高雄醫學大學 104 學年度學士後醫學系招生考試試題

科目:英文 考試時間:80分鐘

說明:一、「選擇題」用2B鉛筆在「答案卡」上作答,修正時應以橡皮擦擦拭,不得使用 修正液(帶),未遵照正確作答方法而致電腦無法判讀者,考生自行負責。

二、「非選擇題」部分以「答案卷」作答,作答時不得使用鉛筆,違者該科答案卷 不予計分;限用黑色或藍色墨水的筆書寫。

三、試題、答案卡及答案卷必須繳回,不得攜出試場。

| | <u> </u> | 及 合木下及合木也 | 5岁次成日 个个情 | 哥山 时初 | | | | |
|----|---|--|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--|--|--|
| | I. Vocabulary: 20 points 【單選題】每題 1 分,共 20 題,答錯 1 題倒扣 0.25 分,倒扣至本大題零分為止,未作答,不給分亦不扣分。 A. Please choose the <u>best</u> answer to match with each underlined word. | | | | | | | |
| 1. | | Video has played a huge role in relationships between citizens and the police over the last 25 years. It has helped hold the police accountable for abuse and also protected them from false allegations. | | | | | | |
| | (A) accusatory | y (B) innocent | (C) explicable | (D) resentful | (E) psychopathic | | | |
| 2. | The U.S. Arm Beijing. | ed Forces are stepping up <u>su</u> | urveillance of disputed islan | nds in the South China So | ea amid rising tension with | | | |

| | (A) slack | (B) cessation | (C) discontinuance | (D) termination | (E) observation |
|----|--|--|---|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3. | The <u>hallucinogenic</u> potion (A) supercilious | on made from yahay vin (B) genetic | e can cause intoxication. (C) imprudent | (D) psychoactive | (E) addictive |
| 1. | Laser surgery for near-sig (A) precipitates | ghtedness <u>obviates</u> the n (B) precludes | need for wearing glasses. (C) precedes | (D) predicates | (E) preordains |
| 5. | The Chinese armed force expanding their involvem (A) amity | 2 | 2 | nbat capabilities in the reg | gion, as U.S. forces (E) accord |
| | | | | | |

| | (A) annity | (D) disagreement | (C) cordianty | (D) discussion | (L) accord | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| B. Please choose the <u>best</u> answer to complete each sentence. | | | | | | | |
| 5. | Being accused of discrim admission policies are ful | | | rard University responded | that the school's | | |
| | (A) compliant | (B) complaint | (C) compliment | (D) complementary | (E) complement | | |
| 7. | A four-year that s into focus. | sampled microbes from | across the world's oceans | s is bringing the mechanis | sms of climate change | | |
| | (A) exploitation | (B) exemplification | (C) exploding | (D) expansion | (E) expedition | | |
| 8. | A batch of sodium chloric patients after they were in | = | - | with bacteria, resulti | ng in fevers for eight | | |
| | (A) purified | (B) disinfected | (C) obstructed | (D) confined | (E) tainted | | |
| 9. | Resettling refugees is a g refugees from that part of | | <u> </u> | s, including the United St | ates, have taken in | | |
| | (A) hostile | (B) humanitarian | (C) antagonistic | (D) oblivious | (E) indifferent | | |
| 10. | The rich and famous can to spend more that | eryone else. Most people | , unfortunately, are | | | | |
| | (A) immune | (B) resistant | (C) insensitive | (D) predisposed | (E) insusceptible | | |
| 11. | . While WHO is confident that Liberia has interrupted transmission of Ebola, outbreaks persist in neighboring Guinea and Sierra Leone, creating a high risk that infected people may cross into Liberia over the region's exceptionally borders. | | | | | | |
| | (A) impermeable | (B) tight | (C) overpassing | (D) porous | (E) inapproachable | | |
| 12. | Two years ago, Muslim n gold and ivory to mundar the Seleka into the country | ne—guns, cars and food | - | - · | - | | |

