

Part I. Question 1 to 10, you should choose the answer closest in meaning to the underlined word or phrase. **One answer only.** 2 points each.

- Regarding the presidential campaign, he does not see eye to eye with his wife.
(A) have any affection for (B) have any interest (C) agree with (D) show any passion as
- He suffered a massive hemorrhage and was immediately sent to the hospital.
(A) severe (B) compact (C) critical (D) immense
- A novel idea suddenly came to her mind, she immediately went to see her boss.
(A) imaginary (B) new (C) developed (D) realistic
- The voters opted for this presidential candidate because he promised to reduce taxes.
(A) chose (B) forgave (C) opposed (D) advocated
- He was put through university with money left by his grandfather.
(A) was admitted to (B) successfully finished (C) gave a mission to (D) carried a responsibility for
- The lectures in our university are quite liberal and broad minded.
(A) preeminent (B) obsessed (C) renowned (D) permissive
- In *Sense and Sensibility*, one sister ends up in a happy marriage while the other loses her first suitor and must fall back on a boring alternative suitor.
(A) fail to accomplish (B) slip and hit the ground (C) change seasons (D) accept a second choice
- University of California report warns that unless China radically changes its energy policies, its increases in greenhouse gases will be several times larger than the cuts in emissions being made by rich nations under the Kyoto Protocol.
(A) oil consumption (B) discharge of smoke (C) production of coal (D) energy saving
- As a spectator, it's quite easy to pick holes in other people's work.
(A) come up with (B) keep pace with (C) get even with (D) find fault with
- The students in our school are predominantly from the South.
(A) mostly (B) scarcely (C) particularly (D) partially

Part II. Question 11-15, please choose the answer that best completes the sentence. Question 16-25 you should choose the best answer to fill each of the numbered blanks in the passage. **One answer only.** 2 points for each.

The media [of an increasing number of surgical makeovers] says a lot about Korea's own 11 makeover. Not long ago, many people saw the country as a decidedly uncool industrial park pumping out cheap cars and appliances. But that started to change in the late 1990s, when the Korean government decided that entertainment could be an export industry. The film business in particular 12 government help and a big influx of private capital...

The popularity of Korean stars is 13 Korean 14 features as a standard of beauty across the region. Some sociologists see a subtext in the craze: a rebellion by Asian people against the images of Caucasian good looks that 15 much of the international trend.

- (A) country (B) image (C) race (D) medicine
- (A) benefitted from (B) inherited (C) messed up with (D) suffered from
- (A) naturalizing (B) blurring (C) establishing (D) diminishing
- (A) ethnic (B) export (C) prominent (D) legendary
- (A) export (B) in charge (C) take over (D) dominate

Question 16 -18

The topic of thought is one area of psychology, and many observers have considered this aspect in connection with robots and computers: Some of the old worries about AI (artificial intelligence) 16 the question of

whether computers could think. The first massive electronic computers, capable of rapid (if often unreliable) computation and little or no creative activity, were soon dubbed 'electronic brains.' A reaction to this terminology quickly followed. 17, computers were called 'high-speed idiots,' and effort to protect human vanity. In such a climate, the possibility of computers actually 18 was rarely considered: It was bad enough that computers might be capable of thought.

16. (A) link closely to (B) is linking closely to (C) have close linked (D) be closely linked
17. (A) Putting them in their place (B) They are in their place
(C) To put them in their place (D) With putting them in their place
18. (A) being alive (B) could be alive (C) which alive (D) are alive

Question 19-20

The average American produces about 20 tons of the major greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO₂) every year. That might sound like a lot — and Americans do have among the biggest carbon footprints in the world — but the entire world emits around 27 billion tons of CO₂ each year, 19 transportation, electricity use, deforestation. Look at those numbers for a moment, and you'll realize there's very little that any of us can do on an individual level to stop climate change. Live like a monk, take away your 20 tons — stop breathing if you'd like — and you'll 20 scratch the surface.

19. (A) by (B) in (C) through (D) with
20. (A) often (B) barely (C) strongly (D) constantly

Question 21-25

Why do Mickey Mouse, Ronald McDonald, and Superman have 21? They are all easily identified and powerful symbols of what some people call American 'cultural imperialism.' Most Americans would be surprised that these beloved cultural icons are often unwelcome by many overseas.

