

Part I. Question 1 to 10, you should choose the answer closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase. **One answer only.** 2 points for each.

1. When they heard the good news about the court's decision, the angry crowd cheered and then began to disperse.
A. roar B. get upset C. get excited D. scatter E. gather
2. Because their fundamental difference, they would never get to like each other.
A. disparity B. contradictory C. hatred D. delinquency E. intensity
3. No one suspected that Jerry was a spy. On the surface he behaved like any normal citizen. When his covert activity was discovered and announced to the world, we were all shocked.
A. friendly B. helpful C. loud D. stimulating E. hidden
4. Michael is an ardent supporter of his presidential candidate. That became obvious to me when I found out how much time he's donated to the campaign.
A. old B. intelligent C. foolish D. very strong E. stubborn
5. Kathy was looking for a strong but light material to use for making her water jugs. Unfortunately, she chose noodelite. It proved too porous to hold jelly.
A. good for holding things B. protective C. permeable D. necessary E. luscious
6. Based on what is known, the term pulsar is used to describe the phenomenon of short, precisely timed radio bursts that are emitted from somewhere in space.
A. released B. jumped C. revolved D. received E. wandered
7. This replica fooled a lot of experts and was considered a valuable work of art.
A. a dishonest act B. something ugly C. anything that has no value D. a copy E. an evil act
8. The status quo of the country remains a debated issue among people.
A. future B. current situation C. crisis D. benefit E. changing situation
9. These results support the hypothesis that individuals are willing to pay more in order to live in communities that provide high-quality services.
A. angle B. experiment C. theory D. benefit E. evidence
10. The examiners soon realized that this student came to the oral defense for his thesis off the cuff.
A. on time B. in a hurry C. with careful observation D. enthusiastically E. without preparation

Part II. Question 11-15, please choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Question 16-25 you should choose the best answer to fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage. **One answer only.** 2 points for each.

11. They said they had their equipment _____ yesterday.
A. to be shipped B. shipped C. shipping D. ship E. was being shipped.
12. The ability to identify and exploit opportunities is the key _____ business product.
A. to B. of C. for D. toward E. in
13. _____ the size of urban populations in the world is the most urgent problem many countries face.
A. Rising B. Rise with C. The rise of D. Being Risen by E. Rise in
14. _____ incidents of Ebola virus outbreaks have been isolated incidents.
A. The most B. Mostly C. Most D. Most of E. The most of
15. _____ the difficulty and expense of working on an isolated island, construction took nearly a decade.
A. Due to B. Because C. Despite D. Although E. Regarding

Question 16-18

America's 78 million credit cardholders carried an average balance of \$7,564 last year. The cost 16 interest and fees amounted to more than \$1,000 for the typical budget. If you just said, "Budget - what budget?," you know what I mean. Truth is, most of us go on spending sprees from time to time.

But, when power shopping creates the illusion of success, even 17, it has become a weakness. Some obvious

signs that spending is out of control include making minimum payments on your credit cards, late fees, 18, lack of a budget and loss of sleep over money worries.

16. A. on B. in C. with D. by E. of
 17. A. with debts spiral out of control B. which debts spiraled out of control
 C. because debts spiraling out of control D. as debts spiral out of control
 E. when debts being spiral out of control
 18. A. bouncing checks B. bounce checks C. check bounces D. bounce of checks E. bounced checks

Question 19 to 22

Freeze-drying is a technique that can help to provide food for astronauts. But it also has other applications nearer home. Freeze-drying is like suspended animation for food; you can store a 19 for years, and then, when you're finally ready to eat it, you can completely revitalise it with a little hot water. Even after several years, the original foodstuff will be virtually unchanged.

The technique basically involves completely removing the water from some material, such as food, while 20. The main reason for doing this is either to preserve the food 21 reduce its weight. Removing the water from food keeps it from spoiling, because the microorganisms such as bacteria that cause spoiling cannot survive without it. Similarly, the enzymes which occur naturally in food cannot cause ripening without water, so 22 from food will also stop the ripening process.

