

國立中興大學 11 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目：英文

系所：學士後醫學系甲、乙組

說明：

1. 本試卷以 100 分為滿分，分四部分。一至三部分為單選選擇題，共 58 題，題號連號，佔 80 分，答錯不倒扣，配分方式請見各部分說明。第四部分為非選擇題，佔 20 分。
2. 請將答案填寫於答案卷。

I. Vocabulary (20 points): Choose the best answer according to context. One answer 1 point.

1. *Excellence Without a Soul*, a book written by a Harvard professor, reveals that just focusing on good grades will produce many brilliant persons without _____, the ability to be in others' shoes.
(A) hostility (B) fertility (C) morality (D) empathy (E) ecstasy
2. If people want to have the courage to meet the demands of reality, they should have _____, a firm adherence to a moral code of completeness.
(A) intuition (B) integration (C) integrity (D) irrigation (E) inspection
3. To get a second degree in medicine sponsored by the government, one needs to cater to the imbalance between city and country, and to be willing to walk the extra mile for the _____.
(A) underweight (B) understandable (C) undergraduate (D) underneath (E) underprivileged
4. On January 7th David Bennett became the first person to have a heart _____ successfully into him from a pig, though he survived two months only. This kind of procedure is also known as xenotransplantation.
(A) implemented (B) implicated (C) imposed (D) implied (E) implanted
5. If a physician chooses his/her specialty on (human) skin, s/he would be officially called a _____.
(A) dermatologist (B) radiologist (C) plastic surgeon (D) gynecologist (E) obstetrician
6. Drones, the remote-controlled non-pilot flying objects, cannot be used in warfare as aircraft _____.
(A) hermits (B) carriers (C) occupants (D) veterans (E) rascals
7. A large number of refugees fleeing from their own war-ridden or corrupt countries to other ones might eventually arouse _____ from their recipient counterparts.
(A) claustrophobia (B) aerophobia (C) xenophobia (D) homophobia (E) pathophobia
8. A prosecutor should take an entirely _____ stance. S/he should give the suspect(s) the "benefit of doubt" before the verdict is reached.
(A) imperative (B) impartial (C) impulsive (D) implicit (E) imperial
9. _____ medicine is a fairly important branch of medicine which would aid the prosecutor to investigate a criminal case leading to murder, manslaughter, or serious casualties. However, because of its tough working environment, few people are interested in it.
(A) Criminological (B) Forensic (C) Convicted (D) Judicial (E) Toxicological
10. Even nowadays, patients of the medical branch of _____, which deals with mental health, are often stigmatized.
(A) psychic (B) psychology (C) psychiatry (D) psychedelic (E) psychoanalysis
11. A person with both nearsightedness and presbyopia usually needs a pair of _____.
(A) bindings (B) bilaterals (C) bifocals (D) blizzards (E) binoculars
12. The _____, as a physiological term, is the round colored part of a person's eye which consists of two layers.
(A) iris (B) pupil (C) retina (D) gland (E) orbit
13. Heavy 3C device users should be careful not to be bothered by a condition, an increasingly common eye disease known as fly floaters, which is caused by the clouding of the liquid, a _____-like substance inside the eye.
(A) gum (B) soy (C) dim (D) wig (E) gel

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14. Nowadays in our society teachers don't enjoy the respect that is _____ doctors and lawyers.
(A) adhered to (B) addicted to (C) accorded to (D) adjacent to (E) anxious to
15. Scientists have shown that hunger isn't just something _____. Hunger during childhood can have a ripple effect that we are only just beginning to understand.
(A) transient (B) transcendent (C) translucent (D) tranquil (E) transit
16. A good doctor, in order to protect him/herself, should know how to become like a _____ as if in an activity of moving fast on foot.
(A) sober (B) sneer (C) skipper (D) sprinter (E) slaughter
17. Today, nearly half of the world's population is at risk from malaria. It kills more than 400,000 people a year, most of them in Africa. But even cooler places, such Britain, have not always been _____.
(A) spared (B) blocked (C) hindered (D) revealed (E) circulated
18. He started playing wheelchair basketball after he was left _____ from the waist down.
(A) parachuted (B) partitioned (C) perished (D) penetrated (E) paralyzed
19. Polypharmacy, often defined as the regular use of five or more drugs by one patient, is _____ and is expected to grow as life expectancy increases and the global population ages.
(A) down the drain (B) up to now (C) on the rise (D) off the road (E) against all odds
20. In order for the body to produce a safe _____ response, it is important to control the amount of antigens in the vaccines.
(A) antibody (B) antidote (C) antipathy (D) anticlimax (E) antithesis

