

慈濟大學 111 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁: 第 2 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

選擇題 (下列為單選題, 共 50 題, 每題 2 分, 共 100 分, 答錯 1 題倒扣 0.7 分, 倒扣至零分為止, 未作答者, 不給分亦不扣分, 請選擇最合適的答案)

I. Vocabulary

1. Most people with Type 2 diabetes are overweight, and for those who are, many struggle with weight loss in part due to the high insulin levels that go along with insulin resistance, which is the _____ of Type 2 diabetes.
(A) hallmark (B) hostage (C) hegemony (D) hydrosphere
2. As these threatening practices accumulate, they make it more likely that eventually a crisis or militarized dispute will occur that _____ to war.
(A) escalates (B) excoriates (C) exhilarates (D) eviscerates
3. Decades ago, *in vitro* fertilization was a _____ technology but now it's an ordinary type of treatment for infertility issues.
(A) cutting-board (B) cutting-edge (C) cutting-down (D) cutting-up
4. He accused the contractor of trying to save money by _____ on security.
(A) cutting corners (B) digging around (C) kicking off (D) feeding up
5. That country is currently expanding government dominance of its economy and suffering a _____ reduction in economic growth, tech-stock valuations and employment.
(A) resistible (B) nonrefundable (C) fetching (D) concomitant
6. The following section _____ the nature of the personal and family visits that have been performed in the past half-century.
(A) evicts (B) gormandizes (C) poaches (D) delineates
7. Unfortunately, there is a lot of contradicting and _____ information floating around out there about how distance runners should or shouldn't fuel to run fast.
(A) amiable (B) affectional (C) fallacious (D) imminent
8. For decades, as you probably know, researchers have found that when you tell patients that you're giving them medicine, many report that their symptoms are _____, even if they're only taking sugar pills.
(A) intoxicated (B) conglomerated (C) alleviated (D) equivocated
9. There are a number of miracle cures on the market for people _____ enough to buy them.
(A) malicious (B) gullible (C) revocable (D) intolerable
10. Healthy adaptation (indeed survival) relies on the ability to produce increased levels of cortisol under stress and to reduce production once stress has _____.
(A) engrossed (B) inundated (C) abated (D) reconstituted
11. Blowing soap bubbles never fails to delight one's inner child, perhaps because bubbles are intrinsically _____, bursting after just a few minutes.
(A) imperious (B) ephemeral (C) retrievable (D) felicitous
12. The dialogue between doctors and patients should be based upon _____ trust.
(A) gastronomic (B) sumptuous (C) mal-functional (D) reciprocal
13. Jenny's one-hour _____ with the psychologist cost her nearly four hundred dollars.
(A) detection (B) omission (C) session (D) destitution
14. The medical company is developing drugs to _____ disease like AIDS and cancer.
(A) subscribe (B) wallow (C) popularize (D) combat
15. Lane's surgical skill, widely renowned, exhibited _____ calm at difficulties encountered during operations.
(A) imperturbable (B) contentious (C) injudicious (D) repugnant

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英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁: 第 3 頁

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II. Cloze

【A】

Physicians may want to dig a little deeper into their closets, or grab their white coats on the way out of the operating room, if they want patients to view them 16, according to the largest-ever study of patient preferences for doctors' attire. In fact, what medical doctors wear may matter more than most doctors—or even patients—might think, say the researchers of this project.

Based on their findings, they 17 more hospitals, health systems and practice groups to look at their dress standards for physicians, or create them if they 18. Just over half of the 4,062 patients surveyed in the clinics and hospitals of ten major medical centers said that what physicians wear is important to them—and more than one-third said that what a doctor wears influences their satisfaction with their care.

“Professional dress on Wall Street, law and nearly every other industry is relatively clear—and it typically mirrors what applicants 19 to their job interview,” says Christopher Petrilli, M.D., lead author of the study and an assistant professor of hospital medicine at the University of Michigan Medical School, who worked in the finance industry before entering medicine.

“In medicine, the dress code is quite 20, but as physicians we should make sure that our attire reflects a certain level of professionalism that is also mindful of patients' preferences,” explains Petrilli.

16. (A) feverishly (B) fiercely (C) favorably (D) flamboyantly
 17. (A) call after (B) call for (C) call back (D) call off
 18. (A) won't already have one (B) didn't already have one
 (C) wouldn't already have one (D) don't already have one
 19. (A) would wear (B) to wear (C) had worn (D) wears
 20. (A) duplicitous (B) exponential (C) gangling (D) heterogeneous

【B】

The pandemic has underlined the extent 21 digital interaction is no substitute for the real thing. In some ways, I'm more in touch with people than ever thanks to the numerous WhatsApp groups that revived themselves into a constant source of company. But 22 away in a couple of group chats while absent-mindedly watching the latest Netflix offering doesn't come close to the wonderful feeling of hugging a friend, or of spending three hours giving someone you haven't seen for ages your undivided attention over a meal, or of having a conversation based not just on words but physical cues. I doubt the pandemic will seed a long-term distaste for crowds; if anything, I suspect that, if all goes well with the vaccine 23, the coming summer will see a crop of riotous street parties and carnivals.

But a return to life as usual will not mask the emotional toll Covid 24 on so many people. People who suffer from anxiety and depression, women in abusive relationships, children experiencing abuse or neglect at the hands of their parents: they have had it the worst, and their experiences of isolation and loneliness during lockdown could have consequences for their personal relationships that will not magically disappear with a vaccine.

And that is before you factor in the added 25 of the intense financial hardship so many are being forced to endure. As a society, recovering from Covid is about much more than antibodies: it cannot happen without support for those who have experienced its worst financial and mental health impacts.

