

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試

英文試題

I. Vocabulary: 20 points

【單選題】每題 1 分，共 20 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.25 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

A. Please choose the word closest in meaning to each underlined word.

1. In Lebanon, traders and corrupted people have withheld 74% of the country's subsidized goods from the public over the past year.
(A) enacted (B) enabled (C) endowed (D) enlarged (E) engaged
2. While the police said it was unclear who was responsible for the alleged attack, the victims reported extremists attempting to sabotage talks to end the war.
(A) operate (B) offend (C) ordain (D) obstruct (E) object
3. After the magnitude 7 earthquake, debris littered everywhere in the megacity.
(A) racket (B) revel (C) ritual (D) roulette (E) rubble
4. After working with my new colleague for a week, I realized that we are incongruous with each other because of our different working styles.
(A) incoherent (B) incompatible (C) incomparable
(D) inconceivable (E) inconclusive
5. The review of the new talk show was so vitriolic that we all expressed doubts about the reviewer's background.
(A) caustic (B) flattering (C) insightful (D) nonsensical (E) unprofessional
6. Benson always fears that by inadvertence he would answer the question in the wrong place.
(A) overlap (B) overpressure (C) overture (D) oversight (E) overhaul
7. A good translator like Tracy Lim recreates the nuances and tonality of the works in their mother tongue.
(A) mixtures (B) niceties (C) priorities (D) rattles (E) segments
8. The route to the restaurant is very convoluted. Drive carefully!
(A) nefarious (B) decorous (C) tortuous (D) humongous (E) notorious
9. John has a haphazard working style. It is suffering to work with him.
(A) deprecatory (B) depository (C) declamatory (D) depilatory (E) desultory
10. The defeat ten years ago was definitely the rock-bottom of Ashley's career, and it took her a long time to recover from the business failure.
(A) zenith (B) pinnacle (C) summit (D) nadir (E) tyro

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試 英文試題

B. Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

11. The nationwide power ____ that hit Taiwan in early March was caused by a malfunction of its power grid system.
(A) outage (B) outrage (C) outburst (D) outlook (E) outbreak
12. The boss made it clear that she wanted a clear and organized proposal, not a(n) ____ one.
(A) chronic (B) intrinsic (C) nebulous (D) proficient (E) receptive
13. The ____ of the regulations makes the start of our project impossible. We need further clarification.
(A) morale (B) morality (C) morpheme (D) morass (E) mortgage
14. Until now, the authorities have resisted locking down the city to avoid ____ the economy.
(A) depicting (B) revising (C) unfertilizing (D) satirizing (E) destabilizing
15. The police claimed that media coverage as a whole was ____ against the defendants, which could be rather unfair and unjust.
(A) pranked (B) slanted (C) parachuted (D) slaughtered (E) evacuated
16. Submissions are given a(n) ____ check, to ensure that at least they meet the requirements of a scientific paper.
(A) cursory (B) elegiac (C) fallacious (D) oblivious (E) susceptible
17. This Italian designer is famous for her ____ costumes, such as black cape and vinyl trousers handcrafted to include 10,000 pearls.
(A) anonymous (B) flamboyant (C) mandatory (D) respiratory (E) volatile
18. A prodigiously talented and ____ chef, Alice always travels from place to place in the city to find inspiration.
(A) pejorative (B) penurious (C) perilous (D) peripatetic (E) petrifying
19. Peter Molly, whose ____ restaurant *Molly* serves luxurious food, has lost many customers since the pandemic.
(A) vertiginous (B) eponymous (C) presumptuous (D) spurious (E) unscrupulous
20. Rumor has it that at the present moment Jackson is being far too ____ with company funds, which might lead to some potential financial crisis for the company.
(A) mouldy (B) racy (C) frugal (D) prodigal (E) savoury

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試 英文試題

II. Grammar and Structure: 10 points

【單選題】每題 1 分，共 10 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.25 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

A. Please choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

21. Divorce can be, ____ its initial devastation, a step toward new health and a good life.
(A) despite (B) though (C) owing to (D) except for (E) so as to
22. On the first day of school we were welcomed by the teachers, ____ were experts in linguistics.
(A) each of whom (B) most of them (C) most of whom
(D) and much of them (E) and most of whom
23. A rhetorical question requires neither information nor response. ____, the principal purpose is to achieve a rhetorical effect, such as showing disagreement.
(A) Likewise (B) Simultaneously (C) Moreover (D) Rather (E) Accordingly
24. The spiral is one of the oldest geometric shapes found in the ancient world. The petroglyphs of the symbols ____ back to the Neolithic period.
(A) are dating (B) have been dated (C) were dated
(D) date (E) which dated
25. ____ from the psychiatry raised some eyebrows at that time.
(A) That Billy Milligan was released
(B) Billy Milligan had released
(C) With Billy Milligan being released
(D) Of Billy Milligan had been released
(E) Billy Milligan was released

