

中國醫藥大學

113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: Select the BEST answer to complete each sentence.

1. The scientists plan to _____ the collected biological data further to find out the exact cause of the disease.
(A) investigate (B) participate (C) refer (D) diminish
2. The editorial board wants the author to _____ the help provided by the research assistants in the revised version of the article.
(A) minimize (B) acknowledge (C) contradict (D) obfuscate
3. Video game developers are looking for the next _____ market, where young people might start buying their products.
(A) outdated (B) existing (C) familiar (D) emerging
4. Make sure to _____ all available resources at the library for your further study and research.
(A) discuss (B) achieve (C) utilize (D) expand
5. Many environmental scientists actively _____ for stricter laws on industrial waste disposal due to the drastic climate change.
(A) reinforce (B) advocate (C) mitigate (D) contradict
6. Responsible scientists should repeat the same experiment several times to _____ the accuracy of their initial results.
(A) prioritize (B) summarize (C) validate (D) expand
7. Lab scientists use graphs to _____ how the data changed over time.
(A) illustrate (B) achieve (C) require (D) label
8. In the last 20 years, the plastic surgery market has shown dramatically _____ growth.
(A) phenomenal (B) commonplace (C) ordinary (D) regular
9. The authority of health organization plans to _____ important vaccination information to remote villages to ensure everyone is well-informed.
(A) hinder (B) disseminate (C) confuse (D) postulate
10. To develop the AI industry, installing better cooling systems could _____ the risk of server overheating.
(A) observe (B) worsen (C) mitigate (D) exacerbate

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

11. If you are looking for a good AI corporation, you should know that NVIDIA consistently _____ excellent customer reviews.
(A) have received (B) are receiving (C) receive (D) receives
12. They feel that the annual awards banquet is a good way to _____ the employees' achievements.
(A) recognize (B) indicate (C) reimburse (D) predicate
13. _____ fewer than 10 participants sign up, the academic workshop will be postponed until later in the year.
(A) Though (B) While (C) So (D) If
14. _____ having the best player among all senior high schools, our basketball team lost three games in a row.
(A) due to (B) in spite of the fact that (C) despite (D) since
15. The audience _____ left the concert early filed complaints that their money had been wasted, _____ wasn't enough to get a refund.
(A) which / that (B) that / where (C) of whom / who (D) who / which

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16. We shall take an umbrella with us _____ we don't get wet.
(A) in case (B) in order to (C) despite (D) so that
17. Karen has been contemplating _____ or not to take summer courses this year.
(A) what (B) whether (C) how (D) that
18. The coach told the players that they should get a lot of sleep, _____, and that they should do some warm-up exercises before the game.
(A) they should not eat too much (B) but they shouldn't overeat
(C) that they should not eat too much (D) that they shouldn't be eating too much
19. If Kevin _____ a better computer, he _____ finish his design project more efficiently yesterday.
(A) was having / will (B) had / would (C) have / may (D) has / could
20. Lisa _____ watching K-dramas on Netflix at work, we won't be surprised if she is fired soon.
(A) must have been caught (B) might not have caught
(C) shouldn't have been caught (D) needn't be caught

III. Cloze: Choose the **BEST** answer to fill each blank in the passages.

When Jay was planning his summer vacation, he went online to reserve a rental car at his vacation destination. Though he was 21. to book a car once he arrived at his destination, Jay was 22. about not having a reservation. His vacation 23. with a holiday, so he knew many other people would also be renting cars. Jay wanted to avoid the 24. of finding that a car was not available at this time. By making a reservation ahead of time, he was 25. to have a car available when he arrived at his destination.

21. (A) deterred (B) tempted (C) discouraged (D) restricted
22. (A) calm (B) indifferent (C) excited (D) nervous
23. (A) postponed (B) coincided (C) separated (D) delayed
24. (A) triumph (B) opportunity (C) disappointment (D) success
25. (A) guaranteed (B) neglected (C) questioned (D) dismissed

Many cities have good art museums where you will find a wide 26. of paintings, sculptures, drawings, and prints. Governments sponsor or help the museums operate and 27. more artworks. Museums attempt to collect and display a broad range of examples of how, throughout time and space, humans have 28. to what they have seen, thought, and felt by 29. themselves through materials like stone, clay, and paint, or ink and paper. The artist imposes an order on these materials that is 30.

26. (A) spectrum (B) texture (C) shadow (D) pattern
27. (A) suppress (B) acquire (C) abandon (D) forsake
28. (A) neglected (B) dismissed (C) delayed (D) responded
29. (A) hiding (B) expressing (C) concealing (D) ignoring
30. (A) neutral (B) irrelevant (C) significant (D) trivial

A landmark 2010 study 31. that childhood experiences significantly shape brain development, a finding reinforced by later research linking socioeconomic status to brain growth. Despite centuries of child-rearing, the 32. behind rapid cognitive, linguistic, reasoning, and planning advancements in infants remains mysterious. Advances in technology have enabled scientists to explore how children develop complex skills like speaking and reasoning by the age of five. Cognitive neuroscientist Judit Gervain used near-infrared spectroscopy to show that newborns can 33. repetitive ABB sound patterns from non-repetitive ABC patterns, indicating early sensitivity to language structure. Conversely, neuroscientist Patricia Kuhl found that passive

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language exposure via media such as television or audiobooks is 34. for language development in nine-month-old American infants. Only those 35. in face-to-face interactions could distinguish similar Mandarin sounds similar to native speakers. These findings emphasize the crucial role of social interactions in fostering linguistic, cognitive, and emotional growth in children.

