

112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試  
英文科試題

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一、字彙

1. Common shareholders are the last to claim assets in cases of \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) assimilation (B) insolvency (C) autocracy (D) resurgence
2. Cognitive \_\_\_\_\_ is the psychological state of experiencing conflicting beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors that cause discomfort or stress.  
(A) discretion (B) dissonance (C) deviation (D) deference
3. This dog survived to an elderly age, but sadly he suffered from \_\_\_\_\_ joint disease and severe infections during his last months.  
(A) meditative (B) impulsive (C) prospective (D) degenerative
4. Nuclear war, human cloning and mankind on the \_\_\_\_\_ of extinction are the major plot points of this novel.  
(A) blink (B) plank (C) brink (D) quack
5. The check \_\_\_\_\_ because the account was empty and the man was charged a fee.  
(A) bounced (B) rolled (C) slid (D) hopped
6. All of the evidence and documents that \_\_\_\_\_ to the murder case were presented to the jury.  
(A) detain (B) maintain (C) pertain (D) retain
7. Expressionist artist's talent for capturing emotions in their paintings is \_\_\_\_\_ and evident in every brushstroke without receiving additional training.  
(A) inherent (B) indifferent (C) inevitable (D) inclusive
8. Unfortunately, this program is not \_\_\_\_\_ with the operating system on my computer.  
(A) amicable (B) compatible (C) adaptable (D) amenable
9. The specter of ecological \_\_\_\_\_ haunts humans as the oceans gradually lose the capacity to produce the oxygen on which life depends.  
(A) cessation (B) disaster (C) element (D) homicide
10. Many more people died of infections before the \_\_\_\_\_ of COVID-19 vaccine.  
(A) accord (B) advent (C) access (D) addition

二、語法與用法

11. \_\_\_\_\_ been explained so simply.  
(A) Never had genetics before (B) Before genetics has never  
(C) Never before has genetics (D) Has never genetics before

112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試  
英文科試題

---

12. The boss urged the staff \_\_\_\_\_ this splendid opportunity he was offering them.  
(A) to miss (B) why not miss  
(C) not to miss (D) would not miss
13. \_\_\_\_\_ quiet and passive, the teacher wants us to state our opinions and make suggestions.  
(A) Neither being nor (B) Never ever being  
(C) Rather than being (D) Being rather ever
14. I recommended that he \_\_\_\_\_ the party. The entrance exam was around the corner.  
(A) not go to (B) did not go to  
(C) was not going to (D) could not go to
15. With automatic debit, you can pay a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of money regularly.  
(A) specifying (B) specified (C) specification (D) specifically
16. In some ways, we know little more about the planets than \_\_\_\_\_ the ancients who worshipped them.  
(A) do (B) did (C) would do (D) have done
17. Taste, smell and touch can remain fairly constant well into our seventies and eighties, \_\_\_\_\_ we don't neglect them.  
(A) provided that (B) in spite of (C) no matter what (D) owing to
18. \_\_\_\_\_ all the nerves are severed from the brain, the heart still continues to beat.  
(A) Even if (B) In spite of  
(C) Due to (D) Due to the fact that
19. The average Taiwanese moves house \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) once every ten and a half years  
(B) ten and half years every once  
(C) ten and half years once every  
(D) every once ten and a half years
20. A person's cultural background \_\_\_\_\_ he or she finds attractive in others.  
(A) influencing that (B) influence what  
(C) may influence that (D) may influence what

112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試  
英文科試題

三、語文填空

Passage 1

Cross-species transplantation offers the prospect of an unlimited supply of organs and cells for clinical transplantation, thus resolving the critical shortage of human tissues that currently prohibits a majority of patients on the waiting list from receiving transplants. (21) scientifically as xenotransplantation, transplants of organs and tissues from animals to human actually have a long history. There are records of xenotransplantation attempts (22) the 17th century. Between the 17th and 20th centuries, blood was transfused from various animal species into patients with a variety of pathological conditions. Skin implants were carried out in the 19th century from (23) animals, with frogs being the most popular. In the 1920s, Voronoff advocated the transplantation of slices of chimpanzee testicles into aged men (24) “zest for life” were deteriorating, believing that the hormones produced by the testicles would rejuvenate his patients. Following the pioneering surgical work of Carrel, (25), numerous attempts at nonhuman primate organ transplantation in patients were carried out in the 20th century.

