

義守大學 113 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題

考試科目	英文	考試日期	113/4/14	頁碼/總頁數	1/7
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選擇題 (單選題，共 50 題，每題 2 分，共 100 分，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答時，不給分亦不扣分)

I. Vocabulary and Usage: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. The _____ of the artist's work was a testament to their creativity.
 (A) banality (B) prolixity (C) temerity (D) ingenuity
2. In Western medicine, the use of _____ drugs is crucial for managing conditions that involve inflammation, such as arthritis.
 (A) antibiotic (B) antiviral (C) analgesic (D) anti-inflammatory
3. The company's new marketing strategy aims to _____ its brand image.
 (A) vitiate (B) bolster (C) dilute (D) impair
4. The _____ of the scientist's research methods ensured that the study's findings were reliable and reproducible.
 (A) rigor (B) laxity (C) insouciance (D) nonchalance
5. The company's commitment to sustainability is evident in its use of renewable energy sources and _____ waste management practices.
 (A) negligent (B) careless (C) meticulous (D) haphazard
6. The _____ use of antibiotics in livestock farming has contributed to the rise of antibiotic-resistant superbugs, posing a significant threat to public health.
 (A) prudent (B) judicious (C) profligate (D) parsimonious
7. The development of _____ algorithms capable of recognizing and mitigating biases in data sets is crucial for ensuring fairness and equity in AI systems.
 (A) obfuscating (B) debiasing (C) inscribing (D) occluding
8. Some people are concerned about the health effects of food _____, which are often used to enhance flavor or prolong shelf life.
 (A) fibers (B) additives (C) ingredients (D) nutrients
9. To preserve fruits, one common method is to _____ them by removing their moisture content.
 (A) dehydrate (B) saturate (C) moisturize (D) freeze
10. _____ is the ability to understand and share the feelings of another.
 (A) Compassion (B) Symphony (C) Empathy (D) Apathy
11. A _____ is a sensory experience in which a person sees, hears, feels, or tastes something that is not actually present.
 (A) mirage (B) delusion (C) hallucination (D) vision

後面還有題目

義守大學 113 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題

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12. Failing to follow safety guidelines could _____ the lives of workers in the construction site.
 (A) enhance (B) jeopardize (C) protect (D) secure
13. _____ is the study of diseases and their causes, processes, development, and consequences.
 (A) Pathology (B) Physiolog (C) Pharmacology (D) Epidemiology
14. A _____ group consists of members or elements that are diverse in nature.
 (A) homogeneous (B) uniform (C) conservative (D) heterogeneous
15. The police officer had to _____ the suspect to prevent them from escaping.
 (A) release (B) restrain (C) liberate (D) emancipate
- II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.**
16. Renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind power, _____ as sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels.
 (A) have been promoted (B) has been promoted (C) being promoted (D) promoted
17. No sooner had we stepped outside the cozy restaurant _____ it began to rain heavily, drenching the bustling city streets.
 (A) when (B) then (C) than (D) as
18. Many customers enjoy the convenience of _____ their bank transactions online.
 (A) carrying on (B) carrying out (C) carrying over (D) carrying in
19. By the time the patient was admitted to the emergency room, the AI-based diagnostic tool _____ a potential diagnosis.
 (A) had already suggested (B) has already suggested (C) already suggested (D) would already suggest
20. The debate _____ the ethical implications of using AI in healthcare decision-making has been ongoing.
 (A) with (B) for (C) at (D) over
21. The no-food-or-drinks rule is strictly _____ in the bookstore.
 (A) enforceable (B) enforcing (C) enforced (D) enforcement
22. _____ the cool evening breeze and listening to the sounds of nature, we lost track of time.
 (A) Enjoying (B) Because enjoying (C) We were enjoying (D) Enjoyed
23. We take pride in _____ customer's unusual requests.
 (A) fulfillment (B) fulfilling (C) fulfilled (D) fulfills
24. Tina is going to the dentist to have her sore tooth _____ care of.
 (A) taking (B) taken (C) to take (D) to be taken
25. AI systems _____ to assist in medical diagnosis and treatment planning are rapidly advancing in their capabilities.
 (A) designing (B) to design (C) design (D) designed

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III. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

Passage I

Abdominal surgery is surgery that involves the opening of the abdominal cavity. It typically involves the treatment of diseases, conditions, or injuries involving the lower digestive tract (stomach and bowels), liver, gallbladder, pancreas, bile ducts, or surrounding soft tissues. These procedures may be performed on an 26 or outpatient basis and may be accomplished using traditional open incision or minimally invasive techniques. General abdominal procedures can include the repair or 27 of abdominal tissues and organs. Examples of common abdominal procedures include those to remove the appendix (appendectomy), gall bladder removal, and hernia repair. We also perform operations to remove malignant tumors and lesions, as well as benign growths, such as 28. These procedures may target various organs such as the 29, pancreas, and others for the treatment of specific conditions. Overall, the goal is to address issues ranging from 30 to more complex diseases requiring surgical intervention.

