

# 中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試

## 英文 試題

### I. Vocabulary and Phrases (Questions 1-10): Choose the **BEST** answer to complete each sentence.

1. Police \_\_\_\_ on high-crime neighborhoods in response to a recent rise in violent crime.  
(A) touched down      (B) turned down      (C) cracked down      (D) ran down
2. On the verge of vomiting, Emily struggles to walk to the bathroom, attempting to maintain her dignity, but it's a \_\_\_\_ task.  
(A) harmonious      (B) hieratic      (C) heterogeneous      (D) herculean
3. In Berks County, Pennsylvania, power shutoffs for \_\_\_\_ utility customers rise 111% over the previous year.  
(A) declarative      (B) delinquent      (C) decorous      (D) derivative
4. We hear on the \_\_\_\_ that the companies are discussing a merger.  
(A) grapevine      (B) skyline      (C) trophy      (D) kernel
5. According to Norse mythology, the mischievous god Loki, a shape-shifting deity known for his \_\_\_\_, would often transform into animals in order to interfere with the other gods' plans and alliances.  
(A) avarice      (B) chicanery      (C) apathy      (D) diffidence
6. If the president really means to lead, and to bring about a world more or less \_\_\_\_ to us, we should stop pretending that we can do the job on the cheap and by remote control.  
(A) regnant      (B) eligible      (C) congenial      (D) nongermane
7. Constant exposure to our public figures' foibles and flaws is at once humanizing and \_\_\_\_; as we become sympathetic to their plights, we also become increasingly wary of their motives.  
(A) disillusioning      (B) humbling      (C) emboldening      (D) disdain
8. The manager tries to energize the remaining people around increasing top-line growth, that is, getting close to their customers, expanding the business they are good at and looking for opportunities to use technology to \_\_\_\_ the work.  
(A) regulate      (B) gulp      (C) leverage      (D) retrocede
9. Earlier this year, Oracle (the second largest provider of business application software) merged with PeopleSoft (the third largest provider), which had already \_\_\_\_ J. D. Edwards (another major provider) back in 2003.  
(A) engrailed      (B) denigrated      (C) inhaled      (D) swallowed
10. A good business letter is simple and straightforward without being simplistic or \_\_\_\_.  
(A) patronizing      (B) palpable      (C) panoptic      (D) panoramic

### II. Grammar and Structure (Questions 11-20): Choose the **BEST** answer to complete each sentence.

11. According to some historians, if Napoleon had not invaded Russia, he \_\_\_\_ the rest of Europe.  
(A) had conquered      (B) would conquer      (C) conquered      (D) would have conquered

12. Amniocentesis can be used not only to diagnose fetal disorders \_\_\_\_ the sex of the unborn child with 95 percent accuracy.  
(A) but determining (B) but also determining  
(C) but determine (D) but also to determine
13. If water is heated to 212 degrees F \_\_\_\_ as steam.  
(A) it will boil and escape (B) it is boiling and escaping  
(C) it boils and escape (D) it boil and escapes
14. Recently, there have been several outbreaks of disease like legionnaire's syndrome, and doctors don't know \_\_\_\_.  
(A) what is the cause (B) what the cause is (C) that is the cause (D) that the cause is
15. In a suspension bridge \_\_\_\_ that carry one or more flexible cables firmly attached at each end.  
(A) there were two towers on it (B) two towers there are  
(C) there are two towers (D) towers there are two
16. Inquiries are held which seem to go on forever and you only wish that the procedure could be speeded \_\_\_\_.  
(A) through (B) along (C) up (D) in
17. The director made use of the latest technology to film his new movie and eventually took critics and audience by \_\_\_\_.  
(A) comparison (B) charisma (C) anatomy (D) storm
18. In the traditional realm of business, people open a retail store first and then launch a website, but since the dotcom revolution, many surviving dotcoms that skipped the first step are realizing the benefits of opening a \_\_\_\_ location.  
(A) brick-and-mortar (B) plaster-of-Paris (C) set-in-stone (D) rock-solid
19. I didn't want to \_\_\_\_ the chance of seeing the beautiful scenery in Barcelona, so I agreed to go on the trip.  
(A) draw up (B) take up (C) pass up (D) set up
20. My application was holding \_\_\_\_ by the postal strike.  
(A) on (B) up (C) off (D) in

III. Cloze (Questions 21-40): Choose the **BEST** answer for each blank in the passages.

### Passage 1

Gen Z employees are thriving in the new world of work. They've entered the workforce at a time when flexibility is commonplace, digital communication is 21 and employees have the leverage to ask companies for what they want.