21. (A) To know (B) Known (C) Knowing (D) Being known  
22. (A) by as far as (B) longer than (C) from as early as (D) further than  
23. (A) a variety of (B) many variety of (C) much of variety (D) variety of  
24. (A) what (B) which (C) whose (D) where  
25. (A) which developed the technique of blood vessel anastomosis  
(B) whose technique of blood vessel anastomosis  
(C) what technique of blood vessel anastomosis developed  
(D) who developed the technique of blood vessel anastomosis

Passage 2

Faced with an (26) torrent of information, data scientists use visual aids to make sense of big data. This combination of numbers with art is often called “data visualizations.” Nevertheless, it can easily be (27) to twist public opinion to benefit specific communities or advocate groups. The problem is that we tend to trust images more than words, which is why we get (28) in the data deluge. For example, by presenting data with color cues, data scientists make specific data more (29) than the rest, but when looking at the raw materials, we may find the colored part does not stand out from the rest. Also, using structural cues can be misleading in the way that with different (30) on the x or y-axes, it can create other effects, though the original data are the same.

26. (A) unconsecrated (B) undereducated (C) unprecedented (D) unsympathetic  
27. (A) discomfited (B) disinfected (C) dismantled (D) distorted  
28. (A) cackled (B) charged (C) dispelled (D) duped  
29. (A) insurgent (B) evanescent (C) prominent (D) truculent  
30. (A) foils (B) laities (C) rallies (D) scales

112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試  
英文科試題

Passage 3

Behavioral psychology and neuroscience now become important disciplines for marketing companies to change the way humans think and do. When we are surfing online, on the other side of the screen is a group of experts whose job is to keep us as (31) as possible. Exciting headlines and sensational contents are tactics they usually use to (32) our attention effectively. It is almost impossible for modern people to get away from the smartphone because we feel (33) when it is out of reach. The marketing company understands well how the brain is programmed and takes advantage of its reward system, (34) leads to feelings of happiness and satisfaction. After getting used to a specific type of app, we (35) it to get the pleasure we once had.

31. (A) fooled (B) hooked (C) looked (D) doomed  
32. (A) alienate (B) debilitate (C) emulate (D) manipulate  
33. (A) stress (B) stressed (C) stressing (D) to stress  
34. (A) which activates dopamine (B) which dopamine activates  
(C) whose activate dopamine (D) whose dopamine activation  
35. (A) addict (B) awake (C) crave (D) notify

四、閱讀測驗

Passage 1

The widespread sale and use of illegal drugs poses a major challenge to governments throughout the world. A UN report estimated that the total value of the international illegal drug trade was annually \$400 billion, larger than the value of international trade in iron, steel and motor vehicles. In the war on drugs, several countries, including Singapore, have adopted a **zero tolerance** law regarding drug trafficking and possession. Especially, Singapore is in a rather unique geographical position as an air, land, and sea hub for Southeast Asia. This fact makes it particularly attractive as a transit point for drug traffickers.

In April 2023, a Singaporean man convicted of trying to traffic around 2.2 pounds of cannabis was executed. A sentence lambasted by human rights groups and campaigners for its severity at a time when many other nations have adopted a more **lenient** approach towards drugs and capital punishment. While cannabis has been legalized in a growing number of nations worldwide, Singapore maintains some of the world's harshest drug laws, and its government remains **adamant** that capital punishment works to deter drug traffickers and must remain in place to maintain public safety.

However, human rights groups point to the fact that many of those executed in Singapore are among the most impoverished and vulnerable of the population, including a large number of foreign nationals and migrant workers. In the case of drug trafficking convictions, it has been argued that those found guilty are usually the drug users. What this means is that minor players are executed while the major players, those who lead the drug trafficking operations, are able to escape

112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試  
英文科試題

---

punishment, and continue to command their illegal operations. Furthermore, human rights groups argue that despite the harsh laws, drug abuse has not abated, particularly among the poorest and least educated young people in Singapore.