26. (A) inpatient (B) external (C) internal (D) superficial
 27. (A) enhancement (B) removal (C) magnification (D) decoration
 28. (A) scars (B) dermatitis (C) freckles (D) lipomas
 29. (A) heart (B) brain (C) liver (D) trachea
 30. (A) minor injuries (B) cosmetic concerns (C) hair loss (D) skin hydration

Passage II

Mazu, the revered goddess of the sea in Taiwanese 31, is celebrated fervently during the Border Festival. This annual event, which takes place along coastal regions, honors Mazu's divine protection over 32. The festival is characterized by 33 processions, colorful parades, and vibrant performances, all paying homage to Mazu's 34 and guidance. Pilgrims and 35 from far and wide gather to participate in the festivities, seeking blessings for safe voyages and bountiful catches. Mazu's Border Festival is not only a religious observance but also a cultural celebration that highlights the profound influence of seafaring traditions on coastal communities.

31. (A) folklore (B) history (C) religion (D) philosophy
 32. (A) farmers (B) merchants (C) soldiers (D) fishermen and sailors
 33. (A) dull (B) elaborate (C) modest (D) simple
 34. (A) malevolence (B) cruelty (C) benevolence (D) malice
 35. (A) devotees (B) cynics (C) sceptics (D) opponents

後面還有題目

義守大學 113 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題

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IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

Reading I

Chinese medicine, with its roots dating back thousands of years, is a comprehensive system of healthcare that has evolved over time. It encompasses a range of practices, including acupuncture, herbal medicine, massage (tui na), dietary therapy, and qigong. Central to Chinese medicine is the concept of balance and harmony within the body, as well as between the body and the external environment. It views health as a state of balance, where the body's vital energy (qi) flows freely along meridians or pathways. Illness, on the other hand, is seen as an imbalance or blockage of this qi. Treatment aims to restore balance and harmony by stimulating acupuncture points, prescribing specific herbal formulations, and advising on lifestyle and dietary changes. Chinese medicine is known for its holistic approach, considering not only the physical symptoms but also the emotional and spiritual well-being of an individual. While it is often used in conjunction with Western medicine, Chinese medicine continues to play a significant role in healthcare, offering alternative and complementary treatments for various conditions.

36. Which of the following is a central concept in Chinese medicine?

- (A) Anatomy (B) Balance and harmony (C) Chemistry (D) Surgery

37. What is meant by "meridians" in the sentence: "It views health as a state of balance, where the body's vital energy (qi) flows freely along meridians or pathways"?

- (A) The body's internal organs (B) Exercises for improving flexibility
(C) A type of herbal medicine (D) Pathways along which vital energy flows

38. How does Chinese medicine view illness?

- (A) As an imbalance or blockage of qi (B) As a result of physical trauma
(C) As a genetic predisposition (D) As a punishment for wrongdoing

39. What are some practices included in Chinese medicine?

- (A) Surgery and chemotherapy (B) Psychotherapy and hypnosis
(C) Acupuncture and herbal medicine (D) Radiology and physiotherapy

40. What is acupuncture?

- (A) A form of massage therapy
(B) A practice involving breath control
(C) The insertion of thin needles into specific points on the body
(D) A type of herbal medicine

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Reading II

Micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) contribute to the full implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development at all levels. In Ethiopia, MSMEs can play crucial roles in accelerating progress towards Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in line with national needs and circumstances as spelled out in the Industrial Development Road Map (2013-2025) and the "Ethiopia 2030: The Pathway to Prosperity Ten Years Perspective Development Plan (2021-2030)". Despite their noted contributions to SDGs, MSMEs, especially women and youth-owned enterprises in Ethiopia, have been hit the hardest by the negative socioeconomic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Returning the economy to its high growth trajectory requires focusing on sectors with high productivity and job creation potentials, including strengthening MSME digitization and entrepreneurship skills to elevate MSME growth and resilience towards external shocks and access to investment and market opportunities.