II. Cloze (16 points): Choose the best answer. One answer 1 point**Passage A**

According to the WHO (World Health Organization), a threat similar to penicillin __ 21 __ is very real. Many experts fear that it's only a matter of time before we see the __ 22 __ of a superbug—a very powerful type of bacteria that normal __ 23 __ cannot kill—capable of wiping out huge numbers of people.

Perhaps the scenario is happening at this very moment, only that the leading role is played by COVID-19, along with its numerous __ 24 __. As the most recent one developed its own different versions, we should learn to live peacefully with all other creatures traditionally considered bad to the humans, instead of seeking to __ 25 __ them. We have no right to be so anthropocentric.

21. (A) abuse (B) ordeal (C) elapse (D) gospel (E) kernel
22. (A) emerge (B) emerging (C) emergence (D) emergency (E) emergent
23. (A) prescriptions (B) polytechnics (C) predecessors (D) practitioners (E) pharmacies
24. (A) determinants (B) variants (C) compliments (D) nutrients (E) suppliants
25. (A) eradicate (B) advocate (C) suffocate (D) complicate (E) duplicate

Passage B

There are around 39 million blind people in the world. But __ 26 __ do people realize that perhaps half of those affected by blindness could be cured, simply by removing the cataract which causes it. It is a very common operation in many countries, and only very __ 27 __ does the patient fail to recover good sight. However, until recently the __ 28 __ did cost quite a lot and was too expensive for sufferers in developing countries. Then entered Dr. Sanduk Ruit, a doctor from Nepal, who __ 29 __ the system for conducting cataract surgery cheaply and efficiently.

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26. (A) few (B) none (C) neither (D) little (E) less
 27. (A) periodically (B) normally (C) rarely (D) intermittently (E) nearly
 28. (A) repetition (B) repayment (C) procedure (D) pension (E) pamphlet
 29. (A) deteriorated (B) degenerated (C) preserved (D) revolutionized (E) magnified

Passage C

A recent film *Still Alice* focused on a more and more common chronic and perhaps irreversible disease—senile dementia. In our era of ___ 30 ___ society, the phenomenon of “losing one’s mind” is not rare. Even professors or physicians—traditionally considered smart people—are not ___ 31 ___ from it.

The cause and progression of senile dementia—commonly known as Alzheimer’s, are currently not yet ___ 32 ___ understood. Research indicates that this disease ___ 33 ___ plaques and tangles in the brain. But the ___ 34 ___ after the patient’s case is confirmed to the patient him/herself or his/her closest relatives is huge, and hard to accept. To an old patient whose mental state has retarded back to his/her childhood, the ___ 35 ___ must utilize great wisdom and humor, otherwise the latter will break down first. That is why the government should ___ 36 ___ to take care of them.

30. (A) aging (B) fading (C) waging (D) scrolling (E) mellowing
 31. (A) exotic (B) exterior (C) exempt (D) extreme (E) extinct
 32. (A) soon (B) once (C) even (D) well (E) thus
 33. (A) associates
 (B) associates with
 (C) is associated
 (D) is associated with
 (E) was associating
 34. (A) impact (B) stroke (C) encounter (D) knuckle (E) tremor
 35. (A) housekeeper (B) breadwinner (C) caregiver (D) waged worker (E) jobholder
 36. (A) condemn (B) lavish (C) withhold (D) strive (E) endorse

III. Reading comprehension (44 points): Please read the following 3 separate passages (A, B, C) closely and then choose the best answer to each question according to the information provided. 2 points per answer.