B. For each sentence, please choose ONE underlined part that contains ungrammatical use of English.

26. Others raise concerns about precedents: if the government wipes out current student loans, future college students may have an incentive to take on debts, hoping they will also forgive.
(A) (B)
(C) (D) (E)
27. Neurologists believe that each virus is capable of crossing into the brain and damages the fragile structures controlling the co-ordination of movement, knew as the basal ganglia, initiating a process of degeneration which can lead to Parkinson's.
(A) (B)
(C) (D)
(E)

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試 英文試題

28. According to the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, the virus detected in (A) (B)
a flock of commercial pullet chickens in Franklin County was impacted 250,000 birds.
 (C) (D) (E)
29. Critics have called into a question the legality of a railway project that, if approved, would connect (A) (B) (C)
 key cities on the eastern side of the country, a situation which will make travel more convenient.
 (D) (E)
30. Rebuilding alliances may be central to the president's global strategy, but in Europe, as elsewhere, (A) (B) (C)
 the world has changed. For example, European allies have upped their defense spend to fight
 (D) (E)
 against their common enemies.

III. Reading Comprehension: 40 points

【單選題】每題 2 分，共 20 題，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

Please read the following excerpts/passages closely and then choose the best answer to each question accordingly.

In 2017, Japan's Agency for Cultural Affairs designated Yuasa a Japan Heritage Site for being the birthplace of Japanese soy sauce, which is said to have been first made here in the late 13th century. The now-beloved condiment came about soon after a Japanese Buddhist monk named Shinchi Kakushin returned from a trip to China and became the abbot at Kokoku-ji Temple near Yuasa. He brought with him a recipe for making Kinzanji miso, a uniquely chunky type of miso made from whole soybeans, various other grains (such as barley and rice) and vegetables.

Yuasa's townsfolk soon discovered that the small amount of liquid pooling in tubs of fermenting Kinzanji miso, as its ingredients were pressed down with heavy stones, was in itself delicious. This by-product, called tamari (a generic word that means "to accumulate"), became the basis for soy sauce as we know it today. Within years, Yuasa was transformed from being a _____ on the Kumano Kodo pilgrimage route that leads to the renowned temples and shrines on nearby Mt. Koya, into Japan's most important soy sauce brewing center.

Today, the town's historical district is protected by Japanese law. It is an extensive area encompassing 323 houses and other hongawara-buki (traditional buildings) recognized for their immense cultural value. Many of them still have their traditional lattice windows and curved tile roofs, architectural features that were symbols to passers-by of the owners' prosperity. Visiting them tells the remarkable story of the intertwined fortunes of Kinzanji miso and soy sauce.

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試 英文試題

31. What is the main purpose of the passage?
- (A) To tell the story of Shinchi Kakushin.
 - (B) To explain the production process of miso.
 - (C) To introduce the birthplace of Japanese soy sauce.
 - (D) To illustrate the importance of Japanese soy sauce.
 - (E) To compare and contrast Kinzanji miso and Japanese soy sauce.
32. Which of the following people are most likely interested in the passage?
- (A) Bakers.
 - (B) Florists.
 - (C) Retailers.
 - (D) Journalists.
 - (E) Travel agents.
33. Which of the following best completes the last sentence in Paragraph 2?
- (A) center
 - (B) bureau
 - (C) factory
 - (D) warehouse
 - (E) way station
34. Which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) The taste of fermenting Kinzanji miso was unsavory.
 - (B) Kinzanji miso is a by-product of Japanese soy sauce.
 - (C) Shinchi Kakushin was the priest of Kokoku-ji Temple.
 - (D) Shinchi Kakushin brought the ingredients of Kinzanji miso from China.
 - (E) Except for soybeans, no other grains are needed when we make Kinzanji miso.
35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Yuasa
 - (B) Mt. Koya
 - (C) Kinzanji miso
 - (D) Shinchi Kakushin
 - (E) Kokoku-ji Temple

While **death and taxes are the two facts of life**, not all funerals are alike. During the same week, there were two news reports related to funerals that reflected glaring differences.

The first concerned the death of Joanna Nichols, the founder of the Children's Hearing Foundation in Taipei. Nichols dedicated the last twenty-three years of her life to bringing speech, communication, and hope to children with hearing impairments. She died of cervical cancer at the age of forty-seven. In her obituary, her death was portrayed as a peaceful return to the eternal rest in the arms of a loving God, and her funeral ceremony was an invitation to celebrate her life.