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英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁: 第 4 頁

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21. (A) to which (B) for which (C) of which (D) by which
 22. (A) throwing (B) tapping (C) tampering (D) tearing
 23. (A) radius (B) rollout (C) revenue (D) rebuke
 24. (A) will have had (B) will have been (C) will be having (D) would have been
 25. (A) sequin (B) sloop (C) sloth (D) strain

【C】

Like most, when I heard last week about the east London teenager who was strip-searched by police at her school, I was horrified. The terrible details of this state-sanctioned 26 of a young girl are horrific enough, but when I learned that it was her teachers who had called the police—who stood outside the room while police officers searched the private parts of a child—I was speechless.

As a teacher, the thought that this could happen somewhere children should be safe is unthinkable. But the truth is, it is time we were honest about the increasing encroachment of policing in our schools. This incident did not occur in a 27. Teachers, once seen as educators and caregivers, are under pressure to become plain-clothes police officers teaching algebra.

In recent years, there has been a growing trend for military-style behaviour management in schools: routine bag searches, detentions for slouching in class, pupils 28 into isolation for not bringing in their lunch money, police officers patrolling school corridors, and Victorian-style hierarchies that deny students their rights and assign authoritarian control to teachers.

29 of this style of behaviour management herald it as refreshingly strict: reminiscent of a bygone era in which schools were places of respect and order. But it's no coincidence that these attitudes to discipline are disproportionately found in schools that serve poor communities with a higher proportion of minority ethnic pupils, enacted in the name of "revolutionising" inner-city comprehensives with bad reputations. Supporters may claim that these rules are no different to those in the best private schools, but rich white children's privileges are not eroded in this way because their 30 is never questioned. How many affluent neighbourhoods have police officers wearing stab vests stationed inside their school?

26. (A) backdrop (B) abuse (C) prohibition (D) exhumation
 27. (A) chaos (B) mausoleum (C) vacuum (D) hearth
 28. (A) having sent (B) sending (C) send (D) being sent
 29. (A) Proponents (B) Proprietors (C) Prodigies (D) Procrastinators
 30. (A) inferiority (B) creativity (C) humanity (D) productivity

III. Reading Comprehension

【A】

Palaces are known for their beauty and splendor, but they offer little protection against attacks. It is easy to defend a fortress, but fortresses are not designed with the comfort of a king or queen in mind. When it comes to structures that are both majestic and well-fortified, the classic European castle is the pinnacle of design. Across the ages castles changed, developed, and eventually fell out of use, but they still command the fascination of the English culture.

Castles were originally built in England by Norman invaders in 1066. As William the Conqueror advanced through England, he fortified key positions to secure the land he had taken. The castles he built allowed the Norman lords to retreat to safety when threatened by English rebellion. Castles also served as bases of operation for offensive attacks. Troops were summoned to, organized around, and deployed from castles. In this way castles served both offensive and defensive roles in military operations.

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Not limited to military purposes, castles also served as offices from which the lord would administer control over his fiefdom. The lord of the land would hold court in his castle. Those who were socially beneath the lord would come to report the affairs of the lands that they governed and pay tribute to the lord. They would address disputes, handle business, feast, and enjoy festivities. In this way castles served as important social centers in medieval England. Castles also served as symbols of power. Built on prominent sites overlooking the surrounding areas, castles constantly loomed in the background of many peasants' lives and served as a daily reminder of the lord's strength.

The first castles constructed in England were made from earth and timber. Those who constructed them took advantage of natural features, such as hills and rivers, to increase defenses. Since these castles were constructed from wood, they were highly susceptible to attacks by fire. Wooden castles were gradually replaced by stone, which greatly increased the strength of these fortifications; however, being made from stone did not make these castles entirely fireproof. Attackers could hurl flaming objects into the castle through the windows or ignite the wooden doors. This led to moving the windows and entrances off of the ground floor and up to the first floor to make them more difficult to access.

As the nobility accumulated wealth, England became increasingly attractive to those who sought to plunder. Raids by Vikings and other marauders increased in regularity. In response to these attacks, castle defenses were updated and improved. Arrow-slits were added. These were small holes in the castle, large enough for an arrow to fit through, which allowed defenders to fire from nearly invulnerable positions. Towers were built from which defenders could provide flanking fire. These towers were connected to the castle by wooden bridges, so that if one tower fell, the rest of the castle was still easy to defend. Multiple rings of castle walls were constructed, so that even if attackers made it past one wall, they would be caught on a killing ground between inner and outer walls. Advances such as these greatly increased the defense of castles.

The demise of castles can ultimately be attributed to gunpowder. Gunpowder was first introduced to Europe during the 14th century, but the first gunpowder weapons were unreliable, inaccurate, and weak by later standards. During the 15th century, artillery became powerful enough to break through stone walls. This greatly undermined the military role of castles. Castles were then replaced by artillery forts that had no role in civil administration and country houses that were indefensible. Though castles no longer serve their original purposes, remaining castles receive millions of visitors each year from those who wish to experience these majestic vestiges of a time long passed.

31. Which is **NOT** a function of castles as expressed in this passage?
- (A) Castles were symbols of power. (B) Castles were places for religious activities.
(C) Castles were important social centers. (D) Castles served military purposes.
32. Which of the following is **NOT** a feature of the castles described in this passage?
- (A) Multiple castle walls providing layers of defenses
(B) Windows and entrances raised off of the ground floor
(C) Towers attached to the main castle by wooden bridges
(D) Deep ditches filled with water dug around the castle walls
33. Which best explains how gunpowder ended the role of traditional castles?
- (A) Wars were fought with guns and hiding in castles was no longer necessary.
(B) Artillery forts with large cannons became more stylish than traditional castles.
(C) Cannons were able to knock down stone walls, so castles offered little protection.
(D) Defending castles became difficult, since attackers could just shoot castle defenders.

