

107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、請務必確認行動電話已取出電池或關機，行動電話及手錶的鬧鈴功能必須關閉。
- 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 7 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，請選擇最適當選項，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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一、字彙

- The committee believed that she is a strong candidate, given that her resume looks _____.
(A) notorious (B) limited (C) enhanced (D) impressive
- The Eiffel Tower is the most popular _____ in the world.
(A) urbanization (B) monument (C) profit (D) destruction
- The insurance companies will _____ the accident victims.
(A) emerge (B) preclude (C) compensate (D) derive
- We are confronting a period of _____ high food prices which has never been seen before.
(A) unprecedentedly (B) consequentially (C) subserviently (D) primarily
- Politicians urge passage of _____ laws to protect an individual's right to privacy.
(A) stabbing (B) scholastic (C) straggle (D) stringent
- Many factors can make one thing transform into another. For instance, pollution can cause harmless plants to _____ into toxic killers.
(A) deter (B) mutate (C) revive (D) nourish
- After several failed attempts, I turn to realize that it can be difficult to _____ our ideals with reality.
(A) recall (B) release (C) retake (D) reconcile
- Our next door neighbors moved in last year and have kept a very low _____ since then. Not many people know that they are the relatives of the royal family in Japan.
(A) profile (B) décor (C) rigor (D) statue
- During the wedding ceremony, usually the bride's father would _____ her to the altar.
(A) evade (B) escort (C) hasten (D) combine
- I don't know that woman with a little dog, but she just gave me a _____ look, which made me uncomfortable.
(A) coefficient (B) prolific (C) contemptuous (D) circulatory

二、語法與用語

- _____ two chromosomes can be identical, even in twins.
(A) No (B) None (C) Neither (D) Not
- With a larger group of friends people are not familiar with on social media, they may become more obsessed with _____.
(A) how they perceive (B) how are they perceived
(C) how do they perceive (D) how they are perceived
- A lot of celebrities _____ to the wedding cannot come.
(A) inviting (B) to invite (C) invited (D) invite
- It was so hot on our vacation. I wish it _____ nicer.
(A) is (B) had been (C) has been (D) are

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15. _____ Anopheles mosquito bites a human being or other animal suffering from a certain disease, it carries off the disease germs in its saliva.
(A) An (B) However an (C) Whenever an (D) That an
16. Joe and Monica arrived at school on time _____ the traffic jam.
(A) due to (B) as well as (C) although (D) in spite of
17. The winners of the World's 20 Best Restaurants 2018 awards _____ at a glamorous ceremony in Paris on Tuesday, June 19.
(A) was announcing (B) announced (C) were announced (D) was announced
18. _____ does not circle around the earth was proven by Galileo.
(A) Since the rest of the universe (B) That the rest of the universe
(C) As the rest of the universe (D) The rest of the universe
19. _____ coffee at the corner coffee shop did I realize that I left my wallet at home.
(A) Not I ordered until (B) Under not ordered I
(C) Not until I ordered (D) Until not I ordered
20. If the earthquake _____ hit that country at that time, many people would not _____ homeless.
(A) had not, have become (B) has not, become
(C) did not, have become (D) did not, become

三、語文填空

Passage 1

Some scientists are busy 21 genes of animals and plants to create new varieties that are 22 to insects and to herbicides. A new, golden-colored rice, high in Vitamin A is also a product of genetic alteration. 23 these "biotech" varieties seem to offer clear advantages, critics continue to reveal the risks of genetic alteration of foods.

21. (A) alter (B) alteration (C) altering (D) altered
22. (A) resistant (B) pertinent (C) retained (D) persisted
23. (A) Unless (B) While (C) Because (D) Whenever

Passage 2

The amount of time young children in the UK spend with screens like TVs, computers, smartphones and tablets has been the subject of 24.

The UK's culture secretary Matt Hancock condemns children's unlimited and unsupervised access to smartphones. He urges teachers to ban them in schools, and calls for parents to set boundaries for their children on the use of them.

However, according to Andy Przybylski, associate professor at the University of Oxford, there is no substantial evidence to 25 the idea that screen time is inherently bad for young children.

24. (A) mobility (B) denial (C) gadget (D) debate
25. (A) support (B) research (C) overcome (D) surrender

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Passage 3

With the increase of overseas students 26 campus, it is important for universities to be 27 of the major issues these students face. Many of these overseas students 28 with language barriers, cultural barriers and life barriers. Hence, the Student Union, the counseling department and the college orientation department will be organizing an orientation to 29 educate these students. All of the overseas students will be 30 to attend.