The second article reported the involvement of gangsters in the funeral enterprise. In Taiwan, funerals are big business. To secure the well-being of the deceased and appease their spirits in the afterlife, relatives would burn paper money, houses, cars and whatever paper replicas of worldly comforts they could offer. Professional mourners are hired to wail to proclaim piety. Singers and even strip dancers have become common sights at funerals. In fact, the amount of money spent on a funeral becomes indicative of the wealth and status of the family in mourning. As such, funerals have become a lucrative endeavor for funeral homes, and the underworld has begun to stake out their claims.

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試 英文試題

Compare the two reports. Apart from the genuine sorrow of the grieving families, the first speaks of peace in the face of death and quiet confidence in life after death, while the second reflects fear and insecurity in the after world. Nichols' funeral marked the celebration of her life lived, in contrast to the average funeral which marks the finality of death. Final respects to Nichols were paid with dignity by remembering and appreciating who she was rather than by paying big money for the funeral. Last of all, grief was expressed and comfort gained through the knowledge of a loving God rather than through the paid cries of professional mourners. Why would one funeral, the sacred rite of death, reflect serenity and triumph, while another, also a religious rite of death, hint at fear and empty materialism?

36. The main purpose of this article is to _____.
- (A) compare two religions
 - (B) describe differences between two funerals
 - (C) argue that all funerals are similar in some ways
 - (D) explain why funerals have become profitable in Taiwan
 - (E) introduce Joanna Nichols' contribution to children with hearing impairments
37. How did Nichols' family respond to her death?
- (A) They burned a lot of products made of paper.
 - (B) They believed that she returned to the embrace of God.
 - (C) They found it unfair that God took her away from them.
 - (D) They founded a foundation for children with hearing impairments.
 - (E) They were comforted by the knowledge that she would be rich in the afterlife.
38. In the second news article, funerals are considered big business because _____.
- (A) death is inevitable
 - (B) gangsters are often involved in funerals
 - (C) people spend a lot of money on funerals
 - (D) funerals are low-cost but high-profit events
 - (E) religious practices have become less important in funerals
39. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?
- (A) In both funerals, the families felt sad.
 - (B) Both funerals involved religious beliefs.
 - (C) In both funerals, the families tried to seek comfort.
 - (D) In both funerals, it is believed that people go somewhere after death.
 - (E) Both funerals showed similar attitudes toward the afterlife of the deceased.

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試 英文試題

40. What does the saying “**death and taxes are the two facts of life**” mean?

- (A) Death and taxes may happen to anyone in their lifetime.
- (B) People do not need to pay taxes anymore when they die.
- (C) Death and taxes are two unavoidable events in everyone’s life.
- (D) People are so afraid of paying taxes that they would rather die.
- (E) In their lifetime, everyone has two chances to face death and taxes.

Since the early days of the pandemic, as many people were forced to be stuck at home, TikTok has emerged as one of the most popular apps. These trending short videos of special effects, of entertainment, and of choreographed dances offer people an opportunity to reach out to people because of the lockdown. Multiple studies, however, have shown that too much of TikTok can also be damaging to the brain.

Like many social media apps, TikTok too uses algorithms to quickly figure out what a user likes. Before a user is even aware, the highly personalized TikTok algorithm fuels the “For You” feed and makes the app even more addictive to the users. TikTok allows users to create an unlimited stream of new content, watch trends come and go on a daily basis, and find something new with just a quick swipe. The “For You” page actually keeps users’ attention by creating a constant sense of curiosity and excitement about what may come up next. As these videos on TikTok are short, users can determine whether they want to stay watching or quickly move onto something else—something they might find more interesting or stimulating.

This is where the problems arise. As this constant need for faster information, new content and exciting daily trends is only continuing to grow, numerous studies have indicated a dramatic decrease in the attention span of people over time. Apart from that, emerging research suggests that watching short, fast-paced videos on TikTok makes it even more challenging for young children or adolescents to sustain activities that do not guarantee instant—and constant—**gratification**. While these highly personalized videos the app’s recommendation engine shows users activate the reward centers of the brain, as compared with the general-interest videos shown to new users, dopamine, as a neurotransmitter, gets released in the brain when it is expecting a reward. When a user watches many videos that he or she enjoys, a sudden rush of dopamine will be released into the user’s brain, and this will reinforce craving for something stimulating, such as another funny TikTok video. The dopamine rush of endless short videos makes it even more difficult for young viewers to switch their focus to slower-moving activities that require more sustained, undivided attention.

Researchers are just beginning to conduct long-term studies on digital media’s effects on young children’s brains. The focus is now on the impact that TikTok might have on children’s brain development, particularly their cognitive development. Although the results are not in yet, many scholars and parents are already predicting that for the children of the future generation, their ability to process less-rapid, less-rewarding things may change or be harmed. But the trend might be irreversible. Parents are thus advised to schedule with children regular times each day when the app cannot be used, or even set time limits for younger kids directly with the help from technology.