(D) negotiated

(E) recapitulated

(C) retaliated

(B) conceded

(A) reconciled

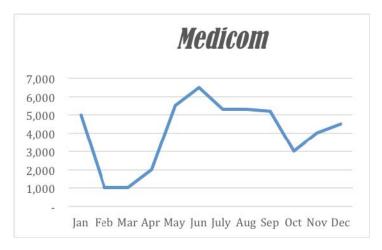
| 13. | Women's confinement to to their husbands | and other males in the | family. | · | - |
|-------------|--|---|--|---|--|
| | (A) numb | (B) exclusive | (C) risky | (D) reluctant | (E) subservient |
| 14. | Business schools, respondinternational programs in | to their curricula in the | last decade or so. | | |
| | (A) intimidating | . , | (C) recruiting | (D) incorporating | (E) juxtaposing |
| 15. | The fireworks were in pe (A) synchronization | | | (D) vitalization | (E) resurgence |
| 16. | The in relations b | between the U.S. and Cu | aba has led to a stunning 3 | 36 percent increase in visi | its by Americans to the |
| | island. (A) thaw | (B) tension | (C) conflict | (D) attack | (E) transaction |
| 17. | Floodwaters deepened ac stranding hundreds of mo (A) invigorating | | famously congested highw | | e Houston area, (E) facilitating |
| 18. | One of the predicted constreams, rivers and under (A) infiltrate | | ming is the rising sea lever fers—the sources of drink (C) summarize | | , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , |
| 19. | Head delegations from th | | _ | | alks, the results of |
| | which are hoped to be the (A) bicameral | | l relations between the tw (C) binomial | o nations. (D) bilateral | (E) bipedal |
| 20. | It is statistically proven the | nat after a person's early | 20's, the fascination with | h declines, and hi | s/her resistance to |
| | change increases. (A) magnificence | (B) novelty | (C) replicas | (D) commodity | (E) amusement |
| | Grammar and Structure 【單選題】毎題 1分,共 A. Please choose the <u>best</u> a | 20 題,答錯 1 題倒扣 | | 夏零分為止,未作答, 7 | 、給分亦不扣分。 |
| 21. | Developing a strategy that (A) regardless | | tary cannot execute, (C) no matter how | <u> </u> | oad strategy. (E) no matter whether |
| 22. | Jony Ive, with do (A) credits | | 's most successful produc (C) is crediting | ts, has been promoted to (D) credited | be chief design officer. (E) has credited |
| 23. | a global nuclear v (A) There should be | war, life on earth as we (B) If there will be | | er. (D) Should there be | (E) Had there been |
| 24. | the catastrophic f | | • | • • | rimarily by fatal |
| | engineering flaws in the c (A) This | city's flood protection sy (B) That | ystem has been proved by (C) While | (D) However | (E) Which |
| 25. | Hospitals are competing a highest quality care. | for a decreasing market | share;, they are a | ttempting to discover the | most cost-effective and |
| | (A) however | (B) on the whole | (C) in other words | (D) for example | (E) consequently |
| 26. | "If not us, who is going to in existence?" Jeb Bush s | aid during a speech in C | Oklahoma City. | | |
| | (A) persecuting | | (C) being persecuted | | · · · • |
| 27. | Scientific discoveries ofto growing on one of the cu (A) had lead | | • | • | |
| 28. | Joey Alexander, whose p (A) distributes | | his unique talent as (C) commits | s being "a gift from God." (D) committing | , (E) attributes |
| 29. | When a patient is near de prospect of benefiting the (A) in which | patient. | be obliged to embark upo | on or continue heroic trea (D) whom | ttment has no (E) for whom |
| 30 | Sting, a supporter for hur | • | | ` ' | . , |
| <i>5</i> 0. | (A) whose goal is to help (C) that goal is to help sa (E) whatever goal is to he | save the world's rainfores | rests ts | (B) who goal is to help s | save the world's rainforests ave the world's rainforests |