26. (A) on (B) in (C) of (D) at
27. (A) afraid (B) aware (C) apart (D) afford
28. (A) struggle (B) devote (C) radiate (D) preserve
29. (A) prepositionally (B) effectively (C) formerly (D) equivalently
30. (A) blasted (B) examined (C) argued (D) required

Passage 4

Men and women often have different ideas of what's important—and at what point “important” topics should be raised. A woman told me, with lingering astonishment, of a conversation with her boyfriend. Knowing he had seen his friend Oliver, she asked, “What's new with Oliver?” He replied, “Nothing.” 31, later in the conversation it came out that Oliver and his girlfriend had decided to get married. “That's nothing?” the woman gasped in 32. For men, “Nothing” may be a ritual 33 at the start of a conversation. A college woman missed her brother but rarely called him because she found it difficult to get talk going. A 34 conversation began with her asking, “What's up with you?” and his replying, “Nothing.” Hearing his “Nothing” as meaning “There is nothing personal I want to talk about,” she supplied talk by filling him in on her news and 35 hung up in frustration. But when she thought back, she remembered that later in the conversation he had mumbled, “Christie and I got into another fight.” This came so late and so low that she didn't pick up on it. And he was probably equally frustrated that she didn't.

31. (A) Although (B) Besides (C) However (D) Moreover
32. (A) admiration (B) disbelief (C) relief (D) suspense
33. (A) conflict (B) entertainment (C) greeting (D) response
34. (A) comical (B) controversial (C) logical (D) typical
35. (A) eventually (B) fundamentally (C) initially (D) merrily

四、閱讀測驗

Passage 1

Sports are **ubiquitous**. Sky TV has at least thirteen sports channels. Throughout the world there is a proliferation of newspapers and magazines totally dedicated to sports. Sports personalities have become cultural icons, worshipped like movie stars and sought after by sponsors and advertisers alike. Where sports were once for fun and amateurs, they are now the stuff of serious investment.

Of course, sports have always mattered. But the point is that in the past sports knew their place.

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Now they invade areas of life where previously they had no presence: fashion, showbiz, business. They are a worldwide obsession.

We seriously believe that sports are something we can still do, however badly or however well. Tens of thousands set off on the London and New York Marathons. Amateur soccer matches take place all over the world every weekend. Playing a sport is a democratic activity.

36. What is the meaning of the word “ubiquitous”?
- (A) To pass out of sight (B) Moving or functioning rapidly
(C) Responsive to the feelings of others (D) Existing or being everywhere
37. Which of the following statements about “sports personalities” is **NOT** mentioned?
- (A) It is about how the characters of great sportsmen and sportswomen are admired.
(B) Sports stars appear in commercials.
(C) Sports fans treat sports players as celebrities.
(D) The personalities of sports stars stop influencing the world when they are not playing sports.
38. What does “in the past sports knew their place” mean?
- (A) In the past, sports were like people and knew where they were going.
(B) In the past, sports existed in their professional fields only.
(C) In the past, sports were related to certain arenas which were booked before sporting events took place.
(D) In the past, sports were obsessed with fashion, showbiz, business.
39. Why is playing a sport “a democratic activity”?
- (A) People can vote for the winner of the sporting activity.
(B) Everyone can win in a sports competition.
(C) Everyone can play sports and have fun.
(D) Amateur players can play better than professional players.
40. What is the best title for this article?
- (A) The Importance and Influence of Sports (B) The History of Sports
(C) The Future of Sports (D) Sky TV and Sports

Passage 2

Athens, Greece

Athens is a very unusual city. About 14 million people live there. Tourists love Athens because it has many beautiful, old monuments, and the food is great. At night, the seafood restaurants are very popular. Food in Athens is very reasonable for tourists. It doesn't cost you an arm and a leg. Traffic is a problem in the city, because there are too many cars for the old streets. There are also subways, trains, and buses. The weather is very good in summer. But in winter, it can get very cold.