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試 英文試題

41. Which of the following titles is the best for this passage?
- (A) TikTok Brain Explained
 - (B) TikTok, the Last Frontier
 - (C) TikTok, the New Brain Juice for Everybody
 - (D) TikTok: the Saviour of COVID-19 Pandemic
 - (E) A Conversation with the Mastermind Behind TikTok
42. Which of the following words is closest in meaning with “gratification” in the third paragraph?
- (A) hostility (B) estimation (C) satisfaction (D) eccentricity (E) discernment
43. According to this passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
- (A) Dopamine will be released when we are facing challenges.
 - (B) TikTok has revolutionized how people interact with each other.
 - (C) TikTok is favorable among youngsters because of peer pressure.
 - (D) Attention span might be lengthened because of social media apps.
 - (E) With algorithms, TikTok is able to feed its users with contents that cater to users’ interests.
44. Among the following adjectives, which can best describe the author’s general attitudes toward the overuse of TikTok?
- (A) celestial (B) cautious (C) healthful (D) optimistic (E) delusional
45. What can be inferred from the passage?
- (A) Scholars believe the current trend can be reversible.
 - (B) TikTok should be held accountable for damaging young children’s eyes.
 - (C) Parents should discourage their children from using apps like TikTok at all.
 - (D) Parents should discuss with children how to better manage the use of Tik Tok.
 - (E) Children’s cognitive development will be enhanced because of these brief videos.

Klara and the Sun, published in 2021, was the eighth novel by the Nobel Prize-winning British novelist Kazuo Ishiguro. Highly anticipated, the dystopian science fiction sets in the U.S. in an uncomfortably near yet unspecified future: technology has rendered many people “postemployed” and created a blunt caste system where the so-called “lifted” are on top. With this wide-focus social backdrop of this novel, most of the time the story is told from a very limited point-of-view of Klara, a solar-powered AF—Artificial Friend. As a companion robot, Klara is highly different from her own kind: she has an appetite for observing and learning, and has the most sophisticated understanding amongst all the AFs sold in the store. She is chosen by a very sickly fourteen-year-old Josie to be her companion. Klara is loyal and tactful, and she is able to absorb difficulty and return care. Her role, as she describes it, is to prevent loneliness and to serve. As a companion robot, Klara has a deep reverence for the sun, which she regards as a **deity**. Solar-powered herself, Klara comes to believe that attention to sun should be a matter of survival for humans. Throughout the novel, Klara is on a

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試 英文試題

mission to help Josie restore her health from a mysterious, seemingly terminally-ill disease, and she believes the sun possesses the power to cure Josie.

Ishiguro's readers are no strangers to the recurring theme from his previous works—loss, regret, sacrifice, longing, and a sense of reality afloat. And this novel is no exception. In *Klara and the Sun*, however, technology takes a more central role, and Ishiguro uses artificial intelligence, both biological and mechanized, to reflect on what it means to be human. Ishiguro uses the novel to contest the idea: “Can AI actually get to that empathy by understanding human emotions?” The current society seems to embrace artificial intelligence wholeheartedly, and allows AI to creep into every aspect of society, from job applications, to data mining with algorithms, or even to medicine in clinical setting. As the nature of this generation of machine learning, known as “reinforcement learning”, is vastly different from that of the old forms of AI, human beings may lose control of what AI does thereafter. With this novel, Ishiguro intends to manifest a dark allegory that speaks about the danger of unchecked technological advances, the loss of innocence, and the dignity of simple lives. Although the novel concludes with a positive note in believing how AIs like Klara would be able to provide unfailingly considerate and loyal companionship, the hauntingly beautiful story subtly addresses various looming challenges and controversies regarding AI ethics such as the limitations of machine learning and unsupervised deep learning. Many questions remain unanswered in the novel. But what is beyond doubt here is that Ishiguro has produced another masterpiece, a work that depicts the tenderness, beauty and fragility of humanity through the eyes of an AI.

46. Which of the following titles suits this article best?

- (A) Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun* imagines a world full of human clones
- (B) Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun* presents a future without human beings
- (C) Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun* explores artificial intelligence and human hearts
- (D) Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun* exemplifies the grave dangers of artificial intelligence
- (E) Ishiguro's *Klara and the Sun* manifests a utopia where artificial intelligence governs human beings

47. What does the word “**deity**” mean in the first paragraph?

- (A) an eating habit
- (B) a god or goddess
- (C) a revealing garment
- (D) a product made from milk
- (E) a record of private thoughts

