

九十一學年度私醫聯招招生考試試題

科目：英文科

一、字彙與慣用語 (1-20題)

- (C) 1.The shirt amounts to \$22 plus _____. (A)percentage (B)receipt (C)tax (D)hips
- (B) 2.The young couple wanted to _____ their wedding they sure they could handle the burdens of marriage. (A)resent (B)postpone (C)express (D)condemn
- (A) 3.A fan may _____ the air in summer. But it doesn't cool it. (A)circulate (B)utilize (C)vanish (D)predict
- (D) 4.The toy was _____, and the baby could bend it easily. (A)victorious (B)undeniable (C)eager (D)flexible
- (D) 5.The conference will _____ at nine o'clock. (A)identify (B)vessel (C)hesitate (D)commence
- (D) 6.When an animal no longer exists anywhere on earth, it is classified as _____. (A)terminal (B)perpetual (C)extant (D)extinct
- (A) 7.The French people feel tremendously _____ because their soccer team didn't make it to final 16 in the World Cup. (A)distraught (B)enthusiastic (C)enlightenment (D)fascinated
- (C) 8. " Fat _____ are not helping Americans to lose weight and some may cause problems, " the American Heart Association said last month. (A)calories (B)tissues (C)substitutes (D)systems
- (B) 9.We will have to amend the charter in light of important developments. (A)revoke (B)revise (C)map (D)dim
- (D) 10.The new employee approached her first case with unbridled zeal. (A)ability (B)disinterest (C)caution (D)enthusiasm
- (D) 11.Many web-users are liberal about writing, using signs to indicate moods or facial expressions that are hard to represent in words. (A)interested (B)receptive (C)progressive (D)free
- (B) 12.The organs and tissues mostly frequently required are corneas, heart valves, bone and skin. (A)seldom (B)often (C)actively (D)ridiculously
- (A) 13.The manual said to affix bracket A to slot B. (A)attach (B)locate (C)manipulate (D)find
- (C) 14.Because the salesman was essential to the business, he demanded _____ of the profits. (A)the bull's horns (B)the mouse's tail (C)the lion's share (D)the horse's mouth
- (A) 15.Eric: How did you do on the history exam ?
Jack: I think I _____ ! There was a section of the Civil War, and that's the chapter in the book that I studied the least. (A)blew it (B)lost my shirt (C)made a splash (D)got away clean

- (D) 16. A new breed of musician earned a place in rock history by defying industry standards and provided the impetus for a new wave of rock music. In this sentence “defy” means
(A) detain. (B) detour. (C) detail. (D) disobey.
- (C) 17. My wife and I are getting to be old pros at surgery, having endured three procedures for her breast cancer. Here the word “pros” is the opposite of (A) “professionals.” (B) “prototypes.” (C) “amateurs.” (D) “amazons.”
- (B) 18. Diplomas in mahogany frames will cover the walls and I will scan his credentials to make sure they are up to snuff. Here “up to snuff” means (A) up to the sniff. (B) up to the usual standard. (C) up to the latest extent. (D) up to the code.
- (B) 19. Drops of blood will bead on the wound’s edge like little rubies. In this sentence “rubies” is meant to be (A) sarcastic. (B) metaphoric. (C) parallel. (D) definitive.
- (A) 20. Molting is the mechanism by which an animal sheds worn hair, skin, scales, feathers or develops a new body covering. In this sentence “worn” can best be replaced by (A) used. (B) washed. (C) wear. (D) wane.

II、選出最適當的選項使句子完整 (21-30題)

- (D) 21. Ninety percent of the U.S. population has tried low-fat foods, _____ the rate of obesity keeps skyrocketing. (A) if (B) unless (C) so (D) but
- (B) 22. The commissioners told the journalists that the problem _____ care of already. (A) has taken (B) had been taken (C) will take (D) will be taken
- (C) 23. Cancer causes more deaths than all other _____. (A) is illnesses added together (B) illnesses add together (C) illnesses added together (D) adding illnesses together
- (B) 24. _____ colonial pottery was intended for everyday use, few pieces have survived intact. (A) Usually (B) Since (C) Although (D) Regarding
- (B) 25. Parking spaces in large cities are difficult to find; _____, taking public transportation is the alternative to owning a car. (A) nevertheless (B) therefore (C) however (D) moreover
- (C) 26. It is possible _____ may assist some trees in saving water in the winter. (A) the leaves are lost (B) when leaves have lost (C) that the loss of leaves (D) to lose leaves
- (A) 27. Increasingly, the additional effects of new therapies must be weighed against _____ costs. (A) their (B) it’s (C) its (D) as
- (B) 28. This photograph is blurred; you _____ still when you were photographed. (A) should stand (B) should have stood (C) stood (D) were standing
- (B) 29. Human beings are prone _____ comfort and pleasure. (A) for (B) to (C) at (D) on
- (B) 30. William Randolph Hearst, _____ eighteen newspapers and nine successful magazines, was one of the most flamboyant figures of the early twentieth century. (A) he published them (B) publisher of (C) published by him (D) that he was the publisher of

III. 閱讀測驗 (31-50題)

A. 31-35題

I once asked a teacher _____ 31 _____ he liked most about his branch of mathematics. He replied that it was the beauty and simplicity of theorems. " Such as what? " I asked. His eyes flashed _____ 31 _____ enthusiasm. " Such as the proof that the intersection of two quartics is a twisted cubic. " Seeing a glazed look in my eyes, he began to sketch the proof. I held up a hand, _____ 33 _____, and said, " wait a minute. I've never even heard of these things. " But it was too late. The teaching fit was on him. He began to explain. I was perplexed and I said so. He began to grow exasperated —like most teachers when their " explanations " are not being understood. " _____ 34 _____ really very simple! " he said, as his hands made complicated shapes in the air. I was not only amused but also appalled. Here was an experienced teacher who believed so strongly in the magical power of explanation that he thought he could drop me into the middle of an advanced and complex branch of mathematics _____ 35 _____ I had absolutely no knowledge or experience, and with a few words and waves of his hand make the whole thing perfectly clear.

