I. Vocabulary and Phrases

Questions 1-10: Choose the **BEST** answer to complete each sentence.

1. The whole village was _____ by the tsunami.
   (A) infatuated   (B) indulged   (C) indisposed   (D) inundated

2. He was constantly persecuted by his _____ enemies.
   (A) implacable   (B) impercipient   (C) impaired   (D) impermeable

3. The judge told the man to _____ from threatening his wife.
   (A) desist   (B) swindle   (C) canonize   (D) grudge

4. John told his roommates he'd meet them in the mall. Just kept their eyes _____ .
   (A) peeved   (B) peeled   (C) perched   (D) piled

5. At the sound of the bells, the corps moved _____ toward the cafeteria doors at the end of the building.
   (A) en croute   (B) en clair   (C) en masse   (D) en brosse

6. Plato, an important philosopher, is primarily known because he wrote down Socrates's _____ conversations. It is through Plato's record of these conversations that Socrates's teachings have survived and continue to enlighten seekers of wisdom.
   (A) prosaic   (B) grating   (C) mercurial   (D) didactic

7. Although the twins look identical, they have widely _____ opinions on almost every topic under the sun.
   (A) disconsolate   (B) disconnected   (C) divergent   (D) distinguished

8. The professor is a noteworthy intellect, and as a teacher she shows more _____ than her colleagues, whose teaching strategies are maladroit.
   (A) excess   (B) prowess   (C) profligacy   (D) orthodoxies

9. I felt an _____ with the writer from his descriptions of a world that seemed to have a great deal in common with my own.
   (A) apathy   (B) adherence   (C) affinity   (D) acknowledgement

10. Although tranquilizers usually have a _____ effect, this is not always the case, especially when the abuse of these drugs results in a failure to induce the much-desired sleep.
    (A) soporific   (B) coruscating   (C) debilitating   (D) sedulous

II. Grammar and Structure

Questions 11-20: Choose the **BEST** answer to complete each sentence.

11. _____ he cannot afford a car, Thomas rides a bicycle to commute daily to work.
    (A) Unless   (B) Though   (C) Whereas   (D) Because

12. _____ I get your call, I will leave.
    (A) As soon as   (B) At times   (C) As though   (D) No sooner

13. Bacterial spores germinate and sprout _____ favorable conditions of temperature and food supply.
    (A) when encountering of   (B) when they encounter
    (C) when they will encounter   (D) when they encounter of

14. North Carolina is well known not only for the Great Smoky Mountains Natural Park _____ for the Cherokee Indian Settlements.
    (A) also   (B) in addition   (C) but also   (D) moreover

15. Fire-resistant materials are used to retard _____ of modem aircraft in case of accidents.
    (A) a damage about the passenger cabin   (B) that damages to the passenger cabin
    (C) damage to the passenger cabin   (D) in passenger cabin's damages

16. With a few exceptions the members of the Commission of European Contract Law have been academics, but many of the academics are also _____ lawyers.
    (A) practicum   (B) practicing   (C) practiced   (D) practical

17. Actually, it is not very important for you to attend any of the _____ exhibitions.
    (A) vended   (B) vending   (C) vendor   (D) vent

18. Before they could borrow a large sum of money to buy a house, first-time home buyers had to make sure they had enough money to be able to make a _____ payment.
    (A) down   (B) base   (C) low   (D) high

19. This is most embarrassing. I can't pay the bill for my meal. I'm afraid _____ .
    (A) I've forgot my wallet at home   (B) I've left my wallet at home
    (C) I've abandoned my wallet at home   (D) I've quit my wallet at home

20. That's really not my concern at all and I'm certainly not _____ the business of telling others what to do.
    (A) in   (B) out   (C) through   (D) by

III. Cloze

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

The intuitive system at Amazon Fresh and Amazon Go stores allows customers to simply pick up an item and leave without traditional checkout. This system, called "Just Walk Out," uses sensors and artificial intelligence (AI) to calculate purchases, and customers are automatically billed. However, in April, reports claimed that the system did not use AI but relied (21) 1,000 employees in India to manually verify nearly three-quarters of the transactions. Amazon quickly denied these reports, asserting that Indian employees only evaluated the system and that human reviewers were standard for ensuring accuracy in AI systems.

This situation highlights a growing issue: companies making grand claims about using AI, a practice (22) "AI washing," akin to "greenwashing" in environmental claims. It's essential to understand what AI truly means. Though lacking a precise definition, AI refers to computers learning and solving problems after (23) training. One prominent type of AI is generative AI, which creates new contents like conversations, music scores, or pictures.

AI washing takes many forms. Some companies exaggerate their AI capabilities, while others merely incorporate AI chatbots into non-AI software. According to a tech investment fund company, only 10% of tech startups mentioned AI in their (24) in 2022, but this rose to 25% in 2023 and is expected to exceed a third in 2024. Competition for funding drives companies to overstate their AI capabilities. Another tech investment firm found that 40% of companies claiming to be "AI-enabled" in 2019 did not actually use AI. The problem persists today, with companies buying "AI capabilities" but only adding chatbots to non-intelligent products.

