

中國醫藥大學

105學年度校內轉系考試

英文 試題

考試開始鈴響前，不得翻閱本試題！

★考試開始鈴響前，請注意：

- 一、不得將智慧型手錶及運動手環等穿戴式電子裝置攜入試場，違者扣減其該科成績五分。
- 二、請確認手機、電子計算機、手提袋、背包及飲料等，一律置於臨時置物區。手錶的鬧鈴功能必須關閉。
- 三、就座後，不可擅自離開座位。考試開始鈴響前，不得書寫、劃記、翻閱試題本或作答。
- 四、坐定後，雙手離開桌面，檢查並確認座位標籤與電腦答案卡之准考證號碼是否相同？
- 五、請確認桌椅下與座位旁均無其他非必要用品。如有任何問題請立即舉手反映。

★作答說明：

- 一、本試題如有缺頁或毀損，應立即舉手請監試人員補發。
- 二、選擇題答案請依題號順序劃記於電腦答案卡，在本試題紙上作答者不予計分；電腦答案卡限用 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。
- 三、選擇題為單選題，共 50 題，每題題分 2 分，每題答錯倒扣 0.7 分，請選擇最合適的答案。
- 四、本試題必須與電腦答案卡及答案卷一併繳回，不得攜出試場。

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一、字彙：請根據每句文意，選出最恰當的答案。

1. Following Britain's vote to leave the European Union, economists have _____ their growth forecasts for this year, and the next.
(A) regarded (B) slashed (C) approached (D) vanished (E) utilized
2. The host _____ among the guests at the party and made them feel comfortable.
(A) reformed (B) neglected (C) detected (D) ruined (E) circulated
3. The torrents of rain were a _____ to the farmer's crops.
(A) menace (B) platform (C) glimpse (D) decade (E) mediation
4. Switzerland was a _____ country in World War II.
(A) reckless (B) abundant (C) bulky (D) neutral (E) jealous
5. The famous architect, Frank Lloyd Wright, designed his buildings to _____ with their surroundings.
(A) blend (B) squander (C) collect (D) collapse (E) prosecute
6. What is more tragic than one _____ following upon the heels of another?
(A) selection (B) disrupt (C) attempt (D) booth (E) calamity
7. The minute Jack came home he made a _____ for the bathroom.
(A) cinema (B) prejudice (C) beeline (D) scorch (E) harmony
8. Although he was naturally reticent, when the felon was intimidated by the members of the rival gang, he spilled the _____.
(A) courage (B) beans (C) chills (D) piper (E) hands
9. The Cabinet passed _____ to the Labor Standard Act proposed by the Ministry of Labor, which would introduce "one fixed day off and one flexible rest day" as two weekly days off.
(A) exhaustion (B) environments (C) inhibition (D) amendments (E) assumption
10. Sensing that his life was in jeopardy, the hunter played _____ until the voracious lion disappeared.
(A) elephant (B) monkey (C) possum (D) donkey (E) horse

二、英文字彙類比：每一題有兩組英文字，請依他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. dismal : sunny = keen : _____
(A) razor-sharp (B) sensitive (C) clean (D) dull (E) thin
12. amateur : professional = feminine : _____
(A) attractive (B) sympathetic (C) masculine (D) prominent (E) victorious
13. refrain : avoid = resume : _____
(A) shorten (B) assign (C) continue (D) halt (E) decrease
14. tyrant : heartless = traitor : _____
(A) unfaithful (B) patriotic (C) heroic (D) friendly (E) potential

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15. succinct : brief = gaunt : _____
(A) young (B) old (C) wise (D) related (E) haggard
16. lampoon : ridicule = reproach : _____
(A) destroy (B) reprimand (C) allow (D) reappear (E) expand
17. inveterate : habitual = omnipotent : _____
(A) famous (B) wise (C) dangerous (D) regretful (E) all-powerful
18. mendacious : untrue = parsimonious : _____
(A) favorable (B) wealthy (C) rare (D) miserly (E) dull
19. phlegmatic : enthusiastic = zealous : _____
(A) uninterested (B) inferior (C) involved (D) aged (E) ordinary
20. pertinent : unimportant = doleful : _____
(A) depressed (B) intelligent (C) cheerful (D) harmful (E) trivial

三、綜合測驗：請依據篇章上下文意，選出最適當的答案。

Passage 1: Questions 21-30

The race by automakers and technology firms to develop self-driving cars __ (21) __ fueled by the belief that computers can operate a vehicle more safely than human drivers. But that view is now __ (22) __ after the revelation that the driver of a Tesla Model S electric sedan was killed in an accident __ (23) __ the car was in self-driving mode. Federal regulators, who are in the early stages of setting guidelines for autonomous vehicles, have opened a formal investigation __ (24) __ the incident, which occurred __ (25) __ 7 May 2016 in Williston, Florida. In a statement, the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration said preliminary reports indicated that the crash occurred when a tractor-trailer made a left turn in front of the Tesla, and the car failed to __ (26) __ the brakes.

