

**I. SENTENCE COMPLETION:** You are to choose the word or phrase that best completes the sentence. 20%

1. Joe is really creative fashion designer. He can always be relied on to \_\_\_\_ new ideas.  
(A) put up with (B) come up with (C) face up with (D) draw to
2. Everyone admired Dr. Victor Chang, the brilliant heart transplant surgeon. He was respected \_\_\_\_\_the world.  
(A) outside (B) over (C) throughout (D) through
3. At the end of the century, the Y2Kcomputer virus could have caused \_\_\_\_ in information systems worldwide.  
(A) problem (B) chaos (C) stoppage (D) fright
4. Have you ever \_\_\_\_ about a career in the electronics industry? I think you would be very successful.  
(A) thought (B) spoken (C) discussed (D) considered
5. I love springtime, when the mountains are covered in wild flowers. It's the most \_\_\_\_ time of the year.  
(A) awful (B) delightful (C) painful (D) fruitful
6. We've having a college reunion next week. \_\_\_\_ you like to join us?  
(A) Will (B) Can (C) Could (D) Would
7. Sometimes I get sick of studying, but I know it will be \_\_\_\_ it in the end.  
(A) good (B) useful (C) worth (D) worthwhile
8. It's very \_\_\_\_ when someone uses a cell phone during a movie because it disturbs other people.  
(A) annoyed (B) interesting (C) annoying (D) frustrated
9. \_\_\_\_ my grandfather is 85 years old, he still walks miles everyday.  
(A) Even (B) Despite (C) Although (D) However
10. That's the last time I'll go to that restaurant. The food made me \_\_\_\_ and I had to see a doctor.  
(A) angry (B) sad (C) unhappy (D) sick

**II. CLOZE TEST:** This passage contains several missing words or phrases. You are to choose the best answer for each missing word or phrase in the passage. 10%

The small Greek island of Eleni is not popular with tourists because it is isolated and difficult to get to. There are only two ferry services a week from Athens and the trip (11) eleven hours. Nevertheless, it was the ideal (12) for me to take the quiet vacation that I had dreamed about for so long. On the first evening, I sat on a sandy beach admiring the beauty of the sea and (13) the

peaceful atmosphere. The air was clear and warm and everything was bathed in the orange rays of the setting sun that was slowly disappearing (14) the western horizon. A few small boats could be seen returning to harbor with their cargoes of freshly caught fish. As I sat there relaxing, I realized that I did not miss the city life with all its pressure and noise and I thought to myself: "I wish I (15) stay here forever."

11. (A) is taking (B) takes (C) to take (D) taking
12. (A) city (B) home (C) place (D) continent
13. (A) hating (B) thinking (C) enjoying (D) watching
14. (A) below (B) over (C) between (D) beside
15. (A) ought to (B) should (C) could (D) would

**III. WRITTEN EXPRESSION:** In questions 16-20 each sentence has four underlined words or phrases. Identify the one underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct. 10%

16. Until the 1910 formation of the National Hockey Association in eastern Canada, professional and amateur teams were allowed to playfully together.  
A  
B C D
17. Widely acknowledged as a great and import playwright, Eugene O'Neill brought to the United States stage it was probably its first really serious drama.  
A  
B C D
18. The first known radio program among the United States was broadcast on Christmas Eve, 1906, by Reginald Fessenden from his experimental station at Brant Rock, Massachusetts.  
A B C  
D
19. A typical feature-length film costs millions of dollars to make and requires the skillful of hundreds of workers.  
A B C D
20. Tilling means preparation the soil to plant the seeds and keeping the soil in the best condition to help the crop grow until it is ready for harvesting.  
A B C  
D

**IV. COMPREHENSION QUESTION:** read each passage and answer questions. 60%

The dulcimer is a musical instrument that basically consists of a wooden box with strings stretched across it. The name *dulcimer* is derived from the Latin word *dulcis* (sweet) and the Greek word *melos* (song). In one form or another, dulcimers have been around since ancient times. Their earliest ancestor was a Persian instrument called the santir. Dulcimer-like instruments were played throughout the Middle East and North Africa and were brought by Arab musicians to Spain. From Spain, the instrument spread throughout Europe and eventually to North America.

