115學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試

英文科試題封面

考試開始鈴響前，請勿翻閱本試題！

★考試開始鈴響前，請注意：

一、除准考證、應考文具及一般手錶外；行動電話、穿戴式裝置及其他物品均須放在臨時置物區。

二、請務必確認各項物品的鬧鈴功能均已關閉，並將行動電話完全關機後置於臨時置物區。

三、就座後，不可擅自離開座位或與其他考生交談。

四、坐定後，雙手離開桌面，確認座位號碼、答案卡號碼與准考證號碼相同，以及抽屜中、桌椅下或座位旁均無非考試必需用品。如有任何問題，請立即舉手反應。

五、考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱試題本或作答。

六、考試全程不得吃東西、喝水及嚼食口香糖。

★作答說明：

一、本試題（含封面）共 **10** 頁，如有缺頁或毀損，應立即舉手請監試人員補發。

二、本試題共 50 題，皆為單選題，每題 2 分，共計 100 分；每題答錯倒扣 0.7 分，不作答不計分。

三、答題依題號順序劃記在答案卡上，寫在試題本上無效；答案卡限用 2B 鉛筆劃記，若未按規定劃記，致電腦無法讀取者，考生自行負責。

四、試題本必須與答案卡一併繳回，不得攜出試場。

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115 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）

1. The government provided immediate financial aid to citizens in the economic _____ of the pandemic.
   (A) assessment (B) calculation (C) resurrection (D) aftermath

2. Fuel prices _____ constantly due to changing geopolitical tensions and market demands.
   (A) fluctuate (B) futile (C) flourish (D) formulate

3. The small startup faced a _____ competitor that controlled over eighty percent of the market.
   (A) favorable (B) formidable (C) frail (D) fragile

4. After reaching the base camp, the expedition prepared to _____ the mountain before sunrise despite freezing temperatures.
   (A) plummet (B) soar (C) detour (D) ascend

5. Although the policy was intended to reduce costs, its long-term economic effects remain _____.
   (A) contentious (B) negligible (C) defiant (D) promising

6. International investigators gathered evidence to prosecute those responsible for the _____ committed against civilians during the armed conflict.
   (A) inclination (B) expenditure (C) exertion (D) atrocity

7. To appreciate the poet's message fully, readers must recognize every subtle _____ in the language and imagery throughout the work.
   (A) norm (B) proclamation (C) verdict (D) nuance

8. Clinical decisions should be based on _____ evidence rather than assumptions.
   (A) emotional (B) empirical (C) anecdotal (D) arbitrary

9. She was unable to provide a _____ for her behavior.
   (A) jurisdiction (B) jargon (C) jeopardy (D) justification

10. The team leader doesn't tell us exactly what to do, but she provides _____ and makes her own suggestions.
    (A) facilitation (B) collision (C) illusion (D) manipulation

二、語法與用法（11-20 題，請選出**最適當**的選項）

11. Climate change is increased by the _____ effect of many human activities.
    (A) cumulate (B) being cumulated
    (C) cumulative (D) cumulatively

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12. I'm afraid you've missed the deadline. The paper _____ in by yesterday.
(A) should have been turned (B) must have turned
(C) should be turned (D) must be turned

13. In East Jerusalem, which Israel has occupied since 1967, _____ elections would require Israeli approval.
(A) held (B) holding (C) hold (D) to be held

14. Gallup polling _____ in April found that in 2024-2025, 42% of men between the ages of 18 and 29 said religion was "very important" to them.
(A) release (B) was released (C) released (D) to release

15. Reusing statues, tombs, and obelisks was a common practice in Ancient Egypt, especially in the Nile delta, _____ high-quality quarries were scarce.
(A) from which (B) where (C) that (D) what

16. If I _____ more time yesterday, I would have attended the conference.
(A) have had (B) had
(C) had had (D) would have

17. The researcher emphasized clarity, precision, and _____ in academic writing.
(A) to be objective (B) being objective
(C) objective (D) objectivity

18. By the time the doctor arrived, the patient _____ unconscious.
(A) becomes (B) had become (C) has become (D) became

19. Neither the patient nor the caregivers _____ informed of the experimental nature of the treatment.
(A) was (B) were (C) is (D) be

