

請務必於試卷紙上作答，違者該科不於計分。

I. Vocabulary: Choose the answer that best completes the sentence. (20%)

1. Having beautiful hair is such a sign of health and attractiveness, particularly for white women, because their hair tends to be very _____, and it needs extra care.
a. cybernetic b. wasted c. fragile d. sober
2. Three Americans are among those killed in a deadly _____ last week in Algeria to rescue hostages taken when Islamic militants overtook a gas facility.
a. raid b. inaugural c. coverage d. hug
3. Nehemiah Griego, who is 15, said he had _____ and suicidal thoughts before he grabbed a rifle from his parents' closet and shot his mother in her head.
a. responsible b. surgical c. homewards d. homicidal
4. Priests _____ of abuse were sent away for treatment, but often only after long delays, and many cases slipped under the radar.
a. suspected b. limited c. struck d. permitted
5. The number of kids _____ with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) rose 24 percent between 2001 and 2010.
a. riddled b. diagnosed c. forced d. regarded
6. _____ by the Kaiser Permanente Southern California Institute, the study differs from previous ones in that it offered a comprehensive look at medical records.
a. Caused b. Remained c. tolerated d. Conducted
7. "If there are people trying to do bad stuff to our guys, then we'll take them out of the game, I suppose," he said in one of several interviews _____ to the media.
a. petitioned b. emphasized c. released d. initiated
8. Two additional attackers, armed with automatic rifles, stormed the area and fought with security forces for nearly eight hours. The _____ killed three police officers and all five attackers.
a. election b. assault c. regulation d. display
9. British designer Mary Katrantzou is known for her _____ prints. Now an artist has reimagined them into vivid photographs.
a. reasonable b. merciful c. brutal d. extravagant
10. While many people appeared _____ last week by the news that the Los Angeles Lakers star and his wife had dropped their divorce action, those close to the couple say this was always the inevitable end for the two.
a. stunned b. charged c. instant d. gained

II. Sentence Completion: Choose the word that best completes the sentence (10%)

11. Hard work can make _____ for a lack of intelligence.
a. down b. in c. up d. out
12. A number of questions came _____ at the meeting.
a. of b. X c. for d. up
13. The drowning man called _____ vain for help.
a. in b. X c. at d. for
14. In _____ of his youth, the police have decided not to continue with the case against him.
a. find b. view c. note d. think
15. Guess who I bumped _____ today? It was Michael!
a. on b. into c. at d. for

III. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer for each missing word or phrase in the following passages (20%)

The Holkham Hebrew Bible, in a show of Jewish books and documents from the Bodleian Library in Oxford, now on view at the Jewish Museum in New York. The book was printed in Naples in 1491/2, by one Joshua Solomon Soncino. Not only is it _____ 16 _____, but it's poignant as well. The hand-colored decoration shows how fully its maker _____ 17 _____, and appreciative of, the Christian culture of the Italian Renaissance. (Identical decoration was used on a chivalric romance.) Yet at

this same time, Jews _____18_____ in vast numbers from Spain and were confined to ghettos in Italy. The _____19_____ and segregation made no cultural sense, but that didn't stop it _____20_____.

16. a. gorilline b. gorger c. gorgeously d. gorgeous
17. a. was immersing b. immersing c. was immersed in d. immerse
18. a. were being expelled b. expel c. was expelled d. was expelling
19. a. persecute to b. persecution c. persecute d. persecuting
20. a. from happening b. happen c. happened d. on happening

The foursome _____21_____ a fishing expedition over the holidays and were headed back to Italy to start the new year.

Missoni was expected to attend men's fashion week in Milan this week, but his plane disappeared from radar shortly _____22_____ from the island. At first glance, the _____23_____ seems like a standard air-to-sea accident, but the Missoni family is not yet ready to give up hope. "A plane _____24_____ in this way, on a short route, without leaving any trace," Missoni's 28-year-old son Ottavio told an Italian newspaper last week. "I _____25_____ that the least plausible reason is that they crashed into the water."