Certainly, part of Singapore's approach to deal with the use of illegal drugs can be related to the government's intense concern over national security since independence from Britain. The political system that has developed in Singapore depends on the continued use of powers established to deal with communist threats in the Southeast Asian peninsula in the 1950s. A key instrument in wielding this power is the Internal Security Act (ISA) which was legislated in 1960 and modeled on the British government's Preservation of Public Security Ordinance in 1955. Under the law, anyone caught trafficking, importing or exporting certain quantities of illegal drugs like methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine or cannabis products receives the mandatory death sentence. Furthermore, citizens can be arrested without warrant and detained without trial if they are "suspected of criminal activity" including the sale or use of illegal drugs in the country. Once the physical act of trafficking, shown by the fact of possession of the drugs, as well as the intent to deliver, carry or sell the drug are proved, the conviction would be confirmed. Singapore's government claims these harsh laws as a few effective ways to keep drugs out in the country.

36. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) To solve the increasing number of drug sales in Singapore.
  - (B) To compare contemporary Singapore's drug policy with the Britain's in 1960s.
  - (C) To discuss the challenges of drug problems in Singapore.
  - (D) To prove the dehumanization of Singapore's drug policy.
37. Which of the following description might be the consequence of **zero tolerance** policy of Singapore government?
- (A) The human right group compliments the Singapore government on adopting this policy for being more compassionate to its people.
  - (B) The Singapore government has demonstrated a merciful measure to those who are the most deprived in the society.
  - (C) A very high percentage of major drug dealers are arrested under this policy.
  - (D) Capital sentences were mostly executed among the poorest drug users in Singapore.
38. Which of the following words can replace **adamant** in the second paragraph?
- (A) imminent      (B) unshakable      (C) disputed      (D) insufficient
39. Which of the following words can replace **lenient** in the second paragraph?
- (A) not strict      (B) not decisive      (C) not progressive      (D) not oppressive

112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試  
英文科試題

---

40. Which of the followings would be the best title for this passage?

- (A) The Slander of Human Right in Singapore
- (B) The History of Singapore's Drug Crimes
- (C) The Death Penalty in Singapore
- (D) Strict Enforcement on Drugs in Singapore

Passage 2

Around 9,500 years ago, ancient Sumerian accountants developed a method to keep a record of farmers' harvests and livestock by using small baked clay pieces, each with a different shape denoting different commodities. Today, although we use banknotes and increasingly digital transactions, our modern methods of payment have their roots in these tokens. Over time, numerous items have represented value, from stones to animal skins. Gold emerged as a universal currency due to its durability and versatility. The first coins, manufactured around 2,700 years ago in Lydia (modern-day Turkey), didn't bear much resemblance to today's currency. They lacked a specified value, and the value of these coins was dictated by the metal within them. The creation of money facilitated the development of large-scale trade networks. The ease of transacting with money led to the establishment of the first foreign exchanges, like those in the ancient Greek city-state of Corinth. Alongside exchanging money and goods, traders dispersed religious beliefs, knowledge, and innovations, thereby creating bonds between distant cultures. This international trade resulted in complex economic organizations. In the 1600s, investors began to back traders and colonists voyaging to the New World, anticipating a share of the goods returned. This marked the dawn of a global economy where products and money crossed borders in search of profit. By the 1700s, the global economy had expanded to such a degree that dealing with massive quantities of coins became troublesome. Consequently, societies started adopting paper currency, which originally represented ownership of gold or silver coins. Bankers soon noticed that many people preferred using notes rather than redeeming them for gold. This observation led to the concept of fiat money, where the value of money is determined by the government and not tied to a physical commodity. The shift towards virtual money has seen a further departure from tangible representations of value. The birth of the first universal credit card in 1950 by Diners Club International was a significant step in this evolution. Today, cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin exist solely as digital constructs, not issued or controlled by any government. Parag Khanna, a financial policy expert, highlights this as the true future of money. This continuous evolution of money has not only simplified the trade of goods but also bridged connections globally, making money a universal language that affects everyone.