Passage A

Those who prepare themselves for a medical career may have heard of the Hippocratic Oath and its modern version “Declaration of Geneva,” first established in Geneva, 1948, now known for its 2017 revision after amendments and editorial works. Here is an excerpt of this modern version in English:

At the time of being admitted as a member of the medical profession:

I solemnly pledge to consecrate my life to the service of _____;

I will give to my teachers the respect and gratitude that is their due; [. . .];

My colleagues will be my sisters and brothers;

I will not permit considerations of age, disease or disability, creed, ethnic origin, gender, nationality, political affiliation, race, sexual orientation, social standing or any other factor to intervene between my duty and my patient; [. . .];

I make all these promises solemnly, freely and upon my honor.

But perhaps few people have heard of “Declaration of Taipei”—agreed in 2016 but not yet

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officially approved by the WMA (World Medical Association). This new declaration tries to achieve a balance between the rights of individuals giving their tissues or data for research and other purposes based on confidentiality and privacy rules while at the same time recognizing that health data has become a very powerful tool for increasing knowledge.

According to the WMA, scenarios have already existed for the use and misuse of health data and biobanks. Therefore, the Association came to the conclusion that the major risk scenarios may not _____ science, but may be caused by the commercial, administrative or political use of such data.

Therefore, the “Declaration of Taipei” aims to address any use of health databases and biobanks excluding individual treatment and is not restricted to research. As physicians are the primary custodians of confidential health information, they should feel an obligation towards their patients and other persons who entrust them with their data and specimens.

37. The word “consecrate” in the excerpt is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) dispose (B) conceive (C) commit (D) esteem (E) torment
38. The most appropriate word for the blank in the excerpt is _____.
 (A) divinity (B) maturity (C) opportunity (D) vanity (E) humanity
39. “I will give to my teachers the respect and gratitude that is their due.” In this part of the oath, the expression “their due” is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) something they expand
 (B) something they demand
 (C) something they warrant
 (D) something they uphold
 (E) something they deserve
40. According to the oath, which of the following considerations may be allowed to come between doctors and patients?
 (A) discrepancy (B) prestige (C) impairment (D) sexuality (E) confidence
41. In the passage, which of the following is **NOT** included in the description about “Declaration of Taipei”?
 (A) The rights of patients giving their tissues or data.
 (B) Restricted access to health databases for research.
 (C) Biobanks being excluded from individual treatment.
 (D) Physicians’ duty toward patients’ health information.
 (E) Physicians as the primary custodians of health data.
42. Which of the following is **NOT** “the risk scenarios” indicated in the second to last paragraph?
 (A) Data is sold to partner hospitals for research.
 (B) Data is used to gain insights for strategic planning.
 (C) A patient’s record is unintentionally disclosed.
 (D) A person’s medical history is used against him/her.
 (E) A health sector forwards data to the wrong person.
43. The most appropriate words for the blank in the second to last paragraph would be _____.
 (A) invest in (B) bear upon (C) follow by (D) occur with (E) result from

Passage B

How would big data play a role in the twenty-first century medicine? To answer this question, we may learn something from the forerunners—the Dutch and the Japanese. Though from very different cultural contexts, both collect big data not only to analyze the existing problems, but also to predict the future curve concerning both personal and public health wisely

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It is true that the total population in Taiwan is decreasing, but people are also living longer. Therefore, a lot of the Public Health Insurance payments go to the aging and the unhealthy disproportionately. To stop this imbalanced money drain, we should promote the preventive medicine, reduce bedridden days, and encourage the signing of donor cards—though the last one might be a cultural taboo difficult to break in the short term.