31. (A) concealed (B) obscured (C) revealed (D) masked
32. (A) mechanisms (B) methods (C) barriers (D) obstacles
33. (A) blended (B) confused (C) merged (D) distinguished
34. (A) successful (B) efficient (C) ineffective (D) productive
35. (A) ignored (B) engaged (C) dissociated (D) detached

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

1st Reading:

A Master of Perfume

The creation of a new perfume is not a simple process. It requires a lot of imagination, a deep understanding of how the sense of smell works, and almost always a considerable amount of time. Edmond Roudnitska, a Frenchman who died in 1996, was a world-renowned perfume expert. Some people claim that he had the greatest nose of all time. In his 60 years in the business, he created only 17 perfumes that he considered good enough to *put on the market*. However, these 17 are some of the most commercially successful combinations of essences of the 20th century, and include several products for Marcel Rochas and Christian Dior.

Roudnitska didn't follow the traditional route of other perfume makers. Although he was born in Grasse, the world's perfume capital at the time, he had no education, background, or work experience when he first found employment in the industry. After a year spent in Grasse, he left his hometown to take over as the top perfumer for a company outside of Paris. After working *there* for about 20 years, he formed his creative workplace, Art et Parfum, in a small town near Paris. Later he moved the company to a location near Grasse, where he lived and worked until he died at age 91.

Roudnitska had an excellent understanding of biology and how the sense of smell works in humans. He used this skill to create his distinctive perfumes. He emphasized that people needed to understand two basic rules to obtain results like his. The first rule is that even though you put a lot of a certain essence into a mixture, the nose is never able to sense all of it. The second rule is that if one essence in a mixture is present in an extremely small amount, the nose will automatically strengthen this odor, perhaps causing it to dominate others in the mix. Making use of these special understandings, Roudnitska created some of the most successful perfumes in the world.

36. The purpose of this passage is to _____.
(A) describe how perfume is made
(B) describe what makes a perfume commercially successful
(C) describe the life work of Edmond Roudnitska
(D) describe some distinctive perfumes
37. In paragraph 1, sentence 5, what do the words "put on the market" mean?
(A) sell to the general public (B) sell at a local market
(C) display in stores (D) become extremely successful
38. Which of these activities did Edmond Roudnitska do first?
(A) He formed the company Art et Parfum.
(B) He worked for a perfume company in Grasse.
(C) He worked for a perfume company outside of Paris.
(D) He created perfumes for Christian Dior.

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39. In paragraph 2, sentence 4, the word “there” refers to ____.
- (A) his hometown
 - (B) a company outside of Paris
 - (C) the perfume capital of the world
 - (D) a location near Grasse
40. What is the main idea of paragraph 3?
- (A) Roudnitska was able to create very distinctive perfumes.
 - (B) The nose can't smell all the essences in a mixture.
 - (C) Sometimes a small amount of an essence can dominate others in a mixture.
 - (D) Successful perfumers understand how the sense of smell works.

2nd Reading:

Siberia's medical train

In the small village of Khani, nestled below Russia's snowy Stanovoy Mountains, people gather by the railway line to see the doctor aboard the Matvei Mudrov train. This mobile medical clinic, staffed by twelve to fifteen doctors, travels the 4,000 kilometers of the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM)—a railway parallel to but 650 kilometers north of the Trans-Siberian line. Named after a nineteenth-century Russian physician who emphasized treating the patient rather than just the disease, the Matvei Mudrov offers basic equipment and examination rooms.

Khani, like many settlements along the BAM, once thrived during the Soviet Union's expansion but now relies heavily on the train for specialist care. The queue includes a man with two broken ankles and a teenage girl needing a post-operative check-up after an appendectomy. Though the train cannot perform surgery, its doctors provide diagnoses and treatment plans, serving as one of the region's only medical lifelines.

Berkakit, a larger settlement along the line, shares a similar story: its population once reached 9,000 but has dwindled to less than half. Among those who stayed is 61-year-old Mikhail Zdanovich, sent to the BAM in 1976 after military service. He married a woman from the local bakery and settled down there. Now, with his right arm in a sling awaiting shoulder surgery in Khabarovsk (1,600 kilometers away), he visits the train's doctor, who recognizes him by voice alone. After receiving a note excusing him from work, he returns with fresh cabbage pies and goat's milk to thank the doctors, who are widely praised for their honesty and skill.

