

中國醫藥大學

111學年度學士班寒假轉學招生考試

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，考生請注意：

- 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、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、答案 4 選 1、每題題分 2 分，每題答錯倒扣 0.7 分，不作答不計分，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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I. Vocabulary and Phrases

Part A: Questions 1-7, Choose the BEST answer to complete each sentence.

- Best Buy joined the _____, announcing it would offer next-day delivery for all but the biggest purchases, such as monster TVs and refrigerators.
(A) recession (B) moderation (C) bandwagon (D) precaution
- Hyperreality is an inability of consciousness to distinguish reality from a _____ of reality, especially in technologically advanced postmodern societies.
(A) simulation (B) tribute (C) proprietor (D) community
- Some mentally ill people have _____ ideas. For instance, they may think the TV is talking to them or that others can steal their thoughts.
(A) proper (B) solar (C) detained (D) bizarre
- The accident was a _____ lesson; I'll never drink and drive again.
(A) malarky (B) salutary (C) polluted (D) questionable
- Many politicians do not give _____ answers. They prefer long ones that help them avoid the point.
(A) succinct (B) delinquent (C) escalating (D) corporate
- _____ writing can be hard to follow. For instance, "At this point in time, we have an urgently felt need for more and greater financial resources" is less clear than "We need money now."
(A) Harrowing (B) Perverse (C) Verbose (D) Ungrammatical
- Sexual standards in England during the 1800s were so strict that it was considered _____ for women to reveal their legs in public.
(A) proper (B) sordid (C) culminated (D) digital

Part B: Questions 8-15, Choose the word or phrase that is closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase in the context of each sentence.

- Human beings are resilient creatures—they can often bounce back from negative experiences and adjust well to life.
(A) good behavior (B) not flexible (C) living (D) able to recover
- In the early days of automobile manufacturing, stringent laws controlled motorists' speed. In contrast, the laws designed to protect consumers from faulty products were extremely weak.
(A) strict (B) informal (C) foreign (D) launched
- Inflation, according to economists such as Milton Friedman, was caused by extravagant governments printing too much money to pay for excessive wage settlements and public spending pledges.
(A) stingy (B) profligate (C) cheap (D) ecstatic
- Employers commonly use furloughs to reduce spending and survive a budget crisis.
(A) bailouts (B) hiring freezes (C) tax cuts (D) leaves of absence
- Rutger Bregman's book *Utopia for Realists* is praised as "a wonderful call to utopian thinking around incomes and the workweek, and a welcome antidote to the pessimism surrounding robots taking our jobs."
(A) dexterity (B) epitome (C) remedy (D) solitary

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13. **Nepotism** is commonplace where I work: the boss's daughter is vice-president of the company, her husband runs the order department, and their son has just started working in the warehouse.
(A) good managerial practice (B) favoritism to relatives
(C) arguments among employees (D) confusion among management
14. Individual political organizations often join together to form **coalitions** to increase the support for their issues.
(A) partnerships (B) contests (C) lectures (D) cracks
15. In the eating disorder bulimia nervosa, a person will go on huge eating binges and then try to **nullify** the outrageous food intake by purposely vomiting or strictly dieting.
(A) increase (B) repeat (C) undo (D) delay

II. Grammar and Usage

16. But accomplishing all this social learning without in-person interactions is difficult, _____ impossible, under quarantine.
(A) if (B) if not (C) if only (D) as if
17. Electric scooters have appeared in dozens of cities _____ plenty of fans and as many enemies who view them as a nuisance.
(A) are winning (B) won (C) winning (D) have won
18. The Liberty Bell is an object of great reverence because it _____ in 1776 to proclaim the signing of the Declaration of Independence.
(A) was rung (B) were rung (C) has rung (D) rung
19. The capacity for flight _____ insects from the other invertebrates.
(A) distinguish (B) to distinguish (C) distinguishing (D) distinguishes
20. Which of the following is grammatically accurate?
(A) Malvin Gray Johnson is noted especially for the pictures who he painted in Brightwood, Virginia, in the late summer of 1934.
(B) Successful economists must be able understand the effect of world events on national economies.
(C) The distinction between complex and simple lipids lie in their cell structure.
(D) The fundamental problem of a tax system is to collect enough money to pay for the expenses of government.

