

中國醫藥大學 101 學年度校內轉系考試試題

科目： 英文

考試時間：80 分鐘

請注意：本考試答題計分採倒扣，答對每題得 2 分，答錯每題倒扣 0.7 分；未答則不給分，亦不扣分。
(共五十題，全部單選)

Questions 1-10: Vocabulary 字彙，請根據每句大意，找出意思最恰當的答案

1. When the group went on a world tour they played at many famous _____.
(A) business (B) pristines (C) shoppers (D) venues (E) composers
2. The manager _____ the secretary for theft.
(A) dismissed (B) decided (C) applied (D) offered (E) reduced
3. I am looking for a _____, full-time post rather than a temporary, part-time one.
(A) permanent (B) redundant (C) treatment (D) jubilee (E) parade
4. Since they do not get enough nutrition in their diet, many people rely on vitamin _____.
(A) disagreements (B) supplements (C) compliments (D) temperaments (E) accomplishments
5. Indian people often add certain spices to give each curry its own _____ flavor that differs from region to region.
(A) infectious (B) proficient (C) oppressive (D) fragile (E) distinctive
6. Before the start of the 2011-2012 season, Jeremy Lin was a _____ unknown benchwarmer who only scored a few points per game during garbage time.
(A) verbally (B) vertically (C) virtually (D) vainly (E) vitally
7. The global financial crisis resulted in the collapse of large financial institutions, the _____ of banks by national governments, and downturns in stock markets around the world.
(A) valuation (B) bailout (C) liquidity (D) infrastructure (E) interplay
8. Failure in one test should not be regarded as a _____.
(A) fugitive (B) matrimony (C) calamity (D) squander (E) license
9. The team decided unanimously to _____ by the captain's ruling.
(A) dwindle (B) surplus (C) vandal (D) scorch (E) abide
10. Achilles was _____ only in his heel.
(A) casual (B) excessive (C) detour (D) vulnerable (E) morsel

Questions 11-25: Analogies 英文字彙類比，每一題有兩組英文字，請依它們的相互關係找出答案。例如：Doctor : Symptom = Detective : (A. Story B. Clue C. Crime D. Police E. Mystery)。答案是 B，因為醫師依據症狀判斷病因，而偵探依據線索追尋犯罪證據。

11. Data : Computer = Corpse : _____
(A) Shrubbery (B) Dead body (C) Burden (D) Crisis (E) Coffin
12. Expensive : Cheap = _____ : Hero
(A) Clerk (B) Lawyer (C) Villain (D) Accountant (E) Secretary
13. Debate : Argument = Client : _____
(A) Customer (B) Employee (C) Bachelor (D) Reporter (E) Teacher

14. Investigation : Probe = Burden : _____
 (A) Relief (B) Box (C) Theory (D) Load (E) Tradition
15. Journalist : Newspaper office = Vessel : _____
 (A) Slave (B) Ocean (C) Basin (D) Concert (E) Stair
16. Commence : Conclude = Persist : _____
 (A) Surrender (B) Challenge (C) Treat (D) Encourage (E) Threat
17. Microscope : Science = Tragedy : _____
 (A) Capacity (B) Sadness (C) Theater (D) Ending (E) Biology
18. Slender : Thin = Grateful : _____
 (A) Accurate (B) Unanimous (C) Fortunate (D) Thankful (E) Envious
19. Architect : Building = Poet : _____
 (A) Pencil (B) Story (C) Site (D) Plot (E) Verse
20. King : Monarch = _____ : Criminal
 (A) Mortal (B) Outlaw (C) Youth (D) Censor (E) Judge
21. Awkward : Clumsy = Rash : _____
 (A) Careless (B) Rapid (C) Careful (D) Exhausted (E) Upset
22. Confine : Free = Fertile : _____
 (A) Valid (B) Thrifty (C) Vital (D) Barren (E) Genuine
23. Soothe : Ease = Redeem : _____
 (A) Consider (B) Ransom (C) Value (D) Shout (E) Subdue
24. Refrain : Avoid = Resume : _____
 (A) Shorten (B) Assign (C) Halt (D) Prepare (E) Continue
25. Unite : Join together = _____ : Make calm
 (A) Stop (B) Envy (C) Occupy (D) Blunder (E) Pacify

Questions 26-40: Cloze 綜合測驗，請依據文意，選出最適當的答案

There are only months to go until the Summer Olympics begin in London, England. London will be the first city to have __26__ the games three separate times, a fact that is a source of great pride for the organizers and the British government. Most of the events are already sold out. In fact, too many tickets have been sold. Organizers realized that 20,000 tickets had been sold for an event that seats only 10,000.

