## 高雄醫學大學94學年度碩士班(含在職專班)招生考試 英 文 試題 第1頁共3頁

# English Test for Entrance Examination of Postgraduate Institute: (2 points for each question)

I.	Please choose the fittest answer to complete the sentence in each question.
<del></del>	1. The student raced out of the classroom and bumped a teacher who was carrying a cup of coffee.  (A) into (B) at (C) to (D)on
	2. Ann says the party will be, so I suggest you wear a nice dress.  (A) familiar (B) formal (C) fluent (D) funny
<del>,</del>	3. Nancy gained four kilograms during the holidays, so she decided to go a diet.  (A) on (B) to (C) in (D)up
	4. Don't follow that car too If it stops quickly, there could be an accident.  (A) directly (B) exactly (C) nearly (D) closely
	5. After we ate the fried chicken, our fingers were oily, so we asked the waitress for more (A) napkins (B) packages (C) orders (D)menus
	6. The sea seventy-five percent of the surface of our world.  (A) making up (B) makes up (C) make up what is (D) which makes up
A-10-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1	7. A laser beam a concentration of pure light.  (A) consists of (B) which consists of (C) exhibiting (D) exhibit
	8. The universe we know it might have begun with a great explosion.  (A) as (B) that (C) and which (D) and
<del></del> -	9. The bus was full, but Judy saw an empty seat next to an old woman. " I sit here?" she asked her.  (A) Should (B) Would (C) May (D) Will
	<ul><li>10. Mr. Li teaches mathematics at a public high school in Kaohsiung. He there since 1995.</li><li>(A) is (B) was (C) will be (D) has been</li></ul>
	11. Being a newcomer, Alice is with the area.  (A) informative (B) unfamiliar (C) aware (D) confident
	12. Cars and motorcycles are in this area; people can only walk around here.  (A) permitted (B) promoted (C) banned (D) favored
	13. From the window, we got a(n) view of the mountains.  (A) breathtaking (B) chilly (C) excited (D) moral
	14. Despite losing the use of his legs and some use of his arms, the boy managed to ski with the help of a special device. (A) shy (B) scared (C) disabled (D) elegant
	15. Jeff's English had improved so that everyone was surprised.  (A) gradually (B) critically (C) bitterly (D) dramatically
	<ul><li>16. The violent storm almost destroyed the area. People living there really an ordeal.</li><li>(A) scored (B) dragged (C) resisted (D) underwent</li></ul>
	17 computer use may not cause wrist injuries, it can still give you a headache or make your eyes dry.  (A) Once (B) When (C) While (D) Despite
	18. he restrained himself from blurting out those hurtful words, his girlfriend would not have left.  (A) Because (B) Had (C) Should (D) When
	19. Finstein was Jewish, and in 1933 the Nazi government his property and German citizenship

