

# 中國醫藥大學

## 114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、除准考證、應考文具及一般手錶外；行動電話、穿戴式裝置、電子計算機及其他物品均一律置於臨時置物區。請務必確認行動電話已取出電池或關機，行動電話及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: Choose the BEST answer to complete each sentence.**

1. The novelist's use of symbolism is so \_\_\_\_\_ that it often goes unnoticed by casual readers.  
(A) overt                      (B) abundant                      (C) redundant                      (D) implicit
2. While the theory initially faced skepticism, subsequent experiments helped to \_\_\_\_\_ its credibility.  
(A) deceive                      (B) interrupt                      (C) substantiate                      (D) acquaint
3. If there's one type of person you don't want to trust, it's a \_\_\_\_\_: someone who cheats others out of money.  
(A) tutor                      (B) grifter                      (C) weaver                      (D) miller
4. A "Zootopia"-themed land opened at Shanghai Disneyland in 2023, showing the franchise's lasting appeal in the country and \_\_\_\_\_ interest for the sequel.  
(A) stalking                      (B) stamping                      (C) stripping                      (D) stoking
5. The author contends that previous explanations of the phenomenon are \_\_\_\_\_, as they fail to account for key contradictory evidence.  
(A) comprehensive                      (B) tenuous                      (C) orthodox                      (D) customary
6. What initially appeared to be a minor methodological flaw later proved to be \_\_\_\_\_ to the validity of the entire study.  
(A) intrinsic                      (B) honorable                      (C) mediocre                      (D) perverted
7. In the absence of definitive proof, the hypothesis remains \_\_\_\_\_, inviting further empirical investigation.  
(A) speculative                      (B) conclusive                      (C) spectacular                      (D) fortunate
8. Although the two models share superficial similarities, their underlying assumptions are fundamentally \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) digestible                      (B) diffident                      (C) divergent                      (D) diligent
9. The study's conclusions should be interpreted cautiously, as the findings are derived from a highly \_\_\_\_\_ sample.  
(A) placatory                      (B) anomalous                      (C) representative                      (D) standardized
10. The policy was praised for its ambition but criticized for lacking a clear mechanism for \_\_\_\_\_ its stated objectives.  
(A) exaggerating                      (B) moderating                      (C) congesting                      (D) implementing

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

11. The committee members, each of whom \_\_\_\_\_ extensive experience in the field, contribute valuable insights to the discussion.  
(A) have                      (B) has                      (C) having                      (D) to have
12. The discovery of the manuscripts, along with their subsequent translation, \_\_\_\_\_ scholars to reconsider the historical narrative.  
(A) have led                      (B) lead                      (C) has led                      (D) leading

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13. The professor insisted that the students \_\_\_\_\_ their sources carefully before submitting the paper.  
(A) check                      (B) checked                      (C) checking                      (D) to check
14. Rarely \_\_\_\_\_ such comprehensive analyses of global economic issues been presented in a single volume.  
(A) having                      (B) to have                      (C) have                      (D) has
15. Few proposals were submitted, and \_\_\_\_\_ met the criteria established by the review panel.  
(A) none of which                      (B) none that                      (C) none                      (D) none of whom
16. The more complex the model becomes, the more difficult \_\_\_\_\_ accurately.  
(A) it is interpret                      (B) is it interpret                      (C) to interpret it is                      (D) it is to interpret
17. The data, though incomplete, \_\_\_\_\_ sufficient to support a preliminary conclusion.  
(A) is                      (B) are                      (C) being                      (D) have
18. The study is notable for its scope, extending well beyond \_\_\_\_\_ typically examined in earlier research.  
(A) what was                      (B) which was                      (C) that which                      (D) then are
19. Hardly \_\_\_\_\_ the implications of the discovery when further evidence came to light.  
(A) scientists had begun to consider                      (B) had scientists begun to consider  
(C) beginning scientists to consider                      (D) begin scientists to consider
20. The author's conclusions rest on assumptions that, if \_\_\_\_\_ unexamined, could undermine the entire analysis.  
(A) left                      (B) leaving                      (C) having left                      (D) was left

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

The controversy surrounding Mattel's "Happy Family" Midge doll highlights tensions 21 commercial toy design and parental expectations of childhood innocence. 22 as a pregnant character with a detachable abdomen simulating childbirth, Midge was removed from Wal-Mart shelves following customer complaints. 23 Mattel and some psychologists argued that the doll encouraged nurturing role-play and facilitated age-appropriate discussions about family life, critics feared it normalized or glamorized 24 for young children. Public reactions varied widely, 25 broader societal debates about representation, morality, and the educational role of toys in shaping children's social understanding.