Meanwhile, there is another factor—our contemporary society is getting more and more M-shaped. On the one hand, the rich get richer; on the other, the poor become poorer. This results in their different types of unhealthiness: the rich would get more obese, leading to chronic diseases such as cardiovascular ones, or diabetes, as well as mental problems; the poor, confronted with worsening living conditions, might develop alcoholism, drug addiction, and another set of mental illnesses. Not to mention the middle class who suffer yet another set of psychosomatic problems.

Hence to respond to the future extremes of the health spectrum, the government's policy to freeze the quota of total physicians to just 1,300 graduates ever since 2008 needs reconsideration now. How should postgraduate medical students prepare themselves to be future physicians? Even though physician training is bound to be tough, and students (candidates) are under constant distress, potential trainees should first brace themselves for the ever-changing world and adjust themselves. Second, they should constantly remind themselves of their original motive—to save people's lives. Finally, it is advisable to take the advantage of the increasingly internet-linked world, and try to take the initiative to reach out to the outside world.

“Where there is a will, there is a way.” Though this sounds like a cliché, yet learning to articulate stories of their future outposts may lead to a win-win situation. As specialists, or general practitioners, they may not be able to solve all the problems. Yet at least they can tell their stories via podcast (or other social media) so that the outsiders can hear the true stories and apply different ways to help. In other words, they shouldn't _____ themselves to the comfort zone, or take the city living standard for granted. If they change their mindset, they would really feel rewarded by the help they render to others, and benefit their own body, soul, and spirit.

44. Which of the following statements support the importance of increasing the number of physicians in Taiwan, according to the passage?
- (A) The internet world is an advantage to physicians.
 - (B) A fixed physician number is no longer fashionable.
 - (C) Severe health situations may arise in the future.
 - (D) Physicians should adapt to the dynamic world.
 - (E) Specialists are unable to solve all the problems.
45. Where does the following sentence best belong?
Their issues are too broad to be the focus of this passage.
- (A) At the end of paragraph 1.
 - (B) At the end of paragraph 2.
 - (C) At the end of paragraph 3.
 - (D) At the end of paragraph 4.
 - (E) At the end of paragraph 5.
46. What can be inferred from paragraph 2?
- (A) Medicare varies largely between the elderly and the sickly.
 - (B) Preventive care may reduce overall health care spending.
 - (C) We should allow medical supplies for bed-bound patients.
 - (D) Insurance should cover expenses related to organ donation.
 - (E) Donors see the topic of organ donation as a cultural conflict.

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47. Which of the following is discussed in paragraph 3 as a main factor in our contemporary society?
 (A) Social immunity and its relation to higher level of disease.
 (B) Social anxiety and its relation to chronic mental disorders.
 (C) Social economy and its relation to people's social behaviors.
 (D) Social inequality and its relation to various types of illness.
 (E) Social mobility and its relation to a person's social status.
48. The word "cliché" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) cowardice (B) counterpart (C) crackdown (D) commonplace (E) corruption
49. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information given to postgraduate medical students in the highlighted sentence in paragraph 4?
 (A) They should show affection for the world
 (B) They should prepare to cope with disaster
 (C) They should offer to strengthen the world
 (D) They should start supporting the system.
 (E) They should expose themselves to danger.
50. Which of the following set of problems does the word "psychosomatic" in paragraph 3 refer to?
 (A) glands and hormones
 (B) nerves and fibers
 (C) behavior and genes
 (D) mind and body
 (E) blood and urine
51. All the following are suggestions to potential postgraduate medical students if they face the challenges EXCEPT:
 (A) Stick to the goals set originally.
 (B) Stay resilient in times of uncertainty.
 (C) Make good use of online resources.
 (D) Go beyond an enclosed situation.
 (E) Measure twice and cut once.
52. What is the purpose of the conclusion sentence?
 (A) Reiterate the statement.
 (B) Return to the scenario.
 (C) Provide some insight.
 (D) Paraphrase suggestions.
 (E) Assess the status quo.
53. The most appropriate answer to the blank in the final paragraph is _____.
 (A) border (B) limit (C) verge (D) filter (E) refine

Passage C

Born in 1870, Dr. David Landsborough III (蘭大衛), the founder of Changhua Christian Hospital which was founded in 1896 as one of the first teaching hospitals in Formosa, was a British missionary and physician, also a pioneer to Taiwan. Growing up in Scotland in a religious family, he took a boat journey of three months from there to Taiwan, and spent even more months in learning the local language. Going back to England for the last time in 1936, he left a great legacy of love. His son, David Landsborough IV, continued his missionary work for decades afterwards.

