

慈濟大學 115 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

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慈濟大學 115 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

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I. Vocabulary

1. Wearing protective gloves when handling harsh chemicals in scientific experiments is to _____ your nails from potential staining and damage.
(A) consume (B) preside (C) shield (D) tackle
2. Copenhagen's cycle network is different because the bike paths are built into the city's infrastructure, not added later as an _____.
(A) afterthought (B) overload (C) intuition (D) epigram
3. The patient's symptoms were so _____ that the diagnostic team had difficulty pinpointing the underlying autoimmune disorder.
(A) manifest (B) pellucid (C) nebulous (D) poignant
4. To _____ the spread of the avian flu, the government implemented strict quarantine measures at all borders.
(A) bolster (B) foster (C) catalyze (D) curtail
5. Somewhat counterintuitively, chatbots may excel at solving difficult diagnostic _____, but they often struggle with basic health decisions.
(A) quandaries (B) expeditions (C) diminutions (D) quarries
6. At least 10 youth sports leagues have _____ for replacing grass fields with plastic turf at schools and parks to give their athletes more chances to play, rain or shine.
(A) disengaged (B) lobbied (C) solaced (D) fractured
7. The inspector general's report described the staffing problems at nursing homes as "_____" noting high levels of burnout, frequent employee turnover and the burdens of constantly training new employees.
(A) monumental (B) fractional (C) sentimental (D) instinctual
8. A majority of people in Europe were not confused by nonmeat products that shared the same names as animal-based _____, as long as the packaging clearly labeled them as "vegan," "plant-based" or "alternative."
(A) obligations (B) nuisances (C) counterparts (D) fragments
9. The study was criticized for relying on _____ evidence rather than rigorous experimentation.
(A) empirical (B) conclusive (C) decisive (D) anecdotal
10. The company's success is largely _____ to its ability to adapt to changing markets.
(A) immune (B) attributable (C) subordinate (D) vulnerable
11. Jensen Huang leads Nvidia to the forefront of AI innovation, and his career reaches its _____ as the company transforms the future of technology.
(A) terminus (B) nadir (C) zenith (D) zephyr
12. For some people, the interviews proved _____; they were able to express long-repressed anger.
(A) administrative (B) artificial (C) hard-core (D) therapeutic
13. The author challenges the _____ belief that economic growth always leads to social progress.
(A) tentative (B) transient (C) negligible (D) entrenched

慈濟大學 115 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁: 第 3 頁
(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

14. The Johns Hopkins team has identified a genetic change, or _____, that can be measured in the blood of colon cancer patients.
(A) antibiotic (B) biomarker (C) hormone (D) vaccine
15. Looking to recover from the taxing effects of urban pollution, we had to move to a house in a/an _____ area, which is pleasant, clean, and healthy to live in.
(A) salubrious (B) salutary (C) noxious (D) aseptic

II. Cloze

【A】

Nearly 70% of American adults are overweight; over a third are obese. Grocery shops contain aisle after aisle of salty crisps, sugary drinks and processed snacks. Cues to eat unhealthily abound. But if this is your 16 American diet, argues Dan Buettner in “The Blue Zones: American Kitchen,” a work of anthropological reporting 17 a cookbook, you are looking in the wrong places. Mr. Buettner studies and writes about “Blue Zones,” areas where people tend to live long, healthy lives, with unusually high numbers of 18 and long life expectancy. In this book, he finds the principles of Blue Zone diets—very little meat and processed foods, with most calories coming from whole grains, greens, tubers, nuts and beans—in the cuisines of these demographic groups: Native Americans, the Latinos, and Asian-Americans. The recipes that Mr. Buettner presents do not necessarily represent 19 most people in these groups actually eat. For a variety of reasons, for instance, Native Americans and Latinos suffer higher obesity rates than non-Hispanic whites—which would probably not be the case if they all ate 20 this book recommends. But, historically, each of these groups had healthy cuisines.

16. (A) anomalous (B) archipelagic (C) archaic (D) archetypal
17. (A) posing (B) posing as (C) posing for (D) poses
18. (A) centenarians (B) adolescents (C) utilitarians (D) humanitarians
19. (A) when (B) how (C) what (D) why
20. (A) by (B) with (C) which (D) as

【B】

Integrating Social and Emotional Learning (SEL) into the school curriculum requires a comprehensive and systematic approach rather than a stand-alone program. Effective implementation begins with 21 SEL goals with the school’s overall mission and values. Schools should adopt a clear framework that includes competencies such as self-awareness, self-management, and responsible decision-making. These competencies can then be embedded across subject areas instead of being confined to a single class.

