

110 學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試

英文科試題

一、字彙 (1-10 題，請選出最適當的選項)

- (B) 1. If the _____ lasts any longer, the government will have to restrict the supply of water to homes and businesses.
(A) drone (B) drought (C) dough (D) drain
- (D) 2. The slow food movement aimed to promote and protect local and traditional foods at a time when industrial food production and globalization were on the _____.
(A) toss (B) raise (C) soar (D) rise
- (C) 3. The building _____ to the school is a post office; so if you want to send a parcel, just go next door.
(A) concurrent (B) androgynous (C) adjacent (D) repellent
- (C) 4. The wedding was a (an) _____ affair, with fewer than 20 guests attending.
(A) over-loaded (B) red-handed (C) low-key (D) populous
- (B) 5. If you keep adding sugar to your coffee so _____, you will get diabetes soon.
(A) miserly (B) lavishly (C) parsimoniously (D) conservatively
- (A) 6. The Dow Jones Industrial Average hit record lows, and the paper wealth of his shares just _____.
(A) evaporated (B) existed (C) exceeded (D) excited
- (B) 7. Hunger marketing seems like a formula for success, but it can _____. This is why companies must carefully evaluate the strategy.
(A) backache (B) backfire (C) float (D) saunter
- (A) 8. Cash grants were part of the financial _____ given to developers of new solar power technology.
(A) incentives (B) discomforts (C) collapses (D) stunts
- (D) 9. Under the threat of COVID-19, people who have not been vaccinated are _____ to the disease.
(A) gratifying (B) gravitational (C) insensitive (D) vulnerable
- (B) 10. Ethical _____ is difficult to handle because no decision is without its cost; what is right in one aspect could be wrong in others.
(A) resolution (B) dilemma (C) amenity (D) supplement

二、語法與用法 (11-20 題，請選出最適當的選項)

- (C) 11. The food chain is contaminated because of larger fish _____ smaller fish which have mistaken plastic for food and then eaten it.
(A) consume (B) consumed (C) consuming (D) consumption

- (B) 12. The psychologist _____ at the University of Oxford developed a new method to test animal intelligence.
 (A) that is study (B) who had studied (C) who was studied (D) which studied
- (D) 13. After _____ the angry mob shouting for his resignation, the President summoned his loyal aides to his office.
 (A) he hearing (B) their hearing (C) heard (D) hearing
- (B) 14. She _____ tennis on and off for three years.
 (A) playing (B) has been playing (C) is playing (D) is played
- (D) 15. _____, the news about the terrible rail disaster shocked the audience.
 (A) Watching TV last night (B) To watch TV last night
 (C) While watching TV last night (D) While they were watching TV last night
- (A) 16. Emma's face turned red when her teacher accused her _____ lying.
 (A) of (B) with (C) in (D) by
- (D) 17. _____ that college would cost his parents most of their savings, he dropped out after six months.
 (A) After realized (B) Being realized (C) Had realized (D) Realizing
- (A) 18. Local residents have been forced to think of ways to conserve water, _____ other cities have had made changes to avoid water scarcity.
 (A) just as (B) likewise
 (C) in contrast (D) in addition
- (B) 19. A carbon footprint is the amount of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), _____ by a country or a person in one year.
 (A) emitting (B) emitted (C) being emitting (D) to emit
- (A) 20. I was about to pay for the pomegranate when _____ that I had left my wallet at home.
 (A) it suddenly dawned on me (B) suddenly dawned on me
 (C) it suddenly dawned on (D) it suddenly dawned me

三、語文填空（21-35 題，請選出最適當的選項）

Passage 1

The tropical boxfish, roughly the shape of a box, looks as if it would have trouble moving through the water. 21, the boxfish is in fact an excellent swimmer that cuts through the water extremely smoothly. Ronald Fricke and his colleagues created a model which was placed inside a wind tunnel, a 22 that was used to study how air moved around solid objects. Amazingly,

the boxfish shape reportedly performed over 65 percent better than today's compact cars. It should be possible to 23 an efficient shape for use in the body of a car to reduce its air resistance. Less air resistance would mean less fuel required to run a car—something which is 24 to all drivers in times of expensive fuel. Thus, engineers set to work to try to solve the 25 of how this unlikely shape could be so efficient. Their efforts were rewarded, and the car they created would be the Mercedes Bionic concept car.

