

中國醫藥大學九十九學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試試題

科目：英文

考試時間：八十分鐘

注意 事項	1. 本試題共計 3 頁，如有缺頁應立即舉手，請監試人員補發。
	2. 選擇題答案請以 2B 鉛筆作答於電腦答案卡，寫在本試題紙上 不予計分。
	3. 作文題請以黑色或藍色筆（ <u>不得使用鉛筆</u> ）書寫於答案卷上， 違者依「中國醫藥大學入學考試試場規則及違規處理辦法」處理。
	4. 本試題必須隨同答案卷、電腦答案卡一併繳交。

說明：本英文試題共五大題。前四大題全為單選題，每題 2 分，共佔 80 分，請選擇最合適的答案。最後一大題為英文作文，佔 20 分。總分共 100 分。

Part I. Vocabulary

Decide which **ONE** is closest in meaning to the underlined word, and choose the word or group of words that best completes the sentence.

- The team stunned its opponent 1-0 on Friday in a pulsating World Cup tie marked by a cluster of yellow cards, a player's sending off and another player's missing a second-half penalty kick.
(A) qualified (B) postponed (C) animated (D) steady (E) famous
- The area affected by the eruption of Iceland Volcano is sparsely populated, but the knock-on effects have been considerable.
(A) densely (B) scantily (C) proportionally (D) frequently (E) unequally
- Last August, a typhoon pummeled the island, causing thousands of people to evacuate from their homes.
(A) pacified (B) battered (C) gilded (D) bifurcated (E) pleaded
- In response to customers' complaints, Facebook's recent amendment of its privacy policy was considered to be false contrition.
(A) remorse (B) intrusion (C) control (D) alarm (E) profit
- The indigenous plant was proved to be innocuous even for the newly arriving settlers.
(A) harmful (B) worthless (C) valuable (D) harmless (E) invisible
- Many youngsters are voracious readers of comic books.
(A) greedy (B) profane (C) vulnerable (D) wary (E) rural
- The manager succinctly described our mission.
(A) submissively (B) meticulously (C) exuberantly (D) tersely (E) multitudinously

- Even though suspicion fell on his associates, Edward's integrity remained unquestioned.
(A) advocate (B) prologue (C) uprightness (D) metastasis (E) ordeal
- Tabloid newspapers offer their readers lurid accounts of violent crimes and tragedies.
(A) gruesome (B) tepid (C) prudish (D) remedial (E) sluggish
- Huge subterranean holes now gape beneath cities in northern China as aquifers are depleted.
(A) concede (B) open (C) adopt (D) solve (E) destine
- We saved a whole week of our trip to _____ the sights of Paris.
(A) wear out (B) leave up to (C) fall behind (D) soak in (E) see off
- The teacher _____ the major points that would be tested on the final exam.
(A) touched on (B) came between (C) turned off (D) missed the boat (E) put on weight
- His opinions _____ the cooperative framework between the two institutions have been misunderstood.
(A) regarding to (B) with regard (C) as regarding (D) regard (E) as regards
- _____ overwork and unbalanced diet, the man became suddenly ill.
(A) As long as (B) Lest that (C) Whereupon (D) What with (E) Instead

Part II. Error Identification

Choose the letter of the underlined part that is **NOT** correct in usage.

- The branch of chemistry who studies and finds ways to use raw materials from farm products to make industrial products is called chemurgy.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- Americans spend lots of money on food, but then spend much more on exercise and diet programs that help them removed their extra pounds.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- Viewing YouTube or other video clips on the iPhone's big screen, which automatically rotating to widescreen "landscape" format, is a pleasure.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- Training to communicate across cultures have long been part of the preparation for executives moving overseas to work.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
- Since the oil spill accident happened, which was resulted in 11 deaths and an oil leak of up to 19,000 barrels per day, BP shares have fallen nearly 40%, wiping out nearly \$70 billion in shareholder value.
(A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

20. Through repeated experiments, Robert Koch discovered that anthrax, a disease
(A)
killed thousands of cattle every year, was caused by certain germs, but how to
(B) (C)
cure it or how to prevent it was still beyond him.
(D) (E)
21. People's and companies' decisions to spend or hoard, hire or fire, reflects fickle
(A) (B) (C) (D)
hopes and fears.
(E)

Part III. Blank-filling

Complete the sentence with the best answer.

Passage #1

The ancient Silk Road, the trade route to connect China with Medieval Europe, 22. Thousands of years ago, numerous trade caravans packed with spices and silk crisscrossed the Eurasian land mass. In those days, 23, which lived up to its name as the Middle Kingdom. Now 24, which highlights more than 8,000 kilometers of high-speed railway across 17 countries, entailing the transport network of cargo as well as passengers all the way to London, China hopes to revive its power and role at the center of the universe. The new Silk Road is a sign of how China sees the world of the future—25. What 26, including a potential trade war with the West and conflicts over energy security.

- (A) less predictable and more dangerous
(B) the country sees are threats
(C) with an audacious scheme to launch a high-speed rail project
(D) was undoubtedly one of the first greatest avenues of globalization
(E) all roads led to China

Passage #2

Scientists say juggling e-mail, phone calls and other incoming information can change 27 people think and behave. They say our ability to focus 28 by bursts of information. The stimulation provokes excitement—a dopamine squirt—that researchers say can be addictive. In its absence, people feel bored. While many people say multitasking makes them more productive, research shows otherwise. Scientists say, heavy 29 actually have more trouble focusing and shutting 30 irrelevant information, and they experience more stress.

