestrated unit.

1 palsy	麻痺，癱瘓	2 neurodegenerative	神經退化的
3 amyotrophic lateral sclerosis	運動神經元疾病	4 overtaking	超車
5 alleviate	緩解	6 promising	有前途的
7 miscreant	極惡的	8 underpinning	支撐，援助
9 tremor	顫抖	10 rigidity	嚴格，兼顧
11 hallmark	印記，特徵	12 neuron	神經元
13 basal ganglia	基底核	14 thalamus	丘腦
15 cortex	皮質層	16 orchestrated	協調的

(C) 31. Which of the following statements about Parkinson's disease can be best supported by the article?

以下哪一個關於帕金森氏症的陳述最能被本文所支持？

(A) Parkinson's disease will become one of the leading causes of death for the old people.

帕金森氏症將成為其中一個老人死亡的首要原因。

(B) Parkinson's disease is not entirely one of the aged, as more than half of the patients are young people.

帕金森氏症不完全是長者的疾病，因為超過一半的病患是年輕人。

(C) Parkinson's disease first appeared in the 19th century.

帕金森氏症首次出現在19世紀。(請見第一段首句)

(D) Parkinson's disease is both a neurological disorder and a contagious illness.

帕金森氏症既是神經系統失調也是傳染病。

(C) 32. As per paragraph two beginning with "So far researchers and clinicians...", the author suggests that the developments in the study of Parkinson's disease can help _____.

按照 (as per) 以 "So far researchers and clinicians..." 開始的第二段，作者指出帕金森氏症研究的發展有助於 _____。

(A) prevent Parkinson's 預防帕金森氏症

(B) alleviate the causes of Parkinson's 緩解帕金森氏症的原因

(C) find new avenues for treatment of Parkinson's

發現治療帕金森氏症的新途徑。(第二段自第三句起，In recent years, ...)

(D) exasperate Parkinson's 加劇帕金森氏症

(B) 33. According to the article, what causes Parkinson's disease?

根據本文，什麼導致了帕金森氏症？

(A) The dopaminergic nerve cells are impaired by the victim cells.

多巴胺神經細胞被受害細胞所損傷。

(B) The dopaminergic nerve cells can no longer coordinate movement.

多巴胺神經細胞不再能協調動作。(請見第四段中說明)

(C) There are tumors in the brain.

腦中有腫瘤。

(D) There are opulent dopaminergic neurons in the brain

腦中有豐富的多巴胺神經元。

(D) 34. Janet Reno and Michael J. Fox are mentioned in the passage because _____.

因為 _____ Janet Reno和Michael J. Fox在文中被提及。

(A) they were experts on Parkinson's disease

他們是帕金森氏症的專家。

(B) they made great efforts to reconcile with Parkinson's disease

他們非常努力與帕金森氏症和解。

(C) they succeeded in fighting Parkinson's disease

他們成功擊敗帕金森氏症。

(D) they were well-known sufferers of Parkinson's disease

他們是非常知名的帕金森氏症受害者。(請見第三段第二行)

(D) 35. The primary purpose of this article is to _____.

本文的主要目的是 _____。

(A) analyze what causes Parkinson's disease

分析帕金森氏症的原因

(B) demonstrate how to prevent Parkinson's disease

示範如何預防帕金森氏症

(C) warn the young people of the danger of Parkinson's disease

警告年輕人帕金森氏症的危險

(D) present new movements in the study of Parkinson's disease

發表帕金森氏症研究的新動作

Reading 2

Hagan Walker contemplated the geography of the planet and felt pangs of agitation. The vastness of the Pacific Ocean seemed to be stretching wider.

His start-up company, Glo, makes novelty items — plastic cubes that light up when dropped in water. He started the business six years ago in the compact town of Starkville, Miss., while relying on factories 8,000 miles away in China to make his products. That distance suddenly felt unbridgeable.

It was December 2020, nearly a year into the pandemic, and China's industrial might was sputtering. The factory making Glo's next order in the Chinese city of Ningbo warned him that the costs of key materials like plastic were soaring. The shipping industry was straining under an overwhelming flow of goods from Chinese plants to American consumers. Booking a shipping container seemed akin to trying to catch a unicorn. Calm and reserved, Mr. Walker, then 28, was generally comfortable with risk.

In 2016, fresh from Mississippi State University with an engineering degree, he turned down a job at Tesla that would have paid him \$130,000 a year. Instead, he opted to remain

in Starkville, his college town, to start his own business. Yet he was increasingly worried that his next order would not make it to his warehouse in Mississippi in time for Christmas — still a year away. “I was scared,” Mr. Walker said matter-of-factly. “I was willing to pay pretty much whatever.”