| 31. | | sexual practices, a | | | find some aspect of another a food that they cannot manage | | | | |
|-----|---|--|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| | (A) be it | (B) owing to | (C) whereas | (D) yet | (E) unless | | | | |
| 32. | She will not say what the item is, claiming that she won't divulge the secret of a valuable or important item to people she does not know and can be expected to trust. | | | | | | | | |
| | (A) hardly | (B) merely | (C) simply | (D) almost | (E) easily | | | | |
| В | . For each sentence, ple | ase choose one und | erlined part that conta | ins <u>faulty</u> English. | | | | | |
| 33. | During the "dot-com" bubble in the United States which has lasted from the mid-1990s to 2001, many companies, | | | | | | | | |
| | to increase market share B | to increase market share, purposely sold products at a loss, a scheme they believed would increase the B C D | | | | | | | |
| | company's customer ba | se and <u>lead to</u> future E | profits. | | | | | | |
| 34. | | A | B | | dequate enough, and you may C | | | | |
| | find yourself in an <u>awk</u> | ward predicament so D | metime soon <u>in the near</u> E | <u>tuture</u> . | | | | | |
| 35. | The fact is that still we do not know why some people become addicts and others do not although there are many theories Δ | | | | | | | | |
| | that reason that some people simply have an "addictive personality type", being far more susceptible to the reward B | | | | | | | | |
| | mechanism that produce | es addiction while of | hers still believe that it | is the addicts' <u>lack of</u> wi | ll power to refrain <u>without</u> E | | | | |
| | taking drugs or alcohol. | | | | | | | | |
| 36. | In Antarctica, a massive | | <u>was</u> an obstacle to whale B | e watchers <u>receded</u> in 20 C | 10 <u>to reveal</u> a shallow channel D | | | | |
| | full of <u>feeding humpbace</u> | eks. | | | | | | | |
| 37. | Comparing its competitors in the energy space, the renewable energy industry is young. The biggest renewable energy A B | | | | | | | | |
| | employers, solar PV (1.6 million jobs) and wind (356,000), <u>blow away</u> the number of people <u>employed</u> in either of those C | | | | | | | | |
| | industries in any other of | country, by <u>multiples</u> E | | | | | | | |
| 38. | When <u>asking</u> to conserve water, many people were <u>disappointed</u> that the government did not set a similar mandate <u>for age</u> . A B | | | | | | | | |
| | Before the order, the sta | ate <u>had</u> already turned D | d off the tap for many fa | armers. And now it's mal | king further <u>cuts</u> . E | | | | |
| 39. | Neither another penny Mark. | will we spend <u>on</u> you B C | r education <u>unless</u> your D | grades improve and you | become responsible <u>for</u> your E | | | | |
| 40. | Facebook <u>has had</u> intern | nal question-and-ans | wer sessions <u>whose</u> emp B | ployees can pose questio | ns <u>to</u> CEO Mark Zuckerberg C | | | | |
| | on topics ranging from D E | the social media site | itself to the direction of | the company. | | | | | |
| ш | Reading Comprehension | on: 30 points | | | | | | | |
| | • | - | 題倒扣 0.5 分,倒扣至 | 本大題零分為止,未代 | F答,不給分亦不扣分。 | | | | |
| | Please read the following | ng chart/excerpts/pa | assages closely and the | n choose the best answ | er for each of the questions | | | | |

第3頁,共6頁

according to the contents.

Medicom (sales in thousands)



- 41. According to the chart, in which period did the sales plummet most dramatically?
 - (A) January ~ February

(D) September ~ October

- (B) April ~ May
- (E) October ~ November

(C) June ~ July

For many people, certain fiction books have a special meaning. A story that a person read when they were young, for example, can make them nostalgic for their childhood. But why should people read them? To people who enjoy reading fiction books may simply find them irresistible. On the contrary, people who are not interested in fiction may find it monotonous and boring, or they feel the formal language of literature is unintelligible. Many people prefer reading nonfiction or the news because the language is more straightforward and easier to understand. However, some researchers believe they have found definitive proof that reading fiction is actually beneficial for the human brain. A research team at the University of Toronto led by Professor Maja Kjikic, for example, found that people who read literary fiction become more open-minded and creative in their thinking, and are also better able to deal with uncertainty.