III. Cloze: Choose the BEST answer for each blank in the passage.

A Senate committee estimates the loss of earnings of men ages 25 to 34 who have less than high school-level skills 21 \$236 billion. Half of the heads of households classified below the federal poverty line cannot read an eighth-grade book. More than a 22 of mothers on welfare are also functionally illiterate. (Functional illiteracy is the inability to read and write well enough for everyday practical needs.) So are 60% of the adult prison population and 84% of juveniles who come before the courts. Businesses have difficulty filling such 23-level jobs as clerk, bank teller,

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and paralegal assistant. A major insurance firm reports that 70% of dictated letters must be retyped “at least once” because secretaries cannot 24 and punctuate correctly. The military, too, pays a price for functional illiteracy. The navy has stated that 30% of new 25 are “a danger to themselves and costly to naval equipment” because they cannot read very well or understand simple instructions.

21. (A) off (B) at (C) on (D) upon
22. (A) three (B) thirds (C) third (D) threes
23. (A) investing (B) entrepreneur (C) illuminating (D) entry
24. (A) spell (B) skill (C) drill (D) distill
25. (A) exploits (B) recruits (C) prompts (D) projects

On March 25, 2020, Hannah Davis 26 with two friends when she realized that she couldn’t understand one of their messages. In 27, that was the first sign that she had COVID-19. It was also her first experience with the phenomenon known as “brain fog,” and the moment when her old life contracted into her current one. She once worked in artificial intelligence and analyzed complex systems without hesitation, but now “runs into a mental wall” when faced with tasks 28 simple as filling out forms. Her memory, once vivid, feels frayed and fleeting. Former mundanities—buying food, making meals, cleaning up—can be agonizingly difficult. Her inner world—what she calls “the extras of thinking, like daydreaming, making plans, imagining”—29 gone. For more than 900 days, while other long-COVID symptoms have waxed and waned, her brain fog has never really 30.

26. (A) was texting (B) is texting (C) has texted (D) texts
27. (A) turn (B) time (C) exchange (D) hindsight
28. (A) less (B) more (C) as (D) than
29. (A) are (B) is (C) were (D) did
30. (A) wasted (B) surprised (C) lifted (D) fragmented

IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the BEST answer to each question/statement below according to what is stated and implied in each passage.

College classrooms are often drab and dreary places. Walls are painted a variation of “institutional gray”; furniture is easy to clean, but uncomfortable and unattractive. Chairs are lined up straight rows facing the teacher’s desk or lectern. In one study, over 80% of university students rated their classrooms negatively, describing them as ugly, cramped, stuffy, and uncomfortable. Research by environmental psychologists is beginning to show that unattractive classrooms are not only unappealing; they may also **adversely** affect academic performance.

A more carefully controlled study of classroom environments was conducted by Wolling and Montage (1981). They selected two identical classrooms located side by side in the psychology building. The control classroom, which they called the “sterile classroom,” had white walls, a gray

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carpet, and rows of plastic desks. The experimental classroom, which they called the “friendly classroom,” was redecorated with the help of a design consultant. Several walls were painted bright colors, art posters were hung on the walls, large plants were added to the room, and colorful Chinese kites were hung from the ceiling. In addition to traditional desks, a part of the room was outfitted with area rugs, color-coordinated cushions, and wooden cubes to provide nontraditional seating.

The researchers investigated how these two different environments affected performance in actual college classes. Two professors teaching introductory psychology agreed to participate in the study although they were not informed of the purpose of the research. When school began, each class was randomly assigned to one of the two rooms. Halfway through the term, the classes switched rooms. Thus students in both classes spent half the term in the control room and half in the “friendly” room. Students were not told they were being studied; the switch in rooms was explained as occurring because the original room was needed for videotaping.

The most striking finding from this study was that students performed significantly better on regular course exams when they were in the friendly rather than the sterile classroom.