At the same time, 22, some experts are concerned that remote and hybrid work arrangements are already leaving some early-career workers behind. Many of these worries revolve around the absence of workplace 23: a lack of the casual conversations and informal observations that traditionally teach young employees how to act. Amid virtual settings, some experts believe entry-level workers are missing out 24 picking up vital cues that guide behavior, collaboration and networking.

“It’s particularly centred around communication,” explains Helen Hughes, associate professor at Leeds University. “It’s things like understanding norms, values and etiquette: Who should you call? How should they be contacted? Are some people out of bounds?” These sorts of questions were once promptly answered in 25 settings—a desk drop-by, or quick tag in the office kitchen. “Social comparison is harder in a remote or hybrid environment—you can’t see everyone around you and get a sense of how you’re doing,” says Hughes.

21. (A) horrendous (B) ubiquitous (C) filterable (D) retrospective  
 22. (A) however (B) although (C) since (D) inconsequently  
 23. (A) insufferables (B) insusceptibles (C) insatiabiles (D) intangibles  
 24. (A) off (B) of (C) on (D) to  
 25. (A) door-to-door (B) hand-to-hand (C) face-to-face (D) back-to-back

### Passage 2

Hyperreality, in semiotics and postmodernism, is an inability of consciousness to distinguish reality 26 a simulation of reality, especially in technologically advanced postmodern societies. Hyperreality is seen as a condition 27 what is real and what is fiction are seamlessly blended together so that there is no clear distinction between where one ends and where the other begins. It allows the co-mingling of physical reality with 28 reality and human intelligence with artificial intelligence. The concept of “hyperreality” was contentiously coined by French sociologist Jean Baudrillard who defined it as “the generation by models of a real without origin or reality.” Hyperreality is a representation, a sign, without an original referent. He believes hyperreality goes 29 confusing or blending the “real” with the symbol which represents it; it involves creating a symbol or set of 30 which represent something that does not actually exist; Santa Claus is a case in point.

26. (A) from (B) of (C) to (D) out  
 27. (A) in which (B) of which (C) to which (D) from which  
 28. (A) normal (B) factual (C) virtual (D) intellectual  
 29. (A) against (B) further than (C) under cover (D) on top of  
 30. (A) sojourns (B) setbacks (C) signatures (D) signifiers

### Passage 3

Many things have changed in astronomy over the past half-century. Until about 30 years ago, there was a great 31 of charts and catalogues. Telescopic equipment was limited and there were few books on practical astronomy. Today, the range of off-the-shelf telescopes and equipment covers

almost everything one could need. Electronic calculators and computers have revolutionized almanacs and chart production, and 32 the analysis of observations and the publication of results.

All these advances must surely make this the golden 33 of amateur astronomy. Well, perhaps, but a great deal has been lost as well. Now one may have to travel 80 km to find a sky comparable to that found in urban areas 60 years ago. The daytime skies are now 34 by aircraft condensation trails which can 35 for hours and often spread out to form amorphous clouds, making solar observations impossible and hampering night-time observation too.

31. (A) shorthand (B) shortstop (C) shortlist (D) shortage  
 32. (A) facilitated (B) minimized (C) embellished (D) upheld  
 33. (A) rule (B) age (C) goal (D) parachute  
 34. (A) flattered (B) plagued (C) confiscated (D) extrapolated  
 35. (A) proceed (B) pursue (C) peculate (D) persist

#### Passage 4

Given that bureaucracy is held in such ill repute today, it is hard to remember that it was once considered a great organizational innovation. By organizing the 36 of labor, by making management and decision-making a profession, and by providing an order and a set of rules that allowed many different kinds of specialists to work in coordination toward a common 37, bureaucracy greatly extended the breadth and depth of intelligence that organization could achieve. Begun as a system of organizing government activities, it has 38 to big business and large organization of all kinds.

Max Weber, who 39 the systematic study of bureaucracy as its role in western society began to explode in the late nineteenth century, saw bureaucracy as both the most efficient possible system, and a threat to the basic liberties he 40 dear, thus foreshadowing the sentiments which bureaucracy frequently evoked today.

36. (A) division (B) distinction (C) divergence (D) detachment  
 37. (A) end (B) finish (C) culmination (D) termination  
 38. (A) carried (B) spread (C) caught (D) pulverized  
 39. (A) opened (B) sprang (C) fired (D) launched  
 40. (A) lured (B) held (C) knew (D) fell

#### IV. Reading Comprehension (Questions 41-50): Choose the **BEST** answer for each question.

##### Passage 1

2022 was the year of “goblin mode.” In 2022, the guardrails came off. People went raw, unfiltered and real, ditching highly curated aesthetics like “cottage-core” for something more messy and primal. The slang term describes “a type of behavior which is unapologetically self-indulgent, lazy, slovenly, or greedy, typically in a way that rejects social norms or expectations,” according to Oxford Languages. Linguist Ben Zimmer said, “It may seem a bit frivolous, but I really think ‘goblin mode’ speaks to the times and the zeitgeist — and it’s certainly a 2022 expression.”

