

中國醫藥大學

112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。

中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士班寒假轉學考試
英文 試題

I. Vocabulary and Phrases: Choose the BEST answer to complete each sentence.

1. Good presenters often use photos, diagrams, or other kinds of visuals to _____ the points they want to make.
(A) announce (B) illustrate (C) respect (D) revere
2. The main character faces a terrible _____. Does he save the city or save the woman he loves?
(A) incident (B) obstacle (C) dilemma (D) moral
3. Farming and meat production are the reasons for the _____ of many forests.
(A) destruction (B) discard (C) cost (D) emissions
4. My twin brother and I have a very close _____. We always know what the other is thinking.
(A) bond (B) impact (C) role (D) function
5. Professor Chalamet's lectures are usually very _____. He has great energy, so his students never get bored.
(A) indifferent (B) equitable (C) detached (D) animated
6. If you want to increase your _____ with followers on social media, you should post great photos and use humor.
(A) apathy (B) aloofness (C) velocity (D) engagement
7. The _____ to my new role at the company will be slow. I have some projects to finish up first.
(A) transition (B) stagnation (C) fixation (D) constancy
8. If we want to _____ our meeting time, we should start with the most important projects, and leave the less important topics until the end.
(A) compromise (B) impair (C) optimize (D) deteriorate
9. These new glasses don't work properly. They seem to _____ my vision rather than improve it.
(A) distort (B) unravel (C) clarify (D) verify
10. If you want to _____ as a student, you need to do more than attend classes. Create specific and realistic goals to achieve success.
(A) degenerate (B) thrive (C) regress (D) flounder

II. Grammatical Expressions: Choose the one word or phrase that BEST completes the sentence.

11. I really enjoy reading the messages _____ me.
(A) who my friends send (B) my friends send
(C) that my friends they send (D) my friends sending
12. Websites _____ upload videos are very popular.
(A) that lets people (B) who let people (C) which let people (D) where let people
13. When you study the crucial influence on a person's life, you must first consider _____.
(A) the environment where did he grow up
(B) the environment in which he grew up
(C) where did he grow up in the environment
(D) the environment which he grew up
14. _____ but is converted into heat.
(A) The energy is not lost which is consumed in overcoming friction

中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士班寒假轉學考試
英文 試題

- (B) The energy which it is consumed in overcoming friction is not lost
(C) The energy which is consumed in overcoming friction is not lost
(D) The energy is not lost which consumed in overcoming friction
15. When she retires, Professor Charon _____ here for over thirty years, but her classes are never dull.
(A) teaches (B) has taught (C) will teach (D) will have taught
16. The high-speed rail train _____ when Rita reached the train station.
(A) should have left (B) would have (C) had left (D) left
17. Only in recent years have people become aware of the importance of environmental protection and _____ various measures to prevent pollution from worsening.
(A) do they begin to take (B) they begin to take (C) began to take (D) begun to take
18. Most pathologists believe that high blood pressure _____ from a diverse range of factors.
(A) results (B) resulting (C) it results (D) that results
19. _____ the Amazon Rain Forest were to be wiped off the surface of the earth, forty percent of the oxygen in the atmosphere would disappear.
(A) Due to (B) It is (C) If (D) That
20. Most people do not become aware _____ the *Information Age* means to them until they realize the speed, precision, and adaptability the computer can bring them.
(A) that (B) of that (C) that which (D) of what

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

Passage 1:

Many artists now incorporate technology into their work, using 3D printers for sculptures and drones for photography, while technology is increasingly creating its own artwork. Several robot artists are 21. the fields of both art and engineering. ADA, a robot artist capable of drawing realistic portraits, was named after Ada Lovelace, the first computer programmer. Originally an industrial robot in a car factory, ADA's capabilities were expanded by Visionnaire to transcend its initial manufacturing role. Engineers 22. a camera to ADA's arm. Computer programmers gave it the 23. to recognize human faces. Now, ADA, mimicking a human artist, uses its camera to observe a person's face and then employs a pen to draw a portrait, occasionally pausing to "look" at the subject. It is clear that robot art is pushing both art and engineering forward.