Dr. Lan, as Taiwanese nicknamed him, was a role model to everyone who would like to be extremely altruistic to anyone in need. The most famous feat was that he was willing to cut partial skin of his wife (née Marjorie Learner 連瑪玉), another missionary to Taiwan, under her suggestion, to graft

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onto an adolescent patient Chou Chin-Yao to prevent his skin ulcers around his knee from deterioration and eventual amputation. Though this unprecedented operation did not succeed due to Chou's rejection mechanism, he still survived, required no amputation, and became a missionary too.

This is not just a touching story to the local Changhua community. David Landsborough III continued to practice allograft, or allotransplantation, a kind of surgery to graft tissues from a donor to a recipient of the same species but not genetically identical. (Though references are now unavailable.) Yet in 1958, another Taiwanese medical pioneer, Dr. Tsung-Ming Tu (杜聰明), the founder of Kaohsiung Medical School, invited David Landsborough III's widow right after his death in the previous year, to speak the aforementioned story in front of students at Kaohsiung Medical School. The story was painted down by a famous Taiwanese artist Lee Shih-Chiao (李石樵) as an oil painting and preserved at Kaohsiung Medical School as a professional model to follow, even to this day.

In today's society, if physician-patient relationships can imitate a bit from this model, we might end up with a better society.

54. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about David Landsborough III?
- (A) He spent months learning Taiwanese in Changhua.
 (B) He inaugurated Changhua Christian Hospital.
 (C) He returned to his homeland in his later years.
 (D) He was ridiculed due to his allograft failure.
 (E) He left the religious group for the medicine field.
55. The word "altruistic" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to:
- (A) unanimous (B) charitable (C) extravagant (D) versatile (E) dependable
56. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true about Marjorie Learner?
- (A) She met her husband after arriving in Taiwan.
 (B) She regretted about her skin-cutting decision.
 (C) She encouraged her husband to practice allograft.
 (D) She assisted her husband in allograft operation.
 (E) She imparted the allotransplantation story to Dr. Tu's students.
57. According to this passage, what happened to Chou Chin-Yao?
- (A) He developed serious skin cancer around his knee.
 (B) He recovered from his condition with no references.
 (C) He survived the skin graft and became a missionary.
 (D) He rejected the operation suggested by the doctor.
 (E) He still needed an amputation due to skin ulcers.
58. Which of the following best describes what the passage is about?
- (A) Medical missions to nineteenth-century Taiwan.
 (B) The love surrounding Taiwan's first skin graft.
 (C) David Landsborough III's inspiration to Dr. Tu.
 (D) Marjorie Learner's faith in her beloved husband.
 (E) A good model of doctor-patient-painter relations.

IV. Essay Writing (20 points): It is generally known that the job of a physician is highly stressful. If you are admitted to a medical college, what do you propose to do to prepare yourself for the extraordinary pressures and challenges that lie ahead? Write a well-organized essay of at least 200 words to elaborate on your ideas.

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醫學院學士後醫學系招生考試選擇題參考答案

科目：英文

題號	答案								
1.	D	2.	C	3.	E	4.	E	5.	A
6.	B	7.	C	8.	B	9.	B	10.	C
11.	C	12.	A	13.	E	14.	C	15.	A
16.	D	17.	A	18.	E	19.	C	20.	A
21.	A	22.	C	23.	A	24.	B	25.	A
26.	D	27.	C	28.	C	29.	D	30.	A
31.	C	32.	D	33.	D	34.	A	35.	C
36.	D	37.	C	38.	E	39.	E	40.	E
41.	C	42.	B	43.	E	44.	C	45.	C
46.	B	47.	D	48.	D	49.	B	50.	D
51.	E	52.	C	53.	B	54.	B	55.	B
56.	E	57.	C	58.	B	59.		60.	

