



考生注意：答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

I. Vocabulary and Grammar (30%)

1. After his death, a statue was erected in _____ of this beloved general.
A. honor B. display
C. respect D. regret
2. Many people don't understand the importance of health _____ they lose it.
A. as B. so
C. until D. although
3. John is so _____ that he never goes to bed without finishing all his work for the day.
A. obese B. industrial
C. eligible D. industrious
4. _____ had the robber run out of the store when the police arrived.
A. as soon as B. The moment
C. Rarely D. Barely
5. I _____ in Taichung for 10 years by next month. It's been a long time since I moved here from Taipei.
A. will be living B. will have been living
C. had lived D. have been living
6. The government decided to _____ more restrictions on over the counter medicine to protect the consumer.
A. impose B. compose
C. suppose D. decompose
7. Poisonous chemicals should _____ with care. Otherwise, they might put people in danger.
A. handle B. be predisposed
C. be disposed of D. attend to
8. His belief is the opposite _____ what everybody else knows. He must be wrong.
A. with B. for
C. of D. by
9. The moment he jumped into the swimming pool, he _____ in pain. The water was freezing.
A. cried out B. is crying out
C. had cried out D. has cried out
10. The unexpected typhoon _____ a terrible mudslide that caused hundreds of deaths.
A. resulted from B. resulted in
C. suffered from D. consisted of
11. The man put his arm around his son's shoulders, _____ walked out of the store together.
A. and they B. he and the boy
C. then the two D. when
12. The man for _____ he has worked is his uncle.
A. who B. of which
C. of whose D. whom
13. The technology for creating virtual advertisement has been around _____ 1995.
A. in B. by
C. since D. until

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14. Non-members have to pay to get in the club; _____, I can make an exception for you.

- A. likewise
B. however
C. accordingly
D. furthermore

15. It is not very _____ of you to buy this used book at such a high price.

- A. sensitive
B. sensible
C. sensual
D. sensory

II. Cloze Test (30%)

In our everyday lives, we tell stories and 16 other people to do so by asking questions such as “What happened at work today?” and “What did you do last weekend?” We are disappointed when the answer is “Nothing much.” We may be 17 disappointed 18 a person doesn’t give us enough 19 or gives us too many and spoils the 20. After all, we are interested in people’s stories and in the people who tell them.

16. A. apologize
B. invite
C. reprimand
D. argue
17. A. hopefully
B. surprisingly
C. frequently
D. equally
18. A. thus
B. while
C. when
D. whereas
19. A. details
B. decays
C. decades
D. dedications
20. A. effective
B. effect
C. efficiency
D. affect

Living things often depend on each other to survive. In some places, such as the oceans and the tropical forests, thousands of species may be living together in this way. These living creatures also 21 with the nonliving, or 22, things around them. Such areas of close 23 in nature are known 24 ecosystems. These ecosystems, 25, do more than support the plants and animals that live in them. They also influence the environment of the entire planet.

21. A. support
B. rely
C. intersect
D. interact
22. A. organism
B. organisms
C. organic
D. inorganic
23. A. independence
B. interdependence
C. dependence
D. independent
24. A. for
B. as
C. about
D. among
25. A. thus
B. therefore
C. however
D. firstly

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Genetic engineering is such a new field 26 its potential is only beginning to be understood. Ever since the first product of genetic engineering---human insulin---was tested in 1980, the new technology has reached into many diverse fields. Many companies that have used genetic engineering have begun to make significant 27. 28, genetic engineering is rapidly becoming the most important form of engineering. Great advances are already 29 made in such fields as food production, industry, and 30.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 26. A. or | B. because |
| C. that | D. therefore |
| 27. A. profiles | B. profits |
| C. portfolios | D. proliferation |
| 28. A. In fact | B. In retrospect |
| C. Instead | D. In contrast |
| 29. A. being | B. been |
| C. have | D. had |
| 30. A. politics | B. psychology |
| C. medicine | D. astrology |

III. Reading Comprehension (40%)

Thanks to technological advances, now more than ever before, personal privacy is hard to achieve. For example, if you use a credit card, every charge you make is on a database that police and many other agencies can check. If you use a cellular phone, your calls can be intercepted and your access numbers jotted down by eavesdroppers. Every time you use an automatic bank teller, the bank records the time, date, and location of your **transaction**. Those bank records can be checked by anyone who has your ID number. If you browse the Web, you should also know that many sites record what you looked at and when you were surfing.

31. What does **transaction** mean?
- A. Promise or commitment
 - B. Money or currency
 - C. Exchange or undertaking
 - D. Enterprise or industry
32. According to the passage, which of the following cannot be achieved through modern technology?
- A. To find out people's bank account personal identification numbers.
 - B. To check what websites people browsed.
 - C. To listen to people's private cellular phone conversations.
 - D. To locate when people withdrew money from automatic bank tellers.
33. Which of the following topics is most likely to follow this passage?
- A. The advantages and disadvantages of online banking.
 - B. How the government can decrease sale prices of cellular phones.
 - C. Things that people can do to protect their personal privacy.

