

I. Multiple Choice Questions: Choose only one correct answer to each question 60%

Part A. Vocabulary 20%

- ____ 1. Taiwan today is a _____ democracy with a highly competitive market-oriented economy.
(A) hulking (B) humpy (C) hurly-burly (D) hole-and-corner
- ____ 2. CD sales have been declining year-on-year with the introduction of CD _____ and MP3 files.
(A) burners (B) collectors (C) composers (D) lovers
- ____ 3. We're always in search of _____ in technology development.
(A) trespass (B) straightness (C) crackdown (D) breakthroughs
- ____ 4. Although youthful, vigorous and prosperous, the Taiwanese have become victims of an education system that seeks to produce _____ earners rather than original thinkers.
(A) wholesome (B) high-wage (C) weary (D) high-handed
- ____ 5. John's _____ is bothering him because he lied to his colleagues.
(A) consensus (B) conscience (C) consciousness (D) consentience
- ____ 6. Mary is very _____. She says exactly what she's thinking even if it hurts.
(A) questionable (B) befuddled (C) bashful (D) blunt
- ____ 7. This gourmet restaurant has a most _____ group of patrons, including Catholics, Moslems, Buddhists and Hindus.
(A) elated (B) elective (C) eclectic (D) elastic
- ____ 8. Investors have become more _____ after the recent stock market crash.
(A) circumspect (B) circumfluent (C) circumjacent (D) circumpolar
- ____ 9. In Chinese, there is no _____ at the end of a word to indicate the plural form.
(A) inflection (B) infliction (C) inflation (D) infraction
- ____ 10. The _____ growth in the number of users of the Internet is the most amazing phenomenon in mass communication in recent years.
(A) explorative (B) exponential (C) expiatory (D) explicable

Part B. Grammar 20%

- ____ 11. The music is becoming more diverse that young people _____ complete freedom to access and exchange information.
(A) having (B) being (C) were (D) have had
- ____ 12. Without direct access to information and resources in WHO (World Health

- Organization), Taiwan _____ to fight diseases on its own.
(A) has had (B) had being (C) has been (D) was
- _____ 13. Tina is so candid that when I'm listening to her, I feel _____ she is my trust friend.
(A) even if (B) as if (C) what if (D) that if
- _____ 14. Nowadays, the television _____ as a babysitter, with nannies particularly.
(A) was used (B) has using (C) is being used (D) is been used
- _____ 15. Susan _____ stupid all in her life.
(A) has been being (B) is been (C) has being (D) was been
- _____ 16. The agency sent us several applicants, the most qualified _____ was the first one.
(A) that (B) whose (C) in whom (D) of whom
- _____ 17. It has been suggested that each member _____ some money for the renovation of the clubhouse.
(A) contributes (B) has contributed (C) contribute (D) has been contributed
- _____ 18. It _____ by many that she had married for money.
(A) is thinking (B) thinks (C) was thought (D) thought
- _____ 19. I haven't gone to that exhibit yet, nor do I have any intention _____.
(A) x (B) to (C) in (D) of
- _____ 20. _____ every effort is being made to improve the financial condition of this company, the term of the loan will be extended.
(A) As much as (B) As well as (C) Since that (D) Inasmuch as

Part C. Cloze Test 20%

The talented Tom Hanks has played many different movie roles. Terminal is the first movie _____ 21 _____ he must speak with a European accent. He plays Viktor, a traveler _____ 22 _____ small country is destroyed by war when he takes a plane to America. Viktor cannot return home, _____ 23 _____ can he enter the U.S. Then he falls in love with a pretty flight attendant and _____ 24 _____ plan an escape!

- _____ 21. (A) in which (B) where (C) that (D) which
_____ 22. (A) that (B) whom (C) who (D) whose
_____ 23. (A) nor (B) or (C) seldom (D) even
_____ 24. (A) is (B) have (C) must (D) ought

The roommate situation is the first challenge students face. Learning to tolerate a stranger's idiosyncrasies _____ 25 _____ teach flexibility and the art _____ 26 _____ compromise. But the learning process is often painful.