- (C) 21. (A) Therefore (B) Accordingly (C) Nonetheless (D) Exponentially
- (D) 22. (A) cable (B) problem (C) premium (D) device
- (A) 23. (A) reproduce (B) terminate (C) evade (D) amortize
- (B) 24. (A) unpractical (B) vital (C) scruffy (D) fierce
- (D) 25. (A) porcupine (B) gibberish (C) periwinkle (D) riddle

Passage 2

Human migration is the permanent change of 26 by an individual or group; it excludes movements such as nomadism, migrant labor, commuting, and tourism, all of which are transitory in nature. Migrations fall into several broad 27. First, internal and international migrations may be distinguishable. Within any country there are movements of individuals and families from one area to another (for example, from rural areas to the cities), and this is 28 movements from one country to another. Migrating to a new country is more complicated. Second, migration may be voluntary or forced. Most voluntary migration, internal or external, is undertaken 29 better economic opportunities or housing. Forced migrations usually involve people who 30 by governments during war or other political upheavals or who have been forcibly transported as slaves or prisoners. Intermediate between these two types of migrations are the voluntary migrations of refugees fleeing from war, famine, or natural disasters.

- (A) 26. (A) residence (B) habit (C) shutter (D) oppression
- (D) 27. (A) batteries (B) retaliations (C) insulations (D) categories
- (A) 28. (A) distinct from (B) invisible to (C) account for (D) differ in
- (B) 29. (A) weaning from (B) in search of (C) wreaking on (D) in search to
- (C) 30. (A) expelling (B) expelled (C) have been expelled (D) have expelled

Passage 3

Languages are 31 complex and wonderfully complicated organs of culture: they 32 the quickest and the most efficient means of communicating within their respective culture. To learn a foreign language is to learn another culture; in a poet's words, "As many languages as one speaks, so many lives one lives." A culture and its languages are as 33 as brain and body: while one is a part of the other, neither can function without the other. In learning a foreign language, the best beginning is with the 34 linguistic elements of the language, such as its gestures, and its body language. Eye contact is extremely important in English. Direct eye contact 35 understanding, or, as the English maxim has it, seeing eye-to-eye. We can never see eye-to-eye with native speakers of English until we have learned to look directly into their eyes.

- (C) 31. (A) poorly (B) deficiently (C) marvelously (D) ordinarily
- (A) 32. (A) embody (B) prevent (C) encumber (D) participate
- (B) 33. (A) untouched (B) inseparable (C) distant (D) independent
- (D) 34. (A) verbal (B) grammatical (C) lexical (D) non-verbal
- (D) 35. (A) distracts in (B) stands by (C) results from (D) leads to

四、閱讀測驗（36-50 題，請選出最適當的選項）

Passage 1

Are you too concerned about your weight? Do you try everything you can just to make yourself look better? It is not a bad thing to lose weight moderately but you have to be aware of the risk of **anorexia**. Individuals with anorexia have a tendency to control weight recklessly by means of throwing up, intensive exercise or intended starvation. All of them eventually will lead to weight loss desired by the patients and at the time, loss of appetite, too. However, once they are skinny, the patients may still be on a diet or exercise **frantically** because they feel that they are not slim enough. As a result, in the most severe cases, anorexia can lead to death because of heart failure or other problems. The most difficult part of the treatment is that sufferers do not want to admit that they have problems; so, they do not want a cure. Therefore, people with eating disorder problems should not hesitate to seek medical help. With professional counseling and nutritional supports, most patients are able to learn to deal with their fear of eating and go back to their normal eating habits.