An expert highlighted that the lack of a unified definition of AI contributes to AI washing. This (25) allows for inflated claims about AI, leading to overvalued technology and unmet expectations, eroding trust in genuine AI innovations. Regulators, such as the US Securities and Exchange Commission, are beginning to address this issue, charging firms for making false AI-related claims.

21. (A) of　　　　　(B) on　　　　　(C) in　　　　　(D) to
22. (A) dubs　　　　(B) dub　　　　　(C) dubbing　　　(D) dubbed
23. (A) extensive　　(B) intransitive　　(C) adoptive　　　(D) vindictive
24. (A) baskets　　　(B) retreats　　　(C) pitches　　　(D) gutters
25. (A) rigorism　　　(B) ambiguity　　(C) heterodoxy　　(D) dogmatism

The status of images in the history of many religions and in modern media is mostly an embattled one. It is mainly because images are thought to be untrustworthy: They lie, cheat, and steal. Whether in Socrates or in the many critiques of images mounted by Jewish, Muslim, or Christian writers, by Hindu reformers or by Marxist revolutionaries, suspicions circle around a tenacious distrust of images. Images lie (26) as they selectively tell the truth, exaggerating aspects of it, or distorting (27) they

portray into whatever priests, tyrants, or merchants want pliant viewers to believe. Images dupe the unsuspecting, lulling them into views or opinions that are untrue. And images steal belief from words, the revealed medium of divine self-revelation in the so-called religions of the book. As Socrates might have put it, images rob belief in the logical procedure of discourse—the (28) movement of intellectual inquiry from opinion to truth, cheating reason of its rightful place in ascertaining the truth of a matter.

Yet the distrust of images presumes something deeper about them. Images work their magic by a subtle and often irresistible effect on the body: provoking fear, envy, pride, desire, obsession, rage— all the strong feelings and passions that grip the chest or rise in the blood, creep over the flesh, (29) as tears in the eyes. Images appeal to and rely on the body. It is precisely this that philosophers, teachers, moralists, clergy, and parents have resented about the power of images. Images are understood to traffic in the body's energies and to threaten to (30) the strictures of thought and conscience that moral authorities work hard to nurture and inculcate.

26. (A) rather   (B) since   (C) because   (D) inasmuch
27. (A) which   (B) what   (C) this   (D) that
28. (A) progressive   (B) transgressive   (C) reflexive   (D) repressive
29. (A) clear up   (B) match up   (C) well up   (D) sign up
30. (A) overturn   (B) overdo   (C) overlap   (D) overcrowd

Historically, Bristleworms have had a bad reputation among saltwater aquarium aficionados. These marine worms usually enter the hobbyist's aquarium by (31) a ride on a piece of coral. Once established, they become part of the tank's ecosystem. Bristleworms range greatly in size. The smallest ones are about an inch long, and the large ones can grow to over 20 inches, although, being segmented, their bodies are often (32) and so not usually seen at their greatest extent. Literature has frequently (33) that bristleworms are harmful, asserting that they eat clams, anemones and even oral fish. However, most enthusiasts now conclude that small bristleworms (34) no threat, and are merely scavengers, clearing the tank from detritus and carcasses of animals that are already dead. However, larger worms, particularly those of the species known as fireworms, are (35) eaters and can do irreparable damage. These worms are better removed, although this is a challenge in itself, as the worms are nocturnal and sensitive to light, and will go into hiding at the slightest disturbance.

31. (A) attaching   (B) tethering   (C) hitching   (D) lifting
32. (A) retracted   (B) reconciled   (C) revolted   (D) refrained
33. (A) agitated   (B) precluded   (C) contended   (D) revoked
34. (A) take   (B) pose   (C) bear   (D) contain
35. (A) mendacious   (B) capricious   (C) auspicious   (D) voracious

All education systems may ultimately be judged in terms of equality of opportunity. This is often referred to in the debates over selective versus comprehensive schooling. The main issue is whether everyone has the same opportunities for educational achievement or whether (36) of one sort or

another is (37) the system. League tables for schools and colleges may actually help unintentionally to (38) inequalities, while claiming to promote the raising of standards. Inevitably, league tables divide educational institutions into good and bad, successful and failing, resulting in a two-tier system, or at least that is how the public (39) it. The ability of better-off parents and well-endowed schools to push children towards the institutions at the top of the league may, in the long term, have the effect of depressing opportunity for the less well-off or for children from home environments that do not provide the push and motivation to excel. Financial support of different kinds can help to make educational opportunity more equal. There are, for example, scholarships or bursaries that make it possible for less (40) youngsters to afford tertiary education. Student loans allow undergraduates to pay for their tuition fees and living expenses while they are studying. But few would claim that real equality of opportunity has been achieved.

36. (A) egoism   (B) aphorism   (C) altruism   (D) elitism
37. (A) inextricable for   (B) inherent in   (C) irrevocable of   (D) irresistible to
38. (A) permeate   (B) perpetrate   (C) perpetuate   (D) palliate
39. (A) perceives   (B) aggravates   (C) persists   (D) aggregates
40. (A) overthrown   (B) prejudiced   (C) oppressed   (D) privileged

IV. Reading Comprehension

Questions 41-50: Choose the **BEST** answer to each question below according to what is stated and implied in the following passages.