- 42. People who do not appreciate fiction think
 - (A) fiction reading is illegible and literature language is humdrum
 - (B) fiction reading is humdrum and literature language is incomprehensible
 - (C) both fiction reading and literature language are difficult
 - (D) neither fiction reading or literature language is critical
 - (E) fiction reading is incomprehensible and literature language is humdrum
- 43. Based on the researches, people who enjoy reading fiction might _

 - (A) deal carefully with abstract task
 - (B) develop a mind of better tolerance and work effectively under ambiguity
 - (C) monitor carefully about uncertainty
 - (D) think critically before taking action
 - (E) read decisively to avoid disastrous consequences

Distinguishing between which kind of stress we feel can sometimes be tricky. Stress is sometimes meant to benefit us, but this does not always happen. Some students find that the stress from taking tests enhances their performance, while others find that test taking makes them forget everything they know. Psychologists note that the type of stress we feel is also tied to the kind of personality we have – Type A or Type B. People with Type A personality frequently feel distress. They tend to be very competitive and often labeled "workaholics" because they devote so much time and energy to their work in order to ensure their success. Unfortunately, focusing much on work and deadlines can make them feel excessive amount of distress. Because they are naturally more impatient and uptight, the distress Type A people feel comes predominantly from themselves. People of Type B are exact opposite: more relaxed and easygoing. Instead of being upset when sitting in traffic jam, people of Type B would not let the situation control how he or she feels. They find it easier to adapt to change. They are able to deal with stress in a more positive and effective way, which results in their experiencing more eustress than distress.

- 44. Which is the best title for the essay above?
 - (A) Personality and Stress: Classification and Correlation
 - (B) Personality and Stress: Performance and Enhancement
 - (C) Personality and Stress: Distress and Eustress
 - (D) The Influence of Personality on Stress
 - (E) Personality: Typology

- 45. Based on the reading above, which of the following statement is correct?
 - (A) Stress is always beneficial to us.
 - (B) Type B people tend to devote time and energy to their work.
 - (C) The stress Type A people experience results mainly from themselves.
 - (D) People of Type B often have difficulty in adapting to uncertainty.
 - (E) Type B people tend to think negatively, which results in their experiencing constant distress.

Millie is a petite woman who looks younger than her 57 years, but she has a failing heart. Even the smallest amount of physical exertion causes shortness of breath and other symptoms such as arm pain, so her cardiologists brought in the (47) care team.

The team was asked to help manage Millie's pain and other symptoms and to help her grapple with the knowledge that her heart was losing its ability to pump strongly enough. They were also asked to help her with decision-making.

Millie could go home on her intravenous medication, but neither her son nor her daughter was going to be able to accommodate her needs. This is a common scenario in today's families, so the medical care team had to move to plan B-a nursing home. But no nursing home could be found that would accept a patient on this type of medication. What came next? Next, was plan C – living in the hospital.

Millie is now living in the hospital and receiving her medications. With Plan C in operation, the palliative care team has continued to help Millie feel as comfortable as possible and experience the best possible quality of life. This included providing the services of a massage therapist and transforming her hospital room with a beach motif so Millie could feel the freedom that the sea and sand always gave her. With the help of palliative care even her appetite improved! One day Millie said, "I would love some grilled salmon and rice. And if you can find some sugar-free ice cream, that would just be delightful."

- 46. What is the major problem that Millie suffers from?
 - (A) being rejected by her family
- (B) heart failure

(C) bad appetite

- (D) heavily relying on sugar
- (E) compelled to live by the sea
- 47. What is the most appropriate word for the blank in the first paragraph?
- (A) palliative
- (B) emergency
- (C) chronic
- (D) rehabilitative
- (E) acute

- 48. What is the major improvement achieved by the medical team?
 - (A) recovery from the illnesses
 - (B) sustaining her life quality
 - (C) improving her living environment
 - (D) her union with her family
 - (E) discharging her from nursing home
- 49. What is the synonym of the word **exertion** in the first paragraph?
 - (A) overdose
- (B) stretch
- (C) experience
- (D) extension
- (E) activity

More than 3 million years ago, when "Lucy" was roaming the savannah of present-day Ethiopia, she may have encountered other two-legged apes not unlike her own species, *Australopithecus afarensis*—yet still just a wee bit strange.

Represented by jawbones from three individuals, a newly described species named *Australopithecus deyrimeda* adds to the scatter of evidence that not one, but a range of hominin species populated the East African landscape before 3 million years ago. This could imply they were able to carve out separate niches in a stable environment based on differences in diet, foraging strategies and other behaviors.

"We don't know enough yet to say anything about the nature of interaction or ecological differences between *A. afarensis* and *A. deyiremeda*," says Stephanie Melillo of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. "We have to first know how to tell the two species apart from their fossil remains, and that is what this paper was all about."