___25. (A) ought (B) may (C) like (D) as

___26. (A) in (B) at (C) of (D) on

Campus officials say that communicating on the Internet or roaming the huge universe of information ___27___ the World Wide Web holds an especially powerful lure for many college students ___28___ it takes them ___29___ a vast new realm of learning and research, usually ___30___ no cost.

___27. (A) on (B) in (C) at (D) of

___28. (A) which (B) whose (C) what (D) because

___29. (A) for (B) into (C) of (D) at

___30. (A) of (B) on (C) at (D) in

II. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best one answer to each question
20%

Learning is an active, constructive process whereby the learner strategically manages the available cognitive resources to create new knowledge by extracting information from the environment and integrating it with information already stored in memory. With the rapid development of computer technology and its application in language instruction, many researchers in the past ten years have engaged in the study of this kind of active and constructive learning process in multimedia environment. Researchers have found that a multimedia learning environment provides the means to facilitate the learning process by manipulating the availability of specific information at a given moment, by controlling the duration of that availability, by varying the way information is presented, and by ensuring the ease with which it can be searched.

___31. What is the main idea of the passage?

(A) Multimedia learning environment organizes the information for learners.

(B) Multimedia learning environment differs from computer technology.

(C) Multimedia learning environment provides the availability in the learning process.

(D) Multimedia learning environment controls the duration of learning.

___32. Which one of the followings can identify the topic?

(A) Researchers have pointed out the rapid development of learning.

(B) Multimedia environment facilitates the learning process.

(C) The learner extracts information and stores in memory.

(D) Learning is an active and constructive process.

Complimenting is a kind of speech act belonging to the category of expressives.

Complimenting is a positive politeness strategy aiming to praise the addressees for a past or present action. In other words, compliments are prime examples of speech acts that notice and attend to the hearer's interests, wants, and needs. A frequent denotation is Holmes's (1988:446) definition: "A compliment is a polite speech act which explicitly or implicitly attributes credit to someone other than the speaker. Usually, the person addresses for something good which is positively valued by the speaker and hearer." She defines a compliment as a speech act that is accomplished either explicitly or implicitly to express admiration or approval for some good of the addressee. In such a situation, explicit compliments are those whose meaning is understood literally, as in a direct speech act. Similarly, implicit compliments account for indirect speech acts whose meaning can be inferred among participants.

- ____ 33. Which one of the followings expresses the topic of this passage?
- (A) The various categories of expressives
 - (B) The direct and indirect speech acts
 - (C) The positive politeness strategy of the speakers
 - (D) The definition and classification of compliments
- ____ 34. Which one of the followings is not correct?
- (A) Compliments notice the hearer's interests and needs.
 - (B) A compliment expresses admiration for something good of the addressee.
 - (C) A compliment is a polite speech which is valued by the speaker.
 - (D) Implicit compliments are those whose meaning is understood literally.

Traditionally, sculpture as a genre has not been as powerful of a creative phenomenon in Pacific-rim cultures like China, Japan or Korea. But it has thrived in cultures of the Aegean, like the Cycladic islands and later the mainland of Greece centering on Athens where stone sculpture reached its apogee early, attaining ease and fluidity in the round, as well as becoming a palpable conveyor of motion and emotions. To this day, Europeans walking the streets, let alone going into cathedrals or museums, are profoundly familiar with images of solid forms moving in space.

- ____ 35. The passage is about ____.
- (A) Aegean
 - (B) space
 - (C) sculpture
 - (D) genre

After I had been living in Singapore for 18 months, my return to the U.K. was depressing when it came to fish dinners. Having enjoyed my sojourn in Southeast Asia and discovered Asian wet-market culture with the wonderful selection of live seafood and fresh fish including blue-fin tuna, wild sea bass, and coral grouper, going home was a shock. Of course, in the U.K. we have superb cold-water fish such as

halibut, cod, and haddock, but when you buy seafood you'll find yourself gazing in disbelief at the prices and at the sorry-looking half-frozen display of defrosting specimens that an Asian chef would reject immediately.

- ____ 36. Which one of the followings is not listed in the passage?
(A) geographic region (B) restaurants (C) delicious dishes
(D) markets
- ____ 37. What might be a good title for this passage?
(A) Prices of Fish (B) Defrosting Specimens (C) Southeast Asia
(D) Wet-market Culture

If you are a frequent patron of fast-food restaurant in Taipei, you may have discovered that most stores have added some new dishes to their menus. For the first time since it set up shops in Taiwan 19 years ago, KFC has introduced a pork burger. McDonald has also added a pork burger to its offerings, and Japanese-owned Mos Burger has started to serve a shrimp burger and seafood meals.

