

## 慈濟大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 9 頁:第 1 頁

選擇題(下列為單選題,共 50 題,每題 2 分,共 100 分,答錯 1 題倒扣 0.7 分,倒扣至本大題零分為止,未作答者,不給分亦不扣分,請選擇最合適的答案)

**I. Vocabulary:****Part I: Choose the BEST answer to complete each sentence.**

- (B) 1. In March, as coronavirus deaths in the U.K. began to mount, two hospitals in northeast England began taking vitamin D readings from patients and \_\_\_\_ them with extremely high doses of the nutrient.  
(A) ascribing (B) prescribing (C) subscribing (D) transcribing
- (C) 2. Vera made her \_\_\_\_ in this tournament and eventually won the title. No one could believe that this was just the first match in her life.  
(A) fraud (B) merit (C) debut (D) peril
- (D) 3. The woman was obviously \_\_\_\_ by the fact that her man was seen cheating all over the Internet.  
(A) hustled (B) hurdled (C) huddled (D) humiliated
- (A) 4. The ex-prisoner holding a knife stared at the old man with \_\_\_\_ gaze.  
(A) malevolent (B) equivalent (C) prevalent (D) succulent
- (C) 5. Diabetic shared-care schemes and diabetic liaison nurses help \_\_\_\_ the dispersal of information from the central hospital clinic to general practitioners and families caring for patients with diabetes.  
(A) commiserate (B) compensate (C) facilitate (D) nominate
- (C) 6. It would be very challenging to take the \_\_\_\_ and the advanced class concurrently.  
(A) preadmission (B) predominance (C) prerequisite (D) presumption
- (A) 7. Among the above three methods, I would find the Profit and Loss Statement the most useful, for the Cash Flow Statement is too simplistic and would be easily distorted by \_\_\_\_ matters.  
(A) trivial (B) immutable (C) refractory (D) momentous
- (B) 8. Japan plans to \_\_\_\_ into the sea more than 1 million metric tons of treated radioactive water from the destroyed Fukushima nuclear station in two years.  
(A) reimburse (B) release (C) relay (D) rectify
- (D) 9. Former U.S. President Donald Trump was acquitted in his second \_\_\_\_ trial. The Senate voted Trump "not guilty" in a 57-43 vote.  
(A) inauguration (B) impromptu (C) indulgent (D) impeachment
- (A) 10. Abundant folic acid supplementation is crucial for pregnant women, as a \_\_\_\_ may cause birth defects.  
(A) deficiency (B) fluctuation (C) hardiness (D) superfluity
- (C) 11. The gallery is planning on having a/an \_\_\_\_ of a deceased Vancouver photographer.  
(A) introspection (B) perspicacity (C) retrospective (D) spectrography
- (B) 12. We are concerned that the \_\_\_\_ of universities would mean a drastic reduction in non-academic personnel.  
(A) acquaintance (B) consolidation (C) interference (D) reversibility

## 慈濟大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 9 頁: 第 2 頁

- (A) 13. There is a strict \_\_\_\_ criterion that each applicant will need to meet in order to be considered for the funding.  
(A) eligibility (B) mortification (C) negligence (D) repugnance
- (D) 14. Nietzsche's pervasive use of hyperbole and \_\_\_\_ questioning magnify the author's presence.  
(A) lucrative (B) restrained (C) depressing (D) provocative
- (A) 15. Our executive suite is luxurious and \_\_\_\_, which is suitable for travelers on the lookout for ultimate comfort.  
(A) capacious (B) judicious (C) rapacious (D) sagacious

**Part II: Choose the answer that is the CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.**

- (D) 16. Because a huge winter storm sweeping across the southern US had killed at least 21 people and left millions without power, there had been widespread blackouts in Texas, where the energy grid was overwhelmed by an increase in demand.  
(A) stroll (B) stunt (C) suburb (D) surge
- (C) 17. The top editor of *The New York Times* on Thursday, aiming to quell mounting scrutiny from both employees and outside critics, walked back a controversial comment he and the newspaper's managing editor made last week in which they said the newspaper does not "tolerate" the use of racist language "regardless of intent."  
(A) replenish (B) restore (C) restrain (D) resume
- (B) 18. For decades, L.G.B.T. members of Britain's military were systematically dismissed from the ranks and stripped of their medals; however, the Ministry of Defense acknowledged that the practice was "wrong, discriminatory and unjust."  
(A) dismembered (B) disregarded (C) disoriented (D) distilled
- (A) 19. An investigation into the increasingly popular live video chat website Omegle, which links up random people for virtual video and text chats, has found what appears to be prepubescent boys explicitly touching themselves in front of strangers.  
(A) definitely (B) deliberately (C) despondently (D) devastatingly
- (C) 20. This disruption of the balance between prey and predator in favor of the hunter may have been enough to cause overkill.  
(A) dispersal (B) disquisition (C) discontinuity (D) dissemination

**II. Cloze: Choose the most appropriate word for each of the blank in the following passages.****【A】**

What strikes home as the shuttle boat approaches the \$5 billion megaresort being constructed off the coast of Dubai is its sheer \_\_\_\_ 21 \_\_\_\_\_. Nearly two decades in the making, the Heart of Europe (HoE) forms just one section of the World -- a vast collection of man-made islands roughly in the shape of an atlas -- but when completed it will be the \_\_\_\_ 22 \_\_\_\_\_ centerpiece. In the middle of a pandemic, it could yet prove to be a work of genius in its efforts to recreate the continent of Europe for upscale vacationers unwilling to make the trek. Amid a global travel downturn caused by COVID-19, it also represents a major leap of faith in Dubai's long-term allure. After a four-kilometer boat ride from the mainland, the World's 300 artificial islands rise up out of the Arabian Gulf like inverted golf bunkers. Most of these have stood empty since the project began in 2003, with subsequent global financial downturns \_\_\_\_ 23 \_\_\_\_\_ encourage developers. And then the Heart of Europe

## 慈濟大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 9 頁: 第 3 頁

comes into view. 24 fifteen luxury hotels, vacation homes and billionaire mansions now stand or are beginning to appear on these aquatic plots. Most are still unfinished, awaiting the final touches 25 the first completion deadlines at the end of 2020.

- (D) 21. (A) waste (B) resourcefulness (C) overindulgence (D) audacity  
 (A) 22. (A) opulent (B) incongruous (C) impulsive (D) deprived  
 (B) 23. (A) done little (B) doing little (C) done few (D) doing few  
 (C) 24. (A) More or less (B) Notwithstanding (C) No fewer than (D) Nothing but  
 (A) 25. (A) needed to meet (B) needed to have met (C) needing to meet (D) needing to have met

## 【B】

The planet needs China to curb its appetite for meat. In the first three decades of the “reform and opening” era the number of farmed animals in the country tripled. Raising them polluted water supplies and 26 scarce arable land. Around the globe, China’s growing hunger for red meat, specifically, has seen 27 beef imports grow 40-fold between 2010 and 2018. The boom threatens Latin American forests and Arctic ice caps alike, as cattle-rearing prompts land-clearing and emits greenhouse gases.

To be fair, China’s 1.4 billion people are being asked to show a self-restraint unknown in the gluttonous West. Even now, in China where children yawn at dishes which their grandparents once saw only at weddings and high holidays, meat consumption per person is only half of America’s. But China’s government, too, wants its people to eat less meat. Obesity, type-2 diabetes and high blood pressure are 28. To curb such afflictions, guidelines issued in 2016 urge adults to eat just 40-75 grams of meat a day, or about half the current national average. Market signals are also pushing shoppers to 29. China’s most popular meat, pork, is nearly 70% costlier than a year ago because herds are being wiped out by African swine fever, a disease harmless to people but 30 to pigs.

- (B) 26. (A) make up for (B) gobbled up (C) do away with (D) make do with  
 (D) 27. (A) for (B) their (C) as (D) its  
 (A) 28. (A) taking a growing toll (B) getting a driving force  
 (C) booming the bust (D) leading the pack  
 (D) 29. (A) lay out (B) make off (C) do without (D) cut back  
 (C) 30. (A) intoxicated (B) benign (C) lethal (D) salutary

## 【C】

Everyone has good and bad moods, but for some, feeling happy or sad seems to be linked to the weather. According to one common theory, the more sunlight people get, the better they feel. Are the theories, such as this one, 31 by science, though?

One way in which weather seems to affect mood is seen in those who suffer from Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD). People with SAD feel bad during the same season each year—usually in the winter. Psychologists are not sure what causes SAD, but they think that it could be brought on by a lack of sunlight. Not getting enough sun interferes with one’s pattern of sleep and affects the brain chemical that controls one’s mood.