The word of the year is drawn from data analysis of Oxford's vast language corpus — large bodies of tagged, electronic text — that are regularly updated with new English words drawn from all around the world. Oxford's lexicologists study the compilation to analyze trends and pull a list of data-driven candidates for the word.

This year, “goblin mode” was up against two other words with heavy associations with online life, runners-up “metaverse” and the hashtag “#IStandWith.” In the end, “goblin mode” ran away with 93 percent of the more than 340,000 votes. It proved unstoppable after receiving a helpful nudge from various online communities; PC Gamer even implored readers to “put aside our petty differences and vote for ‘goblin mode’ over ‘metaverse’ as the Oxford Word of the Year.”

“Goblin mode” resonated with those feeling “a little overwhelmed at this point,” Oxford Languages president Casper Grathwohl said in a statement announcing the word of the year. “People are embracing their inner goblin, and voters choosing ‘goblin mode’ as the Word of the Year tells us the concept is likely here to stay,” Grathwohl said.

The inclusion of a word that captures the trend of rejecting norms and performative style was especially pertinent in a year that had no shortage of change when it came to the global climate, international politics or bodily rights, Oxford's experts said. The whole point of the word of the year, they said, is to reflect “the ethos, mood, or preoccupations” of the past 12 months.

Other changes emerged in the way many people resumed pre-pandemic routines — such as returning to the office — but not in quite the same way as they had before. Katherine Martin, product director at Oxford Languages who works on the New Words team, said during last month's launch that Oxford's team was inspired to rethink its word of the year selection and put it up to a public vote for the first time. “After a year like this, with so much change, it felt wrong to keep the same old approach to our word of the year,” Martin said.

“Goblin mode,” meanwhile, didn't come out of nowhere; it appeared on Twitter at least as early as 2009, according to Zimmer. “Goblin mode” has a precursor in “beast mode,” a reference to the '90s-era “Beast Wars: Transformers” cartoon where the robots could shift into “beast mode.”

Interest in “goblin mode” spiked in February when a viral tweet featured the word in a fake headline (purportedly written to show how easy it is to spread fake news online) about the short-lived romance between actor Julia Fox and the rapper Ye, formerly known as Kanye West. “Julia Fox opened up about her ‘difficult’ relationship with Kanye West ‘He didn't like when I went goblin mode,’” the doctored headline read. (Fox clarified on her Instagram at the time, “Just for the record. I have never used the term ‘goblin mode.’”) Zimmer said after the viral tweet, people, at least on social media, latched onto the word. “Of course that is not always a reflection of the way that language is used elsewhere, but these days it's often a very good barometer,” he said.

Words of the year selected by other dictionaries showed what else people were searching for when not in goblin mode. Merriam-Webster crowned “gaslighting”— “The act or practice of grossly misleading someone especially for one's own advantage” — as its word of the year, while Collins Dictionary chose “permacrisis,” defined as “an extended period of instability and insecurity,” a word that “sums up quite succinctly just how truly awful 2022 has been for so many people.”

41. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word “zeitgeist” in the first paragraph?  
(A) premise                      (B) temperance                      (C) sequel                      (D) spirit
42. According to the passage, which statement is **NOT** true?  
(A) The Oxford word of the year 2022 is “goblin mode.”  
(B) “Gaslighting” was the 2022 Oxford word of the year.  
(C) “Goblin mode” won with 93% of the votes.  
(D) Online communities helped “Goblin mode” in winning the most votes.
43. According to the passage, which statement is **NOT** true about “goblin mode” ?  
(A) The term depicts self-indulgent, lazy, or greedy behavior.  
(B) The term reflects the trend of accepting social norms and expectations.  
(C) The term captures the overwhelmed feeling people had in facing changes.  
(D) The term appeared on Twitter as early as 2009.
44. Which statement is true about the viral tweet that spiked the interest in “goblin mode” ?  
(A) The story about the short-lived romance between Julia Fox and Kanye West was a fake news.  
(B) The rapper Ye (formerly known as Kanye West) invented the term “goblin mode.”  
(C) Julia Fox told the reporter her difficult relationship with her fiancé in an interview.  
(D) Julia Fox clarified on her Instagram she disliked the term “goblin mode.”
45. Which word is also a Word of the Year selected by dictionaries?  
(A) cottage-core                      (B) metaverse                      (C) permacrisis                      (D) #IStandWith

## Passage 2

The news that one of the Hollywood superstars was diagnosed the aphasia drew everyone’s attention on the causes and effects of such disease. According to the medical statistics in the USA, approximately one-third of stroke survivors suffer from impaired communication abilities, and 30%–42% of these patients have longstanding symptoms of aphasia, and the most common, Broca’s aphasia, is caused by lesions on anterior brain regions, which often require long-term care, leading to substantial economic and mental health burdens on the family and society.

