

國立中山大學 113 學年度 學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目名稱：英文

— 作答注意事項 —

考試時間：80 分鐘

- 考試開始鈴響前不得翻閱試題，並不得書寫、劃記、作答。請先檢查答案卡之應考證號碼、桌角號碼、應試科目是否正確，如有不同立即請監試人員處理。
- 答案卡請以 2B 鉛筆劃記，不可使用修正液（帶）塗改，未使用 2B 鉛筆、劃記太輕或污損致光學閱讀機無法辨識答案者，後果由考生自負。
- 答案卡應保持清潔完整，不得折疊、破壞或塗改應考證號碼及條碼，亦不得書寫考生姓名、應考證號碼或與答案無關之任何文字或符號。
- 不可使用計算機，並不得攜帶書籍、紙張(應考證不得做計算紙書寫)、具有通訊、記憶、傳輸或收發等功能之相關電子產品或其他有礙試場安寧、考試公平之各類器材入場。
- 試題及答案卡請務必繳回，未繳回者該科成績以零分計算。
- 試題採雙面列印，考生應注意試題頁數確實作答。
- 違規者依本校招生考試試場規則及違規處理辦法處理。

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※本科目依簡章規定「不可以」使用計算機(選擇題)

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選擇題(單一選擇題，共 50 題，總分 100 分)

【單選題】每題 2 分，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答，不給分亦不扣分。

I. Expression and Structure. This part contains questions 1-28. For each question, choose the answer that best completes the sentence.

1. People who have height dysphoria may have surgery to lengthen their legs, which is a terribly painful process that requires up to one year's confinement _____ a wheelchair.

- (A) on
- (B) into
- (C) with
- (D) to
- (E) by

Ans: (D)

2. The medicine may make you feel _____, so don't drive or operate heavy machinery after taking it.

- (A) dazed
- (B) dozy
- (C) drowsy
- (D) dodged
- (E) dubious

Ans: (C)

3. _____ care addresses symptoms such as pain, fatigue, nausea, and shortness of breath. The aim is to enhance comfort and overall well-being, particular for end-of-life care.

- (A) Plighted
- (B) Palliative
- (C) Prognostic
- (D) Hypnotic
- (E) Aphrodisiac

Ans: (B)

4. The _____ responsible for COVID-19, SARS-CoV-2, is a novel coronavirus that was first identified in December 2019 in the city of Wuhan, Hubei province, China.

- (A) pollutant
- (B) allergen
- (C) vector
- (D) pathogen
- (E) pollen

Ans: (D)

5. A polymath is an individual who has _____ a few disciplines. For example, Leonardo da Vinci who studied the fields of geometry, mechanics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and so on.

- (A) managed
- (B) modified
- (C) mastered
- (D) maintained

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題。

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(E) malfunctioned

Ans: (C)

6. Parkinson's disease is commonly characterized by rhythmic and involuntary _____, causing slight shaking movements when the patients are sitting or standing.

(A) relapses

(B) tremors

(C) cramps

(D) stitches

(E) blisters

Ans: (B)

7. The baby was so large that we had to perform a _____.

(A) Caesarean section (C-section)

(B) Cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR)

(C) Gastroscopy

(D) Colonoscopy

(E) Gastrointestinal examination

Ans: (A)

8. It is crucial for hikers to wear appropriate protective gear, such as insulated clothing and waterproof boots, to prevent frostbite on their _____.

(A) amputations

(B) extremities

(C) extensions

(D) accessories

(E) supplements

Ans: (B)

9. Surgical _____ may be necessary for certain types of brain tumors, especially if they are causing increased pressure within the skull or if they are accessible for removal.

(A) intervention

(B) aspiration

(C) aberration

(D) simulation

(E) alteration

Ans: (A)

10. Born in an impoverished family, Josh has always had a(n) _____ when he is among the upper-class crowd. He doesn't feel confident to speak to others.