In academic subjects, SEL can be incorporated through carefully designed activities. 22, literature discussions can foster empathy and perspective-taking, while collaborative science experiments encourage teamwork and communication. In mathematics, teachers can promote resilience by reframing mistakes as opportunities for growth. Even brief daily practices, such as emotional check-ins or reflective writing tasks, can strengthen students’ ability to 23 their emotions and monitor their own learning.

Assessment of SEL should focus on reflection and self-evaluation rather than traditional grading. When implemented consistently, SEL 24 academic performance and improves classroom climate. Ultimately, integrating SEL into the curriculum helps schools develop not only knowledgeable learners but also emotionally intelligent and socially responsible individuals. Such an approach supports students’ long-term well-being and prepares them to make thoughtful and ethical 25 in real-world situations.

21. (A) aligning (B) encountering (C) installing (D) separating

慈濟大學 115 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁: 第 4 頁
(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

22. (A) As far as (B) For example (C) In addition (D) On the other hand
23. (A) ignore (B) pretend (C) provoke (D) regulate
24. (A) abstracts (B) enhances (C) hinders (D) interferes
25. (A) actions (B) decisions (C) qualities (D) visions

【C】

Generative AI has evolved at a breakneck pace over the last few years, fundamentally 26 the way various global industries approach content creation and problem-solving. In the professional landscape, not only 27 operational efficiency by automating mundane tasks, but it also sparks intense legal debates over intellectual property and authorship. Many technology experts suggest that 28 the technology is rigorously regulated by international standards, the risk of deepfakes and mass misinformation will grow exponentially, potentially destabilizing social trust. Some forward-thinking companies have already started to implement strict AI ethical protocols, striving to ensure that human oversight remains central to the creative process 29 being entirely replaced by machines. In this era of rapid automation, it is absolutely essential that we 30 vigilant about the long-term ethical implications of these autonomous systems. We must balance our enthusiasm for innovation with a commitment to protecting the integrity of human knowledge as we move further into the digital age.

26. (A) transform (B) to transform (C) transformed (D) transforming
27. (A) it improves (B) does it improve (C) improved it (D) it has improved
28. (A) whether (B) if (C) unless (D) since
29. (A) more than (B) inferior to (C) rather than (D) as soon as
30. (A) remain (B) remained (C) are remaining (D) would remain

III. Reading Comprehension

【A】

In recent years, mindfulness practices have gained widespread popularity as tools for managing stress, enhancing emotional regulation, and improving overall mental health. Originating from ancient contemplative traditions, particularly within Buddhist philosophy, mindfulness was historically embedded in a broader ethical and spiritual framework emphasizing compassion, self-awareness, and moral responsibility. In contemporary society, however, these practices have increasingly been adapted into secular programs designed for mass consumption.

As a result, mindfulness is now commonly incorporated into clinical therapies, educational curricula, and corporate wellness initiatives. Proponents argue that such adaptations have made mindfulness more accessible, allowing individuals from diverse backgrounds to benefit from its stress-reducing and attention-enhancing effects. Empirical studies have indeed demonstrated positive outcomes, including reduced anxiety, improved focus, and greater emotional resilience among practitioners.

Nevertheless, critics caution that this widespread adoption risks transforming mindfulness into a commodified self-improvement technique. When stripped of its ethical foundations, mindfulness may be reduced to a productivity-enhancing tool that serves organizational efficiency rather than individual well-being. In corporate settings, for instance, mindfulness training is sometimes promoted as a means to help employees cope with excessive workloads, thereby shifting responsibility away from systemic issues such as burnout and workplace exploitation.

According to these critics, such instrumentalization undermines the original intent of mindfulness by prioritizing performance over reflection and ethical growth. They argue that without an accompanying emphasis on values such as empathy and social responsibility, mindfulness programs may inadvertently reinforce the very stressors they claim to alleviate. ____, the debate

慈濟大學 115 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁 : 第 5 頁
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surrounding modern mindfulness practices centers not on their effectiveness, but on the purposes they ultimately serve.

