

## 《英文》 試題評析

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義守自開始後中醫招生以來，英文命題一直都不是很難，甚至可說是十分簡單。當然今年也不例外。其命題題數不多：10 題單字、10 題文法、20 題閱讀測驗（三篇短篇及一篇長篇），應可讓考生有充份時間抒寫作文。不過今年作文稍具有挑戰性，題目在問：「醫生和病患之間的保密協定，在何種狀況下可以被破壞？」換言之，在何種情況下，醫生可以將病患的醫病情況告訴他人？這個議題較為嚴肅及專業些，要寫出具論點且令人滿意的好文章，實不容易。

## 《英文》

一、選擇題（單選題，共 40 題，每題 2 分，共 80 分。答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止。未作答時，不給分亦不扣分）

**I. Vocabulary and Usage: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.**

- (C) 1. My grandmother has an old-fashioned \_\_\_\_\_ for flu symptoms.  
 (A) possession (B) origin (C) remedy (D) hassle
- (B) 2. I cannot \_\_\_\_\_ the house being untidy; I also hate it being dirty.  
 (A) look forward to (B) put up with  
 (C) bank on (D) insist on
- (A) 3. In order to kill pests, farmers tend to spray their crops with insecticide. However, the overuse of it may \_\_\_\_\_ soil and do harm to our health.  
 (A) contaminate (B) irrigate (C) drain (D) erode
- (D) 4. He does not have enough money for food, \_\_\_\_\_ amusements.  
 (A) regardless of (B) in addition to  
 (C) as a result (D) let alone
- (C) 5. The nurse helped the doctor put a \_\_\_\_\_ on the patient's foot.  
 (A) district (B) immunity (C) bandage (D) banner
- (B) 6. The young art student seems to lack the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ to make a name for herself in the art world.  
 (A) sympathy (B) creativity (C) paradigm (D) insurance
- (B) 7. Teams of scientists travel to the Arctic to study the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Northern Lights.  
 (A) version (B) phenomenon (C) reputation (D) revolution
- (C) 8. A 50% turnout was required for the vote to be \_\_\_\_\_ or legally accepted.  
 (A) fictitious (B) superstitious (C) valid (D) liquid
- (A) 9. She was \_\_\_\_\_ with painful burns after her accident.  
 (A) tormented (B) summoned (C) exclaimed (D) groomed
- (D) 10. On my walk this morning I had an \_\_\_\_\_ with a new neighbor whom I'd never met before.  
 (A) association (B) extravagant (C) infection (D) encounter

**II. Grammar and Sentence Structure: Complete the sentence with the best answer.**

- (D) 11. Jill felt scared because she had to go to the dentist and have one tooth \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) to pull (B) to be pulled (C) pulling (D) pulled
- (B) 12. Parents must ensure that their children obtain an adequate amount of calcium in their diet \_\_\_\_\_ strengthen their bones.  
 (A) because of (B) in order to (C) so as (D) in light of

- (A) 13. I don't want to go out because it is getting dark out there. \_\_\_\_\_, the forecast predicted rain.  
 (A) Furthermore (B) Nevertheless (C) Needless to say (D) No doubt
- (D) 14. Some say everything happens for a reason; others say things happen by chance. r\_\_\_\_\_, some people believe in fate, while others don't.  
 (A) Similarly (B) Owing to (C) For instance (D) In short
- (B) 15. Historians are still mystified by the question \_\_\_\_\_ some ancient civilizations disappeared suddenly in history.  
 (A) that (B) how (C) is how (D) that is
- (D) 16. \_\_\_\_\_ Mother Teresa is a selfless person is well known to most people.  
 (A) What (B) Such that (C) This (D) That
- (D) 17. In winter months, northern Taiwan receives more rainfall than \_\_\_\_\_ southern Taiwan.  
 (A) is (B) in (C) it will be (D) does
- (B) 18. \_\_\_\_\_ the movie was so boring, I doubt I would have gone to see it.  
 (A) I had known if (B) Had I known (C) If had I known (D) If I knew
- (D) 19. I have every reason to believe that the global temperature will keep going up for many years \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) coming (B) are coming (C) have come (D) to come
- (C) 20. \_\_\_\_\_ the language barrier, we are confident that we will be able to communicate.  
 (A) As (B) Since (C) Despite (D) Even though