(A) aggression

(B) benevolence

(C) ecstasy of consumption

(D) inferiority complex

(E) benefits

Ans: (D)

11. To cultivate bacteria, you should place the inoculated culture medium at an appropriate temperature. The bacteria will multiply and form visible _____.

(A) residences

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- (B) communities
 - (C) assemblies
 - (D) colonies
 - (E) canopies
- Ans: (D)

12. To successfully deploy any vaccine, it is crucial to ensure that the vaccine _____ are maintained at the required temperatures during transportation between healthcare facilities.

- (A) visors
- (B) vials
- (C) swabs
- (D) scalpels
- (E) conduits

Ans: (B)

13. The surgeon donned a _____ before entering the operating room, ensuring a sterile and hygienic environment for the upcoming procedure.

- (A) lab coat
- (B) patient gown
- (C) scrub suit
- (D) stethoscope
- (E) trench coat

Ans: (C)

14. Flus are rarely deadly, but they can be associated with a high risk of serious _____, and in some cases, they can be fatal if not properly managed or treated.

- (A) detonations
- (B) implications
- (C) complications
- (D) intrusions
- (E) emancipations

Ans: (C)

15. Hospitals must implement _____ measures for patient confidentiality to safeguard sensitive medical information.

- (A) restricted
- (B) stringent
- (C) negligent
- (D) diligent
- (E) exclusive

Ans: (B)

16. In rural areas, _____ often serve as the first responders, offering vital medical assistance and providing helpful advice until the patient can be transported to a healthcare facility.

- (A) mechanics
- (B) defibrillators
- (C) rehabs
- (D) paramedics
- (E) maneuvers

Ans: (D)

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17. According to the cover story published in *Cell Reports* in the issue dated 14th September 2021, a Taiwan research team has found a link between single neuron activity and anxiety-related behavior. Their study uncovers an anxiety-related cell in the hippocampus, which _____ anxiolytic effects, so it sheds light on the prospect of brain circuit intervention in mental disorders.
- (A) mediates
(B) meditates
(C) mitigate
(D) motivates
(E) ruminates
Ans: (A)
18. The _____, which are located between the ribs and the pelvis, support upper body, facilitate movement and hold organs in place.
- (A) diaphragm
(B) abdominals
(C) deltoids
(D) temporal lobes
(E) biceps
Ans: (B)
19. The doctor _____ a new idea to reverse aging.
- (A) made out
(B) hit upon
(C) gave away
(D) put off
(E) rammed into
Ans: (B)
20. Adequate hydration is essential for efficient sweating and heat _____. It is the reason why we need to drink enough water to avoid heat strokes.
- (A) dissipation
(B) precipitation
(C) irrigation
(D) saturation
(E) satiation
Ans: (A)
21. The survival rate for many cancers has improved considerably over recent decades, due to the development of _____ to treat the condition.
- (A) chemistry
(B) thermoplastic
(C) chemotherapy
(D) chemist
(E) eradication
Ans: (C)
22. In anatomy classes, medical students may have to dissect _____ to study the structure, organization, and relationships of organs.
- (A) accomplices

試題請隨卷繳回，請留意背面是否有題。

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- (B) massacres
 - (C) forensics
 - (D) cadavers
 - (E) prosthetics
- Ans: (D)

23. The circulatory system is crucial for _____, which delivers oxygenated blood to tissues and organs in the body, ensuring that they receive an adequate supply of oxygen and nutrients.

- (A) oxidation
- (B) detoxification
- (C) metastasis
- (D) transfusion
- (E) perfusion

Ans: (E)

24. Recent discoveries about _____ have done serious damage to the company's reputation.

- (A) proposition
- (B) rehabilitation
- (C) correlation
- (D) reciprocity
- (E) corruption

Ans: (E)

25. According to their study, methylxanthines, the chemical found in coffee, tea and dark chocolate can make brains healthier and more _____.