This workshop is organized in collaboration with the Ministry of Industry, Ethiopia. The workshop aims to strengthen the capacities of policymakers at national and sub-national levels tasked with supporting the formalization, growth, and resilience of MSMEs. It is also designed to elevate digitization and entrepreneurship skills among MSME entrepreneurs, especially women and youth entrepreneurs, to access investment and market opportunities. The workshop will train 50 participants, including national policymakers, sub-national MSME supporting officers, and MSME entrepreneurs, who will be tasked by the government to train more MSME supporting officers and entrepreneurs across the country.

41. According to the passage, what role do MSMEs play in Ethiopia?
- (A) They play a crucial role in achieving Sustainable Development Goals.
 - (B) They offer support to large enterprises only.
 - (C) They primarily contribute to technological advancements.
 - (D) They are exclusively involved in the export of goods.
42. Which groups' enterprises have been most negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic in Ethiopia?
- (A) Large international corporations
 - (B) Government-owned enterprises
 - (C) Women and youth-owned MSMEs
 - (D) Foreign investors' enterprises
43. What is a key focus for returning the Ethiopian economy to its high growth trajectory?
- (A) Decreasing the number of MSMEs
 - (B) Focusing on sectors with high productivity and job creation potential
 - (C) Reducing the digital capabilities of MSMEs
 - (D) Limiting access to investment and market opportunities

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44. What is the workshop's main aim mentioned in the passage?
- (A) To reduce the influence of MSMEs in the economy
 - (B) To focus on the privatization of government-owned enterprises
 - (C) To encourage MSMEs to move abroad
 - (D) To strengthen the capacities of policymakers and elevate MSME digitization and entrepreneurship skills
45. How many participants will the workshop train, and who are they?
- (A) 100 MSME entrepreneurs only
 - (B) 25 policymakers and 25 entrepreneurs
 - (C) 50 participants, including policymakers, MSME supporting officers, and entrepreneurs
 - (D) 50 foreign investors

Reading III

Respiratory diseases cover a broad spectrum, from upper respiratory tract infections to serious conditions like chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, pulmonary fibrosis (PF), acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), acute lung injury (ALI), lung ischemia-reperfusion injury (LIRI), pulmonary hypertension (PH), and lung cancer. These conditions, characterized by structural changes in airway and lung tissues and reduced respiratory function, pose significant health and economic burdens worldwide. Notably, COVID-19 caused 18 million deaths between 2020 and 2021, further emphasizing the global challenge of respiratory diseases.

COPD is the third leading cause of death globally, while ARDS and ALI account for no less than 4% of U.S. hospitalizations annually. Lung cancer, leading in cancer-related deaths, saw 2.24 million new cases and 1.8 million fatalities in 2020, as reported by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. Risk factors include smoking, air pollution, infections, and obesity. Despite the availability of treatments like antibiotics and lung transplants, their side effects have prompted the search for innovative therapeutic approaches.

First introduced by Dixon et al. in 2012, ferroptosis is a form of programmed cell death (PCD), a term distinct from other modes of cell death such as necrosis, apoptosis, autophagy, necroptosis, and pyroptosis, which is essential for maintaining homeostatic balance. Morphologically, ferroptosis features mitochondrial shrinkage, denser membranes, and reduced mitochondrial cristae, with an intact cell membrane and normal-sized nucleus without chromatin condensation. Biochemically, ferroptosis is triggered by the depletion of intracellular glutathione (GSH) and a decrease in the activity of glutathione peroxidase 4 (GPX4). This imbalance leads to lipid peroxidation, further exacerbated by Fe²⁺ through the Fenton reaction, generating a high concentration of reactive oxygen species (ROS).