41. What led to the rise of gold as a universal currency?

- (A) Its durability and versatility
- (B) Its attractiveness and rarity
- (C) Its abundance and brightness
- (D) Its malleability and weight

112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試  
英文科試題

---

42. What marked the onset of a global economy?
- (A) The rise of the first foreign exchanges
  - (B) Investors financing voyages to the New World
  - (C) The invention of the first universal credit card
  - (D) The emergence of cryptocurrencies
43. According to the passage, what do we know about Bitcoin?
- (A) It has a physical form.
  - (B) It comes in different shapes.
  - (C) Its value is determined by the metal within it.
  - (D) It isn't issued or controlled by governments.
44. What was the primary reason for the shift to paper currency in the 1700s?
- (A) Paper was cheaper and more abundant than metal.
  - (B) The inconvenience of transporting and storing large quantities of coins.
  - (C) Paper bills were easier to print and distribute.
  - (D) The rise of banks and formal financial institutions.
45. Which is a primary characteristic of fiat money?
- (A) It is always made of paper.
  - (B) It is pegged to the value of gold or silver.
  - (C) It cannot be used in international transactions.
  - (D) Its value is essentially determined by a government.

Passage 3

The concept of personalized medicine is rooted in understanding the thousands of genes that make us unique individuals. This innovative approach to healthcare relies on exploring the human genome—the complete set of an individual's genes—to predict disease susceptibility based on genetic risk factors and to observe cellular responses to disease. The ultimate goal is to tailor medical treatments according to the individual's unique genetic makeup. Personalized medicine can be traced back to the mid-19th century when the concept of inherited traits was first established. As scientific understanding evolved, by the early 20th century, researchers began to associate specific genes with the likelihood of developing certain diseases. This newfound knowledge prompted the question: could this genetic information be utilized to devise more effective, individualized drug prescriptions? While the concept of personalized medicine was gaining attention, it was far from being fully realized. Recognizing the significance of understanding the human genome, the United States initiated the Human Genome Project in 1990. The project aimed to map all the genes within the human body, and by its completion in 2003, roughly 24,000 genes had been identified. Today, scientific exploration continues to deepen our understanding of gene interactions and the potential

112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試  
英文科試題

---

of personalized medicine. Nowadays, patients are increasingly seeking genetic consultation to create personalized gene maps to **gauge** their predisposition to diseases. Physicians are utilizing this knowledge to anticipate health issues and to devise treatments or preventative strategies that are most likely to succeed for the individual patient. The advent of personalized medicine has sparked a range of reactions in the medical community. There are skeptics with valid concerns, such as the reliability of the results. However, the predominant view is that personalized medicine holds the promise to revolutionize healthcare. As research continues, it will become clearer whether this approach truly provides significant benefits.

46. What is the main idea of the article?

- (A) Introduction to personalized medicine.
- (B) Personalized medicine began in the 1700s and still exists today.
- (C) Personalized medicine is confusing for many doctors and patients.
- (D) Personalized medicine has been widely applied to the veterinary science.

47. How does personalized medicine work?

- (A) It accelerates cellular responses to genetically-related diseases.
- (B) It makes more medicines available for doctors.
- (C) It helps to find the best treatments for individuals.
- (D) It validates the evolution of inherited traits.

48. The Human Genome Project was a study that aimed to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) create human genes for modification
- (B) map all the genes within the human body
- (C) compare genes throughout history
- (D) use human genes to create medicine

49. Which of the following words has the closest meaning to the word **gauge** in the article?

- (A) alter
- (B) judge
- (C) evoke
- (D) dictate

50. How is the information from personalized gene mapping utilized?

- (A) To predict and prevent potential health issues.
- (B) To explore the human genome.
- (C) To prove the reliability of personalized medicine.
- (D) To reduce the cost of healthcare.



