

103 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；11~15 題，請選出與劃底線部分意義最接近的選項。）

1. Imagine this: You are waiting at a bus stop when you begin to smell the _____ of chocolate chip cookies baking nearby.
(A) scene (B) scent (C) scend (D) scant
2. The accident left my car with _____ damage to its front and left sides.
(A) extensive (B) defensive (C) suspicious (D) gorgeous
3. The _____, or strength, of an earthquake is measured on the Richter scale, ranging from 1 to 10.
(A) magnitude (B) attitude (C) latitude (D) altitude
4. In the conditions of extremely cold and high winds, even aircraft fuel can freeze, and making a landing to bring people out would be _____.
(A) inspirational (B) encourageable (C) restless (D) reckless
5. This restaurant's _____ must not be working; that's why we can smell the smoke from the kitchen.
(A) authenticity (B) ventilation (C) accreditation (D) accomodation
6. Trying to get everyone's attention, Edward _____ tapped his spoon on the dish.
(A) deliberately (B) refreshingly (C) silently (D) thankfully
7. A police officer takes money from a driver so that he does not give the driver a ticket for speeding. This is called _____.
(A) bankrupcy (B) benefit (C) bonus (D) bribery
8. Jill's parents always let her do anything she wanted. They were too _____ with her.
(A) strict (B) aggressive (C) overprotective (D) lenient
9. The insurance company paid him \$2,000 as _____ for the loss of his car.
(A) compensation (B) competition (C) commission (D) concentration
10. Winners of lottery better get advice from financial experts about how to best invest their _____.
(A) windfall (B) fallout (C) mantra (D) chandelier
11. The postwar era was one of the periods of affluence for the working class.
(A) vitriol (B) wealth (C) apology (D) lingua franca
12. She feels great to cooperate with people working so diligently on such a(n) intricate piece.
(A) plain (B) interesting (C) complicated (D) dull
13. In the desert, the temperature fluctuates widely between night and day.
(A) moderates (B) combines (C) varies (D) regulates
14. She gave him a(n) ingratiating and appealing smile, and took his hand so that he might not go away.
(A) asparagus (B) mortifying (C) pleasing (D) concentric
15. Even though Jackson was smaller than his teammates, his persistent attitude allowed him to accomplish as much as they did.
(A) susceptible (B) dispirited (C) filthy (D) tenacious

二、語法與用法（16~25 題，請選出最適當的選項。）

16. Lead _____ as a material for sculpting since ancient Greece.
(A) has been used (B) being used (C) has used (D) used
17. _____ by the news of her colleague's promotion, Lucy felt depressed all day long.
(A) Having shocked (B) Be shocked (C) Shocked (D) Shocking
18. The way companies market their toys to boys and girls _____.
(A) differ (B) differing (C) is differs (D) differs
19. My new glasses cost me _____ the last pair that I bought.
(A) times three (B) three times more (C) three times as much as (D) as much three times as

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20. Only after food is dried _____.
(A) that it can be stored for later consumption (B) it can be stored for later consumption
(C) can be stored for later consumption (D) can it be stored for later consumption
21. Cohen explains in his article how people in America are still experiencing bigotry and intolerance for _____.
(A) being the race they are (B) having the race they are (C) they be race (D) which be the race
22. _____, the region would become a wasteland, incapable of supporting human settlements.
(A) If such measures were not taken (B) If such measures have not taken
(C) If such measures take (D) If such people were taking
23. _____ a student would learn from working in a shelter for the victims of domestic abuse would surely surpass the outcome of his or her time spent in racquetball class.
(A) Which (B) Where (C) What (D) With
24. MMORPGs (Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games) have become _____ popular in the classroom.
(A) increase (B) increased (C) increasing (D) increasingly
25. The CT scan has a major advantage over normal radiographs _____ it allows the doctor to see soft tissue lesions.
(A) because of (B) in that (C) because that (D) is that

三、短文填空 (26~30 題，請選出最適當的答案。)

Passage 1

Using RFID in stores puts people's privacy 26. When you buy a product with an RFID tag, the store can continue to monitor the chip's location after your purchase. 27, no matter where you go—home, work, or out to dinner—your location can be identified.

26. (A) at times (B) at risk (C) at pleasure (D) at wink
27. (A) In spite (B) In other words (C) In contrast (D) On behalf

Passage 2

My father picked me up on my last junior high school day. As I showed him my final report card, tears ran down his face. He cried with pride, because he knew how hard I had worked to scrape a borderline pass, and he cried with sadness for what this would mean for my future.

I had 28 made it. I spent countless hours torturing my eyes with letters that slid away. No matter how diligently I threw myself at the slope of institutionalized education, my results kept slipping. My teachers didn't know why. They thought I was just plain stupid.

