

NATIONAL SUN YAT-SEN UNIVERSITY

English Test
MA Entrance Examination
April 15, 2006

This exam consists of a Grammar and Vocabulary part, and a Reading Comprehension part. The total number of questions is 50 (2 points per correct answer). You have 100 minutes for this exam.

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

Grammar and Vocabulary

1. My mother is in _____ eighties already.
a. her
b. the
c. nineteen
d. several
2. The telephone rang _____; I guess nobody was home.
a. yesterday
b. loud
c. incessantly
d. ring tones
3. Have you tried those egg tarts? They're really _____!
a. tasteful
b. tasty
c. taste delicious
d. deliciously
4. Can you explain to me how a computer _____?
a. works
b. working
c. work
d. to operate
5. I cannot _____ why she loves him.
a. apprehend
b. comprehend
c. imply
d. infer
6. The center of Taiwan is too _____ to be densely populated.
a. mountaineering
b. mountains
c. mounting
d. mountainous

7. He favors his daughter _____ his son.
a. over
b. to
c. with
d. by
8. He _____ guilty to all charges.
a. was
b. considered
c. pleaded
d. accused
9. _____ out is one of life's little pleasures.
a. Dinning
b. Dining
c. Diner
d. Dinner
10. Did you _____ "Brokeback Mountain"?
a. went to see
b. gone to see
c. going to see
d. go to see
11. Will those pandas from the Mainland _____ by Taiwan or not?
a. be accepted
b. accept
c. acceptable
d. going
12. "How do you go to your office?"
"I _____, but now that I have a car I do no longer."
a. used walking
b. used to walk
c. was using to walk
d. take a walk
13. If I were king of this island, I _____ all the lawyers.
a. would kill
b. will kill
c. was to kill
d. were to kill
14. "He visits Kenting every weekend."
"But I heard he isn't going this weekend, _____."
a. whatever
b. however
c. besides
d. although

15. Although he is in his fifties, _____ all his younger competitors.
a. but he beat
b. that he beat
c. and he beat
d. he beat
16. Don't look! There is a dead cat by the roadside that _____ been run over by a car.
a. would have
b. can have
c. would have
d. must have
17. I am really sorry _____ my temper.
a. to lose
b. lose
c. lost
d. for losing
18. He inherited his _____ house.
a. father's and mother's
b. father's and mother
c. father and mother's
d. father and mother
19. "How do you take your coffee?"
"Oh, with just _____ sugar."
a. a little
b. little
c. a little of
d. a few
20. Tomorrow we will have a _____ from the rain.
a. rest
b. return
c. respite
d. review
21. What an _____ thing to do, beating a defenseless animal!
a. appalling
b. appealing
c. apparent
d. awesome
22. Mr. Sharon was _____ by a stroke, shortly after founding a new political party.
a. hurt
b. unconscious
c. ill
d. felled

23. The mayor of Taipei looks _____ for higher office.
a. poised
b. to move
c. elected
d. potential
24. His teacher, _____ Karl had the greatest respect, was arrested for shoplifting.
a. by whom
b. whose
c. to whom
d. for whom
25. I insisted _____ to the doctor with that infection.
a. him to go
b. he go
c. he to go
d. be going
26. In the _____ of passion men promise women anything.
a. place
b. influence
c. throes
d. interest
27. Everyone was surprised by _____ winning.
a. his
b. him
c. he
d. them
28. Some people give _____ others take.
a. to
b. for
c. ;
d. nor
29. I wish I could drop _____ English class this term!
a. out from
b. out of
c. out off
d. out for
30. The opposition _____ the march for several weeks.
a. is planning
b. was planning
c. plans
d. has been planning

國立中山大學95學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文【醫管所碩士班甲組】

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31. Success is a matter of _____ yourself!
a. hard work
b. applying
c. diligence
d. relax
32. Be sure to _____ your medicine two times a day!
a. take
b. eat
c. take care
d. taste
33. Joan worked as a waitress for a year _____ she could earn money for college.
a. because
b. so that
c. until
d. although
34. The Love River is cleaner now _____ it was 5 years ago.
a. than
b. then
c. as
d. which
35. I wish I _____ in Taipei.
a. live
b. should live
c. should have lived
d. lived
36. The government should _____ the deficit.
a. vanish
b. take out
c. eliminate
d. spend
37. _____ the professor nor the students were prepared for class.
a. Neither
b. Either
c. Not
d. Never
38. The criminal's _____ spoiled the rest of his life.
a. guilty
b. guild
c. remorseful
d. guilt

39. If only I could _____ in a dictionary now!
a. consult
b. look it up
c. check
d. read
40. Will the Vatican _____ diplomatic relations with Taiwan?
a. sever
b. detach
c. break
d. confound

Reading Comprehension

Singaporean officials had a bold proposition for their Indonesian counterparts at a top-level meeting on March 18th: why not let us "manage" one of your islands? Indonesia, after all, has so many islands—17,500 or so—that it has failed even to name, let alone govern, many of them. And Singapore, with its 4.4million inhabitants, is desperately short of space.

