

義守大學 110 學年度 學士後中醫學系 入學招生考試試題

考試科目	英文	考試日期	110/8/7	頁碼/總頁數	1/6
<p>說明：一、請檢查本試題之頁碼/總頁數，如有缺頁應立即舉手，請監試人員補發。</p> <p>二、選擇題答案使用 2B 鉛筆在答案卡上作答，寫在本試題紙上不予計分。修正時應以橡皮擦擦拭，不得使用修正液(帶)，未遵照正確作答方法而致電腦無法判讀者，考生自行負責。</p> <p>三、作文題請以黑色或藍色筆(不得使用鉛筆)書寫於答案卷上，未於答案卷內作答者，依「義守大學試場規則及違規處理規定」處理。</p> <p>四、本試題必須隨同答案卷、答案卡一併繳回，不得攜出試場。</p>					

一、選擇題 (單選題，共 40 題，每題 2 分，共 80 分，答錯 1 題倒扣 0.5 分，倒扣至本大題零分為止，未作答時，不給分亦不扣分)

I. Vocabulary and Usage: Select the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. Please rub a little longer after the _____ injection.
 (A) intractable (B) intransitive (C) intramuscular (D) intransigent
2. Ms. Palumbo was recognized during her retirement party for her years _____ to the company.
 (A) dedication (B) appreciation (C) delegation (D) duration
3. The widespread availability of financial information has made stock investment more _____ even among amateur investors.
 (A) tentative (B) prevalent (C) reserved (D) spacious
4. Loss of your sense of smell is _____.
 (A) anemia (B) anosmia (C) diagnosis (D) insomnia
5. We hope they are as satisfying to you to operate as they were for us to manufacture. They are second to _____ in dependability.
 (A) all (B) none (C) both (D) neither
6. Dolphins are _____, eating mainly fish and squid.
 (A) phytophagous (B) omnivorous (C) herbivorous (D) carnivore
7. Compassion _____ is a kind of emotional exhaustion which reduces your ability to empathize or feel compassion for others.
 (A) rejuvenation (B) resurgence (C) quickening (D) fatigue
8. The Aviation Police Bureau _____ and transferred an inspection officer for disparaging his position, after he wrote that working for the bureau was like "living in retirement."
 (A) complimented (B) reprimanded (C) praised (D) commended
9. Fasting that involves longer periods of food _____ can cause changes to the immune system and the hematopoietic stem cells that support it.
 (A) degeneration (B) depression (C) devastation (D) deprivation
10. Shakespeare, a(n) _____ writer, entertained audiences by writing many tragic and comic plays.
 (A) prolific (B) generic (C) numeric (D) obstinate

II. Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

11. The judges felt that Judy's performance had been the most impressive _____ the nine finalists.
 (A) of (B) at (C) for (D) in
12. Their newborn daughter is _____ be a Lady from birth, but will likely not use the title.
 (A) entitled to (B) entitled in (C) entitled as (D) entitled for

後面還有題目

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13. For over 25 years, Axiomtek _____ among the major manufacturing companies in the field of industrial computers and embedded systems.
(A) was (B) will be (C) has been (D) is
14. The free association techniques used in psychoanalysis empower the analyst with chances of knowing _____ is happening in the patients' unconsciousness.
(A) what (B) it (C) that (D) which
15. _____ you ever need the advice of an expert, our service staffs are available via phone and LiveChat.
(A) Would (B) Could (C) Should (D) Must
16. Pierre Fauchard of France is often referred to as the "father of modern dentistry" _____ the first to publish a scientific textbook (1728) on the techniques and practices of dentistry.
(A) is (B) be (C) was (D) for being
17. Accusations _____ high-profile media figures are sometimes kept off or buried by mainstream platforms.
(A) on (B) against (C) for (D) in
18. This juxtaposition not only underscores what ideas of gastronomy these texts share but also _____ the ways in which they are distinctive from each other.
(A) illustrate (B) illustrating (C) illustrates (D) illustrated
19. The clinical method refers to _____, think about and evaluate the facts, and enter the facts into their process of care.
(A) the means by which doctors gather information about the patients
(B) the means that doctors gather information of the patients
(C) the doctors who use the means to gather information about the patients
(D) the doctors who gather the means about the information of the patients
20. Approaching a doorway in which dangles a red envelope filled with green paper money, _____.
(A) the lion's teeth snare the envelope
(B) the envelope is snared by the lion with its teeth
(C) the teeth of the lion snare the envelope
(D) the lion snares the envelope with its teeth

III. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

Passage 1

IAVI, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative has been ____21____ alongside Scripps Research to come up with an HIV vaccine. The two organizations have ____22____ the results for a crucial Phase I clinical trial. A new vaccine approach was tested by researchers, involving a design to ____23____ HIV infections by stimulating the production of rare immune cells, which are vital for creating the correct antibodies in order to fight HIV. There were 48 participants ____24____ in the study, which were then divided into two groups: one

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high-dose group and one low-dose group. Within the groups, they received either the vaccine or a placebo, in two doses over the course of two separate months. Of those who received the vaccine, 97% developed the right _____25_____ cells to respond to HIV infection.

- 21. (A) work (B) works (C) worked (D) working
- 22. (A) being announcing (B) been announcing (C) announced (D) had announced
- 23. (A) advance (B) prevent (C) approve (D) release
- 24. (A) involve (B) involved (C) involving (D) involves
- 25. (A) vulnerable (B) susceptible (C) immune (D) hindered

Passage 2

Around the world, millions of people have lost their jobs or _____26_____ by their governments to stay at home. Yet stock markets have _____27_____ from steep drops in March. The most striking _____28_____ have been made in the US, with the tech-heavy Nasdaq up a whopping 42% and the wider S&P 500 up 15% on the year. But the UK's FTSE 100, with its struggling oil companies, banks and airlines, all of which were _____29_____ by the pandemic, _____30_____ such an easy time.

- 26. (A) been paid (B) paid (C) being paid (D) are paying
- 27. (A) paid back (B) flashed back (C) bounced back (D) sunk back
- 28. (A) loss (B) gains (C) taxes (D) compensations
- 29. (A) weighted (B) whacked (C) prompted (D) hailed
- 30. (A) has been having (B) have had (C) is having (D) has not had

IV Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answer to each question.

Reading 1

A Zika is a virus that has been in the news of late. The peak spread of a recent Zika outbreak occurred between 2014 and 2016. People are infected with Zika by means of infected mosquitoes. The mosquitoes responsible for transmitting the virus were found throughout the Americas as far north as Florida and Texas in the United States. In fact, the *Aedes aegypti* type of mosquito was reported to be in every country in North, Central, and South America except for Canada and Chile. While Zika can also be contracted through sexual contact with an infected person, the best way to protect against getting the virus is to avoid mosquito bites. Some ways to counter mosquito bites include using insect repellent on exposed skin, wearing long-sleeved shirts and long pants, staying indoors or inside screened areas, and removing standing water around the home, conditions where mosquitoes are known to breed.

B Perhaps the most troubling result of the Zika virus is that infected pregnant women can give birth to babies with birth defects. One defect in particular, called microcephaly, causes babies to be born with underdeveloped brains and undersized heads. Brazil was among the countries hit particularly hard with this phenomenon. Other birth defects that have been observed are developmental delays and different forms of paralysis. In the worst cases, some infants have even died from Zika.

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C For this reason, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (the CDC) issued guidelines in 2016 for potential prospective parents to follow. According to these guidelines, women diagnosed with the Zika virus or showing symptoms such as rash, fever, and joint pain, should delay trying to get pregnant for at least eight weeks. Women who have visited a Zika-infected area but who do not exhibit symptoms of the Zika virus should also wait at least eight weeks before trying to get pregnant. For men, the CDC recommends waiting at least six months after their symptoms first appear before trying to get their partner pregnant. This is because the virus can survive in men's bodies longer than in women's bodies. The CDC further urges those who have been exposed to the virus to use protection during sexual activity.