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英文

旋元佑老師提供

111年中興後醫英文重點題解

考題總評

今年是中興大學首度招收後醫考生。英文科在題型方面和其他醫學院相同，仍然是幾種主流題型：字彙20題、克漏字16題都是每題1分。閱讀測驗22題每題2分。作文20分。

字彙方面，雖有考出一些醫學字彙，如dermatologist, forensic, psychiatry, iris等等，但並不太難。整體而言字彙的難度是中下。高點字彙講義的通用學術字彙部分與托福TPO字彙部分即可涵蓋大部分考題。

克漏字3篇，都屬短文，內容與文字都偏簡單。題目是字彙題遠多過文法題，難度也在中下。

閱讀測驗3篇，特色是全都取材自台灣社會。3篇主題分別是世界醫學協會通過的台北宣言、台灣的醫療挑戰與醫師培訓、以及彰化基督教醫院創辦人藍大衛醫師。文章內容簡單，題目難度中下，題型仍然不出高點閱讀測驗講義方法論中整理的11種題型。

作文題目：醫療工作的壓力極大；若進入醫學院，你該如何因應龐大的壓力與挑戰？這個題目比較適合的組織方式是「問題與解決方案」，可以搭配分類、重要性順序、因果關係、舉例說明。這個題目偏向說明文而非論說文，應該比較容易發揮。

克漏字解析

A篇

According to the WHO (World Health Organization), a threat similar to penicillin__21__is very real. Many experts fear that it's only a matter of time before we see the__22__of a superbug-a very powerful type of bacteria that normal__23__cannot kill-capable of wiping out huge numbers of people.

Perhaps the scenario is happening at this very moment, only that the leading role is played by COVID-19, along with its numerous__24__. As the most recent one developed its own different versions, we should learn to live peacefully with all other creatures traditionally considered bad to the humans, instead of seeking to__25__them. We have no right to be so anthropocentric.

翻譯：

根據世衛組織，有一項類似盤尼西林21「濫用」的威脅真實存在。許多專家擔心只是時間的問題，我們將看到超級細菌22「出現」，那是一種極強大的細菌，一般的23「處方」無

法殺死，能夠消滅掉大量人口。

這種假想情況或許此刻正在發生，不過主角由新冠肺炎扮演，再加上它為數眾多的24「變種」。最新的一種又衍生出了自己的不同版本，此時我們應該學習與一切傳統上被認為對人類有害的物種和平共存，而不是想方設法25「根除」這些物種。我們人類不能那麼自我中心。

21. (A) abuse (B) ordeal (C) elapse (D) gospel (E) kernel

(A) 濫用 (B) 考驗 (C) 逝去 (D) 福音 (E) 果仁

答案：(A)

解析：下文說超級細菌出現、無法殺死，這是「濫用」抗生素而造成細菌有抗藥性的結果。

22. (A) emerge (B) emerging (C) emergence (D) emergency (E) emergent

答案：(C)

解析：搭配上下文是before we see the emergence of a superbug。這是文法題，考的是詞類。空格位置是及物動詞see後面的受詞位置，前面有冠詞the，所以只能填名詞emergence「出現」。另一個名詞emergency「緊急事件」意思不同

23. (A) prescriptions (B) polytechnics (C) predecessors (D) practitioners (E) pharmacies

(A) 處方 (B) 技術學院 (C) 前任 (D) 業者 (E) 藥房

答案：(A)