20. Responsible for nearly half of the world's Arabica bean supply, Brazil experienced its worst drought in 70 years during August and September last year, _____ heavy rain in October.
(A) following by (B) followed by (C) as follows (D) follows

三、語文填空（21-35 題，請選出**最適當**的選項）

Passage 1

The rise of synthetic biology in recent decades has sparked intense debate regarding its potential risks and benefits to global health. Advancements in genetic engineering have allowed scientists to 21 entirely new strands of DNA, a capability that was once deemed scientifically impossible. This breakthrough, 22 a dramatic reduction in the cost of gene sequencing, has accelerated the pace of medical research. However, ethicists warn that the absolute autonomy given to private laboratories

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could be __23__ by unregulated entities. Today, a significant portion of genetic research is funded by corporate venture capital. The critical dilemma now centers on whether the __24__ of biological manufacturing justifies the danger of losing traditional ecological oversight. Regulators must act swiftly to establish international frameworks before these manufactured organisms are permanently __25__ into our natural ecosystems. Only through effective international cooperation and robust regulatory oversight can society fully realize the benefits of synthetic biology while minimizing its potential risks.

21. (A) circumcise (B) synthesize (C) alleviate (D) falsify
22. (A) coupled with (B) complied with (C) attached to (D) contrasted to
23. (A) exploited (B) hypothesized (C) stipulated (D) forsaken
24. (A) stagnation (B) deterioration (C) commodification (D) forfeiture
25. (A) integrated (B) segregated (C) alienated (D) convened

Passage 2

It seems that most universities began contending with the topic of artificial intelligence in a transactional way following the general release of ChatGPT at the end of 2022. First, it was student use of AI that __26__ the still-lingering furor over "cheating on assignments." Many educators came to realize early on that the cheating concern was less about learners' academic integrity than it was about the __27__ of teaching and assessment employed by faculty.

Higher education institutions came to understand that the advent of AI in higher education required them to __28__ the rapidly changing realities of the present as well as the future in their methods and practices. They could not ignore the emerging technologies that are becoming the foundation of workplace tools and techniques when designing their classes. Their students recognized this before many faculty members did. It is incumbent on higher education institutions to fully integrate the current and emerging tools, techniques, and practices into their __29__. These tools and practices should be relevant to the workplaces that learners will enter after leaving the university. This responsibility __30__ learners graduating with either a baccalaureate degree or a certificate in professional and continuing education.

26. (A) precipitated (B) diversified (C) mitigated (D) overlooked
27. (A) parody (B) auxiliary (C) pedagogy (D) autocracy
28. (A) obliterate (B) accommodate (C) propitiate (D) equivocate
29. (A) rubrics (B) criteria (C) corpora (D) curricula
30. (A) resembles (B) enables (C) applies to (D) refers to

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Passage 3

Tourette's syndrome, a mental disorder that usually begins in childhood, is thought to affect millions of people. There remains a lot of __31__ about this condition, partly because of the way it has been depicted in media and movies. The typical image of a Tourette's sufferer is someone who is weird and not __32__ because he or she is constantly yelling and using foul language. However, swearing is actually a rare symptom. Much more common signs are physical movements such as arm or head jerking, shoulder shrugging and blinking. These movements are known as tics. Vocal tics include clearing the throat, repeating what people say and, in some cases, shouting. What exactly __33__ these tics remains unknown. While Tourette's Syndrome can be __34__ for some, others are not particularly concerned by it. For people who are __35__ by severe tics, psychotherapy may help.