(A) taken away (B) took away (C) has taken away (D) was taken away

高雄醫學大學 94 學年度碩士班 (含在職專班) 招生考試 英文 試題 第 2 頁共 3 頁
<ul><li>20. The trash can, with rejected term paper, sat in the corner of the dorm room.</li><li>(A) fill (B) to fill (C) filling (D) filled</li></ul>
21. Sleep and exercise are health.  (A) in essence (B) essentially (C) essential to (D) essential for
22. He not only read the copy, but on it.  (A) reported (B) apologized (C) regretted (D) commented
23. Mr. Anderson says that in many ways he his success to his wife's support.  (A) owes (B) distributes (C) deceives (D) betrays
24. The spread of knowledge could be by means of books.  (A) accomplished (B) defined (C) claimed (D) exported
25. If you abide by your promise, you will keep your promise  (A) temporarily (B) periodically (C) permanently (D) unwillingly
II. Please choose the item that interprets best the sentence in each question.
<ul> <li>26. Education has its fashion, and like all other fashions they come and go. This means that</li> <li>(A) Education should make us fashionable</li> <li>(B) Education is sometimes popular, sometimes unpopular</li> <li>(C) Students study and leave school after some time</li> <li>(D) Ideas on education change all the time</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>27. Hs isn't above lying when it suits his needs.</li> <li>(A) He will lie when he feels it's necessary.</li> <li>(B) He knows it is always necessary to tell the truth.</li> <li>(C) He never lies even when it would benefit him to do so</li> <li>(D) He usually lies down when he needs to rest.</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>28. People's interest in their health and their demand for various forms of medical care have enormously increased.</li> <li>(A) People are taking more interest in their health than in medical care,</li> <li>(B) People are taking more interest in their health but demanding less medical care.</li> <li>(C) People are taking more interest in their health and demanding much more medical care.</li> <li>(D) Medical care, drugs and hospital care grow more and more costly.</li> </ul>
<ul><li>29. Primitive man was probably more concerned with fire as a source of warmth and as a means of cooking food than as a source of light.</li><li>(A) In the ancient times fire was used for getting warmth and cooking food rather than for getting light.</li><li>(B) Primitive man had nothing to do with light.</li><li>(C) In the ancient times the main use of fire was not for getting warmth and cooking food but for getting light.</li></ul>
<ul> <li>(D) Primitive man regarded fire as the chief source of light.</li> <li>30. A bookstore is the last place in the world I expect to meet you.</li> <li>(A) I finally find you in a bookstore.</li> <li>(B) If I want to meet you, I should go to a bookstore.</li> </ul>
(C) I met you in a bookstore last time. (D) It is impossible for us to meet in a bookstore.
31. Mr. Braun is a friend of mine whose profession is to advise or represent others in legal matters. Mr. Braun is (A) a judge (B) a lawyer (C) a policeman (D) a guide
32. For the American masses their civilization is a canned food civilization, so that the house wives, instead of being pressed by domestic chores, have plenty of time for reading and social activities, but on the other hand, people must be

(A) It seems that American housewives are pressed by the jobs of cooking and washing dishes, etc.
(B) American housewives scarcely spend time visiting old friends or doing a lot of reading.

content with uniform and unpalatable dishes.

(C) American housewives enjoy ready-made food very much.(D) It seems that Americans can't enjoy delicious food.

高雄醫學大學 94 學年度碩士班 (含在職專班) 招生考試 英文 試題 第 3 頁共 3 頁
<ul> <li>33. A general feature of modern society is the gap that separates the adult from the young, and it is most painfully felt between parents and children. In this paragraph, we are talking about the gap between</li> <li>(A) families (B) society (C) parents (D) generations</li> </ul>
34. One should read the classics in winter, because then one's mind is more concentrated; read history in summer, because one has more time; read ancient philosophers in autumn, because they have such charming ideas; and read the collected works of later authors in spring, because the Nature is coming back to life. What kind of reading requires most concentration? (A) History (B) Modern writing. (C) The classics. (D) Philosophy.
<ul> <li>35. It may be said that the problem in adult education seems to be not the piling up of facts but practice in thinking.</li> <li>(A) Education methods for adults and young people should differ.</li> <li>(B) Adults do not seem to retain new facts.</li> <li>(C) Adults seem to think more than young people</li> <li>(D) Adult education should stress ability to think.</li> </ul>
III. Please choose the most proper item for each blank in the essays.
ESSAY 1
Jane lived near the sea, and she often went down to the beach to sit on the sand. Being by the sea was like being in a different 36. In front of her was the deep blue water; it slowly moved 37 her and then moved away again. Sometimes it came up very quickly and then her feet were covered by the salty water. 38 her, soft white clouds continually floated across the pretty blue sky. Noisy white 39 were flying over her head as well. 40 they dived down suddenly to catch a fish, and then they flew right back up into the air. Jane often sat by the sea for hours to enjoy this special place.
36. (A) way (B) part (C) lake (D) world37. (A) for (B) with (C) toward (D) from38. (A) Above (B) Ahead (C) Besides (D) Next39. (A) sands (B) birds (C) clouds (D) ships40. (A) Sometimes (B) Although (C) When (D)If
ESSAY 2
Champ is a young male chimpanzee. Recently, he did something that surprised scientists. The scientists had 41 some grapefruit in the sand, and only Champ knew where the grapefruit was. When the other chimps were in the area, however, Champ 42 that he did not know there the grapefruit was. Later, when the other chimps 43 Champ went right to the spot 44 the grapefruit was hidden, dug it up, and ate it. 45, Champ was able to make plans and trick his friends.
41. (A) buried (B) eaten (C) grown (D) dug 42. (A) realized (B) pretended (C) wondered (D) admitted 43. (A) fell asleep (B) fall asleep (C) will fall asleep (D) are going to fall asleep 44. (A) which (B) there (C) what (D) where 45. (A) To the scientists' relief (B) Amazingly (C) To make matters worse (D) However
ESSAY 3
"Culture shock," according to specialists in intercultural studies, refers to the feelings which people46 when they come into a new environment47 their studies, scientists have found that there are three stages of culture shock. In the first stage, the newcomers like their environment. Then, when the novelty48, they begin to hate the people, the apartment, and everything49 in their new environment. In the final stage of culture shock, the newcomers50 their surroundings and, as a result, enjoy their life there.
46. (A) experience (B) experiencing (C) experienced (D) to experience 47. (A) Of (B) Despite (C) For (D) In 48. (A) takes off (B) puts off (C) wears off (D) takes over 49. (A) too (B) else (C) more (D) as 50. (A) live with (B) appeal to (C) adjust to (D) escape from