D Fortunately, there is evidence that instances of Zika virus are diminishing. Nevertheless, the CDC recommends that people traveling to infected areas be very careful and follow the guidelines presented here. It may not be possible to eradicate the Zika virus completely, but its spread can be controlled to varying degrees.

31. What discourse organization does the author use in paragraph A?
- (A) The author identifies a problem and lists some solutions.
 - (B) The author gives an opinion and provides evidence for that opinion.
 - (C) The author presents a counterargument to an opposing argument.
 - (D) The author speculates the solutions for the problem.
32. What purpose does the phrase "in fact" serve in paragraph A?
- (A) It contradicts the statement that comes before it.
 - (B) It makes the following statement seem more scientific.
 - (C) It adds more specific information to the previous statement.
 - (D) It concludes the reasons for the statement that follows it.
33. What comparison is made in paragraph C?
- (A) The mortality rate between men and women who show symptoms
 - (B) The length of time Zika can survive in men and women
 - (C) The effectiveness of the 2016 CDC guidelines and previously published guidelines
 - (D) The preferences of sexual activities between men and women
34. What reason does the writer refer to in the first sentence of paragraph C?
- (A) The danger of traveling to Brazil
 - (B) The danger miscarriage when infected with Zika
 - (C) The danger of getting infertile when infected with Zika
 - (D) The danger of getting pregnant when infected with Zika
35. Why does the author use the word "nevertheless" in paragraph D?
- (A) To emphasize that the dangers of Zika virus are decreasing
 - (B) To contradict the idea that the spread of Zika is declining
 - (C) To emphasize that the dangers of Zika still exist
 - (D) To warn the outbreak of Zika

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Reading 2

Compared to the atmosphere, soil is a place where temperature fluctuations are small and slow. Consequently, soil animals are generally intolerant to sudden temperature changes and may not function well over a very wide range. That's why leaving bare earth exposed to the hot summer sun often slows plant growth and why many thoughtful composters either put down a thin mulch in summer or try to rapidly establish a cooling leaf canopy to shade raised beds. Except for a few microorganisms, soil animals breathe oxygen just like other living things and so are dependent on an adequate air supply. Where soil is airless due to compaction, poor drainage, or large proportions of very fine clay, soil animals are few in number.

The soil environment is generally quite moist, and even when the soil seems dry, the relative humidity of soil air usually approaches 100 percent. Soil animals consequently have not developed the ability to conserve their body moisture and are speedily killed by dry conditions. When faced with desiccation, they retreat deeper into the soil if there is oxygen and pore spaces large enough to move about. So we see another reason why a thin mulch that preserves surface moisture can greatly increase the beneficial population of soil animals. Some single-cell animals and roundworms are capable of surviving stress by encysting themselves, forming a little "seed" that preserves their genetic material and enough food to reactivate it, coming back to life when conditions improve. These cysts may endure long periods of severe freezing and sometimes temperatures of over 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Inhabitants of leaf litter reside close to the surface and so must be able to experience exposure to dryer air and light for short times without damage. These are called primary decomposers. They spend most of their time chewing on the thick reserve of moist leaves contacting the forest floor. Primary decomposers are unable to digest the entire leaf. They extract only the easily-assimilated substances from their food: proteins, sugars and other simple carbohydrates and fats. Cellulose and lignin are the two substances that make up the hard, permanent, and woody parts of plants; these materials cannot be digested by most soil animals. Interestingly, there are a few larvae whose digestive tract contains cellulose-decomposing bacteria but these larvae have little overall effect.