31. (A) misconceptions (B) inclinations (C) muniments (D) discernments
32. (A) sinister (B) amiable (C) indiscreet (D) malignant
33. (A) traces (B) tackles (C) triggers (D) tramples
34. (A) surreal (B) nostalgic (C) quiescent (D) traumatic
35. (A) extradited (B) plagued (C) applauded (D) contented

四、閱讀測驗（36-50 題，請選出**最適當**的選項）

Passage 1

The Mediterranean diet, modeled after the traditional dietary patterns of countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea, has garnered widespread acclaim within the scientific community for its profound health benefits. Rather than enforcing a rigid regimen of caloric restriction, this nutritional framework emphasizes the holistic consumption of nutrient-dense, whole foods. Central to the diet is the abundant intake of plant-based foods, including fruits, vegetables, whole grains, legumes, and nuts. Crucially, olive oil serves as the primary source of monounsaturated fats, replacing heavily processed oils and saturated fats, which are systematically minimized. Moderate consumption of fish and poultry provides lean protein, while red meat and refined sugars are strictly limited, reserved only for infrequent occasions.

Sociological and epidemiological studies suggest that the efficacy of the Mediterranean diet extends beyond its macro- and micro-nutrient profiles. It is intrinsically tied to a broader cultural lifestyle that prioritizes physical activity, mindful eating, and regular social engagement during meals. This communal approach to dining reduces psychological stress, which synergistically enhances cardiovascular health. From a biochemical perspective, the diet is exceptionally rich in antioxidants, polyphenols, and omega-3 fatty acids. These compounds actively **mitigate** systemic inflammation and oxidative stress, two primary physiological drivers of chronic conditions such as type 2 diabetes, metabolic syndrome, and cognitive decline.

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Despite its documented benefits, contemporary globalization poses a significant threat to the preservation of this dietary tradition. The proliferation of ultra-processed convenience foods has led to a noticeable nutritional shift even within Mediterranean regions, a phenomenon researchers term "Westernization." Consequently, public health organizations face the dual challenge of promoting this paradigm globally while safeguarding it locally. Transitioning to a Mediterranean dietary pattern requires comprehensive behavioral modifications, including careful label reading and a shift toward home-cooked meals. Ultimately, the Mediterranean diet serves as a compelling testament to the idea that long-term longevity and disease prevention are best achieved not through isolated dietary restrictions, but through a balanced, sustainable, and lifestyle-oriented approach to nutrition.

36. The word "**mitigate**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) aggravate (B) evaluate (C) alleviate (D) validate

37. Which of the following is true of the Mediterranean diet?
(A) It relies on strict caloric restriction to achieve health benefits.
(B) It permits the daily, abundant consumption of red meat and refined sugars.
(C) It utilizes olive oil as a replacement for processed and saturated fats.
(D) It completely eliminates poultry and fish from its nutritional framework.

38. Which of the following non-dietary factor contributes to the success of the Mediterranean diet?
(A) High intake of processed macronutrient profiles
(B) Cultural practices like physical activity and communal dining
(C) Strict adherence to biochemical isolated supplements
(D) Complete avoidance of psychological stress factors

39. The author mentions "Westernization" in paragraph 3 in order to _____.
(A) explain the historical origin of traditional Mediterranean cooking methods
(B) highlight the global success of public health promotional campaigns
(C) describe the negative nutritional shift observed within Mediterranean populations
(D) argue that convenience foods are superior to plant-based diets

40. Which of the following statements best expresses the essential information in the last sentence in paragraph 3?
(A) Isolated dietary restrictions are the most effective way to prevent diseases and ensure a long life.
(B) Nutritionists agree that the Mediterranean diet is too complicated to remain sustainable over long periods.
(C) Achieving long-term longevity is impossible without abandoning all forms of behavioral modifications.
(D) The Mediterranean diet proves that a balanced, sustainable lifestyle is good for longevity and health.

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Passage 2

Many major supermarket chains have come under scrutiny over the past decade for a range of unethical practices. They have squandered tons of food, underpaid suppliers, and generated excessive plastic packaging, all of which have contributed to environmental degradation.

However, supermarkets and grocers are beginning to acknowledge these concerns. In response to mounting consumer backlash against the vast amount of plastic waste created by packaging, several of the UK's largest supermarket chains have signed a pact committing to transform packaging and reduce plastic waste. By pledging to reuse, recycle, or compost all plastic waste by 2025, they are beginning to accept greater responsibility for their environmental impact. One leading supermarket has even announced plans to eliminate plastic packaging from its own-brand products by 2023.