21. (A) advancing (B) hindering (C) impeding (D) stalling
22. (A) removed (B) disassociated (C) separated (D) attached
23. (A) impotence (B) ability (C) ineptitude (D) inefficiency

Passage 2:

Attending college, much like other transformative life events such as getting married or starting a new job, can be a remarkable experience, changing you in various ways and offering friendships and memories that last a lifetime. However, any major life change can also be a 24. of stress, and going to college is no different. Studies reveal that 75 percent of college students are not only concerned about studying and academic challenges, but many also face worries about staying healthy and 25. to campus life. Fortunately, creating and following a routine is an easy step you can take

中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士班寒假轉學考試
英文 試題

toward college success. There are several reasons why routines can be effective. First, the 26. of doing the same things simultaneously tells your brain that these activities are important, which helps them become habits. Second, because your brain is good at handling 27. tasks automatically, following a routine reduces the time and energy spent on planning actions and methods. As a result, you'll have more mental 28. for other tasks. Studies indicate that routines can lower stress and enhance overall life positivity.

24. (A) fulfillment (B) realization (C) completion (D) source
25. (A) disrupting (B) unbalancing (C) disturbing (D) adjusting
26. (A) variation (B) repetition (C) discontinuity (D) alteration
27. (A) recurring (B) occasional (C) temporary (D) halting
28. (A) capacity (B) impairment (C) unawareness (D) disorientation

Passage 3:

Let's face it: social media platforms have 29. every aspect of travel, from how we choose a place to visit to what we do once we get there. The allure of social media has transformed tranquil locations like Trolltunga, Norway, from a scarcely visited rock formation to a tourist hotspot with 80,000 visitors in six years, a change mirrored by the rapid popularity of the Zhangjiajie Canyon's glass-bottom bridge in China following its online photo exposure. These transformations, driven by stunning online imagery, highlight the swift impact of digital sharing on remote destinations. Within days, thousands of visitors arrived, all hoping to 30. similar images. Because of the crowds, the government temporarily closed the bridge and 31. people from visiting.

29. (A) surrendered (B) yielded (C) penetrated (D) halted
30. (A) release (B) capture (C) discard (D) exclude
31. (A) endorse (B) admit (C) sanction (D) prohibit

Passage 4:

While extremely high buildings vary in their design and architectural appeal, they all follow a similar construction process. First, for the construction of a building, a deep and solid 32. should be put in place. When you look at a skyscraper, you only see the part above the ground; what you do not see is the building's underground support, made up of 33. concrete pillars. When engineering a skyscraper project of such large scale, 34. safety is essential. Since many of the world's most famous skyscrapers play multiple roles: offices, apartment buildings, and hotels. engineers need to take many 35. to keep all these people safe.

32. (A) exterior (B) surface (C) elevation (D) foundation
33. (A) compromised (B) unfortified (C) reinforced (D) delicate
34. (A) ensuring (B) jeopardizing (C) overlooking (D) disregarding
35. (A) deficiencies (B) precautions (C) oversights (D) vulnerabilities

IV. Reading Comprehension: Choose the BEST answer for each question or statement below based on what is stated or implied in each passage.

CAN ART COME FROM AN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

Artificial Intelligence, or AI, seems to be getting smarter every day. Already AI computer

中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士班寒假轉學考試

英文 試題

programs can land airplanes, analyze X-rays, and make money on the stock markets. This is true, some people say, but an AI will never be able to produce a great painting or write a great novel. Or will it? In fact, AIs are already producing creative works of music, literature, and art. Moreover, some artists are optimistic about AI: they see it as a possible partner and not as a competitor.

A recent experiment shows how far AI has come. In the experiment, music lovers attended a concert in which some parts of the music were composed by a famous classical musician—Johann Sebastian Bach—while others were written by a computer. The listeners had to guess which parts were written by Bach and which were created by the AI. The results were surprising. On the whole, listeners could not distinguish between the two: they often guessed that Bach’s music was written by the AI!