To better understand the relationship between weather and mood, scientists from various parts of the world have studied the effects of a variety of weather types. A 1980 study conducted in the

## 慈濟大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 9 頁: 第 4 頁

U.K. found that of all the weather factors measured, humidity affected mood the most by making people feel sleepier and less able to concentrate. Since then, however, other studies have drawn different conclusions.

In 2008, a detailed study on weather and mood was done by researchers from a German university. Participants were first given a personality test, and then a diary for 32 their daily mood. The researchers used ZIP codes to track the weather in each person's area. In the end, the study found that darker days, cooler temperatures, and winds often had negative effects on mood. However, 33 most of us think of as good weather—clear skies and sunshine—was found to have minimal positive effects.

Mixed results were again found in a 2011 survey of people in the Netherlands. In this study, researchers identified four distinct categories that described ways in which people react to the weather. Among these groups, the “summer haters” reported being in a worse mood when the weather was sunny and warm, which goes 34 the general idea of SAD.

Findings from these studies are so varied that researchers could come to only one conclusion: there might be a link between mood and weather, but no universal rule seems to govern it. Therefore, 35 waiting for the right weather to lift us up, take control by doing things that bring you joy.

- (A) 31. (A) backed up (B) taken up (C) broken up (D) added up  
 (B) 32. (A) buttressing (B) recording (C) venting (D) fluctuating  
 (C) 33. (A) why (B) how (C) what (D) which  
 (B) 34. (A) for (B) against (C) unlike (D) with  
 (D) 35. (A) in spite of (B) in case of (C) on account of (D) instead of

### III. Reading Comprehension: Read the following passages and choose the most appropriate answer to each question.

#### 【A】

Psycholinguistics is a field at the intersection of psychology and linguistics, and one of its recent discoveries is that the languages we speak influence our eye movements. For example, English speakers who hear the word “candle” often look at “candy” because the two words share the first syllable. Research with speakers of different languages revealed that bilingual speakers look not only at words that share sounds in one language, but also at words that share sounds across their two languages. When Russian-English bilinguals hear the English word “marker,” they also look at a stamp because the Russian word for a stamp is “marka.”

Even more stunning, speakers of different languages differ in their patterns of eye movements when no language is used at all. In a simple visual search task in which people had to find a previously seen object among other objects, their eyes moved differently depending on the languages they knew. For example, when looking for a clock, English speakers also looked at a cloud. Spanish speakers, on the other hand, when looking for the same clock, looked at a present, because the Spanish names for clock and present—reloj and regalo—overlap at word onset.

The story doesn't end there. Not only do the words we hear activate other similar-sounding words, and not only do we look at objects whose names share sounds or letters even when no language is heard, but the translations of those names in other languages become activated as well in speakers of more than one language. For example, when Spanish-English bilinguals hear the word “duck” in English, they also look at a shovel, because the translations of duck and shovel—pato and pala, respectively—overlap in Spanish.



## 慈濟大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 9 頁: 第 5 頁

Because of the way our brains organize and process linguistic and non-linguistic information, a single word can set off a domino effect that **cascades** throughout the cognitive system. And this interactivity and co-activation are not limited to spoken languages. Bilinguals of spoken and signed languages show co-activation as well. For example, bilinguals who know English and American Sign Language (ASL) look at “cheese” when they hear the English word “paper” because cheese and paper share three of the four sign components in ASL (handshape, location, and orientation, but not motion).

What do findings like these tell us? Not only is the language system thoroughly interactive with a high degree of co-activation across words and concepts, but it also impacts our processing in other domains—like vision, attention, and cognitive control. As we go about our everyday lives, how our eyes move, what we look at, and what we pay attention to is influenced in direct and measurable ways by the languages we speak.

- (A) 36. Which of the following titles can **BEST** describe the passage?
- (A) The Language Influences What You See
  - (B) Some Words in Different Languages Share the First Syllable
  - (C) The Word Processing Is Complex in Bilinguals
  - (D) Human Brains Can Process Both Spoken and Sign Languages
- (D) 37. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **CORRECT**?
- (A) A single word can activate our cognitive system solely by spoken languages.
  - (B) Bilingual speakers process words faster than monolinguals.
  - (C) Non-linguistic information results in the same eye movements.
  - (D) The translations of similar-sounding words are activated in bilinguals.
- (C) 38. According to the passage, which of the following statements can be **INFERRED**?
- (A) Human languages must consist of sounds and meanings.
  - (B) Sign languages may activate more visual processing domain in the brain than spoken languages.
  - (C) The co-activation across words exists in deaf people’s language system.
  - (D) American Sign Language and English belong to the identical language family.
- (B) 39. According the passage, what does the word **cascade** in the fourth paragraph mean?
- (A) To approach like a flash
  - (B) To connect in a series
  - (C) To transform as a whole
  - (D) To weaken little by little

## 【B】

Australia is the home of two of the wonders of the world, one a natural wonder, the other man-made. The natural wonder is the Great Barrier Reef, while the man-made wonder is the Sydney Opera House, one of the world’s most beautiful and amazing buildings.

The Great Barrier Reef Marine Park was established in 1975. It is the world’s largest protected marine area in the world. It is approximately 348,700 square kilometers and approximately 2,300 kilometers long. It is made up of nearly 3,000 small reefs, including 760 fringing reefs, and 300 coral cays. There are also 618 islands which were once part of the mainland. As the largest coral reef ecosystem in the world, the Great Barrier Reef provides a habitat for nearly 1,500 species of fish, 400 species of coral, 4,000 species of mollusks, 500 species of seaweed, 215 species of birds, 16 species of sea snakes, and 6 species of sea turtles. There is also a large population of dugongs, also called sea cows, which can grow to about three meters in length and weigh as much as 400 kilograms. They are more closely related to elephants than to marine mammals such as whales and dolphins.

## 慈濟大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 9 頁: 第 6 頁

Every year tens of thousands of tourists, both from Australia and overseas, visit the reefs and marvel at its colorful wonders. Special boats take visitors out to the reefs, where they can view the underwater world through glass-bottomed boats or by scuba-diving and snorkeling. Unfortunately, they are currently under continuous threats from pollution and a plant called the crown of thorns, which destroy the coral. Perhaps Australia's greatest fear is that an oil tanker might go out of control and strike the reefs, releasing millions of liters of oil onto them, causing **irreparable** damage.

The Sydney Opera House was opened in 1973. It was designed by Jorn Utson, a Danish architect who won the international competition organized by the New South Wales government to find the best design. The building was so unusual that it created an enormous outcry from more traditional architects. Further controversy arose when it was discovered during construction that it required materials and construction techniques that had not previously been used. Utson himself was relieved of his position as supervising architect. Local architects were engaged to complete the drawings, and one of the world's leading firms of civil engineers, Ove Arup & Partners, was hired to work out how to build the remarkable edifice. The cost of construction was so great that a national lottery was organized to raise the necessary funds.

Although the exterior of the building is faithful to Utson's design, much of the interior was changed. In an attempt to make up to Utson for the disgraceful way he was treated, he has recently been invited back to Australia to advise on the renovations to the interior, which will be much nearer to his original intentions.

The Sydney Opera House stands at Bennelong Point on Sydney Harbor. Its vast roof, built to recreate the idea of a large yacht, gleams in the sun, and every day thousands of tourists visit it and marvel at the incredible beauty of this great building. Inside, there are theaters and a concert hall for opera performances, and a number of restaurants. There is always something on at the Opera House.

Apart from the two wonders of the world, there are many other places for tourists to visit, not least of which are the huge sheep and cattle properties, some of them as large as a small country. There are also many vineyards, as Australia has become one of the world's major wine-making nations, and orchards and plantations of various kinds. For the industrially-minded, there are huge open-cast mines and refineries, as Australia is one of the world's largest producers of coal and iron ore.

Australia is one of the best places to eat in the world. Apart from the high quality of local fruit, vegetables, meat and fish, the cuisines of almost every country in the world are represented. Above all, Australia is a nation of migrants, and has large Anglo-Saxon, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Middle Eastern, and Asian populations, all of which contribute hugely to the culinary delights of a visit to Australia.

- (D) 40. What does the passage mainly discuss?
- (A) How Australia becomes a melting pot of immigrants
  - (B) The challenging task to build the Sydney Opera House
  - (C) The bio-diversity of the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park
  - (D) What visitors should see and do in Australia
- (C) 41. The word **irreparable** in the third paragraph is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.
- (A) eradicated
  - (B) imprudent
  - (C) permanent
  - (D) simultaneous
- (B) 42. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **UNTRUE**?
- (A) Both wonders were opened/established in the 1970s.
  - (B) The dugongs are more related to whales than to elephants.
  - (C) The crown of thorns is a threat to the Great Barrier Reef.
  - (D) Australia is home to both natural and artificial wonders.