- (A) resilient
- (B) respiratory
- (C) vivid
- (D) available
- (E) vulnerable

Ans: (A)

26. To protect patients' rights, researchers should obtain an informed _____ from patients to ensure a clear understanding of the proposed treatment, potential risks, and alternatives.

- (A) sanction
- (B) ratification
- (C) waiver
- (D) consent
- (E) treaty

Ans: (D)

27. In the informational guidelines accompanying most drugs, manufacturers typically provide a comprehensive list of _____, outlining specific situations, medical conditions, or concurrent medications where the usage of the drug is advised against or requires careful consideration.

- (A) formulations
- (B) contraindications
- (C) expiration dates
- (D) dosages
- (E) origins of production

Ans: (B)

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28.No matter how angry she was at the time, she didn't argue with that unreasonable man because she did not want to _____ in public.

- (A) hit rock bottom
- (B) make a scene
- (C) mess around
- (D) mess up
- (E) be over the moon

Ans: (B)

II. Discourse Structure. In the following passage, there are five sentences missing. Please choose the most suitable sentence from the sentences provided below to complete the passage. Use each sentence provided once only.

Read the following questions and answer questions 29-33.

_____29_____, and there are hundreds of literary words that deal, in one way or another, with medical themes broadly construed, such as illness, suffering, and death. Among these are many masterpieces of western literature that have long been read and taught for their literary quality, psychological insight, and theological or philosophical vision. The biblical Book of Job, Sophocles' *Philoctetes*, Eliot's *Middlemarch*, Tolstoy's *The Death of Ivan Ilyich*, Mann's *Death in Venice* and *The Magic Mountain*, Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, Camus' *The Plague*, and Garcia-Márquez' *Love in the Time of Cholera*, to name only a few examples, are among the highly regarded works of art that raise ultimate questions about what it means to be ill, to suffer, and to die. ____30____. They may be even more important for physicians than they are for "lay" readers—certainly they are no less so—because in the daily practice of their profession physicians must deal with the ultimate human questions examined in these works.

_____31_____; they are often lengthy as well. Although their complexity makes them ideal texts for teaching students "to read, in the fullest sense," and thereby helping train them medically—one of the first clearly articulated and defended purposes of incorporating the study of literature into medical education—their length works against their easy inclusion in the curricula of many medical schools and residency programmes. For this reason, and because the relevance of literature to the world of clinical practice was not as well understood in the 1970s as it has become two decades later, literature was first taught in many US medical schools in conjunction with medical ethics. ____32____, illustrating traditional dilemmas of medical ethics, that they belong to an evolving canon of works frequently taught in medical humanities classes. Most of these works do not hold canonical status as literature in the way that such masterpieces as, for example, *The Magic Mountain* and *The Plague* do. Rather, it is a combination of their medical subject matter, their brevity, and their literary style that gives them special pedagogical value for medical education. ____33____; in this, they are like the traditional ethics case. But the encounter or dilemma is presented and developed in a literary way—that is, embedded in a complex human situation replete with highly charged emotions....

(from Anne Hudson Jones, "Literature and Medicine: An Evolving Canon," *The Lancet* 348 (1996): 1360.)

- (A) Certain stories work so well as literary "cases"
- (B) The powerful affinity between literature and medicine goes back to ancient times
- (C) Often written by physicians, these works may focus sharply on a doctor-patient encounter or an ethical dilemma in medical practice

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- (D) These great works certainly belong in any canon of literature and medicine
(E) Great literary works are, almost by definition, complex

29: Ans: (B)

30: Ans: (D)

31: Ans: (E)

32: Ans: (A)

33: Ans: (C)

III. Reading Comprehension. In this part, there are four reading passages. Read each of the following passages and answer the corresponding questions.

Read the following passage and answer questions 34-38.

Medical professionals often encounter ethical dilemmas in their practice. One common ethical concern revolves around patient confidentiality. Patient confidentiality is a fundamental aspect of healthcare that ensures patients feel secure in sharing sensitive information with their healthcare providers. However, there are situations where the healthcare provider may face conflicting priorities, such as the duty to protect patient confidentiality versus the obligation to prevent harm to the patient or others.