19. A. freeze-dried meal B. freeze-drying meal C. meal with freeze dry
 D. meal in freeze drying E. frozen dry meal
 20. A. it leaves the rest of material virtually being intact B. leaving the rest of the material virtually intact
 C. leave the rest of the material virtually intact D. leave the rest of the material virtually being intact
 E. left the rest of the material virtually intact
 21. A. to B. but C. and to D. or to E. also to
 22. A. to remove water B. remove water C. have water removed
 D. that remove water E. removing water

Question 23 to 25

Dolphins are often the star attractions at zoos, aquariums and aquatic theme parks. They jump on command through fiery hoops and 23 other dolphins. They seem delighted to perform their tricks and side up to their human handlers, content with the applause of their audience, a pat on the head and a gift of some raw fish now and then 24. Dolphins have a darker side. Dolphins have an unusual ability: to plot with others, communicate plans and execute them effectively. This indicates intelligence and communicative skills beyond 25. Dolphins, porpoises and whales are often thought of as fish since they live in the water. However, they are aquatic mammals. They cannot live indefinitely under water and must come to the surface periodically for air. They have "blowholes" at the top of their skulls to exhale air, even under water. Their young are born alive and are suckled by the parents.

23. A. synchronized with B. in synchronization with C. synchronizing with
 D. having synchronization with E. that have synchronized
 24. A. However B. Therefore C. Consequently D. For example E. Comparatively
 25. A. that most other animals are possessing B. other animals possess C. possessed by other animals
 D. which other animals have possessed E. what most other animals possess

Part III. Reading Comprehension. In this part, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by one question or a number of questions about it (them). Question 26-40, you should choose the **ONE** best answer to each question. 2 points each.

the future will be able to learn from experience. They will be smart, strong, and untiring workers whose only goal will

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Turner almost wished that he hadn't listened to the radio. He went to the closet and grabbed his umbrella. He would feel silly carrying it to the bus stop on such a sunny morning.

18. We will be able to talk to these mechanical helpers and they will be able to respond in kind.
26. Which probably happened?
A. Turner realized that he had an unnatural fear of falling radio parts.
B. Turner had promised himself to do something silly that morning.
C. Turner had heard a weather forecast that predicted rain.
D. Turner planned to trade his umbrella for a bus ride.
E. Turner planned to take a taxi.

Someday we will all have robots that will be our personal servants. They will look and behave much like real humans. We will be able to talk to these mechanical helpers and they will be able to respond in kind. Amazingly, the robots of the future will be able to learn from experience. They will be smart, strong, and untiring workers whose only goal will be to make our lives easier.

27. Which sentence from the paragraph expresses the main idea?

- A. Someday we will all have robots that will be our personal servants.
B. We will be able to talk to these mechanical helpers and they will be able to respond in kind.
C. They will be smart, strong and untiring workers.
D. Amazingly, the robots of the future will be able to learn from experience.
E. They will look and behave much like real humans.

The success of fluoride in combating dental decay is well established and, without a doubt, socially beneficial. However, fluoride's toxic properties have been known for a century. In humans excessive intake (for adults, over 4 milligrams per day) over many years can lead to skeletal fluorosis, a well-defined skeletal disorder, and in some plant species, fluoride is more toxic than ozone, sulfur dioxide, or pesticides.

3. Some important questions remain. For example, the precise lower limit at which the fluoride content of bone becomes toxic is still undetermined. And while fluoride intake from water and air can be evaluated relatively easily, it is much harder to estimate how much a given population ingests from foodstuffs because of the wide variations in individual eating habits and in fluoride concentrations in foodstuffs. These difficulties suggest that we should be wary of indiscriminately using fluoride, even in the form of fluoride-containing dental products.