Community medical resources have confirmed that promoting full engagement with rehabilitation treatment for post-stroke patients has reduced the disability rate below 40% and increased activities of daily living by 35%. In addition, intensive speech and language therapy (SLT) improves the functional reorganization of the central nervous system; however, high-intensity and high-dose interventions may not be acceptable to all patients. Therefore, other treatments adjunct to SLT might be useful. More specifically, while intensive SLT is effective, recent evidence suggests that scalp acupuncture therapy (SAT) may have beneficial effects on comprehension, oral expression, repetition, denomination, reading and writing in postapoplectic aphasia (Tang, Tang, & Yang, 2019). One research group from Taiwan (Liu, Huang, Xu, Wu, Tao, & Chen, 2021) tried to appraise the cost-effectiveness of combining SAT with SLT community patients with Broca’s aphasia after stroke,

compared to SLT alone. They found that combination therapy was cost-effective and reduced the use of non-standard treatments and medications, leading to lower direct non-medical costs and self-paid expenses.

In Liu et al.'s (2021) research, a within-trial cost-effectiveness analysis was applied among 203 participants with Broca's aphasia after stroke who had been randomly assigned to receive scalp acupuncture with SLT (intervention) or SLT alone (control). Both groups underwent SLT, which roughly last 30 minutes each day, 5 days a week for 4 weeks; while the intervention group simultaneously received scalp acupuncture. Moreover, outcomes were measured using informal assessments and self-report questionnaires and the incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) were calculated as a measure of the additional costs necessary to achieve greater treatment outcomes. The results of this economic analysis revealed that patients receiving combination therapy reduced their use of non-standard treatment interventions and medications, reflected in reduced direct non-medical costs and self-paid expenses. Combination therapy was less costly than SLT alone calculated according to the modified intention-to-treat principle. In other words, SAT is a cost-effective treatment option for patients with Broca's aphasia after stroke, compared to SLT alone.

In short, the study, which included the first economic evaluation of acupuncture treatment in patients with Broca's aphasia after stroke, had valuable findings and methodological limitations. There are only a few studies on acupuncture treatment in patients with Broca's aphasia after stroke, Liu et al. (2021) concluded that acupuncture seems to be effective in improving post-stroke aphasia, functional communication and language function, and the best curative effect was achieved with the combination of acupuncture with speech and language training. Potential limitations included lack of blinding, variability of treatment regimens, and a heterogeneous patient sample. While SAT appears to be an effective treatment for post-stroke aphasia, the real-world implementation of SAT in low-income and middle-income countries and regions may be restricted by poor acupuncture services, inefficient systems, and a deficiency of therapists. Standardized education and training for the public, community physicians, and government agencies are needed to improve awareness of the benefits and cost-effectiveness of SAT. Still, although the effects of acupuncture appear to be persistent as the differences between the groups were slightly larger after 12 weeks follow-up investigation than those who received immediately post-treatment, long-lasting health economic effects require further study.

46. Which of the following is **NOT** a methodological limitation of the study?

- (A) Heterogeneous patient sample
- (B) Variability of treatment regimens
- (C) Bias due to the treatment for each group was blinded
- (D) Long-term health economic effects

47. What was one of the impacts of the combination therapy with SAT and SLT?

- (A) Reduced direct and indirect non-medical costs
- (B) Reduced self-paid expenses and treatment time
- (C) Reduced use of standard treatment interventions
- (D) Reduced use of non-standard treatment interventions and medications

48. What information was true in Liu et al.'s design of research?
- (A) Different instruments were used to collect data such as questionnaires.
  - (B) A total of 203 participants with Broca's aphasia were equally allotted.
  - (C) Both groups applied the SAT to determine the medical effects.
  - (D) The data collection lasted for one month approximately.
49. What is needed to improve awareness of the benefits and cost-effectiveness of SAT?
- (A) Increased investment in research and development
  - (B) Increased availability of acupuncture services
  - (C) Standardized education and training
  - (D) More robust economic analyses
50. What did the economic analysis demonstrate about scalp acupuncture therapy (SAT) in comparison to speech and language therapy (SLT) alone?
- (A) SAT and SLT are equally effective.
  - (B) SAT is less effective and less accessible.
  - (C) SAT is more expensive and less effective.
  - (D) SAT is cost-effective and more accessible.

