

112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 9 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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一、字彙

1. Common shareholders are the last to claim assets in cases of _____.
(A) assimilation (B) insolvency (C) autocracy (D) resurgence
2. Cognitive _____ is the psychological state of experiencing conflicting beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors that cause discomfort or stress.
(A) discretion (B) dissonance (C) deviation (D) deference
3. This dog survived to an elderly age, but sadly he suffered from _____ joint disease and severe infections during his last months.
(A) meditative (B) impulsive (C) prospective (D) degenerative
4. Nuclear war, human cloning and mankind on the _____ of extinction are the major plot points of this novel.
(A) blink (B) plank (C) brink (D) quack
5. The check _____ because the account was empty and the man was charged a fee.
(A) bounced (B) rolled (C) slid (D) hopped
6. All of the evidence and documents that _____ to the murder case were presented to the jury.
(A) detain (B) maintain (C) pertain (D) retain
7. Expressionist artist's talent for capturing emotions in their paintings is _____ and evident in every brushstroke without receiving additional training.
(A) inherent (B) indifferent (C) inevitable (D) inclusive
8. Unfortunately, this program is not _____ with the operating system on my computer.
(A) amicable (B) compatible (C) adaptable (D) amenable
9. The specter of ecological _____ haunts humans as the oceans gradually lose the capacity to produce the oxygen on which life depends.
(A) cessation (B) disaster (C) element (D) homicide
10. Many more people died of infections before the _____ of COVID-19 vaccine.
(A) accord (B) advent (C) access (D) addition

二、語法與用法

11. _____ been explained so simply.
(A) Never had genetics before (B) Before genetics has never
(C) Never before has genetics (D) Has never genetics before

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12. The boss urged the staff _____ this splendid opportunity he was offering them.
(A) to miss (B) why not miss
(C) not to miss (D) would not miss
13. _____ quiet and passive, the teacher wants us to state our opinions and make suggestions.
(A) Neither being nor (B) Never ever being
(C) Rather than being (D) Being rather ever
14. I recommended that he _____ the party. The entrance exam was around the corner.
(A) not go to (B) did not go to
(C) was not going to (D) could not go to
15. With automatic debit, you can pay a _____ amount of money regularly.
(A) specifying (B) specified (C) specification (D) specifically
16. In some ways, we know little more about the planets than _____ the ancients who worshipped them.
(A) do (B) did (C) would do (D) have done
17. Taste, smell and touch can remain fairly constant well into our seventies and eighties, _____ we don't neglect them.
(A) provided that (B) in spite of (C) no matter what (D) owing to
18. _____ all the nerves are severed from the brain, the heart still continues to beat.
(A) Even if (B) In spite of
(C) Due to (D) Due to the fact that
19. The average Taiwanese moves house _____.
(A) once every ten and a half years
(B) ten and half years every once
(C) ten and half years once every
(D) every once ten and a half years
20. A person's cultural background _____ he or she finds attractive in others.
(A) influencing that (B) influence what
(C) may influence that (D) may influence what

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三、語文填空

Passage 1

Cross-species transplantation offers the prospect of an unlimited supply of organs and cells for clinical transplantation, thus resolving the critical shortage of human tissues that currently prohibits a majority of patients on the waiting list from receiving transplants. (21) scientifically as xenotransplantation, transplants of organs and tissues from animals to human actually have a long history. There are records of xenotransplantation attempts (22) the 17th century. Between the 17th and 20th centuries, blood was transfused from various animal species into patients with a variety of pathological conditions. Skin implants were carried out in the 19th century from (23) animals, with frogs being the most popular. In the 1920s, Voronoff advocated the transplantation of slices of chimpanzee testicles into aged men (24) “zest for life” were deteriorating, believing that the hormones produced by the testicles would rejuvenate his patients. Following the pioneering surgical work of Carrel, (25), numerous attempts at nonhuman primate organ transplantation in patients were carried out in the 20th century.