Supermarkets have also responded to criticism over food waste by donating part of their food surplus. Nevertheless, charities estimate that they receive only 2% of the total surplus, suggesting that this measure is far from sufficient. Critics argue that supermarkets are still not doing enough. Most retailers operate behind a veil of secrecy when asked to disclose precise figures on food waste. Without greater transparency, it remains difficult to develop a systematic strategy for reducing waste and redistributing surplus food.

Meanwhile, smaller companies are taking the initiative by offering consumers more sustainable alternatives. Stores such as Berlin’s Original Unverpakt and London’s Bulk Market operate without plastic packaging, encouraging customers to bring reusable containers or compostable bags. Online grocer Farmdrop dispenses with large warehouses and minimizes food surplus by delivering fresh produce directly from local farmers to customers each day using electric vehicles, while ensuring that farmers receive the lion’s share of the retail price.

There is no doubt that substantial progress is still needed to reduce both food waste and plastic waste. Nevertheless, major supermarkets may draw inspiration from these smaller grocers and gradually move toward a more sustainable future for everyone.

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41. Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of the passage?

(A) Smaller grocery stores have completely replaced major supermarket chains by offering consumers environmentally friendly alternatives.

(B) The environmental problems caused by supermarkets can only be solved if governments introduce stricter regulations on food waste and plastic packaging.

(C) Although major supermarkets have begun responding to criticisms of food and plastic waste, more comprehensive efforts are still needed, and smaller retailers provide useful models for sustainable practices.

(D) Most supermarkets have already achieved their environmental goals by eliminating plastic packaging and greatly reducing food waste.

42. According to the passage, what is one reason critics believe supermarkets are still not doing enough to reduce food waste?
    (A) They require customers to purchase reusable containers before entering their stores.
    (B) They have refused to sign agreements to reduce plastic packaging by 2025.
    (C) They continue to transport fresh produce using gasoline-powered vehicles instead of electric ones.
    (D) They do not disclose accurate figures on food waste, making it difficult to develop effective solutions.

43. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?
    (A) One major supermarket has announced plans to remove plastic packaging from its own-brand products by 2023.
    (B) Critics believe that donating surplus food alone is sufficient to solve the problem of food waste.
    (C) There is still a need to reduce food and plastic waste.
    (D) The author suggests that major supermarkets could learn from the practices adopted by smaller grocers.

44. What can be inferred from the passage?
    (A) Small environmentally friendly grocers will eventually replace major supermarket chains throughout the UK.
    (B) Consumer pressure is likely to remain an important force in encouraging supermarkets to adopt more sustainable business practices.
    (C) Once supermarkets fulfill their plastic reduction pledges, concerns about food waste will largely disappear.
    (D) The primary obstacle to environmental sustainability is consumers' unwillingness to change their shopping habits.

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45. Which of the following sentences would serve as the best concluding sentence for the passage?
    (A) Therefore, consumers should avoid shopping at large supermarkets and purchase food exclusively from local retailers.
    (B) As a result, governments should immediately impose stricter regulations on all supermarket chains to eliminate food and plastic waste.
    (C) Although meaningful progress has been made, lasting environmental improvement will require greater transparency and broader adoption of sustainable practices.
    (D) Consequently, environmental problems caused by supermarkets are expected to disappear once current recycling targets are achieved.

Passage 3

For centuries, human civilization has been fascinated by the nocturnal theater of the mind: dreams. While ancient cultures often viewed dreams as prophetic messages from the gods or windows into alternate realities, modern neuroscience and psychology approach them as complex biological and cognitive processes. Despite decades of empirical research, dreams remain one of the most elusive phenomena in cognitive science. However, contemporary theories have illuminated several critical functions that dreaming may serve, particularly concerning memory consolidation, emotional regulation, and evolutionary survival mechanisms.

Physiologically, dreaming occurs most vividly during Rapid Eye Movement (REM) sleep, a distinct phase characterized by high brain activity, rapid saccadic eye movements, and temporary muscle paralysis. During REM sleep, the brain's metabolic activity in certain regions, such as the amygdala and the anterior cingulate cortex, equals or exceeds waking levels. Conversely, the prefrontal cortex—the region responsible for executive function, logical reasoning, and working memory—shows drastically reduced activity. This neurological asymmetry explains the bizarre, nonlinear narratives and the lack of critical awareness typical of most dream experiences.