AI-generated writing, however, still has problems. In general, AIs can write short texts fairly well, but they struggle to produce longer works. Some AI writing programs are capable of producing a paragraph or two of fiction that look like the work of a human author. They can even copy a writer’s style well. However, if current AI programs write a chapter or a whole novel, the story quickly becomes a confusing mess. AI poetry is better, partly because poems are often short. And partly, it’s because poems do not need to follow a clear, logical order because they usually do not tell a story.

AI art is the same. In 2016, Microsoft directed an AI program to create a painting in the style of a master artist—Rembrandt van Rijn. Art critics hated the work and argued that it lacked the usual qualities of good art. However, a second experiment suggests something different. A major art fair in Europe showed AI paintings next to works by human artists. People who went to the fair did not know this. The result was that many people had positive reactions to the AI art. In fact, they often preferred it to human paintings.

So, the issue may be with AI artists rather than AI art itself. People complain that computers make art by analyzing styles and following a program. This is not how humans make art, they say. But some artists disagree. They will tell you that making art is not just about expressing emotions. Instead, making art is a process with many rules, and this helps the artists express their feelings and be creative. Advanced computer programs are good at following rules, so there is no reason why they should not be able to make great art.

In fact, some artists are already using AI programs in their work. Sougwen Chung is a good example. For Chung, an AI is not just a tool like a paintbrush. Instead, she thinks it is more like a collaborator, a person or, in this case, a machine that you work with. Chung built a robot arm that can copy the movement of her hands, so when she paints, the robot paints, too. The robot is also an AI that can make predictions or suggestions about what she will do next. As a consequence of this, Chung’s art is going in new directions that she had not imagined. It also makes her think about what it means to be an artist and whether art can only come from humans.

Will artificial intelligence ever be good enough to make art without a human partner? It is a difficult question to answer, but AI is already doing things that were unimaginable only a few years ago. Perhaps the more important question is whether humans will be able to enjoy AI art knowing who—or what—created it.

中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士班寒假轉學考試
英文 試題

36. What does the author say about the experiment in the second paragraph?
- (A) Bach's music was chosen because he used technology to compose it.
 - (B) The concert was short because the AI had not written much music.
 - (C) Some listeners could not identify the music written by the AI.
 - (D) Most listeners detested the music concert and resisted attending it.
37. What does the author imply in the third paragraph?
- (A) Some poetry is not logical or does not have a clear meaning.
 - (B) Computers are not capable of writing poems.
 - (C) Short poems written by AIs are worse than long AI poems.
 - (D) Most AIs' writings are expected to receive a major literary award.
38. What does the author say about art in the fifth paragraph?
- (A) Art generates emotions whether it was created by a human or a computer.
 - (B) The process that humans and computers use to make art can be the same.
 - (C) Computers can produce good art, but they cannot easily recognize good art.
 - (D) Computer creations of art receive an award.
39. Why does the author mention Sougwen Chung in the sixth paragraph?
- (A) to illustrate that human artists can work with AIs
 - (B) to emphasize how creative and artistic humans are
 - (C) to explain why robots need help to produce art
 - (D) to intimidate people that someday AI will defeat humans in art creations
40. Why is Chung's art going in new directions?
- (A) because the robot is an artificial intelligence
 - (B) because the robot can copy her hand movements
 - (C) because the robot paints at the same time as she does
 - (D) because the robot has its own emotions

THE BENEFITS OF SOLITUDE

As the famous English poet John Donne once wrote, no person "is an island entire of itself." Donne's point was that people want—and need—to spend time with others. Because of this, the idea of being alone may worry people; they feel scared of the idea and avoid being by themselves. But there are also a number of benefits to solitude, or being alone.