Today there are two main types of dulcimers played in the United States: the hammered dulcimer and the Appalachian, or mountain, dulcimer. The hammered dulcimer is shaped like a

trapezoid and is played by striking the strings with small wooden hammers called mallets. On the hammered dulcimer, there are sets of two, three, or four strings, called courses, which are struck at one time to sound each note. There are from twelve to twenty-two courses on a standard hammered dulcimer. The hammered dulcimer is usually categorized as belonging to the zither family of string instruments, although some musicologists challenge this classification.

The Appalachian dulcimer's immediate ancestors include the German scheitholt, the French epinette, and perhaps the Swedish hummel. It is classified as a member of the lute family of instruments. Appalachian dulcimers are painstakingly crafted by artisans, mainly in the mountain areas of West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. They have three strings—the melody, middle, and bass string. Sometimes a second melody string is added. This instrument is played by plucking the strings with the fingers or with quills. They are shaped like teardrops or hourglasses. Heart-shaped holes in the sounding boards are traditional. Most performers play the instrument while seated with the instruments in their laps, but others wear them around their necks like guitars or place them on tables in front of them. Before the 1960's, the Appalachian dulcimer had a limited appeal. It was usually associated with dance music and with "hillbilly" music. However, the instrument was popularized by musicians such as Jean Richie and Richard Farina during the folk music revival of the 1960's and is today featured in many types of music.

21. The author says that the word dulcimer
  - (A) means "wooden box"
  - (B) was not used until the 1960's
  - (C) means "sweet song" in Persian
  - (D) comes from two languages
22. What is the greatest number of notes that could be played on a standard hammered dulcimer?
  - (A) Three
  - (B) Four
  - (C) Twelve
  - (D) Twenty-two
23. According to the passage, experts do NOT all agree that the
  - (A) Appalachian dulcimer is a member of the lute family
  - (B) hammered dulcimer should be classified as a string instrument
  - (C) hammered dulcimer is a member of the zither family
  - (D) Appalachian dulcimer had a limited appeal before 1960
24. Which of these instruments could NOT be considered an ancestor of the Appalachian dulcimer?
  - (A) The zither
  - (B) The epinette
  - (C) The santir
  - (D) The scheitholt
25. According to the passage, how many strings does the Appalachian dulcimer have?
  - (A) One or two
  - (B) Three or four
  - (C) Four or five
  - (D) Six or more
26. According to the passage, most musicians play the Appalachian dulcimer
  - (A) while sitting down
  - (B) with the instrument around their necks
  - (C) while standing next to tables
  - (D) with wooden hammers
27. According to the passage, Jean Richie and Richard Farina are known for
  - (A) playing dance music and "hillbilly" music
  - (B) designing and building Appalachian dulcimers
  - (C) helping to bring more attention to dulcimers
  - (D) beginning the folk music revival of the 1960's

Pigeons have been taught to recognize human facial expressions, upsetting long-held beliefs that only humans have evolved the sophisticated nervous systems needed to perform such a feat. In recent experiments at the University of Iowa, eight trained pigeons were shown photographs of people displaying emotions of happiness, anger, surprise, and disgust. The birds learned to distinguish between these expressions. Not only that, but they were able to correctly identify the same expressions on photographs of unfamiliar faces. Their achievement does not suggest, of course, that the pigeons had any idea what the human expressions meant.

Some psychologists had theorized that, because facial expression is vital to human communication, humans have developed special nervous systems capable of recognizing subtle differences between expressions. Now the pigeons have cast doubt on that idea.

In fact, the ability to recognize facial expressions of emotion is not necessarily innate even in human babies, but may have to be learned in much the same way that pigeons learn. In experiments conducted several years ago at the University of Iowa, it was found that pigeons organize images of things into many of the same logical categories that humans do.

None of these results would come as any surprise to Charles Darwin, who long ago wrote about the continuity of mental development from animals to humans.

28. From the information in paragraph 1, it can be inferred that pigeons
- (A) show more emotions than people thought they could
  - (B) can understand the human emotions of happiness, anger, surprise, and disgust
  - (C) can identify only the expressions of people that they are familiar with
  - (D) have more sophisticated nervous systems than was once thought
29. The author probably believes that the psychologists mentioned in paragraph 2
- (A) will need to revise their theory
  - (B) no longer believe that expressions are important in human communication
  - (C) have conducted their own experiments with pigeons
  - (D) no longer think that the pigeons have cast doubt on their theories
30. In paragraph 3, the author suggests that, at birth, human babies
- (A) have nervous systems capable of recognizing subtle expressions
  - (B) can learn from pigeons
  - (C) are not able to recognize familiar faces
  - (D) may not be able to identify basic emotions through facial expressions
31. What can be inferred about the experiments that were conducted several years ago at the University of Iowa?
- (A) They were completely contradicted by more recent experiments.
  - (B) They supported the idea that pigeons and humans share certain mental abilities.
  - (C) They were conducted by scientists on human babies.
  - (D) They proved that animals other than pigeons could recognize human expressions.