醫學物理學 · (包括放射物理學與輻射安全) 試題第 頁共

題型:選擇題與問答題 附註:可使用計算器

選擇題:(各2分)不倒扣

( ) 在體外 (in vitro) 作試管試驗,若實驗所得數據的變異係數 (CV%) 値愈小, 則指實驗結果: (A), 準確性高 (B), 準確性低 (C), 精密度高 (D), 精密度低

- 2. ( ) 有一核醫影像其大小爲 256×256 mm, 假設其設定的影像矩陣大小爲 64×64 且 採用 zoom factor=2, 請問新的照野大小 (FOV) 是多少? (A). 32×32 (B). 64×64 (C).128×128 (D). 256×256
- 3. ( ) 一個 Mo-99-Tc-99m 產生器(generator)之 Mo-99 活度在星期五中午校正測量爲 100 mCi, 同週的星期一中午 Mo-99 活度約爲: (Mo-99 华衰期爲 66 小時, Tc-99m 半衰期爲 6 小時) (A). 37 mCi (B). 50 mCi (C). 272 mCi (D). 370 mCi
  - ( ) 在核醫造影過程中,將散射光子捨棄的最主要功用何在? (A). 增加影像之對 比度 (B). 減少造影時間 (C). 改善攝影機之能量解析度 (D). 改善攝影機之均勻度
- 5. ( ) 某個長壽命放射性樣品在計數裝置內測量了 10 分鐘,共記錄 1424 個計數。之後,拿走該樣品,用 90 分鐘測得 2556 個背景計數,則該樣品之淨計數率等於多少 cpm? (A). 11.32 (B). 12.57 (C). 113.2 (D). 114
- 6. ( ) 假如 6 小時內體內 <sup>™</sup>Tc-DISIDA 的腎臟清除率是 10% ,糞便排除率是 35%, 而從汗腺排出約 5%,已知 <sup>™</sup>Tc 的半衰期為 6 小時,請問該藥物於體內之有效半衰期?
   (A). 3 小時 (B). 2.5 小時 (C). 1.5 小時 (D). 12 小時
- 7. ( ) 某病患在服用 45 mCi 的 I-131 後,立刻在距離其 3 公尺處測量,結果為 60 mrem/hr。若在 8 小時之後,仍於距離其 3 公尺處測量,結果為 30 mrem/hr,則此時還有 多少 mCi 的 I-131 留在此病人體內? (A). 15.5 mCi、(B). 22.5 mCi、(C). 35 mCi、(D). 40 mCi
- 8. ( ) 某輻射偵檢器對 Cs-137 (photopeak 爲 662 keV) 的全寬半高 (full width at half maximum, FWHM) 爲 55keV, 則其能量解析力 (energy resolution) 爲多少%? (A). 4.2 (B). 8.3 (C). 12 (D). 24
- 9. ( ) 一含有 10°光子的單能量射束穿透一厚度為 10<sup>26</sup> atoms/m²的碳薄片,假設軌道上的電子皆爲自由電子且每個電子的康普敦反應截面爲 0.4927×10<sup>28</sup> m²,則通過碳薄片後減少多少光子? (A). 492 (B). 2913 (C). 4927 (D). 105
- 10. ( ) 以下何者與硼原子發生硼捉中子反應的機率最大? (A). 快中子束 (B).超熱中子 (C). 熱中子 (D). 硼原子不與中子發生反應