There is a quality of cohesiveness about the Roman world that applied neither to Greece nor perhaps to any other civilization, ancient or modern. Like the stones of a Roman wall, which were held together both by the regularity of the design and by that peculiarly powerful Roman cement, so the various parts of the Roman realm were bonded into a massive, monolithic entity by physical, organizational, and psychological controls. The physical bonds included the network of military garrisons, which were stationed in every province, and the network of stone-built roads that linked the provinces with Rome. The organizational bonds were based on the common principles of law and administration and on the universal army of officials who enforced common standards of conduct. The psychological controls were built on fear and punishment—on the absolute certainty that anyone or anything that threatened the authority of Rome would be utterly destroyed.

The source of Roman obsession with unity and cohesion may well have been the pattern of Rome's early development. Whereas Greece had grown from scores of scattered cities, Rome grew from one single organism. While the Greek world had expanded along the Mediterranean sea lanes, the Roman world was assembled by territorial conquest. Of course, the contrast is not quite so stark: in Alexander the Great, the Greeks had found the greatest territorial conqueror of all time, and the Romans, once they moved outside Italy, did not fail to learn the lessons of sea power. Yet the essential difference is

undeniable. The key to the Greek world lay in its high-powered ships; the key to Roman power lay in its marching legions. The Greeks were wedded to the sea; the Romans, to the land. The Greek was a sailor at heart; the Roman, a landsman.

Certainly, in trying to explain the Roman phenomenon, one would have to place great emphasis on this almost animal instinct for the territorial imperative. Roman priorities lay in the organization, exploitation, and defense of their territory. In all probability, it was the fertile plain of Latium, where the Latins who founded Rome originated, that created the habits and skills of landed settlement, landed property, landed economy, landed administration, and a land-based society. From this arose the Roman genius for military organization and orderly government. In turn, a deep attachment to the land and to the stability of rural life fostered the Roman virtues: gravitas, a sense of responsibility; pietas, a sense of devotion to family and country; and justitia, a sense of the natural order.

Modern attitudes to Roman civilization range from the infinitely impressed to the thoroughly disgusted. As always, there are the power worshippers, especially among historians, who are predisposed to admire whatever is strong and who feel more attracted to the might of Rome than to the subtlety of Greece. At the same time, there is a solid body of opinion that dislikes Rome. For many, Rome is, at best, the imitator and the continuator of Greece on a larger scale. Greek civilization had quality; Rome, mere quantity. Greece was original; Rome, derivative. Greece had style; Rome had money. Greece was the inventor; Rome, the research and development division. Such indeed was the opinion of some of the more intellectual Romans. "Had the Greeks held novelty in such disdain as we," asked Horace in his Epistles, "what work of ancient date would now exist?"

Rome's debt to Greece was enormous. The Romans adopted Greek religion and moral philosophy. In literature, Greek writers were consciously used as models by their Latin successors. It was absolutely accepted that an educated Roman should be fluent in Greek. In speculative philosophy and the sciences, the Romans made virtually no advance on early achievements.

Yet it would be wrong to suggest that Rome was somehow a junior partner in Greco-Roman civilization. The Roman genius was projected into new spheres—especially into those of law, military organization, administration, and engineering. Moreover, the tensions that arose within the Roman state produced literary and artistic sensibilities of the highest order. It was no accident that many leading Roman soldiers and statesmen were writers of high caliber.

41. How did Rome's early development differ from that of Greece?
    (A) Rome grew from a single organism, while Greece grew from scattered cities.
    (B) Rome expanded by sea, while Greece expanded by land.
    (C) Rome was influenced by many cultures, while Greece was isolated.
    (D) Rome had a democratic system, while Greece was ruled by monarchs.

42. What does Horace's question in the passage imply about Roman attitudes?
    (A) Romans valued novelty more than Greeks.
    (B) Romans were more creative than Greeks.
    (C) Romans preserved Greek works better than Greeks.
    (D) Romans held novelty in disdain compared to Greeks.

43. What is the main idea of the passage?
    (A) To compare and contrast the military strengths of ancient Rome and Greece
    (B) To argue that Roman civilization was superior to Greek civilization in all aspects
    (C) To explore the unique cohesiveness of Roman civilization while acknowledging its debt to Greece
    (D) To explain why modern historians prefer studying Rome over Greece

44. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true according to the passage?
    (A) The Romans made significant advancements in military organization.
    (B) The Romans completely rejected Greek culture and ideas.
    (C) Greek writers were used as models by Latin authors.
    (D) Roman soldiers and statesmen were often skilled writers.

45. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
    (A) Mighty Kingdom: The Military Superiority of Ancient Rome
    (B) Greco-Roman Pantnership: Greek Influence on Roman Literature and Philosophy
    (C) Roman Civilization: Cohesion, Control, and Greco-Roman Cultural Heritage
    (D) Paradigm Shift: The Decline of Greek Civilization and the Rise of Rome

Artificial intelligence (AI) has the potential to transform healthcare decision-making but also introduces novel challenges in patient safety. AI-embedded clinical decision support (CDS) can improve diagnosis, including the identification of rare diseases, and offer higher-value treatment options. However, it can also create harm. For example, AI performance may change when applied to different populations, instead of those originally tested, potentially leading to incorrect diagnoses or treatments for certain demographic groups. Additionally, improper training can result in clinicians misusing AI, thus endangering patient safety. Moreover, implementation of new healthcare technology can improve safety but may also increase medical errors. Likewise, traditional decision support systems have resulted in alert fatigue, leading to medical errors. However, medical education has been lacking in training individuals on integrating AI algorithms into medical decisions. Thus, implementation science and quality improvement programs are required to emphasize the importance of developing plans and using simulation to mitigate potential harms.