For those working aboard the Matvei Mudrov, the days fall into a steady pattern: the rhythmic rumble of the train, the pine forests passing by, and mealtime jokes in the dining car. The cook, a 27-year-old named Vitya, serves three meals daily to doctors who often eat on their feet while exchanging patient stories. Although each location sees the train only twice a year, as one doctor notes, “You don't just know the people, you even know the dogs.”

41. Why was the train named Matvei Mudrov?
- (A) It is the name of the region the train travels through.
 - (B) The founder of the railway line was named Matvei Mudrov.
 - (C) It honors a doctor who believed in treating patients as individuals instead of diseases.
 - (D) It was the name of a politician who funded the train.
42. Which phrase best describes life on the Matvei Mudrov train for the medical staff?
- (A) Busy and chaotic, with no time to relax
 - (B) Routine and rhythmic, with set daily patterns
 - (C) Full of luxury, with top-class sleeping compartments
 - (D) Dangerous and unpredictable due to harsh weather

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43. Why might the train doctor remark, “You don’t just know the people, you even know the dogs”?
- (A) To show that the towns only have dogs and few people
 - (B) To emphasize how often the train visits each place
 - (C) To illustrate the close relationships built over time
 - (D) To explain that dogs are kept as pets for protection
44. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the main features of the Matvei Mudrov train?
- (A) Equipped with basic medical facilities
 - (B) Staffed by doctors who also do surgeries on board
 - (C) A traveling clinic along the BAM
 - (D) Named after a historic Russian physician
45. What is the overall role of the Matvei Mudrov in these remote regions?
- (A) Providing solely educational workshops on nutrition
 - (B) Serving as a tourist attraction along the railway
 - (C) Delivering specialized health care and connecting communities
 - (D) Organizing local festivals and entertainment events

3rd Reading:

What is happening to our weather?

One weekend in May 2010, residents of Nashville, USA, anticipated only a few centimeters of rain. However, within two days, an overwhelming 33 centimeters had fallen, resulting in floods that tragically took the lives of eleven people.

A notable shift in weather patterns is evident. Extreme events, such as the Nashville flood—described by officials as a once-in-a-millennium event—are becoming more common. In the same year, Rio de Janeiro experienced 28 centimeters of rain in just 24 hours, triggering mudslides that buried hundreds. Additionally, unprecedented rains in Pakistan caused floods affecting over 20 million people. The following year, Thailand faced floods that submerged factories near Bangkok, leading to a global shortage of computer hard drives. Concurrently, severe droughts have impacted regions like Australia, Russia, and East Africa. Europe has also been hit by deadly heatwaves, with the 2003 event alone claiming 35,000 lives. Financial losses from these extreme weather events increased by 25 percent, reaching an estimated \$150 billion worldwide in 2011.

What is driving these changes? Are these extreme weather events indicators of a dangerous, human-induced alteration of the Earth’s climate, or are they simply a series of unfortunate natural occurrences? The likely answer is a combination of both. On one hand, natural climate cycles play a significant role in influencing weather events. Two of the most well-known cycles, El Niño and La Niña, originate in the Pacific Ocean and can alter weather patterns globally. However, another factor is also at work: the Earth is gradually warming, resulting in significantly more moisture in the atmosphere. The long-term buildup of greenhouse gases traps heat, warming the land, oceans, and atmosphere. As ocean temperatures rise, they generate more water vapor, fueling powerful storms like hurricanes and typhoons.

Nevertheless, there are strategies to manage the impacts of these extreme events. After the 2003 heatwave, French cities established air-conditioned shelters to provide relief during future heatwaves. In the 2006 heatwave, the death rate was reduced by two-thirds, demonstrating the effectiveness of these measures.

“We know that the warming of the Earth’s surface is increasing the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. We’ve measured it, and satellites confirm it,” says climatologist Jay Gullede. Another scientist, Michael Oppenheimer, concurs, stating that we must acknowledge this reality and implement known measures to save lives and reduce economic losses.

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46. How did officials describe the Nashville flood?
(A) A common occurrence
(B) A once-in-a-decade event
(C) A once-in-a-millennium event
(D) An unpredictable event
47. What was one consequence of the floods in Thailand?
(A) A global shortage of computer hard drives
(B) The collapse of local governments
(C) An increase in tourism
(D) The spread of infectious diseases
48. Which regions were affected by severe droughts according to the passage?
(A) Europe and North America
(B) Australia, Russia, and East Africa
(C) South America and the Middle East
(D) Southeast Asia and the Caribbean
49. Which of the following best describes the overall trend in weather events according to the passage?
(A) They are becoming less severe
(B) They remain unchanged
(C) Their frequency and severity are increasing
(D) They are unpredictable and random
50. What is the main message conveyed by the scientists quoted in the passage?
(A) Climate change is a natural process that requires no intervention
(B) Immediate action is necessary to mitigate the effects of climate change
(C) Extreme weather events are decreasing in frequency
(D) Technology alone can solve climate-related issues