- 11. ( )以一有效體積為 0.6 c.c.的圓柱型游離腔偵檢器測量— X 光射束在水假體中所 造成劑量。假設量得電量為 20.67 nC,空氣密度為 0.001293 g/cm³,水對空氣的質量阻擋 本領比為 1.104, 則測得此射束在水假體中造成劑量為多少 cGy? (A). 602 (B). 100 (C). 82 (D). 2.94
- 12. ( ) 電子衰變(β particle decay)所放出的β粒子可攜帶各種不同的動能,而非單一能量。主要是因爲: (A).有微中子伴隨產生 (B).部分能量被原核種分享 (C). β粒子釋放過程與其他粒子再度碰撞損失部分能量 (D).核衰變所釋放能量本來即爲連續能譜
- 13. ( ) 一個元素的 K 層電子束縛能為 69 keV, L 層電子束縛能為 11 keV。若一光電子由 K 層射出,並產生由 L 層射出的鄂惹電子(Auger electron), 該鄂惹電子的動能為: (A). 36 keV (B). 47 keV (C). 58 keV (D). 69 keV
- 14. ( ) 若 <sup>60</sup>Co 在 SSD=80 cm, 照野 15×15 cm<sup>2</sup>, 10 cm 深度條件下之百分 深度劑量為 58.4%, 則在 SSD 增為 100 cm, 其他條件不 變下之百分 深度劑量應為: (A). 60.9% (B). 62.7% (C). 64.5% (D). 65.9%
- 15. ( ) 克馬 的單位與什 麼的單位相同 ? (A). 能量 (B). 曝露 (C)..吸收劑量 (D).等效劑量
- 16. ( ) 放射治療機器輸出會有半影區,如果有一半徑 1.5 公分的射源,射源到準直儀 尾端 30 公分,而準直儀到治療深度是 70 公分,請問在此深度的總幾何半影是多少公分? (A). 1.5 (B). 2.3 (C). 7 (D). 14
- 17. ( ) 假設人體中平均 18%的重量係含碳元素, 70 公斤體重的人體 內含 <sup>1</sup>C 的活度 爲多少 Bq? ( <sup>1</sup>C 在人體內的 比活度爲 0.25 Bq/g · C )。 [ <sup>1</sup>C: T<sub>1/2</sub>=5730 年 ] (A). 2340 (B). 3150 (C). 4120 (D). 5270
- 18. ( ) 直線加速器中的平坦濾片 (flattening filter) 作用爲何? (A). 移除射束中所有的電子 (B). 使劑量率 (dose rate) 上升 (C). 降低射束中央的劑量率 (D). 增加射束的穿透性
- 19. ( ) 有一空腔其大小爲 1 立方公分,此情况在 STP (標準空氣壓力、溫度下),某 一輻射將此一空腔內游離出 3.336×10<sup>-10</sup> C 電量 , 請計算此輻射量爲多少 Gy ? (1 立方公分之空氣重量爲 1.293×10<sup>-6</sup> kg ) (A). 8.73×10<sup>-3</sup> Gy (B). 8.73×10<sup>-1</sup> Gy (C). 2.58×10<sup>-4</sup> Gy (D). 2.58×10<sup>-1</sup> Gy
- 20. ( ) 有一顆 10 mg Ra 射源不小心掉落在工作人員之抽屜內,此處距工作人員僅 20 公分距離,且持續有 7 小時工作人員都沒有離開,請計算此工作人員受到多少輻射量?
  (A), 1.44 mR (B), 1.44 R (C), 1.44 Gy (D), 14.4 Gy
- 21. ( ) 以鈷六十治療機照射病人,其設定條件: SSD=80 cm,照野 4×6 cm,腫瘤深度 10 cm,腫瘤給予劑量 180 cGy,已知照野為 10×10 cm 時,機器輸出劑量率為 100 cGy/min,且 4×6 cm 的照野因子為 0.9,百分深度劑量在上述條件下為 50%,求計算治療時間爲若干分鐘? (A),2 (B),4 (C),6 (D),8