By the time the primary decomposers are finished, the leaves have been mechanically disintegrated and thoroughly moistened, worked over, chewed to tiny pieces and converted into minuscule bits of moist excrement still containing active digestive enzymes. Many of the bacteria and fungi that were present on the leaf surfaces have passed through this initial digestion process alive or as spores waiting and ready to activate. Digestive wastes of primary decomposers are thoroughly inoculated with microorganisms that can consume cellulose and lignin. Even though it looks broken down, it has not yet fully decomposed. It does have a water-retentive, granular structure that facilitates the presence of air and moisture throughout the mass creating perfect conditions for microbial digestion to proceed. Both secondary and primary decomposers are necessary to complete the composting process.

後面還有題目

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36. According to the reading, which of the following is true about primary decomposers?
- (A) Most of them are unable to digest cellulose and lignin.
 - (B) Most have a digestive tract that contains cellulose-decomposing bacteria.
 - (C) They can encyst themselves to camouflage.
 - (D) They desiccate leaves, creating mulch.
37. What can be inferred about the atmosphere as it is described in paragraph 1?
- (A) Its inhabitants do not require as much nutrition as creatures that live in soil.
 - (B) Temperature change in the atmosphere can be abrupt.
 - (C) It is not a habitat for primary decomposers.
 - (D) Single-cell organisms cannot encyst in the atmosphere.
38. Which of the following is the function of the fourth paragraph?
- (A) To explain how soil animals thrive in certain temperatures and humidity levels.
 - (B) To refute the importance of both primary and secondary decomposers in composting.
 - (C) To provide a hook of the composting process.
 - (D) To explain how both primary and secondary decomposers aid decomposition.
39. Which of the following can be inferred from the reading?
- (A) Primary decomposers can digest entire leaves, while secondary decomposers cannot.
 - (B) Composting requires only secondary decomposers.
 - (C) Primary decomposers cannot decompose proteins, sugar, or fats.
 - (D) Secondary decomposers come from the leaf surfaces.
40. Which of the following is NOT necessary for the composting process?
- (A) Air
 - (B) Flame
 - (C) Primary decomposers
 - (D) Secondary decomposer

二、作文題：(共 20 分)

In your opinion, can any subject of humanities (such as literature, history, art, music, or sociology) be useful in medical education and clinical practice? Please give your answer and explain why (in at least 250 words). You may focus on one or more subjects or give one or more examples in your discussions.

11

義守大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試化學試題參考答案

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1	C	11	A	21	C	31	B	41	B
2	D	12	A	22	C	32	D	42	C
3	B	13	B	23	B	33	A	43	D
4	D	14	B	24	A	34	D	44	A
5	C	15	B	25	D	35	D	45	B
6	A	16	A	26	C	36	A	46	D
7	C	17	D	27	A	37	C	47	A
8	C	18	B	28	A	38	B	48	B
9	D	19	D	29	B	39	A	49	D
10	B	20	A	30	C	40	C	50	C

義守大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試國文試題參考答案

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3	B	13	C	23	D	33	B	43	
4	B	14	B	24	C	34	C	44	
5	B	15	D	25	B	35	D	45	
6	C	16	B	26	C	36		46	
7	A	17	D	27	D	37		47	
8	D	18	D	28	C	38		48	
9	D	19	A	29	A	39		49	
10	B	20	D	30	C	40		50	

義守大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試英文試題參考答案

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4	B	14	A	24	B	34	D	44	
5	B	15	C	25	C	35	C	45	
6	D	16	D	26	A	36	A	46	
7	D	17	B	27	C	37	B	47	
8	B	18	C	28	B	38	D	48	
9	D	19	A	29	B	39	D	49	
10	A	20	D	30	D	40	B	50	



義守大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系入學招生考試生物學試題參考答案

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3	D	13	A	23	C	33	A	43	C
4	B	14	C	24	D	34	D	44	A
5	D	15	D	25	D	35	D	45	B
6	D	16	D	26	B	36	A	46	B
7	A	17	D	27	A	37	C	47	B
8	B	18	C	28	A	38	C	48	A
9	C	19	D	29	C	39	C	49	B
10	D	20	B	30	A	40	C	50	B