What 29 an average person five minutes to read takes me thirty. Reading for me is like trying to sprint in water. My eyes move quickly across the page, but my mind cannot 30 the words in time. The words bounce off a brick wall in my head. The only way they break through is forcing myself to read at a much slower pace.

28. (A) barely (B) recently (C) completely (D) occasionally
29. (A) gives (B) takes (C) works (D) costs
30. (A) sort (B) print (C) process (D) bear

四、閱讀測驗 (31~50 題，請選出最適當的選項。)

Passage 1

"It's not what you know; it's who you know." This old saying, while not entirely accurate, contains an element of truth. When it comes to planning careers and seeking jobs, networking pays off. Networking—the process of taking advantage of relationships with other people for career or professional purposes—can be a key part of occupational success. You can let various people in your life know that you are seeking employment or advice.

Just how do you get involved in networking? You're probably already part of several networks. Wherever you live, you probably have neighbors. You also have a number of other acquaintances. Add those people you know from your own activities, such as religious groups, clubs, or volunteer organizations, and you've just **put together your own pool of contacts**.

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31. Networking here is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) a group of like-minded classmates
(B) the cultivation of productive connections for employment or business
(C) the establishment or use of a computer network
(D) a program giving training to increase educational opportunities for individuals in communities
32. Which of the following is most unlikely to be included in networks?
(A) The girl who lives next door. (B) The priest in the church that you go to.
(C) Volunteer workers at the hospital. (D) An engineer who is paid to write code in Silicon Valley.
33. The phrase **putting together your own pool of contacts** is closest in meaning to _____.
(A) taking advantage of your friends' personal weaknesses
(B) making people like you by any means
(C) facilitating the exchange of information or services among people you know
(D) swimming in a pool with friends

Passage 2

Are you superstitious? Before you answer “no”, think about the little things you do now and then. For instance, do you always use a certain pen for tests? There are superstitions for everything. According to the people of Braga, Portugal, there is a statue that can ensure marriage. Legend has it that if a woman walks around this statue three times, she will hear wedding bells in the near future. If you are eager for marriage, it might be worth doing. Of course, if you really want to get married, you had better work hard to accomplish the goal instead of leaving it to superstition. After all, while you cannot rely on luck, you can always rely on your own actions!

34. What is the writer's tone?
(A) Worried (B) Excited (C) Amazed (D) Skeptical
35. According to the writer, what will ensure a wedding?
(A) Walking around the statue in Braga. (B) Asking the people of Portugal for help.
(C) Doing everything one can to get married. (D) Finding out more about wedding superstitions.

Passage 3

The legal drinking age should be lowered from 21 to about 18 or 19, and young people should be allowed to drink in the presence of adults in such settings as restaurants, taverns and pubs and at official school and university functions. Allowing young people to consume alcohol in such controlled environments would enable them to learn mature and sensible drinking behaviors. The **defiance** of current drinking-age laws is readily apparent among university students. Students under age 21 are more likely to be heavy, or **binge drinkers**—those who consume over five drinks at one sitting at least once a week; 22 percent of students under age 21 classify themselves as heavy drinkers, compared with 18 percent of students over age 21.

36. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT correct?
(A) The legal drinking age is 21.
(B) Those under age 21 are not allowed to drink even in the presence of adults.
(C) Some young people are heavy drinkers.
(D) Allowing young people to drink in controlled environments may help them stop drinking.
37. Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word **defiance**?
(A) Open refusal to obey something, such as a rule.
(B) Eating something quickly and thoroughly.
(C) Returning something to someone.
(D) The legal process of deciding that someone's will has been properly made.

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38. There are 22 percent of students under age 21 classifying themselves as heavy drinkers because _____.
(A) students over age 21 love drinking too much
(B) students under age 21 tend to challenge current drinking-age laws
(C) students under age 21 suffer from alcohol intoxication in childhood
(D) students over age 21 do not go to taverns and pubs as frequently as students under age 21 do
39. The phrase **binge drinkers** in the passage means _____.
(A) drinkers who like to play bingo, a game of chance
(B) drinkers who are under age 21
(C) drinkers who heavily consume alcoholic beverages over a short period of time
(D) drinkers who usually drink at restaurants and show mature behaviors, namely people with self-control

Passage 4

Traditionally, mental tests have been divided into two types. Achievement tests are designed to measure acquired skills and knowledge, particularly those that have been explicitly taught. The proficiency exams required by some states for high school graduation are achievement tests. Aptitude tests are designed to measure a person's ability to acquire new skills or knowledge. For example, vocational aptitude tests can help you decide whether you would do better as a mechanic or musician. However, all mental tests are in a sense achievement tests because they assume some sort of past learning or experience with certain objects, words, or situations. The difference between achievement and aptitude tests is one of degree and intended use.