One of the leading contemporary frameworks for understanding dreams is the Information Processing Theory, which posits that dreaming is crucial for memory consolidation. According to this view, the brain acts like a biological computer during sleep, sorting through the vast influx of sensory information gathered throughout the day. REM sleep provides an optimal environment for the brain to integrate new memories into existing cognitive networks. Studies show that when individuals are deprived of REM sleep, their performance on complex learning tasks deteriorates significantly, suggesting that the dream state is essential for synthesizing information and transferring short-term experiences into long-term storage.

Simultaneously, psychologists emphasize the role of dreams in emotional regulation, often describing dreaming as a form of nocturnal therapy. The "Sleep to Forget, Sleep to Remember" hypothesis suggests that REM sleep allows the brain to process highly charged emotional experiences in a neurochemically calm environment. During REM sleep, the brain is completely devoid of norepinephrine, a key anxiety-triggered chemical. By replaying stressful memories without the accompanying physiological stress response, the brain can successfully detach the painful emotional sting from the actual factual memory, helping individuals adapt to psychological trauma and daily stressors.

From an evolutionary perspective, the Threat Simulation Theory (TST) suggests that dreaming evolved as a biological defense mechanism. According to TST, the dream world serves as a safe virtual reality simulator where the brain replicates potential real-life dangers, such as predator encounters or social confrontations. By repeatedly practicing threat perception and avoidance behaviors in a low-risk environment, early humans enhanced their neurocognitive mechanisms for efficient threat identification and reaction. This evolutionary advantage likely increased their chances of survival in a hostile physical environment. Ultimately, whether viewed as a byproduct of neural

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housekeeping or a sophisticated survival tool, dreaming remains a vital component of human cognition.

46. Which of the following best expresses the main idea of the passage?
    (A) Ancient civilizations understood the true purpose of dreaming far better than modern neuroscientists do.
    (B) Dreaming is a complex cognitive process that serves essential functions in memory, emotion, and survival.
    (C) The reduction of activity in the prefrontal cortex is the sole reason why humans experience dreams.
    (D) Threat simulation is the most widely accepted scientific explanation for why humans enter REM sleep.

47. Which of the following can be inferred from the article about individuals who do not get enough REM sleep?
    (A) They will completely lose the ability to dream during non-REM sleep phase.
    (B) They will experience an unnatural increase in prefrontal cortex activity.
    (C) They may struggle to perform efficiently on newly learned, complex tasks.
    (D) They are more likely to remember trivial daily events than emotionally charged ones.

48. According to the article, what explains the illogical and bizarre nature of dreams?
    (A) The complete inactivity of the amygdala during deep sleep
    (B) A lack of metabolic activity throughout the entire human brain
    (C) The hyper-activation of the prefrontal cortex during REM sleep
    (D) Decreased activity in the brain region

49. According to the Threat Simulation Theory, how did dreaming provide an evolutionary advantage to early humans?
    (A) It allowed them to communicate secretly across long distances while asleep.
    (B) It kept them alert to physical predators entering their sleeping areas.
    (C) It provided a safe environment to practice identifying and avoiding dangers.
    (D) It reduced their need for deep sleep, allowing more time for hunting.

50. The phrase “nocturnal therapy” in paragraph 4 refers to the idea that dreaming _____.
    (A) cures physical illnesses while a person is sleeping
    (B) helps the brain process psychological trauma
    (C) prevents individuals from experiencing stressful events during the daytime
    (D) suppresses all emotional responses so that memories are completely erased

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115學年度私立醫學校院聯合招考轉學生考試

英文科答案

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D	A	B	D	A	D	D	B	D	A
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
C	A	B	C	B	C	D	B	B	B
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	A	A	C	A	A	C	B	D	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
A	B	C	D	B	C	C	B	C	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
C	D	B	B	C	B	C	D	C	B

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英　文

何志恩(羅云廷)老師提供

一、字彙(1-10 題，請選出最適當的選項)

2. Fuel prices _____ constantly due to changing geopolitical tensions and market demands.
(A) fluctuate　v. 波動
(命中班內單字講義)　正課第3回 p.44

fluctuate　v 波動 /　fluctuation　n
The price of vegetables and fruits fluctuates according to the season.