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## 中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試英文試題參考答案

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

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## 中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試試題標準答案疑義釋疑公告

112.4.25

科目	題號	釋 疑 答 覆	釋疑結果
	17	<p>take someone/something by storm 為英語中慣用語法，有「大獲成功」、「席捲世界」、或「名揚四海」之意；故本題的意思為：導演利用最新技術拍攝他的新電影，最終「贏得了評論家和觀眾的好評」；亦可理解為「完全征服了評論家和觀眾」。</p> <p>若考生將選項 B. (charisma)，放入句中，則句型語法錯誤，因為尋找各種英文字典 (Cambridge, Oxford, Merriam-Webster, Collins, Macmillan 等) 皆無 take someone/something by charisma 這種用法；另外，從全球最大語料庫搜尋，亦無 take someone/something by charisma 之使用紀錄，故 B 選項為錯誤答案。</p> <p>維持 D 為正確答案</p>	維持原答案
英文	34	<p>第 34 題之答案 B. (plagued) 於文法及語意上皆正確，若搜尋 Cambridge, Oxford, Merriam-Webster, Collins, Macmillan 等字典，plague 都可用於人或物，用於主動或被動皆可理解為：</p> <p>a) to cause worry, pain, or difficulty to someone or something over a (long) period of time</p> <p>b) to be caused a lot of problems for someone or something over a (long) period of time</p> <p>該句清楚說明，受到飛機飛行排放的廢氣所產生的蒸氣凝結軌跡的影響，白天的天空會出現長長的凝結痕跡甚而形成雲層這樣的污染問題，因此選項 B. plagued 能夠傳達這樣有礙天文觀測的效果，由於此凝結痕跡可能持續數小時，使得太陽觀測變得困難，並對夜間觀測產生負面影響。</p> <p>若考生選擇 C. (confiscated) 則語意上錯誤；confiscate 的意思是「沒收或拿走某物」，通常作為懲罰。在這句中，「沒收」與句子其餘部分的上下文不符。</p> <p>另外，考生於申請表中提及，confiscate 可理解為：</p> <p>「aircraft trails 沒收了整個天空...」</p> <p>此部分為錯誤理解，aircraft trails 是存在於天空中，並阻擋視線，並非是「拿走」或「沒收」天空；且文章要強調 aircraft trails 長時間存在於天空造成視線及觀測不佳，並無“punishment”的元素或意味在其中。故選擇 C. 為錯誤答案。</p> <p>維持 B 為正確答案</p>	維持原答案
	48	<p>本文章之第三段提及，兩組都接受 SLT 試驗，每天大約持續 30 分鐘，每週 5 天，持續 4 週。讀者僅能從此部分推論，<u>SLT 試驗為期約一個月</u> (4 週)；然而，從文章第四段下半部分可知，<u>整體研究執行追蹤調查長達 12 週</u>，將近三個月時間，結果發現 12 週後兩組之間的差異略大於立即接受治療的組間差異。</p> <p>考生於申請表中描述：</p> <p>「A 選項不敢選，因為 questionnaires 似乎不算是 different instruments (or informal assessments)」。</p> <p>此部分為錯誤理解，概因任何有關收集資料之工具 (包括問卷)，都是所謂</p>	維持原答案

科目	題號	釋 疑 答 覆	釋疑結果
		<p>research instrument(s)。加上前面提及 informal assessment 乃研究中作者所使用之非正式檢定方法，用來測量 SLT 以及 SAT 之效益。故 48 題之選項 A. (Different instruments were used to collect data such as questionnaires.) 為正確答案。</p> <p>此外，根據第四段後半部內容，考生描述：</p> <p>「最後一段話有說到 <i>follow-up investigation</i>，但這只是說針灸似乎有長期的效果並沒有做繼續做 ICERs 等 <i>cost-effectiveness</i> 的分析(所以 <i>no data collection</i>)」。</p> <p>此部分為錯誤理解，因研究作者於最後一句說明「long-lasting health economic effects require further study」，意思便是該研究無法得知長期效果，故需要更多後續研究才能得知。而文章提及 incremental cost-effectiveness ratios (ICERs) 只是研究重點之一，另一重點為 SLT &amp; SAT 之成效，故在第四週結束時持續追蹤至 12 週（此時已無 SLT 與 SAT 之使用），並發現 12 週後兩組之間的差異略大於立即接受治療的組間差異，此部分亦為資料收集（data collection）所得知之結果。</p> <p>因此可以得知，若考生選項為 D，則為錯誤答案。</p> <p>維持 A 為正確答案</p>	

醫  
護

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# 英文

旋元佑老師提供

## 一．考題總評

今年中國醫的英文題目，題型與去年相同，分為字彙（10題20分）、文法（10題20分）、克漏字（4篇20題40分）、閱讀測驗（2篇10題20分）。克漏字40分其中大部分仍然是字彙題，加上20分的字彙大題，算起來字彙題占分已經超過一半，所以字彙仍是最大的重點。