Vancouver, Canada

Vancouver is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It's near the mountains and the Pacific ocean. There are many great parks where visitors can walk, ride a bicycle, or just relax. The city has

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good public transportation, with buses and fast trams that go everywhere. There are about 610,000 people in Vancouver, but it's a very clean city, and there's not much pollution. Two bad points—prices there are very high, and the weather is not very good. Vancouver is famous for rain! However, there are many good museums for those rainy days, and in the evening, the city has great restaurants and nightclubs to visit.

Tainan, Taiwan

Tainan is the site of the main Dutch colony on the island. It became the country's first capital until 1887 when the capital made a brief appearance in Taichung before settling in Taipei. In the early years, settlements developed on a harbor that is now Anping. The Japanese did a lot of urban planning and restructuring of the city in the early part of the 20th century. Tainan is known for its history, temples, traditional lifestyles and traditional snack food. It really is a culture-rich and traditional city, and rarely a week goes by without some special religious celebration or parade. Tainan has a population of about three-quarters of a million people, making it the fourth largest city in Taiwan. The public transportation in the city is lacking, and most people ride scooters to get around. There is a bus system, but it is under-used and infrequent.

41. Which of the following information is **NOT** given for all the three cities?
- (A) Population (B) Weather
(C) Food or restaurants (D) Public transportation
42. Which is the best title for the passage?
- (A) Old Museums in the World (B) Cities for Next Holiday
(C) Cheap Cities to Live (D) Cities with Great Nightlife
43. What are the disadvantages of traveling in Vancouver?
- (A) Weather and living cost (B) Nightclubs and museums
(C) Weather and public transportation (D) Weather and air quality
44. Which of the following transportation means is **NOT** mentioned in Athens?
- (A) Trains (B) Subways (C) Trams (D) Buses
45. Which of the following is **NOT** true about Tainan?
- (A) The city has buildings of colonial influences.
(B) Buses are not the main means for people to get around.
(C) The settlements started in a harbor.
(D) The city rarely has religious activities.

Passage 3

For centuries, researchers have been investigating how the human brain produces and comprehends human languages. According to ancient Greeks, injuries to the head could affect language use, which refers to the term *aphasia*, meaning language problems associated with a head injury. The best way to examine language in the brain was by checking injuries to the head or brain and pinpointing their location and then examining the type of language impairment, through a

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postmortem examination of a patient's brain. Much of the brain damage in senior people was the result of strokes, whereas in younger people the damage was often caused by a **trauma**. Among victims, as many people know, a stroke in the right side of the brain affects the left side of the body and vice versa. Through studying brain injuries, human language is much more present in the left hemisphere than in the right. Interestingly, bilingual patients with head injuries show that sometimes one language is affected while the other is not, which illustrates how brain stores language.

Paul Broca, a French surgeon, discovered that speech production was hampered by injuries to the left frontal cortex. Patients with injuries to the left frontal cortex can frequently comprehend language well but are unable to produce much speech. This area of the brain has been called Broca's area. People suffering from speech loss due to injury there have Broca's aphasia.

The opposite type of injury also occurs, in which a patient can produce words that sound normal but is difficult to comprehend speech. Usually the words are mixed together, which really makes no sense. This region of brain becomes known as Wernicke's area, named after Karl Wernicke, a German doctor who found the correlation between comprehension difficulties and this area of the brain in the 1870s.

Obviously, language production and comprehension are correlated with each other. There is a bundle of nerves called the arcuate fasciculus that connects Broca's area to Wernicke's area. When the arcuate fasciculus is injured, the resulting aphasia is called conductive aphasia. Patients with the injury usually have good comprehension of language and can speak well. But their speech is mixed with unnatural stops and pauses.

46. What is the best title of this article?
- (A) Language Loss and the Brain
 - (B) How the Brain Functions with Language Acquisition
 - (C) What the German and French Discovered about Brains
 - (D) Brain Trauma and Examination
47. Where in the brain is speech production positioned?
- (A) In the left and right cortex
 - (B) In the temporal lobe
 - (C) In the left frontal cortex
 - (D) In Wernicke's area
48. What does the word "trauma" mean?
- (A) A birth defect
 - (B) An injury
 - (C) A blood clot
 - (D) A work of theater
49. What does the word "postmortem" mean?
- (A) During surgery
 - (B) That was sick
 - (C) With computers and monitors
 - (D) After death
50. What is the name of the damaged part that causes conductive aphasia?
- (A) Broca's area
 - (B) The frontal lobe
 - (C) The arcuate fasciculus
 - (D) Wernicke's area