21. a. have b. had been on c. had been d. have been on
22. a. of taking b. after taking c. after take off d. after taking off
23. a. disappeared b. disappears c. disappearance d. disappear
24. a. cannot vanish b. is to vanish c. should vanish d. could be vanished
25. a. remain convinced b. convinced c. cannot convince d. am convince

IV. Written Expression: Identify the underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct (14%).

26. a) The Los Angeles City Council voted b) unanimous last fall to c) build a new football stadium d) in the heart of downtown.
27. Experts say a) sports teams rarely b) regulate cities the economic growth c) that is initially d) expected.
28. 2012 has been a) an 'awful' year b) for c) major Wall Street companies, so what should we d) impact in 2013?
29. a) Bonus and salaries b) have been cut at c) all of the big Wall Street d) firms.
30. a) Instead just b) searching for content that already has its own page c) on Facebook—think fan pages, groups, or events—Graph Search will d) allow users to make much more specific searches.
31. Google's a) big shift in search has been to move away from b) display links and letting users c) go on their way and answer more questions d) directly through information in the Google universe.
32. a) It was an b) audaciously political speech, a statement of personal and c) partisan principle, d) rather the expected broad bipartisan outreach.

V. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answers to the following questions (36%)

The word *euthanasia* is of Greek origin and literally means "a good death." The American Heritage Dictionary defines it as "the act of killing a person painlessly for reasons of mercy." Such killing can be done through active means, such as administering a lethal injection, or by passive means, such as withholding medical care or food and water.

In recent years in the United States, there have been numerous cases of active euthanasia in the news. They usually involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons by relatives or friends who plead that they can no longer bear to see their loved ones suffer. Although such killings are a crime, the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system, and the media usually portrays them as compassionate heroes who take personal risks to save another from unbearable suffering.

The seeming acceptance of active forms of euthanasia is alarming, but we face a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia. Every year, in hospitals and nursing homes around the country, there are growing numbers of documented deaths caused by caregivers withholding life-sustaining care, including food and water, from vulnerable patients who cannot speak for themselves.

While it is illegal to kill someone directly, for example with a gun or knife, in many cases the law has put its stamp of approval on causing death by omitting needed care. Further, many states have "living will" laws designed to protect those who withhold treatment, and there have been numerous court rulings which have approved of patients being denied care and even starved and dehydrated to death.

Because such deaths occur quietly within the confines of hospitals and nursing homes, they can be kept hidden from the public. Most euthanasia victims are old or very ill, so their deaths might be attributed to a cause other than the denial of care that really killed them. Further, it is often relatives of the patient who request that care be withheld. In one court case, the court held that decisions to withhold life-sustaining care may be made not only by close family members but also by a number of

third parties, and that such decisions need not be reviewed by the judicial system if there is no disagreement between decision makers and medical staff. The court rules that a nursing home may not refuse to participate in the fatal withdrawal of food and water from an incompetent patient.

33. As used in paragraph 1, which is the best definition of “lethal”?

- a. proceeding in a gradual, subtle way
- b. referring to the effect or influence of one person, thing, or action
- c. sufficient to cause death
- d. referring to promptness or speed in doing something

34. As mentioned in paragraph 2, “the perpetrators are often dealt with leniently by our legal system” because

- a. the perpetrators are committing a crime
- b. the perpetrators are willing to stop their loved ones’ pain and bear the risk of being charged with killing
- c. the perpetrators are heroes who are filled with compassion and portrayed by the media
- d. the perpetrators involve the deliberate killing of ill or incapacitated persons

35. In paragraph 3, one faces “a bigger, more insidious threat from passive forms of euthanasia” since

- a. caregivers use active forms of euthanasia
- b. that caregivers withholding life-sustaining care is easier than using active forms of euthanasia
- c. food and water can involve in the deliberate killing of ill
- d. vulnerable patients accepts passive forms of euthanasia