31. What does the word “adversely” in the first paragraph mean?
(A) never (B) helpfully (C) negatively (D) playfully
32. According to the passage, which of the following items are **NOT** included in the “friendly classroom”?
(A) large plants (B) white walls (C) art posters (D) area rugs
33. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?
(A) Students helped design the “friendly classroom.”
(B) Students took two different courses.
(C) Students stayed in one room throughout the course.
(D) Students were not told they were involved in a study.
34. According to the passage, which of the following adjectives is **NOT** intended in the design of the “friendly classroom”?
(A) stuffy (B) informal (C) comfortable (D) cheerful
35. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?
(A) The two professors in the study had read about the purpose of the research.
(B) The students in the friendly classroom performed better on course exams.
(C) In a traditional college classroom, chairs are lined up straight rows facing a lectern.
(D) In a study, over 80% of university students described their classrooms as ugly.
36. Which would be the most appropriate title for this passage?
(A) Cushions and Wooden Cubes (B) Colors in the Classrooms
(C) A Common Psychology Course (D) Sterile and Friendly Classrooms
37. Which of the following sentences can best express the main idea of the passage?
(A) College classrooms are often drab and dreary places.
(B) Research shows that unattractive classrooms are unappealing and may adversely affect academic performance.
(C) Wolling and Montage selected two identical classrooms to conduct their research.
(D) Both teachers and students like the newly decorated classrooms.

Do you grab a candy bar when you feel tired? Do you soothe your weary mind with a doughnut? These quick fixes offer a temporary high that could actually be fueling your fatigue,

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sending you on a blood-sugar roller coaster. For example, researchers at Kansas State University measured mood in 120 college women who drank twelve ounces of water or beverages sweetened with either aspartame (NutraSweet) or sugar. Within 30 minutes the women who drank the sugar-sweetened beverage were the drowsiest. Some people are so sensitive to sugar or caffeine that they feel tired, irritable, or depressed within an hour of eating even two cookies or drinking one cup of coffee. Others can tolerate large sugar doses before symptoms develop.

Sugar is a good source of carbohydrate—the energy fuel—so why do sweets bring you down? For one thing, unlike starch, which slowly releases carbohydrate units called glucose into the blood, sugar dumps rapidly into the bloodstream, causing a rapid rise in blood sugar. To counteract this rise, the pancreas quickly releases insulin, which shuttles excess sugar from the blood into the cells. Consequently blood sugar drops, often to levels lower than before the snack.

Sugar also increases tryptophan levels in the brain and triggers the release of the brain chemical serotonin, which in turn slows you down. A researcher and a professor of psychology at the MIT report that people feel sleepier and have “less vigor” for up to three and a half hours after eating a highly refined carbohydrate snack, as compared to a snack that contains more protein.

Finally, people who frequently snack on sweets are likely to consume inadequate amounts of the energizing nutrients. Researchers in Australia report that the more sugar people consume, the higher their fat and calorie consumption and the lower their intake of vitamins and minerals.

Consuming sugar as a quick fix for dwindling energy merely results in a temporary high, but in the long run, it can **initiate** a vicious energy cycle.

38. Excess sugar is brought from the blood into the cells by _____.
(A) insulin (B) carbohydrates (C) glucose (D) caffeine
39. Which of the following items is **NOT** increased or released after the intake of sugar?
(A) insulin (B) tryptophan (C) serotonin (D) calcium
40. We can conclude that a quick energy boost results when sugar _____.
(A) increases tryptophan levels (B) is moved into the cells
(C) rapidly pours into the bloodstream (D) works together with starch
41. The passage suggests that a high-protein snack _____.
(A) provides more long-term energy than a high-sugar snack
(B) should be eaten with carbohydrates
(C) is similar to a highly refined carbohydrate snack
(D) contains more fat and calories than a sugary snack
42. The main idea of paragraphs 2-4 is that _____.
(A) sugar is a good source of carbohydrates
(B) there are a few reasons why sugar slows us down
(C) sugar has several beneficial effects on the body
(D) eating a moderate amount of sweets may be okay for some people
43. What does the word “initiate” in the last paragraph mean?
(A) block (B) follow (C) begin (D) disturb
44. Which of the following statements best expresses the main idea of the passage?
(A) Some people are so sensitive to sugar or caffeine that they feel tired, irritable, or depressed within an hour of eating even two cookies or drinking one cup of coffee.
(B) Sugar is a good source of carbohydrate—the energy fuel—so why do sweets bring you down?

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- (C) Finally, people who frequently snack on sweets are likely to consume inadequate amounts of the energizing nutrients.
- (D) Consuming sugar as a quick fix for dwindling energy merely results in a temporary high, but in the long run, it can initiate a vicious energy cycle.