今年的字彙題，難度與去年差不多，真正難的字只有2個（herculean, chicanery）。另外考出幾題是屬於常用片語的題目。大部分單字仍然羅列在高點字彙講義中。

文法題考點包括假設法非事實語氣、對等連接詞平行對稱要求、複句結構，以及多達5題的片語題。嚴格講起來，片語比較接近字彙的範疇，文法題中有半數題目卻是片語，比重有點失調。另外，文法題多達3題有爭議，顯示主考官對文法的把握還不到位。

克漏字的部分大都屬於中下難度，不難拿分。兩篇閱讀測驗都很長，文章雖不難，但是會耗掉一點時間。閱讀測驗的題目出得不好，許多選項讀起來辭不達義，裏面還有文法錯誤。這種情況，閱讀測驗答起來會比較辛苦。題目若出得好，像是清大今年的閱讀測驗，考生只要仔細看過文章，答題時基本上不用回頭去找答案也能做出來。題目出得不好的，考生判讀起題目來就很累了，得費盡心思猜測這位主考官要表達的究竟是什麼意思，而且答案也有爭議。不過，中國醫從來不會承認題目有問題，所以向學校申訴也是罔然。

總之，今年的中國醫英文考題依舊是去年的水平，結算出來的平均分數應該也和去年不相上下。接下來先看看爭議題。

## 二．爭議題

14. Recently, there have been several outbreaks of disease like legionnaire's syndrome, and doctors don't know \_\_\_\_.

(A) what is the cause (B) what the cause is (C) that is the cause (D) that the cause is

答案：(B)

申訴：選項(A)也正確

說明：

若原句是The cause is this，改為代表問題的名詞子句是what the cause is。但如果原句是This is the cause.，然後用疑問代名詞取代this，成為疑問句What(S) is(V) the cause(C)?，再改寫為名詞子句就成為what is the cause，所以選項(A)也正確。

16. Inquiries are held which seem to go on forever and you only wish that the procedure could be speeded \_\_\_\_.

(A) through (B) along (C) up (D) in

答案：(C)

申訴：選項(A)也正確

說明：

可以說speed up the procedure「加快程序」，也可以說speed through the procedure「快速通過程序」，兩個選項意思稍有不同，但同樣正確。

20. My application was holding \_\_\_\_ by the postal strike.

(A) on (B) up (C) off (D) in

答案：(B)

申訴：題目有誤，應送分

說明：根據各大字典，hold up解釋為「阻礙」時是及物動詞，主動用法時後面要有受詞。本題空格後面by the postal strike明顯表示是被動用法，因此前面應該是被動態的動詞was held up。選(B)會成為主動態的My application was holding up，不能解釋為「阻礙」，所以是錯誤的。

50.

What did the economic analysis demonstrate about scalp acupuncture therapy (SAT) in comparison to speech and language therapy (SLT) alone?

(A) SAT and SLT are equally effective.

(B) SAT is less effective and less accessible.

(C) SAT is more expensive and less effective.

(D) SAT is cost-effective and more accessible.

答案：(D)

申訴：答案(D)亦有錯誤，本題應送分

說明：

答案(D)前半SAT is cost-effective可以接受，但後半說它比起SLT是more accessible，這個部分與原文有衝突。關於SLT的accessibility，原文並無資料，只

有在第2段有說however, high-intensity and high-dose interventions may not be acceptable to all patients，裏面的用字是acceptable，意思是病人是否「可以接受」，並非accessible「可以取得、有管道」。另外，第4段有一句說the real-world implementation of SAT in low-income and middle-income countries and regions may be restricted by poor acupuncture services, inefficient systems, and a deficiency of therapists.，意思是說SAT在中低收入地區無法實行，受限於針灸服務差、系統效率低、治療師不足，而這3項因素都指向SAT的accessibility低。

所以，根據原文，SLT的accessibility未知、SAT的accessibility低，那麼選項(D)的後半說SAT比起來是more accessible，這部分顯然與原文不符，所以選項(D)不能成立，本題沒有答案。

接下來看看字彙題命中情況以及克漏字。

### 三· 字彙題

1. 答案：cracked down (n.) 鎮壓  
片語題

2. 答案：herculean (a.) 艱鉅的

3. 答案：delinquent (a.) 有過失的，逾期的

直接命中：字彙講義149頁

delinquent (a., n.) 有過失，怠忽職守的；罪犯，違法者

【衍】delinquency (n.) 犯罪

In the army, all delinquent behavior will be severely punished.

