

國立臺北護理學院九十七學年度博士班招生
護 理 系 博 士 班
英 文 試 題

注 意	1.本試題共有三頁。 2.標準答案：BADDD-BABBD-BACAD-ACCDC-BBDCA BBCDA-CBDCD-DCBBA-ADBCD-ADCCA
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I. Vocabulary and Grammar: Choose the best answer to complete each sentence. (40%)

1. The _____ of the U.S. Army in South Korea has maintained stability and peace in northeast Asia.
(A) present (B) presence (C) presentation (D) pretense
2. It is expected that Gong Li will be _____ for the best actress in the Academy Award this year.
(A) nominated (B) modified (C) pretended (D) anticipated
3. The hosts and hostess are thanked for their warm _____ to the guests.
(A) derivation (B) obstruction (C) enthusiasm (D) hospitality
4. The students in the summer camp come from a _____ of backgrounds.
(A) generosity (B) imperfection (C) priority (D) variety
5. Hippos like to _____ themselves in order to cool off.
(A) amuse (B) reflect (C) expand (D) submerge
6. The annual _____ of soft drinks and fruit juice is increasing while that of milk is decreasing.
(A) assumption (B) consumption (C) resumption (D) presumption
7. Keep the biscuits in an _____ container so they can stay crispy.
(A) airtight (B) amateur (C) airshaft (D) ajar
8. One of the concerns for smoking is the _____ of second-hand smoking, which harms non-smokers.
(A) affect (B) effect (C) affection (D) efficiency
9. I could not _____ choose to go.
(A) as (B) but (C) or (D) so
10. Look at Steve in the picture. He _____ the trip very much.
(A) may enjoy (B) must enjoy (C) will enjoy (D) must have enjoyed
11. All of us were astonished to hear the _____ news.
(A) shock (B) shocking (C) shocked (D) shockingly
12. I had a friend of mine _____ the necessary information for me.
(A) find (B) finding (C) found (D) to find
13. I _____ for a few minutes before I got up.
(A) thought (B) have thought (C) had thought (D) was thinking
14. I don't know whom Terry can talk to. He has _____ friends in the world.
(A) few (B) a few (C) little (D) a little
15. How long do I still have to wait? I _____ here for two hours.
(A) come (B) arrived (C) reached (D) have been
16. My parents _____ live in a small town when they were my age.
(A) used to (B) are used to (C) have used to (D) have been used to

17. Most of the students use e-mail to communicate, so _____ their teachers.
(A) are (B) can (C) do (D) have
18. Please give me a call _____ you receive her information.
(A) unless (B) for (C) once (D) till
19. The techniques _____ here are nothing more than special effects done by computers.
(A) using (B) that use (C) be used (D) that are used
20. _____ English well, you need a good English-English dictionary.
(A) Learn (B) Learning (C) To learn (D) Learned

II. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer to fill in the passages. (30%)

Attitudes of respect, modesty and fair play can grow only out of slowly acquired skills that parents teach their children 21 many years through shared experience and memory. If a child reaches adulthood with recollections only of television, Little League, and birthday parties, then that child has 22 to draw on when a true test of character comes up-say, in a prickly business situation. "23 that child feels grounded in who he is and where he comes from, everything else is an act," says etiquette expert Betty Jo Trakimas.

A family of her friend's reserves every Friday night as "family night" with their three children. Often the family plays board games or hide-and-seek. "My children love it," says the mother.

Can playing hide-and-seek really teach a child about 24? Yes, say Trakimas and others, because it tells the child that his parents care enough to spend time with him, he is loved and can learn to love others. "Manners aren't about using the right fork," agrees etiquette instructor Patricia Gilbert-Hinz. "Manners are about being 25 ---giving compliments, team-playing, making tiny sacrifices. Children learn that through their parents."

