

臺北醫學大學 100 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班招生入學考試

英文試題

本試題第1頁；共4頁

(如有缺頁或毀損，應立即請監試人員補發)

注
意
事
項

- 一、本試題共 50 題選擇題，共計 100 分。
- 二、請將正確答案依題次作答於答案卡上。
- 三、試題答錯者不倒扣。

I. Vocabulary: Choose the most appropriate answer that best completes the sentence.(20%)

1. While we are bathed in the convenience of technology, much pollution also arise _____.
Ⓐ carelessly Ⓑ passively Ⓒ simultaneously Ⓓ recklessly
2. Measles is both serious and _____. However, a vaccine is now available to immunize youngsters against this illness.
Ⓐ aggressive Ⓑ tremendous Ⓒ infectious Ⓓ durable
3. According to the research, regular exercise helps promote metabolism as well as blood _____.
Ⓐ type Ⓑ circulation Ⓒ transfusion Ⓓ transformation
4. Owing to her poor health, she has to _____ herself to a less active social life.
Ⓐ reinforce Ⓑ reconcile Ⓒ trigger Ⓓ esteem
5. The disease seemed to _____ two or three weeks after arriving at a place and then not appear again.
Ⓐ proctor Ⓑ peak Ⓒ plot Ⓓ prove
6. Despite complaints from parents, educators, and government officials, violence and sex on television seem to go on _____.
Ⓐ inaccessible Ⓑ unabridged Ⓒ unabashed Ⓓ unabated
7. Suicide rates tend to _____ with the seasons, with much higher rates in the winter than in the summer.
Ⓐ coincide Ⓑ fluctuate Ⓒ fracture Ⓓ collide
8. A major accomplishment of sociology is _____ the myths and prejudices that groups of people have about each other.
Ⓐ anticipating Ⓑ dispelling Ⓒ rooting Ⓓ promoting
9. Thousands of people flooded into the city to join the demonstration; as a result, the city's transportation system was almost _____.
Ⓐ paralyzed Ⓑ stabilized Ⓒ testified Ⓓ modified
10. High-priced oil is coming. The whole world bears a new wave of _____ pressures in the economy.
Ⓐ imaginary Ⓑ inflationary Ⓒ inflammatory Ⓓ temporary

II. Please choose the most appropriate answer that completes the sentence.(20%)

11. _____ fairness, I let my little brother start before me when we raced.
Ⓐ In the name of Ⓑ At the cost of Ⓒ On behalf of Ⓓ In the form of
12. Maria is an interesting conversationalist. Her sister, on the other hand, _____.
Ⓐ is a salesman Ⓑ has only one child
Ⓒ bores peoples by talking about herself all the time Ⓓ knows a lot about communication, too
13. William didn't buy anything, _____.
Ⓐ and neither did I Ⓑ but neither did I Ⓒ and so did I Ⓓ but so did I
14. Vitamin C, discovered in 1932, _____ first vitamin for which the molecular structure was established.
Ⓐ the Ⓑ was the Ⓒ as the Ⓓ being the
15. _____ complex organic catalysts originating in living cells.
Ⓐ Enzymes Ⓑ Enzymes are Ⓒ Enzymes which are Ⓓ Enzymes while the
16. The water rationing program would not have been launched nationwide _____.
Ⓐ if it were to rain earlier this month Ⓑ would it rain earlier this month
Ⓒ if it rained earlier this month Ⓓ had it rained earlier this month
17. Biochemists use fireflies to study bioluminescence, _____.
Ⓐ the heatless light given off by certain plants and animals
Ⓑ certain plants and animals give off the heatless light
Ⓒ which certain plants and animals give off the heatless light
Ⓓ is the heatless light given off by certain plants and animals

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英文試題

本試題第2頁；共4頁
(如有缺頁或毀損，應立即請監試人員補發)

18. Detergents vary in composition depending on the cleaning task _____ intended.
Ⓐ which they Ⓑ for which they are Ⓒ they Ⓓ which are they
19. Antibodies _____ by small, round cells called lymphocytes and plasma cells.
Ⓐ to be made Ⓑ making Ⓒ made Ⓓ are made
20. _____ did Arthur realize that there was danger.
Ⓐ Upon entering the store Ⓑ When he entered the store
Ⓒ After he had entered the store Ⓓ Only after entering the store

III. Cloze Test (A - C)(36%)

(A)

The Chernobyl disaster occurred on April 26, 1986 at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in Ukraine within the Soviet Union. Early in the morning, a reactor explosion shattered the town of Pripyat, (21) the power plant was, and marked Europe with fatal nuclear fallout. The explosion is (22) the worst accident in the history of nuclear power. It caused large areas of Ukraine, Belarus, and Russia to be badly contaminated, resulting in the (23) and resettlement of over 336,000 people. Moreover, the blast made nuclear fallout drift over some parts of the western Soviet Union, Eastern and Western Europe, Scandinavia, and even the British Isles. Thirty-one people died as a direct result of the explosion and the consequent flames. However, the death toll has never stopped rising ever since. Some people have suffered from health problems caused by the radiation, (24) others died of cancer. So far, the radioactive shadow the disaster cast on Europeans is not lifted yet. Many places contaminated by the fatal dusts are still (25) continuous and substantial decontamination and health care costs of the Chernobyl accident. Millions of people are in struggle against disease and death every day. And still more are suffering from losing their beloved people and land.