112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試

英文科答案

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

12

112 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試試題參考答案疑義釋疑公告

英文

題號	釋疑答覆	釋疑結果
21	<p>請比較下面兩種句子，第一種是由 V-ing 或 To V. 引導的名詞片語當作句子的主詞。第二種是由過去分詞帶出來的分詞構句。這兩種句子不宜混淆。</p> <p>(第一種) Being known as the smartest student in class makes John very proud. To be known as the smartest student in class makes John very proud.</p> <p>(第二種) Known as the smartest student in class, John feels very proud.</p> <p>原本提供的答案是正確的，(D)選項不能選，選答案(D)使用「Being known」會使句子在文法上產生問題 (grammatical issue)。將「Being」移除才能讓句子達文法正確無誤，確保句子的清楚度(clarity)與正確度(accuracy)，因此選項 (B) Known 為正確答案。</p>	維持原答案
36	<p>文章開頭第一句點明核心主旨：非法藥物廣泛銷售和使用給世界各國政府帶來了重大挑戰，引導出中心意旨為 Sale and use of illegal drugs poses a major challenge. 「非法藥物問題與挑戰」。</p> <p>作者點出中心議題後即進入主題，聚焦於討論新加坡之狀況、描述其非法藥物問題、以及政府如何執法消弭問題。「人道問題」在討論「執法」的內容中被提及探討，但並非本文主旨，且僅佔部分篇幅（主要在第三段），因此答案不能是 (D) To prove the dehumanization of Singapore's drug policy.</p> <p>文末最後一句 ”Singapore's government claims these harsh laws as a few effective ways to keep drugs out in the country.”，新加坡政府聲稱這些嚴厲的法律是將毒品拒於門外的一些有效方法。主題首尾呼應：「新加坡」、「毒品」、「嚴厲法令」。</p> <p>選項 (C) To discuss the challenges of drug problems in Singapore. 為本題正確答案。</p>	維持原答案

## 英文

何志恩 (羅云廷) 老師提供

## 試題解析

## 一、字彙

2. Cognitive \_\_\_\_\_ is the psychological state of experiencing conflicting beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors that cause discomfort or stress.  
(B) dissonance n. 不和諧，嘈雜 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.49

dissonant a 不和諧的，嘈雜的 (dis 不+son+ant→聲音不一致) / dissonance n  
Consensus is often the product of a final compromise among dissonant voices.

3. This dog survived to an elderly age, but sadly he suffered from \_\_\_\_\_ joint disease and severe infections during his last months.  
(D) degenerative a. 衰退的 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.14

degenerate v a 墮落，衰退 (de 壞+gener+ate→往壞產生→墮落)  
Lack of consensus made the conference degenerate into a complete fiasco.

4. Nuclear war, human cloning and mankind on the \_\_\_\_\_ of extinction are the major plot points of this novel.  
(C) brink n. 邊緣

(命中班內課堂筆記： on the brink / verge / edge of ..... 瀕臨...的邊緣)

6. All of the evidence and documents that \_\_\_\_\_ to the murder case were presented to the jury.  
(C) pertain v. 屬於 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.27

pertain v 屬於，有關 (per 始終+tain→始終拿著→屬於)  
pertinent a 相關的，恰當的 / impertinent a 不相關的，無禮的  
There is an urgent need for legislation pertaining to employment rights.  
The last point is particularly pertinent to today's discussion.

7. Expressionist artist's talent for capturing emotions in their paintings is \_\_\_\_\_ and evident in every brushstroke without receiving additional training.  
(A) inherent a. 天生的 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.47

inherit v. 遺傳，繼承 (in 裡面+herit→和身體黏著→遺傳)  
inherent a 天生的  
A love of music is inherent in human nature.

8. Unfortunately, this program is not \_\_\_\_\_ with the operating system on my computer.  
(B) compatible a. 相容的 (命中班內考古題講義筆記)
9. The specter of ecological \_\_\_\_\_ haunts humans as the oceans gradually lose the capacity to produce the oxygen on which life depends.  
(B) disaster n. 災難 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.12

2. disaster n. 災難, 不幸  
disastrous adj. 災難性的

10. Many more people died of infections before the \_\_\_\_\_ of COVID-19 vaccine.  
(B) advent n. 來臨, 出現 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.34

advent n 來臨, 出現 (ad 加強語氣+vent→來臨)  
The advent of the Euro redefined Europe.