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本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁: 第 6 頁

(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

34. The following are the main ideas of the paragraphs. Which paragraph's main idea is **CORRECTLY** described?
- (A) Paragraph Two: It describes why William the Conqueror attacked England.
 - (B) Paragraph Three: It details all the purposes that English castles served.
 - (C) Paragraph Five: It details the new features added to increase castle defenses.
 - (D) Paragraph Six: It describes the pros and cons of the invention of gunpowder.
35. Which of the following is **NOT** stated in the passage?
- (A) Castles no longer serving their original purposes were considered monstrous.
 - (B) William the Conqueror built the first castles in England.
 - (C) Stone castles were more resistant to fire than the wooden ones.
 - (D) Castles were used as offices of administration during the Middle Ages.

【B】

Xenobots, named after the African clawed frog (*Xenopus laevis*), are synthetic lifeforms that are designed by computers to perform some desired functions and built by combining together different biological tissues. Whether xenobots are robots, organisms, or something else entirely remains a subject of debate among scientists.

The first xenobots were built by Douglas Blackiston according to blueprints generated by an AI program. Xenobots built to date have been less than one millimeter wide and composed of just two things: skin cells and heart muscle cells, both of which are derived from stem cells harvested from early frog embryos. The skin cells provide rigid support and the heart cells act as small motors, contracting and expanding in volume to propel the xenobot forward. The shape of a xenobot's body and its distribution of skin and heart cells are automatically designed in simulation to perform a specific task, using a process of trial and error (an evolutionary algorithm). Xenobots have been designed to walk, swim, push pellets, carry payloads, and work together in a swarm to aggregate debris scattered along the surface of their dish into neat piles. They can survive for weeks without food and heal themselves after lacerations.

Xenobots can also self-replicate via "kinetic replication"—a process that is known to occur at the molecular level but has never been observed before at the scale of whole cells or organisms. They can gather loose stem cells in their environment and form them into new xenobots with the same capability.

Currently, xenobots are primarily used as a scientific tool to understand how cells cooperate to build complex bodies during morphogenesis. However, the behavior and biocompatibility of current xenobots suggest several potential applications to which they may be put in the future.

Given that xenobots are composed solely of frog cells, they are biodegradable. And as swarms of xenobots tend to work together to push microscopic pellets in their dish into central piles, it has been speculated that future xenobots might be able to do the same thing with microplastics in the ocean: find and aggregate tiny bits of plastic into a large ball of plastic that a traditional boat or drone can gather and bring to a recycling center. Unlike traditional technologies, xenobots do not add additional pollution as they work and degrade: they behave using energy from fat and protein naturally stored in their tissue, which lasts about a week, at which point they simply turn into dead skin cells.

In future clinical applications, such as targeted drug delivery, xenobots could be made from a human patient's own cells, which would bypass the immune response challenges of other kinds of micro-robotic delivery systems. Such xenobots could potentially be used to scrape plaque from arteries, and with additional cell types and bioengineering, locate and treat diseases.

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英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁: 第 7 頁

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36. How do xenobots produce new xenobots?
- (A) They collect loose stem cells and form them into new xenobots.
 - (B) They produce new xenobots by way of cell degradation.
 - (C) They use frog embryos to produce new xenobots.
 - (D) New xenobots could only be generated by computers.
37. What are xenobots primarily used for at present?
- (A) They are used to deliver medicine and clean arteries.
 - (B) They are experimented to gather microplastics in the ocean.
 - (C) They are designed to imitate human movements, such as walking and swimming.
 - (D) They are a scientific tool to understand how cells cooperate to build complex bodies.
38. According to the passage, xenobots are environment friendly because _____.
- (A) they are powered by batteries
 - (B) they eat microplastics in the ocean
 - (C) they become dead cells after a week or longer
 - (D) they are less than one millimeter wide
39. Which of the following statements about xenobots is **NOT** correct?
- (A) They are capable of self-healing.
 - (B) They all have the same body shape and weight.
 - (C) They move and work together in groups.
 - (D) The heart cells are what make them move forward.
40. Which would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) The Father of Xenobots
 - (B) Xenobots: the First Synthetic Lifeform Robots
 - (C) When Xenobots Have Been Developed
 - (D) Ultimate Application of AI Technology

【C】

The earliest recorded reference to oral disease is from an ancient (5000 BC) Sumerian text that describes “tooth worms” as a cause of dental **decay**, and there is historical evidence that the Chinese used acupuncture around 2700 BC to treat pain associated with tooth decay. And in ancient Egypt, written between 1700 and 1500 BC, there were references to substances to ease pain and treat decay in teeth. Aesculapius, a Greek physician, who lived between 1300 and 1200 BC is credited by many with the concept of extracting diseased teeth. Throughout the Middle Age in Europe, dentistry was made available to the wealthy by physicians who would go to their homes. Dentistry for the poorer people took place in the market places, where self-taught vagabonds would extract teeth for a small fee. From the Middle Ages to the early 1700s, much dental work was provided by so called “barber surgeons.” Pierre Fauchard (1678-1761), a French surgeon, is credited with being the “father of modern dentistry.”

Dental practitioners migrated to the American colonies in the 1700s and devoted themselves primarily to the removal of diseased teeth and insertion of artificial dentures. Until the mid-1800s, dentures continued to be individually constructed by skilled artisans. Gold, silver, and ivory were common components, causing them to be very expensive and available only to the very wealthy. In 1851 a process to mould material against a model of the patient’s mouth and attach artificial porcelain teeth allowed the manufacture of less expensive dentures. Later, acrylic plastics replaced the use of rubber and porcelain in denture construction.