The National Academies of Medicine (NAM) defines patient safety as "the prevention of harm to patients." Despite two decades of focus, the effectiveness of patient safety efforts remains debated among experts. On October 30, 2023, President Biden issued an executive order on AI, mandating

federal agencies to develop standards for AI applications in healthcare. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) created a task force to ensure that AI deployment reduces patient harm and encourages continuous learning. This includes roles for the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in software approval, the Office of the National Coordinator (ONC) for AI inclusion in electronic health records, and the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) to ensure AI algorithms not violating civil rights.

The requirement for hospitals to ensure patient safety is a condition of participation (CoP) in Medicare and Medicaid, as by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). Section 1861(e) of the Social Security Act authorizes the Secretary to impose additional requirements if necessary for health and safety. This involves investigating harms to determine if policies and procedures effectively protect patients and whether these measures minimize harm while maximizing safety. CMS, State Survey Agencies, or Accrediting Organizations investigate reports of abuse, neglect, or noncompliance with health and safety standards. They also investigate critical events such as unexpected deaths or serious injuries. Hospitals are obligated to conduct a Quality Assessment and Performance Improvement (QAPI) activity if harm occurs. Although there is no separate statutory authority to regulate AI in clinical care, CoPs for hospitals already require policies and procedures for AI use, detailing qualifications and responsibilities of users and those monitoring safety issues. Principles such as safety, transparency, accountability, equity, fairness, and usefulness should guide AI and governors to ensure trustworthy solutions in patient care.

The Biden-Harris administration's Executive Order calls for national standards for trustworthy AI, developed through public-private partnerships. Local AI governance should provide organizational transparency on which AI solutions are used on which patient populations to avoid safety issues and inconsistent use. When organizations do not have the appropriate technical expertise to assure that AI is used appropriately, they can rely on independent entities such as the proposed assurance laboratories.

The CoPs also **mandate** governance structures to monitor safety events. When patient harm is reported, the hospital should determine if the patient was harmed through a medical error or had a poor outcome and whether the application of an AI tool or algorithm was a contributing factor in the harm a patient experienced. Although new AI regulations have been suggested, the CoPs already empower CMS and accrediting organizations to regulate AI at the bedside. If AI is a potential cause of harm, hospitals must identify if the issue lies with the algorithm, hospital policies and procedures, or staff training.

CMS can investigate hospitals and require corrective action plans if their processes and procedures do not protect patient safety. If an error is due to an intrinsic algorithm flaw, safety incidents, including non-harmful errors, should be reported to the manufacturer, with risks managed by the implementer. Poor implementation issues must be addressed through the QAPI process, and safety risks reported

to the manufacturer. FDA-cleared AI technologies require medical harm reporting to the FDA and manufacturer. As for non-FDA-cleared AI technology, it will be important for the health care ecosystem to think about the mechanism to report AI-influenced medical errors, with QAPI findings reported back to the FDA and manufacturer. CMS and HHS must use their existing authority under the CoPs to ensure safe AI implementation in hospitals, with algorithm assessment left to the FDA and other bodies. While AI has the potential to improve patient outcomes and care, the critical goal is to employ AI in enhancing safety, not in creating new sources of medical harm without a clear mechanism for continuously improving and learning from any medical errors.

46. What is the main focus of the reading material?
    (A) The process of FDA approval for AI technologies
    (B) The development of new AI algorithms for healthcare
    (C) The role of traditional decision support systems in healthcare
    (D) The potential and challenges of AI in patient safety

47. Which of the following statements is **NOT** true according to the passage?
    (A) Both FDA-cleared and non-FDA-cleared AI technology requires a mechanism to report AI-influenced medical errors back to the manufacturer.
    (B) Both AI and governors should be guided under the principles of safety, transparency, accountability, equity, fairness & usefulness.
    (C) Both traditional decision support systems and the implementation of new healthcare technology would contribute to medical errors.
    (D) Both hospitals and manufacturers must identity whether algorithm, staff training, and policies & procedures are regulated to prevent harm.