27. (A) that (B) which (C) whose (D) why (E) how
28. (A) has undermined (B) undermined (C) is being undermined
(D) undermines (E) to be undermined
29. (A) multitaskers (B) multitasker (C) multitasks
(D) multitask (E) multitasking
30. (A) on (B) between (C) with (D) for (E) out

Part IV. Reading Comprehension

Passage #1

Every year, billions of tons of soil are washed away by floods that destroy farmland and entire hillsides are undermined by violent storms. To combat this potentially catastrophic erosion, governments around the world have used giant walls of concrete and stone to **prop up** mountains and reinforce riverbanks.

William Louey thinks there may be a better approach. Louey runs a Hong Kong engineering company that claims success with an environmentally-friendly material called Geofiber, a kind of soil mixed with fiber. Instead of burying nature in concrete, engineers are using Geofiber to make slopes that are strong enough to resist landslides and fertile enough to support vegetation and wildlife. Geofiber has one more advantage. Water may become trapped behind a concrete wall and may eventually damage **it**. Geofiber allows water to drain naturally, which reduces pressure on a slope.

31. The conventional wisdom to deal with the problem of landslides is to build a _____ wall.
(A) wooden (B) sandy (C) concrete (D) plastic (E) steel
32. The phrase “prop up” in paragraph 1 means _____.
(A) reflect (B) satisfy (C) curtail (D) combine (E) support
33. Which of the following advantages of Geofiber slopes is **NOT** mentioned?
(A) Geofiber slopes are strong.
(B) Geofiber slopes are cheap in construction.
(C) Geofiber slopes sustain vegetation.
(D) Geofiber slopes support wildlife.
(E) Geofiber slopes are environmentally-friendly.
34. What does the pronoun “it” in paragraph 2 refer to?
(A) water (B) pressure (C) slope (D) wall (E) advantage

35. The best title for this passage is probably _____.

- (A) An Eco-Friendly Answer to Erosion
- (B) The Conventional Wisdom of Landslide
- (C) Vegetation and Wildlife
- (D) Geofiber and Hong Kong
- (E) The Beauty of Slopes

Passage #2

A prevailing phenomenon in the era of globalization is that many individuals develop a flexible notion of citizenship as strategies to accumulate capital and power. Many scholars identify the phenomenon as “flexible citizenship,” which refers to the cultural logics of capitalist accumulation, transnational travel, and displacement that induce people to respond **fluidly and opportunistically** to political, economic and social changes. In their quest to accumulate capital and prestige in the global arena, these transnational subjects stress, and are regulated by, practices favoring flexibility, mobility, and repositioning in relation to markets, governments and cultural regimes. These logics and practices are produced within particular structures of meaning about family, gender, nationality, class mobility, and social power.

Flexibility and mobility enable the transnational subjects to construct a new mode of identity across political borders. To illustrate, transnational subjects include figures such as multicultural professionals, multiple-passport holders, the “astronauts” shuttling across borders on business, or “**parachute kids**” dropped off by parents on the trans-Pacific business commute. The individuals who are able to benefit from their participation in global capitalism mostly celebrate flexibility and mobility. Today, as mobility and flexibility form an integral part of human behavioral patterns, the new connections between flexibility and the logics of displacement, on the one hand, and capital accumulation, on the other, have given new valence to the strategies of maneuvering and positioning. Flexibility, migration and relocation, instead of being coerced or resisted, have become fashionable practices.

36. The words “fluidly and opportunistically” in the first paragraph can be best understood as _____.

- (A) persistently and stubbornly
- (B) passively and idealistically
- (C) sloppily and negligently
- (D) submissively and reluctantly
- (E) contingently and circumstantially

37. What do the “parachute kids” in the second paragraph refer to?

- (A) children with intellectual gifts
- (B) children with physical disability
- (C) children sent to a crosscultural environment
- (D) children having unusual diseases
- (E) children molested by domestic violence

38. Which of the following statements about the “transnational subjects” is **TRUE**?

- (A) The transnational subjects are those who condemn disloyalty and betrayal of their countries of origin.
- (B) The transnational subjects are political refugees seeking asylum in a foreign country.
- (C) The transnational subjects refer to those who do not possess professional skills or specialty to move across borders.
- (D) The transnational subjects tend to bemoan their ambiguous positioning in migration.
- (E) The transnational subjects are those in search of wealth or fame in the global arena.

39. What can be inferred from the article?

- (A) “Flexible citizenship” is the aftermath of post-war political confrontations.
- (B) “Flexible citizenship” appears as a strategy to deal with globalization.
- (C) “Flexible citizenship” is least desired by those doing business in multinational enterprises.
- (D) The phenomenon of “flexible citizenship” is one of the oldest practices in ancient Asian communities.
- (E) The studies of “flexible citizenship” are limited to its political effects.

40. What might be the author’s attitude toward “flexibility and mobility” in the era of globalization?

- (A) satirical
- (B) affirmative
- (C) skeptical
- (D) pessimistic
- (E) indecisive

Part V. Composition

Based on the following topic, write an essay in 150-200 words.

Topic: Lost and Found