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英文科試題

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(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

A major contribution came from Horace Wells in 1844 when he initiated the use of nitrous oxide (laughing gas), founding the concept of inhalation analgesia and anesthesia. The medical community later adopted inhalation anesthesia as a standard surgical practice. Greene Vardiman Black (1831-1915) was the leading reformer of American dentistry. He devised a foot engine that allowed the dentist to keep both hands free while powering the dental drill. He also developed modern techniques for filling teeth based upon biological principles and microscopic evaluation, and proposed that dental caries and periodical disease were infections initiated by bacteria—not confirmed scientifically, however, until the early 1960s.

41. The word “**decay**” in line 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) proper treatment (B) worsened condition (C) the deceased (D) bad denture
42. What does the author imply about removing diseased teeth in ancient times?
 (A) There were many handy tools used at that time.
 (B) It was only available to the wealthy at their homes.
 (C) Aesculapius contributed to the treatment by extracting diseased teeth.
 (D) It was an alternative to acupuncture although the Chinese had been using it for a long time.
43. According to the passage, modern dentistry dates from _____.
 (A) 1400-1200 BC (B) the mid 1600s (C) the early 1700s (D) the mid 1800s
44. According to the passage, cheaper dentures were available when _____.
 (A) a model of the patient’s mouth could be taken to attach artificial procelain teeth
 (B) artificial golden teeth could be attached to the patient’s mouth
 (C) gold, silver, and ivory were no longer so commonly used
 (D) implantations became standard procedures
45. According to the passage, modern techniques for dental fillings were developed _____.
 (A) when bacteria-related infections were scientifically confirmed and proved
 (B) when the dentists could use only one hand while operating a dental drill
 (C) when laughing gas was no longer used for inhalation analgesia and anesthesia
 (D) when they were based upon biological principles and microscopic evaluation

[D]

For more than two years, people everywhere have been in the grip of a pandemic—but not necessarily the same one. In the affluent world, a viral respiratory disease, Covid, suddenly became a leading cause of death. In much of the developing world, by contrast, the main engine of destruction wasn’t this new disease, but its second-order effects: measures people took in response to the coronavirus. Richer nations and poorer nations differ in their vulnerabilities.

Whenever I talk with members of my family in Ghana, Nigeria and Namibia, I’m reminded that a global event can also be a profoundly local one. Lives and livelihoods have been affected in these places very differently from the way they have in Europe or the US. That’s true in the economic and educational realms, but it’s true, too, in the realm of public health. And across all these realms, the stakes are often life or death.

The three countries I mentioned have a median age between 18 and 22 years, and the severity of Covid discriminates sharply by age. A big way that Covid can kill is by hampering the management of other diseases, such as HIV, malaria and TB. In Africa alone, 26 million people are living with HIV and, in a typical year, several hundreds of thousands die of it, while malaria, which is especially deadly to infants and toddlers, claims almost 400,000 lives.

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Those are big numbers, and yet they used to be much bigger—a major healthcare effort brought them down. Amid the pandemic, though, people stopped visiting clinics, in part because it became harder to get to them, and healthcare workers had to curtail their own movements. According to a Global Fund survey of 32 countries in Africa and Asia, prenatal care visits dropped by two-thirds between April and September 2020; consultations for children under five dropped by three-quarters.

Public-health experts predict that, as an indirect consequence of the Covid pandemic, twice as many people around the world could be at risk of dying from malaria. There could be 400,000 extra deaths from TB in the next few years, and half a million extra deaths from HIV. Across much of the world, in short, the response to the coronavirus has ushered in a shadow pandemic. The coronavirus's real death toll, then, has to be calculated not just in deaths from Covid, but also in deaths that would otherwise have been prevented, from malaria, TB, HIV, diabetes and more.

This shadow pandemic isn't simply a story about disease—it's about poverty, hunger, truncated education and stunted lives. A suggestive comparison can be made with the climate crisis. In the affluent world, some people think of climate breakdown as a matter of how long the air conditioning stays on, but for many in the developing world, it's already a matter of floods, droughts and famine.

46. What does “shadow pandemic” refer to?
- (A) It refers to the chain effects brought about by the Covid pandemic.
 (B) It refers to truncated education because of the Covid pandemic.
 (C) It refers to the death tolls that were caused by the coronavirus.
 (D) It refers to the economic destructions caused by the Covid pandemic on a global scale.
47. This essay may move on to the discussion of the following issues **EXCEPT** ____.
- (A) education (B) regional conflicts
 (C) healthcare problems (D) economic recession
48. Which is the best title of this passage?
- (A) A Tale of Two Pandemics
 (B) The Southern Hemisphere Amidst the Covid Pandemic
 (C) The Survival of the Poor Countries in the Covid Pandemic
 (D) Europe Suffers Fatal Consequences of the Covid Pandemic
49. Which is **NOT** true according to the available information in the passage?
- (A) Extra deaths from TB and HIV may be due to the inaccessibility of clinics.
 (B) The African countries mentioned in the passage have younger population.
 (C) The climate crisis affects different countries differently.
 (D) The damage caused by the Covid pandemic is comparable to that of global recession.
50. Which is true according to the available information in the passage?
- (A) We are able to confirm the stance and the nationality of the writer of this passage.
 (B) European countries are the center of attention in this passage.
 (C) African people may be more vulnerable to diseases other than Covid.
 (D) After the outbreak of the Covid pandemic, healthcare projects had provided better services in African countries.