## 慈濟大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 9 頁: 第 7 頁

- (D) 43. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the Sydney Opera House is **INCORRECT**?
- (A) A national lottery helped raise the money to build the Opera House.
  - (B) It was opened two years earlier than the Great Barrier Reef Marine Park was established.
  - (C) The image of the roof was designed as an enormous yacht shining in the sun.
  - (D) Both the interior and exterior of the building closely followed Utson's original design.

**【C】**

It is near impossible to imagine a world without the artworks of Botticelli, Da Vinci, and Michelangelo. Without the Medici's generous patronage and encouragement during the High Renaissance (14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century), many landmark depictions of beauty and devotion would have never come to fruition.

The patriarch that gave origin to the family was Giovanni de' Medici. Born in Florence, Italy, in 1360, he was the son of a wool merchant. Giovanni absolutely did not want to end up like his father, who died without much to his name. Instead of becoming a merchant, he became an apprentice to his distant uncle, Vieri de' Medici, who owned a chain of banks.

The dowry he received from his marriage enabled him to take advantage of his uncle's diminishing prominence, and he bought out all of Vieri's banks in 1397. The family went on to establish more financial institutions in areas, such as London and Milan. Along with their namesake banks, the Medici dynasty expanded to wool factories, traded commodities such as silk and spices, and delved heavily into politics.

When Giovanni died in 1429, his lifelong ambitions were fulfilled as the family's finances were in excellent shape when his son, Cosimo the Elder, took over. Around this time, the family became the wealthiest in all of Florence.

A good fraction of the family's fortune was spent on commissioning works of art, whether it was for their home, public display, or devotion for the church. At the forefront of the family's patronage and influence throughout their reign during the Italian Renaissance was Lorenzo the Magnificent, the great-grandson of Giovanni.

Botticelli was one of the favored artists that the Medicis financed. He was welcomed freely within their home (which included his own art studio) and attentively listened as well as engaged in intelligent, philosophical conversations among the nobles—many of which would spark inspiration for his works.

With the family's utmost support and protection, especially for more secular matters, he was able to explore and portray divine subjects that were not on strict terms with Christianity — an artistic approach that was not widely supported at the time. *The Birth of Venus*, in particular, was speculated to have been commissioned by the family circa 1485–1486. The painting itself was kept secret due to its controversial nature as there were not any recollections of its existence before the 1550s.

- (B) 44. According to the passage, which of the following statements about Giovanni de' Medici can be **INFERRED**?
- (A) His father was a wool merchant who financed Botticelli, for he had received lots of inspiration from his works.
  - (B) He learned banking systems from his uncle, Vieri de' Medici, who owned a chain of banks.
  - (C) The great-grandson of Giovanni took over his wool factories after he died.
  - (D) Giovanni established and expanded the cattle ranches in Florence, Italy.

## 慈濟大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 9 頁: 第 8 頁

- (A) 45. According to the passage, which of the following fields did the Medici family participate in?
- (A) Politics, artists' cultivation and secular artwork preservation
  - (B) Educational and financial institutions
  - (C) Traded commodities, transportation and fossil fuel
  - (D) Wool factories, tactics and botanics
- (C) 46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **CORRECT**?
- (A) The Medici family had works of art kept in vaults of a church.
  - (B) Botticelli was inspired by overhearing nobles' gossips.
  - (C) Lorenzo the Magnificent was an admirer of the arts.
  - (D) The mainstream of arts during Italian Renaissance was Roman mythology.

**【D】**

People use words, of course, to express their thoughts and feelings. As everyone knows who has tried to write, choosing just the right word to express an idea can be difficult. Nevertheless, it is important to choose words carefully, for words can suggest meanings not intended at all. In fact, words can also be used to deceive. In order to express ourselves accurately and to understand what other people express, we must be aware that words can camouflage real attitudes. English is full of examples.

Experts at camouflage are those in advertising. Advertisers obviously want to emphasize the virtues of their products and detract from the products' faults. To do this, they use carefully chosen words to mislead the unwary customer. Carl P. Wrighter in his book *I can Sell You Anything* has dubbed "weasel words," which the dictionary defines as words "used in order to evade or retreat from a direct or forthright statement or position."

For example, the advertiser wants you to think that using his product will require no work or trouble. He cannot state that the product will be trouble free because there is usually no such guarantee; instead, he suggests it by using the expression "virtually," as in this product is "virtually trouble free." The careless listener will ignore the qualifier "virtually" and imagine that the product is no trouble at all. Another misleading expression is "up to." During a sale, a car dealer may advertise reductions of "up to 25 percent." Our inclination again is to ignore "up to" and think that most of the reductions are 25 percent, but too often we find that only a few products are reduced this much. The other day I saw a sign on a shoe store advertising "up to 40% off" for athletic shoes. Needing some walking shoes and wanting a good bargain, I went in, only to find that there were merely a few shoes marked down by 40 percent; most of the shoes were not even on sale.

Just as "weasel words" are used to engender favorable impressions, so are euphemisms. A euphemism is defined as "the substitution of an agreeable for inoffensive expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant." We often use euphemisms when our intentions are good. For instance, it is difficult to accept that someone we love has died, so people use all kinds of euphemisms for death such as "She passed away," "He's gone to meet his maker," or "She is no longer with us." To defend against the pain of such a reality, some use the humorous euphemism, "He's kicked the bucket." To make certain jobs sound less unappealing, people use euphemisms. A janitor is now a "custodial worker" or "maintenance person." A trash man may be called a "sanitation engineer." Such euphemisms are not harmful, but sometimes euphemisms can be used to camouflage potentially controversial or objectionable actions. For example, instead of saying we need to raise taxes, a politician might tell the public that we need "revenue enhancement measure." When psychologists kill an animal they have experimented with, they prefer to use the term "sacrifice" the animal. Doctors prefer "terminate a pregnancy" to "abort the fetus."



## 慈濟大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題(含封面)共 9 頁: 第 9 頁

A final example of language that conveys unintended impressions is sexist language. Sexist language refers to expressions that demean females in some way. For instance, when someone refers to a grown woman as a “girl,” the implication is that she is still a child. Therefore, instead of an employer saying, “I’ll have my girl type that,” what should be said is, “I’ll have my assistant (or secretary) type that.” Other offensive expressions include “young things,” as in “She’s a cute young thing.” The proper term, “girl,” should be used in this case, since the “thing” is a young female. Further, the names of many jobs suggest women should not fill these positions. Thus, we use “chair” or “chairperson” instead of the sexist “chairman.” Likewise, a “foreman” should be called a “supervisor.”

We must always be careful to choose the words that convey what we really mean. If we do not want to give offense, then we should always be on guard against sexist (as well as racist) language. If we do not want to be misled by advertisements, we must keep our ears open for weasel words. Finally, when we use a euphemism, we should be aware that we are trying to make an idea more acceptable. At times this may be preferable, but let’s not forget that euphemisms camouflage reality. After all, “coloring the truth” is still lying.

- (B) 47. What is the main idea of this passage?
- (A) Do not trust language of advertising because it often exaggerates, and it is usually too good to be true.
  - (B) Examples of words that camouflage can be found in advertising, euphemisms, as well as sexist language.
  - (C) Sexist language is often offensive to women and children, rather than men.
  - (D) People should be encouraged to use euphemisms and avoid sexist language in their daily life.
- (A) 48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
- (A) When a raincoat is “virtually water-proof,” it is 100% water-resistant.
  - (B) “Firefighters” are preferred over “firemen.”
  - (C) “Weasel words” coined by Carl P. Wrighter would intentionally give reckless customers ambiguous information.
  - (D) Using “custodial worker” to refer to “janitor” is appropriate and pleasant.
- (D) 49. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT “coloring the truth”?
- (A) Jason has early retirement because the company he had worked for was under bad financial condition.
  - (B) The scientists hold the annual ceremony for those animals sacrificed for the experiments.
  - (C) People show their condolences because their friends or relatives passed away.
  - (D) The shoe owner always warm-heartedly calls his female assistant by saying, “Little young thing, would you please come to help?”
- (C) 50. From which field can we possibly find this passage?
- (A) Anthropology      (B) Marketing Strategies      (C) Rhetoric      (D) Physiology

## 英文

馬芸(馬希寧)老師提供

## 試題解析

## I. Vocabulary:

Part I: Choose the **BEST** answer to complete each sentence.