48. Judging from this article, which of the following adjectives is most likely to be used to portray Klara?

- (A) crude
- (B) biased
- (C) ferocious
- (D) dominant
- (E) perceptive

111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試

英文試題

49. In the second paragraph, which of the following statements best demonstrates the writer's attitude toward AI?
- (A) The writer casts no doubt on the technological advancements involving AI.
 (B) The writer despises artificial intelligence and believes that it should be renounced.
 (C) The writer adores the invention and intervention of artificial intelligence in every aspect of our lives.
 (D) The writer hopes that in the near future, artificial intelligence is the sole solution for unresolved human issues.
 (E) The writer believes while artificial intelligence is widely used, there should be some restrictions on the application of AI.
50. What can be inferred from the article?
- (A) This is not the first time that Ishiguro deals with themes related to loss.
 (B) Kazuo Ishiguro is without a doubt a sci-fi novelist who only works on the topic.
 (C) The writer believes the author has patronized his readers with an unrealistic vision about the future.
 (D) *Klara and the Sun* condemns how artificial intelligence would take over the world ultimately.
 (E) *Klara and the Sun* puts forward technological advancement in order to avoid controversies.

IV. Essay Writing: 20 points

Write an essay of at least 200 words in an appropriate style on the following topic.

What does the phrase “medical ethics” mean? How important are “medical ethics” to doctors and patients? Give specific examples to answer the above-mentioned questions.

後醫-英文

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

高雄醫學大學 111 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題參考答案疑義釋疑公告

科目	題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
英文	34	選文中明確提到：He brought with him a recipe for making Kinzanji miso,，其中 recipe 為「食譜」的意思。而第 34 題選項(D)之中提到，所帶回的物品為 ingredient (食材、原料)，顯然與選文內容不符，為錯誤的選項。	維持原答案
	48	選文中明確提到：Klara is highly different from her own kind: she has an appetite for observing and learning, and has the most sophisticated understanding amongst all the AFs sold in the store. 從這段文字中 has an appetite for observing、has the most sophisticated understanding，可知此題正確答案為(E) perceptive (感覺敏銳的、善解人意的、有洞察力的)。其餘選項中的形容詞，根據選文中對 Klara 的描述，皆不能用於形容 Klara。	維持原答案

英文

旋元佑老師提供

111年高醫後西醫英文命中事實與重點題解

考題總評

今年高雄醫後西醫的英文題目，題型仍與往年相同：20題字彙、10題文法、20題閱讀測驗，加上作文，總分90分（若通過指定英文標準測驗可另加10分）。字彙部分整體難度比去年稍難一點，出現不少GRE程度的單字如 vitriolic, nuance, nebulous, morass, peripatetic, prodigal 等等。20題中大多數仍被高點建國字彙講義命中。

文法題的重點在於複句結構，考出關係子句、名詞子句、連接副詞等常考重點，題目比往年有變化，難度不高。

四篇閱讀測驗中有一篇選自BBC Travel，去年高雄醫英文閱讀測驗也有一篇選自這份雜誌，可見BBC Travel是出題老師喜歡看的雜誌。明年的考生可以注意這本雜誌，拿來做為廣讀的材料。至於閱讀測驗的題目，今年的題目大多比較簡單，考生應該容易拿到高分。

今年的作文，出題老師避開熱門時事如新冠肺炎、俄烏戰爭這些容易預測的題目，考的是「何謂醫療倫理、有何重要性、舉例說明之」。可以採用的組織方式包括解釋名詞、因果關係，分析分類、舉例說明。

整體而言，今年的字彙題比去年難一些，文法題與閱讀測驗則比去年稍簡單一點，兩相抵消，整個難度大致和去年相當。

命中事實

文法題、閱讀測驗、作文這些，無所謂命不命中。比較有意義的是字彙題的命中率。今年的命中情況分析如下：

I. 字彙 (1-20)

A. 同義字 (1-10)

- (C) 1. In Lebanon, traders and corrupted people have withheld 74% of the country's **subsidized** goods from the public over the past year.
 (A) enacted (B) enabled (C) endowed (D) enlarged (E) engaged

題目字與答案字：subsidize / endow

命中情況：直接命中

出處一：高點字彙第(一)回講義第114-115頁

subsidy (n.) 補助

【衍】subsidize (v.) 補助

He is studying abroad under government subsidies.

出處二：高點字彙第(一)回講義第271頁

vid, vis: see

provide = endow (v.) 供應，提供

pro/vide

forward/see

Herbs are used to provide food with additional flavors.

草本植物用來為食物提供多一些風味。

- (D) 2. While the police said it was unclear who was responsible for the alleged attack, the victims reported extremists attempting to **sabotage** talks to end the war.
 (A) operate (B) offend (C) ordain (D) obstruct (E) object

題目字與答案字：sabotage / obstruct

命中情況：直接命中

出處一：高點字彙第(一)回講義第171頁

obstruct (v.) 阻礙

【衍】obstruction (n.) 阻礙

The car was tolled away because it was obstructing traffic.

If you do not pull over, you may be fined for obstruction of justice.