21. (A) as                      (B) before                      (C) between                      (D) among  
22. (A) Introduced                      (B) Introducing                      (C) Introduce                      (D) To introduce  
23. (A) Supposedly                      (B) Generally                      (C) While                      (D) During  
24. (A) sibling                      (B) pregnancy                      (C) abortion                      (D) fatherhood  
25. (A) reflect                      (B) reflects                      (C) reflected                      (D) reflecting

The increasing use of artificial intelligence (AI) in digital advertising marks a significant shift from traditional demographic targeting to highly personalized communication. Whereas advertisers previously relied 26 basic categories such as age, gender, or location, AI now enables the

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analysis of vast datasets to infer consumers' psychological traits, emotional states, and personal circumstances. Some companies employ AI platforms and large language models to generate thousands of 27 advertisements, varying in tone, imagery, and language to appeal to individual users. Research suggests that such personalized content can be more persuasive 28 generic advertising and that consumers do not necessarily object to AI-generated text. 29, critics question the effectiveness, memorability, and ethical implications of extreme personalization, particularly regarding data surveillance and manipulation. While AI offers opportunities to reduce advertising inefficiency and enhance relevance, it also 30 concerns about privacy, regulation, and potential misuse, highlighting the need for responsible and ethical application.

26. (A) in (B) of (C) on (D) at  
27. (A) tailors (B) tailoring (C) tailor (D) tailored  
28. (A) than (B) as (C) less (D) much  
29. (A) Since (B) However (C) Wherever (D) Although  
30. (A) reduces (B) raises (C) replicates (D) remembers

Marine ecosystems are characterized by complex underwater soundscapes 31 biological, geophysical, and anthropogenic sources. Early assumptions that the ocean was largely silent were overturned in the twentieth century 32 the introduction of hydrophones, which revealed extensive acoustic communication among marine species. Sound plays a vital role in behaviors such as communication, foraging, reproduction, and navigation. However, increasing human-generated noise—primarily from global shipping, tourism, and industrial activity—33 these processes by masking biologically important signals and inducing stress in marine organisms.

The global reduction in maritime activity 34 the Covid-19 pandemic created an unprecedented natural experiment, enabling scientists to examine the effects of reduced noise on marine life. Studies recorded significant declines in underwater noise and corresponding increases in communication ranges for species such as fish and dolphins. These findings highlight the sensitivity of marine organisms to acoustic disturbance and underscore the importance of managing ocean noise as a key 35 of marine conservation and ecosystem restoration strategies.

31. (A) consisted at (B) conducted on (C) compromised to (D) composed of  
32. (A) in (B) of (C) with (D) to  
33. (A) has disrupted (B) is discontented (C) has envisioned (D) is bargained  
34. (A) upon (B) during (C) between (D) among  
35. (A) component (B) coercion (C) compound (D) compulsion

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

### The Mechanics of Delayed Gratification

Delayed gratification is the cognitive ability to reject immediate, smaller rewards in favor of more significant future gains. This self-regulatory mechanism, which functions within the cognitive-affective personality system, relies heavily on impulse control and willpower. Extensive research indicates that an individual's capacity for such restraint is a strong predictor of long-term

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success, correlating with enhanced academic performance, superior physical and psychological health, and higher levels of social competence.

The ability to delay gratification is not uniform across all individuals or age groups. Neural evidence suggests that the robust development of frontal-striatal pathways plays a critical role in managing impulses and governing reward selection. Furthermore, cognitive strategies, such as employing “cool” thoughts—rational, abstract reflections—allow individuals to consciously extend their waiting capacity. From a developmental perspective, children under the age of five typically lack this inhibitory control, whereas gender studies indicate that females may possess a marginally superior ability to wait for rewards.