1. In March, as coronavirus deaths in the U.K. began to **mount** (攀升), two hospitals in northeast England began taking vitamin D readings from patients and \_\_\_\_ them with extremely high doses of the nutrient.

(A) ascribing 歸因於 字彙第(一)回講義 p.31

(B) **prescribing** 開藥 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.257

(C) subscribing 訂閱，捐助 字彙第(一)回講義p.323

(D) transcribing 抄寫 字彙第(一)回講義p.346，

字彙第(二)回講義p.11，108中國醫克漏字

(此題選項之單字僅為高中程度，同學應可輕鬆得分)

115. **prescribe** [prɪskraɪb] v. 開(藥方)；指示**prescription** [prɪskrɪpʃən] n. 醫生的處方What do you **prescribe** for this illness? (你對此病開什麼藥方呢?)We should follow the doctor's **prescriptions**.

(我們應該遵守醫生的指示)

Taking medication exactly as it is \_\_\_\_ is very important to its safety and effectiveness. (義守)

A) defended B) resolved C) committed D) **prescribed**

2. Vera made her \_\_\_\_ in this tournament (錦標賽) and eventually won the title. No one could believe that this was just the first match in her life.

(A) fraud 欺騙，騙局

(B) merit 美德，優點 字彙第(一)回講義p.215

(C) **debut** 首次亮相

(D) peril 危險 字彙第(一)回講義p.244

3. The woman was obviously \_\_\_\_ by the fact that her man was seen cheating all over the Internet.

(A) hustled 催促，逼

(B) hurdled 跨，克服

(C) huddled 蜷縮，擠成一團

(D) **humiliated** 感到羞恥的 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.170

50. **humiliate** [hjumɪliet] v. 使蒙羞

**humiliation** [hjumɪli'eɪʃən] n. 羞恥

**humility** [hjumɪləti] n. 謙恭、卑下

The boy **humiliated** his parents by behaving badly in front of the guests.

(那男孩在客人面前沒規矩而使父母蒙羞)

Such **humiliation** filled me with indignation. (這樣的羞辱使我充滿憤怒)

His **humility** makes his friends like him. (他的謙虛令朋友喜歡他)

4. The ex-prisoner holding a knife stared at the old man with \_\_\_\_ gaze (凝視).

(A) **malevolent** 有惡意的

(B) equivalent 相對等的 字彙第(一)回講義p.130,

字彙第(二)回講義p.16, 108中國醫克漏字

(C) prevalent 盛行的, 流行的 字彙第(一)回講義p.258

(D) succulent 多汁的

5. Diabetic shared-care schemes and diabetic liaison (聯絡) nurses help \_\_\_\_ the dispersal (疏散) of information from the central hospital clinic to general practitioners (執業者, 醫師) and families caring for patients with diabetes.

(A) commiserate 同情, 憐憫

(B) compensate 補償, 賠償 字彙第(一)回講義p.66

(C) **facilitate** 促進, 使便利 出處: 字彙第(一)回講義p.143,

字彙第(二)回講義p.22 第6題D選項

(D) nominate 提名 字彙第(一)回講義p.227

3. **facilitate** [fə'sɪləteɪt] v. 使容易; 使便利; 助長

**facility** [fə'sɪləti] n. 容易; 熟練; 設施

Precautions **facilitate** any kind of plans. (事前的準備使任何計畫都容易)

The reason for designing the special bus lane is to \_\_\_\_ the traffic flow, not to slow it down.

A) accommodate B) discount C) facilitate D) influence

The hotel has its own pool and leisure \_\_\_\_, including play rooms for children and fitness rooms for adults. (慈濟)

A) pastimes B) activities C) facilities D) elections

6 The law \_\_\_\_ double-parking in this city.

A) flings B) prohibits C) erodes D) facilitates

6. It would be very challenging to take the \_\_\_\_ and the advanced class concurrently (同時地).

(A) preadmission 提前進氣

(B) predominance 卓越, 優勢 字彙第(一)回講義p.256

(C) **prerequisite** 先修的 出處: 字彙第(二)回講義p.49 第12題 D選項

(D) presumption 傲慢, 推測 字彙第(一)回講義p.258

(C) 12. **Nuclear energy**(核能), which one promised to be the high-tech star of the **postwar**(戰後) world, has, in a certain sense, become a **byword**(代詞) for disaster today.

- A) an indication 指標      B) an abstraction 空想, 抽象  
C) a synonym 同義詞      D) a prerequisite 先決條件  
E) an extension 延伸, 分機

7. Among the above three methods, I would find the Profit and Loss Statement (結算單) the most useful, for the Cash Flow (現金流) Statement is too simplistic (過分簡單化的) and would be easily distorted (扭曲) by \_\_\_\_\_ matters.

(A) trivial 瑣碎的, 其次的 出處: 字彙第(一)回講義p.350

(B) immutable 永遠不變的

(C) refractory 執拗的, 難治的

(D) momentous 重大的

92. **trifle** [ˈtrɪfl] *n.* 瑣事

**trivial** [ˈtrɪviəl] *adj.* 瑣碎的

The couple often quarrel with each other over **trifles**.

(這對夫妻經常為小事爭吵)

8. Japan plans to \_\_\_\_\_ into the sea more than 1 million **metric tons** (公噸) of treated (處理過的) radioactive (放射性的) water from the destroyed Fukushima nuclear station in two years.

(A) reimburse 償還, 歸還 字彙第(二)回講義p.21/29

(B) release 釋放 出處: 字彙第(一)回講義p.280

(C) relay 接力賽, 分程傳遞 字彙第(二)回講義p.19

(D) rectify 矯正 字彙第(一)回講義p.276, 字彙第(二)回講義p.9, 108中國醫克漏字

51. **release** [rɪˈliːz] (1) *v.* 釋放; 公佈; 解除; 發射

(2) *n.* 釋放; 公佈; 解除; 發射

They **released** several bombs from the airplane.

(他們從飛機上投下幾個炸彈)

The \_\_\_\_\_ of his new album has brought the pop singer a huge fortune as well as worldwide fame.

- A) salary    B) release    C) bargain    D) harvest

9. Former U.S. President Donald Trump was acquitted (宣告無罪) in his second \_\_\_\_\_ trial. The Senate voted Trump “not guilty” in a 57-43 vote.

(A) inauguration 就職, 上任 字彙第(二)回講義p.53

(B) impromptu 即席的

(C) indulgent 縱容的, 溺愛的 字彙第(一)回講義p.182

(D) impeachment 彈劾 出處: 字彙第(一)回講義p.176

19. **impeach** [ɪmˈpiːtʃ] *v.* 彈劾; 檢舉

**impeachment** [ɪmˈpiːtʃmənt] *n.* 彈劾; 檢舉

The House of Representatives has the sole power to **impeach** an officer of the United States. (只有眾議院有彈劾美國政府官員的權力)



10. Abundant **folic acid** (葉酸) supplementation is crucial for pregnant women, as a \_\_\_\_ may cause birthdefects (天生缺陷).

(A) **deficiency** 不足, 缺乏 出處: 字彙第(一)回講義p.96, 字彙第(二)回 p.28 第2題  
 (B) fluctuation 波動, 震盪  
 (C) hardiness 抗性, 耐性  
 (D) superfluity 額外, 過剩 字彙第(二)回講義p.14

23. **deficient** [dɪfɪʃənt] *adj.* 不足的; 有缺點的 = **inadequate**

[補注: de/fic(i)/ent = not/do/(a.)]

**deficiency** [dɪfɪʃənsɪ] *n.* 缺乏; 不足

His speech is **deficient** in clearness. (他的講演缺乏清晰的條理)

Many poor children suffer from a **deficiency** of food.

(許多貧窮的小孩遭受食物不足的痛苦)

【反】**sufficient** [sə'fɪʃənt] *adj.* 足夠的

**enough** [ɪ'nʌf] *adj.* 足夠的

(C)2. Nutritional **deficiency**(缺乏, 不足) could seriously \_\_\_\_ the body's production of **amino acids**(胺基酸), which are **vital**(攸關生死的) to good psychological health.