Reported Wednesday in *Nature*, the new specimens—a partial upper jaw, two lower jaws, and some other fragments—were found at Burtele, in the Afar Triangle of Ethiopia, just a day's walk from Hadar, where Lucy was found in 1974. Sediments surrounding the bones were dated to 3.3 and 3.5 million years ago, a time when *A. afarensis* is well known to have inhabited the region. While the new jaws share some characteristics with Lucy's species, they differ in other respects. Some of the teeth have different root structures, and in general are smaller than *A. afarensis* teeth, a trait that could indicate a shift in diet.

"Smaller teeth are often associated with a more meaty diet," says Fred Spoor of University College London and the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology. "And the chewing muscles have migrated forward, which suggests a redistribution of chewing forces of some sort."

The species name, *A. deyrimeda*, derives from the local words for "close" (deyi) and "relative" (remeda)—signaling the species close relationship with other hominins. But the similarities only go so far.

"We are convinced that it is different from *A. afarensis*. All of the evidence—published and unpublished—that we have from the localities at Burtele support our conclusion," says study author Yohannes Haile-Selassie of the Cleveland Museum of Natural History. He notes that folding the new specimens into *A. afarensis* would introduce an extremely unusual amount of physical variation into the existing species.

Still, "the distinctions are very, very subtle," says paleoanthropologist Bill Kimbel of the Institute of Human Origins. "I think the authors have done a very nice job in analyzing the material, but I think it's a judgment call as to whether you think the differences amount to a species-level difference."

A. afarensis remains by far the most conspicuous hominin in the fossil record of East Africa 3 to 4 million years ago, during a period known as the Middle Pliocene. But in the last two decades, scientists have named several others, including Australopithecus bahrelghazali from Chad, and Kenyanthropus platyops from Kenya. A. deyrimeda further swells the crowd.

"There is now incontrovertible evidence to show that multiple hominins existed contemporaneously in eastern Africa during the Middle Pliocene," the authors write.

Of special interest are some enigmatic foot bones of a hominin recovered in 2009 very close to where *A. deyiremeda* was unearthed. The bones suggest a creature with a flexible foot and big toe capable of grasping objects, similar to a more primitive hominin called *Ardipithecus ramidus*, dated to 4.4 million years ago.

But perplexingly, the foot bones at Burtele date back to just 3.4 million years ago: the same time period as *A. deyiremeda*. It's a combination of proximity in both space and time that cannot be ignored, Kimbel says.

"Figuring out whether or not that very primitive foot is the same critter as the clear australopithecine teeth and jaws that are being described now is of utmost importance," Kimbel says. "It would mean that you could have australopithecus-like heads with more diverse options for locomotion – which is not a picture we have painted so far."

| 50. | How many hominins reside in the eastern African before 3 million years ago? | | | | | | |
|-----|---|---------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| | (A) one | | (B) two | | (C) more than two | | |
| | (D) none (E) The answer is still controvertible. | | | | | | |
| 51. | The name given to the newly discovered species is (A) Australopithecus afarensis (B) Australopithecus deyrimeda (C) Australopithecus bahrelghazali (D) Kenyanthropus platyops (E) Ardipithecus ramidus | | | | | | |
| 52. | According to the article, (A) water | the newly discovered s (B) salt | pecies might ingest more (C) fruit | than Lucy's spec (D) vegetable | cies. (E) meat | | |
| 53. | The word, deyrimeda, do word made by (A) compounding (D) coining | erives from the local wo | ords for "close" (deyi) and (B) abbreviating (E) assimilating | d "relative" (remeda). The | erefore, deyrimeda is a (C) blending | | |
| 54. | In the ninth paragraph, the (A) noticeable | ne word "conspicuous" (B) intelligent | may be replaced by (C) prosperous | | (E) sentimental | | |
| 55. | Australopithecus is more (A) monkeys | e like (B) apes | (C) ape-men | (D) humans | (E) aliens | | |

IV. Essay Writing: 20 points

Please write a well-organized essay with at least 200 words to express your opinion on medical malpractice.

"Statistics show that approximately 195,000 people are killed every year by medical errors in the US. Between 15,000 and 19,000 malpractice suits are brought against doctors each year." Are there efficient and practical ways to reduce the rate of medical error? Should doctors be solely responsible for their errors? What sort of legal protection should doctors be entitled to?