

國立臺北護理學院九十八學年度博士班招生
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：CABAD-CDCAD-AABCC-BCAAD-ACDDD ABCDD-CBAAC-ABADC-ABACB-DBCAB
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I. Sentence Completion - 48% @2 points.

Choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentences.

- She suffers from _____ hearing and needs a hearing aid.
(A) departed (B) vigorous (C) impaired (D) conventional
- This isn't a _____ activity. You don't have to think about winning. Just have fun.
(A) competitive (B) undergraduate (C) overwhelming (D) manageable
- The young pianist has had the honor of _____ in the presence of the queen.
(A) featuring (B) performing (C) sparking (D) recognizing
- It's hard to believe that these actors were in fact enthusiastic _____.
They were simply too good!
(A) amateurs (B) curators (C) presentations (D) tributes
- Being a career woman and a single parent are really _____ jobs. It's amazing she does them so well.
(A) definite (B) praised (C) individual (D) stressful
- She treats her boyfriend like a(n) _____, ordering him to do this and that. Who does she think she is anyway?
(A) cabin (B) artifact (C) slave (D) debate
- Parents should _____ their children about the consequences of substance abuse.
(A) require (B) promote (C) nominate (D) educate
- I had to _____ milk with water in this recipe since I didn't have any milk left.
(A) pursue (B) attribute (C) substitute (D) transfer
- The suspect was found guilty, and was scheduled to be _____ 3 days later. His days are numbered.
(A) executed (B) violated (C) observed (D) congratulated
- Some married people think of their _____ as their best friends.
(A) saints (B) urns (C) proclamations (D) spouses
- A man-made method of supplying water to the soil for helping grow plants or crops is called _____.
(A) irrigation (B) irradiation (C) irritation (D) irretention
- Bears preparing for hibernation will _____ an astonishing amount of food; they virtually eat anything edible in sight.
(A) devour (B) sublimate (C) instigate (D) invert
- The itinerary for the corporate heads is always _____ on the in-house bulletin board for all employees to see.
(A) discerned (B) posted (C) raided (D) warranted

- During the off-season, numerous bright-eyed applicants flocked to baseball fields to _____ for the baseball teams.
(A) try on (B) move on (C) try out (D) move off
- Hiccups, however intentionally annoying they appear, are actually involuntary spasms of the _____ and can't be controlled.
(A) cerebrum (B) abdomen (C) diaphragm (D) spinal cord
- After some _____, his jacket now fits him better.
(A) wardrobe (B) alteration (C) privatization (D) rally
- At first the patient was doing well, but suddenly his immune system _____ and unfortunately we lost him.
(A) sank into (B) equated to (C) broke down (D) struck a chord
- My new boss is very _____. He tries to gain control over every thing and every one.
(A) manipulative (B) paramount (C) outstanding (D) extravagant
- Two months after rehabilitation, he _____ into his former habit of drug abuse.
(A) relapsed (B) hemmed (C) stranded (D) ticked
- The normally docile dog would not have attacked these children if he hadn't been _____.
(A) overlapped (B) energized (C) compiled (D) provoked
- Your plan sounds terrific, but I'm afraid it's not financially _____.
(A) viable (B) motivational (C) proprietary (D) obstinate
- In order to _____ the hostage crisis, negotiating experts and special forces were called in.
(A) encode (B) pluck (C) remedy (D) undertake
- I didn't have the invitation to the party, but my pals managed to _____ me in.
(A) hurl (B) filter (C) bleach (D) sneak
- The CEO assigned his son to take over one of the local _____ to prepare him for future succession.
(A) reconstructions (B) registries (C) tapestries (D) subdivisions

II. Cloze - 20% @2 points.

Read the passage and fill in each blank with the correct word or phrase.

The instruction manuals with most electronic gadgets lack some important advice that can save you from embarrassing social moments. Here are 25 for using the Internet, cell phones, laptops and other devices. Don't wear a Bluetooth 26 if you are not on a call. Do think long and hard before inviting someone to be your friend on a social networking site such as Facebook or MySpace. If you are trying to befriend someone who might not immediately recognize your name, attach a note explaining your connection. Don't 27 your laptop or cell phone power cord across the room when you are charging up at a coffee shop or other public place. Do return the 28 when a stranger offers to take a picture of you. If they have a camera, offer to take their picture as well. Don't send "unsubscribe" or "take me off this list" messages to everyone on an e-mail list. 29 hitting "Reply All," send a message only to the sender. Finally, do be mindful of others when talking on your cell phone. If you are in a restaurant or a meeting, take it outside.