21. Ⓐ which Ⓑ where Ⓒ that Ⓓ what
22. Ⓐ regarded as Ⓑ thought of Ⓒ referring to as Ⓓ considering be
23. Ⓐ prosecution Ⓑ evacuation Ⓒ constitution Ⓓ discrimination
24. Ⓐ since Ⓑ when Ⓒ while Ⓓ so that
25. Ⓐ amused by Ⓑ immersed in Ⓒ burdened with Ⓓ equipped with

(B)

In the nineteenth century, the Dutch developed machines to press cocoa beans and extract the cocoa butter, a (26) fatty substance. This not only gave the hot chocolate a more pleasing flavor, but also (27) the way for the invention of chocolate bars. Because of that, chocolate makers began mixing the cocoa butter with milk. (28) trial and error, they learned to make delicious candies but were as smooth as velvet in the mouth.

These new solid chocolates became very popular. When manufactures started adding nuts, fruit, and toffee to their chocolate bars, chocolate (29) an even wider audience. During World War II, the US military distributed chocolate bars to its soldiers. The creamy, sweet taste had a soothing effect on the soldiers, helped keep them alert, and reminded them (30) the sweetness of home.

26. Ⓐ bitter-tasted Ⓑ bitter-tasting Ⓒ better-tasted Ⓓ better-tasting
27. Ⓐ passed Ⓑ past Ⓒ paused Ⓓ paved
28. Ⓐ Although Ⓑ Despite Ⓒ Through Ⓓ When
29. Ⓐ found Ⓑ founded Ⓒ fined Ⓓ failed
30. Ⓐ in Ⓑ on Ⓒ of Ⓓ for

(C)

(31) in a quiet corner of the dimly lit room, Edward Lin, with earphones on, is totally absorbed in the on-line martial arts game he has been playing (32) the past few weeks. A destitute orphan at the outset, Edward has managed (33) a mentor in a Kung Fu master, made a fortune by knocking out numerous formidable enemies, and is about to make his climactic (34) to the top, namely, to take possession of the woman that meets all his desires. If only one could accomplish such feats in real life just as easily, with the swish of a mouse manipulated by a single hand! If only Edward, a superhero in virtual reality, (35) not a ten-year-old minor loitering in a cyber café at two o'clock in the

morning.

Edward's is (36) an isolated case. According to a recent survey, more than half of Taiwan's primary school students have been to Internet cafés and as many as 120,000 students are characterized as Internet (37). (38) is these impressionable youngsters that the government's new regulations for Internet cafés seek to protect.

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|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 31. (A) Seating | (B) Sat | (C) Seated | (D) Having seated |
| 32. (A) for | (B) since | (C) on | (D) when |
| 33. (A) finding | (B) found | (C) to find | (D) to be found |
| 34. (A) ascent | (B) descent | (C) upgrade | (D) aspiration |
| 35. (A) is | (B) be | (C) being | (D) were |
| 36. (A) by all means | (B) by no means | (C) by means of | (D) a means to |
| 37. (A) freaking | (B) alcoholics | (C) hookers | (D) addicts |
| 38. (A) It | (B) There | (C) Such | (D) That |

IV. Reading Comprehension (24%)

The most celebrated monuments of Roman architecture were built chiefly between 100 BC and AD 300. These include the Colosseum the Pantheon, and the Baths of Caracalla. But these monuments were only a small part of the construction efforts of the Romans. Beginning with the reign of the Roman ruler Augustus between 30 BC and AD 14, Roman architectural output proceeded on a vast scale to accommodate the needs of the rapidly expanding empire. Provincial towns were laid out according to logical plans, particularly in North Africa.

During this period, each Roman town's focus was the forum, an open public square where a variety of community activities took place. The forums were surrounded by colonnades and the town's principal buildings in an axial arrangement. The great forum in Rome itself was built in stages, as each emperor sought to glorify his achievement. The last large forum to be built was that of Trajan, around 200 AD, and was the most extravagant. Within each forum, a temple, conforming to ancestral building standards, was usually elevated on a high base with steps ascending to a deep portico. Since the temple was to be seen only from the front, the Roman architect designed the front of each temple to be the most extravagant part, with the side and rear walls built primarily for their sturdiness.

39. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| (A) Roman Forum Construction | (B) The Rule of Augustus |
| (C) Roman Architecture | (D) The Temples of Rome |
40. What was the Roman forum?
- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) A place where government meetings took place | (B) A kind of temple to Roman gods |
| (C) An open public square at the center of a town | (D) A place to purchase clothing and food |
41. Where were most Roman temples located?
- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Inside the forum | (B) On a hill overlooking the town |
| (C) On ground deemed holy by Roman priests | (D) Near the city government buildings |
42. What reason is given for an increase in Roman architectural output during the reign of Augustus?
- | |
|--|
| (A) Rome finally had enough skilled craftsmen available |
| (B) The Roman ruler declared that each town should have a forum |
| (C) The Romans found a source of stone that could be used to build with |
| (D) The rapidly growing Roman empire demanded an increase in construction activities |

People all over the world use plants to make their lives better. They use them for food, medicine, and many other purposes. We call useful plants "herbs" or "spices". Usually, we use herbs and spices to flavor our food. However, an herb can also be a plant we use for medicine or scent. Sometimes, it can even be a plant that is poisonous.

Some herbs and spices we eat every day can also be medicines. One example is peppermint, used in candy or ice cream. Scientists have even studied this plant. Peppermint oil kills germs that cause illness faster than penicillin can. Oregano is another herb used often in food, usually pizza. Oregano oil is a very powerful medicine for fighting germs, too. And did you know the hair-like tassels on corn, called corn silk, can be used to make tea? Scientists make a medicine from corn silk that is also used to fight infection.

People in older cultures know many things about plants. Their foods are some of the best tasting in the world. Many useful and potent medicines are still made from herbs in their countries. Scientists around the world are now looking into these medicines.

43. The word “scent” in paragraph 1 is closest in
 (A) sight (B) sound (C) smell (D) taste
44. According to the passage, which is true of peppermint oil?
 (A) It’s a modern drug (B) It’s a strong poison (C) It grows in dry places (D) Scientists have studied it
45. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
 (A) Many herbs are still used as medicines (B) Many herbs are poisonous
 (C) Herbs have very few uses (D) Penicillin is an herb
46. According to the passage, Oregano is an herb used in _____.
 (A) making soap (B) making paper (C) cooking food (D) making butter cakes

Dr. Thompson was pleased. Just three months after moving to the small Midwestern town, he had been invited to address an evening meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Here was the perfect opportunity to show his knowledge of modern medicine and to get his practice off to a flourishing start. With this in mind, the doctor prepared carefully.

On the night of his speech, Dr. Thompson was delighted to see that the meeting was full. After being introduced, he strode confidently to the lectern and announced his topic: “Recent Advances in Medicine.” He began with a detailed discussion of Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, a rare brain disorder that had recently been covered in the *New England Journal of Medicine*. Next he outlined the progress that had been made in studying immune system disorders.

Just about this time, halfway through his speech, Dr. Thompson began to notice a certain restlessness in his audience. People were murmuring and shuffling their feet. Someone in the fourth row seemed to be glancing at a newspaper. Nevertheless, Dr. Thompson plowed on. He had saved the best for last. He quoted extensively from an article in *the Lancet* about genetic research, feeling sure his audience would be impressed by his familiarity with this prestigious British medical journal.

Then the speech was over. Dr. Thompson had expected to be surrounded by enthusiastic people, congratulating him and asking questions. Instead he found himself standing alone. Finally the president of the Chamber of Commerce came up to him. “Something tells me,” said Dr. Thompson, “that my speech was not very successful. I can’t understand it. I worked so hard to make it interesting.” “Oh, it was a fine speech,” replied the president. “But maybe it would have gone over better with a different audience. Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease is not exactly a factor in these people’s everyday experience. You know, here we are in January. If you’d talked about ways to avoid getting the flu, you’d have **had them on the edge of their seats!**”

47. What is the main message of the passage?
 (A) A good speaker has to be fully prepared regardless of the audience
 (B) A good speaker should display his learning to the audience in an enthusiastic way
 (C) The more a speaker wants to please the audience, the more likely he will succeed
 (D) The key to a successful speech is to make it meaningful and relevant to the topic
48. What was the reaction of the audience to Dr. Thompson’s speech?
 (A) They congratulated him on the success of the speech and asked him questions
 (B) They were bored because the medical topics were not their daily concern
 (C) They did not understand him so they could only discuss among themselves
 (D) They were impressed by his familiarity with advanced speech and asked him questions
49. Which topic was NOT mentioned in the doctor’s speech?
 (A) Immune system disorder (B) Genetic research (C) Flu (D) Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
50. What does “had them on the edge of their seats!” mean in the last sentence of the paragraph?
 (A) Took them by surprise (B) Had them stand up (C) Caught their full attention (D) Aroused their suspicion