In the context of patient confidentiality, healthcare providers must weigh the potential risks and benefits. Striking the right balance requires careful consideration of the patient's autonomy, the need for information sharing among healthcare team members, and the legal obligations that govern confidentiality. Medical professionals must navigate these complex situations ethically to maintain the trust and well-being of their patients.

34. What is the primary focus of the passage?

- (A) Medical procedures
- (B) Patient confidentiality
- (C) Legal obligations
- (D) Healthcare team communication
- (E) Surgical details

Ans: (B)

35. What ethical concern is mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Informed consent
- (B) Patient confidentiality
- (C) Billing procedures
- (D) Staff training
- (E) Hospital management

Ans: (B)

36. What is the fundamental purpose of patient confidentiality?

- (A) Enhancing billing processes
- (B) Promoting legal actions
- (C) Ensuring patient trust
- (D) Facilitating communication among healthcare providers
- (E) Enforcing necessary punishment

Ans: (C)

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37. In situations of conflicting priorities, what must healthcare providers consider?

- (A) Strictly following legal obligations
- (B) Ignoring patient autonomy
- (C) Weighing potential risks and benefits
- (D) Prioritizing information sharing at all costs
- (E) Informing the Ministry of Health and Welfare

Ans: (C)

38. What is the challenge in balancing patient confidentiality?

- (A) Ensuring rapid decision-making
- (B) Enforcement of hospital policies
- (C) Ignoring legal obligations
- (D) Minimizing information sharing
- (E) Navigating conflicting priorities

Ans: (E)

Read the following passage and answer questions 39-41.

In a recent study, researchers discovered that bottled water sold in stores can contain 10 to 100 times more bits of plastic than previously estimated — nanoparticles so infinitesimally tiny they cannot be seen under a microscope. At 1,000th the average width of a human hair, nanoplastics can migrate through the tissues of the digestive tract or lungs into the bloodstream, distributing potentially harmful synthetic chemicals throughout the body and into cells, experts say. The new finding reinforces long-held expert advice to drink tap water from glass or stainless steel containers to reduce exposure. That advice extends to other foods and drinks packaged in plastic as well. “Because the temperature of the body is higher than the outside, those chemicals are going to migrate out of that plastic and end up in our body,” said Dr. Mason, director of sustainability at Penn State Behrend in Erie, Pennsylvania.

39. What is the main concern addressed in the recent study mentioned in the news?

- (A) The environmental pollution caused by nanoplastics
- (B) The number of nanoplastics in bottled water
- (C) The number of plastic bottles in the environment
- (D) The synthetic chemicals in the digestive tract
- (E) The excessive packaging of plastic bottles

Ans: (B)

40. Why is “human hair” mentioned in this article?

- (A) to illustrate the size of nanoplastics
- (B) to demonstrate the number of nanoplastics
- (C) to emphasize the harms to the body
- (D) to show the diverse shapes of nanoplastics
- (E) to show where nanoplastics may go to

Ans: (A)

41. What does the temperature of the body do to those nanoplastics?

- (A) It facilitates the release of these chemicals from the plastics.
- (B) It enhances the visibility of nanoplastics under a microscope.
- (C) It inhibits the migration of chemicals from plastics.

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- (D) It accelerates the degradation of nanoplastics.
- (E) It increases the circulation of plastic particles in the bloodstream.

Ans: (A)

Read the following passage and answer questions 42-46.