解析：從句意判斷，應該填入的是通常可以殺死細菌的東西，也就是「處方」。

24. (A) determinants (B) variants (C) compliments (D) nutrients (E) suppliants

(A) 決定因素 (B) 變種 (C) 恭維 (D) 營養物 (E) 懇求者

答案：(B)

解析：空格前面的代名詞its指的是COVID-19的，所以應該填「變種」。

25. (A) eradicate (B) advocate (C) suffocate (D) complicate (E) duplicate

(A) 根除 (B) 倡導 (C) 使窒息 (D) 複雜化 (E) 複製

答案：(A)

解析：空格後面的代名詞them指的是all other creatures。上文說要與其「和平共存」，在instead of後面應該是相反的做法，就是將其「根除」。

B篇

There are around 39 million blind people in the world. But __26__ do people realize that perhaps half of those affected by blindness could be cured, simply by removing the cataract which causes it. It is a very common operation in many countries, and only very __27__ does the patient fail to recover good sight. However, until recently the __28__ did cost quite a lot and was too expensive for sufferers in developing countries. Then entered Dr. Sanduk Ruit, a doctor from Nepal, who __29__ the system for conducting cataract surgery cheaply and efficiently.

翻譯：

世上大約有3千9百萬盲人。但是26「很少」有人知道，罹患眼盲者當中或許有半數都能

治癒，只消摘除掉造成眼盲的白內障。這在許多國家都是很普通的手術，極27「罕有」病人無法恢復視力。不過，直到不久以前，這種「療程」確實所費不貲，開發中國家的病患負擔不起。接下來就是Sanduk Ruit大夫進場，這位尼泊爾醫生29「全面改造」做法，可以既便宜又有效地進行白內障手術。

26. (A) few (B) none (C) neither (D) little (E) less

答案：(D)

解析：這是文法題，考點在於否定副詞移到句首的倒裝句。空格後面do people realize採用了倒裝句法（普通動詞realize，在主詞people前面加上文法助動詞do），這屬於否定副詞移到句首所需要的倒裝句法，所以空格中要的是一個否定副詞。幾個選項中，few是限定詞、none是代名詞。neither與less固然可以當否定副詞，但都需要搭配（neither要搭配另一個否定、less是比較級，要搭配than），所以就剩下little。可以還原（不倒裝）如下：People little realize that...「一般人都了解...」。

27. (A) periodically (B) normally (C) rarely (D) intermittently (E) nearly

(A) 定期地 (B) 正常地 (C) 很少 (D) 間歇地 (E) 將近

答案：(C)

解析：這題與上題一樣，也是否定副詞倒裝。空格後面does the patient fail普通動詞fail用does倒裝。only和rarely都是否定副詞。可以還原（不倒裝）如下：the patient only very rarely fails to...「病人不能復明的情況很少發生」。因為上文說白內障摘除是很普通的小手術，那麼應該危險性甚低，所以要這樣銜接。

28. (A) repetition (B) repayment (C) procedure (D) pension (E) pamphlet

(A) 重複 (B) 還款 (C) 程序 (D) 退休金 (E) 傳單

答案：(C)

解析：空格中應該填入的是「手術」一類的名詞，指的就是上文的a very common operation。最接近的是procedure「程序」：手術就是a medical procedure。

29. (A) deteriorated (B) degenerated (C) preserved (D) revolutionized (E) magnified

(A) 變質 (B) 退化 (C) 保存 (D) 革命化 (E) 放大

答案：(D)

解析：上文說「白內障手術費用太高」，下文說「白內障手術便宜又有效」，這是「完全改變」，最接近的選項就是「革命化、全面改造」。

C篇

A recent film Still Alice focused on a more and more common chronic and perhaps irreversible disease—senile dementia. In our era of__30__society, the phenomenon of “losing one's mind” is not rare. Even professors or physicians-traditionally considered smart people—are not__31__from it.