出處二：高點字彙第(一)回講義第298頁

obstruct = impede (v.) 妨礙

ob/struct

against/build

Piling furniture in the hallway obstructs egress and ingress.

走廊堆放家具會妨礙出入。

- (E) 3. After the magnitude 7 earthquake, **debris** littered everywhere in the megacity.
 (A) racket (B) revel (C) ritual (D) roulette (E) rubble

題目字與答案字：debris / rubble

- (B) 4. After working with my new colleague for a week, I realized that we are **incongruous** with each other because of our different working styles.
 (A) incoherent (B) incompatible (C) incomparable
 (D) inconceivable (E) inconclusive

題目字與答案字：incongruous / incompatible

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第194頁

incompatible (a.) 不相容的，不合的

【衍】incompatibility (n.) 不相容，不合

The software is incompatible with your version of OS.

- (A) 5. The review of the new talk show was so **vitriolic** that we all expressed doubts about the reviewer's background.
 (A) caustic (B) flattering (C) insightful

(D) nonsensical (E) unprofessional

題目字與答案字：vitriolic/caustic

(D) 6. Benson always fears that by **inadvertence** he would answer the question in the wrong place.

(A) overlap (B) overpressure (C) overture
(D) oversight (E) overhaul

題目字與答案字：inadvertence/oversight

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第259頁

inadvertently = unintentionally, accidentally (adv.) 意外

in/ad/vert/ently

not/toward/turn/(adv.)

While answering questions from the examinees, the teacher inadvertently gave out the answer.

回答考生問題時，老師不小心把答案說出來了。

(B) 7. A good translator like Tracy Lim recreates the **nuances** and tonality of the works in their mother tongue.

(A) mixtures (B) niceties (C) priorities (D) rattles (E) segments

題目字與答案字：nuance/nicety

(C) 8. The route to the restaurant is very **convoluted**. Drive carefully!

(A) nefarious (B) decorous (C) tortuous
(D) humongous (E) notorious

題目字與答案字：convoluted/tortuous

命中情況：直接命中

出處一：高點字彙第(一)回講義第101頁

convoluted (a.) 曲折的，複雜難懂的

【衍】convolute (v.) 曲折，迴旋

convolution (n.) 曲折，迴旋

The convoluted explanation left the listeners even more confused than before.

出處二：高點字彙第(一)回講義第98頁

tortuous (a.) 彎曲的

There is a tortuous path through the swamp.

出處三：高點字彙第(一)回講義第290-291頁

tortuous = twisted (a.) 彎彎曲曲的

tort/(u)ous

twist/(a.)

I find it hard to follow the tortuous argument in the paper.
這篇論文裏面曲折的論證我很難看懂。

- (E) 9. John has a **haphazard** working style. It is suffering to work with him.
(A) deprecatory (B) depository (C) declamatory
(D) depilatory (E) desultory

題目字與答案字：haphazard / desultory

命中情況：直接命中

出處一：高點字彙第(一)回講義第339頁

haphazard (a.) 隨意的，無計畫的
hap/hazard
happen/hazard
【衍】hazard (n.) 危險
haphazardly (adv.) 隨意的
I made a haphazard guess, but was lucky enough to hit upon the answer.
我隨便猜，但是運氣好竟然猜中。

出處二：高點字彙第(一)回講義第104頁

desultory (a.) 散漫的，雜亂的
Patrons of the bar were having a desultory discussion about the news of the day.

- (D) 10. The defeat ten years ago was definitely the **rock-bottom** of Ashley's career, and it took her a long time to recover from the business failure.
(A) zenith (B) pinnacle (C) summit (D) nadir (E) tyro

題目字與答案字：rock-bottom / nadir

B. 字彙填空 (11-20)

- (A) 11. The nationwide power ____ that hit Taiwan in early March was caused by a malfunction of its power grid system.
(A) outage (B) outrage (C) outburst (D) outlook (E) outbreak
- (C) 12. The boss made it clear that she wanted a clear and organized proposal, not a(n) ____ one.
(A) chronic (B) intrinsic (C) nebulous
(D) proficient (E) receptive
- (D) 13. The ____ of the regulations makes the start of our project impossible. We need further clarification.
(A) morale (B) morality (C) morpheme (D) morass (E) mortgage
- (E) 14. Until now, the authorities have resisted locking down the city to avoid ____ the economy.
(A) depicting (B) revising (C) unfertilizing
(D) satirizing (E) destabilizing

答案：destabilizing

命中情況：間接命中

參考：高點字彙第(一)回講義第111頁 stability (n.) 穩定

(B) 15. The police claimed that media coverage as a whole was ____ against the defendants, which could be rather unfair and unjust.
 (A) pranked (B) slanted (C) parachuted
 (D) slaughtered (E) evacuated

(A) 16. Submissions are given a(n) ____ check, to ensure that at least they meet the requirements of a scientific paper.
 (A) cursory (B) elegiac (C) fallacious (D) oblivious (E) susceptible

答案：cursory

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第82頁

cursory (a.) 匆匆的，草率的

【衍】cursoriness (n.) 匆忙，草率

The teacher took a cursory look at the composition and gave an F.