A) harangue 慷慨激昂地演說

B) edify 教化, 啟發

C) hamper 妨礙, 牽制

D) dehydrate 脫水, 使...乾燥

E) construe 解釋, 推斷

11. The gallery is planning on having a/an \_\_\_\_ of a deceased (已故的) Vancouver photographer.

(A) introspection 內省, 反省 字彙第(一)回講義 p.193  
 (B) perspicacity 洞察力  
 (C) **retrospective** 回顧的, 懷舊的  
 (D) spectrography 光譜學

12. We are concerned that the \_\_\_\_ of universities would mean a drastic reduction in non-academic personnel.

(A) acquaintance 認識之人 字彙第(一)回講義p.8, 字彙第(二)回講義p.51  
 (B) **consolidation** 鞏固, 強化 出處: 字彙第(一)回講義 p.310 solid變化  
 (C) interference 干預, 阻礙 字彙第(一)回講義p.191  
 (D) reversibility 可逆性 字彙第(一)回講義p.290

87. **solid** [səlɪd] *a.* 固體的; 牢固的

**solidary** [sələdərətɪ] *n.* 團結

**solidity** [səlɪdətɪ] *n.* 堅硬; 穩固

We need **solid** evidence to convict the murderer.

(我們需要可靠的證據來判斷兇手的罪)

The president demonstrated **solidarity** with the earthquake victims.

(總統表現出與地震災民團結一致的態度)

13. There is a strict \_\_\_\_ criterion (標準) that each applicant will need to meet in order to be considered for the funding.

(A) **eligibility** 資格，合格 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.121

(B) mortification 屈辱，羞愧

(C) negligence 忽視，粗心 字彙第(一)回講義p.225

(D) repugnance 厭惡，反感 108慈濟閱測

21. **eligible** [ˈɛlədʒəbəl] *adj.* 有資格當選的；合適的

**eligibility** [ˈɛlədʒəbɪlətɪ] *n.* 合格

Are you **eligible** for social security benefits? (你有資格享有社會福利嗎?)

14. Nietzsche's pervasive (普遍的) use of hyperbole (誇張的修辭) and \_\_\_\_\_ questioning magnify (放大，誇大) the author's presence.

(A) lucrative 有利可圖的

(B) restrained 忍耐的，拘束的 字彙第(一)回講義p.288

(C) depressing 令人沮喪的 字彙第(一)回講義p.100

(D) **provocative** 先發制人的 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.267

167. **provoke** [prəˈvɒk] *v.* 激怒

**provocation** [ˌprɒvəˈkeɪʃən] *n.* 激怒

**provocative** [prəˈvɒkətɪv] *adj.* 激怒

If you **provoke** the dog, it will attack you.

(如果你去招惹那隻狗，它會咬你)

15. Our **executive suite** (貴賓套房) is luxurious and \_\_\_\_\_, which is suitable for travelers **on the lookout for** (費心尋找) ultimate comfort.

(A) **capacious** 寬闊的

(B) judicious 有見識的 字彙第(一)回講義p.198，字彙第(二)回講義p.3/48

(C) rapacious 強取的，貪婪的

(D) sagacious 睿智的，有遠見的 字彙第(一)回講義p.295，字彙第(二)回講義p.1

**Part II: Choose the answer that is the CLOSEST in meaning to the underlined word.**

16. Because a huge winter storm sweeping across the southern US had killed at least 21 people and left millions without power, there had been widespread blackouts (停電) in Texas, where the energy grid (電網) was overwhelmed (壓垮，征服) by an **increase** in demand.

(A) stroll 漫步

(B) stunt 發育遲緩

(C) suburb 郊區

(D) **surge** 大浪，高漲 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.329

200. **surge** [sɜːdʒ] (1) *v.* 洶湧，蜂擁而至 (2) *n.* 大浪

The surging chaos in old India fascinated generations of backpackers and travel writers. (中醫)

A) controlled B) hidden C) domestic D) increasing

17. The top editor of *The New York Times* on Thursday, aiming to **quell** (壓制，平息) mounting (正上升的) scrutiny (監督) from both employees and outside critics, **walked back** (撤回) a controversial comment he and the newspaper's **managing editor** (主編) made last week in which they said the newspaper does not “tolerate” the use of racist language regardless of intent.”

(A) replenish 補充，再裝滿 字彙第(一)回講義p.283

(B) restore 恢復 字彙第(一)回講義p.288，字彙第(二)回講義p.62

(C) **restrain** 壓制，抑制 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.288，字彙第(二)回p.34第4題D選項

(D) resume 重新開始，恢復 字彙第(一)回講義p.288

90. **restrain** [ristrén] v. 防止；抑制

**restraint** [ristrént] n. 制止；束縛

He could not **restrain** himself from peeping. (他無法克制自己不去窺視)

Please \_\_\_\_\_ yourself from smoking and spitting in public places since the law forbids them. (高醫)

A) restrain B) hinder C) restrict D) prohibit D) control

(A) 4. The President's speech has **prompted** (促使，造成) an angry response from both political parties.

A) provoked 激起，引起

B) extinguished 使熄滅

C) discouraged 使氣餒

D) restrained 抑制，壓抑

E) celebrated 慶祝

18. For decades, L.G.B.T. members of Britain's military were systematically **dismissed** (不考慮，拋棄) from the ranks and **stripped of** (被剝奪) their medals; however, the Ministry of Defense (國防部) acknowledged that the practice was “wrong, discriminatory (歧視性的) and unjust.”

(A) dismembered 分割，肢解

(B) **disregarded** 不顧，不管 出處：字彙第(一)回p.278，字彙第(二)回p.11第3題A選項

(C) disoriented 使迷惘，使失去方向 字彙第(一)回講義p.236

(D) distilled 蒸餾，精煉 字彙第(一)回講義p.112，字彙第(二)回講義p.8

39. **regard** [rigárd] (1) v. 視為；尊重；關於 (2) n. 問候

**regardless** [rigárdlis] adj. 不顧的

**regarding** [rigárdin] prep. 關於

He is **regarded** as the best doctor in town. (他被視為城內最好的醫生)

Please give me kind **regards** to your brother. (請代向令兄問候)

A secretary is wanted, **regardless** of sex. (徵求秘書一名--- 不拘性別)

Now, **regarding** money, what is to be done?

(關於錢這一方面，現在該怎麼辦?)

3 Susan should have called Mr. Chang earlier. She was **admonished** for not responding to his complaint in a timely manner.

A) disregarded

B) illuminated

C) reprimanded

D) stipulated

E) transcribed

19. An investigation into the increasingly popular live video chat website Omegle, which links

up random people for virtual video and text chats, has found what appears to be prepubescent (青春期前的) boys **explicitly** (清楚地，明確地) touching themselves in front of strangers.

(A) **definitely** 確定地，肯定地 出處：字彙第(一)回講義p.96

(B) deliberately 故意地 字彙第(一)回講義p.97，字彙第(二)回講義p.21，108高醫閱讀

(C) despondently 沮喪地 字彙第(一)回講義p.102

(D) devastatingly 毀滅性地，非常地 字彙第(一)回講義p.104

25. **define** [dɪfaɪn] v. 下定義；使顯明

**definite** [dɛfənaɪt] adj. 明白的；正確的；肯定的

20. This **disruption** (瓦解，中斷) of the balance between prey and predator **in favor of** (有利於，支持) the hunter may have been enough to cause overkill.

(A) dispersal 疏散，分散

(B) disquisition 研究，專題論文

(C) **discontinuity** 中斷

(D) dissemination 散播，宣傳 字彙第(一)回p.111，字彙第(二)回p.16-108中國醫克漏字

## II. Cloze: Choose the most appropriate word for each of the blank in the following passages.

### 【A】

What strikes home as the shuttle boat approaches the \$5 billion **mega resort** (大型度假村) being constructed off the coast of Dubai is its **sheer** (全然的) 21. Nearly two decades in the making, the Heart of Europe (HoE) forms just one section of the World -- a vast collection of **man-made islands** (人造島嶼) roughly in the shape of an **atlas** (地圖集) -- but when completed it will be the 22 **centerpiece** (放在中央的東西). In the middle of a pandemic, it could yet prove to be a work of genius in its efforts to recreate the continent of Europe for **upscale** (高檔的) vacationers unwilling to make the **trek** (集體移居). Amid a global travel **downturn** (下行，衰退) caused by COVID-19, it also represents a major **leap** (跳躍) of faith in Dubai's long-term **allure** (魅力). After a four-kilometer boat ride from the mainland, the World's 300 artificial islands rise up out of the Arabian Gulf like **inverted** (反轉的，顛倒的) golf **bunkers** (沙坑). Most of these have stood empty since the project began in 2003, with subsequent global financial downturns 23 encourage developers. And then the Heart of Europe **comes into view** (進入視野). 24 fifteen luxury hotels, vacation homes and billionaire **mansions** (大廈，宅第) now stand or are beginning to appear on these **aquatic** (水上的) **plots** (秘密計畫). Most are still unfinished, awaiting the final touches 25 the first completion deadlines at the end of 2020.