By now, the disruptions to the supply chain are widely known. The still unfolding turmoil has been amplified by Russia’s invasion of Ukraine along with fresh COVID lockdowns imposed in China. Yet the story of how a single container made it from coastal China to central Mississippi shows the complexity of the troubles — a condition unlikely to give way to normalcy anytime soon.

The order that Mr. Walker placed for the Christmas season just past was the most important in Glo’s brief history. His light-up cubes had begun as a playful way to garnish a cocktail. They had since evolved into the glowing midsection for a variety of children’s bath toys. The company had recently forged ties with a giant in children’s education and entertainment — Sesame Street. This order represented the debut offerings of this partnership. Glo was to produce thousands of light-up dolls in the incarnation of Elmo, the Sesame Street icon, plus thousands more for a new character named Julia.

1 pang	劇痛	2 cube	四方體
3 sputter	噴濺	4 akin	相似的
5 opt	選擇	6 matter-of-factly	就事論事地
7 supply chain	供應鏈	8 unfold	展開，顯露
9 turmoil	騷動，混亂	10 normalcy	常態，正常
11 playful	嬉戲的，開玩笑的	12 garnish	裝飾
13 glowing	發光的	14 midsection	中段部分
15 forge	鍛造	16 debut	首次登場
17 incarnation	化身		

- (C) 36. “The vastness of the Pacific Ocean seemed to be stretching wider” may imply that
 「太平洋的巨大似乎延伸更廣」可能暗示 _____。
- (A) the factories producing his products are 8,000 miles away in China.
 製造他的產品的工廠在 8000 英里遠的中國
- (B) the distance is traversable.
 距離是可跨越的
- (C) the ordered products might not arrive in time.
 訂購的產品可能無法及時抵達 (請見第二段)
- (D) there will be a sputter of gunfire.
 將會有砲火飛濺
- (A) 37. Which of the following does the author compare the difficulties of getting products shipped to?
 作者將獲得船運產品的困難比喻為以下何者？
- (A) Capturing a legendary creature.
 捕捉一隻傳說中的生物 (請見第三段倒數第二句)

- (B) The distance between Starkville and the factories in China.
Starkville與中國工廠間的距離
- (C) The complexity of troubles starting a company.
開一家公司的麻煩複雜度
- (D) None of the above.
以上皆非
- (B) 38. What is the purpose of describing Mr. Walker as “calm and reserved”?
描述 Mr. Walker 為「冷靜且含蓄」的目的是什麼？
- (A) To give a general description of his personality.
為他的個性提供一個概括的描述
- (B) To bring out the severity of the shipping problems by contrast.
為了對比船運問題的嚴重性
- (C) To pay him homage.
為了對他表示敬意
- (D) To offer a vivid depiction of the protagonist.
為主要人物提供生動地描述
- (B) 39. What is the most likely age, as judged from the reading, of Mr. Walker now (in 2022)?
從本文判斷，Mr. Walker 現在 (2022年) 的年齡最可能幾歲？
- (A) 28 (B) 30 (請見第三段，2020年時 28歲)
(C) 32 (D) 34
- (D) 40. Which of the following is NOT mentioned or implied as a contributor to the current breakdown of globalization?
以下何者未被提及或未被暗示為目前全球化瓦解的促成因素？
- (A) Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.
俄羅斯入侵烏克蘭 (第五段)
- (B) COVID lockdowns imposed in China.
中國新冠肺炎的封城 (第五段)
- (C) Availability of shipping containers.
貨櫃船運可利用性的 (第五段)
- (D) The plummeting costs of key materials like plastic.
關鍵材料如塑膠的成本重挫

二、作文題 (共 20 分)

According to the International Rescue Committee, a global humanitarian aid group, Russia’s invasion of Ukraine has uprooted people on a speed and scale not seen since World War II. According to the statistics from the United Nations, more than 4 million Ukrainians have fled the country. Please write an essay to state your personal views on the issues that refugees may encounter in at least 250 words in English.

根據國際救援會，一個全球人道救援團體，俄羅斯入侵烏克蘭已經徹底改變人們自第二次世界大戰以來對速度和規模的觀念，根據聯合國統計，超過四百萬烏克蘭人逃離國家。關於難民的遭遇，請以至少250英文單詞寫一篇文章陳述你個人觀點。