21. (A) after (B) for (C) over (D) with
22. (A) all (B) little (C) few (D) what
23. (A) For (B) If (C) When (D) Unless
24. (A) fortune (B) health (C) manners (D) games
25. (A) kind (B) late (C) careful (D) carefree

Laura Bush's commitment to education and literacy has gone well 26 chairing the occasional benefit fund-raiser, or offering photo ops as she tours schools. "My whole life I've been interested in education and 27. I've done a lot of work with teaching recruitment organizations, like Troops to Teachers and Teach for America. I'd like to encourage people to choose 28 as a career because it's so important." She taught underprivileged kids in Austin, 29 she was a librarian, and is currently the honorary chairperson of UNESCO's Decade for Literacy. Her daughter Jenna, a recent 30 of the University of Texas, has followed in her mother's footsteps and is teaching at a Washington, D.C., public school.

26. (A) after (B) beyond (C) over (D) without
27. (A) campaign (B) children (C) management (D) tourism
28. (A) computing (B) parenting (C) teaching (D) writing
29. (A) as (B) if (C) though (D) where
30. (A) graduate (B) student (C) teacher (D) volunteer

I like drawing since I was a child. In my elementary school days, our teacher usually 31 us to some beautiful parks to draw. We drew, talked and laughed together. We had a good time then. But my parents wanted me 32 to college, so I had to spend most of my time 33 and didn't have much time to draw.

Now I am a parent. I am busy 34 every day. However, I usually draw with my children in the park on weekends. They are so 35 in drawing that it makes me think of the happy times in my childhood.

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| 31. (A) take | (B) takes | (C) took | (D) has taken |
| 32. (A) go | (B) to go | (C) going | (D) to have gone |
| 33. (A) study | (B) studied | (C) to study | (D) studying |
| 34. (A) work | (B) to work | (C) working | (D) worked |
| 35. (A) interest | (B) interests | (C) interesting | (D) interested |

III. Reading Comprehension: (30%)

Few people are pitying the nation's health insurance companies, whose profits have risen by double digits since 2000 (in 2004 alone, they shot up 32%). But the picture hasn't been entirely bright.

From 1997 to 1999, the health insurance industry posted losses, as the cost of developing new plans grew more quickly than premiums. And now insurers contend they're caught between steep cost increases in areas like new medical technologies and pharmaceuticals, and employers who insist they can't pay another cent for insurance. These pressures are part of the reason profit margins are stuck between 3% and 4%, less than half that of insurers in other industries. Like everyone else, health insurers are looking for a new business model.

In the 1990s they thought they had found the answer -- the health maintenance organization, or HMO. "We provided first dollar coverage with an emphasis on prevention all the way to catastrophic," says Karen Ignani, president of America's Health Insurance Plans. But HMOs restricted access to certain doctors, medical tests, and hospitals, so they quickly met with loud disapproval. The plans responded by expanding networks and, predictably, costs shot right back up.

"The system in its current form really is unsustainable," argues Carol McCall, vice president at Humana, one of the nation's largest health insurance providers. "Employers will say 'Look, we can't pay for this anymore. It's eating into our bottom line.' They set the parameters of choice." It is employers, increasingly, who are asking for plans that feature more cost-sharing and higher deductibles.

36. In most people's eyes, many health insurance companies
- (A) posted considerable amount of loss.
 - (B) are suffering steep cost increase.
 - (C) have employers from all walks of life.
 - (D) are making huge profit.
37. Which of the following is true about health insurance companies?
- (A) Their profit is higher than other insurance companies.
 - (B) They benefit from the new medical technologies.

- (C) They are troubled by the low profit margin.
- (D) They hire too many employees but can not pay any more salary.

38. The HMOs received complaints on its restrictions mainly from
- (A) doctors.
 - (B) patients.
 - (C) other insurers.
 - (D) employers.
39. The "employers" referred to in this passage means those
- (A) of the insurers.
 - (B) of the insured.
 - (C) of the medical offices.
 - (D) of the pharmacists.
40. The health insurance system is unsustainable because of
- (A) the employers.
 - (B) the doctors.
 - (C) the insured.
 - (D) the company.