48. What does the word "**mandate**" most nearly mean as used in the text?
    (A) commission   (B) attenuate   (C) concede   (D) reciprocate

49. What is the author's likely intention in discussing the importance of developing plans and using simulation in healthcare technology implementation?
    (A) To argue for the use of AI in healthcare without proper regulation
    (B) To show that simulation is unnecessary in AI implementation
    (C) To promote AI as important as traditional decision support systems
    (D) To highlight the need for proper preparation to reduce potential harms

50. What would be the most suitable title for the article?
    (A) The Evolution of AI in Clinical Diagnostics
    (B) AI and Patient Safety: Opportunities and Risks
    (C) Traditional Decision Support Systems in Healthcare
    (D) FDA Regulations on AI Technologies

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

科目	題號	釋　疑　答　覆	釋疑結果
英文	6	The blank describes Socrates's conversations. The clue is "*Socrates's **teachings** have survived and continue to enlighten seekers of wisdom*", so, the blank must mean **instructional**. The answer "didactic" is the closest in meaning because it's instructional; however, the meaning of the other options, prosaic, grating, mercurial does not match the clue or the meaning of the context (they are not instructional). 另外也可由以下從語意及語法句型來解釋： 語法分析： 詞性： 空格處需要填入一個形容詞來修飾 "conversations"（對話）。 所有選項都是形容詞，因此在語法上，似乎都可以填入空格。 語意分析： ➤　prosaic (平凡的，乏味的) 意思：平淡無奇的，缺乏創意或趣味的。 語意：這個詞用來形容蘇格拉底的對話<u>不合適</u>，因為蘇格拉底的對話以其深刻的哲學思考著稱，不是乏味的。 ➤　grating (刺耳的，令人煩躁的) 意思：刺耳的，令人不快的。 語意：用這個詞來形容蘇格拉底的對話<u>不合適</u>，因為這些對話以其智慧和啟發性著稱，不會讓人感到煩躁。 ➤　mercurial (反覆無常的，多變的) 意思：反覆無常的，難以捉摸的。 語意：這個詞描述蘇格拉底的對話不<u>太合適</u>，因為雖然蘇格拉底的對話有時候會變化多端，但他的教學目的是明確且具有教育意圖的。 ➤　didactic (教誨性的，教育性的) 意思：<u>具有教育性質的</u>，教誨的。 語意：這個詞在四個選項中<u>最適合</u>形容蘇格拉底的對話，因為蘇格拉底通過對話進行哲學教育，旨在啟發和教導他的學生。 蘇格拉底的對話是為了啟發思考和傳授知識，亦即與"**教學**"或"**教育**"有關，具有教育意義，因此 "didactic" 符合這一語境。 總結： 從文法角度看，看似所有選項的詞性都是正確的，可以用來修飾 "conversations"；然而，即便它們都是形容詞，從語意上看，只有 "didactic" 合理描述了蘇格拉底對話的教育性質，即具有教育性和啟發性的。因此，回歸題目本身，從上下文的線索，以及語法和語意兩方面綜合考慮，答案是 (D) didactic。 根據考生意見，答案(A) prosaic 不但語意上完全不合適 (無法回應句中 Socrates's teachings have survived and continue to enlighten seekers of wisdom 這個概念)，也無關是否「符合事實」這個說法，**畢竟試題本身並無深入探討 Socrates 教學理念之意圖**。 此外，"didactic" 這個詞在某些語境下可能帶有負面含義，特別是當它被用來形容	維持原答案

科目	題號	釋　疑　答　覆	釋疑結果
		說教或過度說教的語氣時。然而，在描述教育性質或旨在教導的對話時，這個詞通常是中性的，甚至是正面的。 考慮到題目中句子是描述蘇格拉底的對話，這些對話本質上是教育性的，所以使用 "didactic" 是合理的，不會有負面含義。 以下幾個資源以亦可支持 didactic 為正確答案的適切性： ➢　詞典：例如 Merriam-Webster 或 Oxford English Dictionary，這些詞典通常會提供詞語的多種含義及其用法示例。例如，Merriam-Webster 的定義中提到 "didactic" 可以是 "intended to teach, particularly in having moral instruction as an ulterior motive," which can be seen as neutral or positive in the right context。 ➢　語料庫：例如 Corpus of Contemporary American English 或 British National Corpus，這些語料庫可以讓你查看 "didactic" 在不同語境中的實際用法，從而判斷它在描述教育對話時的語感。 ➢　學術文章和教學文獻：教育學和教學方法的相關文獻中，"didactic" 常常用來描述以教學為目的的內容，而這些文章通常會提供詞語的專業使用情境。例如，教育期刊、教學指南或教科書可能會討論 "didactic teaching" 或 "didactic methods"。 ➢　語言學和教育學書籍：例如關於教學方法和語言學的專業書籍，這些書籍通常會詳細解釋詞語的用法及其在教育中的應用。 考生引用 2015 年收錄於 Procedia 當中一篇 5 頁左右的會議論文集，以及 2023 年簡體版專書「追求高貴的修辭術：柏拉圖《高爾吉亞》講疏 1957」的書中內容，來強調所謂的「事實」；但必須說明的是，**兩份資料皆是作者本人的主觀看法，與本試題題目內容無關**，亦無助答題。建議考生，解讀題目時，請以試題本身的內容為主，無須引述不相關之內容，因而被誤導而造成答題錯誤。 舉例來說，若是考生答題時看到以下句子，應以文中的上下文線索來回答問題，而非探究句子本身的訊息是否為事實。 The Taiwanese stock market is currently experiencing the most prosperous growth in the world, outperforming all other major markets with unprecedented gains and investor confidence, driven by the surging performance of AI-related stocks, which is fueling an inevitable rise in Taiwan's overall market, ensuring investors steady and guaranteed profits. 額外補充，《Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences》是由 Elsevier 出版的開放存取期刊，專門發表**會議論文集**。根據數據顯示，該期刊的 SJR 從 2010 年的 0.142 到 2015 年的 0.158，顯示出其影響力相對較低 (Scimago)。 儘管《Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences》提供了一個快速發布**會議論文**的平台，但其引用可信度存在一些爭議。首先，該期刊的同行評審責任主要由會議組織者負責，這可能導致審查標準不一致或質量參差不齊 (Wikipedia, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Procedia)。其次，有報導指出，該期刊曾經允許作者直接自我出版，且在未來承諾進行同行評審，這樣的做法引發了對其學術嚴謹性的質疑 (Wikipedia, 同上)。 另外，該期刊還涉及一些學術不端事件，例如偽造的參考文獻被大量引用以及一些高級政治人物通過發表欺詐性文章來獲得學術頭銜 (Wikipedia, 同上)。 因此，該期刊於 2019 年起已經停止發行。	
	16	以下為本題四個選項之分析： ➢　practicum (實習) 定義：實習課程或實習期。	維持原答案