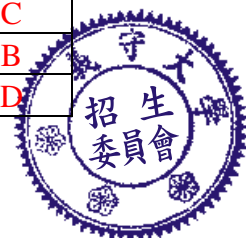
義守大學 113 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題

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46. What is the scope of respiratory diseases mentioned in the passage?
- (A) A broad spectrum including infections, chronic diseases, and conditions leading to structural changes in airway and lung tissues
 - (B) Primarily genetic conditions affecting the lungs
 - (C) Only infections like the common cold
 - (D) Diseases caused exclusively by environmental factors
47. How has COVID-19 highlighted the impact of respiratory diseases globally?
- (A) By decreasing the global incidence of respiratory diseases
 - (B) Through causing a significant number of deaths between 2020 and 2021
 - (C) By leading to a decrease in pollution levels worldwide
 - (D) Through the introduction of new treatments for respiratory conditions
48. According to the passage, what is the leading cause of cancer-related deaths?
- (A) COPD
 - (B) Asthma
 - (C) Lung cancer
 - (D) Pulmonary fibrosis
49. Which of the following is NOT listed as a risk factor for respiratory diseases in the passage?
- (A) Smoking
 - (B) High blood pressure
 - (C) Air pollution
 - (D) Obesity
50. What distinguishes ferroptosis from other programmed cell death (PCD) forms?
- (A) It is the only form of PCD without an impact on the mitochondria.
 - (B) It is a reversible process that does not lead to cell death.
 - (C) It results exclusively from external physical trauma.
 - (D) It features mitochondrial shrinkage and is triggered by the depletion of intracellular glutathione (GSH).

義守大學 113 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	D	11	C	21	C	31	A	41	A
2	D	12	B	22	A	32	D	42	C
3	B	13	A	23	B	33	B	43	B
4	A	14	D	24	B	34	C	44	D
5	C	15	B	25	D	35	A	45	C
6	C	16	A	26	A	36	B	46	A
7	B	17	C	27	B	37	D	47	B
8	B	18	B	28	D	38	A	48	C
9	A	19	A	29	C	39	C	49	B
10	C	20	D	30	A	40	C	50	D



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義守大學 113 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試之答案釋疑結果

依本校 113 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試
「答案釋疑審議小組」會議通過(113 年 4 月 24 日)

考科	題號	答 覆 釋 疑	釋疑結果
英文	2	鎮痛藥(analgesic)旨在緩解疼痛，但不一定能減輕發炎。 止痛藥可以作為關節炎等疾病治療的一部分來控制疼痛，但它們不能像抗發炎藥物那樣直接解決潛在的發炎。發炎不一定會造成疼痛，而疼痛的原因也不一定是發炎引起的。 因此，雖然鎮痛藥可能透過緩解疼痛來控制關節炎等發炎性疾病的症狀，但控制發炎本身最直接、最合適的選擇是抗發炎藥物。此外，標題已指出選出最佳的答案(Choose the <u>best</u> answer to complete each sentence)，故本題維持原答案。	維持原答案 (D)
	10	就原題意欲考察「empathy」(同理心)和「compassion」(同情、憐憫)之間的區別。「compassion」傾向於對他人不幸遭遇(distress)的同情，強調的是強烈的情感(strong feeling)，比較類似悲痛，苦惱，憂傷等情緒或經驗。 而「empathy」則是用實際能力來透過想像他人的處境來感同身受，個人有自覺性的產生由於共鳴而感受到對方的感覺、思想、或經驗，這些情緒不一定是經由悲痛或憂傷等不幸經驗所產生，也有可能是生氣、尷尬或為難等種種的情況。因本題強調“the ability”，故 empathy 為最佳的答案。	維持原答案 (C)
	22	這句話包含一個簡化副詞子句(reduced adverb clause)。原句可能是”Because/Since/As we enjoyed the cool evening breeze and listed to the sounds of nature, we lost track of time.”。對於簡化副詞子句，表示原因的從屬詞(reason subordinator)應刪除，例如 because, since, as 等。在這種情況下，從屬詞“because”應該予以刪除。	維持原答案 (A)
	31	媽祖的崇拜在台灣宗教社會中佔據重要地位，但她本身並非獨立的宗教體系，而是受到多個宗教傳統和文化背景的影響而存在。雖然對於媽祖在台灣宗教地位身份的認知仍存在差異，然而，即使媽祖不是一個獨立的宗教體系，她仍然受到類似獨立宗教所獲得的尊崇和祭奠。爰此，本題中的「religion」一詞也可被視為正確答案。	更正答案為 (A)(C)皆可

英文

馬芸(馬希寧)老師提供

義守大學113學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試英文試題

I. Vocabulary and Usage:

此大題無論是題幹本身或選項中的字彙難易度都與歷屆差不多，考古單字所佔的比例很高，如果考生能認真念後醫歷屆考古單字，應該可以在此大題大有斬獲。也可以看出義守大學的命題方向不是一味出難字考學生，而是務實地尋找願意認真讀書的學生。