The juvenile delinquent was reprimanded but did not go to jail.

4. 答案：(on the) grapevine (ph.) 從傳聞中（聽說）  
片語題

5. 答案：chicanery (n.) 詭計，欺騙

6. congenial (a.) 友善的，合得來的

直接命中：字彙講義219頁

congenial (a.) 友善的，合得來的

【衍】congeniality (n.) 友善，親和

We spent a relaxed evening with congenial friends.

7. 答案：disillusioning (a.) 令人幻想破滅的

直接命中：字彙講義201頁

disillusion (v.) 使幻想破滅

【衍】illusion (n.) 幻想，錯覺

disillusionment (n.) 幻想破滅

Working at that store for six months was enough to disillusion me about retail work.

8. 答案：leverage (v.) 槓桿操作，利用

直接命中：字彙講義70頁

leverage (n., v.) 槓桿作用，影響力；槓桿操作，利用

【衍】lever (n.) 槓桿，操控桿

The union's size gave it leverage in the contract negotiations.

The company tries to leverage its brands more effectively.

9. 答案：swallow (v.) 吞下

直接命中：字彙講義259頁

devour = eat, swallow, ingest (v.) 吞食，吃

de/vour

down/swallow

The hungry boy devoured the burger in two bites.

飢餓的男孩兩口就把漢堡吞了。

10. 答案：patronizing (a.) 屈尊俯就似的

直接命中：字彙講義217頁

patronize (v.) 光顧，照顧生意，屈尊俯就地對待

【衍】patronizing (a.) 屈尊俯就似的

I patronize this bookstore regularly.

Stop patronizing me—I understand the play as well as you do.

## 四·克漏字題解

## Passage 1

Gen Z employees are thriving in the new world of work. They've entered the workforce at a time when flexibility is commonplace, digital communication is 21 and employees have the leverage to ask companies for what they want.

At the same time, 22, some experts are concerned that remote and hybrid work arrangements are already leaving some early-career workers behind. Many of these worries revolve around the absence of workplace 23: a lack of the casual conversations and informal observations that traditionally teach young employees how to act. Amid virtual settings, some experts believe entry-level workers are missing out 24 picking up vital cues that guide behavior, collaboration and networking.

"It's particularly centred around communication," explains Helen Hughes, associate professor at Leeds University. "It's things like understanding norms, values and etiquette: Who should you call? How should they be contacted? Are some people out of bounds?" These sorts of questions were once promptly answered in 25 settings—a desk drop-by, or quick tag in the office kitchen. "Social comparison is harder in a remote or hybrid environment—you can't see everyone around you and get a sense of how you're doing," says Hughes.

## 翻譯

Z世代員工在工作的新世界中欣欣向榮。他們加入勞動力的時機正值普遍彈性化、數位通訊21「無所不在」、員工也有力量可以向公司提出他們的要求。

22「不過」，同時也有些專家在擔心：遠距工作與混合工作的安排已經造成某些初入職場的員工落於人後。主要擔心的是欠缺職場的一些23「無形因素」：輕鬆的談話、不正式的評論，一般是靠這些東西來教導青年員工該怎麼做，現在這些都沒了。在虛擬環境中，有些專家認為基層員工會24「錯失掉」取得重要線索的機會，這些線索能夠指引行為、合作、以及如何建立關係網路。

「最大的重點是溝通，」海倫休斯表示，她是李德大學的副教授。「重點是要了解常規、價值、以及禮節：該給誰打電話？怎樣連繫上他們？有沒有什麼人是禁止接觸的？」這種問題從前在能夠25「面對面」的環境中很容易就解決掉了一到同事辦公桌走一趟、或者在公司廚房很快聊兩句。「在遠距或混合上班的環境比較容易進行社交的比較—因為看不到週圍環境、無法了解自己的表現如何，」休斯表示。

21. (B) ubiquitous (a.) 無所不在



22. (A) however (adv.) 不過，然而  
 23. (D) intangibles (n.) 無形因素  
 24. (C) on  
 25. (C) face-to-face (a.) 面對面

### Passage 2

Hyperreality, in semiotics and postmodernism, is an inability of consciousness to distinguish reality 26 a simulation of reality, especially in technologically advanced postmodern societies. Hyperreality is seen as a condition 27 what is real and what is fiction are seamlessly blended together so that there is no clear distinction between where one ends and where the other begins. It allows the co-mingling of physical reality with 28 reality and human intelligence with artificial intelligence. The concept of “hyperreality” was contentiously coined by French sociologist Jean Baudrillard who defined it as “the generation by models of a real without origin or reality.” Hyperreality is a representation, a sign, without an original referent. He believes hyperreality goes 29 confusing or blending the “real” with the symbol which represents it; it involves creating a symbol or set of 30 which represent something that does not actually exist; Santa Claus is a case in point.