All of the changes were adopted to make up for declining sales of chicken and beef following the spread of avian influenza across 10 countries in Asia since mad cow disease discovered on December 23, 2003 in Washington State in the United States. Although the bird flu has appeared in Taiwan located as the weaker strain this year, the government's Council of Agriculture reports that at least affected 371,000 chickens and ducks had been put to death in the end of February. With regard to the mad cow disease, the government stipulated that any beef containers packaged after December 24, 2003 would not be allowed to enter Taiwan.

- ____ 38. Which one of the followings is not correct?
(A) The avian flu and mad cow disease have caused consumers to promote seafood.
(B) The bird flu has appeared in Taiwan located as the weaker strain.
(C) The government stipulated a ban on beef imports.
(D) Fast-food restaurants set up in Taiwan nineteen years ago.
- ____ 39. The main idea of this passage is that _____.
(A) fast-food restaurants have added new dishes for consumers.
(B) the spread of avian influenza comes across ten countries in Asia.
(C) the owners of the fast-food restaurants acknowledge the great impact on the diseases.
(D) mad cow disease has been discovered in Washington State in the United States.
- ____ 40. It can be inferred from this passage that _____.
(A) fast-food restaurant owners welcome beef imports from mad-cow-

disease-free countries.

- (B) fast-food restaurants have to revise their menus or sources of supply.
- (C) the wave of international epidemics has triggered considerable anxiety among government workers.
- (D) the sales of chicken and beef have been changed to well-cooked rice.

III. Writing an Essay 20%

Topic: Art is engendered in the genuine creativity and inspiring originality. Some say that genius is liberated only when the artist remains deaf to outside noises, deeply fascinated by, and more than satisfied with, the ever-expanding horizons within. What are your viewpoints and expectations about genius?

問答題 100%：每題 20 分

1. 敘述動作科學臨床治療的模式和其學理依據。
2. 簡述動作學習的定義？並舉例比較說明隨機(random)和段落(blocked)練習之學習效應。
3. 比較實驗室和臨床上常用來測量中風病患控制姿勢平衡的方法？
4. 對於一位左側下肢臀中肌(Gluteus medius)肌肉無力的病患而言，其常見的異常步態有那些？
5. 李博士受邀回母校成立生物力學步態實驗室，在一千萬的經費預算中，可以規劃運用取得人體動作測量評估工具有那些？這些設備將可分別用來分析那些資料和訊息？

1. 試述成癮行爲 (addictive behavior) 之病因 (例如生物性, 心理性, 社會性之病因) ? (20%)
2. 何謂創傷後壓力症候群(post traumatic stress disorder) ? (10%)
3. 請簡述 (功能性核磁共振) Functional magnetic resonance imaging(fMRI), Single Photon Emission Computed Tomography Scanning(SPECT), 及 Positron Emission Tomography Scanning(PET)在行爲科學研究上的主要用途和優缺點? (10%)
4. 何謂重鬱症請描述其臨床表徵? (以 DSMIV 為標準)(10%)
5. 艾立克遜氏(Erik Erikson)提出之心理社會發展理論將人生劃分為哪些階段? 發展課題為何? (20%)
6. 試敘述精神分裂患者之復健治療, 請舉三種治療為例說明治療之方式和目的。 (15%)
7. 請以涂爾幹理論(Durkheim's theory)分析自殺之社會文化因素? (15%)

- 一、 試述注意力 (Attention) 之機轉與相關解剖學部位。(20%)
- 二、 試述失智症 (Dementia) 之定義、類型與症狀。(20%)
- 三、 何謂運動系統? 試述其相關功能。(10%)
- 四、 試述頂葉之解剖學相關位置及其功能。(10%)
- 五、 簡述巴金森氏症 (Parkinson's disease) 常併發的神經精神病症與認知功能障礙。(10%)
- 六、 何謂情緒 (Emotion) ? 試述其相關解剖學部位。(10%)
- 七、 解釋名詞 (20%)
 1. Neglect
 2. Alexia
 3. Callosal syndrome
 4. Plasticity
 5. Retrograde amnesia