32. If Charles Darwin could have seen the results of this experiment, his most probable reaction would have been one of \_\_\_\_\_ .

(A) rejection (B) surprise (C) agreement (D) amusement

The 1960's saw a rising dissatisfaction with the modernist movement in architecture, especially in North America, where its failings were exposed in two influential books, Jane Jacobs's *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* in 1961 and Robert Venturi's *Complexity and Contradiction in Architecture* in 1966. Jacobs highlighted the destruction of the richness and variety of America that occurred as a result of the urban renewal programs sponsored by the federal government. She went on to say that these historic buildings were being replaced by massive, impersonal buildings. Venturi implied that modernist structures were without meaning because they lacked the complexity and intimacy of historical buildings. Both writers called for a new style of architecture.

By the early 1980's, post-modernism had become the dominant style, particularly for public buildings in the United States. Post-modernism evolved from modernism and yet it is a contradiction of that style. In fact, post-modernists have little in common with one another in terms of style or theory. They are united mainly in their opposition to the modernist style. One quality that is common to many post-modernist buildings is characterized by what architect Peter Jencks calls "double coding," a mixture of two styles: modern mixed with tradition, contemporary with historical, functional with decorative, and familiar with newly invented. These characteristics can be seen in Robert Venturi's bold designs for the Brant-Johnson House (1975) in Vail, Colorado, which mixes contemporary and Italian Renaissance style. Similar characteristics are clear in the work of Venturi's disciple Michael Graves's Portland Building (1982) in Portland, Oregon, and his Humana Tower (1986) in Louisville, Kentucky, have the bulk of skyscrapers but incorporate historical souvenirs such as colonnades, belvederes, keystones, and decorative sculpture. Likewise, Robert Stern's Observatory Hill Dining Hall (1984) at the University of Virginia in Charlottesville, Virginia, combines the red brick and white wood of Thomas Jefferson's original plan for university building with modern building forms and walls with large windows. Chinese-American architect I. M. Pei's design for an addition to the Louvre Museum in Paris (1989) included a glass pyramid, referring to the Egyptian art in the Louvre and the fact that French emperor Napoleon Bonaparte played a major role in making Egypt a subject of study in the early 1800's.

Another major tendency in post-modern architecture is the emphasis on decoration, which modernism eliminated. This can be seen in the works of Phillip Johnson, who was once a champion of modernism but became an out-spoken advocate of post-modernism. He wrapped the AT&T building (1984), which is now the SONY Building, in New York City, in pinkish granite and topped it with a tower that looks like an enormous piece of Chippendale furniture. Some architects turned entire building into sculptures. Frank Gehry's monumental Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, Spain (1997), resembles an enormous abstract sculpture made of glass and titanium steel.

## Glossary

**Chippendale:** an ornate style of furniture first developed in Britain in the eighteenth century

33. Which of these statements best expresses the opinion of Jane Jacobs and Robert Venturi as given in paragraph 1 ?
- (A) Post-modern buildings are massive and impersonal.
  - (B) Modernist architecture is rich and varied
  - (C) The federal government should increase its urban renewal efforts.
  - (D) Modernism should be replaced by some other style of architecture.
34. The primary purpose of the second paragraph is to
- (A) explain “double coding” and give examples of various combinations of styles
  - (B) describe several features of skyscrapers
  - (C) discuss how Pei’s pyramid refers to Napoleon Bonaparte and his study of Egyptian culture
  - (D) show how post-modernism evolved from modernism
35. The author probably uses the word *souvenirs* in paragraph 2 because
- (A) tourists often visit the Portland Building and the Humana Building and buy souvenirs
  - (B) the Portland Building and the Humana Building now exist only in people’s memories
  - (C) some features of the Portland Building and the Humana Building remind people of the past
  - (D) the Portland Building and the Humana Building house important museums
36. The author presents details about the AT&T (now the SONY) building in New York City to show that it
- (A) resembles an abstract sculpture
  - (B) influenced post-modern furniture design
  - (C) was built when Johnson was modernist architect
  - (D) has ornamental architectural features