More than 35,000 people die each year in the US alone from antimicrobial resistant infections. With novel treatments in short supply, scientists plan to boost available therapies to target antimicrobial resistance. In a paper published in PNAS, researchers used the power of light to give antibiotics a fighting chance. Light interacts with chemicals called photosensitizers to produce toxic reactive oxygen species. Unlike many antibiotics, photosensitizers can sneak past bacterial defenses. For example, it was found that light, plus the photosensitizer curcumin, a chemical found in turmeric, potentiated antibiotic efficacy. In their new study, Dr. Bagnato and his team found that they needed to expose drug-resistant strains of *Staphylococcus aureus* to high doses of different antibiotics to curb its growth. However, when Bagnato added the curcumin and shone light on the bacteria, a lower dose sufficed. Still, the effects were limited. For most strains, the effects were temporary; the team observed a recurrence in resistance after only a few cycles of bacterial growth. Bagnato emphasized the need for alternative therapies. "Infection does not need one type of weapon; it needs a whole arsenal," said Bagnato.

42. What is the primary focus of the study mentioned in the news?

- (A) Developing new antibiotics
- (B) Using the light in antibiotic treatment
- (C) Investigating bacterial defenses
- (D) Identifying drug-resistant strains of bacteria
- (E) Testing the effects of turmeric on bacteria

Ans: (B)

43. What is the role of photosensitizers in the study?

- (A) Manufacturing antibiotic medicines
- (B) Producing toxic reactive oxygen species
- (C) Heating and breaking the outer layer of bacteria
- (D) Strengthening individuals' defense systems
- (E) Absorbing and distributing light

Ans: (B)

44. What is the benefit of using photosensitizers in anti-bacterial treatments?

- (A) cheaper prices of antibiotics
- (B) lower pains of patients
- (C) decreased side effects
- (D) lower doses of antibiotics
- (E) easier accessibility of medications

Ans: (D)

45. What is the limitation of this current attempt?

- (A) Increased strains of super virus with resistance to antibiotics
- (B) Efficacy on limited trains such as *Staphylococcus aureus*
- (C) Recurring resistance after a few bacterial growth cycles
- (D) A short supply in novel treatments
- (E) Viral and fungal resistance to antibiotics

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Ans: (C)

46. Based on the context, what is the closest meaning of “arsenal” in the last sentence?

- (A) Increased doses of antibiotics
- (B) Bacteria, virus, and fungi
- (C) More radical treatments
- (D) An innovative research team
- (E) A diverse range of treatments

Ans: (E)

Read the following passage and answer questions 47-50.

Picture a person having a heart attack—what do you see? Most likely a man looking sweaty and short of breath, clutching his arm or chest in pain. But when women have heart attacks, their symptoms can be quite different, presenting as deep fatigue, nausea and vomiting, and more widespread bodily discomfort instead of localized pain. Discrepancies like this can have devastating consequences. Most often, men’s symptom profiles are considered the “textbook cases,” and so when women present with different symptoms, they may be misdiagnosed, resulting in delays or possible deprivation of life-saving measures. The failure to consider the influence of gender on health physiology goes beyond the clinic. In laboratories around the world, most scientists have historically chosen to study only male rats and mice, under the assumption that female animals’ fluctuating hormones would make their data messy and hard to interpret. In 2016, the journal Research Integrity and Peer Review published guidelines for Sex and Gender Equity in Research (SAGER), which provide clear steps for scientists and editors to increase equity, accuracy, and transparency in both the conduct and reporting of research in subjects of both sexes. These guidelines clearly state that experiments should be designed to reveal sex or gender differences, and that single-sex studies require justification for the exclusion of either sex. Sadly, few journals have incorporated these guidelines into their publishing policies.

47. Which is a “textbook” symptom of a person having a heart attack, as mentioned in the news?

- (A) heat exhaustion
- (B) feeling tired
- (C) vomiting
- (D) discomfort throughout the body
- (E) clutching arms

Ans: (E)

48. What is primary concern when women present different heart attack symptoms?

- (A) Prolonged recovery
- (B) Misdiagnosis and delays
- (C) Slower response to medication
- (D) Low textbook sales
- (E) Gender exploitations

Ans: (B)

49. Why did many researchers choose to study only male rodents in laboratories?

- (A) They think female rodents are not representative of the group.
- (B) They found female rodents are more likely to be resistant to treatments.
- (C) Male rodents display more observable symptoms.
- (D) They think female rodents’ hormones make data inconsistent.