### 解析

21. (A) waste 浪費

(B) resourcefulness 足智多謀

(C) overindulgence 放縱，沉溺

(D) **audacity** 大膽，無畏

按語意，應選(D)。



22. (A) **opulent** 富裕的，豐富的 (B) incongruous 不適合的  
(C) impulsive 衝動的 (D) deprived 被剝奪的，貧困的  
按語意，應選(A)。
23. (A) done little (B) **doing little** (C) done few (D) doing few  
..., **with** subsequent global financial downturns **doing little** encourage developers.  
此句可能改自於：**because** subsequent global financial downturns **did little** (to)....  
因為後來的全球金融衰退**未能**鼓勵開發商
24. (A) More or less 或多或少 (B) Notwithstanding 儘管，雖然  
(C) **No fewer than** 不少於，最少 (D) Nothing but 僅僅
25. (A) **needed to meet** (B) needed to have met  
(C) needing to meet (D) needing to have met  
needed 是過去分詞，表示「被需要的」；  
“meet the deadline”則是「趕上最後期限」之意。  
而“to V”與“to have Vpp”中的動詞發生的時間不同，  
“to V”表示現在、未來會發生的動作，  
“to have Vpp”則表示過去已發生的動作。按語意，應選“to V”。

## 【B】

The planet needs China to **curb** (抑制，控制) its **appetite** (胃口) for meat. In the first three decades of the “**reform and opening**” (改革開放) era the number of farmed animals in the country **tripled** (成長三倍). Raising them polluted water supplies and 26 scarce **arable** (可開墾的) land. Around the globe, China's growing hunger for red meat, specifically, has seen 27 beef imports grow **40-fold** (40倍) between 2010 and 2018. The **boom** (興旺) threatens Latin American forests and Arctic ice caps (冰帽) alike, as **cattle-rearing** (養牛) **prompts** (促使，引起) **land-clearing** (拓荒，開發土地) and **emits** (排放) **greenhouse gases** (溫室氣體).

To be fair, China's 1.4 billion people are being asked to show a self-restraint unknown in the gluttonous West. Even now, in China where children yawn at dishes which their grandparents once saw only at weddings and high holidays, meat consumption per person is only half of America's. But China's government, too, wants its people to eat less meat. Obesity, type-2 diabetes and high blood pressure are 28. To curb such afflictions, guidelines issued in 2016 urge adults to eat just 40-75 grams of meat a day, or about half the current national average. Market signals are also pushing shoppers to 29. China's most popular meat, pork, is nearly 70% costlier than a year ago because herds are being wiped out by African swine fever, a disease harmless to people but 30 to pigs.

## 解析

26. (A) make up for 彌補 (B) **gobbled up** 狼吞虎嚥  
(C) do away with 廢除，停止 (D) make do with 湊合著用  
按語意，應選(B)。

27. (A) for (B) their (C) as **(D) its**  
按語意，應選 its，it 是指 China。
28. **(A) taking a growing toll 造成越來越多的損失**  
(B) getting a driving force 獲得驅動的力量  
(C) booming the bust 使不景氣復甦起來  
(D) leading the pack 帶領團隊  
按語意，應選(A)。
29. (A) lay out 展示，擺出 (B) make off 匆匆離開，逃走  
(C) do without 沒有...也行 **(D) cut back 削減**  
按語意，應選(D)。
30. (A) intoxicated 中毒的，喝醉的 (B) benign 良的  
**(C) lethal 致命的** (D) salutary 有益的，強身的  
按語意，應選(C)。

### 【C】

Everyone has good and bad moods, but for some, feeling happy or sad seems to be linked to the weather. According to one common theory, the more sunlight people get, the better they feel. Are the theories, such as this one, 31 by science, though?

One way in which weather seems to affect mood is seen in those who suffer from Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD). People with SAD feel bad during the same season each year—usually in the winter. Psychologists are not sure what causes SAD, but they think that it could **be brought on** (被引起) by a lack of sunlight. Not getting enough sun **interferes with** (干擾) one's pattern of sleep and affects the brain chemical that controls one's mood.

To better understand the relationship between weather and mood, scientists from various parts of the world have studied the effects of a variety of weather types. A 1980 study conducted in the U.K. found that of all the weather factors measured, **humidity** (濕度) affected mood the most by making people feel sleepier and less able to concentrate. Since then, however, other studies have **drawn different conclusions** (得出不同的結論).

In 2008, a detailed study on weather and mood was done by researchers from a Germany university. Participants were first given a personality test, and then a **diary** (日記) for 32 their daily mood. The researchers used **ZIP codes** (郵遞區號) to track the weather in each person's area. In the end, the study found that darker days, cooler temperatures, and winds often had negative effects on mood. However, 33 most of us think of as good weather—clear skies and sunshine—was found to have minimal positive effects.

Mixed results were again found in a 2011 survey of people in the Netherlands (尼德蘭，荷蘭). In this study, researchers identified four distinct categories that described ways in which people react to the weather. Among these groups, the “summer haters” reported being in a worse mood when the weather was sunny and warm, which goes 34 the general idea of SAD.

Findings from these studies are so **varied**(不同的) that researchers could **come to** only one **conclusion** (得出結論): there might be a link between mood and weather, but no **universal** (普遍的) rule seems to govern it. Therefore, 35 waiting for the right weather to **lift us up** (抬起來, 使高興), take control by doing things that bring you joy.

**解析**

31. (A) **backed up** 支持 (B) taken up 接納, 繼續  
(C) broken up 分手 (D) added up 加起來, 合計  
按語意, 應選(A)。
32. (A) buttressing 支撐, 扶持 (B) **recording** 紀錄  
(C) venting 排出, 洩漏 (D) fluctuating 波動, 動盪  
按語意, 應選(B)。
33. (A) why (B) how (C) **what** (D) which  
從結構中可以看出考名詞子句連接詞。且由於子句中缺乏受詞 (think of 沒有受詞), 故應選複合關代。故只能選(C)。  
[**what** most of us think of as good weather]... was found to have minimal positive effects.
34. (A) for (B) **against** (C) unlike (D) with  
按語意, 應選(B)。against + N, 「與....違背」。
35. (A) in spite of 雖然 (B) in case of 如果  
(C) on account of 因為 (D) **instead of** 非...  
按語意, 應選(D)。

**III. Reading Comprehension: Read the following passages and choose the most appropriate answer to each question.**

**【A】**

**Psycholinguistics** (心理語言學) is a field at the **intersection** (交叉點) of psychology and linguistics, and one of its recent discoveries is that **the languages we speak influence our eye movements**.(我們所說的語言影響了我們眼睛的動作, 第36題) For example, English speakers who hear the word “candle” often look at “candy” because the two words share the first syllable. Research with speakers of different languages revealed that **bilingual** (雙語的) speakers look not only at words that share sounds in one language, but also at words that share sounds across their two languages. **When Russian-English bilinguals hear the English word “marker,” they also look at a stamp** (郵票) because the Russian word for a stamp is “marka.” (第37題)

Even more **stunning** (令人震驚的), **speakers of different languages differ in their patterns of eye movements** (第36題) when no language is used at all. In a simple visual search task in which people had to find a previously seen object among other objects, **their eyes moved differently depending on the languages they knew**.(第36題) For example, when looking for a clock, English speakers also looked at a cloud. Spanish speakers, on the other hand, when looking for the same clock, looked at a present, because the Spanish names for clock and present—reloj and regalo—overlap (重疊) at word onset (開始, 字首音).

The story doesn't end there. Not only do the words we hear activate (啟動, 活化) other similar-sounding words, and not only do we look at objects whose names share sounds or letters even when no language is heard, but the translations of those names in other languages become activated as well in speakers of more than one language. For example, when Spanish-English bilinguals hear the word “duck” in English, they also look at a **shovel** (鏟子), because the translations of duck and shovel—pato and pala, **respectively** (個別地)—overlap in Spanish.(第37題)

Because of the way our brains organize and **process** (處理, 加工) linguistic and non-linguistic information, a single word can **set off** (使爆發) a **domino effect** (骨牌效應) that **cascades** (串聯, 第39題) throughout the cognitive system. And this **interactivity** (互動性) and **co-activation** (共同啟動) are not limited to **spoken languages** (口語). Bilinguals of spoken and **signed languages** (手語) show co-activation as well. For example, bilinguals who know English and American Sign Language (ASL) look at “cheese” when they hear the English word “paper” because cheese and paper share three of the four sign **components** (組成元素) in ASL (**handshape** (手形), location, and **orientation** (定位, 方向), but not motion).