36. In paragraph 4, “put its stamp of approval on” can be rewritten as

- a. have or express an unfavorable opinion about something
- b. have the same characteristics or qualities as
- c. be grateful for something
- d. officially agree to or accept as satisfactory

37. The author maintains that death by withholding care is

- A. largely confined to hospitals
- B. difficult to prove if prosecuted
- C. often requested by family members
- D. approved by living wills

38. The attitude of the author can best be described as

- a. objective
- b. partial
- c. passionate
- d. macaber

39. To conclude, euthanasia is a kind of

- a. Greek death
- b. dehydrated death
- c. merciful death
- d. unbearable suffering

In his thought-provoking work, *Philosophical Investigations*, Ludwig Wittgenstein uses an easily conceptualized scenario in an attempt to clarify some of the problems involved in thinking about the mind as something over and above the behaviors that it produces. Imagine, he says, that everyone has a small box in which they keep a beetle. No one is allowed to look in anyone else’s box, only in their own. Over time, people talk about what is in their boxes and the word “beetle” comes to stand for what is in everyone’s box.

Through this curious example, Wittgenstein attempts to point out that the beetle is very much like an individual’s mind; no one can know exactly what it is like to be another person or experience things from another’s perspective—look in someone else’s “box”—but it is generally assumed that the mental workings of other people’s minds are very similar to that of our own (everyone has a “beetle” which is more or less similar to everyone else’s). However, it does not really matter—he argues—what is in the box or whether everyone indeed has a beetle, since there is no way of checking or comparing. In a sense, the word “beetle”—if it is to have any sense or meaning—simply means “what is in the box”. From this point of view, the mind is simply “what is in the box”, or rather “what is in your head”.

Wittgenstein argues that although we cannot know what it is like to be someone else, to say that there must be a special mental entity called a mind that makes our experiences private, is wrong. His rationale is that he considers language to have meaning because of public usage. In other words, when we talk of having a mind—or a beetle—we are using a term that we have learned through conversation and public discourse (rooted in natural language). The word might be perceived differently in each of our minds, but we all agree that it signifies something; this allows us to develop language for talking about conceptualizations like color, mood, size and shape. Therefore, the word “mind” cannot be used to refer specifically to some entity outside of our individualized conception, since we cannot see into other people’s boxes.

40. According to the last paragraph, “the word “mind” cannot be used to refer specifically to some entity outside of our individualized conception” because

- a. there is no way of checking or comparing what is going on in another person’s mind
- b. Wittgenstein’s rationale is that a mind makes our experiences private
- c. one often looks in someone else’s “box”

- d. the word “mind” is an easily conceptualized scenario
41. Wittgenstein would most likely disagree with which of the following statements?
- A. It is impossible to know another person’s thoughts.
B. The mind is a special mental substance.
C. The color green may actually look different to everybody.
D. Words do not always accurately represent the things they symbolize.
42. As used in paragraph 3, which is the best definition or synonym for **discourse**?
- A. information given via the senses of sight or hearing
B. engagement
C. announcement
D. written or spoken communication
43. In paragraph 3, since a “word might be perceived differently in each of our minds”
- a. it is impossible for us to communicate
b. one develops conceptualizations of various objects
c. one has to study philosophy
d. imagination is important in regard to thinking
44. In the first paragraph, “thought-provoking” means
- a. inspiring b. frustrating c. puzzling d. applicable
45. “Beetle” refers to
- a. things that are put in boxes
b. everyone indeed has an insect in his head
c. the mind that is comparable to a box
d. Wittgenstein’s attempt to communication

SOME sage once quipped that writing about music is about as edifying—and evocative—as dancing about architecture. Certainly most music criticism has a lifeless quality, packed with adjectives yet tuneless on the page. Yet Alex Ross, a music critic for the *New Yorker*, manages to stand out. His gifts as a writer are all the more impressive given that his subject tends to be the most difficult music composed in the last century, from Gustav Mahler to Steve Reich.