28. The passage suggests which of the following about the effect of fluoride on humans?

- A. The effect is more easily measured than is the effect of exposure to pesticides.
B. The effect of fluoride intake from water and air is relatively difficult to monitor.
C. In general the effect is not likely to be as harmful as the effect of exposure to sulfur dioxide.
D. An intake of 4 milligrams over a long period of time usually leads to a skeletal disorder in humans.
E. An intake of slightly more than 4 milligrams for only a few months is not likely to be life-threatening.

29. The paragraph following these passages is mostly likely about

- A. how to use fluoride carefully.
B. diseases caused by ingesting too much fluoride.
C. interesting results of experiment by some dental scientists.
D. an analysis of fluoride in its use in other industries.
E. scientific evidence provided by orthopedic specialists.

Superconductivity is the ability of certain materials to conduct electrical current with no resistance and extremely low losses. This ability to carry large amounts of current can be applied to electric power devices such as motors and generators, and to electricity transmission in power lines. For example, superconductors can carry as much as 100

times the amount of electricity of ordinary copper or aluminum wires of the same size.

Scientists had been intrigued with the concept of superconductivity since its discovery in the early 1900s, but the extreme low temperatures the phenomenon required was a barrier to practical and low-cost applications. This all changed in 1986, when a new class of ceramic superconductors was discovered that "superconducted" at higher temperatures. The science of high-temperature superconductivity (HTS) was born, and along with it came the prospect for an elegant technology that promises to "supercharge" the way energy is generated, delivered, and used.

30. In which of the following publication types would this article most likely appear in?

- A. A scholarly journal read by specialists and scientists who work directly with superconductivity
- B. A modern science magazine intended for leisure reading.
- C. A book chapter in an advanced chemistry textbook
- D. A magazine intended to be dispersed at home craft fair
- E. A trade show magazine which focuses on super-cooled refrigeration units

31. What is the barrier to superconductivity at the early stage of its discovery?

- A. high resistance
- B. technology that supercharge the way energy is used
- C. low-cost application
- D. its capacity to carry electricity
- E. low temperature

Those who criticize the United States government today for not providing health care to all citizens equate health care provision with medical insurance coverage. By this standard, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century America lacked any significant conception of public health law. However, despite the general paucity of bureaucratic organization in pre-industrial America, the vast extent of health regulation and provision stands out as remarkable.

Of course the public role in the protection and regulation of eighteenth-century health was carried out in ways quite different from those today. Organizations responsible for health regulation were less stable than modern bureaucracies, tending to appear in crises and wither away in periods of calm. The focus was on epidemics which were seen as unnatural and warranting a response, not to the many endemic and chronic conditions which were accepted as part and parcel of daily life. Additionally, religious influence was significant, especially in the seventeenth century. Finally, in an era which lacked sharp demarcations between private and governmental bodies, many public responsibilities were carried out by what we would now consider private associations. Nevertheless, the extent of public health regulation long before the dawn of the welfare state is remarkable and suggests that the founding generation's assumptions about the relationship between government and health were more complex than is commonly assumed.

32. Among the following statements about the United States government's role in the provision of health care, which finds the LEAST support in the passage?

- A. The government today addresses health concerns that formerly were not considered serious enough to warrant government involvement.
- B. What were once public health-care functions are now served by the private sector.
- C. Philosophical considerations play a less significant role today in the formulation of public health-care policies than in previous centuries.
- D. Public health care today is guided largely by secular rather than religious values.
- E. Modern public health-care agencies are typically established not as temporary measures but rather as permanent establishments.

33. Which of the following best expresses the author's point of contention with "those who criticize the United States government for not providing health care to all citizens" (lines 1)?

- A. Their standard for measuring such provision is too narrow.
- B. They underestimate the role that insurance plays in the provision of health care today.
- C. They fail to recognize that government plays a more significant role today in health care than in previous eras.
- D. They misunderstand the intent of the founding generation with respect to the proper role of the government in the

area of health care.

E. They lack any significant conception of public health law.

34. Which of the following best expresses the main point of the passage?

A. The government's role in health care has not expanded over time to the extent that many critics have asserted.

B. The government should limit its involvement in health care to epidemiological problems.

C. Health problems plaguing pre-industrial America resulted largely from inadequate public health care.

D. History suggests that the United States government has properly played a significant role in provision of health care.