21. (A) To know (B) Known (C) Knowing (D) Being known
22. (A) by as far as (B) longer than (C) from as early as (D) further than
23. (A) a variety of (B) many variety of (C) much of variety (D) variety of
24. (A) what (B) which (C) whose (D) where
25. (A) which developed the technique of blood vessel anastomosis
(B) whose technique of blood vessel anastomosis
(C) what technique of blood vessel anastomosis developed
(D) who developed the technique of blood vessel anastomosis

Passage 2

Faced with an (26) torrent of information, data scientists use visual aids to make sense of big data. This combination of numbers with art is often called “data visualizations.” Nevertheless, it can easily be (27) to twist public opinion to benefit specific communities or advocate groups. The problem is that we tend to trust images more than words, which is why we get (28) in the data deluge. For example, by presenting data with color cues, data scientists make specific data more (29) than the rest, but when looking at the raw materials, we may find the colored part does not stand out from the rest. Also, using structural cues can be misleading in the way that with different (30) on the x or y-axes, it can create other effects, though the original data are the same.

26. (A) unconsecrated (B) undereducated (C) unprecedented (D) unsympathetic
27. (A) discomfited (B) disinfected (C) dismantled (D) distorted
28. (A) cackled (B) charged (C) dispelled (D) duped
29. (A) insurgent (B) evanescent (C) prominent (D) truculent
30. (A) foils (B) laities (C) rallies (D) scales

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Passage 3

Behavioral psychology and neuroscience now become important disciplines for marketing companies to change the way humans think and do. When we are surfing online, on the other side of the screen is a group of experts whose job is to keep us as (31) as possible. Exciting headlines and sensational contents are tactics they usually use to (32) our attention effectively. It is almost impossible for modern people to get away from the smartphone because we feel (33) when it is out of reach. The marketing company understands well how the brain is programmed and takes advantage of its reward system, (34) leads to feelings of happiness and satisfaction. After getting used to a specific type of app, we (35) it to get the pleasure we once had.

31. (A) fooled (B) hooked (C) looked (D) doomed
32. (A) alienate (B) debilitate (C) emulate (D) manipulate
33. (A) stress (B) stressed (C) stressing (D) to stress
34. (A) which activates dopamine (B) which dopamine activates
(C) whose activate dopamine (D) whose dopamine activation
35. (A) addict (B) awake (C) crave (D) notify

四、閱讀測驗

Passage 1

The widespread sale and use of illegal drugs poses a major challenge to governments throughout the world. A UN report estimated that the total value of the international illegal drug trade was annually \$400 billion, larger than the value of international trade in iron, steel and motor vehicles. In the war on drugs, several countries, including Singapore, have adopted a **zero tolerance** law regarding drug trafficking and possession. Especially, Singapore is in a rather unique geographical position as an air, land, and sea hub for Southeast Asia. This fact makes it particularly attractive as a transit point for drug traffickers.

In April 2023, a Singaporean man convicted of trying to traffic around 2.2 pounds of cannabis was executed. A sentence lambasted by human rights groups and campaigners for its severity at a time when many other nations have adopted a more **lenient** approach towards drugs and capital punishment. While cannabis has been legalized in a growing number of nations worldwide, Singapore maintains some of the world's harshest drug laws, and its government remains **adamant** that capital punishment works to deter drug traffickers and must remain in place to maintain public safety.

However, human rights groups point to the fact that many of those executed in Singapore are among the most impoverished and vulnerable of the population, including a large number of foreign nationals and migrant workers. In the case of drug trafficking convictions, it has been argued that those found guilty are usually the drug users. What this means is that minor players are executed while the major players, those who lead the drug trafficking operations, are able to escape

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punishment, and continue to command their illegal operations. Furthermore, human rights groups argue that despite the harsh laws, drug abuse has not abated, particularly among the poorest and least educated young people in Singapore.