The cries of cultural imperialism are a 22 phenomenon. 23 western colonial empires in Asia, Africa and South America, nationalists in the newly independent countries often became outraged over the staying power of colonial cultures. These nationalists named the presence and domination of Western culture as 'cultural imperialism.' Paul Harrison in his book, 24, described it this way, "And so there grew up, alongside political and economic imperialism, that more insidious form of control --- cultural imperialism. It conquered not just the bodies, 25 the souls of its victims."

21. (A) in general (B) in this respect (C) in common (D) in short
22. (A) relatively recent (B) recently relative (C) relative recent (D) recent relative
23. (A) In order shrink of (B) Shrinking of (C) Upon shrinking of (D) With the shrinking of
24. (A) is called *Inside the Third World* (B) *Inside the Third World*
(C) who writes *Inside the Third World* (D) that names *Inside the Third World*
25. (A) and (B) so (C) as (D) but

Part III. Reading Comprehension. In this part, you will read several passages. Each one is followed by one question or a number of questions about it (them). Question 26-40, you should choose the **ONE** best answer to each question. 2 points each.

Why don't people consult an herbalist and take his advice instead? One reason is that only a few herbalists have made a thorough analysis of herbal medicine. Most of the time, some herbalists don't know what makes up the herbal medicine they are prescribing. It is not uncommon that some people, especially young children, may suffer great pain because the herbal medicine qualifications of some herbalists are sometimes called into question. Some

of them have never received enough formal medical education. At best, they have just passed a test, which is given to make sure that they know the names of certain herbal drugs and their composition; at worst, they are no more than quacks. Finally, few large-scale experiments with herbal drugs are conducted.

Yet some people still ask herbalists for advice. They do so when doctors declare that no chemical medicine can treat a certain disease. Under the circumstances, people may gamble with their own lives, acting human guinea pigs for herbalists.

26. According to this passage, people may take herbs like ginger for several reasons. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

- (A) The herbs are cheap and easy to come by. (B) Their illness may not be serious enough
(C) The herbs may taste good (D) The herbs may really help them recover

27. In this passage, three reasons are given to explain why people won't go to see an herbalist. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

- (A) Qualification tests are not credible. (B) Herbalists are poorly educated
(C) Experiments are not widely conducted. (D) The components of herbal medicine are poisonous.

28. By saying "people may gamble with their own lives," the author suggests that it is _____ to ask an herbalist for advice.

- (A) sensitive (B) inevitable (C) risky (D) expensive

29. According to this passage, people may go to see an herbalist when their illness is _____.

- (A) unknown (B) incurable (C) infectious (D) serious

In the past, writing was considered exclusive and time-consuming. The advent of the printing press popularized the written word and ushered in the gradual rise in global literacy. The speed and legibility of writing was greatly improved by the typewriter. But all of these were eclipsed when the personal computer came of age as the standard tool for writing. But what new dimensions and drawbacks, if any, does it offer?

30. The expression 'ushered in' is closest in meaning to _____.

- (A) hindered (B) instigated (C) procured (D) harmonized

31. Which of the following could best replace the word 'eclipsed'?

- (A) taken over (B) redeemed (C) outshined (D) reproached

The rules of etiquette in American restaurants depend upon a number of factors: the physical location of the restaurant, e.g., rural or urban; the type of restaurant, e.g., informal or formal; and certain standards that are more universal. In other words, some standards of etiquette vary significantly while other standards apply almost everywhere. Learning the proper etiquette in a particular type of restaurant in a particular area may sometimes require instruction, but more commonly it simply requires sensitivity and experience. For example, while it is acceptable to read a magazine in a coffee shop, it is inappropriate to do the same in a more luxurious setting. And, if you are eating in a very rustic setting, it may be fine to tuck your napkin into your shirt, but if you are eating in a very rustic setting it may be fine to demonstrate a lack of manners. It is safe to say, however, that in virtually every restaurant it is unacceptable to indiscriminately throw your food on the floor. The conclusion we can most likely draw from the above is that while the types and locations of restaurants determine etiquette appropriate to them, some rules apply to all restaurants.