31. What is the primary focus of this passage ?

- (A) The historical development of contemplative traditions
- (B) The psychological mechanisms underlying mindfulness
- (C) The ethical implications of secularizing mindfulness
- (D) The economic benefits of corporate wellness programs

32. According to this passage, critics are concerned that corporate mindfulness programs may ____.

- (A) replace systemic reform with individual coping strategies
- (B) decrease overall employee productivity
- (C) increase workplace competition
- (D) overemphasize spiritual instruction

33. It can be inferred from the passage that the author believes mindfulness ____.

- (A) is ineffective outside religious contexts
- (B) requires ethical grounding to preserve its original intent
- (C) should be restricted to clinical settings
- (D) inevitably leads to corporate exploitation

34. The author's overall tone toward modern mindfulness practices is best described as ____.

- (A) entirely ironical
- (B) overtly dismissive
- (C) enthusiastically supportive
- (D) cautiously balanced

35. According to the context, which of the following connectors should be placed in the blank in the last paragraph ?

- (A) Consequently
- (B) Generally
- (C) In contrast
- (D) Nevertheless

【B】

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved Novo Nordisk's oral version of Wegovy, making it the first of the popular GLP-1 medications to get the green light as a pill for weight loss. People who want to lose weight and are prescribed Wegovy now have the option of taking a tablet daily vs. or injecting themselves with the drug once a week. They're expected to lose about the same amount of weight with either version: 16% to 17% of their starting body weight.

The plant, just outside of Raleigh, is running around the clock to produce bottles of pills in four different doses, which have been available at retail stores and online pharmacies since the first week of January. "Obesity has become a consumer-oriented disease," Novo Nordisk's CEO Mike Doustdar tells TIME. "We're embracing that."

The Wegovy pill starts with a fungus; specifically, the same yeast used to make bread, called *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. But instead of fermenting sugars or grains to make bread rise, the yeast cells are genetically engineered at Novo Nordisk's facility in Clayton, N.C., to produce a protein that undergoes fermentation in several four-story-tall tanks, then multiple purification steps over about a month to produce semaglutide. This compound mimics a human hormone that regulates appetite by working in the reward center of the brain. It can help people feel full and reduce feelings of hunger.

After the fermentation and purification process, semaglutide forms a beige paste resembling pancake batter. In one of the few manual steps in the largely automated production, technicians scrape the paste from large funnels and freeze it at -20°C, where it keeps for up to five years. In the final step, the paste is thawed and further purified into a liquid at a high temperature, which is then spray-dried into a fine white powder—similar to the way snowmaking machines turn hot water into snow. That powder is then pressed into Wegovy tablets.

While this semaglutide pill is the first to treat obesity, it isn't the first that Novo Nordisk has made. Its initial semaglutide pill, Rybelsus, was approved in 2019 to treat diabetes, as an alternative to the company's Ozempic, which patients must inject weekly. Turning Ozempic into an oral pill

慈濟大學 115 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁: 第 6 頁
(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

required finding a way to protect the drug from the hostile environment of the stomach just long enough for it to be absorbed by the body. Still, the pill is generally not as effective as Ozempic.

When diabetes patients noticed they were losing weight on semaglutide, Novo Nordisk and other companies began to study the compound and related ones for their potential effects on obesity. In 2021, the FDA approved Novo Nordisk's Wegovy to treat obesity, and developing the Wegovy pill became the next challenge. This time, the researchers created a proprietary fatty-acid derivative to better navigate the difficult environment of the stomach. Once the tablet reaches the stomach, it creates temporary changes in the permeability of part of the stomach lining that stops enzymes from breaking down the drug, while giving semaglutide enough time to be absorbed. To maximize the pill's effectiveness, people should take it first thing in the morning on an empty stomach with up to half a glass of water with no other drinks, food, or other medications for at least 30 minutes, so nothing will interfere with the pill's activity.

The Wegovy pill has an early advantage in hitting pharmacies first, but competitor Eli Lilly, which makes Zepbound, is waiting for an FDA decision about its weight-loss pill orforglipron. Both companies are eager to introduce their oral versions of weight-loss drugs since pills are generally less expensive to produce (and more appealing) than injections, and that should make them more affordable.

36. What is this passage mainly about?

- (A) To argue that oral GLP-1 medications are clinically superior to injectable formulations
- (B) To discuss the production of the first FDA-approved oral obesity drug
- (C) To critique the pharmaceutical industry's commodification of obesity
- (D) To compare efficiencies between fungal fermentation and synthetic drug production

37. The production of semaglutide begins with ____.

- (A) synthetic laboratory enzymes engineered to mimic human hormones
- (B) a strain of the bacteria yeast genetically engineered to produce a protein
- (C) genetically engineered yeast undergoing fermentation
- (D) a proprietary fatty-acid compound designed for gastric absorption

38. Paragraphs 3 and 4 are primarily developed through ____.

- (A) cause-and-effect analysis
- (B) analysis by division
- (C) comparison and contrast
- (D) informative process analysis

39. Which of the following best explains why pharmaceutical companies are investing heavily in oral versions of GLP-1 drugs?