英文科答案

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

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英文

旋元佑老師提供

111年慈濟後中醫英文命中事實與重點題解

考題總評

慈濟後中醫英文考試，往年都有考作文，但是去年取消了作文考試，造成考生普遍在猜測今年的情況。結果今年仍然沒有考作文！對校方而言，考作文就要批改，那是吃力不討好的苦差事。連續兩年沒考作文，大致可以判斷明年也不考的機率較高。這對一些怕寫作文的考生而言是個好消息。

考出的題型有3種：字彙（15題）、克漏字（15題）、閱讀測驗（20題），總共50題、一律每題2分。在15題克漏字當中，大多數（10題）仍是字彙題，只有5題是文法題。再加上閱讀測驗中也有一道字彙題，結果造成字彙是今年考試的最大宗題目（26題，過半數）。「背好字彙」因而是今年慈濟考試成功的關鍵。

至於考出的字彙難度，大致偏向中下，難字不多。閱讀測驗的文章與題目也都在中下，整體而言今年慈濟的考題難度和去年差不多。

爭議題

今年真正有爭議的只有1題，出現在克漏字。另外在閱讀測驗中有一題的答案裏面連續出現兩個錯字，但這種情況學校會同意送分的可能性甚低。兩題分別說明如下：

克漏字[B]篇第24題：

But a return to life as usual will not mask the emotional toll Covid 24 on so many people. People who suffer from anxiety and depression, women in abusive relationships, children experiencing abuse or neglect at the hands of their parents: they have had it the worst, and their experiences of isolation and loneliness during lockdown could have consequences for their personal relationships that will not magically disappear with a vaccine.

24. (A) will have had (B) will have been (C) will be having (D) would have been

答案：(A)

說明：選項(C)亦合理。「回歸正常生活，將無法掩飾新冠肺炎對許多人在情感上造成的傷害。」選擇(A) will have had用未來完成式表示「將已經造成」。選擇未來進行式則表示「將持續造成」，兩種意思都能夠合理搭配上下文。況且該段結尾說「疫苗將無法奇蹟式地消除一些疫情影響」，這表示就算回歸正常，一些傷害仍在，那麼選擇未來進行式表示傷害「持續」也是合理的。這題的答案應該是(A)或(C)。

閱讀測驗[C]篇第44題：

44. According to the passage, cheaper dentures were available when _____.
 (A) a model of the patient's mouth could be taken to attach artificial porcelain teeth
 (B) artificial golden teeth could be attached to the patient's mouth
 (C) gold, silver, and ivory were no longer so commonly used
 (D) implantations became standard procedures

答案：(A)

申訴：選項(A)中連續有兩個錯字：原文是artificial porcelain，題目卻是artificial procelain，造成沒有正確答案，本題應該送分。

試解及命中

整份考試的重點在於字彙，以下就字彙考題整理出高點字彙講義命中的情況。包括字彙題，以及克漏字與閱讀測中的單字考題。一如往年，今年考出的字彙仍然有絕大部分被高點字彙講義命中。

I. 字彙題

2. As these threatening practices accumulate, they make it more likely that eventually a crisis or militarized dispute will occur that _____ to war.
 (A) escalates (B) excoriates (C) exhilarates (D) eviscerates

答案：(A) escalate

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第250頁

intensify = escalate (v.) 加強，升高

in/tens(i)/fact/y

in/stretch/make/(v.)

The conflict quickly intensified and involved several nations.

衝突快速升高，有幾個國家捲入。

5. That country is currently expanding government dominance of its economy and suffering a _____ reduction in economic growth, tech-stock valuations and employment.
 (A) resistible (B) nonrefundable (C) fetching (D) concomitant

答案：(D) concomitant

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第157頁

concomitant (a., n.) 共存的，相伴的；相伴的事物

【衍】concomitance (n.) 共存性，相伴性

An increase in students means a concomitant increase in money for the university.

Loss of memory is a natural concomitant of old age.

8. For decades, as you probably know, researchers have found that when you tell patients that you're giving them medicine, many report that their symptoms are _____, even if they're only taking sugar pills.
 (A) intoxicated (B) conglomerated (C) alleviated (D) equivocated

答案：(C) alleviate

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第11頁

alleviate (v.) 緩和，減輕

【衍】alleviation (n.) 緩和

This pill will alleviate your headache.

9. There are a number of miracle cures on the market for people _____ enough to buy them.
 (A) malicious (B) gullible (C) revocable (D) intolerable

答案：(B) gullible

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第338頁

gullible (a.) 易受騙的

guile/ible

trick/able

【衍】gullibility (n.) 易受騙

There are various miracle cures on the market for people gullible enough to buy them.

市面上有各種神奇療法，吸引易受騙的人去購買。

11. Blowing soap bubbles never fails to delight one's inner child, perhaps because bubbles are intrinsically _____, bursting after just a few minutes.
 (A) imperious (B) ephemeral (C) retrievable (D) felicitous

答案：(B) ephemeral

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第12-13頁

ephemeral (a.) 短暫的

【衍】ephemera (n.) 朝生夕死的生物，短暫的事物

Fame in the world of pop music is largely ephemeral.

12. The dialogue between doctors and patients should be based upon _____ trust.
 (A) gastronomic (B) sumptuous (C) mal-functional (D) reciprocal

答案：(D) reciprocal

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第16-17頁

reciprocate (v.) 回報

【衍】reciprocal (a.) 互相的

A lizard can regenerate a tail easily.

13. Jenny's one-hour _____ with the psychologist cost her nearly four hundred dollars.
 (A) detection (B) omission (C) session (D) destitution

答案：(C) session

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第114頁

session (n.) 會議，會期

Congress is in session now.

The school team had a training session last weekend.

The complicated negotiations cannot be completed in one session only.

15. Lane's surgical skill, widely renowned, exhibited _____ calm at difficulties encountered during operations.
 (A) imperturbable (B) contentious (C) injudicious (D) repugnant

答案：(A) imperturbable

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第89頁

imperturbable (a.) 冷靜的，鎮定的

【衍】perturb (v.) 煩擾，使不安

unperturbed (a.) 鎮定如常的

The chef was absolutely imperturbable—even when the kitchen caught on fire.