What do findings like these tell us? Not only is the language system thoroughly interactive with a **high degree** (高程度的) of co-activation across words and concepts, but it also **impacts** (影響) our processing in other **domains** (領域)—like vision, attention, and cognitive control. As we go about our everyday lives, how our eyes move, what we look at, and what we pay attention to is influenced in direct and **measurable** (可測量的) ways by the languages we speak.

36. 以下合者最能描述本文？  
 (A) 語言影響我們所見 (B) 不同語言中有些字詞的第一音節相同  
 (C) 雙語人士的字詞處理是複雜的 (D) 人類大腦能處理口語和手語
37. 根據本文，以下何者陳述為真？  
 (A) 單一字詞能啟動我們的認知系統僅限於口語(口語和手語皆能)  
 (B) 雙語人士處理字詞比單語人士快(文中無此比較論述)  
 (C) 非語言訊息導致相同的眼睛活動(文中無此比較論述)  
 (D) 相似發音的字詞翻譯在雙語人士被啟動
38. 根據本文，以下何者陳述能被推論出？  
 (A) 人類語言必須包含聲音和意義  
 (B) 手語比口語啟動更多大腦中的視覺處理領域  
 (C) 共同啟動的字詞存在於聾人的語言系統中  
 (D) 美式手語和英語屬於相同的語系
39. 根據本文，第四段中 **cascade** 是何意？  
 (A) 像閃光一樣接近 (B) 連結成一串  
 (C) 整體全部轉變 (D) 逐漸弱化



## 【B】

Australia is the home of two of the wonders of the world, one a natural wonder, the other man-made. The natural wonder is the **Great Barrier Reef** (大堡礁), while the man-made wonder is the **Sydney Opera House** (雪梨歌劇院), one of the world's most beautiful and amazing buildings.

The Great Barrier Reef **Marine Park** (海洋公園) was established in 1975. It is the world's largest protected marine area in the world. It is approximately 348,700 **square kilometers** (平方公里) and approximately 2,300 kilometers long. It is **made up of** (由...所組成) nearly 3,000 small **reefs** (礁石), including 760 **fringing reefs** (裙礁), and 300 **coral** (珊瑚) **cays** (岩礁). There are also 618 islands which were once part of the mainland. As the largest coral reef ecosystem in the world, the Great Barrier Reef provides a **habitat** (棲息地) for nearly 1,500 species of fish, 400 species of coral, 4,000 species of **mollusks** (軟體動物), 500 species of **seaweed** (海草), 215 species of birds, 16 species of sea snakes, and 6 species of sea turtles. There is also a large population of **dugongs** (儒艮), also called **sea cows** (海牛), which can grow to about three meters in length and weigh as much as 400 kilograms. **They(=dugongs) are more closely related to elephants than to marine mammals such as whales and dolphins.**(第42題)

Every year tens of thousands of tourists, both from Australia and overseas, visit the reefs and **marvel at** (對...感到驚奇) its colorful wonders. Special boats take visitors out to the reefs, where they can view the underwater world through **glass-bottomed** (玻璃底) boats or by **scuba-diving** (水肺潛水) and **snorkeling** (帶呼吸管潛水). Unfortunately, they are currently under continuous threats from pollution and a plant called **the crown of thorns** (荊棘冠), which destroy the coral. Perhaps Australia's greatest fear is that an **oil tanker** (郵輪) might go **out of control** (失控) and strike the reefs, releasing millions of **liters** (公升) of oil onto them, causing **irreparable** (不能挽回的, 第41題) damage.

The Sydney Opera House was opened in 1973. It was designed by Jorn Utson, a Danish architect who won the international competition organized by the **New South Wales** (新南威爾斯) government to find the best design. The building was so unusual that it created an enormous **outcry** (反對) from more traditional architects. Further controversy **arose** (出現) when it was discovered during construction that it required materials and construction techniques that had not previously been used. Utson himself was **relieved** (被解除) of his position as supervising architect. Local architects were engaged to complete the drawings, and one of the world's leading firms of **civil engineers** (土木工程師), Ove Arup & Partners, was hired to **work out** (找出, 搞清楚) how to build the remarkable **edifice** (雄偉的建築). The cost of construction was so great that a national lottery was organized to **raise** (募) the necessary funds.

Although the **exterior** (外在) of the building is **faithful to** (忠實於...) Utson's design, much of the **interior** (內在) was changed. In an attempt to **make up to** (彌補) Utson for the **disgraceful** (不體面的) way he was treated, he has recently been invited back to Australia to advise on the **renovations** (翻修) to the interior, which will be much nearer to his original intentions.

The Sydney Opera House stands at **Bennelong Point** (便利朗角) on Sydney Harbor. Its vast roof, built to recreate the idea of a large **yacht** (快艇), **gleams** (發光) in the sun, and every day thousands of tourists visit it and marvel at the incredible beauty of this great building. Inside, there are theaters and a concert hall for opera performances, and a number of restaurants. There is always something on at the Opera House.

**Apart from** (除...之外) the two wonders of the world, there are many other places for tourists to visit, **not least of** (尤其是) which are the huge sheep and cattle properties, some of them as large as a small country. There are also many **vineyards** (葡萄園), as Australia has become one of the world's major wine-making nations, and **orchards** (果園) and **plantations** (農園) of various kinds. For the industrially-minded, there are huge **open-cast** (露天挖掘的) mines and **refineries** (精煉廠), as Australia is one of the world's largest producers of coal and iron **ore** (礦).

Australia is one of the best places to eat in the world. Apart from the high quality of local fruit, vegetables, meat and fish, the cuisines of almost every country in the world are represented. **Above all** (最重要的), Australia is a nation of migrants, and has large Anglo-Saxon, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Middle Eastern, and Asian populations, all of which contribute hugely to the culinary (烹調的) delights of a visit to Australia.

40. 本文主要討論什麼？

- (A) 澳洲如何成為移民的熔爐 (B) 蓋雪梨歌劇院這個挑戰性任務  
(C) 大堡礁海洋公園的生物多樣性 (D) 在澳洲觀光客應該看及做的事

41. 第三段中 **irreparable** 在意義上最接近\_\_\_\_\_。

- (A) 根除的 (B) 輕率的，魯莽的 (C) 永久的 (D) 同時的

42. 根據本文，以下陳述何者不真？

- (A) 這兩種奇景都是在 1970 年代開放或建造 (第二段第一句；第四段第一句)  
(B) 儒艮和鯨魚的關係比和大象近 (正好相反，見第二段末)  
(C) 荊棘冠對大堡礁而言是威脅 (第三段)  
(D) 澳洲本地有天然和人造奇景 (第一段)

43. 根據本文，關於雪梨歌劇院的陳述以下何者不真？

- (A) 國家舉辦樂透幫助募款建造歌劇院 (第四段末)  
(B) 它比大堡礁海洋公園早兩年建造 (第二段第一句；第四段第一句)  
(C) 屋頂的形象被設計為巨大快艇在陽光中閃耀 (第六段)  
(D) 建築物的外在和內在密切地的服從 Utson 的原始設計 (第五段)

### 【C】

It is near impossible to imagine a world without the artworks of Botticelli, Da Vinci (波提切利達文西), and **Michelangelo** (米開朗基羅). Without the Medici's generous **patronage** (資助) and encouragement during the **High Renaissance** (14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century)(文藝復興全盛期), many **landmark** (里程碑) **depictions** (描寫) of beauty and devotion would have never **come to fruition** (結果，成就).

The **patriarch** (長老) that gave origin to the family was Giovanni de' Medici (喬凡尼德美第奇). Born in Florence, Italy, in 1360, he was the son of a wool merchant. Giovanni absolutely did not want to **end up** (以...收場) like his father, who died without much to his name. Instead of becoming a merchant, he became an **apprentice** (學徒) to his **distant** (遠房的) uncle, Vieri de' Medici, who owned a chain of banks.

The **dowry** (嫁妝) he received from his marriage enabled him to take advantage of his uncle's **diminishing** (正減少的) **prominence** (聲望, 傑出), and he **bought out** (帶到外面) all of Vieri's banks in 1397. The family went on to establish more **financial institutions** (金融機構) in areas, such as London and Milan. **Along with their namesake** (同名的) banks, the Medici dynasty expanded to wool factories, traded **commodities** (商品) such as silk and **spices** (香料), and **delved** (挖, 刨) heavily into politics. (第45題)

When Giovanni died in 1429, his **lifelong** (終生的) ambitions were fulfilled as the family's finances were in excellent shape when his son, Cosimo the Elder, **took over** (接管). Around this time, the family became the wealthiest in all of Florence.