### III. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer in each question.

Few people realized that, starting in the 1920s, scientists began to develop "super-plants." Unlike natural plants, these plants were developed to withstand pollution, drought, dirty soil, and poor light. Super-plants were first created with chemical changes in the plants, then with genetic changes. Some plants created this way include most new roses, and some new cotton and corn. Giant pumpkins, tomatoes, and strawberries are being developed now, as well as new flowers. These super-plants were designed to thrive in home gardens, but the techniques have created plants that resist disease, require less care, and, more importantly, grow larger seeds and fruits on fewer nutrients and less water. So what began as an effort to make stronger houseplants may end up as a major way to increase the garden crops.

- (C) 21. This paragraph is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) super-plants that grow in gardens (B) developing hardier houseplants  
 (C) the development of super-plants (D) techniques of growing super-plants
- (C) 22. Originally, one of the purposes of developing super-plants was \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) to induce some genetic changes (B) to bear rich fruits  
 (C) to survive dry weather (D) to protect soil

- (A) 23. We can conclude from the paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) scientists did not fully anticipate the results of their initial experiments  
 (B) super-plants pose a problem because they are resistant to disease  
 (C) super-plants reproduce more quickly than natural ones  
 (D) genetic engineering could also work on people

- (D) 24. The paragraph suggests that \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) super-plants are more nutritious than natural ones  
 (B) consumers prefer super-plants for their gardens  
 (C) the chemicals used to develop them are dangerous  
 (D) super-plants may be a way of meeting the world food shortage

- (A) 25. In this passage, the word “withstand” (underlined in line 2) means \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) resist                      (B) treat                      (C) eliminate                      (D) require

It is a matter of common observation that although money incomes have kept going up over the years, we never seem to become much better off. Prices are rising continuously. This condition is called “inflation”; the money supply is becoming inflated so that each unit of it becomes less valuable. We have grown accustomed in recent years to higher and higher rates of inflation. What could be bought ten years ago for one dollar now costs well over two dollars. Present indications are that this rate of inflation is tending to rise rather than to fall. If in the real world, our money incomes go up at the same rate as prices, one might think that inflation does not matter. But it does. When money is losing its value, it lacks one of the qualities of a good money—stability of value. It is no longer acceptable as a store of value, and it becomes an unsuitable standard of deferred payments. Nobody wants to hold a wasting asset, so people try to get rid of money as quickly as possible. Inflation therefore stimulates consumer spending and deters saving.

- (D) 26. Inflation is a situation in which \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) we can watch our money increase in its value  
 (B) employment is no longer a problem  
 (C) people can always find better paying jobs  
 (D) money keeps losing its value
- (B) 27. If incomes and prices rise together, the writer argues \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) there will be no more market fluctuations  
 (B) inflation will remain a problem  
 (C) money will hold its value  
 (D) inflation poses no problem
- (B) 28. Over the years, our incomes have been increasing, and we \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) seem to prosper at a quicker rate  
 (B) are actually not better, if not worse, in our financial condition

- (C) can afford to buy more of the things that we want  
 (D) have managed to keep prices down
- (A) 29. When money loses its value, \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) it is no longer stable  
 (B) its rate against gold will be kept at the same level  
 (C) goods will lose their value, thus creating no new problems  
 (D) incomes will keep stable to lessen the problems of inflation
- (D) 30. In a period of inflation, people are likely to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) invest heavily on the stock market      (B) save money  
 (C) hold on to money as a dependable asset    (D) spend money and not bother to save

Recent research on daydreaming indicates that it is an intrinsic part of daily life. Daydreaming has been discovered as an effective means of relaxation. But the beneficial effects of daydreaming go beyond that. Experiments conducted by Dr. Joan. T. Freyberg, a New York City psychotherapist, showed that daydreaming significantly helps intellectual growth, powers of concentration, attention span, and the ability to communicate with others. Dr. Freyberg also discovered that her patients who easily engaged in fantasy-making usually responded more quickly to treatment.