Conversely, a persistent inability to forgo immediate satisfaction is associated with maladaptive behaviors, including procrastination and mental health challenges like ADHD, anxiety, and depression. Psychoanalytic frameworks, beginning with Freud’s ego-balancing model, suggest that impulsivity occurs when internal desires overwhelm the ego’s ability to moderate behavior. However, personal history and environmental factors are equally influential. For instance, individuals raised in environments where reward promises were historically unreliable—often seen in contexts of poverty—may logically opt for immediate rewards rather than risk future uncertainty. This perspective suggests that the capacity to wait is not merely a biological trait but an evolutionary-adaptive response shaped by sociocultural expectations and specific ecological circumstances.

36. According to the passage, delayed gratification functions mainly as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) an emotional response to reward scarcity  
(B) a learned social behavior reinforced by culture  
(C) a self-regulatory cognitive mechanism  
(D) an instinctive reaction governed by emotion
37. The reference to “cool” thoughts serves to illustrate that delayed gratification \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) depends entirely on emotional detachment  
(B) requires abstract intelligence rather than self-control  
(C) is fixed once neural development is complete  
(D) can be enhanced through conscious cognitive strategies
38. Why does the author introduce maladaptive behaviors such as procrastination and ADHD?  
(A) To illustrate connections of insufficient self-regulation  
(B) To argue that gender differences are caused by neural development  
(C) To criticize diagnostic categories in psychology  
(D) To imply that willpower is more important than brain structure
39. What role do frontal-striatal pathways play, according to the passage?  
(A) They generate emotional responses to reward.  
(B) They regulate impulse control and reward selection.  
(C) They store long-term memories related to motivation.  
(D) They explain gender differences in rational thinking.

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40. What does the author imply by describing delayed gratification as an “evolutionary-adaptive response”?

- (A) It is an inherited trait that cannot be changed.
- (B) It develops independently of social structures.
- (C) It is universally advantageous across all contexts.
- (D) It evolves to suit specific environmental conditions.

### **The Cognitive Implications of Artificial Intelligence in Higher Education**

The rapid integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into higher education has sparked intense debate regarding its impact on student learning. Beyond simple academic dishonesty, such as using AI for examinations, educators are increasingly concerned that excessive reliance on these tools may erode fundamental cognitive capacities. This concern stems from the fact that language is not merely a tool for expressing ideas; rather, it is the medium through which complex understanding, judgement, and reasoning occur. When students “outsource” tasks like reading and summarizing, they bypass the very activities that develop linguistic competence.

Historically, technological innovations have often been perceived as threats to cognition. Philosophers once warned that the advent of writing would weaken human memory, yet written language ultimately allowed for the preservation and expansion of knowledge. This suggests that innovation inevitably involves trade-offs, and the current challenge lies in determining if the benefits of AI outweigh the “invisible” cognitive costs. In the educational context, these costs are significant because determining the structure of an argument is a core element of comprehension rather than a mechanical task. Therefore, using AI for “auxiliary” tasks like outlining may be especially detrimental to students who are still developing cognitively.

Linguistic competence is not acquired automatically but emerges through prolonged practice in reading and writing. These activities enable individuals to follow intricate arguments and communicate precise judgements. If these abilities are weakened, the consequences extend to the societal level, as individuals may struggle to interpret news reports, legal documents, or medical information. This potentially diminishes the capacity for informed decision-making and democratic participation. Despite claims that traditional literacy is becoming obsolete, evidence suggests that learners remain capable of engaging with challenging material when high expectations are maintained. Ultimately, the goal of higher education is to foster cognitively mature individuals through a commitment to independent thought.

41. The word “outsource” in paragraph 1 is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_.

- (A) delegate to an external source
- (B) improve through technology
- (C) reject in favor of tradition
- (D) evaluate for accuracy

42. Why does the author mention the historical reaction to the invention of writing in paragraph 2?

- (A) To suggest that AI will ultimately strengthen memory.
- (B) To argue that memory is no longer a necessary cognitive skill.
- (C) To show that philosophers have always been opposed to education.
- (D) To illustrate that technological change involves both benefits and costs.