- (B) 36. "Anorexia" is a (an) _____ disorder.
- (A) learning (B) eating (C) sleeping (D) reading

- (C) 37. What do some anorexia patients do when they think they are not slim enough?
 (A) They try eating more. (B) They try sleeping more.
 (C) They try exercising more. (D) They try talking more.
- (C) 38. The word “frantically” is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) calmly (B) passively (C) hectically (D) systematically
- (A) 39. According to the passage, what is the most difficult part of the anorexia treatment?
 (A) Patients refuse to admit their problems. (B) There are few anorexia specialists.
 (C) Effective medicine is costly. (D) It is difficult to identify the symptoms.
- (D) 40. What can be inferred about the purpose of the anorexia treatment?
 (A) To encourage patients to lose weight rapidly
 (B) To prohibit patients from eating all kinds of meat
 (C) To teach patients how to chew food carefully
 (D) To help patients cope with their fear of eating

Passage 2

As adolescents begin to explore romantic relationships and sex, many teens experience violence in dating, which can include physical violence (e.g., being hit or kicked), emotional violence (e.g., threats or bullying designed to harm self-worth), and sexual violence (being forced to engage in sexual activity against one's will). Roughly 25% of adolescents report these experiences and these youths often do not do well in school and suffer from mental health and behavioral problems.

Of the various kinds of dating violence, scientists list some possible factors that place adolescents at risk for sexual violence. One of the most important factors is alcohol use: Heavy drinking usually **impairs** a female's ability to send a clear message regarding her intentions. Females are also more at risk when they adhere to more traditional gender stereotypes, because their view of the female gender role includes being relatively **submissive** to a male's desires.

What factors make teenage boys likely to commit acts of violence? One contributing factor is a boy's home life: Boys are more at risk when they were abused as children or witnessed domestic violence, because this leads them to believe that violence is a normal part of romantic relationships.

According to a study, the level of dating violence is surprisingly high in boys who have just begun to date. At the start of high school, about one boy in seven admits to having perpetrated violence, which underscores the importance of effective prevention programs. One effective program for reducing sexual violence is “Safe Dates.” Targeted for middle- and high-school students, the program features a brief play, a poster contest, and nine hour-long interactive sessions devoted to topics such as how to overcome gender stereotypes and how to prevent sexual assaults. Teens who participate in “Safe Dates” are less likely to be victims of sexual violence and are less likely to perpetrate it.

- (B) 41. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
- (A) Females who defy traditional gender stereotypes are at higher risk of sexual violence.
 - (B) Alcohol use is one of the most important factors that put adolescents at risk for sexual violence.
 - (C) A victim under alcohol influence can always consciously give consent to sexual activities.
 - (D) Approximately one-fifth adolescents report observing dating violence.
- (C) 42. According to the passage, the word “impairs” is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) repairs (B) expedites (C) weakens (D) enhances
- (A) 43. According to the passage, the word “submissive” is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) surrendering (B) defiant (C) ignorant (D) desensitizing
- (B) 44. According to the passage, which is the most likely factor for teenage boys to commit dating violence?
 (A) Having a high self-esteem (B) Witnessing violence at home
 (C) Participating in school events (D) Being emotionally aloof
- (D) 45. According to the passage, which of the following is true about “Safe Dates”?
 (A) It is a home-based intervention program which provides counseling services to victims of sexual assaults.
 (B) It excludes boys who have just begun to date and who admit to having perpetrated violence.
 (C) It provides one-to-one sessions, covering topics of domestic violence.
 (D) It educates middle- and high-school students about how to prevent dating violence.