## 二、語法與用法

11. \_\_\_\_\_ been explained so simply.  
(C) Never before has genetics  
(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.40

兩個過去的動作, 先發生者用過去完成式。但是原題中, 只有一個動詞, 無比較的對象, 因此無法使用A選項的過去完成式。只能使用C選項, 表示過去到現在時間的「現在完成式」, 並且配合否定副詞開頭, 後面主要子句倒裝的架構, 因此答案為C。

三、否定副詞開頭, 後面的主要子句倒裝

1. hardly = rarely = barely = scarcely (幾乎不)
2. never = in no way = under no circumstances  
= by no means = on no account = (絕對不)
3. little = seldom (很少, 幾乎沒有)
4. only = merely (只有)
5. not until = only when = only after (一直到...才)
6. no sooner ... than... = hardly ... when...  
= scarcely ... before (一...就 ...)

Hardly can I hear you.

Never will I cheat you.

Under no circumstances should we betray our friends.

Little did I dream that I would see you again.

Only after you finish your homework can you hang out with your friends.

12. The boss urged the staff \_\_\_\_\_ this splendid opportunity he was offering them.  
(C) not to miss

(命中班內課堂筆記：urge / prompt / inspire / encourage / impel / propel + sb. to V)

(而to V的否定型為not to V，因此答案為C)

13. \_\_\_\_\_ quiet and passive, the teacher wants us to state our opinions and make suggestions.  
(C) Rather than being

(命中班內課堂筆記：rather than / instead of + N / Ving 而不是，取而代之)

14. I recommended that he \_\_\_\_\_ the party. The entrance exam was around the corner.  
(A) not go to (命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.42

九、主觀意念的字詞，後面接 **S (should) V**

(表示「堅持、建議、要求、命令」等字詞)

I insist that he stay home.

I recommend that he not go abroad.

I demand that he be sent to the hospital immediately.

15. With automatic debit, you can pay a \_\_\_\_\_ amount of money regularly.  
(B) specified (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.44

specify 的語意為「具體指定、詳細說明」，而空格要修飾後面的amount。這個amount的多少是「被指定、被說明的」，因此必須用被動式，答案為B。

1. specific adj. 特殊的;獨有的  
specifically adv. 明確地;具體地  
specify v. 明確指定  
specifications n. 詳細規格  
be specific to ~ 是~特有的

16. In some ways, we know little more about the planets than \_\_\_\_\_ the ancients who worshipped them.

(B) did (命中班內文法講義—常考倒裝句總整理) 正課第1回 p.41

後半句的原句為 ....than the ancients who worshipped them did.然後把did往前放置做倒裝句，因此答案為B

7. 比較級的強調

He runs faster than a horse (does).

= He runs faster than does a horse.

17. Taste, smell and touch can remain fairly constant well into our seventies and eighties, \_\_\_\_\_ we don't neglect them.

(A) provided that 如果 (=if)

(命中班內文法講義—if的威力加強版!) 正課第1回 p.42

八、if 的威力加強版!

if = on condition that = granted that = assuming that  
 = suppose (that) = supposing (that)  
 = providing (that) = provided (that) + SV

We will go to the beach provided that it doesn't rain.

Suppose we miss the train, what will we do then?

Granted that the rumor is true, what are you going to do about it?

18. \_\_\_\_\_ all the nerves are severed from the brain, the heart still continues to beat.

(A) Even if 即使 (命中班內文法講義—連接詞引導副詞子句) 正課第1回 p.6

20. A person's cultural background \_\_\_\_\_ he or she finds attractive in others.

(D) may influence what (命中班內文法講義—名詞子句) 正課第1回 p.10

原題中，空格為動詞位置，再運用 wh 疑問詞 what + SV 將空格後的文字做串連，形成名詞子句，因此答案為 D。

### 三、語文填空

#### Passage 1

Cross-species transplantation offers the prospect of an unlimited supply of organs and cells for clinical transplantation, thus resolving the critical shortage of human tissues that currently prohibits a majority of patients on the waiting list from receiving transplants. (21) scientifically as xenotransplantation, transplants of organs and tissues from animals to human actually have a long history. There are records of xenotransplantation attempts (22) the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Between the 17<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, blood was transfused from various animal species into patients with a variety of pathological conditions. Skin implants were carried out in the 19<sup>th</sup> century from (23) animals, with frogs being the most popular. In the 1920s, Voronoff advocated the transplantation of slices of chimpanzee testicles into aged men (24) "zest for life" were deteriorating, believing that the hormones produced by the testicles would rejuvenate his patients. Following the pioneering surgical work of Carrel, (25) , numerous attempts at nonhuman primate organ transplantation in patients were carried out in the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