E. Private insurance is an inadequate solution to the problem of health care.

Graffiti is a general term for wall writing, perhaps humankind's earliest art form. The crude wall writings of prehistoric times and the highly stylized street art of today's inner-city youths share one common feature: Each stems from a basic human need to communicate with others. For youths who may not be able to express themselves through other media, such as prose or music, graffiti represents an easily accessible and effective way to communicate with a large audience. Anyone can obtain a can of spray paint and "make their mark" on a highway overpass or the side of a building.

Modern graffiti generally falls into one of three categories—junk graffiti, gang graffiti, and tagging. Junk graffiti messages are not gang-related but often involve obscene, racist, or threatening themes. The line separating gang graffiti and tagging to more threatening gang activities, is now considered an entry level offense that can lead to more serious crimes, including burglary and assault.

35. According to these two passages, what is the common feature of Graffiti?

A. To threaten others B. To make their mark C. To communicate with others as a human need

D. To vandalize the landscape E. To challenge the public

36. Paragraphs following these passages are most like about

A. detailed description of three categories of graffiti.

B. how to punish those who make graffiti.

C. why youths need to express themselves through such an urban crime.

D. other ways to communicate with people through other art forms.

E. the development of earlier graffiti.

Most cultures set an age at which its young people become adults in the eyes of the law. This age is called the age of majority. When people reach this age, usually 18, they become entitled to certain inalienable rights from which they were precluded as minors, such as the right to vote. Before becoming adults, minors are not able to enter into legal contracts. This is seen as being for their own protection. They are also protected from statutory rape, from being exploited in the labor market, and from having to go through the same penal system as adults.

37. Which of the following would be an example of a protection specifically to minors?

A. The right to vote B. The right to a fair trial C. Child labor laws

D. Separate penal system E. Legal contracts

38. Which of the following would be an example of a right denied to minors?

A. The right to vote B. The right to a fair trial C. Child labor laws

D. Separate penal system E. Going to court

39. The word "statutory" in the passage is closest in meaning to

A. part of a statue B. punishable under the law C. said or stated D. serious E. casual

40. In which of the following publication types would this article most likely appear in?
- A. A scholarly journal read by sociologists. B. A modern magazine intended for leisure reading.
C. A book chapter in a textbook about law and life D. A newsletter intended to be dispersed at court
E. A scholarly journal read by lawyers.

Part IV. Essay. 20 points.

The world's climate scientists recently reported unequivocally that the Earth's climate system is increasingly heating up and that it likely has not been this warm for at least 1300 years. We all must begin reducing global warming, and fortunately there is much to do. **Please write an essay in about 150 words about how you can help to reduce global warming.**

一、解釋名詞：每題 8 分，40%

1. Kinesiology vs. Biomechanics
2. Kinematics vs. Kinetics
3. Stance phase vs. Swing phase
4. Coxa vara vs. Coxa plana
5. Active insufficiency vs. Passive insufficiency