Spending time alone can have emotional advantages. Our bodies need sleep to stay healthy, and in the same way, our brains benefit from periods without many things happening or many people talking to us. Studies suggest that people who like being alone are happier and have less stress. Being alone helps you build the mental strength you need to deal with the challenges of life, and it also gives you a chance to know yourself better. It allows you to make better choices about things to do—and things to avoid doing—in your life. Because mind and body are connected, a healthy mental state can also have a positive effect on physical health.

Being alone can also benefit your professional life. If there is nobody around to walk in and stop you working, you will probably accomplish more in less time. And studies show that people are more

中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士班寒假轉學考試
英文 試題

creative and find it easier to focus and think of new ideas when they are alone. In addition, in a group, you may rely on others to remember important information. If you're by yourself, you have nobody else to rely on, which means you're forced to remember things. You can also use time alone to plan your life and think about your goals and dreams.

Perhaps surprisingly, solitude can also have social benefits. That is, it can improve your relationships with other people. For one thing, solitude can help you understand yourself better. And if you understand yourself, you might also be able to understand other people, too. You might be able to recognize or understand their hopes and fears, for example. Spending time alone can also make us miss our friends and family so that when we see them the next time, we are more likely to truly enjoy our time with them.

Given all of these benefits, why does being alone worry some people? One reason might be that people confuse the privacy of being alone with being lonely. Being alone is a choice and it lasts for a limited time. In contrast, being lonely means being alone because you have no choice. People may even feel that the solitude will never end. Doctors warn that loneliness has clear disadvantages, including deep sadness and even physical illness.

Donne isn't the only famous thinker to write about being alone. Thousands of years ago, Aristotle, the ancient Greek philosopher wrote that humans are social beings who want and need to be with others. However, it's also true that being alone can be beneficial. As a result, we should keep in mind something else that Aristotle wrote: "To live the best life, do all things in moderation." In other words, it's good to be with others, but also important to spend time alone occasionally.

41. How does the writer support the main idea in the second paragraph?

- (A) with a citation (B) with general research (C) with a personal story (D) with a film

42. Why does the writer mention John Donne in the first paragraph?

- (A) to suggest that poets often spend time alone
(B) to support a point that he/she wants to make
(C) to argue that Donne's point is no longer true
(D) to give an example of a well-loved poet

43. Why does the writer mention sleep in the second paragraph?

- (A) to give an example of a condition people worry about
(B) to explain why being alone can make people tired
(C) to argue that sleep is more important than solitude
(D) to show a connection between sleep and solitude

44. Why does the writer say "That is, it can improve our relationships with other people" in the fourth paragraph?

- (A) to introduce an example that supports the main argument
(B) to show how one key idea contrasts with a point made earlier
(C) to express a key point in a way that is easy to understand
(D) to suggest that not everybody has the same idea about a topic

中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士班寒假轉學考試

英文 試題

45. Why does the writer mention sadness and illness in the fifth paragraph?

- (A) to explain how mental health can affect physical health
- (B) to remind readers of the words and ideas of John Donne
- (C) to emphasize the idea that solitude and loneliness never end
- (D) to give some examples of the negative effects of loneliness

REDUCING URBAN AIR POLLUTION

More than half of the world's population lives in urban areas, and the percentage is growing. But cities are not always pleasant places to live. They are often crowded, with heavy traffic and dirty air. Vehicles—that is, cars, trucks, and buses—are the biggest contributors to air pollution, which has a significant impact on both climate change and human health. Air pollution is especially dangerous for young children. Cities take up only two percent of the world's land, but with all of those vehicles, they use 78 percent of the world's energy and produce 60 percent of its greenhouse gases. These are the gases that are largely responsible for global warming.

Some cities, especially some cities in Europe, are trying to change this situation. For a long time, London had the dirtiest air of any major European city, which caused significant health problems for residents. Experts estimate that between 3,000 and 4,000 people were dying in London every year as a result of breathing polluted air. So, in 2019, the city took an important step toward cleaning up its air by pushing its residents to change to cleaner vehicles. A new ultra-low emission zone (ULEZ) was set up in the center of the city. Emissions are the gases that come out of vehicles as a result of burning fuel. Drivers that enter the ULEZ either (1) prove that their vehicle meets government emission standards, or (2) if their vehicle's emissions are too high, they must pay a fee of £12.50 for cars (about \$US17) and £100 (about \$US139) for trucks each time they enter the zone. The idea behind this program is that if people contribute to pollution, they should pay for it.