32. With what topic is this passage primarily concerned?

- (A) rules of etiquette (B) instructions in proper etiquette
(C) the importance of good manners (D) variable and universal standards of etiquette

33. According to the passage, which of the following is a universal rule of etiquette?

- (A) tucking a napkin in your shirt (B) not throwing food on the floor
(C) reading a magazine at a coffee shop (D) eating in rustic settings

Now scientists are beginning to find that the most sexual part of the human body is the brain and it is inherently different in men and women. Scientific literature contains abundant evidence that males and females, even when little boys and girls, fall into distinct behavioral stereotypes. But with the advent of ever more powerful brain scanners, it seems these distinctions are the result of physical differences in the chemistry and neural circuitry of the brain that are laid down at birth.

34. This passage might be from an article on

- (A) Human Revolution (B) Men and Women: Minds Apart
(C) Difference in Sexuality between Men and Women (D) The Newly developed brain scanner

35. "That men are better in target-directed motor skills, whereas women are stronger in precision manual tasks" would be a good example of _____.

- (A) behavioral distinctions between males and females.
(B) the fact that brain is inherently different in men and women.
(C) cultural influences (D) men being more capable than women

British people have mixed opinions about the Americans, reflecting the close but sometimes troubled relationship between the two nations. When people get to know Americans as individuals they have a lot more respect and affections for them than the popular, rather negative stereotype based on a casual meeting or on television programs might suggest. For many British people the US is associated with power in international politics, Hollywood, money and violence. Although Americans believe they rule the world, few of them know much about anything outside the US. The British think that money matters more than anything else to Americans, and they also think the US is a dangerous place where cannot walk in the streets or subways without fear of being attacked. Despite this, many want to go there for their holidays. And Young people generally have a much more positive attitude and love everything that comes out of America.

On the other hand, the US once belonged to Britain, and many Americans have British ancestors, so when Americans think of Britain, they think of a place that seems very familiar. Americans watch British television programs, especially period dramas, see James Bond films, and read detective stories by Agatha Christie. On the basis of these experiences, which are common even to people who are not of British origin, most Americans know more about Britain than about any other county. However, many Americans would have difficulty drawing map of Britain. They think the country consists of London and a village in Scotland where one of their ancestors came from. Every British has a servant and has great respect to the Queen. Americans admire the behavior of the British believing that they are quaint, although they themselves would never want all their social rules. British people, to them, are perfectly polite and proper, always knowing which knife and fork to use, saying "please" and "Excuse me." However, they are often conceived as being snobbish and do not seem friendly. The famous British reserve seems cold to Americans who are more used to an open enthusiastic way of communicating. Thus a result, when British say: "That's no problem" when they know that it will be a big problem, it confuses the Americans.

36. What might be a proper title for this reading?

- (A) What British people think of Americans. (B) What Americans think of British people.
(C) Great Britain, the ancestors of the Americans. (D) Cultural stereotypes.

37. What do British usually think of Americans?

- (A) They have mixed feelings. (B) They feel indifferent.
(C) They never want to have any association with American. (D) They admire everything that is American.

38. Which of the following is true about the US from British perspective?

- (A) Most Americans know a lot about the world outside the US.
(B) Few Americans know a lot about the world outside the US.
(C) Americans value power more than anything else.
(D) The US subway is the only public transportation available.

39. When Americans think of Britain, what do they usually feel?

- (A) They feel indifferent. (B) They feel annoyed.
(C) They feel familiar. (D) They never want to be associated with Britain.

40. According to the reading, which of the following is true?

- (A) American can easily draw a British map.
(B) Many Americans watch British television programs.
(C) Americans never wanted to be associated with Britain because they once belonged to Britain.
(D) Americans think only the British movie stars can have servants.

Part IV. Essay. 20 points.

Please write a well-structured essay in 150 to 200 words on the following topic:

As a global citizen, what do you think your responsibilities and rights are supposed to be? Please use examples to support your statements.

一、選擇題 (70 分) (請在電腦卡上作答)