- 22. ( ) 有關熱發光劑量計 (Thermoluminescent dopimeter, TLD) 與感光膠片的比較,何者正確? (A). TLD 靈敏度較差 (B). TLD 可迴火重新使用,費用較低 (C). TLD 在高溫、高濕度下消光現象嚴重 (D). TLD 保存較久,可重行分析
- 23. ( ) 下列何者爲 Doppler power (or energy) mode 的優點? (A). 每秒畫面數較高 (B).畫面之掃描線較密 (C). 畫面成像較快 (D). 可消除彩色杜卜勒與血流夾角 90 度 時,接收不到訊號的效應
- 24. ( ) MRI 檢查中,若已知脂肪的 T₁=180 ms, T₂=40 ms, 現欲以 STIR 脈衝序列將脂肪訊號消除,則 T₁ (inversion time) 約爲: (A). 27 ms (B). 125 ms (C). 200 ms (D). 320 ms
- 25. ( ) 下列超音波與血流方向夾角中,會測量出最小的杜卜勒位移 (Doppler shift) 訊號的爲: (A). 0° (B). 25° (C). 60° (D). 85°
- 26. ( ) 假設某人的甲狀腺( $W_T = 0.03$ )、性腺( $W_T = 0.25$ )及紅骨髓( $W_T = 0.12$ )分別受到  $10 \cdot 20$  及 5 毫西弗的等效劑量,其餘器官未受暴露,則有效等效劑量等於多少毫西佛? (A). 3.7 (B). 5.9 (C). 6.4 (D). 7.5
- 27. ( ) 假設一 X 光機每天照射骨盤 (Pelvis) 照相 20 張,(設定條件'80 kVp,100 mAs) 及胸腔 (Chest) 照相 160 張 (設定條件 100 kVp,10 mAs), 若每週五天工作,試計算其工作負載爲若干? (A). 267 mA-min/wk (B). 300 mA-min/wk (C). 432 mA-min/wk (D). 500 mA-min/wk
- 28. ( ) 在超音波檢查中, 肝臟的聲阻抗 (acoustic impedance) 爲 1.65, 腎臟的聲阻抗爲 1.62, 若超音波由肝臟進入腎臟, 其反射強度百分比約爲: (A). 小於 2% (B). 10%~50% (C). 50%~90% (D). 大於 90%
- 29. ( ) 利用一光密度計 (densitometer) 檢測一胸部 X 光片之肺區域,已知有 0.15%的入射光穿透過,求該點之光密度值爲多少? (A). 1.5 (B).2.0 (C). 2.8 (D). 3.0
- 30. ( ) MRI 成像檢查過程中的噪音是由何系統所引起的?(A) 主磁場線圈、(B) 射頻(RF)線圈、(C) 磁梯度線圈、(D) 磁屏蔽。
- 31. ( ) 在 Spin Echo 的波序中,若 TE = 11 ms、TR = 500 ms、matrix = 256 x 256、NEX = 2, 則掃瞄時間爲 ? (A). 46 分 56 秒、(B). 4 分 16 秒、(C). 2 分 11 秒、(D). 23 分 28 秒。
- 32. ( ) Fast spin echo 或 turbo spin echo 中的 echo train length(ETL)定義爲:(A) 每次 TR 中所收的 echo 次數、(B) 每次 TE 中所收的 echo 次數、(C) 每次 TI 中所收的 echo 次數、(D) 每次 echo 中所收的切片數。
- 33. ( ) 以螺旋式電腦斷層掃瞄言,如果 collimator 設定爲 8 mm,掃瞄時間爲 25 秒,每秒 X 光機機械迴旋掃瞄動作一圈,pitch 是 2:1,請問以這些條件可以包括多少範圍的掃瞄區?(A) 20 cm、(B) 30 cm、(C) 40 cm、(D) 50 cm。
- 34. ( ) 影像增強器(Image intensifier, I.I.)是:[A]把影像放大的設備,[B] 增強 X-光強度的設備,[C]把可見光影像增強並轉化為 X-光影像的設備,[D] 把 X-光影像轉化為較強的可見光影像的設備。