“The Rest is Noise”, his best-selling 2007 book on the history of the 20th century through its music, is now being re-worked as a year-long music festival at the Southbank centre in London. Although Mr Ross was not involved in organising the festival, he will be giving four lectures on the history of 20th-century music.

Mr Ross spoke to *The Economist* about why he wrote this book in the first place, and why it is particularly hard to get contemporary audiences excited about modern music.

“It took you ten years to write “The Rest is Noise”. What was your motivation?”

“It emerged really from an obsession that I had with 20th-century music going back to my teenage years. At university I immersed myself in it very heavily with a radio show that I had. I was also studying literature and history—especially late-19th century and early-20th century period—so it all coalesced.”

“I grew up listening to classical music in the traditional sense, from Bach to Brahms. That was the world I was completely absorbed in. I really didn’t listen to any other kind of music aside from this repertory. So it was something of a shock to slowly realise that there was more to the story, and I was shocked and fascinated when my piano teacher in high school played works by Schoenberg, Berg and Bartok. I started making my way through them at the piano, and after an initial struggle, I really fell in love with the music. I was fascinated by the music itself, by the surrounding cultural and historical context, and wanted to figure out how it all fit together. So it seemed inevitable that this would be the subject.”

46. In the last paragraph, “coalesced” means
- a. merge b. distribute c. confuse d. discriminate
47. Most people think that music criticism is
- a. contributive b. useless c. harmful d. vivid
48. Alex Ross
- a. stands out playing music in a year-long music festival
b. organize music festival related to Mahler and Reich
c. gives lectures concerning the history of a certain period of music

d. studies literature and becomes a writer of novels

49. The **best** synonym for “immersed” is

a. fascinated b. persuaded c. extended d. absorbed

50. According to Ross, music

a. is an independent subject that does not involve its context

b. usually has a great story

c. always brings one struggle when one tries to play the piano

d. is deeply related to culture and history

高雄醫學大學 102 學年度 研究所碩士班 招生考試 系所：牙醫系
科目：口腔病理學

請務必於試卷紙上作答，違者該科不於計分。

問答題

1. 試述口腔癌前期病變 (oral premalignant lesions) 的種類及其臨床與組織學之特徵。(20%)
2. 請舉例描述口腔囊腫 (oral cystic lesions) 的分類。(10%)
3. 試述發生口腔癌之可能危險因子 (risk factors)。(5%)
4. 試述 AIDS 之口腔表徵 (oral manifestations)。(15%)
5. 試述齲齒之種類及產生之原因。(15%)
6. 試述 malignant ameloblastoma 與 ameloblastic carcinoma 之分別。(5%)
7. 試述 ameloblastoma 之組織學分類。(15%)
8. 一 13 歲男性病患於 panoramic radiography 檢查發現下顎 symphysis 有一 well-defined unilocular radiolucency。請問你的 differential diagnoses 為何？(需說明原因)(15%)

高雄醫學大學 102 學年度 研究所碩士班 系所：牙醫學碩士班
招生考試 科目：口腔解剖學

請務必於試卷紙上作答，違者該科不於計分。

每題二分

- 1.同時具有運動、感覺與自律神經纖維的是
 - (A) trigeminal n.
 - (B) facial n.
 - (C) accessor n.
 - (D) hypoglossal n.