It is the first known fatal accident involving a vehicle __ (27) __ by itself by means of sophisticated computer software, __ (28) __, cameras and radar. The crash also casts doubt on whether autonomous vehicles in general can consistently make split-second, life-or-death driving decisions on the highway. Karl Brauer, an analyst with the auto research firm Kelley Blue Book, said the accident served as a signal that the technology __ (29) __ not be as advanced and ready for the market __ (30) __ some proponents have suggested.

21. (A) has been (B) have been (C) had (D) are (E) were
22. (A) in delight (B) in question (C) in name (D) in memory (E) in rhythm
23. (A) what (B) how (C) why (D) that (E) when
24. (A) at (B) into (C) up (D) off (E) during
25. (A) in (B) at (C) on (D) to (E) up
26. (A) apply (B) improve (C) grow (D) express (E) analyze
27. (A) drives (B) has driven (C) drive (D) being driven (E) is driving
28. (A) episodes (B) planes (C) masks (D) sensors (E) disasters

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29. (A) have (B) has (C) should (D) can (E) might
30. (A) before (B) as (C) when (D) though (E) after

Passage 2: Questions 31-40

What's the most transformative educational experience you've had? I was asked this question recently, and for a few seconds it __ (31) __ me, mainly because I've never viewed learning as a collection of eureka moments. It's a continuum, a lifelong awakening to the complexity of the world.

But then something did __ (32) __ mind, not a discrete lesson but a moving image, complete __ (33) __ soundtrack. I saw a woman named Anne Hall swooning and swaying as she stood at the front of a classroom in Chapel Hill, N.C., and explained the rawness and majesty of emotion in *King Lear*. I heard three words: "Stay a little." They're Lear's plea to Cordelia, the truest of his three daughters, as she slips away. When Hall recited them aloud, it wasn't just her voice __ (34) __ trembled. It was all of her.

"Stay a little." She showed how that simple request harbored such grand anguish, __ (35) __ a fallen king's hunger for connection and his tenuous hold __ (36) __ sanity and contentment. And thus she taught us how much weight a few __ (37) __ can carry, how powerful the muscle of language can be.

She demonstrated the rewards of close attention. And the way she did this—her eyes wild with fervor, her body aquiver with delight—was an encouragement of __ (38) __ and a validation of the pleasure to be wrung from art. It informed all my reading __ (39) __. It colored the way I listened to people and even watched TV.

It transformed me. Was this a luxury? Sure. But it was also the steppingstone to a more aware, thoughtful existence. College was the quarry __ (40) __ I found it.

(Excerpt from Frank Bruni, "College's Priceless Value: Higher Education, Liberal Arts and Shakespeare," 11 Feb. 2015, *The New York Times*)

31. (A) pondered (B) confirmed (C) manifested (D) obtained (E) stumped
32. (A) come to (B) need to (C) help to (D) try to (E) learn to
33. (A) at (B) on (C) of (D) with (E) up
34. (A) before (B) but (C) that (D) this (E) though
35. (A) capture (B) capturing (C) has captured (D) captures (E) captured
36. (A) above (B) of (C) at (D) on (E) for
37. (A) packages (B) measures (C) syllables (D) policies (E) votes
38. (A) vessel (B) file (C) shade (D) prejudice (E) passion
39. (A) next step (B) from then on (C) as usual (D) in spite of (E) quite near
40. (A) where (B) how (C) then (D) what (E) why

四、閱讀測驗：請依據文章內容，選出最適當的答案。

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Passage 1: Questions 41-45

Have you heard or read stories about people who are sick and have been healed by listening to music? Is it a miracle or a successful form of medicine? Can listening to music relieve pain?

Around the world, music therapy is being used to treat different medical conditions and illnesses. Some of the ways people use music therapy are to reduce pain, such as in childbirth or during cancer treatments, or to stimulate brain activity after an injury or memory loss. Music therapy has also been successful in aiding children to overcome disabilities. Children can move their bodies with the music and stamp along the beat.

Why is music a useful therapy? Music is soothing and relaxing, but it also stimulates our brains. Emotionally and intellectually, we respond to the sounds of music. But the complexity of music—the different tempos, rhythms, melodies and harmonies—provokes the biggest response. Thus, classical music is most typically used for therapies due to its complex sounds and patterns. Although rap or hip hop might be fun to listen to, it's unlikely that such styles of music would produce the same kind of therapeutic effect. Playing a musical instrument rather than simply listening to music can also be therapeutic for some people, helping relieve stress and anxiety.