義守大學 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試之答案釋疑結果

依本校 110 學年度學士後中醫學系招生考試
「答案釋疑審議小組」第二次會議通過(110 年 8 月 19 日)

考科	題號	答 覆 釋 疑	釋疑結果
化學	7	化合物 I 至少需要與 LiAlH_4 進行兩次反應才能得到 isobutanol。由於本題目並無限制單一步驟反應條件，故化合物 I 在透過互變異構後可變成 isobutanol，再與 LiAlH_4 反應則可得 isobutanol，此題答案為(C)(D)皆可。	更正答案為 (C)(D)皆可
	14	有關 4 配位錯離子的形狀為四面體型(sp^3) 或平面四方形(dsp^2) 之判斷原則如下： 1. 定義「強配位基」：配位基比較強勢，可使分子或離子的外層電子受擠壓而空出軌域。 2. 規則： a. 當陽離子的組態以 d 7、d 8 收尾時，遇到強配位基，是平面四方形。 b. 當陽離子的組態以 d 7、d 8 收尾時，遇到弱配位基(其他皆弱)，則成四面體形。 c. 當陽離子的組態以 d 10 收尾時，成四面體形。 本題中 Cu^{2+} d 9 收尾，遇到弱配位基 H_2O ，為四面體。	維持原答案 (B)
	18	根據 EPA (the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) 溶解度實驗數據顯示： I. 0.1 M; II. 7.66 M; III. 11.1 M; IV. 0.85 M 因此溶解度由低到高排列為 $\text{I} < \text{IV} < \text{II} < \text{III}$ ，與本題原答案相符。	維持原答案 (B)
	21	維持蛋白質三級結構的交互作用力類型中，雙硫鍵為共價鍵如考生所示，但是離子交互作用力，氫鍵， π - π 交互作用力都是分子”間”交互作用力而非分子”內”鍵結，考生所舉的離子鍵例子皆為離子化合物的分子”內”鍵結，這與維持蛋白質三級結構的常見離子交互作用是由胺基酸 Asp (或 Glu) 與 Arg (或 Lys) 的 side chain 來形成的分子”間”交互作用是有很大的不同，因此本題答案維持原答案。	維持原答案 (C)
	24	從 NBS 就知道是丙烯基自由基取代反應，故答案明顯會在(A)A 處。	維持原答案 (A)
	26	本題詢問“鏡像異構物的組態”，故該結構組態為 2R, 3S，因此答案更正為選項(D)。	更正答案為 (D)
	28	此反應為三步反應，所以第二步反應的起始物為第一步反應的產物，然而第一步反應的起始物在 H^+ 的催化下進行重排反應來產生 Phenolic 衍生物產物，因此，在第二步反應中 Grignard 試劑是要與第一步反應的產物 Phenolic 衍生物來進行作用，並非與 carbonyl 衍生物起始物來進行反應，故而此題的答案維持為(A)。	維持原答案 (A)