科目	題號	釋　疑　答　覆	釋疑結果
		分析：這個詞是名詞，用來指代實習期或實習課程，<u>不適合</u>作為形容詞來描述律師。 ➢ practicing (執業的) 定義：正在執業的，從事某專業工作的。 分析：這個詞是形容詞，適合用來描述正在執業的律師。從語法上看，這個詞填入空格後構成的句子是 "many of the academics are also practicing lawyers"（許多學者也是執業律師），這是<u>語法正確</u>且<u>語意通順</u>的。 適用性：在句子 "many of the academics are also practicing lawyers" 中，這表示這些學者目前正在從事律師工作。這表達了他們在學術工作之外，還積極參與律師的職業活動。 ➢ practiced (有經驗的) 定義：有經驗的，熟練的。 分析：這個詞是形容詞，但其意思是有經驗的、熟練的，而不是特指正在執業的。因此，<u>不適合</u>用在這個語境中。 適用性：在句子 "many of the academics are also practiced lawyers" 中，這表示這些學者在過去或在某個時間點具有豐富的律師經驗。但這並不強調他們現在是否正在從事律師工作。 ➢ practical (實際的，實用的) 定義：實際的，實用的。 分析：這個詞是形容詞，但指的是實際的、實用的，不用來形容律師的職業狀態，因此在這個語境中<u>不合適</u>。 所以，從語法和語意的角度來看，正確答案是 (B) practicing。這樣的句子表達了這些學者同時也是在執業的律師。 至於考生意見，practiced 是否可以？ 雖然 "practiced" 可以描述他們有律師經驗，但它不如 "practicing" 那樣精確地表達他們目前從事律師工作的事實。因此，在這個特定的上下文中，最好選擇 "practicing"。 更重要的是，從劍橋搭配詞字典以及美國當代英語語料庫中搜尋，皆可搜尋到 practicing lawyers 的詞彙，卻無出現 practiced lawyers 的字串，代表英語上並不會這樣使用。 結論 根據上下文，句子表達的是這些學者目前同時也是律師，這是一種現行的狀態。因此，"practicing" 更合適。它強調了這些學者現在積極從事律師工作，與句子的語境完全匹配。 完整句子應該是： "With a few exceptions the members of the commission of European contract law have been academics, but many of the academics are also practicing lawyers."	
	38	The main issue is whether everyone has the same opportunities for educational achievement or whether elitism of one sort or another is inherent in the system. League tables for schools and colleges may actually help unintentionally to (38) _____ inequalities, while claiming to promote the raising of standards. Inevitably, league tables divide educational institutions into good and bad, successful and failing, resulting in a two-tier system, or at least that is how the public perceives it. 這段話的主旨在於討論教育成就機會是否平等，或者教育體制中是否固有某種形式的精英主義。文中特別提到學校和大學的排行榜可能無意中加劇了不平等，雖然它	維持原答案

科目	題號	釋　疑　答　覆	釋疑結果
		們宣稱要提高標準。	
		以下是對每個選項的分析：	
		➢ permeate (滲透) 定義：滲透，彌漫。 分析：這個詞一般指某種東西（如氣味、思想等）滲透到某個範圍內，<u>不適合</u>用來<u>描述加劇不平等的行為。</u>	
		➢ perpetrate (犯下，做錯事) 定義：犯（罪），做（壞事）。 分析：這個詞通常用於描述犯罪或惡行，<u>不適合</u>用來形容排行榜無意中加劇不平等<u>的情況。</u>	
		➢ perpetuate (使持續，使長存) 定義：使（某種情況或信仰）持續存在。 分析：<u>這個詞非常適合</u>這個語境。排行榜可能無意中使不平等的情況持續存在，雖然它們表面上是為了提高標準。	
		➢ palliate (減輕，緩和) 定義：減輕，緩和（疼痛、疾病等）。 分析：這個詞一般用於醫學或緩解不良情況，<u>不適合</u>描述排行榜對不平等的影響。	
		因此，不論從語法或語意的角度來看，答案應該是(C) perpetuate。這個詞在文中的意思是大學/學校排行榜可能會無意中使不平等的情況持續存在。換言之，考生所選擇的答案(D) palliate 於上下文語意不符，故維持原答案。	
	42	題目：What does Horace's question in the passage imply about Roman attitudes? 這題在問此段最後一句中 Horace 的提問： "Had the Greeks held novelty in such disdain as we," asked Horace in his Epistles, "what work of ancient date would now exist?" 這是一個假設語氣的問句，原文將 if 省略，將 had 移到句首，可還原為： If the Greeks had held novelty in such disdain as we, what work of ancient date would now exist? 這句話傳達如下的意涵：「假使希臘人和我們（羅馬人）一樣厭惡新奇事物的話，現在還會存在什麼古老作品呢？」 Horace 這句話以假設語氣表達，就是傳達這是「違反過去事實」的說法（用過去完成式 "had held"），亦即「希臘人並不像我們（羅馬人）一樣厭惡新奇事物」。可以推論他想強調的是，希臘人樂於接受創新與開放的想法；相較之下，羅馬人對於接受新奇事物態度較為保守、封閉；如果沒有希臘人勇於創新與開放的想法，很多在他的時代可見的（希臘）古老作品或許就不會被創造出來。 綜上可知，(D) Romans held novelty in disdain compared to Greeks.此項選項符合 Horace 問句的意思。但是，Horace 並不是在比較羅馬人還是希臘人比較會保存希臘的作品，所以選項 (C) Romans preserved Greek works better than Greeks.完全與本題所問的內容無關，故不是正確選項。	維持原答案

