

所別：臨床醫學研究所碩士班、牙醫學系碩士班、癌症生物學研究所碩士班、分子系統生物醫學研究所碩士班、藥學系碩士班、藥學系藥物安全碩士班、物理治療學系復健科學碩士班、生物科技學系碩士班、神經科學與認知科學研究所碩士班

科目：英文 【此科考生不可攜帶電子計算機應試】

考生注意：本測驗共 50 題，每題 2 分，全部為單選，答錯不倒扣，答案必須寫在答案卡上，否則不予計分。

46. Which one of the following statements is not true? (A. UNICEF and Doctors Without Borders are all accepting donations. B. Many people worldwide are eager to donate. C. The texting option set up by the Red Cross has already raised over \$800,000. D. Yéle Haiti has been very successful so far.)

(Questions 47~50 are based on the following selection.)

H1N1 flu continues to spread. Currently the virus is most active in the northern half of the world. But experts say it has become the leading influenza virus in all countries.

No one really knows how many people have gotten sick. H1N1, often called swine flu, was first reported in Mexico in April. Countries are no longer required to test and report individual cases. But close to half a million confirmed cases were reported to the World Health Organization as of November first.

The W.H.O. offices for the Americas and the Western Pacific reported two out of three of those cases. The agency says more than six thousand people worldwide have died from H1N1.

W.H.O. special adviser Keiji Fukuda said last week that the virus has continued to act in some ways like seasonal flu. Most people recover without any need for interventions like antiviral drugs.

But in other ways H1N1 is different. It remained at unusually high levels in several countries during their summer months. And, unlike seasonal flu, younger people have suffered many of the serious cases and deaths from H1N1.

Health officials around the world are concerned about vaccine production. Wealthy countries have promised to donate ten percent of their H1N1 vaccine to poor countries. But there is a worldwide shortage.

The traditional way to make flu vaccine is to grow the virus in chicken eggs. Anthony Fauci at the National Institutes of Health says the shortage is an issue of biology. He says the companies that make vaccines cannot really do much when they have a virus that does not grow well.

In Saudi Arabia, officials are preparing for the Hajj, which starts this year during the last week of November. The event normally brings about three million Muslims from one hundred sixty countries to the holy city of Mecca.

Disease experts worry that H1N1 could spread easily in the crowds. The Saudis have a campaign to vaccinate health workers. They are also urging countries to vaccinate pilgrims making the trip. And they are advising against travel by children, pregnant women and other groups at highest risk.

47. What is the best title for the selection? (A. Vaccine Shortage Complicates Fight Against H1N1 B. How W.H.O. Fights H1N1 C. The Danger of H1N1 D. The Regions with the Most Affected People)

48. Which one of the following statements is not true? (A. Younger people have suffered many of the serious cases and deaths from H1N1. B. More than six thousand people worldwide have died from H1N1. C. The shortage of vaccine production is an issue of biology. D. Countries are required to test and report individual cases.)

49. Which region has suffered the least from H1N1? (A. Canada B. New Zealand C. Saudi Arabia D. Taiwan)

50. Which of the following would be most likely to be hit hard by H1N1? (A. Dubai B. Hajj C. Haiti D. Mecca)