II. 克漏字中的字彙題

【A】

Physicians may want to dig a little deeper into their closets, or grab their white coats on the way out of the operating room, if they want patients to view them 16, according to the largest-ever study of patient preferences for doctors' attire. In fact, what medical doctors wear may matter more than most doctors—or even patients—might think, say the researchers of this project.

Based on their findings, they 17 more hospitals, health systems and practice groups to look at their dress standards for physicians, or create them if they 18. Just over half of the 4,062 patients surveyed in the clinics and hospitals of ten major medical centers said that what physicians wear is important to them—and more than one-third said that what a doctor wears influences their satisfaction with their care.

“Professional dress on Wall Street, law and nearly every other industry is relatively clear—and it typically mirrors what applicants 19 to their job interview,” says Christopher Petrilli, M.D., lead author of the study and an assistant professor of hospital medicine at the University of Michigan Medical School, who worked in the finance industry before entering medicine.

“In medicine, the dress code is quite 20, but as physicians we should make sure that our attire reflects a certain level of professionalism that is also mindful of patients' preferences,” explains Petrilli.

翻譯：

醫生也許應該更深入翻找衣櫃、或者在走出手術房時該帶上白外套，如果想要病人以16「贊同」的眼光看待他們。這是一份最大規模調查的結果，調查的是病人對醫生衣著的看法。事實上，醫生穿著的重要性或許超過大部分醫師（甚至病人）的認知，這是該項調查計畫研究人員的看法。

根據他們的調查所得，他們17「呼籲」更多的醫院、保健體制與醫療團體應該多注意他們訂定的醫師衣著標準，18「如果尚未訂定的話」就該創造出來。10所大型醫療中心內設的診所與醫院中有4,062名病人接受調查，半數多一點點表示他們很看重醫師的穿著。而且3分之1以上表示醫生穿什麼衣服會影響到他們是否滿意醫生提供的醫療。

「華爾街、法律界，幾乎所有行業的專業穿著都算比較明確，一般都反映在求職者去面談工作時19『會穿』的衣服，」Christopher Petrilli大夫表示，他是那項研究的主要作者，在密西根大學醫學院擔任醫院醫療的助理教授。學醫之前曾在金融界工作過。

「在醫界，衣著的規定相當20『多樣化』，但是我們醫生應該注意自己的衣著能夠反映出一定程度的專業水平、同時也要注意病人的偏好，」Petrilli表示。

- (C) 16. (A) feverishly (B) fiercely (C) favorably (D) flamboyantly
 (A) 發熱地 (B) 凶猛地 (C) 贊同地 (D) 浮誇地

解析：上文說「如果想要病人如何看待」，既然是「想要」，那麼應該是正面的看

待，要選肯定的答案。只有(C) favorably「贊同地」是正面的意思。

- (B) 17. (A) call after (B) call for (C) call back (D) call off
 (A) 呼叫 (B) 呼籲 (C) 喚回 (D) 取消

解析：上下文搭配是call for somebody to do something「呼籲某人去做某事」。

- (D) 18. (A) won't already have one (B) didn't already have one
 (C) wouldn't already have one (D) don't already have one

解析：這是文法題，主要考點是語氣。從上文if they可以看出這是表示條件的副詞子句，文法規則說是「用現在式代替未來式」，從語氣理解則是「前提若有可能，要當作是事實、採取事實語氣」，也就是用現在簡單式，故選(D)。

- (A) 19. (A) would wear (B) to wear (C) had worn (D) wears

解析：這是文法題。名詞子句what(O) applicants(S) would wear(V) to their job interview「求職者會穿去面試的衣服」，主詞是複數的applicants，後面不能用單數動詞wears，可排除(D)。選項(B) to wear不是動詞、亦可排除。至於(C) had worn錯在時態：過去完成式與主要子句動詞mirrors（現在式）不一致，故選(A) would wear「可能會穿」。

- (D) 20. (A) duplicitous (B) exponential (C) gangling (D) heterogeneous
 (A) 欺騙的 (B) 指數的 (C) 瘦長的 (D) 異質性高的

解析：空格後面有表示相反的對等連接詞but，下文說「醫生應注意穿著」，那麼在but前面應該是「不必太注意」才符合相反的要求。而「衣著規定多樣化」就是可以比較隨便穿，符合要求，故選(D)。

答案：(D) heterogeneous

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第302頁

heterogeneous = varied (a.) 雜亂的，異質性高的

hetero/gen(e)/ous

different/kind/(a.)

With so many foreign students, this university has a very heterogeneous student body.
 外籍學生甚多，所以這所大學的學生，異質性很高。

【B】

The pandemic has underlined the extent 21 digital interaction is no substitute for the real thing. In some ways, I'm more in touch with people than ever thanks to the numerous WhatsApp groups that revived themselves into a constant source of company. But 22 away in a couple of group chats while absent-mindedly watching the latest Netflix offering doesn't come close to the wonderful feeling of hugging a friend, or of spending three hours giving someone you haven't seen for ages your undivided attention over a meal, or of having a conversation based not just on words but physical cues. I doubt the pandemic will seed a long-term distaste for crowds; if anything, I suspect that, if all goes well with the vaccine 23, the coming summer will see a crop of riotous street parties and carnivals.

But a return to life as usual will not mask the emotional toll Covid 24 on so many people. People who suffer from anxiety and depression, women in abusive relationships,

children experiencing abuse or neglect at the hands of their parents: they have had it the worst, and their experiences of isolation and loneliness during lockdown could have consequences for their personal relationships that will not magically disappear with a vaccine.