A good **fraction** (比例) of the family's fortune was spent on **commissioning** (委託製作) works of art, whether it was for their home, public display, or devotion for the church. **At the forefront** (最前方) of the family's patronage and influence throughout their **reign** (統治, 支配) during the Italian Renaissance was Lorenzo the Magnificent (偉大的羅倫佐), the **great-grandson** (曾孫) of Giovanni. (第46題)

Botticelli was one of the favored artists that **the Medicis** (美第奇家) financed. He was welcomed freely within their home (which included his own art studio) and attentively listened as well as **engaged in** (從事) **intelligent, philosophical conversations among the nobles** (貴族)—many of which would **spark** (點燃, 發動) inspiration for his works. (第46題)

With the family's **utmost** (最大的) support and protection, especially for more **secular** (世俗的) matters, he was able to explore and portray divine subjects that were not **on strict terms with** (與...一致) Christianity — an artistic approach that was not widely supported at the time. *The Birth of Venus*, in particular, was **speculated** (推測) to have been commissioned by the family **circa** (大約於...) 1485–1486. The painting itself was kept secret due to its controversial nature as there were not any **recollections** (記憶) of its existence before the 1550s.

44. 根據本文, 關於 Giovanni de' Medici 以下何者陳述能被推論出?

- (A) 他的父親是資助波提切利的羊毛商人, 因為他從其作品中受到許多啟發
- (B) 他向擁有連鎖銀行的叔叔 Vieri de' Medici 學習銀行業系統**
- (C) 喬凡奇的曾孫在他死後接管他的羊毛工廠 (第三段只提到羊毛工廠, 未提到接管)
- (D) 喬凡奇在義大利弗羅倫斯建立並擴張牧牛場 (文中完全沒題及 cattle ranches)

45. 根據本文，美第奇家族參與以下哪個領域？  
 (A) 政治、藝術家的培養及世俗藝術作品的保存  
 (B) 教育及金融系統  
 (C) 商品交易、運輸及石油  
 (D) 羊毛工廠、權謀及植物學
46. 根據本文，以下陳述何者為真？  
 (A) 美第奇家族有藝術作品被放在教堂的地窖裡 (此答案純粹胡說)  
 (B) 波提切利偷聽貴族的八卦而受啟發  
 (不是 gossip，而是第六段的 intelligent, philosophical conversations among the nobles)  
 (C) 偉大的羅倫佐是藝術欣賞家 (第五段)  
 (D) 在義大利文藝復興時期的藝術主流是羅馬神話

### 【D】

People use words, of course, to express their thoughts and feelings. As everyone knows who has tried to write, choosing just the right word to express an idea can be difficult. Nevertheless, it is important to choose words carefully, for **words can suggest meanings not intended at all** (字詞可能暗示原本沒有的義義). In fact, words can also be used to deceive. In order to express ourselves accurately and to understand what other people express, we must be aware that words can **camouflage** (偽裝) real attitudes. English is full of examples.

Experts at camouflage are those in **advertising** (廣告業). Advertisers obviously want to emphasize the virtues of their products and **detract** (轉移) from the products' faults. To do this, they use carefully chosen words to mislead the **unwary** (不提防的) customer. Carl P. Wrighter in his book *I can Sell You Anything* has **dubbed** (取綽號) "**weasel words** (推託詞，狡辯詞)," which the dictionary defines as words "used in order to **evade** (躲避) or **retreat** (撤退) from a direct or **forthright** (直截了當的) statement or position."

For example, the advertiser wants you to think that using his product will require no work or trouble. He cannot state that the product will be **trouble free** (無麻煩) because there is usually no such guarantee; instead, he suggests it by using the expression "**virtually** (差不多)," as in this product is "virtually trouble free." The careless listener will ignore the **qualifier** (修飾語) "virtually" and imagine that the product is no trouble at all. Another misleading expression is "**up to** (高達)." During a sale, a car **dealer** (商人) may advertise reductions of "up to 25 percent." Our **inclination** (傾向) again is to ignore "up to" and think that most of the reductions are 25 percent, but too often we find that only a few products are reduced this much. The other day I saw a sign on a shoe store advertising "up to 40% off" for athletic shoes. Needing some walking shoes and wanting a good bargain, I went in, **only to** (表失望的結果) find that there were merely a few shoes marked down by 40 percent; most of the shoes were not even on sale.



Just as “weasel words” are used to **engender** (引起, 產生) favorable impressions, so are **euphemisms** (美化詞). A euphemism is defined as “the substitution of an **agreeable** (令人愉快的) for inoffensive expression for one that may offend or suggest something unpleasant.” We often use euphemisms when **our intentions are good** (用心良善). For instance, it is difficult to accept that someone we love has died, so people use all kinds of euphemisms for death such as “She passed away,” “He’s gone to meet his maker,” or “She is no longer with us.” To defend against the pain of such a reality, some use the humorous euphemism, “He’s **kicked the bucket** (翹辮子).” To make certain jobs sound less unappealing, people use euphemisms. A **janitor** (工友) is now a “**custodial** (保管的) worker” or “maintenance person.” A **trash man** (收垃圾者) may be called a “**sanitation engineer** (衛生工程師).” Such euphemisms are not harmful, but sometimes euphemisms can be used to camouflage potentially controversial or **objectionable** (會引起反對的) actions. For example, instead of saying we need to **raise taxes** (加稅), a politician might tell the public that we need “**revenue enhancement measure** (歲入提升措施).” When psychologists kill an animal they have experimented with, they prefer to use the term “sacrifice” the animal. Doctors prefer “**terminate a pregnancy** (終止孕期)” to “**abort** (墮胎) the **fetus** (胚胎).”

A final example of language that conveys unintended impressions is **sexist language** (性別歧視的話語). Sexist language refers to expressions that **demean** (貶低) females in some way. For instance, when someone refers to a grown woman as a “girl,” the implication is that she is still a child. Therefore, instead of an employer saying, “I’ll have my girl type that,” what should be said is, “I’ll have my assistant (or secretary) type that.” Other offensive expressions include “young things,” as in “She’s a cute young thing.” The proper term, “girl,” should be used in this case, since the “thing” is a young female. Further, the names of many jobs suggest women should not fill these positions. Thus, we use “chair” or “chairperson” instead of the sexist “**chairman** (主席).” Likewise, a “**foreman** (工頭)” should be called a “supervisor.”

We must always be careful to choose the words that convey what we really mean. If we do not want to give offense, then we should always be **on guard** (警戒) against sexist (as well as racist) language. If we do not want to be misled by advertisements, we must keep our ears open for weasel words. Finally, when we use a euphemism, we should be aware that we are trying to make an idea more acceptable. At times this may be preferable (更好的), but let’s not forget that euphemisms camouflage reality. After all, “**coloring** (上色) the truth” is still lying.

47. 本文主旨為何？

- (A) 不要相信廣告語言，因為它經常誇大，且太好而顯得不真實
- (B) 偽裝的文字例子能在廣告業、美化詞及性別歧視的話語中找到  
(本文第二、三段在說廣告，第四段談美化詞，第五段是性別歧視的話語)
- (C) 性別歧視的話語經常攻擊婦女、兒童而非男性 (沒有說到兒童)
- (D) 人們應該被鼓勵使用美化語並在日常生活中避免性別歧視的話語  
(文中即使有提到這些，但並不足以成為本文主旨)



48. 根據本文，以下陳述何者不真？  
(A) 當一件雨衣是「差不多防水」，它是百分之百防水（見第三段）  
(B) 「打火英雄」比「消防員」更受到喜愛  
(C) 由 Carl P. Wrighter 所發明的「推託詞」會故意地提供粗心的顧客模稜兩可的信息  
(D) 使用「保管工作者」指「工友」是適當且令人愉快的
49. 根據本文，以下陳述何者不是「為事實上色」？  
(A) 因為傑生所工作的公司財務狀況不佳，他提早退休  
(B) 科學家為每年因實驗而犧牲的動物舉行典禮  
(C) 因為朋友或親人過世，人們表達他們的悼念  
(D) 鞋店老闆總是親切地叫他的女性助理「年輕的小東西，你可以來幫我嗎？」
50. 我們可能從哪個領域找到這篇文章？  
(A) 人類學 (B) 行銷策略 (C) 修辭學 (D) 生理學

高點  
醫  
護

【版權所有，翻印必究】