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43. What can be inferred from paragraph 2 regarding “auxiliary” uses of AI, such as outlining?
- (A) They are generally accepted as harmless by all educators.
  - (B) They are mechanical tasks that do not require cognitive effort.
  - (C) They may hinder the development of a student’s ability to comprehend arguments.
  - (D) They are more useful for advanced scholars than for beginning students.
44. What is implied about the relationship between literacy and democracy in paragraph 3?
- (A) Democracy is only possible in societies where AI is forbidden in educational settings.
  - (B) Democracy requires participants to evaluate arguments and make reasoned judgements.
  - (C) Traditional literacy is becoming obsolete in most democratic nations.
  - (D) Informed decision-making is less important than creative interaction with texts.
45. Which statement best reflects the author’s primary position in the final paragraph?
- (A) AI should replace traditional literacy practices in higher education.
  - (B) AI use is unavoidable and therefore should not be restricted.
  - (C) Higher education must preserve practices that foster independent, cognitively mature thinkers.
  - (D) More advanced technological resources in universities could improve students’ AI literacy.

**The Evolution of Modern Consumerism**

The transition of human beings into a role defined primarily by consumption is a relatively recent historical development. While the consumption of basic necessities like food and shelter is a fundamental human activity, systemic consumerism only became firmly established in the early twentieth century. Prior to this era, economic insecurity mandated a culture of frugality, where daily life was governed by the rigors of survival rather than the acquisition of non-essential goods.

The shift toward modern habits began in late eighteenth-century Britain, where novel marketing practices started to harness envy and aspiration among the general population. Although material abundance remained limited, the pursuit of fashion began to permeate social classes beyond the elite. By the late nineteenth century, the proliferation of department stores and public displays further stimulated desire, turning the mere act of viewing goods into a catalyst for social comparison. However, the true foundations of mass consumerism were laid in the United States around 1900, as production shifted toward corporate enterprises capable of mass manufacturing. During this period, profit became increasingly dependent on the ability to stimulate demand through advertising rather than the inherent utility of the products themselves.

By the 1920s, the United States faced a unique dilemma: productivity was sufficient to meet the basic needs of most citizens. While some thinkers suggested reducing working hours to foster community life, business leaders instead promoted “endless desire” as a prerequisite for continued economic growth. Consumption was reframed as a symbol of progress and social status, effectively democratizing desire. This transformation was amplified by media technologies like radio and television, which bypassed the need for advanced literacy to deliver emotional appeals directly to audiences. Eventually, practices such as planned obsolescence and the expansion of credit systems ensured that goods were replaced frequently, cementing a culture where identities are increasingly defined by ownership.

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46. The author's emphasis on "economic insecurity" in paragraph 1 primarily serves to \_\_\_\_\_.  
(A) explain why consumer debt was historically common  
(B) suggest that frugality is encouraged by religious beliefs  
(C) contrast survival-oriented societies with consumer-oriented ones  
(D) argue that scarcity inevitably produces social stability
47. Which assumption about human desire underlies the author's description of early marketing in Britain in paragraph 2?  
(A) Desire for goods increases naturally as income rises.  
(B) Envy and aspiration can be cultivated through social comparison.  
(C) Consumer tastes are determined mainly by cultural traditions.  
(D) Fashion functions independently of economic structures.
48. According to paragraph 3, what was one advantage of radio and television as marketing tools?  
(A) They required audiences to have high levels of media literacy.  
(B) They were originally used to promote educational and entertaining contents.  
(C) They were the primary and cheap marketing channels during the Great Depression.  
(D) They could reach audiences emotionally without needing advanced literacy.
49. Based on the passage, what is the author's view on the relationship between identity and consumerism?  
(A) Identity is strictly biological and unaffected by economic systems.  
(B) Consumer choice enhances individual autonomy and personal value.  
(C) Consumerism has helped people move away from materialistic identities.  
(D) Modern identities have become closely tied to the goods individuals own.
50. Which of the following best expresses the author's overall view of modern consumerism?  
(A) It was deliberately constructed to sustain economic growth.  
(B) It arose unintentionally from technological progress.  
(C) It was a beneficial development due to labor shortages.  
(D) It primarily reflected individual consumer choices.