In April 1874, an art exhibit opened in Paris featuring famous and priceless works of art. However, at the time, no one knew that these paintings would one day be considered masterpieces. The paintings and the painters were **virtually** unknown at the time and would remain that way for several years. (Paragraph 1)

In the nineteenth century, French art was dominated by the Academy of Fine Arts. Every year the academy held an art show called *Le Salon*. In 1863, the Academy rejected one of the paintings of Edouard Manet. Manet and a group of other independent artists organized their own show, which they called *Salon des Refuses* (Salon of the Rejected), which opened on April 15, 1874. A newspaper critic named Louis Leroy visited the gallery and was not pleased with what he saw. One painting of boats in a harbor at dawn by Claude Monet particularly enraged him. It was called *Impression: Sunset*. Leroy wrote that this piece and in fact most of the pieces in the show, looked like “impressions”—a term for a preliminary, unfinished sketch made before a painting is done. Leroy’s newspaper review was jokingly called “The Exhibition of the Impressionists.” Within a few years of Leroy’s review, the term *Impressionists* had clearly stuck, not as a term of **derision** but as a badge of honor, and a new movement was born. (Para 2)

The Impressionist movement included the French painters Edouard Manet, Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Edgar Degas, Paul Cezanne, and the American painter Mary Cassatt. The

techniques and standards employed within the Impressionist movement varied widely, and though the artists shared a core of values, the real glue which bound the movement together was its spirit of rebellion and independence. (Para 3)

This spirit is clear when you compare Impressionist paintings with traditional French paintings of the time. Traditional painters tended to paint rather serious scenes from history and mythology. Many Impressionist paintings feature pleasant scenes of urban life, celebrating the leisure time that the Industrial Revolution had won for the middle class, as shown in Renoir's luminous painting *Luncheon of the Boating Party*. In that famous painting, the sun filters through the orange-striped awning, bathing everything and everyone at the party in its warm light. Renoir once said that paintings should be "...likable, joyous, and pretty." He said, "There are enough unpleasant things in this world. We don't have to paint them as well." It is this joy of life that makes Renoir's paintings so distinctive. (Para 4)

The Impressionists delighted in painting landscapes (except for Edgar Degas, who preferred painting indoor scenes, and Mary Cassatt, who mainly painted portraits of mothers and children). Traditional painters, too, painted landscapes, but their landscapes tended to be somber and dark. The Impressionists' landscapes sparkle with light. Impressionists insisted that their works be "true to nature." When they painted landscapes, they carried their paints and canvases outdoors in order to capture the ever-changing light. Traditional painter generally made preliminary sketches outside but worked on the paintings themselves in their studios. (Para 5)

"Classic" Impressionist paintings are often easy to spot because of the techniques used by the painters. One of the first "rules" of the Impressionist, that the colors should be dropped pure on the canvas instead of getting mixed on the palette, was respected by only a few of them and for only a couple of years, but most Impressionists mixed their paints as little as possible. They believed that it was better to allow the eye to mix the colors as it viewed them on the canvas. The traditional technique at the time was to make sketches or outlines of the subject before painting them. Generally, Impressionists painted directly onto the canvas without sketches. Impressionists tended to paint with short, thick strokes of paints shaped like commas. While traditional painters paid attention to details, Impressionists valued overall effect. Traditional painters always tried to hide their brush strokes, but Impressionists left brush strokes on the canvas for the world to see. Unlike traditional painters, Impressionists applied one layer of paint on top of the last one without waiting for the paint to dry. These techniques created paintings that seemed strange and unfinished to the general public when they were first painted, but are much loved in our time. (Para 6)

37. What point does the author make about the art show that opened on April 15, 1874, at the Salon des Refuses in Paris ?

- (A) It was more popular with visitors and critics than the official show called "Le Salon."
- (B) It made the painters and paintings shown there instantly successful.
- (C) Its organizers refused to allow Edouard Manet to display his paintings there.
- (D) It featured famous paintings and painters before they became well known.