- (A) ins and outs (B) odds and ends (C) sevens and eights (D) dos and don'ts
- (A) earpiece (B) headpiece (C) mouthpiece (D) hairpiece
- (A) expand (B) stretch (C) prolong (D) elongate
- (A) compliment (B) gesture (C) favor (D) stature

29. (A) Instead (B) Rather than (C) Unless (D) Only when

You’ve scrimped and saved for years to visit Africa. And now, just weeks before your 30 date, violence breaks out after the Kenyan elections. Should you take the risk of going or not? Even travelers who think they’re going to a safe place should stay alert—danger is not 31 to faraway and exotic locales. Here are ways to make an informed decision and keep yourself safe if the worst happens. To begin with, obviously the most effective means to really know what’s happening in those areas 32 talking to people who are there. The key here is geography. Will trouble in Oaxaca affect your trip to Mexico City? News reports don’t always pinpoint your vacation spot. Tourism bureaus can be useful. 33 it’s in their interest to lure visitors, it’s also in their interest to 34 tourists aren’t traveling into harm’s way. For more elaborate trips, such as a safari, do the research before you book.

30. (A) arrived (B) returning (C) taking (D) departure
31. (A) refined (B) defected (C) confined (D) affected
32. (A) by (B) is (C) are (D) through
33. (A) Whereas (B) Unless (C) Even (D) Despite
34. (A) ensure (B) assure (C) be sure (D) reassure

III. Reading Comprehension - 32% @2 points.

Read the paragraph. Then answer the questions.

When I was five, my mother seated me by the kitchen table and placed in front of me five miniature sandbags, each the size of a coin. I watched in amazement as she juggled one in the air while picking up the other four, all in a swift move. Next, she repeated the trick, this time juggling two sandbags while snatching the other three. She showed me many more moves. Later on she told me these five sandbags had been with her since her childhood days in a remote village in Japan.

Like my experience, many first- and second-generation immigrant communities in the United States teach their children their own childhood games, hoping to help these youths discover their “roots.” But it’s often debated which aspect of their culture to keep alive since their children, as well as themselves, will become more and more “American.” They are often caught in a dilemma of choosing what would be acceptable in both cultures. I can still **acutely** remember waving my mother away when she excitedly asked me to perform the sandbag trick in front of my friends. Somehow I felt embarrassed and stupid to be “playing with little sandbags” at 17. I felt guilty when I saw the hurt on her face. I’ve decided that as soon as my daughter Masako turns 5, I’ll ask her grandma to teach her this special trick symbolic of a root all three of us share.

35. What is the main idea of this article?
(A) Cultural shock of Japanese immigrants in the USA.
(B) The art of miniature sand bags and its significance in Japan.
(C) Immigrant parents want their children to remember their roots.
(D) A century-old family tradition from a remote village in Japan.
36. What does the author imply about immigrants in the U.S.?
(A) They find themselves not knowing what to teach their children.
(B) They are growing so rapidly that the new country can’t adjust.
(C) They often have difficulty identifying with the local culture.
(D) They often hurt their parents’ feelings because of differences.

37. What is the author’s view on teaching the next generation their parents’ childhood play?
(A) She’ll avoid it so as not to confuse her children.
(B) She would like to do it one day.
(C) She thinks it’s embarrassing.
(D) She is now too American to promote it to her children.

38. What does “**acutely**” most likely mean?
(A) Clearly.
(B) Vaguely.
(C) Actually.
(D) Reasonably.

39. What can we infer from the article?
(A) The author was born in Japan.
(B) The author has a 5-year-old daughter.
(C) The author’s mother passed away last year.
(D) The author’s mother was from Japan.

NASA launched the Stardust spacecraft on February, 1999 for the purpose of collecting particle samples from the comet Wild 2. However, they were concerned that the high speed the spacecraft was traveling at might alter the shape or chemical makeup of the samples—or worse, vaporize them. Since the program’s mandate was to provide insights into the birth and development of the solar system, trapping speedy particles became top priority.

The solution was an amazing substance called aerogel. As its name suggests, aerogel is much like other gels in that it is designed to trap substance. But unlike other gels, which are mostly composed of liquid, aerogel is mostly air—as much as 99.8 percent. While the harsh temperatures of space freeze normal gels solid, aerogel, with little energy-conducting liquid, remains a gel in even the harshest of environments. In fact, aerogels are so adept at resisting extreme temperatures that you can place a crayon on top of a piece of aerogel and then expose the gel to the flame from a blowtorch without fear of the crayon melting.

