

請將答案寫在試卷(答案紙)上, 否則不予計分

Institute of Health Care Management
NATIONAL SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

English Test
MA Entrance Examination
March 27, 2005

This test consists of a Grammar and Structure part, a Vocabulary part, and a Reading Comprehension part. The total number of questions is 50, and you get 2 points for each correct answer.

- For the Grammar and Structure and the Vocabulary parts, circle the letter of the word or phrase that fits best in the blank of the given sentence.
- For the Reading Comprehension part, circle the letter of the answer that comes closest to the meaning of the text.

You have a total of 100 minutes for this test.

Grammar and Structure

1. Charles, _____, will marry Camilla Parker Bowles on April 8th.
 - a. because he is the Prince of Wales
 - b. he is the Prince of Wales
 - c. the Prince of Wales
 - d. Prince
2. In Taipei winters, you have either rain _____ drizzle most days.
 - a. or
 - b. nor
 - c. and
 - d. if
3. I _____ was stuck in an elevator for two horrible hours!
 - a. ever
 - b. fear
 - c. once
 - d. always
4. Fast runners, _____.
 - a. a dog usually catches hares.
 - b. hares usually outrun dogs.
 - c. both dogs and hares.
 - d. in fields, but not in forests.

5. Although all students had prepared very well, only 7 _____ the maths test.
- passing
 - were passing
 - to pass
 - passed
6. Globalization has been responsible for _____ most rapid migrations of the last century.
- some
 - a
 - the
 - some of which
7. Recently, cross-strait relations _____ a turn for the worse.
- take
 - have taken
 - are taken
 - will take
8. Jason, _____, received a prize.
- who our most intelligent linguist
 - our most intelligent linguist who
 - is our most intelligent linguist who
 - our most intelligent linguist
9. Most of _____ foreigners know about Taiwan they read in the *Taipei Times*.
- what
 - these
 - which
 - their
10. Tainan has _____ of ancient temples than any other Taiwanese city.
- the greatest the number
 - the greatest number
 - a greater number
 - the number is greater
11. My friend will be _____ Kaohsiung train station a 1 pm.
- arriving at
 - arriving
 - arrived
 - arrive

12. _____, he is feeling miserable.
- Although he smiles
 - Due to smiling
 - Although his smile
 - Due to his smiling
13. _____ a traditional one, a digital camera is much handier.
- Than
 - Comparing with
 - In comparison with
 - Than a more
14. When she was young, my mother was _____ today a liberated woman.
- who she would call
 - what we would call
 - who would be calling
 - calling what we would
15. _____ I known this, I would not have shouted at her.
- If
 - Since
 - Had
 - Would
16. A larger percentage of citizens is obese in the USA _____ country in the world.
- other
 - than any other
 - than other
 - than in any other
17. _____ around us relaxes us more than taking a vacation.
- Having good friends
 - Without good friends
 - That good friends
 - That the having of good friends
18. Although Taipei 101 is the world's tallest building now, other countries are already constructing _____.
- highest building
 - later
 - fast
 - still higher buildings

19. Taiwan's National Health Insurance, _____, is running into budgetary problems.
- the envy of the world
 - envious of the world
 - is the envy of the world
 - the world envies it
20. The more fruit I eat, _____ I feel.
- than better
 - so good
 - as good as
 - the better

Vocabulary

21. Nicole Kidman _____ such a beautiful gown to the Oscars!
- wore
 - dressed
 - clothed
 - outfit
22. I'd like to watch the news. Please, _____ the TV.
- open
 - switch
 - turn on
 - extinguish
23. In those days _____ photography didn't exist yet.
- colorful
 - colored
 - color
 - colors
24. The _____ shooter of the president committed suicide shortly after March 19th.
- paroled
 - suspected
 - convicted
 - admitted
25. He seemed a nice boss at first, but he is _____ quite ruthless.
- actually
 - factually
 - inversely
 - terribly

國立中山大學九十四學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文【醫管所碩士班甲組】

共 9 頁 第 5 頁

5

26. The little girl was ____ when that dog started barking at her!
- liquidized
 - mummified
 - petrified
 - rarified
27. Those days of youth were so wonderfully ____!
- careful
 - cared
 - caring
 - carefree
28. That apartment building has such a gloomy ____.
- exterior
 - outlook
 - looks
 - looking
29. He hasn't phoned back yet, so I'll try to ____ him tomorrow.
- touch
 - back
 - stretch
 - reach
30. I had too ____ my doctor's appointment.
- reschedule
 - rearrange
 - redo
 - redirect
31. I think you need a NSYSU parking ____ here, or else they'll tow away your car.
- spot
 - paper
 - allow
 - permit
32. You look so pale. Is ____ the matter?
- everything
 - all
 - something
 - anyway