38. The word virtually in the passage is closest in meaning to the word \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) almost (B) infinitely (C) seemingly (D) forever
39. According to the author, Louis Leroy used the term “Impressionists” because \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) he understood that these artists did not carefully study their subjects, but only got a quick impression of what they painted  
(B) he thought that Monet’s painting, and all of the paintings at the show, looked like unfinished drawings  
(C) he believed that giving these artists a group name would help them become famous  
(D) he thought that the painting *Impression: Sunset* was the best painting at the show
40. The word **derision** in the passage is closest in meaning to  
(A) ridicule (B) sincerity (C) respect (D) sorrow
41. Renoir’s painting *Luncheon of the Boating Party* is given in paragraph 4 as an example of  
(A) an industrial scene (B) a study of some urban buildings  
(C) a picture of people enjoying their leisure time (D) a traditional French painting
42. According to the information in paragraph 5, what did the painters Edgar Degas and Mary Cassatt have in common?  
(A) They both painted portraits of children and mothers.  
(B) Neither of them was originally from France.  
(C) Neither of them was primarily interested in landscapes.  
(D) They both preferred painting unpleasant scenes.
43. According to paragraph 5, when traditional painters worked on landscape paintings, they  
(A) studied the ever-changing light (B) did not make any preliminary sketches  
(C) never left their studios (D) sketched outdoors but painted indoors
44. It can be inferred from the information in paragraph 6 that in the author’s view, the first “rule” of Impressionism \_\_\_\_\_ .  
(A) was not really a rule at all (B) was the most important rule of all  
(C) led Impressionists to mix their colors (D) lasted longer than other rules
45. The phrase **the last one** in the passage refers to  
(A) an artist (B) a painting (C) a brush stroke (D) a layer of paint

Genetic Engineering is a radical and rapidly developing technology that touches our lives through its application in medicine, forensics, industry and agriculture. Through this science humans are fast becoming the architects of life but there are those who warn against the unknown dangers of playing God while others see its benefits in our fight against disease and the production of **abundant** food supplies.

In the past 50 years, plant and animal production has increased dramatically. Today, the human population is the largest it has ever been and fortunately we produce more food per capita than ever before. Despite the fact that we have enough food for every single human being to have an adequate diet, some 1 billion people still suffer from malnutrition and hunger. A lot of the increase in food



production is **attributed to** efficient farming methods and environmental factors such as irrigation, pest and weed control but the largest contributing factor is modern plant and animal breeding.

Genetically engineered plants and animals have already entered the market and are on our supermarket shelves. Their appearance however has sparked much debate. Scientists have improved plants by changing their genetic makeup through *hybridization* since the 19<sup>th</sup> century, and farmers have used *crossbreeding* of plants and animals for thousands of years. For example, racehorses are bred to be faster and stronger and roses are bred to produce a wide range of colors. Cattle are bred according to whether they are for beef or dairy herds. Most of today's dairy cattle are very different from the cattle that were originally domesticated. Over the years, dairy herd breeding has focused on increasing milk production and quality. Milk production per cow has doubled in the last 25 years.

So what are GM food and what are the concerns for the consumer? The main difference between GM foods and traditional breeding methods is the direct modification or manipulation of certain genes. Traditional methods involve mixing thousands of genes whereas genetic modification allows just one individual gene, or a small number of genes, to be inserted into a plant, or animal.

The resulting organisms are “genetically modified,” “genetically engineered,” or “transgenic”. The foods that reach the supermarket are known as “GM” foods, *Genetically Modified foods*. The technique allows us to produce plants, animals and microorganisms, such as bacteria, with specific qualities more accurately and efficiently than through traditional methods.

The benefits of GM foods are enormous. Genetic modification can be used to give crops immunity to plant viruses or to improve the nutritional value of a plant. In animals intended for food, genetic modification could potentially increase how fast and how big they grow. *Starvation* on any part of the planet could be a thing of the past as we could the yield, varieties and size of foods and produce strains that are resistant to pests, Extremes in temperature and are tolerant to herbicides.

Opponents of GM foods however consider their production to be the world's biggest uncontrolled biological experiment, a disaster waiting to happen. The biggest concerns are the effects that an uncontrolled genetically modified species could potentially have on human and animal health, agriculture, and on the environment as a whole. Genetically modified species have the potential to become biological pollutants that are far worse than chemical pollutants as they would be virtually impossible to control since they are alive, migrate and could **mutate** producing even more dangerous offspring. This could lead to irreversible damage to the ecology of the planet.

Recent studies have shown that transgenic species could potentially hold bigger surprises than scientists anticipate. Genetically altering plants to resist viruses can cause the virus to mutate into new forms that could potentially be spread. The effect on crops could be disastrous. The toxins released by the genetically mutated virus could also have untold damaging effects on human, animal and plant life. Toxins can produce severe allergic reactions leading to death. (Para 8)

Another example could be the release of larger species into the environment. For example, what if scientists release squid, octopus and salmon that are 3 times their natural size. The new species would eat far more food, leaving less for other species possibly leading to the extinction of several

species that would ultimately damage the delicate ecology of our seas and therefore the planet as whole.