The Indonesian isle that Singapore is most interested in is Bintan, just a short ferry ride away. Singaporean firms have already built a string of fancy resorts and a few factories there. But, according to the latest idea, the government would ensure that buckets more Singaporean money would be spent on turning much of the rest of the island into a giant industrial park, which would be run like a clone of the rich and successful city-state.

Even if the proposal is smiled on, it may be some time, given Indonesia's glacial official decision-making, before it could happen. But it seems to make good sense: Singapore is one of Asia's most successful industrializers, with a reputation for efficient and honest administration. However, squashed onto an area of 683 square km, it has a dire shortage of space. It has already expanded its area by around 10% through Dutch-style schemes to reclaim land from the sea; but it is running out of scope to reclaim more. Indonesia, on the other hand, is desperate to attract more industrial investment, seeing it as the key to cutting its worrying unemployment rate. Why not bring in Singaporeans to do the job?
(adapted from *The Economist*, March 25,2006)

41. Singaporean officials want to "manage" the Indonesian island of Bintan
a. for Singaporean people to live on, because Singapore has run out of space
b. for Singaporean industry to be based on, because there is no room for that in Singapore itself
c. for a string of fancy resorts to be based on, so that Singaporeans can take their vacations there
d. for Singaporean industry to be based on, so that Indonesian workers can find jobs
42. It is expected that the Indonesian government will
a. quickly agree to this proposition and make it happen
b. disagree to this proposal
c. take a long time to make it happen even if it likes the proposition
d. smile at the proposition because it makes so little sense
43. The Singaporean government
a. can also use Dutch-style land reclamations from the sea
b. cannot use Dutch-style reclamations from the sea for much longer
c. can only reclaim 10% more land from the sea
d. can only build higher skyscrapers

44. As an industrializing power, Singapore
- is known to be efficient and corruption-free
 - used to be efficient and corruption-free, but is slowly losing that reputation
 - is known to be aggressive and ruthless
 - is losing strength compared to Indonesia

45. Indonesia
- has not named all of its 17,500 or so islands, but governs them strictly
 - has named all of its 17,500 or so islands, but doesn't actively govern them all
 - consists of too many islands to even name or govern them all
 - manages to govern only a few of its islands, even though it has named them all

Manufactured products are made from atoms. The properties of those products depend on how those atoms are arranged. If we rearrange the atoms in coal we can make diamond. If we rearrange the atoms in sand (and add a few other trace elements) we can make computer chips. If we rearrange the atoms in dirt, water, and air we can make potatoes.

Today's manufacturing methods are very crude at the molecular level. Casting, grinding, milling and even lithography move atoms in great thundering statistical herds. It's like trying to make things out of LEGO blocks with boxing gloves on your hands. Yes, you can push the LEGO blocks into great heaps and pile them up, but you can't really snap them together the way you'd like.

In the future, nanotechnology will let us take off the boxing gloves. We'll be able to snap together the fundamental building blocks of nature easily, inexpensively and in most of the ways permitted by the laws of physics. This will be essential if we are to continue the revolution in computer hardware beyond about the next decade, and will also let us fabricate an entire new generation of products that are cleaner, stronger, lighter, and more precise.

It's worth pointing out that the word "nanotechnology" has become very popular and is used to describe many types of research where the characteristic dimensions are less than about 1,000 nanometers. For example, continued improvements in lithography have resulted in line widths that are less than one micron: this work is often called "nanotechnology." Sub-micron lithography is clearly very valuable (ask anyone who uses a computer!) but it is equally clear that conventional lithography will not let us build semiconductor devices in which individual dopant atoms are located at specific lattice sites. Many of the exponentially improving trends in computer hardware capability have remained steady for the last 50 years. There is fairly widespread belief that these trends are likely to continue for at least another several years, but then conventional lithography starts to reach its limits.

If we are to continue these trends we will have to develop a new manufacturing technology which will let us inexpensively build computer systems with mole quantities of logic elements that are molecular in both size and precision and are interconnected in complex and highly idiosyncratic patterns. Nanotechnology will let us do this.