Have scientists been able to prove that music can heal diseases? Music has been shown to reduce pain in cancer patients by increasing the release of endorphins. Endorphins are the body's natural painkillers, and when we listen to music, our brains respond by releasing these natural painkillers. It has also been known to contribute to the brain development of newborn babies and even babies still in the mother's womb. Certain types of music have also been found to lower blood pressure and slow a person's heart rate. Many people are hopeful that music could replace the need for some medications that are normally used to treat certain illnesses. Currently, music therapy is used in a variety of settings such as hospitals, rehabilitation centers, nursing homes, day cares, and schools.

Although music therapy is not yet considered a mainstream treatment, it is recognized more and more as a useful addition to traditional treatment. So next time you are feeling low or stressed out, put on some relaxing music and let the music heal you.

41. According to the passage, why is music therapy used?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| (A) People enjoy music. | (B) It increases blood pressure. |
| (C) It can reduce pain and suffering. | (D) It doesn't cost as much as medication. |
| (E) It increases stress and anxiety. | |

42. According to the passage, what kind of music produces the best therapeutic effect?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (A) Music that people dislike | (B) Music with a strong beat |
| (C) Music with little harmonies | (D) Music with a lot of complexity |
| (E) Music with similar patterns | |

43. According to the passage, which music would most likely be used in therapy?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (A) A song by Michael Jackson | (B) A symphony by Beethoven |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|

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- (C) A song by John Lennon (D) A song by Madonna
(E) A song by Lady Gaga

44. According to the reading, which is NOT true in the use of music therapy around the world?
(A) To lower the level of cholesterol (B) To reduce pain in childbirth
(C) To stimulate brain activity after an injury (D) To reduce pain during cancer treatments
(E) To help brain development of newborn babies
45. What is the main idea of this passage?
(A) Music therapy has become a common and mainstream treatment.
(B) Music is popular for its diversity and relaxing effect.
(C) Music stimulates our body and mind.
(D) There are many different parts to music.
(E) Music therapy is a useful aid to traditional treatment for some medical conditions.

Passage 2: Questions 46-50

Nowadays, most people realize that it's risky to use credit card numbers online. However, from time to time, we all use passwords and government ID numbers on the Web. We think we are safe, but that may not be true! A new kind of attack is being used by dishonest people to steal IDs and credit card numbers from innocent websurfers.

This new kind of attack is called "phishing." Phishing sounds the same as the word "fishing," and it implies a thief is trying to lure people into giving away valuable information. How can phishers lure people to do this? Like real fishermen, they use bait in the form of great online deals or services. For example, phishers might use fake emails and false websites to con people into revealing credit card numbers, account usernames, and passwords. They imitate well-known banks, online sellers, and credit card companies. Successful phishers may convince as many as 5 percent of the people they contact to respond and give away their personal financial information.

Is this really a big problem? Actually, tricking 5 percent of the online population is huge! Currently, more than 350 million people have access to the Internet, and 75 percent of those Internet users live in the wealthiest countries on Earth. It has been estimated that phishers send more than 3 billion scam messages each year. Even by tricking only 5 percent of the people, phishers can make a lot of money.

Since there is so much money to make through this kind of scam, it has caught the interest of more than just small-time crooks. Recently, police tracked down members of an organized phishing group in Eastern Europe who had stolen hundreds of thousands of dollars from people online. The group created official-looking email messages requesting people to update their personal information at an international bank's website. However, the link to the bank in the message actually sent people to the phishers' fake website. To make matters worse, further investigation revealed that this group had connections with a major crime gang in Russia.

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How can innocent websurfers protect themselves? Above all, they have to learn to recognize email that has been sent by a phisher. Always be wary of any email with urgent requests for personal financial information. Phishers typically write upsetting or exciting (but fake) statements in their emails so that people will reply right away. Also, messages from phishers will not address recipients by name because they really don't know who the recipients are yet. On the other hand, valid messages from your bank or other companies you normally deal with typically include your personal name.

46. To which activity is phishing compared?
- (A) Catching fish (B) Collecting antiques (C) Looking for treasures
(D) Meeting friends (E) Playing online games
47. What is implied about the people who get caught in phishing scams?
- (A) Few of them have jobs. (B) Most live in wealthy countries.
(C) They are very young. (D) They are very old.
(E) They don't buy things online.
48. According to the reading, who was behind the Eastern European phishing scam?
- (A) A bank employee (B) Hackers in Greek (C) Small-time crooks
(D) Hackers in China (E) A gang in Russia
49. According to the reading, which would probably NOT be found in a phishing email message?
- (A) An urgent request for financial information (B) Great online services
(C) The receiver's name (D) Exciting statements
(E) Great online deals
50. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- (A) To contrast phishers and hackers (B) To outline ways to recognize crooks
(C) To report a phishing scam (D) To explain what phishing is
(E) To promote online shopping