Certainly, part of Singapore's approach to deal with the use of illegal drugs can be related to the government's intense concern over national security since independence from Britain. The political system that has developed in Singapore depends on the continued use of powers established to deal with communist threats in the Southeast Asian peninsula in the 1950s. A key instrument in wielding this power is the Internal Security Act (ISA) which was legislated in 1960 and modeled on the British government's Preservation of Public Security Ordinance in 1955. Under the law, anyone caught trafficking, importing or exporting certain quantities of illegal drugs like methamphetamine, heroin, cocaine or cannabis products receives the mandatory death sentence. Furthermore, citizens can be arrested without warrant and detained without trial if they are "suspected of criminal activity" including the sale or use of illegal drugs in the country. Once the physical act of trafficking, shown by the fact of possession of the drugs, as well as the intent to deliver, carry or sell the drug are proved, the conviction would be confirmed. Singapore's government claims these harsh laws as a few effective ways to keep drugs out in the country.

36. What is the passage mainly about?
- (A) To solve the increasing number of drug sales in Singapore.
 - (B) To compare contemporary Singapore's drug policy with the Britain's in 1960s.
 - (C) To discuss the challenges of drug problems in Singapore.
 - (D) To prove the dehumanization of Singapore's drug policy.
37. Which of the following description might be the consequence of **zero tolerance** policy of Singapore government?
- (A) The human right group compliments the Singapore government on adopting this policy for being more compassionate to its people.
 - (B) The Singapore government has demonstrated a merciful measure to those who are the most deprived in the society.
 - (C) A very high percentage of major drug dealers are arrested under this policy.
 - (D) Capital sentences were mostly executed among the poorest drug users in Singapore.
38. Which of the following words can replace **adamant** in the second paragraph?
- (A) imminent (B) unshakable (C) disputed (D) insufficient
39. Which of the following words can replace **lenient** in the second paragraph?
- (A) not strict (B) not decisive (C) not progressive (D) not oppressive

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40. Which of the followings would be the best title for this passage?

- (A) The Slander of Human Right in Singapore
- (B) The History of Singapore's Drug Crimes
- (C) The Death Penalty in Singapore
- (D) Strict Enforcement on Drugs in Singapore

Passage 2

Around 9,500 years ago, ancient Sumerian accountants developed a method to keep a record of farmers' harvests and livestock by using small baked clay pieces, each with a different shape denoting different commodities. Today, although we use banknotes and increasingly digital transactions, our modern methods of payment have their roots in these tokens. Over time, numerous items have represented value, from stones to animal skins. Gold emerged as a universal currency due to its durability and versatility. The first coins, manufactured around 2,700 years ago in Lydia (modern-day Turkey), didn't bear much resemblance to today's currency. They lacked a specified value, and the value of these coins was dictated by the metal within them. The creation of money facilitated the development of large-scale trade networks. The ease of transacting with money led to the establishment of the first foreign exchanges, like those in the ancient Greek city-state of Corinth. Alongside exchanging money and goods, traders dispersed religious beliefs, knowledge, and innovations, thereby creating bonds between distant cultures. This international trade resulted in complex economic organizations. In the 1600s, investors began to back traders and colonists voyaging to the New World, anticipating a share of the goods returned. This marked the dawn of a global economy where products and money crossed borders in search of profit. By the 1700s, the global economy had expanded to such a degree that dealing with massive quantities of coins became troublesome. Consequently, societies started adopting paper currency, which originally represented ownership of gold or silver coins. Bankers soon noticed that many people preferred using notes rather than redeeming them for gold. This observation led to the concept of fiat money, where the value of money is determined by the government and not tied to a physical commodity. The shift towards virtual money has seen a further departure from tangible representations of value. The birth of the first universal credit card in 1950 by Diners Club International was a significant step in this evolution. Today, cryptocurrencies such as Bitcoin exist solely as digital constructs, not issued or controlled by any government. Parag Khanna, a financial policy expert, highlights this as the true future of money. This continuous evolution of money has not only simplified the trade of goods but also bridged connections globally, making money a universal language that affects everyone.