21. (B) Known (命中班內文法講義—分詞構句) 正課第1回 p.16

空格所在的前半句為分詞構句，修飾逗點後的主詞 transplants，語意上是「被所知為...」，

因此答案為被動詞的B選項

23. (A) a variety of 各式各樣的 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.64

7. vary v. 改變  
variety n. 變化; 多樣性  
a variety of 各式各樣的

24. (C) whose (命中班內文法講義—形容詞子句) 正課第1回 p.20  
空格位置承上啟下，要說明aged men的zest for life，語意上為所有格，因此答案為C

25. (D) who developed the technique of blood vessel anastomosis  
(命中班內文法講義—形容詞子句) 正課第1回 p.20  
空格位置往前修飾人Carrel，因此用who，答案為D。選項B的子句中缺少動詞，文法錯誤。

## Passage 2

Faced with an (26) torrent of information, data scientists use visual aids to make sense of big data. This combination of numbers with art is often called “data visualizations.” Nevertheless, it can easily be (27) to twist public opinion to benefit specific communities or advocate groups. The problem is that we tend to trust images more than words, which is why we get (28) in the data deluge. For example, by presenting data with color cues, data scientists make specific data more (29) than the rest, but when looking at the raw materials, we may find the colored part does not stand out from the rest. Also, using structural cues can be misleading in the way that with different (30) on the x or y-axes, it can create other effects, though the original data are the same.

26. (C) unprecedented a. 前所未有的 (命中班內考古題講義筆記)

29. (C) prominent a. 突出、明顯的 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.50

eminent a 傑出的 (e 出+min 伸+ent→傑出的) / eminence n  
prominent a 傑出的，突出、明顯的 (pro 向前+min+ent→突出的) / prominence n  
These findings came from an eminent anthropologist who investigated the remnants of ancient structures.  
A new theory of the origin of language is the most prominent feature of the book.

## Passage 3

Behavioral psychology and neuroscience now become important disciplines for marketing companies to change the way humans think and do. When we are surfing online, on the other side of the screen is a group of experts whose job is to keep us as (31) as possible. Exciting headlines and sensational contents are tactics they usually use to (32) our attention effectively. It is almost impossible for modern people to get away from the smartphone because we feel (33) when it is out of reach. The marketing company understands well how the brain is programmed and takes advantage of its reward system,

(34) leads to feelings of happiness and satisfaction. After getting used to a specific type of app, we (35) it to get the pleasure we once had.

32. (D) manipulate v. 操弄 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.73)

manipulate v 巧妙處理, 操弄 (mani+pul 一搵+ate → 同時用手做一堆事情 → 巧妙處理)  
This politician manipulated public opinion in his favor.

33. (B) stressed (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回 p.46)

2. stress n. 壓力; 緊張  
v. 強調; 著重  
stressful adj. 令人緊張有壓力的  
stressed adj. 覺得緊張有壓力的  
lay stress on ~ 強調~; 著重~

34. (D) whose dopamine activation

(命中班內文法講義—形容詞子句) 正課第1回 p.20

空格位置承上啟下, 要說明腦部的多巴胺啟動機制, 語意上為所有格, 而子句的動詞是空格後的leads, 因此答案選D

35. (C) crave v. 渴望

(命中班內課堂筆記: 渴望 crave (for) / long for / yearn for / desire / want)

#### 四、閱讀測驗

##### Passage 1

The widespread sale and use of illegal drugs poses a major challenge to governments throughout the world. A UN report estimated that the total value of the international illegal drug trade was annually \$400 billion, larger than the value of international trade in iron, steel and motor vehicles. In the war on drugs, several countries, including Singapore, have adopted a **zero tolerance** law regarding drug trafficking and possession. Especially, Singapore is in a rather unique geographical position as an air, land, and sea hub for Southeast Asia. This fact makes it particularly attractive as a transit point for drug traffickers.