- (A) Oral drugs provide stronger appetite suppression than injectable medications.
- (B) Oral drugs require simpler biochemical manufacturing processes.
- (C) Oral drugs are more likely to receive FDA approval than injectable formulations.
- (D) Oral drugs offer comparable outcomes with advantages in access and production.

40. Which of the following, if true, would most undermine the argument that pills are "more appealing" than injections?

- (A) Surveys reveal that patients prefer weekly injecting over daily tablets.
- (B) Pills are easier to handle and ship internationally.
- (C) Oral medications are less expensive to manufacture.
- (D) Retail pharmacies report strong demand for pills.

【C】

It is widely known that music can have a major impact on our mood. Fast beats pump us up and motivate us to work out, slow songs make us feel wistful and melancholic, and soothing music helps us drift off to sleep. It indicates that sounds affect us on neurological, physiological, and biochemical levels.

Sound healing is an ancient practice that harnesses the power of sound vibrations to promote healing and relaxation. It has been used for centuries and utilized by people all over the world, including native peoples. Australian Aboriginal tribes have used the didgeridoo as a sound healing instrument for over 40,000 years. Ancient instruments such as Tibetan singing bowls have also been used for religious and spiritual ceremonies.

Sound healing sessions are often referred to as sound baths because the idea is to bathe in the sounds and let them wash over you. “A sound bath is a deeply immersive, full-body listening experience that uses sound and simple mindfulness techniques to invite gentle yet powerful therapeutic and restorative processes to the mind and body,” says Sara Auster, a sound therapist and meditation teacher.

Sound impacts us on an elemental level. Research shows us that sounds consist of vibrations that affect us on a cellular level, impacting brain, nerve, muscle, and organ function. For instance, the sound of nails screeching on a chalkboard sets our teeth on edge and raises the hair on the back of our necks, whereas a loud crash causes us to jump up in fear. However, the sound of the waves soothes us and a melodious chime puts us in a good mood. These reactions indicate that our minds and bodies sync to the vibrations of the sound.

A 2020 review notes that sound therapy can significantly alter brain waves, changing agitated wave patterns to exceptionally calm wave forms. As our brain waves slow down, we shift from an active state to a more relaxed, dreamlike state. In this state, our breathing, heart rate, and blood pressure decrease. This helps our immune system function more efficiently, reduces our stress hormones, and triggers the release of feel-good chemicals in the brain, Auster explains.

Sound healing is gaining popularity today. A major point is that it’s a non-invasive, drug-free approach to better health and well-being. Moreover, singing-bowl sound healing is a low-technology and relatively cheap treatment. Additionally, unlike certain techniques such as acupuncture, it does not require years of educational training by the individual administering the sound healing. Thus, there is considerable potential for utilizing this technique in numerous clinical, hospital, and community settings as a low-cost, low-technology therapeutic tool to promote emotional and spiritual well-being.

41. What does the quotation from Sara Auster in paragraph 3 mainly serve to do?

- (A) To define and legitimize the concept of a sound bath
- (B) To offer a technical neuroscientific explanation
- (C) To provide the evidence of personal transformation
- (D) To introduce controversy surrounding meditation practices

42. Which underlying assumption supports the author’s argument for the broader adoption of sound healing?

- (A) Emotional well-being is more important than physical health.
- (B) Ancient practice and scientific evidence support the effectiveness of sound healing.
- (C) Clinical institutions are resistant to low-cost and low-technology medical interventions.
- (D) Non-invasive sound healing is inherently superior to other forms of medical treatment.

43. According to the 2020 review, how does sound therapy influence brain waves?
- (A) It stimulates neural activity without the patients' awareness.
 - (B) It promotes brain and body agitation.
 - (C) It shifts brain wave patterns toward calmer forms.
 - (D) It eliminates irregular neural responses to stimuli.
44. What does the comparison with acupuncture primarily highlight about sound healing?
- (A) Greater empirical validation
 - (B) Cultural neutrality in clinical contexts
 - (C) Superior effectiveness in hospital environments
 - (D) Lower educational barriers to implementation
45. What is the primary aim of this passage?
- (A) To argue for the irreplaceable medical benefits
 - (B) To demonstrate how sound healing transcends traditional medical practices
 - (C) To explain the mechanisms and contemporary significance of sound healing
 - (D) To illustrate why sound healing is the only key to emotional and spiritual well-being

【D】

The 2026 Milan-Cortina Winter Olympics will be remembered for many things, but few stories captured the global imagination like the “Golden Redemption” of American figure skater Alysa Liu. On a crisp February night at the Milano Ice Skating Arena, the 20-year-old delivered a breathtaking performance that secured the first individual Olympic gold for a U.S. woman in twenty-four years. However, the true significance of her victory lay not in the scores or the medal itself, but in the radical personal journey that brought her back to the ice after a premature retirement that shocked the sports world.