- 2.舌前 2/3 之味覺是由下列何種神經支配
 - (A)嗅神經
 - (B)顏面神經
 - (C)舌咽神經
 - (D)舌下神經

- 3.舌下腺之分泌是由下列何種神經支配
 - (A)舌下神經
 - (B)顏面神經
 - (C)舌咽神經
 - (D)三叉神經

4. 與 pharyngeal wall 下端連接的是
 - (A)hyoid bone
 - (B)larynx
 - (C)trachea
 - (D)esophagus

- 5.使 mandibular 向後移動的肌肉是
 - (A) upper fibers of temporal
 - (B) middle fibers of temporal
 - (C) lower fibers of temporal
 - (D) geniohyoid

- 6.將下顎拉向下方的肌肉是
 - (A) oricularis oris m.
 - (B) internal pterygoid m.
 - (C) anterior digastric m.
 - (D) posterior digastric m.

7. 刺激 parasympathetic nerve 時唾液量會
- (A) 減少
 - (B) 增加
 - (C) 不變
 - (D) PH 值改變
8. 支配 submandibular gland 的神經是
- (A) glossopharyngeal n.
 - (B) facial n.
 - (C) vagus n.
 - (D) trigeminal n.
9. 吞嚥中樞位於下列何者
- (A) 大腦
 - (B) 小腦
 - (C) pons
 - (D) 延髓
10. 一般成年人下顎骨骨折而需要作顎間固定時，固定期間為
- (A) 約 1 週
 - (B) 約 3 週
 - (C) 約 6 週
 - (D) 約 9 週
11. 最少發生下顎骨骨折的部位是
- (A) 正中部
 - (B) 犬齒部
 - (C) 下顎角部
 - (D) 喙狀突 (coronoid process)
12. buccal n 支配下顎之 buccal gingiva & mucosa，此區域包含哪兩顆牙齒之區域
- (A) 犬齒和第一小白齒
 - (B) 第一小白齒和第二小白齒
 - (C) 第二小白齒和第一大臼齒
 - (D) 第一大臼齒和第二大臼齒
13. 在觸摸 ramus of mandibula 的外側部，下列何者的干擾最大？
- (A) buccinator muscle
 - (B) masseter muscle
 - (C) parotid gland
 - (D) subcutaneous fat

14. 對於顏面的可觸摸區，有幾個因素會影響觸摸，下列何者為誤？
- (A) 骨頭凸隆明顯
 - (B) 覆蓋軟組織的厚薄
 - (C) 覆蓋軟組織的硬度
 - (D) 皮下脂肪的多寡
15. 對於觸摸 Temporal surface of the squama of frontal bone 下列何者為誤？
- (A) 肌肉很薄
 - (B) 觸摸時緊閉口
 - (C) 放鬆咬肌
 - (D) Temporal fossa 觸摸容易
16. 對於觸摸眼眶骨下列何者為正確？
- (A) 全區皆可觸摸
 - (B) 內側區較難觸摸
 - (C) 外側區較難觸摸
 - (D) 全區皆不易觸摸
17. 大多數的單牙根都朝向 labial surface，下列那支牙齒朝 lingual surface 的可能性最高
- (A) central incision
 - (B) lateral incision
 - (C) canine
 - (D) premolar
18. 下列那支牙齒與 nasal cavity or maxillary sinus 最沒有關係？
- (A) incisors
 - (B) canine
 - (C) premolar
 - (D) third molar
19. 副鼻腔關於上鼻甲(superior nasal meatus)為下列何者
- (A) frontal sinus
 - (B) sphenoid sinus
 - (C) anterior ethmoid air cells
 - (D) posterior ethmoid air cells
20. 疼痛乃顛顎關節重要的症狀之一但不會放射至下列何解剖位置
- (A) 顛區
 - (B) 上顎後牙區
 - (C) 耳朵
 - (D) 舌頭