英　文

旋元佑老師提供

113年度高點後中醫英文講評：中國醫

I.　總評

　　今年的中國醫後醫英文考題，題型與去年相同：字彙10題、文法10題、克漏字4篇20題、閱讀測驗2篇10題。總共50題、每題2分。

　　和其他後中醫的學校相同，中國醫英文科的重點同樣在於字彙：50題裏面，除了字彙大題的10題，還有克漏字裏面有15題字彙，加上閱讀測驗裏面的1題字彙，加起來字彙題剛好過半，占26題。一如往年，高點字彙講義命中了裏面的絕大部分。今年文法題比較簡單。克漏字、閱讀測驗的特色在於文章較長。只要掌握住高點課堂上教的答題策略，不難掌握到滿意的分數。

　　整體而言，今年中國醫的錄取分數應該和去年差不多。

II.　字彙題命中情況

　　字彙題分別出現在字彙大題、克漏字、以及閱讀測驗中，各說明如下。

I. Vocabulary

　　中國醫的字彙考題一向比較冷僻。今年的10題字彙題裏面有兩道片語題：keep one's eyes peeled「留心、注意」以及法文片語en masse「集體、一起」。除這兩題外，高點字彙講義命中的有5題，如下：

1. inundate (v.)
命中情況：直接命中
高點字彙講義p. 271
inundate (v.) 淹沒，氾濫
【衍】inundation (n.) 淹沒，氾濫

　　The company <u>has been inundated by</u> complaints from its customers.

2. implacable (a.)
命中情況：直接命中
高點字彙講義p. 117
implacable (a.) 不能安撫的，無法和解的
【衍】implacability (n.) 不能安撫，無法和解

　　He has *<u>an implacable hatred</u>* for his political opponents.

7. divergent (a.)

命中情況：間接命中（詞類不同）

高點字彙講義p. 296

diverge (v.) = separate (v.) 分離，分叉

An ancient species <u>diverged</u> genetically to form monkeys and humans.
一個古老的品種，基因分離成為猴子與人類。

8. prowess (n.)

命中情況：直接命中

*高點字彙講義p. 403（註：第2回，紙本頁數有誤差）

prowess (n.) 能力，技能

prowess

power

His <u>athletic prowess</u> is truly amazing.
他的運動技能真正驚人。

10. soporific (a.)

命中情況：直接命中

*高點字彙講義p. 405（註：第2回，紙本頁數有誤差）

soporific (a.) 令人想睡的，催眠的

sopor/(i)fact/ic

sleep/make/(a.)

I am feeling <u>the soporific effect</u> of the heat.
我感到炎熱的催眠效果。

II. Cloze

克漏字4篇20題，其中絕大多數（15題）都是字彙題。這15題在高點字彙講義中命中10題，如下：

23. extensive (a.)

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義pp. 189-190

extension (n.) 延伸

【衍】extend (v.) 延伸

extensive (a.) 廣泛的

Without <u>an extension</u>, the contract will be terminated at the end of the year.

The beach <u>extends for</u> over two kilometers.

After <u>extensive search</u>, the police managed to locate most of the victims.

25. ambiguity (n.)

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義pp. 25-26

ambiguous (a.) 模稜兩可的

【衍】ambiguity (n.) 模稜兩可

　　All ambiguous sentences should be corrected or deleted from your composition.

28. progressive (v.)

命中情況：間接命中

*高點字彙講義p. 412（註：第2回，紙本頁數有誤差）

　　progress (n., v.)　　pro/gress　　forward/step　　　　　進步

33. contend (v.)

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義p. 189

contend (v.) 競爭，爭論

【衍】contention (n.) 競爭，爭論，論點

　　contentious (a.) 好爭論的

　　This year there are three top-tier players contending for the title.

　　The lawyer contends that her client had never been near the crime scene.

34. pose (v.)