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(E) This has been historically true and people stop questioning it.

Ans: (D)

50. Which is the implication of this news?

(A) Gender differences in physiology has been exaggerated.

(B) Unless a guideline was set, gender inequality in science could never be resolved.

(C) Instead of striving to fight against it, gender inequality should be embraced as a norm.

(D) Despite initiatives such as SAGER, progress is slow in addressing gender inequality.

(E) The guidelines might be problematic; even academic journals choose not to follow them.

Ans: (D)

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英文

旋元佑(旋元佑)老師提供

總評

今年的中山後醫英文考題，與去年一樣考了28題的Expression and Structure，不過去年的這個大中夾雜了好幾道文法題，在今年則完全沒有文法題，只有兩三道片語題，其他通通都是字彙，而且其中有一些題目難度甚高，像perfusion「灌注」，contraindication「禁忌」等等。不過，如果拆解字源，可以了解perfusion意思是pour through；contraindication是indication against，要猜出正確答案並不困難。

去年考出一大題克漏字（有6題），今年這個大題被取消了，短少的題數由閱讀測驗補上。這個改變印證了普遍的趨勢：後中醫重點在字彙、後西醫重點在閱讀測驗，而文法的重要性漸減。

去年的Discourse Structure今年繼續，仍是5題。給的線索都很明顯，而且其中有4個空格要填的只是半個句子，所以這個大題的難度不高。題目中有兩項明顯的錯誤，但對作答的阻礙不大，應該不構成申訴的理由。

今年的閱讀測驗增加為4篇17題，每一篇都很短，閱讀容易而且時間充裕。考的也都是些常見的題型，題目也不難，平均程度的考生應該做得很順手。

與去年相比，今年的字彙較難，一般程度的考生可能會失掉一些分數。Discourse Structure與閱讀測驗都比去年簡單。兩相抵消，預計今年的錄取分數會比去年稍高一點（差距5分之內）。

申訴題

今年可能有爭議的題目只有一題，如下：

第2題：

The medicine may make you feel _____, so don't drive or operate heavy machinery after taking it.
(A) dazed (B) dozy (C) drowsy (D) dodged (E) dubious

「這種藥可能令你感到『昏昏欲睡』，所以服藥之後不要開車或者操作重型機械。」

說明：公告答案為(C)，應更正為(B)與(C)都對。dozy 與 drowsy 是同義字，搭配上下文使用也沒有什麼差別。

字彙題命中情況

3. palliative (a.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 270

palliative (a., n.) 緩解的；緩解的藥物或措施

The terminal patient is now receiving palliative medication only.

4. pathogen (n.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 212

pathogenic (a.) 致病的

【衍】pathogen (n.) 病原體

In many countries, untreated drinking water may be pathogenic.

5. master (v.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 373

sovereign = master (n.) 主宰，統治者

super/reign

over/rule

The king is the sovereign of the whole nation.

國王是全國的主宰。

字彙講義p. 376

mastery = control (n.) 支配，掌控

master/y

master/(n.)

The police, with superior force, soon had mastery of the situation.

警察武力較強，很快掌控了局面。

9. intervention (n.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 43

intervention (n.) 干預

【衍】intervene (v.) 干預

U.S. intervention in Viet Nam ended in failure and retreat.

14. complication (n.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 109

complication (n.) 枝節，併發症

【衍】complicated (a.) 複雜的

The patient was healed, but there were worrying complications.

15. stringent (a.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 182

strict (a.) 嚴格的

Ms. Lin is a strict teacher who made a lot of stringent rules.

16. paramedic (n.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 26

paramedic (n.) 醫務輔助人員

Two paramedics came with the ambulance.