41. What led to the rise of gold as a universal currency?

- (A) Its durability and versatility
- (B) Its attractiveness and rarity
- (C) Its abundance and brightness
- (D) Its malleability and weight

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42. What marked the onset of a global economy?
- (A) The rise of the first foreign exchanges
 - (B) Investors financing voyages to the New World
 - (C) The invention of the first universal credit card
 - (D) The emergence of cryptocurrencies
43. According to the passage, what do we know about Bitcoin?
- (A) It has a physical form.
 - (B) It comes in different shapes.
 - (C) Its value is determined by the metal within it.
 - (D) It isn't issued or controlled by governments.
44. What was the primary reason for the shift to paper currency in the 1700s?
- (A) Paper was cheaper and more abundant than metal.
 - (B) The inconvenience of transporting and storing large quantities of coins.
 - (C) Paper bills were easier to print and distribute.
 - (D) The rise of banks and formal financial institutions.
45. Which is a primary characteristic of fiat money?
- (A) It is always made of paper.
 - (B) It is pegged to the value of gold or silver.
 - (C) It cannot be used in international transactions.
 - (D) Its value is essentially determined by a government.

Passage 3

The concept of personalized medicine is rooted in understanding the thousands of genes that make us unique individuals. This innovative approach to healthcare relies on exploring the human genome—the complete set of an individual's genes—to predict disease susceptibility based on genetic risk factors and to observe cellular responses to disease. The ultimate goal is to tailor medical treatments according to the individual's unique genetic makeup. Personalized medicine can be traced back to the mid-19th century when the concept of inherited traits was first established. As scientific understanding evolved, by the early 20th century, researchers began to associate specific genes with the likelihood of developing certain diseases. This newfound knowledge prompted the question: could this genetic information be utilized to devise more effective, individualized drug prescriptions? While the concept of personalized medicine was gaining attention, it was far from being fully realized. Recognizing the significance of understanding the human genome, the United States initiated the Human Genome Project in 1990. The project aimed to map all the genes within the human body, and by its completion in 2003, roughly 24,000 genes had been identified. Today, scientific exploration continues to deepen our understanding of gene interactions and the potential

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of personalized medicine. Nowadays, patients are increasingly seeking genetic consultation to create personalized gene maps to **gauge** their predisposition to diseases. Physicians are utilizing this knowledge to anticipate health issues and to devise treatments or preventative strategies that are most likely to succeed for the individual patient. The advent of personalized medicine has sparked a range of reactions in the medical community. There are skeptics with valid concerns, such as the reliability of the results. However, the predominant view is that personalized medicine holds the promise to revolutionize healthcare. As research continues, it will become clearer whether this approach truly provides significant benefits.

46. What is the main idea of the article?

- (A) Introduction to personalized medicine.
- (B) Personalized medicine began in the 1700s and still exists today.
- (C) Personalized medicine is confusing for many doctors and patients.
- (D) Personalized medicine has been widely applied to the veterinary science.

47. How does personalized medicine work?

- (A) It accelerates cellular responses to genetically-related diseases.
- (B) It makes more medicines available for doctors.
- (C) It helps to find the best treatments for individuals.
- (D) It validates the evolution of inherited traits.

48. The Human Genome Project was a study that aimed to _____.

- (A) create human genes for modification
- (B) map all the genes within the human body
- (C) compare genes throughout history
- (D) use human genes to create medicine

49. Which of the following words has the closest meaning to the word **gauge** in the article?

- (A) alter (B) judge (C) evoke (D) dictate

50. How is the information from personalized gene mapping utilized?

- (A) To predict and prevent potential health issues.
- (B) To explore the human genome.
- (C) To prove the reliability of personalized medicine.
- (D) To reduce the cost of healthcare.