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	33	本反應的起始物為 Ester，而不是 Carboxylic acid；如果起始物是 Carboxylic acid 那自然會與 SOCl_2 先形成 acyl chloride 然後再形成產物，但是起始物為 Ester，所以答案(A)才是正確答案。	維持原答案 (A)
	34	本題因題意敘述不完備與選項(B)內容誤植，致使答案有所爭議。綜所考量，本題改為送分。	本題送分
	37	穿心蓮內酯含有 α, β -unsaturated 官能基，其中 C1 與 C3 具有較 C2 與 C4 好的 electrophilicity，所以 C1 與 C3 較易被親核性官能基進行攻擊，而由於(1) C1 旁邊有 O 且 O 上面的 lone pair 可以與 C1 進行共振，進而減弱 C1 的 electrophilicity；(2)親核性官能基在蛋白質胺基酸支鏈上，所以此類親核性官能基多為親核性較一般的或弱的親核性官能基。 上述兩個原因都支持 C3 比 C1，C2 和 C4 更容易被親核性官能基進行親核性攻擊，所以本題維持原答案。	維持原答案 (C)
	38	答案(A)的三個 δ 鍵為誤植，因此將答案更正為(A)(B)皆可。	更正答案為 (A)(B)皆可
	40	本題題目應為 101.6 kPa，誤植為 1016 kPa，故本題無適當答案。	本題送分
	46	本題題目為「吸收強度」，而非吸收頻率，因此答案無誤。	維持原答案 (D)
	49	生理之 pH 值為 7.4，由公式 $\text{pH} = \text{pK}_a + \log \left(\frac{[\text{A}^-]}{[\text{HA}]} \right)$ 計算得知 $[\text{A}^-]/[\text{HA}] = 5$ 所以 $[\text{A}^-] = 83\%$ 題目問約有多少，故維持答案(D)。	維持原答案 (D)
國文	3	1.本題應從所引文字進行整體判讀，作者從環境、心境、生活、處事分述涵養生命的道理，應屬「養生記道」，故答案應選(B)。 2.「怡悅神氣」、「暢發幽情」都是心境上的描述，難以確指為生活樂趣或趣味。且答題時需以引文整體判讀，不能偏就一、二詞句以概整體，尤其末尾談及「勿及時事，勿及權勢，勿臧否人物，勿爭辯是非」，實難歸屬為「記趣」，故不能選(A)。	維持原答案 (B)

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	6	<p>引文出自《老子》五十章，主要論述攝生、養生之理，「生生之厚」是承上啟下的轉折語；因此，歷來對「生生之厚」有兩個不同面向的詮釋持論：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 其一為天地厚生之理：如清黃元吉《道德經注釋》從大化流行之氣機釋「生生之厚」，因此人若能得知此理，便能「於殺機中覓生機，死裡求生氣」。再如南懷瑾《老子他說》：「天地宇宙給予人的生命，給予萬物生命，它生的力量比死的力量大。」(C)選項為收攝慾望、隱藏鋒芒，與塵俗同處，因此能「不可得而害」、「不可得而賤」(《老子》五十六章)，最近本章之理。 2. 其二為過份厚養、在意生命：如考生所提供資料之余培林《老子讀本》，或如高亨《老子正詁》。(A)選項為過份厚養、刺激感官之後產生的弊端，因此，最接近此持論。 3. 考生所提「結論」：(C)選項所談的是「得寵」和「受辱」，應是誤判或誤植；此為(B)選項的內涵、而非(C)選項。 <p>由於學界對「生生之厚」有兩種不同持論，因此答案增加(A)選項。</p>	<p>更正答案為 (A)(C)皆可</p>
	11	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 本題側重資料研讀、分類及整合的能力，表格分從三個欄位「級數」、「名稱」、「陸地與海面情形」敘述，考生也須兼及三要素、綜合對照判讀。試題為單選題，即意謂僅有一標準答案；題幹為「何者最正確」？因此，考生需從四個選項判讀，並選出最正確者。 2. 七級與八級的對照判讀： <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) 陸地情形：七級為「迎風有阻力」，「八級」為「逆風前進困難」；「有阻力」、「前進困難」是區隔七、八級風的判準之一。選項(C)敘及的「不易」即是八級「困難」的翻面表意。 (2) 海面情形：「浪花成條沿風吹起」，是七級、八級共有的現象，白沫與浪花是一體的，浪花是「集合」，涵蓋「白沫」這個「元素」。因此，(C)選項的敘述為八級大風，是正確選項。此為考核閱讀理解與詮釋能力。 3. 十級暴風：表格的敘述為，陸地「拔樹倒屋」、海上「猛浪翻騰」，陸地與海上情形分屬兩類描述，主詞都是暴風。選項(D)造成「拔樹倒屋」的主詞是巨浪，意涵則變為：海浪因暴風吹襲至地面，進而捲席陸地的大樹與房屋。二者主詞與內容無法對應，不是正確選項。此為考核閱讀理解與邏輯推論能力。 	<p>維持原答案 (C)</p>