17. mediate (v.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 64

mediation (n.) 調停，調解

【衍】mediate (v.) 調停，調解

The UN mediated between the warring parties and brought about a ceasefire.

The mediation successfully averted disaster.

20. dissipation (n.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 287

disperse = spread out, scatter, dissipate (v.) 分散，四散

dis/sperse

apart/scatter

Thanks to strong winds, the seeds were dispersed far and wide.

因為風大，種籽四散到遠處。

21. chemotherapy (n.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 250

chemotherapy (n.) 化療

Chemotherapy and radiotherapy are often used together to treat cancer.

24. corruption (n.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 186

corruption (n.) 貪污，腐敗

【衍】corrupt (a., v.) 貪污的；敗壞

The biggest problem now is widespread corruption among government officials.

Even the police is corrupt.

You shouldn't corrupt young people with your decadent philosophy.

25. resilient (a.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 115

resilience (n.) 彈性，韌性

【衍】resilient (a.) 有韌性的

The man demonstrated an indomitable resilience in the face of misfortune.

字彙講義p. 295

resilient = quick to recover (a.) 有韌性

re/sil/(i)ent

back/leap/(a.)

Despite the downturn, most experts believe the economy is resilient.

儘管走下坡，專家大都認為經濟的韌性足夠。

26. consent (n.)

接接命中：見字彙講義p. 210

assent (n., v.) 同意

【衍】consent (n., v.) 同意

dissent (n., v.) 異議，不同意

After Congress gave its assent, the President declared war.

Did your parents assent to your application for transfer?

We're getting married, and would like to have your consent.

Political dissent in that country is not allowed.

字彙講義p. 334

consent = agreement, assent (n.) 同意

con/sent

together/feel

Parental consent is necessary if you want to transfer to another school.

如果你要轉校，必需有家長同意。

部分題解

以下就這份考題中Discourse Structure部分進行解題說明。

Read the following questions and answer questions 29-33.

29, and there are hundreds of literary words that deal, in one way or another, with medical themes broadly construed, such as illness, suffering, and death. Among these are many masterpieces of western literature that have long been read and taught for their literary quality, psychological insight, and theological or philosophical vision. The biblical Book of Job, Sophocles' *Philoctetes*, Eliot's *Middlemarch*, Tolstoy's *The Death of Ivan Ilyich*, Mann's *Death in Venice* and *The Magic Mountain*, Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, Camus' *The Plague*, and García-Márquez' *Love in the Time of Cholera*, to name only a few examples, are among the highly regarded works of art that raise ultimate questions about what it means to be ill, to suffer, and to die. 30. They may be even more important for physicians than they are for "lay" readers certainly they are no less so because in the daily practice of their profession physicians must deal with the ultimate human questions examined in these works.

31; they are often lengthy as well. Although their complexity makes them ideal texts for teaching students "to read, in the fullest sense," and thereby helping train them medically-one of the first clearly articulated and defended purposes of incorporating the study of literature into medical education-their length works against their easy inclusion in the curricula of many medical schools and residency programmes. For this reason, and because the relevance of literature to the world of clinical practice was not as well understood in the 1970s as it has become two decades later, literature was first taught in many US medical schools in conjunction with medical ethics. 32, illustrating traditional dilemmas of medical ethics, that they belong to an evolving canon of works frequently taught in medical humanities classes. Most of these works do not hold canonical status as literature in the way that such masterpieces as, for example, *The Magic Mountain* and *The Plague* do. Rather, it is a combination of their medical subject matter, their brevity, and their literary style that gives them special pedagogical value for medical education.

33; in this, they are like the traditional ethics case. But the encounter or dilemma is presented and developed in a literary way-that is, embedded in a complex human situation replete with highly charged emotions....

(from Anne Hudson Jones, "Literature and Medicine: An Evolving Canon," *The Lancet* 348 (1996): 1360.)