命中情況：直接命中

*高點字彙講義p. 346（註：第2回，紙本頁數有誤差）

pose = present (v.) 提出

pose

place

The sheer number of visitors is posing a threat to the scenic spot.

這個景點的遊客太多，對它造成了威脅。

36. elitism (n.)

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義p. 173

elite (n., a.) 精英（的）

【衍】elitism (n.) 精英主義

　　Doctors and lawyers are social elites.

　　They are elite members of the society.

37. inherent (a.)

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義p. 171

inherent (a.) 內在的，固有的

These aborigines have <u>an *inherent* concept of justice</u>.

38. perpetuate (v.)

命中情況：間接命中（詞類不同）

高點字彙講義p. 41

perpetual (a.) 永久的，永恆的

【衍】perpetuation (n.) 永久

The heavenly bodies are in <u>perpetual motion</u>.

39. perceive (v.)

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義pp. 142-143

imperceptible (a.) 覺察不出的

【衍】perceive (v.) 覺察，看待

perception (n.) 觀察，認知

Small, <u>imperceptible changes</u> may accumulate to make a large difference.

40. privileged (a.)

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義pp. 233-234

privilege (n.) 特權

【衍】privileged (a.) 有特權的，受優待的

underprivileged (a.) 社會地位低下的

Healthcare should be a right, not <u>a privilege</u>.

III. Reading Comprehension

今年的2篇10題閱讀測驗，裏面的單字題只有1題，在字彙講義中也有命中，如下：

48. mandate (v.)

命中情況：直接命中

高點字彙講義p. 238

mandate (n., v.) 命令，授權

At the forthcoming elections, the government will be <u>seeking a fresh mandate from the people</u>.

Our delegates <u>have been mandated to vote</u> against the proposal at the conference.

III. 文法題

　　今年的10題文法題，考點有3題都在副詞子句，另外是一些比較零碎的考點，如對等連接詞相關字組、名詞片語、非限定動詞、時態、片語、以及介系詞。其中有一題名詞片語考的是複合名詞，答案有點爭議，如下：

17. Actually, it is not very important for you to attend any of the ＿＿＿＿ exhibitions. (A) vended (B) vending (C) vendor (D) vent

答案：C

申訴：選項B亦可

說明：vending exhibitions亦是複合名詞，相當於exhibitions for vending，與B同樣符合文法要求

IV. 克漏字

　　今年的4篇20題克漏字，重點在於字彙（有15題）。此外，今年克漏字的文章比較長、內容也比較複雜。如果要從頭到尾看懂，可能會耗去太多時間。這時就該動用我們在考古題講解時所教的方法：把克漏字當作單句式的字彙題與文法題來做。不用管整篇文章在講什麼、也不用從頭到尾閱讀。直接跳到第1個空格出現的句子，用該句來作答。然後就跳到下一個空格出現的句子，中間的文章可以略去不看，並不影響作答。這樣就可以節省許多寶貴時間。

V. 閱讀測驗

　　今年的閱讀測驗，特色是文章較長。題型仍然是一些高頻率的主流題型（如主題型、細節型）。裏面有少數題目需要花時間去慢慢找答案。這種情況，作答策略應該先看題目，然後針對題目所問再去文章中尋找答案。這樣可以快速處理掉大部分的題目，然後把時間用在解決那兩三道比較囉嗦的題目（問which of the following之類需要逐一消去的題型）。

VI. 解題講座材料：文法題

II. Grammar and Structure

Questions 11-20: Choose the BEST answer to complete each sentence.

11. ＿＿＿＿ he cannot afford a car, Thomas rides a bicycle to commute daily to work.

　　(A) Unless　　　　(B) Though　　　(C) Whereas　　　(D) Because

12. ＿＿＿＿ I get your call, I will leave.

　　(A) As soon as　　(B) At times　　(C) As though　　　(D) No sooner

13. Bacterial spores germinate and sprout ＿＿＿＿ favorable conditions of temperature and food

supply.

(A) when encountering of   (B) when they encounter

(C) when they will encounter   (D) when they encounter of

14. North Carolina is well known not only for the Great Smoky Mountains Natural Park _____ for the Cherokee Indian Settlements.

    (A) also   (B) in addition   (C) but also   (D) moreover

15. Fire-resistant materials are used to retard _____ of modem aircraft in case of accidents.

    (A) a damage about the passenger cabin (B) that damages to the passenger cabin

    (C) damage to the passenger cabin   (D) in passenger cabin's damages

16. With a few exceptions the members of the Commission of European Contract Law have been academics, but many of the academics are also _____ lawyers.

    (A) practicum   (B) practicing   (C) practiced   (D) practical

17. Actually, it is not very important for you to attend any of the _____ exhibitions.

    (A) vended   (B) vending   (C) vendor   (D) vent

18. Before they could borrow a large sum of money to buy a house, first-time home buyers had to make sure they had enough money to be able to make a _____ payment.

    (A) down   (B) base   (C) low   (D) high

19. This is most embarrassing. I can't pay the bill for my meal. I'm afraid _____ .

    (A) I've forgot my wallet at home   (B) I've left my wallet at home

    (C) I've abandoned my wallet at home   (D) I've quit my wallet at home

20. That's really not my concern at all and I'm certainly not _____ the business of telling others what to do.

(A) in   (B) out