4. After reaching the base camp, the expedition prepared to _____ the mountain before sunrise despite freezing temperatures.
(D) ascend　v. 登上
(命中班內單字講義)　正課第3回 p.27

34. scend, scent = climb, 表示"爬，攀"
拉丁文 scandere
ascend　v 登上，爬上（a 向上+scend）/　ascent　n
The road ascends steeply from the harbor.

descend　v 下降，傳下（de 向下+scend→向下爬）/　descent　n
After 1970s, a continuous descent of birth rate is evident in many developed countries.

5. Although the policy was intended to reduce costs, its long-term economic effects remain _____ .
(A) contentious　a. 有爭議的
(命中班內單字講義)　正課第3回 p.37 & 24

contend　v 競爭，爭論，主張（con 一起+tend→一起伸手搶→競爭）/　contention　n
Some astronomers contend that the universe may be younger than previously thought.

subject　n 主題　a 易遭受到的(+to N)（sub 在…下面+ject→扔下去大家討論→主題）
This contentious subject has aroused a heated debate among the public.
Infirmity can make one subject to illness.

9. She was unable to provide a _____ for her behavior.
(D) justification　n.正當理由
(命中班內單字講義)　正課第2回 p.20

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11. just a. 公正的 adv. 剛才，正好
justice n. 正義
justify v. 辯護，使正當，合理化
justifiable *adj.* 理由正當的
justification *n.* 正當理由，合理化

10. The team leader doesn't tell us exactly what to do, but she provides _____ and makes her own suggestions.
(A) facilitation n.容易，促進

49. fac, fact, fect, fic, fig = make, do, 表示"做，製作"
拉丁文 facere
facile a 容易做的（fac+ile 能…的）
The subject of racism is admittedly too complex for facile generalizations.

facilitate v 使容易，促進（fac+ilitate 能夠→使能夠做→使容易）
The new airport will facilitate the development of tourism.

二、語法與用法(11-20 題，請選出最適當的選項)

11. Climate change is increased by the _____ effect of many human activities.
(C) cumulative a. 累積的

(命中班內課堂筆記： -ive為形容詞結尾，可修飾後方的名詞，例字為 creative / active)

12. I'm afraid you've missed the deadline. The paper _____ in by yesterday.
(A) should have been turned 早該被繳交

(命中班內課堂筆記： 助動詞後用完成式表示過去的語意)

13. In East Jerusalem, which Israel has occupied since 1967, _____ elections would require Israeli approval.
(B) holding 舉辦

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.15 分詞構句，現在分詞Ving表示主動的語意)

14. Gallup polling _____ in April found that in 2024-2025, 42% of men between the ages of 18 and 29 said religion was "very important" to them.
(C) released 被發佈

(命中班內文法講義) 正課第1回 p.15 過去分詞Vpp表示被動的語意，以後位修飾法的結構補充修飾前面的名詞)

15. Reusing statues, tombs, and obelisks was a common practice in Ancient Egypt, especially in the Nile delta, _____ high-quality quarries were scarce.
(B) where

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(命中班內文法講義)　正課第1回　p.20 形容詞子句章節，where為in which的合體，修飾前面的先行詞the Nile delta)

16. If I _____ more time yesterday, I would have attended the conference.
(C) had had

(命中班內文法講義)　正課第1回　p.37 假設法章節與事實相反，時式往回退一格來呈現。)

17. The researcher emphasized clarity, precision, and _____ in academic writing.
(D) objectivity　n.客觀性

(命中班內課堂筆記：　-ity為名詞結尾，例字為 creativity / activity)

18. By the time the doctor arrived, the patient _____ unconscious.
(B) had become　已經變得

(命中班內文法講義)　正課第1回　p.25 時式章節，兩個過去動作，先發生者用過去完成式呈現，後發生者用過去式呈現。)

19. Neither the patient nor the caregivers _____ informed of the experimental nature of the treatment.
(B) were

(命中班內文法講義)　正課第1回　p.41。)

六、動詞跟 B

either A or B	(兩者有一)	Either you or I am innocent.
neither A nor B	(兩者都不)	Neither you nor I am innocent.
not only A but (also) B	(不僅A而且B)	Not only you but I am innocent.
not A but B	(不是A而是B)	Not you but I am innocent.