- (D) 31. This paragraph says that daydreaming \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) is undesirable      (B) can have negative effects  
 (C) lessens a person's intelligence      (D) has beneficial effects
- (A) 32. Dr. Freyberg has shown that people who daydream \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) have powers of concentration      (B) are sometimes concentrated  
 (C) find it difficult to concentrate      (D) fail to concentrate
- (C) 33. The beneficial effects of daydreaming \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) are unknown      (B) are doubtful  
 (C) have been shown by experiments      (D) have not yet been proven
- (C) 34. Daydreaming patients of Dr. Freyberg \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (A) answered her questions quickly  
 (B) responded to her treatment without thinking  
 (C) usually improved in a shorter time  
 (D) were quick in their responses

The results are easy to see. In numerous countries around the world, the number of overweight and obese people is increasing at such a rapid rate that the term "obesity epidemic" is common parlance. The United States is notorious for the girth of its citizens, with 60 percent of adults and 13 percent of children either overweight or obese. But obesity rates among children are over 25 percent in Egypt, Chile, Peru, and Mexico. And in some parts of Africa, obesity affects

more children than malnutrition. In Morocco and Zambia, over 15 percent of four-year-olds are obese.

There is little consensus on the causes of this worldwide epidemic. Doctors and nutritionists insist that it's a simple relationship between calories consumed and energy expended. Eating more food than we burn through daily activities and exercise results in weight gain. Consumer advocates point to the food industry and its promotion of processed foods and sugary soft drinks, often marketed directly to children, while some parents blame themselves for allowing their children to watch television or play computer games when they could be playing outside.

But the international scope of the problem and the alarming speed of the increase in obesity rates have led some to believe that there are other factors at work. Doctors have always admitted that genetics and body chemistry, for example, thyroid gland function, play a role in some cases of obesity. Now, Leah Whigham and a team of researchers at the University of Wisconsin have identified another culprit: viruses. Specifically, they're adenoviruses, a group of about 50 viruses that cause upper respiratory infections (in other words, common colds) as well as infections of the eyes and digestive tract. This surprising idea was first suggested by Dr. Nikhil Dhurandhar, who observed that many people who had been exposed to a chicken adenovirus were overweight. In later research, the human adenovirus AD-36 was administered to chickens fed the same diet as a control group of chickens. The chickens that had received the virus showed a significant increase in body fat. And in humans, 30 percent of obese people tested positive for antibodies to AD-36 compared with only 5 percent of the rest of the population.

All of this suggests that AD-36, along with another adenovirus identified by Whigham's team, may play a role in the unusual rise in worldwide obesity. Unfortunately, even if testing reveals exposure to one of the viruses, there is little an obese person can do besides the conventional measures of increasing exercise and restricting calories. The good news is that identifying exactly which viruses contribute to weight gain in humans could lead to the development of vaccines to prevent people from catching them in the first place.

(B) 35. The main idea of this article is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) the increase in obesity worldwide
- (B) one surprising cause of the obesity epidemic
- (C) ways to increase exercise and improve diet
- (D) the effects of obesity on humans

(A) 36. According to paragraph 1, which of the following countries has the highest rate of childhood obesity?

- (A) Mexico
- (B) Morocco
- (C) the United States
- (D) Zambia

(C) 37. The word "malnutrition" (underlined in paragraph 1) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) rehabilitation
- (B) substitution
- (C) starvation
- (D) explosion

- (C) 38. What is the main idea of paragraph 2?
- (A) The battle against obesity is fought by doctors and nutritionists.
  - (B) Consuming extra calories results in weight gain.
  - (C) People don't agree on the causes of the increase in obesity.
  - (D) Children are often the victims of food advertising.
- (B) 39. According to paragraph 3, which of the following causes weight gain in chickens?
- (A) a different diet from other chickens
  - (B) a human adenovirus
  - (C) thyroid function
  - (D) an upper respiratory infection
- (B) 40. What is the author's attitude toward the research finding?
- (A) optimistic because obesity caused by AD-36 can be cured by taking vaccines
  - (B) optimistic because obesity may be prevented by taking vaccines
  - (C) pessimistic because obesity is caused mainly by genetic problems
  - (D) pessimistic because nothing can be done to help obese people

**二、作文題：20 分(Please discuss your ideas in at least 250 words.)**

Doctor-patient confidentiality refers to the promise that a doctor will not tell anyone else about a patient's health problems. Are there times when this confidentiality should be broken? Please express your opinion.