- 35. ( ) DSA 系統中,相減後之影像,其雜訊(noise)將比原始影像之雜訊:[A] 大,[B] 小,[C] 相等,[D] 不一定。
- 36. ( ) 若超音波在點 A 的強度爲 2 mW/cm², 由點 A 至點 B 的衰減爲 10 dB,則點 B 的超音波強度爲: [A] 2 mW/cm², [B] 1 mW/cm², [C] 0.2 mW/cm², [D] 0.02 mW/cm²
- 37. ( ) 若壓電晶體 (crystal) 聲速爲 4000 m/s , 要產生頻率爲 2 MHz 的超音波, 壓電晶體需要多少 mm 厚? [A] 1 , [B] 2 , [C] 4 , [D] 8
- 38. ( ) 若腹部軟組織聲 速爲 1540 m/s ,超音波轉換器 (transducer) 所 產生的音波頻 率爲 4 MHz ,反射波的 頻率位移(frequence shift) Δf = -780 Hz ,則血流速度爲多少 m/sec ?[A] 0.15 ,[B] 0.32 ,[C] 0.50 ,[D] 0.72
- 39. ( ) 足跟效應(heel effect)對 X 光的產生會:(A) 增加 x 光的穿透能力(B) 減少熱量的產生(C) 減少散射射線(D) 造成強度的分佈不均匀
- 40. ( ) 焦斑(focus spot)與解析度(resolution)之間的關係爲何?(A). 焦斑的大小與解析 度無關 (B). 大焦斑,解析度高(C). 小焦斑,解析度高 (D). 焦斑與底片距離愈遠,解析 度愈高

#### 問答題:(各 10 分)

- 1. 請(1). 簡單解釋傳統 X 光攝影、電腦斷層造影、磁振造影及超音波掃瞄這四種攝影的原理,以及(2). 比較這四種攝影方式所產生出的影像特性差異。
- 2. 請 (1). 解釋數位放射攝影中 CR(Computed Radiography)與 DR(Digital Radiography)的原理,以及 (2). 比較 CR 與 DR 的差異。

### 選擇題:(單選題, 每題2分, 共34分)

- 1. 下列那一構造把顱內界分成前腦窩及中腦窩?
  - (A) Sphenoid ridge
  - (B) Sella turcica
  - (C) Petrous ridge
  - (D) Anterior clinoid process
- 2. 在磁振造影(MRI)中,最主要以下列何者决定每一切面的厚度?
  - (A) 射頻的頻寬(Bandwidth of radiofrequency)
  - (B) 梯度磁場的強度(Gradient strength)
  - (C) 拉莫頻率(Larmor frequency)
  - (D) 主磁場強度 (Main magnetic field strength)
- 3. 在磁振造影(MRI)中,如何避免訊號間的串音(Cross talk)現象?
  - (A) 增加梯度磁場的斜率(Increase the slope of gradient)
  - (B) 減少梯度磁場的斜率(Decrease the slope of gradient)
  - (C) 增加相鄰頻寬的問距(Increase gap between consecutive bandwidths)
  - (D) 改變主磁場強度(Change the field strength)
- 4. 超音波使用的 TGC (Time gain compensator)對於接收到的訊號作用為:
  - (A) 線性放大
  - (B) 非線性放大
  - (C) 線性衰減
  - (D) 非線性衰減
- 5. 在超音波中,測量杜卜勒位移(Doppler shift)主要是獲得有關反射物何種特性的資訊?
  - (A) 密度(Density)
  - (B) 深度(Depth)
  - (C) 速度(Speed)
  - (D) 黏滯度 (Viscosity)
- 6. 在 MRI 中增加激發次數(NEX, number of excitation)的結果, 下列那一項敘述是對的?
  - (A) 空間解析度(Spatial resolution)增加
  - (B) 掃描時間(Scan time)增加
  - (C) 影像對比度 (Contrast)增加
  - (D) 訊雜比(SNR)降低
- 7 L-Spine 斜位(Oblique position)影像上,所呈現 Scotty dog 的眼睛,為下列何者?
  - (A) Transverse process
  - (B) Pars interarticularis
  - (C) Pedicle
  - (D) Inferior articular process
- 8. 電腦斷層掃描中,因射束硬化作用(beam hardening)會產生影像不均匀現象,試問射束硬化產生的原因為何?
  - (A) X 光束被照射者身體散射
  - (B) 身體不同軟組織,線性衰減係數差異大
  - (C) 掃描時 X 光管不停地在轉動
  - (D) 低能量的 X 射線較易被身體吸收,造成射束平均能量愈來愈高