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D. Future development of technology.

34. What is the main idea of this passage?

- A. Technological advances make our life more convenient than before.
- B. Technological advances make personal privacy difficult to protect.
- C. Many people are very protective towards their personal privacy.
- D. There is a need for more technological research and development.

35. What can be inferred from this passage?

- A. Technological advances bring more inconvenience than convenience for us.
- B. Scientists are working hard to find ways to protect our personal privacy.
- C. The author is against all modern technological advices.
- D. Your ID number is required to access your bank records.

Although the United States has become an advanced technological country, many old-fashioned superstitions still remain. For example, when walking down a street in New York past ingeniously built skyscrapers, you might see a sophisticated New Yorker walk around instead of under a ladder. Of course, he or she knows that walking under a ladder brings bad luck. Or, should a black cat wander from a back alley to that same **bustling** street, some people would undoubtedly cross to the other side of the street to avoid letting a black cat cross their paths. In addition, it is also true that most buildings in the United States do not have a thirteenth floor and many theaters do not have a thirteenth row. Again, we all know that thirteen is an unlucky number.

36. What does **bustling** mean?

- A. Clean
- B. Busy
- C. Dangerous
- D. Modern

37. What is the image of New York in this passage?

- A. Old fashioned and conservative
- B. Big and rich
- C. Democratic and open-minded
- D. Modern and stylish

38. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. Thirteen is considered a lucky number.
- B. It's a superstition that walking under a ladder will bring you bad luck.
- C. Most buildings in United Sates have less than thirteen floors.
- D. Buildings and people in New York are old-fashioned and traditional.

39. Which of the following is the main idea of this passage?

- A. New York is the most superstitious city in the United States.
- B. There are many commonly believed and practiced superstitions in technological countries.
- C. Old-fashioned superstitions still remain in the modern American society.
- D. Superstitions are considered unacceptable in New York.

40. Which of the following can be inferred from this passage?

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- A. People in the United States are ashamed of their old-fashioned superstitions.
- B. Black cats are not allowed in the streets of New York.
- C. Many hospitals in the United States do not have a thirteenth floor.
- D. New Yorkers always keep their ladders inside the house.

Freewriting is an important step in the writing process that its organizer, Peter Elbow, has called "babbling in print." In freewriting, you write without stopping, letting your ideas **tumble** forth. You do not concern yourself with the fundamentals of writing, such as punctuation and spelling. Freewriting is an adventure into your memory and imagination. If you are at a loss for words in your subject, write down a comment such as "I don't know what is coming next" or "blah, blah, blah," and continue when relevant words come. It is important to continue writing. Freewriting immediately eliminates barrier, but that is not the only benefit. It also allows your mind to wander among many possible contents that could be included in your essay and leads you to other steps in the writing process.

41. What does **tumble** mean?
- A. To become clear or focused
 - B. To change or transform
 - C. To stop or rest
 - D. To fall or move
42. Which of the following is true according to this passage?
- A. The author of this passage is Peter Elbow.
 - B. It's fine to write about what you don't know about at freewriting.
 - C. It's better to come up with exact words in the step of freewriting.
 - D. The most important benefit of freewriting is its immediate elimination of barrier.
43. Which of the following is NOT true about freewriting?
- A. There are certain punctuation and spelling rules to follow.
 - B. You can always change and revise after freewriting.
 - C. You write whatever you want to write about the subject.
 - D. It's an adventure into your imagination.
44. Which of the following is NOT related to freewriting?
- A. Brainstorming
 - B. Talking to yourself
 - C. Idea gathering
 - D. Grammar checking
45. What is the main purpose of this passage?
- A. To emphasize the importance of freewriting
 - B. To discuss the history of freewriting
 - C. To compare and contrast freewriting and other steps in writing
 - D. All of the above

In recent years our society has become increasing aware that when researchers study people, they may **inadvertently** harm them---not just physically but emotionally, by

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embarrassing them or violating their privacy. So every college or university now has a Human Subjects Committee that reviews all research directly or indirectly involving people, when done by students or professional researchers. Its aim is to ensure that researchers follow the maxim that should govern research as it does medicine: Do no harm. So consult with that committee if you use people as sources of data---by interviewing them, surveying them, perhaps even just observing them. You don't need clearance if you informally talk with a few dorm mates for a paper in a first-year writing class (as a courtesy, you should still tell them what you intend to do with the information they give you). You will likely need clearance if you are a graduate student and want to circulate a survey on campus that collects personal data of any kind. But if you are an advanced researcher, you must without fail get clearance before you do any kind of research that involves people. Jumping through these hoops may feel like bureaucratic make-work, but if you don't, you could harm those who help you in ways you don't anticipate and your institution could pay a price.