II. Grammar:

此大題只有第18題考片語、第20題考介係詞，其他都是很基礎的英文文法觀念，就難易度來說屬於中間偏易。

III. Cloze Test:

兩篇克漏字短文其實是字彙測驗的延續，十題全部考單字，但難易度再調降，出現許多高中程度單字。第一篇文章裡的生字較第二篇多，其實是身體器官的單字較多，應該也比較難理解，但考生若能理解兩篇文章的大概語意，唯第28題與第31題比較為難而已。

IV. Reading Comprehension:

第一篇閱測談何謂「中醫」，文章內容簡單容易理解，即使有若干生字，但考生對中醫應該都有一定的了解，不讀文章僅憑常識直接回答問題也可能全拿！

第二篇閱測介紹衣索比亞的MSME，文章也不長、生字不多、容易理解。最重要的是文後的每個問題都可以輕易地在文章中找到明顯的對應句子，因此答案也很容易確定下來。

因為生字突然爆多起來，第三篇談呼吸疾病的閱測可能會讓考生大吃一驚！它們都是醫學專有名詞，且集中在第三段裡。雖然不知道它們的確切語意，但對於回答文後的問題並不構成妨礙。再加上每個問題都可以輕易地在文章中找到明顯的對應句子，驚嚇之餘應該還是能順利作答得分。

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義守大學113學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試試題 英文試題

I. Vocabulary and Usage: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. 藝術家的**足智多謀**是他們創造力的證明。
(A) 平庸 (B) 囉嗦 (C) 魯莽 (D) **足智多謀**
2. 在西醫中，**抗發炎**藥物的使用對管理發炎的狀況，比如關節炎，是非常關鍵的。
(A) 抗生的 (B) 抗病毒的 (C) 鎮痛的 (D) **抗發炎的**
3. 這家公司的新行銷策略目標是**加固**它的品牌形象。
(A) 損害 (B) **加固** (C) 稀釋 (D) 削弱
4. 科學家研究方法的**嚴謹**確保研究的發現是可靠且可複製的。
(A) **嚴格** (B) 寬鬆 (C) 不注意 (D) 漠不關心
5. 在它使用可更新的能源來源及**嚴密**的廢棄物處理措施上，這家公司對永續性的承諾是明顯的。
(A) 忽略的 (B) 粗心的 (C) **嚴密的** (D) 隨意的
6. 抗生素在畜牧牲畜的肆意使用已造成對抗生素有抗藥性的超級細菌，對公共衛生有重大威脅。
(A) 謹慎的 (B) 審慎的 (C) **肆意的** (D) 吝嗇的
7. 在數據集上，能辨識與減少偏誤的去偏誤的演算法的發展對確保人工智慧的公平和平等是很關鍵的。
(A) 令人混亂的 (B) **去偏誤的** (C) 銘刻的 (D) 遮擋的
8. 有些人關心食物**添加物**對健康的影響，它們常被用來提升風味或延長其保存期限。
(A) 纖維 (B) **添加物** (C) 成分 (D) 營養素
9. 為了保存水果，一個常見的方法是藉由去除它們的含水量讓水果**脫水**。
(A) **使...脫水** (B) 使...飽和 (C) 滋潤... (D) 冷凍...
10. **同理心**是理解並分享他人感覺的能力。
(A) 慈悲 (B) 交響樂 (C) **同理心** (D) 冷漠
11. 幻覺是一種感官的經驗，在其中一個人看到、聽到、感覺到或嚐到事實上沒出現的東西。
(A) 海市蜃樓 (B) 錯覺，欺騙 (C) 幻覺 (D) 視力
12. 未遵守安全準則會**危及**在工地工作的工人的生命。
(A) 提升 (B) **使...危險** (C) 保護 (D) 使...安全
13. **病理學**是研究疾病及其成因、過程、發展和結果的學問。
(A) **病理學** (B) 生理學 (C) 藥理學 (D) 流行病學
14. 一個**異質**的群體包含了在本質上多樣的成員或要素。
(A) 同質的 (B) 一致的 (C) 保守的 (D) **異質的**
15. 警官必須**壓制**嫌犯防止他們逃跑。
(A) 釋放 (B) **壓抑** (C) 釋放 (D) 解放