Government leaders hoped that this new program would convince people to get rid of their old cars and replace them with electric cars, which don't produce emissions. They also hoped that many people would decide to give up their cars and walk, bike, or use public transportation instead. The goal of the program was to reduce traffic in general in the city's center, but more specifically to reduce the number of cars that contribute to pollution. Any reduction in pollution levels would slow global warming and reduce health risks, especially to children. The 2019 program was limited to the center of the city, but in 2021, the program expanded to an area that covers most of the city, about 18 times larger than the original zone. This means far more people will be affected by the program, and not everyone likes the idea.

Some critics maintain that the expanded ULEZ zone is not necessary because drivers were already changing to cleaner vehicles before the zone was set. Government leaders have responded that although this is true, the ULEZ has helped speed up this transformation. Others argue that the ULEZ has a negative impact on people who cannot afford to buy a new low-emission vehicle. The government expected this argument, so they created a fund of almost £60 million GBP (\$US80 million) to help low-income drivers pay for new cleaner cars. Finally, critics have claimed that there is no proof that such low-emission zones work. It is true that, so far, results in some low-emission

中國醫藥大學 112 學年度學士班寒假轉學考試
英文 試題

zones in other parts of Europe have not been dramatic. However, in the first two years after creating the ULEZ, London saw a 44 percent reduction in the gas nitrogen dioxide, which is the component of air pollution that is most dangerous for human health. There was also a significant reduction in the number of high-emission vehicles driving through the district. On the other side, there are critics who say the ULEZ doesn't go far enough. They maintain that the climate crisis is urgent and, in order to have significant results, the government should demand even lower levels of emissions.

London's leaders hope that the ULEZ will act as a model for other cities in the United Kingdom and around the world. In fact, many other cities are already experimenting with different types of low-emission zones. Some are even trying zero-emission zones, where only vehicles that do not produce any pollution are permitted to enter. With programs like these, there's hope that as more and more of the world's population moves to cities, these urban spaces will become more pleasant places to live.

46. What is the writer's main point in the first paragraph?
- (A) Air pollution is especially harmful to children.
 - (B) Vehicles are a major cause of air pollution in cities.
 - (C) Cars, trucks, and buses use most of the world's energy.
 - (D) Greenhouse gases are the primary cause of climate change.
47. What is the main idea of the second paragraph?
- (A) London has improved the air quality in the center of the city by reducing the number of cars.
 - (B) Air pollution has caused major public health problems in London, especially for the poor.
 - (C) The city can use the money from the ULEZ fees to fight pollution.
 - (D) London has introduced a low-emission zone as a way to reduce pollution.
48. What is the main idea of the third paragraph?
- (A) The ULEZ program has been a success and is expanding to a larger area of the city.
 - (B) The ULEZ program's purpose is to reduce the number of cars that cause pollution.
 - (C) The ULEZ program's purpose is to improve public transportation and help people buy new cars.
 - (D) More people are biking and walking now than before the introduction of the ULEZ.
49. What is the main idea of the fourth paragraph?
- (A) Critics say that the ULEZ is not needed or helpful, but the government thinks it will reduce pollution.
 - (B) Similar programs in other cities have not resulted in better air quality, so London's air will probably not improve much.
 - (C) There are many arguments against ULEZ; however, none of them are based on good evidence.
 - (D) Climate change demands a more dramatic response than the ULEZ program.
50. What is the main idea of the fifth paragraph?
- (A) Large urban centers will be less polluted places to live in the future.
 - (B) ULEZ has already had a significant impact on air pollution in London.
 - (C) Zero-emissions zones are likely to replace programs such as ULEZ.
 - (D) London is a leader in the effort to reduce emissions in big cities.