So how does something made mostly of air stop speeding objects? Like other gels, aerogels typically contain tiny microstructures that give them their shape and cause them to behave much like solids. When cometary particles slam into aerogel, they collide with the gel’s fibrous silicon-dioxide microstructure and gradually slow to a halt.

40. How does aerogel aid NASA’s space mission?
(A) It is used to fix loosening panels in space.
(B) It is handy in patching up cracked compartments.
(C) Its purpose is to capture comet particles.
(D) Its use is to serve as a space adhesive.
41. What does NASA hope to learn by studying Wild 2?
(A) About the origin of our solar system.
(B) About the composition of other planets.
(C) About the maximum performance of Stardust Spacecraft.
(D) About the future of mankind and our civilization.

42. What words can be used to substitute for “mandate?”

- (A) most problematic issue
- (B) utmost mission instruction
- (C) slightest variation of method
- (D) smallest shred of doubt

One thing I’ve learned from my backpacking experiences is how to stretch every dollar. Hostels and bike rentals are very common choices for backpackers. But one thing is constantly overlooked: street food. A popular myth dismisses street food as not sanitary or not tasty. It’s a pity that so many backpackers should miss out on such fantastic treasure hunts.

Instead of picnicking like every other traveler in Paris, I went for a scrumptious, tzatziki-dripping gyro from a roadside stand for a quarter the cost of the cheapest sandwich in any restaurant, utensil-free. 20 minutes later my stroll took me to a crepe stand, and I treated myself to some dessert.

In Munich, Germany, all the pretzels and sausage wraps with pickles sold at random stands were amazingly delicious. While munching on a delicious wrap, I struck up a conversation with the vendor, who taught me the secret of yummy pork knuckles. A feast *and* a **culinary** lesson—not too shabby, was it? I followed this up with a can of genuine German beer.

A meal in any London restaurant starts at 10 pounds. With the same amount, I enjoyed an entire day of great food—fish and chips, pizza, meat pie, baked potato. They were not just edible. They were heavenly.

43. We can infer from the article that _____.

- (A) the author tries to do street food justice
- (B) Germans spend less on food than the French
- (C) the author regretted eating in a restaurant in London
- (D) tostels are always not very sanitary

44. The word **culinary** has to do with _____.

- (A) bargaining
- (B) dieting
- (C) cooking
- (D) drinking

45. Which of the following is true?

- (A) The author tried to stay in one place for as long as possible.
- (B) The author managed to make the best use of his money.
- (C) The author once got sick from eating street food.
- (D) German sausage wrap topped the author’s list of street food.

Bedbugs are no longer a nuisance in hotel rooms only. They are making increasing appearances in places such as dorm rooms, public transit, movie theaters, and cruise ships—in short, in all kinds of hospitality accommodations. Some children complained of itchy legs and bug-bites on the arm after visiting an amusement park. So it’s true; bedbugs are everywhere.

Many things are to blame for this. The increase in international travel, ban on widespread spraying, and mutation of bugs into bigger and stronger types, to name just a few. Their endurance of lasting one year without a blood meal makes it even more difficult to get rid of them. A dorm room left empty for the summer means to them nothing but a tolerable period of **fasting**. The size of

an apple seed, they travel easily on luggage, old furniture and clothing. The fact that they reproduce quickly can be seen as the last straw.

A growing number of students say they have been troubled by bedbugs in dorm rooms. They have good reason not to be too optimistic that this can be fixed in a short time, because, just like hotel rooms, dorms are an ideal bedbug habitat: small, crowded, and often humid. The only fair thing in this is, perhaps, that bedbugs, unlike teachers, don’t “judge”. Blood’s blood.

46. What is the best title of this article?

- (A) Bedbugs: Where From and Where to Go?
- (B) Bedbugs: Under a Hotel Bed
- (C) Terminating Bedbugs
- (D) Why Are Bedbugs Everywhere?

47. What is true of the writer’s attitude toward eradication of bedbugs?

- (A) He feels hopeful.
- (B) He is pessimistic.
- (C) He makes no assumption.
- (D) He knows how to do it.

48. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- (A) The only place free from bedbugs is the amusement park.
- (B) Children are particularly prone to bug-bites.
- (C) The number of bedbugs is multiplied quickly.
- (D) Straws are used to keep bedbugs out.

49. The word “fasting” in paragraph 2 most likely means _____.

- (A) not eating
- (B) moving at a high speed
- (C) holding on tight
- (D) being loyal

50. What does the last sentence imply?

- (A) Bedbugs value family relationships.
- (B) Bedbugs only care about food.
- (C) Bedbugs spread infectious diseases.
- (D) Bedbugs may cause severe bleeding.