II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

16. 考題重點：基本句構觀念與時態、語態。
先看出空格需要一動詞，然後決定時態與主、被動即可。
17. 考題重點：「一...就...」副詞子句基本句型。
18. 考題重點：動詞片語。
(A) 繼續辦理 (B) 執行，實踐 (C) 繼續存在 (D) 無此片語
19. 考題重點：時態。
「by the time + 時間」為時間副詞時，主要子句時態應搭配完成式。
20. 考題重點：介係詞。
介係詞over常接「主題」。
21. 考題重點：題幹語意。
(A) 可執行的(a) (B) 執行的(a) (C) 被執行的(a) (D) 執行(n)
22. 考題重點：題幹語意與分詞構句。
主詞是we，因此知道考現在分詞，然後判定題幹語意是否需要because即可。
23. 考題重點：基本句構觀念。
介係詞後應接名詞或動名詞。但應空格後有動詞，應選動名詞。
24. 考題重點：題幹語意和使役動詞用法。
必須看出have是使役動詞，且題幹語意需要一個被動的受詞補語(被照顧)。
25. 考題重點：題幹語意和分詞片語。
題幹動詞是are，故空格處不需要動詞。判斷自空格起至treatment planning是一個形容詞片語修飾先行詞AI systems，再決定所需要的主、被動語意即可。

III. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

Passage 1

1 abdominal	腹部的	2 cavity	腔，室
3 tract	道	4 bowel	腸
5 gallbladder	膽囊	6 pancreas	胰臟
7 bile duct	膽道總管	8 outpatient	門診病患
9 incision	切口	10 appendix	闌尾，盲腸
11 appendectomy	闌尾切除術	12 hernia	疝氣
13 malignant	惡性的	14 lesion	損傷
15 benign	良性的		

26. (A) 住院病患 (B) 外部 (C) 內部 (D) 膚淺的
27. (A) 提升 (B) 移除 (C) 放大 (D) 裝飾
28. (A) 傷疤 (B) 皮膚癌 (C) 雀斑 (D) 脂肪瘤
29. (A) 心臟 (B) 大腦 (C) 肝臟 (D) 氣管
30. (A) 不嚴重的傷 (B) 美容的擔憂 (C) 掉髮 (D) 皮膚保溼

Passage 2

1 revere	尊敬	2 fervent	熱切的
3 Border Festival	繞境慶典	4 characterize	具...特色
5 procession	前進	6 vibrant	生動的
7 homage	尊敬	8 pilgrim	朝聖者
9 bountiful	豐富的	10 catch	捕撈
11 observance	儀式	12 seafaring	航海的

31. (A) 民間傳說 (B) 歷史 (C) 宗教 (D) 哲學
 32. (A) 農民 (B) 商人 (C) 士兵 (D) 漁夫和水手
 33. (A) 無趣的 (B) 精心製作的 (C) 適度的 (D) 簡單的
 34. (A) 惡意 (B) 殘忍 (C) 仁慈 (D) 惡意
 35. (A) 熱衷者 (B) 憤世嫉俗者 (C) 懷疑論者 (D) 對手

IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

Passage 1

1 comprehensive	綜合的	2 encompass	包含
3 a range of...	一系列...	4 tuina	推拿(音譯)
5 qigong	氣功(音譯)	6 meridian	子午線
7 pathway	路徑	8 formulation	配方
9 holistic	整體的	10 in conjunction with...	和...結合

36. 以下何者是中醫的核心觀念?(文章第四行)
 (A) 解剖 (B) 均衡與和諧 (C) 化學 (D) 外科手術
37. 在“It views health as a state of balance, where the body’s vital energy (qi) flows freely along *meridians* or pathways”一句中的“meridians”的意義為何?
 (A) 體內的器官 (B) 增進彈性的運動 (C) 一種草藥 (D) 生命能量流動的通道
38. 中醫如何看待疾病?(文章第七行)
 (A) 氣得不均衡或阻塞 (B) 生理創傷的結果
 (C) 遺傳的傾向 (D) 做錯事的處罰
39. 中醫包含哪些做法?(文章第二、三行)
 (A) 外科手術和化療 (B) 心理治療和催眠
 (C) 針灸和草藥 (D) 放射學和物理治療
40. 什麼是針灸?(文章中未提, 考常識)
 (A) 一種按摩治療 (B) 一種包含呼吸控制的作法
 (C) 細針插入身體特定部位 (D) 一種草藥

Passage 2

1 medium-sized	中型的	2 implementation	實施
3 at all levels	在各層面的	4 in line with...	符合...
5 spell out	詳細說明	6 trajectory	軌道, 彈道