At the moment there is no proof of serious harm to humans, animals and plants but potential for a massive biological disaster that could wreak and irreversible damage is not such a fairy tale. On the other hand the possibility of forever freeing the world of starvation could outweigh ant possible dangers that may or may not be unleashed.

46. What is main difference between GM and traditionally bred foods?
- (A) Scientists can choose the outcome of GM foods such as size and color.
  - (B) The consumer is far more concerned about GM foods.
  - (C) Traditional methods rely on the direct manipulation of only certain genes.
  - (D) The difference lies in the methods and the number of genes that are affected.
47. Why has the appearance of GM foods in the supermarket sparked much debate?
- (A) Some people are worried about man taking over God's role of creator.
  - (B) Some people think GM foods should be sent to feed third world countries.
  - (C) Some people are concerned about the effects on our health and environment.
  - (D) Scientists do not know enough about the harmful effects of certain bacteria
48. In paragraph 6, why does the author state that starvation could be a thing of the past?
- (A) Because all varieties of genetically modified plant or animal will be able to survive in any environment.
  - (B) Scientists will be able to raise genetically modified animals on genetically modified animal feed which will dramatically increase their size.
  - (C) There would be no need to use expensive herbicides since all genetically modified crops will be pest resistant.
  - (D) Scientists will be able to control the size, variety and immunity of crops and animals.
49. In paragraph 7, what is the main opposition to the production of GM foods?
- (A) Chemical pollutants are more dangerous than biological pollutants.
  - (B) GM foods are not properly tested.
  - (C) Opponents to GM foods say that their production is an agricultural disaster waiting to happen.
  - (D) The potential of producing harmful offspring could not be controlled.
50. In paragraph 8, why does the author say that scientists might be surprised?
- (A) Toxins are carried through the air by wind dispersal.
  - (B) There is a potential that any new virus strains could be carried to other areas adversely affecting crops, human and animal life.
  - (C) They are often surprised by transgenic species.
  - (D) Toxins can potentially kill all life forms.

答題需包括必答題及選答題。必答題每題均計分，必須作答；選答題只需選擇一個護理領域的題目作答，教師只批閱最先選答的領域，多答不計分。

A. 必答題 75 分，每題 25 分，共三題。

一、請仔細閱讀以下英文摘要報告，並回答下列問題？

1. 請以中文寫出此篇摘要之研究目的及結果？(10%)
2. 臨床上要如何應用此研究結果？(5%)
3. 請依 APA 第五版列出以下此篇文獻？(5%)
4. 此外，請您依實務經驗舉例說明欲解決的臨床問題，以 PICO 方式呈現(5%)

Title: A study of factors that influence nurse implementation of evidence-based practice

Authors: Yu-Mei Tsai • Chien-Lin Kuo • Su-Fen Cheng

Journal: Journal of Nursing & Healthcare Research, 2010 Jun; 6 (2): 79-88

*Abstract*

**Background:** The concept of evidence-based practice (EBP) was extended from the medical to the nursing field during the 1990s. While EBP is widely considered the best tool for nurses to resolve clinical problems, its development has been slow in nursing clinical care. It is necessary to explore the factors that influence EBP development in the nursing field. Few studies have been conducted in Taiwan related to the knowledge/skills that nurses should have in order to apply evidence-based information effectively or to the obstacles that nurses may encounter during EBP implementation process. **Purpose:** Purposes of this study were to investigate the factors that influence the development of EBP in nursing as well as provide guidance to nurses on how to better implement EBP in their professional practice. **Methods:** This was a correlational study. Three hundred and seventy-six nursing staffs were purposively selected from a regional teaching hospital in southern Taiwan. The research tool used was a Chinese version of the "Development of Evidence-Based Practice Scale". **Results:** Participant practical knowledge was obtained mainly from their working experience caring for patients. Participants relied heavily on the Internet to obtain empirical information. Results found that nurses lacked the self-confidence necessary to critique research articles and lacked adequate resources, authority and time to change their clinical practice through the application of evidence-based information. Factors influencing EBP development included journal reading frequency, job title, professional level, working unit, years of work experience, age,

continuing education, and EBP awareness. *Conclusions / Implications for practice:* The study suggests that medical institutions should empower staff nurses, encourage their reading professional journals, support their attendance of continuing education courses and upgrade their nursing career ladders. Also, institutions should enhance on-the-job training for new staff and provide evidenced-based care guidelines. 2.