一、請解釋下列名詞(每小題五分,共30分)

1. 污名化(stigma)
2. 全面品質管理(total quality management)
3. 後現代社會工作(postmodern social work)
4. 能趨疲(entropy)
5. 第四代評估理論(the fourth generation evaluation)
6. 社區照顧(community care)

二、請簡要回答下列問題(每題十分,共30分)

1. 我國在民國92年三讀通過的兒童及少年福利立法之重要特色為何?
2. 請試舉一近例評述行銷在社會工作上的運用。
3. 現階段外籍與大陸配偶的照顧輔導措施有哪些?其有哪些較相關的社會福利權益?

三、在台巴混血兒吳憶樺監護權歸屬之爭的過程中,兒童最佳利益的考量一直是社工界提出的呼籲,同時,社工人員在接觸吳家來試圖協助憶樺心理調適的過程中,也頻頻被吳家所拒絕,請回答下列問題:(20%)

1. 何謂兒童最佳利益?
2. 社工人員在執行兒童監護權評估時,當前所遇到的問題有哪些?
3. 若以家庭為整體考量(非僅協助兒童的心理調適),請就非自願性案主的社會化策略觀點提出其因應策略。

四、當前政府部門對於以社區為發展基礎的策略很多,請回答下列問題:(20%)

1. 請試比較「社區發展」、「福利社區化」、「社區總體營造」、「社區健康營造」、「社區成人教育」的異同?
2. 若以原住民部落為例,請就社區工作的理念,提出你認為上述五項在當地可行的實施策略。

1. Describe the philosophical base of occupational therapy (AOTA Representative Assembly, 1979) 20%
2. For a stroke patient with upper limb motor stage at Brunnstrom stage III, describe the rehabilitation model, biomechanical model and motor control model for the treatment of upper limb impairment. 20%
3. What are the roles of occupational therapist in school system practice? 20%
4. List and describe the six legitimate tools of occupational therapy identified by Mosey in 1981. 20%
5. Describe the effective occupational treatment strategies for stroke upper limb recovery. 20%

- 一. 請寫出五種職業病(內容需包括疾病名稱, 致病之職業性暴露物質及那些工作種類可能發生此病) 16%
- 二. 台灣常見的職業性傷害 (injury) 有那些. 您認為應如何預防或解決這些問題. 20%
- 三. 去年在台灣發生"嚴重急性呼吸道症候群" (SARS) 群聚感染. 您認為工業衛生或職業衛生相關人員, 在 SARS 防治工作上可以為國家做那些事情. 理由為何? 20%
- 四. 請說明"密閉空間" (confined space) 工作可能產生之職業性危害及其預防之道. 20%
- 五. 請就台灣之相關法規, 解釋"物質安全資料表" (MSDS) 並申訴其在職業安全衛生上之意義 12%
- 六. 何謂健康工作者效應 (Healthy Worker Effect) 試申其意 12%

壹、概念題與計算題，每題二十分，計六十分

1. 請說明 within-subjects 研究設計之優缺點及缺點之可能解決方式為何？
2. 試以表或圖形標示及說明 type I error, type II error, and power。
3. Table gives the incidence of acute graft-versus-host disease, and death in subgroups of patients defined according to serum titers of antibodies to cytomegalovirus. Use the table to answer the following questions.

Condition	Sero-negative	Sero-converters	Sero-positive
Acute graft-versus-host disease	6	2	2
Chronic graft-versus-host disease	7	8	2
Death	3	3	2
Total patients	17	18	12

- a. What is the probability of chronic graft-versus-host disease?
- b. If a patient sero-converters, what is the probability that the patient has acute graft-versus-host disease?
- c. How likely is it that a patient who died was sero-positive?
- d. What proportion of patients was sero-negative?

貳、解釋名詞，每題四分，計四十分

1. Field study
2. Informed consent
3. Testable hypothesis
4. Predictive validity
5. Biased sample
6. Confounding variable
7. Correlation al research strategy
8. Placebo effect
9. Inferential statistics
10. Inter-rater reliability