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20. Responsible for nearly half of the world's Arabica bean supply, Brazil experienced its worst drought in 70 years during August and September last year, _____ heavy rain in October.
(B) followed by　被跟隨

(命中班內文法講義)　正課第1回　p.15 過去分詞Vpp表示被動的語意，以後位修飾法的結構補充修飾前面的名詞)

三、語文填空(21-35 題，請選出最適當的選項)

Passage 2

It seems that most universities began contending with the topic of artificial intelligence in a transactional way following the general release of ChatGPT at the end of 2022. First, it was student use of AI that **_26_** the still-lingering furor over "cheating on assignments." Many educators came to realize early on that the cheating concern was less about learners' academic integrity than it was about the **_27_** of teaching and assessment employed by faculty.

Higher education institutions came to understand that the advent of AI in higher education required them to **_28_** the rapidly changing realities of the present as well as the future in their methods and practices. They could not ignore the emerging technologies that are becoming the foundation of workplace tools and techniques when designing their classes. Their students recognized this before many faculty members did. It is incumbent on higher education institutions to fully integrate the current and emerging tools, techniques, and practices into their **_29_** . These tools and practices should be relevant to the workplaces that learners will enter after leaving the university. This responsibility **_30_** learners graduating with either a baccalaureate degree or a certificate in professional and continuing education.

26. (A) precipitated v. 加速，促進

(命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.63

precipitate v 加速，促進，猛然落下（pre 前+cipit+ate→頭向前→加速）
precipitation n 降水（雨、雪等）
Falling sales precipitated the failure of the company.
63

29. (D) curricula n. 課程

(命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.32

curriculum n 課程(表)（curr+iculum 表名詞→學員跑來跑去的[依據]→課表）
English is the compulsory foreign language in the school curriculum.

30. (C) applies to v.應用，適用於

(命中班內單字講義) 正課第3回 p.51

apply v 申請，應用，塗抹（ap 一再+ply）/ application n / applicant n 申請人
She applied for a job opening in the company.
His project is concerned with applying the technology to practical business problems.
The nurse applied the ointment to the wound.

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Passage 3

Tourette's syndrome, a mental disorder that usually begins in childhood, is thought to affect millions of people. There remains a lot of **31** about this condition, partly because of the way it has been depicted in media and movies. The typical image of a Tourette's sufferer is someone who is weird and not **32** because he or she is constantly yelling and using foul language. However, swearing is actually a rare symptom. Much more common signs are physical movements such as arm or head jerking, shoulder shrugging and blinking. These movements are known as tics. Vocal tics include clearing the throat, repeating what people say and, in some cases, shouting. What exactly **33** these tics remains unknown. While Tourette's Syndrome can be **34** for some, others are not particularly concerned by it. For people who are **35** by severe tics, psychotherapy may help.

32. (B) amiable　a. 和藹的，友善的

(命中班內單字講義)　正課第3回 p.8

amiable　a 和藹的，友善的（ami+able 能…的→能愛的→親切的）
The chauffeur is an amiable young man.

33. (C) triggers　v. 導致，引發

(命中班內課堂筆記：　v. 導致，引發：lead to / give rise to / result in / contribute to / cause / trigger / induce / incur)

35. (B) plagued

(命中班內課堂筆記：　v. 折磨：plague / torture / torment / afflict)

四、閱讀測驗（36-50 題，請選出最適當的選項）

36. The word "**mitigate**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to _____.

(C) alleviate　v. 舒緩，減輕

(命中班內課堂筆記：　v. 舒緩，減輕：mitigate / alleviate / relieve / ease / soften / lessen / lighten)

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