(B) 17. This Italian designer is famous for her ____ costumes, such as black cape and vinyl trousers handcrafted to include 10,000 pearls.
 (A) anonymous (B) flamboyant (C) mandatory (D) respiratory (E) volatile

答案：flamboyant

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第336頁

flamboyance (n.) 浮誇，華麗

flamb/oyance = flame/(n.)

【衍】flamboyant (a.) 浮誇的，華麗的

His clothes were rather flamboyant for such a serious occasion.

這是嚴肅的場合，他的穿著有點太過華麗。

(D) 18. A prodigiously talented and ____ chef, Alice always travels from place to place in the city to find inspiration.

(A) pejorative (B) penurious (C) perilous (D) peripatetic (E) petrifying

(B) 19. Peter Molly, whose ____ restaurant *Molly* serves luxurious food, has lost many customers since the pandemic.

(A) vertiginous (B) eponymous (C) presumptuous
 (D) spurious (E) unscrupulous

(D) 20. Rumor has it that at the present moment Jackson is being far too ____ with company funds, which might lead to some potential financial crisis for the company.

(A) mouldy (B) racy (C) frugal (D) prodigal (E) savoury

II. 文法 (21-30)

考出之文法觀念皆是高點文法講義中的重要考點，不再一一贅述。

III. 閱讀測驗 (31-50)

考出之題型皆為高點閱讀講義方法論中整理之題型。其中字彙題如下：

- (C) 42. Which of the following words is closest in meaning with “gratification” in the third paragraph?
 (A) hostility (B) estimation (C) satisfaction
 (D) eccentricity (E) discernment

題目字與答案字：gratification / satisfaction

命中情況：直接命中

出處：高點字彙第(一)回講義第102頁

gratification (n.) 滿足，滿意

【衍】gratify (v.) 滿足，令人高興

Eating good chocolate gives me a sense of intense gratification.

文法題解析

今年题目的品質還不錯，至少沒有出現什麼真正有爭議的題目。下面就今年的10題文法題解析如下。

A. 選擇題 (21-25)

21. Divorce can be, ____ its initial devastation, a step toward new health and a good life.
 (A) despite (B) though (C) owing to
 (D) except for (E) so as to

答案：(A) despite

翻譯：離婚，儘管一開始會造成很大的打擊，卻也可以邁出新的一步，走向建康與優質生活。

解析：這是一個簡單句，句型如下：Divorce(S) can be(V) a step(C)...。中間兩個逗點當一組括弧使用，裏面放的是可有可無的修飾語。空格後面是個名詞片語its initial devastation，填分介系詞可以成為一個介系詞片語，修飾動詞can be。從句意判斷，「打擊」與「邁出新的一步」有相反關係，所以選介系詞despite「儘管」。(B) though是從屬連接詞，應該引導副詞子句、不是名詞片語。

22. On the first day of school we were welcomed by the teachers, ____ were experts in linguistics.
 (A) each of whom (B) most of them (C) most of whom
 (D) and much of them (E) and most of whom

答案：(C) most of whom

翻譯：開學第一天老師們歡迎我們到校，大部分老師都是語言學專家。

解析：考的是關係子句。先分為以下兩句來看：

On the first day of school we were welcomed by the teachers.

Most of them were experts in linguistics.

前後兩句因the teachers與them的重複而建立關係，可以把代名詞them改為關係代名詞whom製造關係子句，兩句就可合為一個複句：

On the first day of school we were welcomed by the teachers, most of whom were experts in linguistics.

23. A rhetorical question requires neither information nor response. ____, the principal purpose is to achieve a rhetorical effect, such as showing disagreement.
 (A) Likewise (B) Simultaneously (C) Moreover
 (D) Rather (E) Accordingly

答案：(D) Rather

翻譯：修辭性的問題不需要提供資訊、也不必回答。相反的，它的主要目的在於達成修辭效果，例如表達反對。

解析：題目中有兩個完整的句子，中間有句點斷開。而且兩句都已經完整正確，中間只需要一個可有可無的連接副詞來表達出兩句之間的邏輯關係。本題5個選項都是連接副詞，要從句意判斷。兩句間是相反關係，故選表示相反的rather。

24. The spiral is one of the oldest geometric shapes found in the ancient world. The petroglyphs of the symbols _____ back to the Neolithic period.
 (A) are dating (B) have been dated (C) were dated
 (D) date (E) which dated