- 下列何者不屬於健康促進的項目 (1)有氧運動 (2)養生氣功 (3)戒煙計畫 (4)體格檢查
- 對於劇毒性及腐蝕性有害物之控制,下列哪一種控制技術應優先考慮? (1)整體換氣 (2)局部排氣 (3)密閉設備 (4)呼吸防護具
- 下列何者非勞動檢查法第二十七條所稱重大職業災害 (1)發生死亡災害者 (2)發生災害之罹災人數在三人以上者 (3)發生九等殘廢之災害 (4)發生光氣之洩漏,發生一人以上罹災勞工需住院治療者。
- 金屬鋰、鈉、鉀引起的火災屬於(1)甲類 (2)乙類 (3)丙類 (4)丁類 火災
- 下列哪種呼吸防護具於使用時,空氣中的有害物較易侵入面體內 (1)負壓呼吸防護具 (2)輸氣管面具 (3)自攜式呼吸器 (4)正壓供氣式呼吸防護具
- 假設在某一個社區中攝護腺癌的盛行率為 10% 現在打算以攝護腺特異病原(prostate specific antigen, PSA)檢驗法檢查社區 3000 名 60 歲以上的老人是否有攝護腺癌。檢查結果跟病理切片比較發現真陽性者有 270 名,假陽性者有 540 名。請回答下列問題?(第 6~7 題)
- 計算 PSA 檢驗法的精確度(specificity) (1) 33.3% (2) 80% (3) 90% (4) 98.6 %
- 計算 PSA 檢驗法的陽性預測值 (positive predictive value) (1) 33.3% (2) 80% (3) 90% (4) 98.6 %
- 資料的收集和分析以族群為單位的研究方法(1)橫斷研究法 (2)病例對照研究法 (3)世代研究法 (4)生態研究法
- 適用於稀有疾病的研究方法(1)橫斷研究法 (2)病例對照研究法 (3)世代研究法 (4)生態研究法
- 下列那一種選擇方式,其選擇架構如含有週期變化的排列,則易出現選擇誤差(1)集束取樣 (2)系統取樣 (3)分層取樣 (4)簡單隨機取樣
- 何者非因果關係的判定條件(1)相關的強度 (2)相關的一致性 (3)家族聚集的現象 (4)符合現存的生物知識。
- 依勞工安全衛生法所處之罰金有下列何者執行(1)司法機關 (2)稅務機關 (3)勞動檢查機構 (4)主管機關
- 一室內作業場所氣積大小為 10m x 6 m x 4 m, 使用第二種有機溶劑從事作業, 如場所為通風不充分之作業場所,則其容許消費量為(1) 10 g/日 (2) 16 g/日 (3) 60 g/日 (4) 96 g/日
- 下列有關游離輻射之敘述何者錯誤 (1) 能使物質產生游離現象之輻射能稱為游離輻射 (2) 在工業上常使用者為 α 、 β 、 γ 、X 射線及中子射線等,多用於破壞性檢測 (3) 游離輻射對人體主要危害器官為造血器官 (4)長期低劑量游離輻射暴露可能造成細胞染色體突變或致癌。
- 下列何者屬於系統安全危害辨識的定量方法 (1)失誤模式與影響分析 (FMEA) (2) 初步危害分析(PHA) (3) 事件樹分析 (ETA) (4) 危害及可操作性分析 (HAZOPS)
- 我國配階段法令並未規範下列那一種粉塵濃度? (1) 厭惡性粉塵 (2) 總粉塵 (3) 可呼吸性粉塵 (4) 可吸入粉塵
- 何者錯誤 (1)孔雀石綠是一種有毒的三苯甲烷類人工合成有機化合物 (2)孔雀石綠既是食物配料,也是膨脹劑,可致癌 (3)孔雀石綠是帶有金屬光澤的綠色結晶體 (4)可用作治理魚類或魚卵的寄生蟲、真菌或細菌感染
- ADI(Accepted Daily Intake) 的敘述,何者錯誤 (1) 每人每日容許攝入量(ADI) (2) 在毒理學評價的基礎上制定 (3) 指即使人體終生持續攝食也不會對健康有害的攝入量 (4) 每克體重若干克表示。
- 強鹼傷害描述何者錯誤 (1)在急性期產生暴露部位的液態化壞死(liquefaction necrosis) (2)可破壞血管、細胞、皮下組織 (3)導致深層的組織破壞 (4)立即用強酸中和
- 生物轉化的主要器官(1) 腎臟 (2) 心臟 (3) 肝臟 (4) 腸胃
- 皮膚的那個部分為主要防止外物進入體內(1)表皮 (2)真皮(3)皮下組織 (4)毛囊
- 黃麴毒素 (aflatoxins) 之描述何者錯誤 (1) 真菌毒素產生自發霉的食品 (2) 1960 年在英國發生了因餵食被真菌污染的花生粕而導致大批火雞突然死亡的事件 (3) 由麴菌屬 (Aspergillus) 的黃麴菌 (A. flavus) 及寄生麴菌 (A. parasiticus) 這兩種真菌所產生 (4) 為真菌的一級代謝產物 (first metabolites)
- CO 之描述何者錯誤? (1) 為指標污染物之一。(2) CO 特性:看不到、摸不到、聞不到無法用五官感覺的氣體。(3) 能抑制血液的帶氧能力,殺人於無形,故被稱為無形殺手 (4)含碳氫可燃物完全燃燒時所產生。
- 金屬煙塵採樣後欲以原子吸收光譜儀分析,應以何種方法採樣? (1)直接捕集法 (2)過濾捕集法 (3)擴散捕集法 (4)冷凝捕集法。