二、請以最近的新聞事件舉例說明，護理人員應如何從個人及社會層面促進民眾的健康 (25%)。

三、全人護理不僅以病人為中心，更要以其家庭為基本單位提供整體性的照護，請回答下列問題：

(1) 請說明 family assessment 的重要性(10%)

(2) 依您的護理專業領域，您覺得 family assessment 應包括哪些內容？為什麼？(15%)

## B. 選答題 25 分，請就下列三題中選答一題，多答不計分。

C1:

林老先生，70 歲，原住民，與 75 歲中風妻共住，無子女，不識字，篤信基督教，主訴約 1 個月前開始感到呼吸喘情形，約 2-3 天前開始感到咳嗽有泡沫狀痰液，無法平躺睡覺，下肢水腫，尿液減少情形，因此入院治療，林老先生呼吸急促無法下床活動，氧氣 3L/min 使用。TPR: 36°C、158bpm、28bpm, BP: 146/90mmHg, SPO2:88-90%。這是林老先生第一次住院的經驗。您是照顧林老先生的護理人員，早上您去探視病人時，林老先生問起您:昨天楊醫師來病房看我時，告訴我有“鬱血性心衰竭”，什麼是“鬱血性心衰竭”？醫師說很嚴重，會不會死？害我昨天想了一整天，一直禱告，晚上睡不著，一直做著惡夢，擔心會不會突然死掉，我的老婆怎麼辦？想著想著呼吸就愈來愈不順，好像要沒氣了。”

1. 請問您要如何向林老先生解釋“鬱血性心衰竭”?(5%)
2. 根據林老先生目前疾病狀況及身、心、靈、社會、發展現況，請依照您認為的優先順序列出前三個主要健康問題並說明?(5%)
3. 您還需要收集哪些主客觀資料來確認這三個主要健康問題?(5%)
4. 您針對這三個主要健康問題有哪些主要護理計畫?(10%)。

C2:

請依據下列的情境資料，並就您的臨床實務經驗，說明護理人員如何對個案進行整體性評估及其相關的護理措施(25%)。

【情境】

金女士，33歲，G<sub>1</sub>P<sub>1</sub>A<sub>0</sub>，身高/體重:160cm /80.4kg。此次入院待產與生產的相關資料如下：39<sup>+</sup><sub>6</sub>週；生命徵象：T-37.2度，P-90次/分，R-20次/分，BP-123/89 mmHg；B群鏈球菌感染為陽性反應；OGTT之檢驗值為82、189、177 mg/dl；預估胎兒體重約3500g。因接近預產期，仍無產兆，擔心胎兒過大，故入院引產；在個案引產期間，父母只要有空就會過來陪個案說說話或是鼓勵個案，家人之間的相處融洽。由於此胎是個案娘家的第一個孫子，因此家人都很期待寶寶的出生。引產3天後，產程一直沒有進展，經與醫護人員討論，決定進行剖腹產，配合其父母去廟裡看日子，於兩天後的上午進行剖腹生產，產下一位體重4460公克的女嬰，Apgar score 7' /9'，血糖值36 mg/dl。個案於中午12:30回到產後病房，體溫37.8度，主訴有頭暈、噁心的情形，看起來非常疲倦。

表 1 OGTT 檢驗之正常值

抽血時間	空腹	進食後一小時	進食後二小時
正常值	<105 mg/dl	<190mg/dl	<165 mg/dl

C3

劉先生，26歲，從事房仲業務，每個月為了業績壓力，晚上常常睡不著覺，從去年5月開始，常因細故與同事或家人爭吵，脾氣暴躁，獨自一人時，會有 self-talking 的情形，與人互動時，常以斜眼看人，擔心別人要對他不利，走在路上也覺得路人都在談論他，也認為新聞事件中的主角就是在隱射他，最近甚至不吃媽媽做的飯菜，覺得吃了會死，而寧願餓肚子，最近兩週內已瘦了5公斤，每天大概也都只睡3~5小時。其母親一方面要照顧在療養院罹患 schizoaffective disorder 的先生，現在兒子又出現這種情形，已無法獨立工作與生活，母親覺得很無助。依上述情況，請回答下列問題：

- (1) 依您評估，劉先生是罹患何種精神疾病？請寫中文及英文。(4%)
- (2) 您覺得有哪些可能的因素造成劉先生的發病？(5%)
- (3) 從五大層面的護理評估，您覺得劉先生有哪些精神症狀及問題？(8%)
- (4) 您覺得劉先生應該接受哪些治療？為什麼？(8%)

第一部分 (50%):

一. 選擇題: (5 題, 每題 2 分, 共 10 分)

1. 下列何者正確?