7 sector	部門，單位	8 entrepreneurship	創新精神
9 resilience	韌性，彈性	10 workshop	工作坊
11 tasked with...	負責...	12 formalization	正式化，定型
13 task	派...任務		

41. 根據本文，MSME在衣索比亞扮演什麼角色？(文章第三、四行)
- (A) 它們在達成永續發展目標中扮演關鍵的角色
(B) 它們只為大企業提供支持
(C) 它們主要致力於科技進步
(D) 它們只涉及貨物出口
42. 在衣索比亞的新冠疫情中，哪些團體的企業已受最糟的衝擊？(文章第七、八行)
- (A) 大型國際法人 (B) 國有企業 (C) 婦女與青年的MSME (D) 外資企業
43. 對於回復衣索比亞經濟道它的高度成長軌道，什麼是關鍵焦點？(文章第九、十行)
- (A) 減少MSME的數量 (B) 聚焦在有高生產力與創造工作潛力的部門
(C) 減少MSME的數位效能 (D) 限制投資和市場機會的管道
44. 在文中所提的工作坊的主要目標是什麼？(文章第二段第二至第四行)
- (A) 降低MSME對經濟的影響 (B) 聚焦在國有企業的民營化
(C) 鼓勵MSME移至海外
(D) 強化政策制定者的效能與提升MSME的數位化和創業能力
45. 工作坊將訓練多少參與者？他們是誰？(文章第二段最後三行)
- (A) 只有100家MSME企業家 (B) 25位政策制定者和25位企業家
(C) 50位參與者，包括政策制定者、支持MSME的官員和企業家
(D) 50位外國投資者

Passage 3

1 spectrum	光譜，範圍	2 respiratory tract	呼吸道
3 obstructive	阻塞的	4 pulmonary	肺部的
5 asthma	氣喘	6 fibrosis	纖維化
7 acute respiratory distress syndrome	急性呼吸窘迫症候群		
8 ischemia	缺血	9 reperfusion	血液再灌流
10 hypertension	高壓	11 notably	明顯地，尤其
12 account for	解釋，佔比	13 hospitalization	住院
14 risk factor	風險因素	15 prompt	促使
16 therapeutic	治療性的	17 ferroptosis	鐵依賴型細胞死亡
18 necrosis	壞死	19 apoptosis	凋亡
20 autophagy	自噬	21 necroptosis	程序性壞死
22 pyroptosis	細胞焦亡	23 homeostatic	體內平衡的
24 morphologically	形態上地	25 mitochondrial	粒線體的
26 shrinkage	收縮	27 membrane	膜
28 cristae	皺褶	29 chromatin	染色質
30 depletion	消耗，減少	31 intracellular	細胞內的

32 glutathione	穀胱甘肽	33 peroxidase	過氧化酶
34 lipid	脂質	35 exacerbate	加劇，惡化
36 Fenton reaction	芬頓反應		

46. 本文中所提到的呼吸疾病的範圍是什麼？(第一段第一至第四行)
- (A) 一個很廣的範圍從感染、慢性病到導致氣管及肺組織結構改變的狀況
 (B) 影響肺部的主要基因狀況 (C) 像一般感冒的感染
 (D) 僅由環境因素所引發的疾病
47. 新冠肺炎如何地凸顯全球的呼吸疾病的衝擊？(第一段最末句)
- (A) 藉降低全球呼吸疾病的發生
(B) 透過造成2020年與2021年之間的顯著死亡數字
 (C) 藉導致降低全球汙染程度 (D) 透過呼吸狀況的新治療法的引進
48. 根據本文，與癌症相關死亡的首要原因為何？(第二段第二、三行)
- (A) 慢性阻塞性肺病 (B) 氣喘 (C) 肺癌 (D) 肺纖維化
49. 在本文中，以下何者未被列為呼吸道疾病的風險因素？(第二段第四、五行)
- (A) 吸菸 **(B) 高血壓** (C) 空氣汙染 (D) 肥胖
50. 什麼可將鐵依賴型細胞死亡與其他程序性細胞凋亡分別開來？(第三段第四行至第七行)
- (A) 它是程序性細胞凋亡的唯一形式，對粒線體沒有影響
 (B) 它是可逆的、不會造成細胞死亡的過程
 (C) 它只會因為外在的生理創傷而產生
(D) 它以粒線體收縮為其特色及由細胞內穀胱甘肽的減少所引起

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