- (D) 31. (A) that (B) which (C) where (D) what
(C) 32. (A) of (B) in (C) with (D) on
(B) 33. (A) laugh (B) laughing (C) laughs (D) laughter
(A) 34. (A) It is (B) It has (C) It (D) It does
(B) 35. (A) who (B) in which (C) which (D) in that

B. 36-40題

Farmers' markets have brought a touch of rural life to many U.S. cities. City shoppers are buying tomatoes, corn, peaches, beans, and many other fruits and vegetables in the open air.

City farmers' markets are called " tailgate markets " because the crops are sold from the backs of trucks, or the tailgates. Tailgate markets were found in many downtown centers until supermarkets opened in the 1930's. Then farmers began to sell to companies that supplied the main supermarket chains.

Farmers' markets have several advantages for city residents. They display fresh fruits and vegetables from nearby farms, and these are usually sold at lower prices than supermarkets charge.

The markets benefit farmers as well as customers. Farmers can set their own prices and deal directly with customers. The markets give small farmers a place to make money. Farmers who are not making are likely to sell their land to developers. So the markets are also helping to save farmland.

- (B) 36. The main customers for farmers' markets are probably _____ (A) small farmers
(B) local residents (C) supermarket owners (D) developers
(C) 37. Which of these items is NOT mentioned in the passage? (A) peaches (B) tomatoes
(C) potatoes (D) corn

- (A) 38. This passage is mainly about the _____ of farmers' markets. (A) benefits
(B) problems (C) history (D) location
- (D) 39. Supermarkets would be more likely to offer _____ than farmers' markets. (A) lower
prices (B) buy land and build on it (C) sell food to supermarkets (D) shop at farmers'
markets

C. 41-45題

Eight basic practices have been found to be characteristics of successfully managed companies. One of these is management's bias toward action," and this was manifest in a willingness to experiment and take risks. In such a company, all new ideas get tested and then get stored rather than discarded if they don't work right away. Long, detailed strategies are not the rule and ideas are solicited from everyone, not just from corporate planners.

Many of these are considered part of the management's conventional wisdom in highly profitable Japanese corporation but few of them are common practice in the majority of American business concerns, many of which do not realize the New of Business Life: that strong cultures make for highly successful companies.

- (A) 41. What does the underlined word "these" in line 1 refer to? (A) basic practices
(B) successfully managed companies (C) new ideas (D) different styles of management
- (B) 42. According to the passage, what does "bias toward action" refer to? (A) a willingness to
experiment (B) ideas solicited by corporate planners (C) long, detailed strategies (D) new
ideas discarded
- (B) 43. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true? (A) Successfully
managed companies solicit ideas from everyone. (B) Japanese profitable corporations
considered "bias toward action" as unwise. (C) American business does not concern about
the New of Business Life. (D) None of the above.
- (D) 44. What does the underlined word "which" in line 6 refer to? (A) conventional methods
(B) Japanese companies (C) these ideas (D) American business concerns
- (A) 45. What will the author probably in the next paragraph? (A) other characteristics of successfully
managed companies (B) Japanese economic recession (C) the prospect of the Internet
(D) the role of leadership

D. 46-50題

The antibiotic era did not begin until about 1928, with the discovery by Sir Alexander Fleming, at St. Mary's Hospital in England, that a growth culture of the pus-producing, *Staphylococcus aureus*, had disappeared in an area in which a green mold was growing; since the organism that produced the substance that killed the bacteria was a species of *penicillium*, Fleming named the substance was unstable and lacked potency; not until several years later did several workers at Oxford University examine the possibility that stable penicillin might be produced in large enough

quantities to treat human disease. In 1941 the drug was used to treat serious infections; the results were dramatic, as patients who received penicillin made rapid and complete recoveries. World War II interfered, and stabilization were, instead, developed in the United States. The development of penicillin was the beginning of era that has been called the golden age of chemotherapy. Since 1948, a large of substances, which inhibit or kill bacteria and some fungi, have been discovered.

- (C) 46. What would be best title for the passage? (A) Types of Antibiotics (B) Effects of Antibiotics (C) Discovery of Penicillin (D) Importance of Penicillin
- (B) 47. The tone of the passage can best be described as (A) ideological (B) factual (C) prophetic (D) cheerful
- (A) 48. The large-scale manufacture of penicillin started in (A) the United States (B) the Great Britain (C) the European Continent (D) China
- (B) 49. When was penicillin first used to cure serious diseases? (A) in 1928 (B) in 1941 (C) during World War II (D) in 1948
- (D) 50. According to the passage, an antibiotic can best be described as (A) a harmless bacterium (B) a disease-causing micro-organism (C) a kind of psychotherapy (D) a substance capable of inhibiting or destroying bacteria