Liu's rise to prominence was the stuff of legends—and nightmares. At just thirteen, she became the youngest U.S. national champion in history, a child prodigy burdened with the expectations of an entire federation. For years, her life was a “grim exercise” of relentless training, overseen by a rigid coaching structure and the shadow of her father's intense involvement. By the time she finished sixth at the 2022 Beijing Games, the sixteen-year-old was physically and mentally shattered. Citing burnout and a desperate craving for a normal life, she walked away from the sport, seemingly for good, leaving behind a career defined by others.

During her two-year hiatus, Liu lived the life she had been denied. she attended college, trekked to the base camp of Mount Everest, and traveled with friends without the constant ticking of a practice clock. It was during this period of normalcy that Liu discovered her own identity outside of figure skating. She realized that her previous relationship with the sport had been one of control rather than passion. When she announced her return in 2024, it was on her own terms. She took creative control over her choreography, chose her own music, and most importantly, established boundaries that prioritized her mental peace over podium placements.

Her performance in Milan was a testament to this new-found autonomy. Entering the free skate in third place, Liu faced immense pressure to end the U.S. gold medal drought. Yet, during her warm-up, she was seen waving at friends and smiling—a stark contrast to the stony-faced intensity of her rivals. Skated to Donna Summer's “MacArthur Park Suite,” her routine was a spectacular reversal of fortune. She nailed seven clean triple jumps with a technical precision that was matched only by the sheer joy radiating from her movements. She wasn't skating for a judge's score; she was skating for herself.

慈濟大學 115 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試

英文科試題

本試題 (含封面) 共 9 頁 : 第 9 頁
(如有缺頁或毀損, 應立即舉手請監試人員補發)

The narrative of Liu's victory also touched on the complexities of family and political pressure. As the daughter of Arthur Liu, a political refugee who fled China after the 1989 Tiananmen Square protests, Alysa had faced reported intimidation from foreign agents during her first Olympic cycle. Her return to the global stage was seen as an act of defiance and a reclaimed destiny. By winning gold in Milan, she didn't just beat her competitors; she triumphed over the results-obsessed culture that had nearly destroyed her. Her story resonated with athletes worldwide who struggle with the weight of external control.

In the aftermath of her victory, Liu remained remarkably grounded. She famously remarked that while the gold medal was cool, she didn't need it to validate her journey. This indifference to the traditional markers of success has made her a role model for a new generation of athlete-citizens who prioritize self-determination and mental well-being. Alysa Liu's legacy will not just be the 226.79 points she earned in Milan, but the courage she showed in saying "no" to a system that didn't value her humanity, only to return and conquer it on her own terms.

46. What was the "drought" that Alysa Liu ended in 2026?
- (A) A lack of international figure skating competitions in Europe
 - (B) A 24-year period without an Olympic gold for U.S. women's singles
 - (C) A decade-long failure of the U.S. team to qualify for the Olympics
 - (D) A shortage of ice-making technology in the United States
47. Why did Liu describe her early career as a "grim exercise"?
- (A) Because she was forced to train in extremely cold weather
 - (B) Due to the lack of funding for youth sports programs
 - (C) Because it was a period of intense external control and burnout
 - (D) Because she did not like the costumes she had to wear
48. How did Liu's 2024 comeback differ from her previous skating career?
- (A) She moved to China to train with international coaches.
 - (B) She focused entirely on winning gold at any personal cost.
 - (C) She stopped performing triple jumps to avoid further injury.
 - (D) She took creative and personal control over her training.
49. What does the passage suggest about Liu's attitude during the Milano Cortina 2026 Winter Olympics?
- (A) She was overwhelmed by the pressure of the American media.
 - (B) She prioritized joy and personal expression over competition scores.
 - (C) She refused to speak to her teammates or coaches in her pre-game preparations.
 - (D) She was angry at the judges for her third-place ranking in the short program.
50. What is the broader significance of Alysa Liu's victory?
- (A) It showcased the power of self-determination and mental well-being.
 - (B) It highlighted the necessity of rigid parental control in sports.
 - (C) It proved that only child prodigies can win Olympic medals.
 - (D) It encouraged all athletes to retire at the age of sixteen.