(Adapted from www.zyvex.com/nano)

46. Nanotechnology
- promises to enable us to move atoms one by one in most of the ways permitted by the laws of physics
 - promises to enable us to remove our boxing gloves and snap LEGO blocks together
 - promises to enable us to manage great thundering herds of atoms
 - promises to improve computer hardware capabilities in about 50 years

47. Nanotechnology
a. refers to research concerned with lithography
b. refers to research concerned with computer technology
c. refers to research concerned with elements smaller than about 1000 nanometers
d. refers to research concerned with making potatoes out of dirt, water, and air
48. With currently available manufacturing technology, trends in computer hardware capability
a. will exponentially improve for another 50 years
b. will reach its limits in about 50 years
c. will remain steady for the next 50 years
d. will exponentially improve for only several more years
49. LEGO blocks must be
a. easier to pile up when you are wearing boxing gloves
b. hard to pile up but easy to snap together when you are wearing boxing gloves
c. easy to pile up and easy to snap together when you take off your boxing gloves
d. hard to pile up and hard to snap together when you take off your boxing gloves
50. As a manufacturing technology, nanotechnology
a. will be expensive, but precise
b. will allow us to increase the precision, cleanliness, strength and lightness of products inexpensively
c. will make products complex and highly idiosyncratic
d. will be available in about 50 years

End of the Entrance Examination

- 一. 請解釋三段五級預防? (15%) 並說明其如何應用在禽流感的防治? (5%) 如何應用在肺結核的防治? (5%) 如何應用在口腔癌的防治? (5%)
- 二. 請解釋下列名詞並說明影響其數值變化的因素?
 1. 敏感度(sensitivity)(5%)
 2. 特異度(specificity) (5%)
 3. 假陰性(false negativity) (5%)
 4. 假陽性率(false positivity) (5%)
- 三. 我國已進入老化社會，試申論健康照護體系因應之道為何? (15%)
- 四. Obesity (肥胖症)已成為歐美先進國家公共衛生體系的極大挑戰，我們的社會也有類似的趨勢，試申論其對整體醫療資源的使用造成的可能影響為何? (15%)
- 五. 試評論全民健保實施後，對公共衛生體系造成的影響，可舉例說明. (20%)

Part A: 50 分

一、在醫療管理領域，許多醫療機構應用資訊科技(IT)來幫助管理者或專業人員處理工作或輔助決策。請回答下列 IT 在醫療機構應用之相關問題：

1. 何謂決策支援系統？請舉一例說明其在醫療管理上應用。(5 分)
2. 何謂 PACS？請舉一例說明其在醫療機構之應用。(5 分)
3. 何謂 LIS、RIS？在系醫療機構上之主要之應用為何(請各舉一例說明之)？(7 分)
4. 何謂 DICOM、HL7？在系醫療資訊上之主要應用為何(請舉例說明之)？(8 分)

二、電子化醫療 (e-Health) 是目前整合政府醫療相關部門、醫療機構與廣大民眾以提升醫療資源規劃與效率的重要策略之一。以過去台灣 SARS 情境為例，請描述應有哪些資訊科技的整合，才能即時統籌全國可用的醫療資源 (例如 N95 口罩與病床)，管控可疑 SARS 病患就醫記錄，並讓全球的國人均能隨時瀏覽 SARS 發展情況與親友的相關資訊？並詳述你的答案如何能達到上述的需求。(25 分)

Part B: 問答題(50 分)，以中文或英文回答皆可。

三、Please describe different sources of power by Gary Yukl (1989) (15 分)

四、Please describe five interrelated elements of a learning organization (20 分)

五、Please describe barriers to communication (15 分)

Part A: 簡答題 (共計 50%)

1. 審查住院期間是否超過規定的住院天數是哪一類的審查? (5%)
2. 簡要說明不必要的醫療照護 (unnecessary care)對病患的影響。(5%)
3. 請舉出抑制醫療資源浪費的控制機制,至少三種。(10%)
4. 醫學院附設的醫學中心 (academic health center) 負有照顧哪三類人的責任? (10%)
5. 消費者為導向的醫療市場有何優、缺點? (10%)
6. 請簡述醫療業中的醫師、保險人、雇主、政府、及被保險人分別的角色為何? (10%)

Part B: 申論題 (共計 50%)

1. 請申述如何建立一套客觀有效的醫療品質評估系統? (20%)
2. 請舉例說明如何改進醫療品質? (10%)
3. 近年來醫療機構有將其部份作業外包的趨勢,試申述此趨勢之優缺點。(10%)
4. 目前醫療機構的經營管理所面對的最大困境為何? 如何改進? (10%)