The cause and progression of senile dementia-commonly known as Alzheimer's, are currently not yet__32__understood. Research indicates that this disease__33__plaques and tangles in the brain. But the__34__after the patient's case is confirmed to the patient him/herself or his/her closest relatives is huge, and hard to accept. To an old patient whose mental state has retarded back to his/her childhood, the__35__must utilize great wisdom

and humor, otherwise the latter will break down first. That is why the government should__36__to take care of them.

翻譯：

最近有部電影「我想念我自己」聚焦在一種越來越常見（可能也無法逆轉）的慢性病：老年痴呆。在我們這個30「高齡化」社會的時代，「失智」現象並不罕見。就連教授、醫生（公認是聰明人）都無法31「免除」。

老年痴呆（通稱歐茲海默症）的成因與進展目前尚不32「十分」清楚。研究顯示這種疾病33「歸因於」大腦中的板塊與糾結。但是，一旦病人確診，對病人本身以及近親的34「衝擊」巨大，而且難以承受。對待年老的病人，對方的心智已經退化到兒童狀態，35「照護者」必須運用高超的智慧與幽默感，不然的話自己可能會先一步崩潰。所以政府應該36「努力」照顧他們。

30. (A) aging (B) fading (C) waging (D) scrolling (E) mellowing

(A) 老化的 (B) 退色的 (C) 賭博的 (D) 捲動的 (E) 漸圓熟的

答案：(A)

解析：上文說到「老年」痴呆，下文說到失智現象司空見慣，那麼「高齡化」社會最能夠銜接上下文。

31. (A) exotic (B) exterior (C) exempt (D) extreme (E) extinct

(A) 新奇的 (B) 外部的 (C) 免除的 (D) 極端的 (E) 滅絕的

答案：(C)

解析：上文說「失智」並不罕見，接下來說就連教授等聰明人也不能…，合理的選項是「免除」。

32. (A) soon (B) once (C) even (D) well (E) thus

答案：(D)

解析：五個選項都是副詞，要從句意判斷。well是程度副詞，意思是「相當的、高度的」。not yet well understood字面上是「尚未被高度了解」，也就是「尚不甚清楚」。

33. (A) associates (B) associates with (C) is associated (D) is associated with (E) was associating

答案：(D)

解析：本題是文法題。associate是及物動詞，主動態的用法是associate something with something「認定前者與後者有關聯」，例如：Doctors associate lung cancer with smoking.「醫生認定肺炎與抽菸有關。」被動態的用法是be associated with，例如：Lung cancer is associated with smoking. 本題是被動態的用法：This disease is associated with plaques and tangles.「這種疾病被（專家）認定和板塊與糾結有關。」

34. (A) impact (B) stroke (C) encounter (D) knuckle (E) tremor

(A) 衝擊 (B) 中風 (C) 遭遇 (D) 指節 (E) 顫抖

答案：(A)

解析：先把after the patient's case is confirmed「病人確診之後」這個時間副詞子句跳

過去不看，句型會比較清楚：The impact(S) to the patient him/herself or his/her closest relatives is(V) huge(C). 主要意思就是「衝擊巨大」，底線部分是一些介系詞片語，修飾impact（說明是對誰的衝擊）。再把after the patient's case is confirmed這個時間副詞子句放進去來理解。

35. (A) housekeeper (B) breadwinner (C) caregiver (D) wageworker (E) jobholder

(A) 管家 (B) 負擔家計者 (C) 照護者 (D) 賺工資者 (E) 持有工作者
答案：(C)

解析：本句說到兩種人，一種是an old patient「老病人」（屬於「前者」the former），另一種就是空格中的the caregiver「照護者」（屬於「後者」the latter）。下文說otherwise the latter will break down first「不然後者會先行崩潰」，這個「後者」應該是「照護者」最合理。

36. (A) condemn (B) lavish (C) withhold (D) strive (E) endorse

(A) 譴責 (B) 揮霍 (C) 留下 (D) 努力 (E) 背書

答案：(D)

解析：空格後面接的是不定詞片語to take care of them，而在5個選項中，適合搭配不定詞片語的只有strive。

高點
醫
護

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