Passage 3

There remained an appreciation for the artistic qualities of certain kinds of graffiti. Some of the more famous graffiti artists even started their own art galleries, which leads to the idea that not all forms of graffiti were destructive. Even so, the idea of graffiti as art was still not widely accepted, and the art form remained outside the mainstream—that is, until the appearance of the mysterious graffiti artist Banksy. Banksy is a secretive graffiti artist from the UK, whose graffiti art started appearing in the late 1990s. Banksy takes great care to hide his identity. His graffiti usually involves humorous pictures with anti-authority slogans. Banksy likes to take risks in order to draw attention to his ideas and works. In one set of schemes, Banksy **snuck** into world-famous museums and galleries and hung up his own artwork next to that of the masters. In many of these places, his addition was not discovered until days later. Banksy somehow managed to do all this without getting caught by the police. In time, his actions attracted the attention of the news and the general public. While still creating his secretive street art, he also started to sell his works through a gallery. Famous actors and musicians became interested in collecting his works. Since his first works went on auction, Banksy and his art have only become more popular, more expensive, and more a part of public

awareness. His fans want to follow his upward trajectory from the outlaw spraying walls in Bristol, England, during the 1990s to the artist whose work commands hundreds of thousands of dollars in the auction houses of Britain and America. Today, he has “bombed” cities from Vienna to San Francisco, Barcelona to Paris and Detroit. And he has moved from graffiti on gritty urban walls to paint on canvas, conceptual sculpture and even film, with the guileful documentary *Exit Through the Gift Shop*, which was nominated for an Academy Award. Many people criticize Banksy for relying on easy satire, his emphasis on anonymity, and the lack of any proposals for the future, failing to contribute anything other than relatability to society. But it is undeniable that thanks to Banksy, ideas about what is or is not art have been revised, and this outsider art form has been brought inside today’s galleries and museums.

(C) 46. According to the passage, which is the most unlikely theme in Banksy’s graffiti?

- (A) Hilarious pictures
- (B) Anti-authority mockeries
- (C) Nature-inspired portraits
- (D) Social satires

(D) 47. According to the passage, the word “snuck” is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) snickered
- (B) robbed
- (C) facilitated
- (D) stole

(C) 48. What can be inferred from the passage?

- (A) Banksy is actually a group of graffiti artists.
- (B) Banksy is an artist active in art communities exclusively in the UK.
- (C) Despite his success, Banksy tends to keep anonymous.
- (D) Banksy did not have proper art materials, so he started spraying walls.

(A) 49. According to the passage, what is Banksy’s impact on this new outsider art form?

- (A) He has brought it to today’s galleries.
- (B) He has imitated a traditional form of art.
- (C) He has impeded street art around the world.
- (D) He has suppressed the public’s awareness of his art works in the UK.

(C) 50. Which is the best title for this passage?

- (A) Banksy’s Graffiti: Winner of Academy Award?
- (B) Graffiti Legalization: Time to Act?
- (C) How Did Banksy Break into the Art World?
- (D) Graffiti in Exile: How Did Banksy Do It?

英文

何志恩(羅云廷)老師提供

試題解析及命中事實

一、字彙

- (B) 1. If the _____ lasts any longer, the government will have to restrict the supply of water to homes and businesses.
 (A) drone (B) drought n. 旱災 (班內單字講義例句)
 (C) dough (D) drain

- (C) 3. The building _____ to the school is a post office; so if you want to send a parcel, just go next door.
 (A) concurrent
 a. 鄰近的
 (命中班內課堂筆記) nearby / neighboring / adjacent / adjoining / contiguous
 (B) androgynous
 (C) adjacent
 (D) repellent

- (B) 5. If you keep adding sugar to your coffee so _____, you will get diabetes soon.
 (A) miserly
 (B) lavishly adv. 大量地 (命中班內單字講義) 私醫題庫班第2回P.6
 (C) parsimoniously
 (D) conservatively

lavish v 浪費，大量地給予 a 浪費的，大量的 (lav+ish→沖掉→浪費)
 Critics attack this celebrity's lavish spending and extravagant lifestyle.
 She lavished kisses upon her grandchild.