翻譯

超現實，在符號語言學與後現代主義中，指的是個人意識無法區分現實26「與」模擬的現實，尤其是在科技先進的後現代社會中。超現實被視為是一種情況，27「在其中」真實與虛構無縫調合，兩者之間沒有明顯的界線可以區隔。它容許物理現實與28「虛擬」現實可以混合在一起，還有就是人類智慧與人工智慧的混合。「超現實」這個觀念是法國社會學家尚包德里亞用挑釁的態度造出來的新字，他下的定義的是「用模型來創造出的『真』，沒有來源、沒有現實。」超現實是一種呈現、一種徵兆，但沒有原始的指射物。他認為超現實29「更進一步」，不只是混淆或調合「真」與代表真的符號。超現實涉及創造一個象徵或者一套30「表意符號」，可以代表一個並不真正存在的東西。聖誕老人就是個例子。

26. (A) from  
 27. (A) in which  
 28. (C) virtual (a.) 虛擬的  
 29. (B) further than  
 30. (D) signifiers (n.) 表意符號

## Passage 3

Many things have changed in astronomy over the past half-century. Until about 30 years ago, there was a great 31 of charts and catalogues. Telescopic equipment was limited and there were few books on practical astronomy. Today, the range of off-the-shelf telescopes and equipment covers almost everything one could need. Electronic calculators and computers have revolutionized almanacs and chart production, and 32 the analysis of observations and the publication of results.

All these advances must surely make this the golden 33 of amateur astronomy. Well, perhaps, but a great deal has been lost as well. Now one may have to travel 80 km to find a sky comparable to that found in urban areas 60 years ago. The daytime skies are now 34 by aircraft condensation trails which can 35 for hours and often spread out to form amorphous clouds, making solar observations impossible and hampering night-time observation too.

翻譯：

這半個世紀以來，天文學界發生了很多的變化。直到約30年前，嚴重31「短缺」圖表與目錄。望遠器材有限，實用天文學方面的書籍也很少。今天，市售望遠鏡與器材幾乎是應有盡有。電子計算機與電腦在世界地圖與圖表製作方面也掀起了革命，並且32「可以更容易」分析觀察資料、出版研究成果。

種種這些進步勢將使得這個時代成為業餘天文學的黃金33「時代」。大概是吧，不過我們損失掉的也很多。如今我們可能得遠行80公里才能找到像60年前都會區那種夜空。白晝的天空如今遭到機尾壓縮氣流的34「侵害」，這種氣流能夠35「持續」幾個小時，往往還擴散開來成為形狀不定的雲，讓我們無法觀測太陽，並且阻撓夜間觀測。

31. (D) shortage (n.) 短缺

32. (A) facilitated (v.) 使方便，使容易

33. (B) age (n.) 時代

34. (B) plagued (v.) 侵害，騷擾

35. (D) persist (v.) 持續

## Passage 4

Given that bureaucracy is held in such ill repute today, it is hard to remember that it was once considered a great organizational innovation. By organizing the 36 of labor, by making management and decision-making a profession, and by providing an

order and a set of rules that allowed many different kinds of specialists to work in coordination toward a common 37, bureaucracy greatly extended the breadth and depth of intelligence that organization could achieve. Begun as a system of organizing government activities, it has 38 to big business and large organization of all kinds.

Max Weber, who 39 the systematic study of bureaucracy as its role in western society began to explode in the late nineteenth century, saw bureaucracy as both the most efficient possible system, and a threat to the basic liberties he 40 dear, thus foreshadowing the sentiments which bureaucracy frequently evoked today.

翻譯：

官僚制度今日聲名如此狼籍，很少人記得它一度被視為了不起的發明，用於組織事物。它可以組織勞動力的36「分工」，使管理與決策成為一門專業，並且提供秩序與規則、讓許多不同方面的專家可以協力工作、達成共同的37「目標」，所以官僚制度大幅增加了組織所能夠達成的智慧的深度與廣度。官僚制度一開始是用來組織政府活動的一套系統，如今早已38「擴展」到大企業與各式各樣的大型組織。

馬克斯韋伯是39「發起」系統化研究官僚制度的人，時值19世紀末官僚制度在西方社會中扮演的角色開始爆炸性成長的期間。他視官僚制度為效率最高的系統，同時也認為官僚制度對於他40「視為」珍寶的基本自由會造成威脅。這也預示了官僚制度今天經常會引發的兩極化的感覺。

36. (A) division (n.) 畫分

37. (A) end (n.) 目的

38. (B) spread (v.) 擴展

39. (D) launched (v.) 發起

40. (B) held (v.) 視為

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