In April 2023, a Singaporean man convicted of trying to traffic around 2.2 pounds of cannabis was executed. A sentence lambasted by human rights groups and campaigners for its severity at a time when many other nations have adopted a more **lenient** approach towards drugs and capital punishment. While cannabis has been legalized in a growing number of nations worldwide, Singapore maintains some of the world's harshest drug laws, and its government remains **adamant** that capital punishment works to deter drug traffickers and must remain in place to maintain public safety.

However, human rights groups point to the fact that many of those executed in



Singapore are among the most impoverished and vulnerable of the population, including a large number of foreign nationals and migrant workers. In the case of drug trafficking convictions, it has been argued that those found guilty are usually the drug users. What this means is that minor players are executed while the major players, those who lead the drug trafficking operations, are able to escape punishment, and continue to command their illegal operations. Furthermore, human rights groups argue that despite the harsh laws, drug abuse has not abated, particularly among the poorest and least educated young people in Singapore.

Certainly, part of Singapore's approach to deal with the use of illegal drugs can be related to the government's intense concern over national security since independence from Britain. The political system that has developed in Singapore depends on the continued use of powers established to deal with communist threats in the Southeast Asian peninsula in the 1950s. A key instrument in wielding this power is the Internal Security Act (ISA) which was legislated in 1960 and modeled on the British government's Preservation of Public Security Ordinance in 1955. Under the law, anyone caught trafficking, importing or exporting certain quantities of illegal drugs like methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine or cannabis products receives the mandatory death sentence. Furthermore, citizens can be arrested without warrant and detained without trial if they are "suspected of criminal activity" including the sale or use of illegal drugs in the country. Once the physical act of trafficking, shown by the fact of possession of the drugs, as well as the intent to deliver, carry or sell the drug are proved, the conviction would be confirmed. Singapore's government claims these harsh laws as a few effective ways to keep drugs out in the country.

38. Which of the following words can replace **adamant** in the second paragraph?

(B) unshakable a. 不動搖的，堅定的 (命中班內作文講義) 正課第4回

39. Which of the following words can replace **lenient** in the second paragraph?

(A) not strict a. 不嚴格的，寬容的 (命中班內考古題講義筆記)

### Passage 3

The concept of personalized medicine is rooted in understanding the thousands of genes that make us unique individuals. This innovative approach to healthcare relies on exploring the human genome—the complete set of an individual's genes—to predict disease susceptibility based on genetic risk factors and to observe cellular responses to disease. The ultimate goal is to tailor medical treatments according to the individual's unique genetic makeup. Personalized medicine can be traced back to the mid-19th century when the concept of inherited traits was first established. As scientific understanding evolved, by the early 20th century, researchers began to associate specific genes with the likelihood of developing certain diseases. This newfound knowledge prompted the question: could this genetic information be utilized to devise more effective, individualized drug prescriptions?

While the concept of personalized medicine was gaining attention, it was far from being fully realized. Recognizing the significance of understanding the human genome, the United States initiated the Human Genome Project in 1990. The project aimed to map all the genes within the human body, and by its completion in 2003, roughly 24,000 genes had been identified. Today, scientific exploration continues to deepen our understanding of gene interactions and the potential of personalized medicine. Nowadays, patients are increasingly seeking genetic consultation to create personalized gene maps to **gauge** their predisposition to diseases. Physicians are utilizing this knowledge to anticipate health issues and to devise treatments or preventative strategies that are most likely to succeed for the individual patient. The advent of personalized medicine has sparked a range of reactions in the medical community. There are skeptics with valid concerns, such as the reliability of the results. However, the predominant view is that personalized medicine holds the promise to revolutionize healthcare. As research continues, it will become clearer whether this approach truly provides significant benefits.

49. Which of the following words has the closest meaning to the word **gauge** in the article?  
(B) judge v. 判定

(命中班內作課堂筆記：評價，衡量 evaluate / gauge / measure / assess / appraise)

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