- (A) 6. The Dow Jones Industrial Average hit record lows, and the paper wealth of his shares just _____.
 (A) evaporated v. 蒸發 (班內考古題講義)
 (B) existed
 (C) exceeded
 (D) excited
- (D) 9. Under the threat of COVID-19, people who have not been vaccinated are _____ to the disease.
 (A) gratifying
 (B) gravitational
 (C) insensitive
 (D) vulnerable a. 脆弱的、易受傷害的
 (命中班內課堂筆記) sb. is subject / susceptible / vulnerable to sth.

二、語法與用法

- (C) 11. The food chain is contaminated because of larger fish _____ smaller fish which have mistaken plastic for food and then eaten it.
 (A) consume
 (B) consumed
 (C) consuming 消耗 (班內文法講義-分詞章節)
 (分詞作為形容詞的屬詞，主動用Ving，被動用Vpp，此處語意為「消耗、吃」，是主動的語意，因此選擇(C) consuming)
 (D) consumption
- (B) 12. The psychologist _____ at the University of Oxford developed a new method to test animal intelligence.
 (A) that is study
 (B) who had studied (班內文法講義-形容詞子句章節、時式章節)
 (此處的先行詞為人，因此用who。語意上先發者用完式，而題境是過去式，因此用過去完成式，最後選擇(B) who had studied)
 (C) who was studied
 (D) which studied
- (D) 13. After _____ the angry mob shouting for his resignation, the President summoned his loyal aides to his office.
 (A) he hearing
 (B) their hearing
 (C) heard
 (D) hearing (班內文法講義-分詞章節)
 (原句為After he heard the angry mob shouting for his resignation的副詞子句，轉換為分詞構句後，保留連接詞After，刪除共同的主詞he，動詞改為主動語意的Ving形，因此選擇(D) hearing)
- (B) 14. She _____ tennis on and off for three years.
 (A) playing
 (B) has been playing (班內文法講義-時式章節)
 (原句中有for three years的時間區間出現，優先思考完成式、完成進行式的選項，因此選擇(B) has been playing)
 (C) is playing
 (D) is played
- (D) 15. _____, the news about the terrible rail disaster shocked the audience.
 (A) Watching TV last night
 (B) To watch TV last night
 (C) While watching TV last night
 (D) While they were watching TV last night (班內文法講義-副詞子句章節)
 (用連接詞串連兩句話，簡易公式為「連SV, SV.」因此選擇(D)。
 陷阱選項(A)與(C)當中的watching為分詞構句形式，但後半句所修飾的主詞不是人，無法執行watching的動作，因此不能選為答案。)
- (A) 16. Emma's face turned red when her teacher accused her _____ lying.
 (A) of (命中班內課堂筆記) 指控、指責 accuse sb. of sth. / charge sb. with sth.
 (B) with
 (C) in
 (D) by

- (D) 17. _____ that college would cost his parents most of their savings, he dropped out after six months.
 (A) After realized
 (B) Being realized
 (C) Had realized
 (D) Realizing (班內文法講義-分詞章節)
 (原句為Because he realized that college would cost his parents most of their savings的副詞子句，轉換為分詞構句後，刪除連接詞Because與共同的主詞he，動詞改為主動語意的Ving形，因此選擇(D) Realizing)
- (A) 18. Local residents have been forced to think of ways to conserve water, _____ other cities have had made changes to avoid water scarcity.
 (A) just as (班內文法講義-副詞子句章節)
 (串連兩句話，需要連接詞，選項中只有(A)有連接詞as，譯為「如同」。其中的just是副詞表示「就」的強調語意，不影響文法架構的判斷。)
 (B) likewise
 (C) in contrast
 (D) in addition
- (B) 19. A carbon footprint is the amount of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), _____ by a country or a person in one year.
 (A) emitting
 (B) emitted (命中班內文法講義 - 分詞章節)
 (此處欲修飾的對象為前方的greenhouse gases，氣體是「被排放的」，因此選擇被動形式Vpp的選項 (B) emitted)
 (C) being emitting
 (D) to emit