- (A) Certain stories work so well as literary "cases"
- (B) The powerful affinity between literature and medicine goes back to ancient times
- (C) Often written by physicians, these works may focus sharply on a doctor-patient encounter or an ethical dilemma in medical practice
- (D) These great works certainly belong in any canon of literature and medicine

(E) Great literary works are, almost by definition, complex

29: Ans: (B)

30: Ans: (D)

31: Ans: (E)

32: Ans: (A)

33: Ans: (C)

29.

首先，原文第1行就有個錯誤：words應改為works，這項錯誤對於考生答題，多少會有些影響。空格29的上下文是：「29，而且有數以百計的文學『作品』以各種方式探討廣義的醫學主題，例如疾病、受苦與死亡。其中不乏西洋文學傑作...」。空格29與下文用逗點還有and連接，所以要填入的是個對等子句。從上下文來看，顯然literary words是literary works（文學作品）之誤。29處應填入B「文學與醫療之間強大的關聯性可以回溯到古代」，這個句子具有全文主題句的性質。下文舉出一連串古今文學作品為例來說明「文學與醫學的關係」。

30.

空格後面有句點，所以要填入的是個完整的句子，這也是這一大題中唯一要填入完整句子的題目。原文在它的上下文又有一個錯誤：「聖經約伯書...等等，聊舉數例，都是備受推崇的藝術作品，提出了終極問題來探討疾病、受苦、死亡的真諦。30。它們對醫生的重要性可能還要比對『外行』讀者來得更大。總之絕不會更小，因為醫生在每日執業的過程中都面對這些作品裏面探討的終極人性問題。」原文的錯誤在於：到”lay” readers為止是個限定子句，後面又是一個限定子句，中間缺了連接詞。應該改為用句點斷開，如下：... for “lay” readers. Certainly they are...。空格後面的They需要一個複數的名詞片語當作先行詞，若填入D就有合理的先行詞：「這些傑作絕對名列文學與醫學經典之列。」句中「這些傑作（These great works）指的是上文從約伯書以降的那些例子，本身又是下文They的先行詞。

31

空格後面是分號，所以要填入的是一個對等子句。上下文：「31，而且它們往往又很長。」這是段落主題句，接下來整段就在發展這個主題。下文說：「雖然它們的複雜度使它們成為用來教育學生的理想文章...，但是因為太長，所以不容易把它們納入醫學院與住院醫師的訓練課程中。」填入E：「文學傑作，可以說必定都是複雜的。」這可以銜接下文關於複雜度的分析。主題句中「複雜」與「長度」同樣都是不利於運用在教學的因素，所以這個選項也支持使用as well來連接。

32.

空格後面是逗點加上分詞構句，所以要填入的是主要子句。一個重要的線索是下文的that they belong to...。如果只有單獨一個that當連接詞，那麼這個that子句是名詞子句，會造

成句型錯誤（名詞子句要扮演主詞、受詞等重要角色）。所以它需要搭配so成為so that，子句成為表示結果的副詞子句。只有選項A. **Certain stories work so well as literary “cases”** 「有些故事當作文學『個案』使用的效果如此之好」，裏面的so正好可以銜接副詞子句**that they belong to an evolving canon of works frequently taught in medical humanities classes** 「以至於它們就該收入醫學院人文課程經常使用的標準作品之列，而這套作品不斷在演化中。」

33.

答題策略是先做容易的空格、有問題的題目留到後面。不過這次考的比較簡單，一路做下來沒有碰到什麼因難，那麼最後一個空格就只要填入剩下的最後選項C、看看是否合適就行了：「『這些作品往往是醫生寫的，可能精確聚焦在一次醫生與病人的接觸上、或者在行醫時碰到的倫理道德難題上』，在這方面，它們和傳統的倫理道德個案很像。」**these works** 延續上文的**Most of these works**，本身以可以作為下文**they**的先行詞，符合上下文的要求。而「倫理道德難題」（**ethical dilemmas**）又可以銜接下文的「倫理道德個案」（**ethical cases**）。

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