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	17	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.「鯤」的本義是魚苗、魚子，考生援引「教育部重編國語辭典修訂本」，「鯤」字項下第一條即引用《爾雅·釋魚》、晉郭璞注、《國語·魯語上》、三國吳韋昭注，已載明為「魚苗」，本義清晰明瞭。因(A)選項敘及「本義」，據此，「大型魚類」並不正確。 2.以「鯤」為喻的寓意：莊子以「鯤」未來有長成「大魚」的潛能，甚至有化成「鵬」的質變可能，以作未來逍遙之喻，並藉此破除人類小、大的分別概念。將「鯤」分別解作大魚或小魚時，義理詮釋方向也將截然不同，甚至深度有別。 3.「鯤」字作「大魚」解：後世詮釋本則引文，主要順著莊子的寓意，陸續將「鯤」解釋成「大魚」，或釋為「大魚名」、「鯨」。 4.據以上資料所述，「鯤」字有小魚、大魚之解。但題幹敘述為「何者最正確」，且為單選題，故答題即應以「最」正確為優先，而非較模糊的「都能算」或「部份」正確者，故不選(A)選項。 	維持原答案 (D)
	26	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.所謂摹寫，指對於外在事物的各種聲音、色彩、形狀、味道、感覺，用「生動的形象語言」去描述，將所描述事物之狀態、顏色及聲音摹擬出來。視覺摹寫側重摹擬色彩、景物、動作、空間等視覺意象的文字，例如：「空中飄著細細的太陽雨，一道彩虹跨越東方山嶺，雲後可見藍天。」 2.選項(A)：「淮北多獸，江南多禽，湖廣多魚，雲南多花」不是描寫當地景物，而是表述各地方有何特點，猶如「高雄多美女」、「臺北多高樓」，這是陳述事實，未做進一步的摹擬。因此，(A)選項有誤，並非視覺摹寫。 	維持原答案 (C)
	32	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.查教育部重編國語辭典修訂本，僅有「成分」，並無「成份」的用詞。 2.(B)選項原文係指中藥成分，考生援引之國家教育研究院的「成份」，原文為”constituent“，多運用在力學、材料學、地質學等範疇。該網站另有「成分」一詞，原文為”component“，多用於生物學名詞-植物、礦物學等範疇。因此，該網站也顯示「成分」、「成份」二詞運用的範疇不同，故本選項「成分」的用詞依舊是正確的。 3.教育部重編國語辭典修訂本對「分」字的釋義：整體中一個單位。同「份」。「份」本自「分」衍生而來，為後起字，「成分」才是原始的用詞。 4.題型為單選題，其他三個選項的錯別字很明顯，故答題即應以「最」正確為優先。 	維持原答案 (B)