46. What does inadvertently mean?

- A. Unusually
- B. Surprisingly
- C. Unintentionally
- D. Unfortunately

47. What is the topic of this passage?

- A. Research methods
- B. Research ethics
- C. Data collection procedure
- D. Different types of researchers

48. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- A. There is a Human Subjects Committee in all levels of schools now.
- B. The Human Subjects Committee does not review research conducted by students.
- C. Research that involve people indirectly do not need clearance.
- D. You might hurt your research subjects by simply observing them.

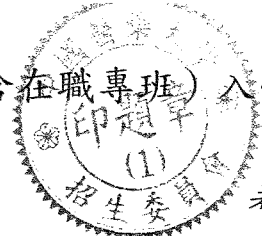
49. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

- A. The maxim of medicine is: do no harm to people.
- B. The maxim of research is: do no harm to your subjects.
- C. People were not aware that they might harm research subjects unconsciously.
- D. Many researchers believe that the process of seeking clearance is too simplistic.

50. Which of the following research requires clearance from the Human Subjects Committee?

- A. A case study on a patient
- B. A focus group interview
- C. An attitude survey
- D. All of the above

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中國醫藥大學九十六學年度研究所碩士班 (含在職專班) 入學招生考試試題

所別：臨床醫學研究所

科目：物理治療學概論

考試時間：80 分鐘

考生注意：答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

考題共五題每題 20 分共 100 分

1. (神經肌肉物理治療) 請畫簡圖並解釋 Golgi tendon organ 和 muscle spindle 的反射控制機轉 (12%)、和舉例治療上運用 (8%) --- 20%
2. (老人物理治療) 請敘述並解釋或舉例你所知道的幾個老化理論 (Theories of aging) 12%? 和抗老化的原則 (8%)? --- 20%
3. (心肺物理治療) 45 歲胖叔叔被診斷有冠狀動脈狹窄、有多年高血壓、糖尿病、且很少運動，請敘述藉此有氧運動訓練對心血管系統的調節或改變 (Aerobic Exercise Training: 滑步機、強度 60% VO₂ max, 每次 40 分鐘, 3~5 天每週, 共訓練 6 個月, 無運動傷害) (20%)? (請巨觀到微觀層次敘述對心血管系統的調節) --- 20%
4. (骨科物理治療) 40 歲陳太太患有類風濕性關節炎 (Rheumatoid arthritis) 多處關節疼痛，請問如何診斷 (4%)? 常見症狀(8%)? 一般如何設計物理治療 (8%) --- 20%
5. (小兒物理治療) 請敘述唐氏症染色體主要的異常(4%)? 唐氏症小孩常見的合併症和早期療育的重點 (16%)? ----20%

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中國醫藥大學九十六學年度研究所碩士班 (含在職專班) 學招生考試試題

所別：臨床醫學研究所

科目：放射技術學概論

考試時間：80 分鐘

考生注意：答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

1. 目前 IMRT 是治療頭頸癌最常使用的放射治療技術。
請說明其優點及步驟?(10 分)
2. 何謂 GTV, CTV, PTV, DVH?
試舉例說明之。(10 分)
3. 何謂腫瘤急症?常見及照會須接受放射治療之腫瘤急症有哪些?
試舉例說明(兩例)以及其放射治療之方法,照野及劑量。(10 分)
4. 試論述心肌灌注單光子射出斷層造影 (myocardial perfusion single photon emission computed tomography)。(20 分)
5. 請簡述肝癌的各種治療方法。(10 分)
6. 請簡述你所認知目前介入性治療包括那些項目。(10 分)
7. 於 IVP, CT 檢查所用的含碘水溶性對比劑。
 - a. 其致死機率多高(2 分)
 - b. 使用游離性對比劑與非游離性對比劑其致死機率是否一樣(2 分)
 - c. 最主要的致死原因為何(2 分)
 - d. 比較游離性對比劑與非游離性的差異(4 分)
8. 是寫出下列英文名稱的全名及中文。
 - a. PTCO (2 分)
 - b. TACE (2 分)
 - c. ERCP (2 分)
 - d. MRCP (2 分)
 - e. PCNL (2 分)
9. 試問透視中之影像與一般底片之影像有何差異?請說明原因?(10 分)

中國醫藥大學九十六學年度研究所碩士班 (含在職專班) 學招生考試試題

所別：臨床醫學研究所

科目：內科學概論



考試時間：80 分鐘

考生注意：答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

1. Describe the neurological mechanism and briefly list the causes of the loss of consciousness. (20 分)
2. Briefly describe the definition of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and bronchial asthma. (10 分)
3. Describe briefly the emergent management of (a) the patients with acute myocardial infarction (b) the patients with acute cerebral ischemic stroke. (20 分)
4. Briefly describe the definition of 'status epilepticus' and the emergent management of the condition. (10 分)
5. Describe the classification of diabetes mellitus and the major chronic diabetic complications. (20 分)
6. Briefly describe the pivotal (主要的) causes of hyponatremia. (10 分)
7. Briefly describe the pivotal causes of metabolic acidosis and importance of 'anion gap' in the diagnosis of the situation. (10 分)