Ticket problems are not the only worry, as the Olympics will bring millions of visitors to a city that already has problems with traffic and transportation. The Olympics have grown into a truly massive event, __27__ huge changes to each city's infrastructure. What's worse, they __28__ disrupt the lives of countless people. Then it ends all too quickly, and the Olympic glory moves on to its next location. __29__, not everyone thinks the Olympics are a good idea. Actually, Londoners are reportedly quite __30__ on the issue. Some people believe that the more than US\$1 billion being spent could be better used to combat global economic difficulties.

26. (A) taken place (B) hosted (C) lifted (D) occurred to (E) happened
27. (A) requiring (B) required (C) requires (D) require (E) to require
28. (A) earnestly (B) purposely (C) inevitably (D) suspiciously (E) anonymously
29. (A) Even so (B) If necessary (C) By the way (D) For these reasons (E) Rather than

30. (A) acquired (B) reunited (C) divided (D) supposed (E) designed

The “glass ceiling” metaphor has often been used to describe ___31___ barriers through which women can see elite positions but cannot reach them. These barriers prevent large numbers of women and ethnic minorities ___32___ obtaining and securing the most powerful, prestigious, and highest-grossing jobs in the workforce. Moreover, this barrier can make many women feel as if they are not worthy enough to have these high-ranking positions, and they feel as if their bosses do not take them seriously or actually see them as potential candidates.

The glass ceiling continues to exist although there are no explicit obstacles keeping women and minorities from acquiring advanced job positions. There are no advertisements that specifically say “no minorities hired at this establishment,” ___33___ are there any formal orders that say “minorities are not qualified.” But they do lie beneath the surface. ___34___ a company exercises this type of discrimination they typically look for the most plausible explanation they can find to justify their decision. Most often this is done by citing qualities that are highly subjective or by retrospectively emphasizing (or de-emphasizing) specific criteria that give the ___35___ candidate the edge.

31. (A) prosper (B) invisible (C) cautious (D) miserable (E) nourishing
32. (A) to (B) for (C) in (D) on (E) from
33. (A) and (B) but (C) nor (D) or (E) then
34. (A) How (B) What (C) Why (D) When (E) Who
35. (A) chosen (B) choose (C) choice (D) chooses (E) choices

In *Hot, Flat, and Crowded*, *New York Times* columnist Thomas Friedman argues that ___36___ warming becomes more intense, local governments will demand that buildings become more ___37___ efficient. He believes this will create jobs renovating existing buildings through measures such as the installation of solar panels, insulation, and new climate-change-resistant materials. And, importantly, these are jobs that cannot be outsourced.

Friedman quotes Van Jones, founder of the Oakland Green Jobs Corps, stating that ___38___-collar jobs offer those who didn’t attend university a way out of poverty. According to Jones, “You just have to put down the handgun, and pick up a caulking gun” and undergo some training. In economically disadvantaged communities in the US, where many own their own homes but have only ___39___ incomes, rising energy prices have had a real impact ___40___ people’s lives. If the US government were to pay the workers that Jones’ group trains a reasonable wage to conduct energy audits and install insulation in old homes in these economically fragile communities, it would provide the disadvantaged young people in these communities with jobs while also conserving energy.

36. (A) where (B) how (C) which (D) what (E) as
37. (A) energy (B) environment (C) government (D) education (E) transportation
38. (A) white (B) green (C) pink (D) purple (E) red
39. (A) abundant (B) affluent (C) bulky (D) meager (E) frigid
40. (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) of (E) up

Questions 41-50: Reading Comprehension 閱讀測驗，請依據文章，選出最適當之答案

On a grassy field near some famous monuments in Washington, DC, there are two walls of polished black stone. Each wall is almost 250 feet long. The two walls meet to form a “V” at a height of 10 feet, and slope down to the ground at the ends. Engraved on the front of the walls are 57,939 names. They are the names of all the Americans who died in the Vietnam war, or who remain missing.

The Vietnam Veterans Memorial was completed in November 1982. It was built to honor the men and women who served in the Vietnam war—the longest war Americans fought in. The first American lives were lost in Vietnam in 1959; and the last, in 1975.

In 1979, a group of Vietnam veterans decided that those who died in the war should have a monument. The question of how the monument would look was decided by a national competition. The competition was open to any U.S. citizen over 18 years of age. A huge number of designs were submitted—1,421 in all. The winner was Maya Ying Lin, a 21-year-old architecture student at Yale University.

Maya Ying Lin wanted her design to be a kind of park—a quiet, protected place. She chose polished black granite for the walls. Its mirrorlike surface reflects the images of the surrounding trees, lawns, and monuments. The walls point to the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial, which are nearby.