People who survive a heart attack often describe it as a wake-up call. But for a 61-year-old executive I met recently, it was more than that. This man was in the midst of a divorce when he was stricken last spring, and he had fallen out of touch with friends and family members. The executive's doctor, unaware of the strife in his life, counseled him to change his diet, start exercising and quit smoking. He also prescribed drugs to lower cholesterol and blood pressure. It was sound advice, but in combing the medical literature, the patient discovered that he needed to do more. Studies suggested that his risk of dying within six months would be four times greater if he remained depressed and lonely. So he joined a support group and reordered his priorities, placing relationships at the top of the list instead of the bottom. His health has improved steadily since then, and so has his outlook on life. In fact he now describes his heart attack as the best thing that ever happened to him. "Yes, my arteries are more open," he says. "But even more important, *I'm* more open."

41. For many people, heart attack is a wake-up call because
- (A) it warns people to be more careful of their health.
 - (B) it makes people feel hard to sleep long.
 - (C) it makes mysterious noise to the patients early every morning.
 - (D) it causes uneasiness to everyone in the patient's family.
42. The most important problem facing the 61-year-old man was
- (A) his unhealthy habit of eating.
 - (B) his lack of regular exercise.
 - (C) his smoking habit.

- (D) his poor human relationship.
43. The 61-year-old man is
(A) a politician.
(B) a manager.
(C) a doctor.
(D) a scholar.
44. The man describes his heart attack as the best thing ever happened to him because
(A) he experienced a lot worse things in his life.
(B) it lowered his cholesterol and blood pressure.
(C) it changed his attitude of life.
(D) it stayed on top of his list.
45. The man's health improved mainly as a result of
(A) his friendship with his doctor.
(B) his successful divorce.
(C) his reading of medical literature.
(D) his new relationship with family and friends.

Most Americans have learned that the dangers imposed on health by tobacco and alcohol can no longer be denied. It is no longer considered macho or fashionable to smoke a cigarette. The campaigns to alert the public to the evils of these two social drugs have been intense and effective. However, most people, young or old, dislike being warned that they shouldn't do something. It is a kind of psychological resistance.

Yet all tobacco and liquor products must now contain a warning on the package or label. The warning is simple, but the message is clear: smoking and drinking are hazardous to health. The wording may vary, but it is phrased in such a way as to draw the attention of the consumer to the danger. There are currently about nine warnings that are printed on labels. Some of them are: "Cigarettes are addictive", "Cigarettes cause fatal lung disease", "Smoking during pregnancy can harm your baby", "Tobacco smoke can harm your children," and "Cigarettes cause strokes and fatal heart disease." All of these and others appear regularly on the side of a pack of cigarettes and are preceded by the word "WARNING!" Some people have suggested that the word "warning" should be eliminated since it might increase an interest in smoking among young people. Labels that contain information and do not give orders have proven effective in deterring behavior.

On American TV, all tobacco advertising is legally banned, and every ad in a magazine must display the warning. There are many public notices on trains and buses giving out the warning that smoking is linked to lung cancer and other lung and heart diseases.

The admonition against alcohol consumption is of a different kind. The warning goes out especially to women who are pregnant and anyone operating a car or electrical machinery. A woman who is carrying a child in her womb can cause damage to the fetus by drinking alcohol. Also anyone operating a machine runs the risk of an accident which could be fatal. Such warnings appear on all wine and whiskey bottles and even an apparently harmless can of beer.

46. What can be said of the dangers imposed on health by tobacco and alcohol?
(A) They can no longer be ignored.

- (B) They face a difficult future.
(C) They are not true.
(D) Medical science is divided on the issue.
47. What is the essence of the warning messages on cigarettes and alcohol?
(A) The products are for adults only.
(B) Be sure you are in good health before you try them.
(C) These products cause behavior disorders.
(D) Alcohol and smoking are dangerous to health.
48. Which of the following is least likely to appear on a package of cigarettes?
(A) Cigarette smoking can harm your health.
(B) Cigarette smoking is dangerous for your health.
(C) Smoke but don't inhale too deeply.
(D) Cigarette smoking causes respiratory illness.
49. The underlined word "eliminated" in the second paragraph closest in meaning to
(A) banned
(B) concerned
(C) removed
(D) admonished
50. What is suggested as a better way to persuade people not to smoke?
(A) To give more factual information on the harm of smoking.
(B) To enlarge the fonts of the word "WARNING" on the package.
(C) To require cigarette commercials on TV to bear the message of warning.
(D) To ban cigarette commercials on newspapers and magazines.