三、語文填空

Passage 1

The tropical boxfish, roughly the shape of a box, looks as if it would have trouble moving through the water. 21, the boxfish is in fact an excellent swimmer that cuts through the water extremely smoothly. Ronald Fricke and his colleagues created a model which was placed inside a wind tunnel, a 22 that was used to study how air moved around solid objects. Amazingly, the boxfish shape reportedly performed over 65 percent better than today's compact cars. It should be possible to 23 an efficient shape for use in the body of a car to reduce its air resistance. Less air resistance would mean less fuel required to run a car—something which is 24 to all drivers in times of expensive fuel. Thus, engineers set to work to try to solve the 25 of how this unlikely shape could be so efficient. Their efforts were rewarded, and the car they created would be the Mercedes Bionic concept car.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| (C) 21. (A) Therefore | (B) Accordingly | (C) Nonetheless | (D) Exponentially |
| (D) 22. (A) cable | (B) problem | (C) premium | (D) device |
| (A) 23. (A) reproduce | (B) terminate | (C) evade | (D) amortize |
| (B) 24. (A) unpractical | (B) vital | (C) scruffy | (D) fierce |
| (D) 25. (A) porcupine | (B) gibberish | (C) periwinkle | (D) riddle |

解析

21. (C) Nonetheless **adv.** 儘管如此 (命中班內作文講義-常用轉折語) 正課第5回p.21

2. 轉折

雖然 + SV	although / though / even though
但是 + SV	but / yet
然而 + SV	while / whereas
然而 (adv)	however
儘管 + N	despite / in spite of / regardless of / irrespective of
儘管如此 (adv)	nevertheless / nonetheless
事實上 (adv)	in fact / actually / in reality / as a matter of fact
除非 + SV	unless
即使 + SV	even if

22. (D) device **n.** 設備；裝置 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回p.74

13. devise **v.** 發明；設計
device **n.** 設備；裝置

24. (B) vital **a.** 重要的 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回p.16

vital **a.** 有活力的，重要的 (vit+al) / vitality **n.** 活力
Perseverance is vital to success.

Passage 2

Human migration is the permanent change of 26 by an individual or group; it excludes movements such as nomadism, migrant labor, commuting, and tourism, all of which are transitory in nature. Migrations fall into several broad 27. First, internal and international migrations may be distinguishable. Within any country there are movements of individuals and families from one area to another (for example, from rural areas to the cities), and this is 28 movements from one country to another. Migrating to a new country is more complicated. Second, migration may be voluntary or forced. Most voluntary migration, internal or external, is undertaken 29 better economic opportunities or housing. Forced migrations usually involve people who 30 by governments during war or other political upheavals or who have been forcibly transported as slaves or prisoners. Intermediate between these two types of migrations are the voluntary migrations of refugees fleeing from war, famine, or natural disasters.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| (A) 26. (A) residence | (B) habit | (C) shutter | (D) oppression |
| (D) 27. (A) batteries | (B) retaliations | (C) insulations | (D) categories |
| (A) 28. (A) distinct from | (B) invisible to | (C) account for | (D) differ in |
| (B) 29. (A) weaning from | (B) in search of | (C) wreaking on | (D) in search to |
| (C) 30. (A) expelling | (B) expelled | (C) have been expelled | (D) have expelled |

解析

26. (A) residence **n. 居住；住所** (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回p.42

2. resident *n.* 居民
adj. 定居的;常駐的
 residence *n.* 居住;住所
 residential *adj.* 居住的;住宅的
 resident physician 住院醫師

27. (D) categories **n. 類別** (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回p.4

11. category *n.* 類別
 categorize *v.* 歸類

28. (A) distinct from (命中班內單字講義) 私醫題庫班第2回P.24

distinct *a* 不同的，明顯的 (dis 分開+stinct→把刺分開→不同的)
 distinction *n* 區別
 The aptitudes and interests of the two twins are entirely distinct from each other.
 Employers should hire men and women without distinction.