Each of the walls is composed of 70 separate granite panels of different size. The largest panels are 10 feet high and have 137 lines, with five names on each line. The smallest panels are scarcely above the ground and have only one line. The names of the dead are marked with a diamond symbol. The names of the missing are marked with a cross.

Every day, thousands of visitors walk alongside the memorial and read the names. Among the visitors are friends and relatives of the dead or missing. Often, they run their fingers over the carved white letters of familiar names. Some leave a remembrance—a flower, a small flag, a letter, a photograph, a lighted candle. On a bright day, the monument’s polished surface not only shows the names of the dead, but also reflects the faces of those who remember them.

41. How many years passed from the first American deaths in the Vietnam war to the last?

- (A) Seven (B) Ten (C) Sixteen (D) Twenty (E) Fifty

42. Where is the Vietnam Veterans Memorial located?

- (A) At Yale University (B) In Vietnam (C) In Washington, DC
(D) In New York (E) In China

43. The black granite walls were built to honor _____.

- (A) people who lived in Vietnam
(B) Americans who fought in different wars
(C) Americans who traveled in Vietnam
(D) people who worked in Vietnam
(E) Americans who died in the Vietnam war, or are missing

44. Which of these titles best describes the main idea of the passage?

- (A) Remembering the Names (B) The Longest Day
(C) The Terrible Art (D) The Young Architect
(E) Black and White

45. Which of these statements about the memorial is NOT true?

- (A) The walls are inscribed with 57,939 names.

- (B) The walls were designed by a university student.
- (C) The surface of the walls is similar to a mirror.
- (D) The two walls are 10 feet apart.
- (E) Each of the walls is composed of 70 separate granite panels.

Passage #2 Questions 46-50

Computers are changing the practice of medicine. Every year, there is more and more for doctors to learn. New treatments, new medicines, and new techniques for understanding illness are constantly being developed. No single mind can be aware of all the changes that are taking place. Computers can store enormous amounts of information about medical care. The specific bit of information that a doctor needs can be called up by pressing a button.

In hospitals, a computer revolution has already begun. A computer can store the medical records of every patient in the hospital—each patient’s symptoms and physical condition. Then, the hospital’s doctors and nurses can check the computer for any information they need on a particular patient. The computer actually works with doctors as they **diagnose** the illnesses of their patients. The computer’s memory can store the latest medical research as easily as it stores facts about each patient. And it can also help a doctor choose the best treatment for a patient.

Here is how that works: Once the computer has **diagnosed** an illness, it can show a doctor the various treatments it stores in its memory. The computer also stores information on how the treatments are likely to work for the type of patient the doctor is examining, and also what side effects the treatment may have. Then it’s up to the doctor to decide which treatment is best. Some computers are suggesting, step by step, how a doctor might treat a certain patient with a certain illness. Of course, no computer can **diagnose** or suggest treatment for an illness that has not been programmed into its memory.

Some computers have been programmed to be “specialists.” One computer at Duke University Medical Center in North Carolina takes only people with a certain kind of heart trouble. The doctors at Duke program the computer with information about a large number of patients with heart disease. The computer sorts facts on how those patients improved or did not improve after different kinds of treatment.

The computer then divides the information about all the patients into 100 groups. Now, suppose a new patient comes along with the same kind of heart disease. Facts about the new patient are fed into the computer, which then compares this patient’s symptoms and physical condition to the symptoms and conditions of the patients in each of the 100 groups. Then, the computer picks the group that the new patient most closely matches. The result is that the doctor can recommend a treatment that gives the patient the best chance of a longer, healthier life.

46. Which of these would a computer used in medicine NOT be able to do?

- (A) Recommend a certain treatment
- (B) Explain why it recommends a certain treatment
- (C) Provide a list of symptoms
- (D) Provide a list of patients
- (E) Store a patient’s physical condition

47. The value of a computer’s information on patients probably depends on _____.

- (A) the computer’s cost
- (B) a patient’s previous illnesses
- (C) the computer’s age
- (D) a doctor’s knowledge and experience
- (E) the computer’s speed

48. The word **diagnose** as used in the passage means _____.
- (A) cure an illness (B) program a computer (C) store in a memory
(D) provide suggestions (E) identify an illness
49. The main use for computers in medicine is _____.
- (A) examining patients (B) storing and providing information
(C) curing heart disease (D) explaining the cause of an illness
(E) receiving complaints
50. Does the passage suggest that computers will replace doctors?
- (A) No, because a computer's role in treating illness is limited.
(B) No, because patients will refuse to be treated by a computer.
(C) Yes, because a computer is cheaper.
(D) Yes, because there is a growing shortage of doctors.
(E) Yes, because a computer's memory is sharper than a doctor's.