9.	上消化道攝影時要將胃底部(Fundus)充滿鋇劑,應採下列何者為宜?
	(A) 站立
	(B) 俯臥 RAO
	(C) 俯臥 PA
	(D) 仰卧 LPO
10.	磁振造影時, 若其他參數維持不變, 將 FOV (field of view)縮小, 下列何種結果有誤?
	(A) SNR 變小
	(B) 空間解析度增加
	(C) 掃描時間増加
	(D) 化學位移假影增強
11.	腹部主動脈之分枝,從上至下依序為:
	(A) 腹腔動脈、上腸繁膜動脈、下腸繁膜動脈、腎動脈
	(B) 上腸繁膜動脈、腹腔動脈、下腸繋膜動脈、腎動脈
	(C) 上腸繁膜動脈、下腸繁膜動脈、腹腔動脈、腎動脈
	(D) 腹腔動脈、上腸繋膜動脈、腎動脈、下腸繋膜動脈
12	
12.	下列有關X光乳房攝影使用壓迫(compression)敘述,何者為誤?
	(A) 降低散射度
	(B) 縮短乳房組織和 X 光片的距離
	(C) 減少乳房厚度
	(D) 增加乳房組織的放大率
13.	欲評估踝關節韌帶受損情形應採何種攝影姿勢? (XXX)
	(A) AP projection
	(B) AP mortise projection
	(C) AP oblique projection
	(D) AP stress projection
	使用 60-90kVp 進行 X 光攝影時, mAs 提昇一倍對光密度的影響, 相當於 kVp 增加多少百分比?
	(A) 5%
	(B) 15%
	(C) 25%
	(D) 35%
15.	下列何者不屬於衛氏環(circle of Willis)的血管之一:
	(A) 椎動脈(vertebral artery)
	(B) 前腦動脈(anterior cerebral artery)
	(C) 後連接動脈(posterior communicating artery)
	(D) 前連接動脈(anterior communicating artery)
16.	下列有關 Multislice spiral CT 與傳統 CT 之比較,何者錯誤?
	(A) 前者可降低對比劑使用量
	(B) 前者可降低輻射劑量
	(C) 前者有較佳的多狀面重組(multiplanar reformation)
	(D) 前者會增加部分體積效應(partial volume effect)
17.	螺旋電腦斷層攝影機(spiral CT)的使用術語中的動度(pitch)定義為:
	(A) 切片厚度與切片體積的關係
	(B) 检查床移動速度與切片厚度的關係
	(C) 检查床移動速度與病患呼吸速度的關係
	(D) X-光球管旋轉速度與切片體積的關係