Of long COVID’s many possible symptoms, brain fog “is by far one of the most disabling and destructive,” said Emma Ladds, a primary-care specialist from the University of Oxford. It’s also among the most misunderstood. It wasn’t even included in the list of possible COVID symptoms when the coronavirus pandemic first began. But 20-30% of patients report brain fog three months after their initial infection, as do 65-85% of the long-haulers who stay sick for much longer. It can afflict people who were never ill enough to need a ventilator—or any hospital care. And it can affect young people in the prime of their mental lives.

Long-haulers with brain fog say that it is more profound than the clouded thinking that accompanies hangovers, stress, or fatigue. It is not psychosomatic, and involves real changes to the structure and chemistry of the brain. It is not a mood disorder: “If anyone is saying that this is due to depression and anxiety, they have no basis for that, and data suggest it might be the other direction,” said Joanna Hellmuth, a neurologist at UC San Francisco.

And despite its nebulous name, *brain fog* is not an umbrella term for every possible mental problem. At its core, Hellmuth said, it is almost always a disorder of “executive function”—the set of mental abilities that includes focusing attention, holding information in mind, and blocking out distractions. These skills are so foundational that when they crumble, much of a person’s cognitive edifice collapses. Anything involving concentration, multitasking, and planning—that is, almost everything important—becomes absurdly arduous. “It raises what are unconscious processes for healthy people to the level of conscious decision making,” said Fiona Robertson, a writer based in Aberdeen, Scotland. Several clinicians argued that the term *brain fog* makes the condition sound like a temporary inconvenience and deprives patients of the legitimacy that more medicalized language like *cognitive impairment* would bestow.

Memory suffers, too, but in a different way from degenerative conditions like Alzheimer’s. The memories are there, but with executive function malfunctioning, the brain neither chooses the important things to store nor retrieves that information efficiently. Most people with brain fog are not so severely affected, and gradually improve with time. But even when people recover enough to work, they can struggle with minds that are less nimble than before. “I’ve had surgeons who can’t go back to surgery, because they need their executive function,” said Monica Verduzco-Gutierrez, a rehabilitation specialist at UT Health San Antonio.

In early 2022, a team of British researchers rendered the invisible nature of brain fog in the stark black-and-white imagery of MRI scans. They analyzed data from the UK Biobank study, which had regularly scanned the brains of hundreds of volunteers for years prior to the pandemic. When some of those volunteers caught COVID, the team could compare their scans before and after COVID. They found that even mild infections can slightly shrink the brain and reduce the thickness of its neuron-rich gray matter. At their worst, these changes were comparable to a decade of aging.

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They were especially pronounced in areas such as the parahippocampal gyrus, which is important for encoding and retrieving memories, and the orbitofrontal cortex, which is important for executive function. They were still apparent in people who hadn't been hospitalized. And they were accompanied by cognitive problems.

45. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?

- (A) Some patients reported the symptom of brain fog three months after their initial infection of COVID.
- (B) Brain fog will only affect patients with severe conditions who need a ventilator.
- (C) Brain fog only affects older people who need hospital care.
- (D) Brain fog is one of the most benign symptoms of COVID by far.

46. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- (A) Long-haulers say brain fog is much worse than clouded thinking that accompanies hangover.
- (B) A neurologist says brain fog is caused by depression and anxiety.
- (C) Brain fog is not psychosomatic.
- (D) Brain fog involves real changes to the structure and chemistry of the brain.

47. According to the passage, which of the following mental abilities is **NOT** included in executive function?

- (A) memory (B) concentration (C) amnesia (D) attentiveness

48. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT** true?

- (A) Brain fog will affect people's memory similar to the degenerative conditions like Alzheimer's.
- (B) Some clinicians considered the term "brain fog" makes the conditions sound like a temporary inconvenience.
- (C) Some people struggle with minds that are not as quick as before after recovery from COVID.
- (D) Some people with brain fog find multitasking strenuous and difficult.

49. According to the passage, which of the following terms may be used to better describe the condition of "brain fog"?

- (A) depression (B) cognitive edifice (C) distraction (D) cognitive impairment

50. According to the passage, which of the following statements about the brain MRI scans is true?

- (A) In order to find the nature of brain fog, a team of British researchers conducted a survey in the Northern area of UK.
- (B) Researchers analyzed MRI scans from the UK Biobank study, which had only started to scan volunteers' brains since 2020.
- (C) Researchers found that mild infections display no identifiable change to the brain.
- (D) Researchers found that obvious changes may be identified in areas that are crucial for encoding and retrieving memories, and executive function.