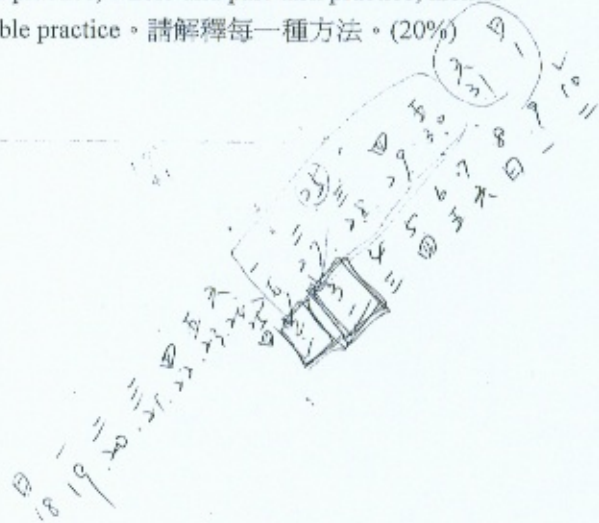
二、問答題：每題 20 分，60%

1. 一位車禍造成右小腿膝關節下 15 公分截肢病患，其斷端處分布有哪些肌肉？哪一條肌肉佔有最大橫截面積(Cross-sectional area)？
2. 請舉例說明如何讓股四頭肌做出 Isometric, Isokinetic, Eccentric contraction 三種肌肉收縮運動；並進一步比較這三種方式肌力獲得效益的差異性。
3. 請利用一套有 16 個 Channel 的肌電圖評估系統，對於一位慢性期的中風病人，擬定一個可行性的研究計畫方案。

1. 常見的精神疾病生物性致病病因有哪些？
2. 「認知心理治療」的核心原理為何？
3. 人腦部的額葉 (frontal lobe) 若受損，可能出現哪些精神狀態的變化？
4. 成熟的心理防衛機轉有哪些？
5. 非傳統的抗精神藥物和作用於多巴胺的傳統抗精神藥物，在作用機轉、藥效、副作用上有何不同？
6. 恐慌症發作時，常見的症狀有哪些？
7. 血清素 (serotonin) 這種神經傳導物質若功能失調，常見會有哪些精神狀態的變化？
8. 人的睡眠有哪些不同的生理結構階段？
9. 支持性心理治療有哪些執行內容？
10. 安非他命中毒和戒斷時，分別有哪些症狀？

- 一、大腦皮質(Cerebral cortex)區分為幾葉(Lobes)? 各腦葉的功能為何?(20%)
- 二、試述語言障礙(Language disorder)之生理-病理學, 以及臨床分類。(20%)
- 三、試述注意力(Attention)的解剖學部位, 以及相關病變之臨床意義。(15%)
- 四、神經衝動(Impulse)如何產生? 如何傳導(Conduction)? (15%)
- 五、簡述下列神經傳導物質(Neurotransmitters)之臨床關連與意義。(15%)
 1. Achetylcholine
 2. Serotonin
 3. Norepinephrine
 4. Dopamine
 5. GABA
- 六、解釋名詞(15%).
 1. Apraxia
 2. Amnesia
 3. Agnosia
 4. Abulia
 5. Gerstmann 症候群

1. 職能治療師在認知復健中，常使用的兩種治療方式為 functional approach 與 remedial approach。請詳述這兩種方法的原理與應用。(20%)
2. 請說明 sensory integration therapy (SI), perceptual motor training 以及 neurodevelopmental treatment (NDT) 之原理與應用。(20%)
3. 精神障礙者的就業常會遭遇來自個人 (person) 與環境 (environment) 的阻礙。請個別說明這兩者的阻礙為何？(20%)
4. 何謂輕度認知缺損 (mild cognitive impairment)？請說明其定義、種類、病因、診斷以及預後。(20%)
5. 不斷練習是學習的不二法門。在職能治療領域，練習 (practice) 的方法有下列幾種：massed and distributed practice, whole-and part-task practice, mental practice, 以及 constant vs variable practice。請解釋每一種方法。(20%)



壹、概念題與計算題，每題二十分，計八十分

1. 請設計一種 between-subjects 實驗，並說明其優缺點及可能解決方式。
2. 請列舉一篇典型的科學論文所需的要件，並假想兩篇研究論文的題目，並在每一篇給與 5 個關鍵詞 (key words)。(題目請給中文與英文，關鍵詞可選中或英文)。
3. 請描述以測驗為研究方法之信度與效度，並分析其影響因素與兩者間的關係。
4. 下列是十位同學的期末考成績，請找出其平均值、中位數、眾數、及平均差。

56, 76, 62, 64, 72, 60, 86, 76, 80, 78

貳、解釋名詞，每題四分，計二十分

1. Restricted random assignment
2. Placebo effect
3. Cohort
4. Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
5. Confidence interval