答案：(D) date

翻譯：螺旋形是古代最早出現的幾何形狀之一。這種符號的岩刻可以追溯到新石器時代。

解析：如果是trace，要用被動態：can be traced (back) to...。但是date要用主動態，故先排除(B)與(C)。空格位置需要動詞，選項(E)是關係子句，不是動詞，亦可排除。選項(A) are dating採用進行式，但是「敘述事實」應該用現在簡單式，故選(D)。

25. _____ from the psychiatry raised some eyebrows at that time.
 (A) That Billy Milligan was released
 (B) Billy Milligan had released
 (C) With Billy Milligan being released
 (D) Of Billy Milligan had been released
 (E) Billy Milligan was released

答案：(A) That Billy Milligan was released

翻譯：Billy Milligan從精神病科出院，此事在當時頗引人側目。

解析：先刪掉不影響句型的介系詞片語from the psychiatry，空格後面就是動詞raised，所以缺的是主詞，空格要找的是名詞類可以充當主詞的選項。只有(A) That Billy Milligan was released是完整的名詞子句，可以當主詞。放在句首的名詞子句不能省略that，所以排除選項(E)。

B. 挑錯題 (26-30)

26. Others raise concerns (A) about precedents: if the government (B) wipes out current student loans, future college students (C) may have an incentive to take on debts, (D) hoping they will also (E) forgive.

答案：(E)改為be forgiven

翻譯：還有一些人表示擔心會創下先例：如果政府抹除掉現有的學貸，將來的大學生可能會很想要辦學貸，期望自己的學貸有朝一日也能被豁免。

解析：自(D)以下的部分是個表示原因的分詞構句，可以還原為副詞子句because they hope (that) they will also be forgiven。第一個they是future college students，第二個they是debts。在名詞子句they will also be forgiven「債務也能被豁免」中應該用被動態。原選項they will also forgive採用主動態，及物動詞forgive後面卻沒有受詞，是明顯的文法錯誤。

27. Neurologists believe that each virus is (A) capable of crossing into the brain (B) and damages the fragile structures (C) controlling the co-ordination of movement, (D) knew as the basal ganglia, initiating a process of degeneration (E) which can lead to Parkinson's.

答案：(D)改為known as

翻譯：神經學家相信每一個病毒都有能力穿越進入大腦並且損害一些管制動作協調的脆弱構造（稱為基底神經節），因而引發退化的過程，可能導致巴金森氏症。

解析：選項(D)以下的部分可以還原為關係子句which are known as the basal ganglia（字面上是「以基底神經節之名為人所知」），修飾先行詞the fragile structures。原本的(D) knew as之中，knew是及物動詞，後面卻沒有受詞，與26題犯有同樣的錯誤，而且多了一個限定動詞（knew）。

28. (A) According to the Iowa Department of Agriculture and Land Stewardship, the virus (B) detected in (C) a flock of commercial pullet chickens (D) in Franklin County (E) was impacted 250,000 birds.

答案：(E)改為has impacted

翻譯：根據Iowa州農業與土地管理部的說法，Franklin縣一批商業飼養的小母雞偵測出的病毒，已感染到250,000隻雞。

解析：主詞是the virus，中間是一些修飾語，選項(E)的位置是動詞。impact「衝擊」是及物動詞，後面有受詞250,000 birds，所以應該用主動態，但是(E) was impacted採用被動態，後面不能再加受詞，所以要改為主動態（完成式has impacted較佳）。第26, 27, 28這連續三題考的都是語態（主動被動）。

29. Critics have (A) called into a question the (B) legality of a railway project that, (C) if approved, would connect key cities on the eastern side of the country, a situation (D) which will make travel (E) more convenient.

答案：(A)改為called into question

翻譯：批評者質疑一項鐵路計畫的合法性。該計畫若獲得批准，將連結該國東部的主要城市，這一來旅行會比較便捷。

解析：這題考的比較瑣碎，是一個片語：call into question something或call something into question「質疑某事」。片語中的question已經抽象化（是「質疑」而非「問題」），不能加冠詞。情況類似in office, go to school, by train等等。

30. (A) Rebuilding alliances may (B) be central to the president's global strategy, (C) but in Europe, as elsewhere, the world has changed. For example, European allies (D) have upped their (E) defense spend to fight against their common enemies.

答案：(E)改為defense spending

翻譯：重建聯盟或許在總統的全球策略中居於核心地位，但是在歐洲的情況與其他地方一樣，已經和從前完全不同了。例如，歐洲盟國都已調高了國防支出，以對抗他們的共同敵人。

解析：句型是European allies(S) have upped(V) their defense spending(O)。其中their defense spending是受詞，必須是名詞類，但(E) defense spend中的spend是動詞，這是明顯的文法錯誤。