33. If you drink too much alcohol, your reflexes _____.
a. intoxicate
b. deteriorate
c. inebriate
d. salivate
34. Movies today contain too much violence, cursing, and _____ sex.
a. grimacing
b. gratuitous
c. groveling
d. gracious
35. Carla, could you _____ the soy sauce, please?
a. present
b. hand over
c. offer
d. pass
36. Last week it was cold, freezing cold _____.
a. at least
b. barely
c. even
d. temperature
37. We were friends, but last year we _____.
a. stopped
b. quarreled
c. met
d. terminated
38. I _____ care about what my ex-wife tells about me.
a. nothing
b. nowhere
c. no longer
d. nobody
39. Can you turn down your stereo a bit? I really cannot _____ on my book.
a. concern
b. conjoin
c. concentrate
d. converse

40. Kaohsiung is _____ itself into a more cultural city.
- translating
 - transforming
 - transcribing
 - transferring

Reading Comprehension

Male-female conversation is cross-cultural communication. Culture is simply a network of habits and patterns gleaned from past experience, and women and men have different past experiences. From the time they're born, they're treated differently, talked to differently, and talk differently as a result. Boys and girls grow up in different worlds, even if they grow up in the same house. And as adults they travel in different worlds, reinforcing patterns established in childhood. These cultural differences include different expectations about the role of talk in relationships and how it fulfills that role.

Everyone knows that as a relationship becomes long-term, its terms change. But women and men often differ in how they expect them to change. Many women feel, "After all this time, you should know what I want without my telling you." Many men feel, "After all this time, we should be able to tell each other what we want."

These incongruent expectations capture one of the key differences between men and women. Communication is always a matter of balancing conflicting needs for involvement and independence. Though everyone has both these needs, women often have a relatively greater need for involvement, and men a relatively greater need for independence. Being understood without saying what you mean gives a payoff in involvement, and that is why women value it so highly.

(Adapted from Deborah Tannen, *That's Not What I meant!* (1986))

41. "Male-female conversation is cross-cultural communication." The author says this
- because men and women of different cultures cannot communicate easily.
 - because men and women grow up in environments that teaches them to use language differently.
 - because it is impossible for men and women ever to understand each other.
 - because men and women travel to different places when they are adults.
42. How do terms of communication change when a relationship becomes long-term?
- Women become silent and men say what they think.
 - Women start talking too much, and men no longer want to talk all the time.
 - Women feel that men and women no longer respect cultural differences.
 - Women feel that they should be understood even without speaking; men feel that couples should be able to speak plainly now.
43. "Culture is simply a network of habits and patterns gleaned from past experience [...]". This means that
- Culture is behavior that you learn from what happens to you in your past.
 - Culture requires habits of networking.
 - Culture can no longer be found, because it is in the past.
 - Culture must be studied in a methodical manner.

44. "These incongruent expectations capture one of the key differences between men and women." These expectations are
- happiness and unhappiness
 - involvement and independence
 - understanding and misunderstanding
 - staying at home and traveling
45. The final sentence of this fragment says that
- women value that men pay off debts
 - women value men for their earning potential
 - women feel their relation deepening when they are understood without the need for words
 - women want men to be more talkative

Early adopters idealistically buy into a notion of progress despite clear evidence to the contrary. One of the best gadgets I bought was a Psion 5mx, a palmtop computer with a laptop-style keyboard that I still think is the best portable writing machine yet devised. Sadly, not enough people thought the same, and despite some success with that model and its successor, the Revo, Psion eventually stopped making such gadgets.

There is clearly great pathos in the life of an early adopter. You might think we should just stop being so silly, save our money, and wait to see what really catches on. But the logic of the industry is such that, if everyone did that, no innovation would become popular.

Imagine the third person to buy an ordinary telephone soon after Alexander Graham Bell had invented it. Who was he going to call? Maybe he simply bought two phones, one for a special friend. But still, the utility and eventual ubiquity of the device wasn't clear at the time. You need a phalanx of early adopters to tough out such chicken-and-egg situations for the good of everyone.