And that is before you factor in the added 25 of the intense financial hardship so many are being forced to endure. As a society, recovering from Covid is about much more than antibodies: it cannot happen without support for those who have experienced its worst financial and mental health impacts.

翻譯：

全球疫情凸顯出這件事的程度：數位互動21「很高程度」無法取代真正的人際互動。有些方面，我和別人的接觸更甚以往，這要歸功於眾多的WhatsApp群體，這些群體死灰復燃，提供了持續的陪伴。但是在幾個群聊中22「猛敲」鍵盤，同時心不在焉地看著Netflix的新片，這完全比不上下述那些美妙的感覺：擁抱朋友；花3個小時全神貫注和久未謀面的朋友共餐；或者是好好聊聊（不只用文字、還有肢體線索）。我不認為全球疫情會造成長期厭惡群眾的心態。說起來我反而認為，如果疫苗23「推出」順利，那麼今年夏天會出現一大堆喧鬧的街頭派對與狂歡。

但是，回歸正常生活也無法掩飾新冠肺炎對許多人24「造成」的傷害。患有焦慮症與憂鬱症的患者、受另一半凌虐的婦女、遭到父母虐待或冷落的兒童：這些人受罪最深，他們在封鎖期間感受到的孤立與孤單對他們的人際關係可能造成影響，那是疫苗無法神效抹除的。這還沒算上強大的財務困難帶來的額外25「壓力」，那是許多人一直不得不忍受的。對整個社會而言，從新冠肺炎中康復，說的絕不只是抗體：只有在那些遭到最嚴重的財務與心理健康衝擊的人都獲得支援的前提之下，社會才能復原。

(A) 21. (A) to which (B) for which (C) of which (D) by which

解析：這是文法題，考點在於關係子句與介系詞。可以分為下面兩句來看：

The pandemic(S) has underlined(V) the extent(O)

Digital interaction(S) is(V) no substitute(C) for the real thing to the extent.

介系詞片語to an extent表示「到某種程度」。將extent改為關係代名詞which，再將介系詞片語to which移到句首當連接詞引導關係子句，即是答案。

(B) 22. (A) throwing (B) tapping (C) tampering (D) tearing

(A) 投擲 (B) 敲打 (C) 竄改 (D) 撕扯

解析：下文說是在「群聊」裏面，那就得「打字」，所以是tapping away「猛敲鍵盤」。

(B) 23. (A) radius (B) rollout (C) revenue (D) rebuke

(A) 半徑 (B) 推出 (C) 營收 (D) 斥責

解析：下文說即將出現街頭狂歡的景象，前提應該是「疫苗施打順利」，最接近的就是「推出疫苗成功」。

(A) 24. (A) will have had (B) will have been (C) will be having (D) would have been

解析：空格以下是個關係子句，省掉了關係代名詞that（或which）。可以還原為單句如下：Covid(S) will have had(V) an emotional toll(O) on so many people.

將與上文重複的an emotional toll改為關係代名詞that，移到句首充當連接詞，成為關係子句：that Covid will have had on so many people

修飾先行詞the emotional toll，再將關係代名詞that省略，即是答案。動詞will have had是未來完成式，其實用未來進行式will be having也通（見申訴題）。

- (D) 25. (A) sequin (B) sloop (C) sloth (D) strain
 (A) 亮片 (B) 單桅帆船 (C) 懶散 (D) 壓力

解析：下文的介系詞片語of the intense financial hardship「強烈財務困境（造成）」修飾空格部分，填入「壓力」才合理。

答案：(D) strain

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第166頁

strain: tighten

strain (n., v.) 緊張，壓力；繃緊，用力

The new manager is under a lot of strain.

She strained her eyes to see better in the gloom.

【C】

Like most, when I heard last week about the east London teenager who was strip-searched by police at her school, I was horrified. The terrible details of this state-sanctioned 26 of a young girl are horrific enough, but when I learned that it was her teachers who had called the police—who stood outside the room while police officers searched the private parts of a child—I was speechless.

As a teacher, the thought that this could happen somewhere children should be safe is unthinkable. But the truth is, it is time we were honest about the increasing encroachment of policing in our schools. This incident did not occur in a 27. Teachers, once seen as educators and caregivers, are under pressure to become plain-clothes police officers teaching algebra.

In recent years, there has been a growing trend for military-style behaviour management in schools: routine bag searches, detentions for slouching in class, pupils 28 into isolation for not bringing in their lunch money, police officers patrolling school corridors, and Victorian-style hierarchies that deny students their rights and assign authoritarian control to teachers.

29 of this style of behaviour management herald it as refreshingly strict: reminiscent of a bygone era in which schools were places of respect and order. But it's no coincidence that these attitudes to discipline are disproportionately found in schools that serve poor communities with a higher proportion of minority ethnic pupils, enacted in the name of "revolutionising" inner-city comprehensives with bad reputations. Supporters may claim that these rules are no different to those in the best private schools, but rich white children's privileges are not eroded in this way because their 30 is never questioned. How many affluent neighbourhoods have police officers wearing stab vests stationed inside their school?