Passage 3

Languages are 31 complex and wonderfully complicated organs of culture: they 32 the quickest and the most efficient means of communicating within their respective culture. To learn a foreign language is to learn another culture; in a poet's words, "As many languages as one speaks, so many lives one lives." A culture and its languages are as 33 as brain and body: while one is a part of the other, neither can function without the other. In learning a foreign language, the best beginning is with the 34 linguistic elements of the language, such as its gestures, and its body language. Eye contact is extremely important in English. Direct eye contact 35 understanding, or, as the English maxim has it, seeing eye-to-eye. We can never see eye-to-eye with native speakers of English until we have learned to look directly into their eyes.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| (C) 31. (A) poorly | (B) deficiently | (C) marvelously | (D) ordinarily |
| (A) 32. (A) embody | (B) prevent | (C) encumber | (D) participate |
| (B) 33. (A) untouched | (B) inseparable | (C) distant | (D) independent |
| (D) 34. (A) verbal | (B) grammatical | (C) lexical | (D) non-verbal |
| (D) 35. (A) distracts in | (B) stands by | (C) results from | (D) leads to |

31. (C) marvelously **adv. 美妙地** (命中班內單字講義) 正課第2回p.24

1. marvelous *adj.* 美妙的;非凡的
 marvel *n.* 美妙的事物
 marvel *v.* 感到驚奇
 marvel at ~對~感到驚奇

35. (D) leads to **導致；帶來**

(命中班內課堂筆記) **lead to / result in / contribute to / give rise to / bring about**

四、閱讀測驗

Passage 2

As adolescents begin to explore romantic relationships and sex, many teens experience violence in dating, which can include physical violence (e.g., being hit or kicked), emotional violence (e.g., threats or bullying designed to harm self-worth), and sexual violence (being forced to engage in sexual activity against one's will). Roughly 25% of adolescents report these experiences and these youths often do not do well in school and suffer from mental health and behavioral problems.

Of the various kinds of dating violence, scientists list some possible factors that place adolescents at risk for sexual violence. One of the most important factors is alcohol use: Heavy drinking usually **impairs** a female's ability to send a clear message regarding her intentions. Females are also more at risk when they adhere to more traditional gender stereotypes, because their view of the female gender role includes being relatively **submissive** to a male's desires.

What factors make teenage boys likely to commit acts of violence? One contributing factor is a boy's home life: Boys are more at risk when they were abused as children or witnessed domestic violence, because this leads them to believe that violence is a normal part of romantic relationships.

According to a study, the level of dating violence is surprisingly high in boys who have just begun to date. At the start of high school, about one boy in seven admits to having perpetrated violence, which underscores the importance of effective prevention programs. One effective program for reducing sexual violence is "Safe Dates." Targeted for middle- and high-school students, the program features a brief play, a poster contest, and nine hour-long interactive sessions devoted to topics such as how to overcome gender stereotypes and how to prevent sexual assaults. Teens who participate in "Safe Dates" are less likely to be victims of sexual violence and are less likely to perpetrate it.

- (C) 42. According to the passage, the word "impairs" is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) repairs
 (B) expedites
 (C) weakens v. 傷害，損害 (班內考古題講義)
 (D) enhances
- (A) 43. According to the passage, the word "submissive" is closest in meaning to _____.
 (A) surrendering v. 投降，服從 (命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回p.23

submissive a 服從的 (sub+miss+ive)
 The terrorists submissively laid down their weapons.

- (B) defiant
 (C) ignorant
 (D) desensitizing