21. 下齒槽神經自 lingual n. 分出後，走在何者之內側上？
- (A) 咬肌
 - (B) 內翼肌
 - (C) 外翼肌
 - (D) 頰肌
22. 何者接受自 chorda tympani 之神經纖維
- (A) ciliary n.
 - (B) zygomatic n.
 - (C) lacrimal n.
 - (D) lingual n.
23. 上顎的外壁通常很薄，故 plexus anesthesia 易施行成功！只有那個區域較厚？
- (A) 第二小白齒
 - (B) 第一大臼齒
 - (C) 第二大臼齒
 - (D) 第三大白齒
24. anterior. palatine n，由何處進入口腔？
- (A) the major palatine foramen
 - (B) the minor palatine foramen
 - (C) sphenopalatine foramen
 - (D) zygomaticoorbital foramen
25. Pterygomandibula space 之內壁是由何者形成？
- (A) 下顎枝
 - (B) 外翼肌 (lat. pterygoid m)
 - (C) 內翼肌 (medial. pterygoid m)
 - (D) 頰肌 (buccinator)
26. 在施行齒槽神經 (inferior alveolar nerve). 阻斷麻醉時，以下列解剖位置為標記 (landmark) 較適當
- (A) external oblique ridge
 - (B) mandibular groove
 - (C) inner surface of the mandibular ramus
 - (D) internal oblique ridge

27. 下顎齒槽骨外壁最薄的為？

- (A) 第三大白齒
- (B) 第二大白齒
- (C) 第二小白齒
- (D) 犬齒

28. 下顎齒槽骨於感染時最容易造成舌側穿過的為？

- (A) 第二小白齒
- (B) 第一大白齒
- (C) 第二大白齒
- (D) 第三大白齒

29. 下列下顎牙齒於萌發後可能最接近 mandibular canal 的為

- (A) 第一小白齒
- (B) 第二小白齒
- (C) 第一大白齒
- (D) 第三大白齒

30. 上顎側門牙由於解剖學特殊結構，在臨床上比中門牙容易引起

- (A) labial abscess
- (B) maxillary sinusitis
- (C) palatine abscess
- (D) nasal cavity floor perforation

31. 欲麻醉上顎後齒槽神經 (posterior superior alveolar nerve) 需以下列何者為標記 (land mark)

- (A) first molar
- (B) second molar
- (C) third molar
- (D) border of tuberosity

32. 在頭頸顏面何部位最易觸摸到顏面動脈的跳動

- (A) 頰下三角 (submental triangle)
- (B) 頸動脈三角
- (C) 下顎角 (mandibular angle)
- (D) 下顎切迹 (mandibular notch)

33.海綿竇 (cavernous sinus)的後方是下列何者

- (A) 蝶竇 (spheroid sinus)
- (B) 腦垂體 (hypophysis)
- (C) 顳骨岩部 (temporal pyramid)
- (D) 下眼裂隙 (inferior orbital fissure)

34.與鼻咽腔閉鎖運動 (nasopharyngeal closure)較無關的肌肉是

- (A) M. tensor veli palatine
- (B) M. constrictor pharyngis superior
- (C) M. uvulae
- (D) M. palatoglossus

35.欲麻醉下齒槽神經，進針不可高於咬合面多少 mm？

- (A) 1-2 mm
- (B) 3-4 mm
- (C) 5-6 mm
- (D) 7-8 mm

問答題

1. 頸部有三個重要三角，分別為頸動脈三角 (Trigonum carotium)，肩甲僧帽三角 (Trigonum omotracheoideum) 和肩甲鎖骨三角 (Trigonum omoclaviculare)。請說明各三角如何構成，各三角內有何重要解剖組織 (10%)

2. 十二對腦神經中有運動神經，感覺神經及自律神經三種神經纖維，請說明 (1)三叉神經 (2)顏面神經 (3)迷走神經 (4)副神經 (5)舌下神經 具有運動神經、感覺神經、自律神經中的哪幾種神經纖維及其功能為何？(10%)

例如：

神經名	運動神經	感覺神經	自律神經
嗅神經	無	嗅覺	無
動眼神經	眼球運動	無	毛樣體筋、瞳孔
三叉神經			
顏面神經			
迷走神經			
副神經			
舌下神經			

3. 何謂大腦的邊緣系統 (limbic system)，與口腔功能有何關係？(10%)