25. 依法規規定，下列何類特定化學物質禁止使勞工製造、處置、使用？(1) 甲 (2) 乙 (3) 丙 (4) 丁
26. 某分析儀器分析甲物質之靈敏度為 0.04 mg/ml ，若甲物質樣本採樣時間為 200 分鐘、最終分析液量為 1 ml ，且該物質濃度為 100 mg/m^3 ，則其採氣流率最低應達多少 ml/min ？(1) 10 (2) 20 (3) 30 (4) 40。
27. 下列敘述何者不適當 (1) 鋅熔融作業可能造成金屬燥煙熱 (2) 牙齒之酸蝕症容易發生於使用硫酸、硝酸、鹽酸等作業者 (3) 水銀體溫計製造的從業者有發生汞中毒的可能 (4) 塗裝作業者最易發生鉍中毒
28. 欲評估勞工佩戴呼吸防護具之效果，以下列何種採樣方法較佳？(1) 生物偵測 (2) 個人採樣 (3) 氣罩外側濃度測定 (4) 定點採樣。
29. 在單一自由度系統振動絕緣區域中，振動絕緣的阻尼(damping ratio)為下列何者時，振動絕緣效果為最佳？(1) 0.01 (2) 0.02 (3) 0.05 (4) 0.1。
30. 噪音計在下列哪一個頻率之純音，以 A、B、C 權衡電網測定時結果相同(1) 100 (2) 1000 (3) 2000 (4) 16000 Hz。
31. 某室內無日曬高溫作業場所，其乾球溫度為 28°C ，黑球溫度為 45°C ，綜合溫度熱指數為 31°C ，則自然濕球溫度應為(1) 25 (2) 26 (3) 27 (4) 27.5°C 。
32. 勞工暴露於連續穩定性噪音音壓級為 95 分貝時，其對應之工作日暴露容許時間為多久(1) 8 (2) 6 (3) 4 (4) 2 小時
33. 身體質量指數 (Body Mass Index, BMI) 是指下列何者(1) 胸圍(公分)除以身高(公尺) (2) 體重(公斤)除以身高(公尺) (3) 胸圍(公分)除以身高(公尺)的平方 (4) 體重(公斤)除以身高(公尺)的平方
34. 可燃性氣體作業場所其可燃性氣體之濃度，依規定應維持在下列何濃度以下(1) 0.1 LEL (2) 0.3 LEL (3) 0.5 LEL (4) LEL
35. 使勞工每日從事有害物作業時間在一小時之內之作業為下列何者(1) 臨時性作業 (2) 作業時間短暫之作業 (3) 作業期間短暫之作業 (4) 非正常作業。

二. 問答題 (30 分) (請在答案紙上作答)

1. 列舉兩種缺氧危險作業，並且說明缺氧危害預防措施？(10 分)
2. 某一作業場所使用二甲苯有機溶劑從事作業，當時的溫度為 25°C 壓力為 1 atm ，勞工之二甲苯暴露情形經採樣測定分析結果如下：

	採樣測定時間	採樣流率 (cm^3/min)	樣本中二甲苯含量(mg)
樣本 1	08:00~12:00	100	4
樣本 2	13:00~15:00	150	8
樣本 3	15:00~17:00	200	2.5

採樣介質的回收效率為 90%

二甲苯之八小時日時量平均容許濃度為 100 ppm ， 434 mg/m^3 ，分子量 106，試回答下列問題：(10 分)

- a. 勞工工作日二甲苯之時量平均暴露濃度為多少 mg/m^3 ？多少 ppm ？
- b. 評估勞工之二甲苯暴露是否符合勞工作業環境空氣中有害物容許濃度標準規定？
3. 何謂職業病，試說明職業病認定或鑑定必須掌握之認定或鑑定原則？(10 分)