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英文	28	然而股市從 3 月大幅下跌中反彈，美國股市 獲利 顯著。以科技為重的那斯達克指數飆升 42%，更廣泛的標普 500 指數同年上漲了 15%。 28. (A) 損失 (B) 獲利 (C) 稅 (D) 補償金，補貼	維持原答案 (B)
生物學	1	因為相對於其他的答案，靠近編碼序列起點下游處的單一核苷酸插入會造成整個轉譯編碼順序完全錯誤，蛋白質的氨基酸順序完全錯誤，無法做出有功能的蛋白質，對生物體造成傷害性影響最嚴重。 至於考生所提出的鐮型血球貧血症患者的β 胜肽鏈的 DNA 序列在”起始端的第 20 個核苷酸發生點突變”的案例確實是對於生物體造成嚴重影響，但若血紅蛋白β 基因發生”靠近編碼序列起點下游處的單一核苷酸插入”對生物體造成傷害性影響，絕對不亞於”起始端的第 20 個核苷酸發生點突變”造成生物體的傷害性影響。	維持原答案 (D)
	2	答案是(A)無脊椎動物 (Invertebrate) 是背側沒有脊柱的動物，包括：棘皮動物、軟體動物、刺胞動物、節肢動物、海綿動物、線形動物以及脊索動物門的頭索動物及尾索動物等。其種類數占動物總種類數的 95%。 至於考生所提出的正式或非正式分類，與本題沒有直接關係，本題重點是”族群有著最多數量的物種”。而在動物的分類中，答案(A)無脊椎動物也包含了答案(B)節肢動物與(C)昆蟲，答案(A)無脊椎動物的種類及數量也遠超過答案(D)脊椎動物。	維持原答案 (A)
	17	Campbell 11 C18.2 p.376 明確指出，mRNA 3'非翻譯區的核苷酸序列會影響 mRNA 分子在真核細胞中存留時間。考生所提出的是 5' 去帽(decapping)會影響 mRNA 的降解，但選項(A)是 5'帽的長度並非是 5'帽(cap)之有無。 (Reference: Urry, L. A., Cain, M. J., Wasserman, S. A., Minorsky, P. V. and Reece, J. B. Campbell Biology. Pearson Education, 11th ed., 2017. page 376.)	維持原答案 (D)
	26	根據 Campbell 11 C47.2 p.1047 所說，消化管內壁的胚胎起源是內胚層，因此該題之最佳答案仍應該是(B)內胚層。 (Reference: Urry, L. A., Cain, M. J., Wasserman, S. A., Minorsky, P. V. and Reece, J. B. Campbell Biology. Pearson Education, 11th ed., 2017. page 1047.)	維持原答案 (B)

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	28	<p>根據 Campbell 11 C49.4 p.1098 描述，海馬體的損傷會阻止患者形成新的短期或長期記憶，但不會影響保留先前形成的長期記憶的能力。杏仁核雖也是邊緣系統的一部分，與長期情緒記憶保持有關，所以如題幹所述，仍保有之前長期記憶但缺乏新的短期記憶的，最佳答案應是(A)海馬體受損。</p> <p>(Reference: Urry, L. A., Cain, M. J., Wasserman, S. A., Minorsky, P. V. and Reece, J. B. Campbell Biology. Pearson Education, 11th ed., 2017. page 1098.)</p>	維持原答案 (A)
	37	<p>主要是以下視丘一起進行工作</p> <p>(Reference: Ganong's Review of Medical Physiology, 26e, Chapter 17: Hypothalamic Regulation of Hormonal Functions, INTRODUCTION)</p>	維持原答案 (C)
	47	<p>根據 Essentials of biology 描述，同域種化(sympatric speciation)定義如下：“With sympatric species, a population develops into two or more reproductively isolated groups without prior geographic isolation.” 考生所建議選項(C)同域種化並不符合本題題幹敘述。而適應性輻射(adaptive radiation)之說明：“During adaptive radiation, many new species evolve from a single ancestral species.”。因此本題最適當答案應該是(B)。</p> <p>(Reference: Mader, S. S., and Wendelspecht, M. Essentials of biology. 6th ed, 2020. page 274 and 275.)</p>	維持原答案 (B)
	50	<p>考生提到“NK cell 的 inhibitory receptor 透過辨識 MHC I 表現量多寡，而避免毒殺自身細胞”(在《Janeway's immunobiology》chapter 3, 3-25)，是指 inhibitory receptor 與細胞上 MHC I 蛋白質本身結合而有後續之反應。而題幹敘述是“組織相容性複合體與抗原結合(MHC-Ag)”具專一性辨識能力，是指“MHC 分子與其呈獻的抗原結合之複合體”受到專一性辨識(Immunology, 8th, 2012)，因此本題最適當之答案仍應維持(B)。</p> <p>(Reference: Male, D., Brostoff, J., Roth, D. B., and Roitt, I. M. Immunology. 8th ed, 2012. page 99)</p>	維持原答案 (B)