翻譯：

跟大多數人相同，上週我聽到倫敦東區有個少女在學校遭到警察脫衣搜身，感到太恐怖了。這樁國家批准的26「虐待」少女案，可怕的細節已經足夠駭人聽聞了，但是我接著發現是她的老師叫警察來的（老師站在室外、警察搜索孩子的私處），這簡直令我無語。身為老師，想到在孩子應該是最安全的地方卻能發生這種事，真正不可思議。但事實就是：我們早該坦誠面對警力逐漸入侵校園這個現象了。這次事件不是發生在27「真空」中。老師原本被視為教育家、照護者，如今卻遭到壓力，要成為教算術的便衣警察。近年來，學校採用軍事化的行為管理已經逐漸成為趨勢：書包要例行搜查、在班上坐姿不端正要罰留校、學生28「被送去」隔離監禁只因為沒帶午餐費、警察在學校走廊四處巡邏，還有維多利亞時代的階級制度（不准許學生權利、賦予老師獨裁的控制權）。這種行為管理的29「提倡者」宣揚它，說它的嚴格令人驚喜：使人想起從前，當時學校是尊重師長、守秩序的地方。但下面這個現象絕非巧合：這種嚴格的管訓態度絕大多數都出現在貧困社區的學校，學生有很高的比例都是少數民族，而且採取這種態度時打的旗號都是要「改革」名聲惡劣的城中區的綜合中學。支持者或許會說這種規定和最好的私立學校沒什麼不同，但是有錢的白人小孩，他們的特權不會遭到如此的侵蝕，因為他們的30「人性」從不遭到質疑。看看富裕社區，有幾家學校會有身穿防彈背心的警察進駐？

- (B) 26. (A) backdrop (B) abuse (C) prohibition (D) exhumation
(A) 背景 (B) 虐待 (C) 禁令 (D) 挖掘出土

解說：空格前面有限定詞this，指的就是上文說到的「警察脫衣搜身」事件，這對青少年而言只能說是「虐待」。

- (C) 27. (A) chaos (B) mausoleum (C) vacuum (D) hearth
(A) 混亂 (B) 陵墓 (C) 真空 (D) 壁爐

解析：說something didn't occur in a vacuum「事情不是發生在真空中」，意思是說它不是孤立事件，而是有它的前因後果、有它的背景。

答案：(C) vacuum

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第62頁

vacuum (n.) 真空

You need a vacuum cleaner to clean that rug.

- (D) 28. (A) having sent (B) sending (C) send (D) being sent

解析：這是文法題。上下文是一系列的名詞片語。pupils being sent into isolation可以還原為關係子句pupils who are being sent into isolation，重點是要用過去分詞表示被動：學生是「被送」去某處。4個選項中只有(D) being sent是被動。

- (A) 29. (A) Proponents (B) Proprietors (C) Prodigies (D) Procrastinators
(A) 提倡者 (B) 業主 (C) 天才 (D) 拖延者

解析：空格位置是主詞，動詞是herald「宣揚」。會去「宣揚」某事的人應該是「支持、提倡」某事的人才合理，所以要選「提倡者」。

- (C) 30. (A) inferiority (B) creativity (C) humanity (D) productivity

(A) 劣勢，自卑 (B) 創意 (C) 人性 (D) 生產力

解析：上下文在對比兩種學校：貧窮的少數民族學校與富裕的白人學校。空格前面的their指的是rich white children，說他們的「人性」不受質疑。這等於是說貧窮少數民族的小孩「不當作人看、人性受到質疑」，才會遭到警察甚至於老師的虐待，這符合上下文的對比。

III. 閱讀測驗中的字彙題

【C】

The earliest recorded reference to oral disease is from an ancient (5000 BC) Sumerian text that describes “tooth worms” as a cause of dental **decay**, and there is historical evidence that the Chinese used acupuncture around 2700 BC to treat pain associated with tooth decay. And in ancient Egypt, written between 1700 and 1500 BC, there were references to substances to ease pain and treat decay in teeth. Aesculapius, a Greek physician, who lived between 1300 and 1200 BC is credited by many with the concept of extracting diseased teeth. Throughout the Middle Age in Europe, dentistry was made available to the wealthy by physicians who would go to their homes. Dentistry for the poorer people took place in the market places, where self-taught vagabonds would extract teeth for a small fee. From the Middle Ages to the early 1700s, much dental work was provided by so called “barber surgeons.” Pierre Fauchard (1678-1761), a French surgeon, is credited with being the “father of modern dentistry.”

Dental practitioners migrated to the American colonies in the 1700s and devoted themselves primarily to the removal of diseased teeth and insertion of artificial dentures. Until the mid-1800s, dentures continued to be individually constructed by skilled artisans. Gold, silver, and ivory were common components, causing them to be very expensive and available only to the very wealthy. In 1851 a process to mould material against a model of the patient’s mouth and attach artificial porcelain teeth allowed the manufacture of less expensive dentures. Later, acrylic plastics replaced the use of rubber and porcelain in denture construction.

A major contribution came from Horace Wells in 1844 when he initiated the use of nitrous oxide (laughing gas), founding the concept of inhalation analgesia and anesthesia. The medical community later adopted inhalation anesthesia as a standard surgical practice. Greene Vardiman Black (1831-1915) was the leading reformer of American dentistry. He devised a foot engine that allowed the dentist to keep both hands free while powering the dental drill. He also developed modern techniques for filling teeth based upon biological principles and microscopic evaluation, and proposed that dental caries and periodical disease were infections initiated by bacteria—not confirmed scientifically, however, until the early 1960s.

(B) 41. The word “**decay**” in line 2 is closest in meaning to ____.

(A) proper treatment
(C) the deceased

(B) worsened condition
(D) bad denture

題目：decay

答案：(B) worsened condition

命中情況：直接命中

出處一：高點字彙第(一)回講義第76頁

decadent (a.) 頹廢的，墮落的

【衍】decadence (n.) 頹廢，墮落

decay (v., n.) 敗壞，衰變

The deserted mansion gradually decayed.

Rome under Nero was a decadent city.

出處二：高點字彙第(一)回講義第277頁

decompose = rot, decay (v.) 分解，腐敗

de/con/pose

not/together/place

Dead animals buried in arctic ice may decompose very slowly.

動物屍體埋在北極冰雪中，可能會很慢腐敗。

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