40. The author's main purpose in this passage is to _____.
(A) show the importance of testing
(B) relate a story about aptitude and achievement tests
(C) compare and contrast achievement and aptitude tests
(D) criticize the use of testing to measure a person's ability
41. This passage would most likely appear in _____.
(A) an art journal
(B) a novel
(C) a psychology textbook
(D) an atlas
42. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from this passage?
(A) Aptitude and achievement tests are interchangeable.
(B) An aptitude test might be helpful to a person contemplating a career move.
(C) All high school students should take proficiency exams.
(D) Tests are a means of acquiring skills and knowledge.
43. The paragraph preceding this one would probably deal with _____.
(A) other types of psychological testing
(B) the relation between education and achievement
(C) career choices
(D) the requirements for high school graduation
44. The author's attitude toward the subject of mental tests is _____.
(A) indifferent
(B) critical
(C) objective
(D) emotional

Passage 5

A headache is more than just a pain in the head. Sometimes neck or upper back pain may also be involved in a headache. It ranks among the most common physical complaints. Two of the most common types of headaches are migraines and tension headaches. Possible causes of migraine headaches include lack of sleep, stress, or flashing lights. The symptoms include blurry vision and vomiting. Another common type of headache is the tension headache. A person will feel tense if he or she is too anxious about something at work or school. Also, doing a repetitive activity in the same position for a long time can result in a bad headache. The neck and head muscles become tense, and the headache begins.

Some methods to prevent migraines include taking deep breathes and lying down to rest in a dark room. Another method is to imagine scenes in which one feels warm and comfortable. Bright or flashing lights should be avoided. For a tension headache, one can relax tired muscles with a massage or head, neck, and shoulder exercises. In order to deal with different sources of stress, experts recommend doing activities that can help release stress, such as meditation or yoga. In addition to that, some over-the-counter medications such as aspirin might also help. However, if one has a headache and the symptoms persist over several days, one should see a doctor for further treatment.

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45. What would be the best title for this passage?
- (A) Methods to Prevent Headaches (B) Causes and Prevention of Common Headaches
(C) Headache Treatment (D) Pain Compliants
46. According to this passage, which of the following may prevent a headache?
- (A) Drinking cold water (B) Eating healthy food
(C) Doing a repetitive activity (D) Avoiding dazzling lights

Passage 6

Have you ever felt you were being watched? Some new technologies might make you feel that way. Digital billboards are being created with ability to recognize certain characteristics. These high-tech devices have cameras pointed at the people on the street, and software that tries to recognize people by age and gender. A computer inside the billboard then uses the information to display ads that are directed at the people who are looking at the billboard. For example, if a man passes a billboard featuring an ad for cosmetics, the computer can change the ad to something that is more likely to catch the man's attention, such as football games.

While advertisers see this as a great opportunity to reach their target customers, some people feel that this kind of profiling is an invasion of their privacy. People are now much more aware of how information is exposed, shared, bought, and sold on the Internet. Now this debate will involve technologies such as "smart" billboards. But advertisers claim that they are sensitive to people's concerns about privacy—companies that have tested the billboards in Japan and the U.S. assure consumers that the billboards can only guess your age and gender, but they will not be able to recognize your face or obtain any personal information about you.

Until recently, this kind of personal advertising has been mostly limited to the Internet. Search engines like Google and Bing can follow what we search for because each computer that connects to those sites has a unique identity. Companies then pay search engines to use this information to display ads for products and services that you have searched for. So if you search for travel information, you are likely to see ads for airlines and hotels. This kind of advertising has proven to be much more effective—and valuable—than traditional advertising.

In addition to taking steps to deliver more personalized messages, advertisers are using billboards to offer more useful information. Digital billboards can connect to the Internet to display information such as the time, weather, and news headlines. In the future, this technology could be used to relay immediate social events.

In today's world, people ignore thousands of ads every day. Advertisers are trying to change that trend by personalizing the experience of seeing an ad. So pay attention: next time you see a billboard, it could be talking to you.

47. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) High-tech billboards do not collect personal information.
(B) People do not mind the billboards tested in Japan and in the U.S.
(C) Advertisers are not sensitive to people's concerns about privacy.
(D) People are worried about information collection initiated by companies using digital billboards.
48. Why is Google mentioned in the passage?
- (A) It is an example of a search engine that sells information to companies.
(B) It is better than other search engines in gathering information.
(C) It has started using high-tech billboards to get information.
(D) It plans to develop better ways to profile Internet users.
49. According to the passage, a Bing user is likely to _____ when looking for travel information.
- (A) be exposed to ads for hotels (B) become a pilot
(C) refuse to see ads on the airline's website (D) be offered discounts on shoes and clothing
50. What is the reason for advertisers using high-tech billboards?
- (A) It is cheaper to make high-tech billboards. (B) Advertising effects of digital billboards are mixed.
(C) People tend to ignore ordinary advertisements. (D) Billboards are not placed in good locations.