1.配合下列名詞與特性(可重複應用與	選擇)(10%)
1.擁有質量	A. $\chi$ -radiation
2.帶正電	B. $\alpha$ -radiation
3.帶負電	C. $\beta$ -radiation
4.離子放射線	C. P Indiation
5.不帶電離子	
6.穿透力最強	
7.穿透力最弱	
2.配合下列輻射生物反應之現象(6%	)
1.閥値效應	A. 放射線傷害是由光子之撞擊或降低分子生物學之功能所產生。
2.非閥値效應	B. 遺傳或染色體突變之增加與放射線照射量成正比。
3.直接效應理論	C. 放射治療所產生的效應。
4.間接效應理論	D. 由低劑量職業暴露所產生的致癌或白血病效應。
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
5.全身照射理論	E. 經由 H.O. 電離所產生的傷害。
6.高部照射效應	F. 紅斑劑量。
下列每題 1%	
( )3.台灣地區之攝護腺癌之近接	<b>治療</b> 骨以下利荷種構式治療?
A. High dose rate interstitial	(石)从市以   70 17(连)失以(口)从:
B. Low dose rate interstitial	
C. High dose rate intracavity	
D. Low dose rate intracavity	
( )4.下列何種物質不可以用來做	(Bolus 使用?
A. Lead pellete	·
B. Small sugar pellete	
<ul> <li>C. Sodia bicarbonate and rice</li> </ul>	<b>;</b>
D. Water	
) 5 英军之协时组织被犯借借户	UGRT 爲名,下列設備中何者與其有關?
	C.CCD D.CTV
A. BOI B. OBI	CCD B.CIV
( 6.下列有關 MV CT 之敘述何	者是對的?
A. MV CT 之影像較 KV C	
B. MV CT 之光能量較 KV	
C. MV CT 之攝影時之劑量	
	#X KV C1 /
D. MV CT 常用於 IMRT	
( ) 7.下列有關 Tomography thera	py 之 cone beam CT 何者是錯的?
A. cone beam CT 也可利用	
B. cone beam CT 之放射線	
C. cone beam CT 主要是以	• • •
D. coine beam CT 可以攝影	****
D. Come beam CT 可及關於	74 了甲51年17天 / \
) 8. 10 MV 以上之 X 光射線會	產生中子射線,下列何種物質常用於治療室中之中子防護?
A.亞克力 B.鉛 C.7	S墨 D.鋁
A Adaption of the control of the con	·····································
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	9有皮膚保護作用,但對於減少皮膚的劑量尙須注意
A.長距離照射	
B.用鉛保護皮膚	
C.短距離照射	
D.避免電子線污染	

	) 10.近來 IMRT 逐漸成爲放射線治療的主流,由於其準直儀之數目多,因此其二次射線亦會增加, 因此應該 A.增加準直儀到皮膚的距離 B.減少準直儀到皮膚的距離 C.使用 cone D.使用鉛板
	) 11.鏽-226 哀變時會產生終的氣體,它的半衰其爲 A. 6 小時 B. 12 小時 C. 3.83 天 D. 7 天
	12.當放射治療的面積較大時,則大於皮下 1 公分的各種深度其所接受的劑量分佈會比初發射線的分佈 A. 大 B. 小 C. 無關 D. 相等
	) 13.當射源到皮膚的距離小時會發生下列何種狀況? A.皮膚劑量增加 B.深部劑量大 C.淺部劑量大 D.皮膚劑量減少
( )	<ul><li>14.劑量隨著深度而衰減,在下列何種射線最明顯?</li><li>A. X-射線 B.電子射線 C.質子射線 D.中子射線</li></ul>
)	15.下列對 X-射線之敘述何者是錯的。 A.可以被組織所吸收 B.產生散射 C.會停留於體內產生傷害 D.會傳送能量給通過的物質
)	16.下列敘述何者是錯的。 A. X-射線會穿過不透明的物質 B. X-射線只會游離空氣 C. X-射線與底片之作用與光線相同 D. X-射線會分別被物質所吸收
)	17.下列何者是粒子放射線? A. X 射線 B.電子線 C. γ 線射 D. 宇宙線
)	<ul> <li>18.SRS 與 SRT 之主要不同是下列何者?</li> <li>A. 立體放射手術治療</li> <li>B. 小範圍</li> <li>C. 分割照射</li> <li>D. 用於腦部較多</li> </ul>
) 1	19.3D 治療計畫常須要利用電腦斷層影像,下列何者不是利用電腦斷層之優點? A.影像變形較少 B.可以瞭解腫瘤之生態 C.電腦斷層之吸收値可以做組織百分深度劑量分佈之修正

D.可以做不同角度之影像重建

#### 及射技術学 )招生考試 (包括放射線移動性料→放射治療技術及核 試題第 頁共 頁 → 再學診療技術)

- 、請說明閃爍攝影機(Anger camera)的構造及工作原理。並試述 SPECT 的原理。(13%)
- 、 試敘述放射性藥品體內劑量的評估方法。(10%)
- 三、 試述 PET/CT 的儀器構造及原理。(10%)