So next time you see a gadget-festooned geek and feel tempted to sneer, think for a minute. Without early adopters, there would be no cheap mobile phones or PDAs or even DVD players; there would be no telephone or television either. We are the tragic, unsung foot soldiers of the technology revolution. We make expensive mistakes so that you don't have to. Really, we are heroes.

(Adapted from Steven Poole, "He's gotta have it". *Guardian Weekly*, December 10-16, 2004)

46. Early adopters
- are among the very first to buy new technological gadgets
 - are smart enough to wait and see if technological gadgets catch on before they buy
 - learn at a very young age how to handle technological gadgets
 - are very young idealists

47. Psion stopped making the 5mx and Revo because
- they were too primitive to appeal to many people
 - palm-top computers turned out to be less popular than lap-top computers
 - not enough people realized in time how good these gadgets were
 - portable writing machines stopped being needed in the computer age
48. The example of Alexander Graham Bell and the telephone illustrates
- that there have always been early adopters
 - that early adopters saw the value of the device even before it could be useful, and thus eventually allowed us all to use telephones
 - inventors like Alexander Graham Bell see the needs of the future much clearer than ordinary people
 - that even early adopters were only third in using such a useful device as the newly-invented telephone
49. Next time you see a gadget-festooned geek,
- feel free to laugh at him because he has such a cheap mobile phone
 - don't laugh at him, for he has a tragic life
 - don't laugh at him, because thanks to such geeks we can all enjoy cheap technological gadgets
 - feel free to laugh at him because he is an early adopter
50. Early adopters are heroes because
- they are unsung foot soldiers
 - they know how to use complicated technology
 - they are the inventors of PDAs and DVD-players that we can all use and enjoy
 - they buy all gadgets when they are still expensive and unpopular, allowing some of them to become popular and cheap for us all

一、病例電子化的步驟或程度大略可分為五個不同等級，從 Automated Medical Records、Computerized Medical Record (System)、Electronic Medical Record (System)、Electronic Patient Record (System)，到 Electronic Health Record 等，請分別說明每個等級的主要特徵，及相鄰等級間的主要特徵差異。(15%)

二、近年來，台灣各大醫院紛紛導入 Picture Archiving and Communication System (PACS)，以提升醫療電子化的程度。請逐一回答下列問題：(12%)

- (1) PACS 間之數位影像傳輸需要依循何種傳輸協定？
- (2) 列舉三項在醫院中可產生(或取得)醫學影像的設備。
- (3) 列舉三項應用 PACS 的優點。
- (4) PACS 在遠距醫療(Telemedicine)方面有何用途？

三、請詳細回答以下有關行動醫療 (Mobile Healthcare, M-Healthcare) 的問題。

- (1) 請舉三項目前 M-Healthcare 在醫療院所的應用及設備。(6%)
- (2) 請舉例說明應用 M-Healthcare 的好處與可能的問題。(6%)

四、請描述電子付款科技與機制應用在醫院的繳費作業時，

- (1) 哪些部門 (或人員) 與作業需要進行流程再造？請以流程圖 (或活動圖) 表達繳費作業在導入前與導入後之流程差異。(8%)
- (2) 請舉出三項可能的效益？(3%)

五、請舉出 5 個資訊科技在醫療上的運用並說明其對管理實務的影響？(20%)

六、請描述 "邱小妹人球事件" 並陳述妳(你)的看法？(15%)

七、請說明總額預算制度對於醫療業務執行的影響？(15%)

一、解釋名詞：(30分，每題6分，共5題)

1. Value network
2. Reengineering
3. Organizational value
4. Learning organization
5. Organizational politics

二、問答題：(70分，每題10分，共7題)

1. 標竿管理 (benchmarking) 在應用上的優缺點為何？
2. 請簡單說明 Vroom 的期望理論(Expectancy Theory)。
3. 組織策略執行 (strategy implementation) 時，通常遇到哪四大困難或障礙 (barriers)。
4. 平衡計分卡 (balanced scorecard) 包括哪三大組成？為何平衡計分卡是組織有效之績效衡量工具？
5. 品質成本 (quality costs)包括哪四項？並舉例。
6. 試述一般目的之品質分析工具 (quality tools) (至少含五項工具)。
7. 試述建立服務路徑 (service pathways) 之步驟。