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1).聽診主動脈瓣區心音應在胸骨右緣第二肋間 (2)開瓣音(opening snap, OS)為動脈瓣開啓異常時的聲音 (3)左右胸鎖乳突肌內側氣管二旁下 1/3 處 (4)噴射音 (Ejection sound, Ej) 是房室瓣開啓功能異常時所產生的聲音 (5)二尖瓣關閉早於三尖瓣關閉  
A. 1+2+4 B. 2+3+4 C. 1+3+5 D. 1+4+5 E. 2+4+5

2. 下列何者為心臟血管正常老化現象?

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1)心臟變大 (2)舒張壓升高 (3)收縮壓升高  
(4)心室壁增厚 (5)運動後心輸出量調節能力改變  
A. 1+4+5 B. 2+3+4+5 C. 3+4+5 D. 以上全是

3. 下列有關腹部檢查技巧何者為非?

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1) 在胸骨中線進行肝臟的叩診，可得肝臟幅寬 6-12 公分 (2) 正常肝臟的叩診音為實音(flatness) (3)病人的姿勢應平躺，雙腳伸直 (4) 進行肝臟右下緣叩診在吸氣時，若發現幅寬下移為不正常 (5)正常脾臟的位置是在身體左邊  
A.(1+2+3+4+5) B.(1+2+4+5) C.(1+2+3+4) D.2+3+4+5

4. 下列有關類風濕性關節炎的敘述何者為是?

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1)好發於遠端指關節 (2)好發於近端指關節 (3)具有希伯登氏結  
(4)侵犯單側 (5)侵犯雙側 (6)會痛 (7)不痛  
A.2+5+6 B.1+3+4+7 C.1+5+6 D.2+3+4+7

5. 下列有關由女性生殖器檢查敘述何者錯誤?

- \_\_\_\_\_ (1)子宮體應與子宮頸成 90°角 (2)由陰道穹窿觸診時，可摸到卵巢及輸卵管  
(3)病人應採截石術式，頭低腳高 (4)停經後仍可摸到卵巢  
(5)陰道鏡應以潤滑劑潤滑以避免器具刮傷陰道  
A.以上全錯 B.1+2+4+5 C.2+3+4+5 D.1+3+4+5 E.1+2+3+4

二、配合題 (10 分, 每題 2 分)

請在右邊選項中選擇符合每一題檢查或徵象的答案，並填於每一考題前方空格內，每題 2 分。

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Chadwick's sign A. 隱靜脈瓣膜功能失常

- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Ortolani test B.膝關節積水
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Ballottement C.尺動脈阻塞
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Allen's test D.陰道壁因充血變藍紫色
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Trendelenburg test E.先天性髖關節脫臼

三、填充題 (10 分，每題 2 分)：請直接填在題目空格處

- 11. 第二心音 S2 之分裂音最佳聽診位置為\_\_\_\_\_
- 12. \_\_\_\_\_代表大部分女性第二性徵開始出現
- 13. 深觸法是下壓檢查處\_\_\_\_\_公分
- 14. Swan-neck deformity 發生在\_\_\_\_\_病患
- 15. 第一心音 S1 是指\_\_\_\_\_所造成的聲音

四、問答題 (20 分)：請在空白紙上標示題號作答

- 1. 王先生 47 歲，為大卡車司機，最近三天來常感到胸痛不適，有時覺得喘不過氣來需要大口深吸氣，且需立即停下手邊工作休息，今早症狀加劇前來求診。其有高血壓、高血脂及痛風病史，不定期回門診拿藥治療。請您為王先生進行一有系統的心臟血管系統評估其胸痛，包括主客觀資料及PQRST評估 (10 分)。
- 2. 田女士，50 歲，主訴半年來咳嗽時易伴有尿液滲出，您要為她進行一連串檢查與評估，請有系統的詳述您需要收集哪些資料 (10 分)。

## 第二部分 (50%):

### A. 配合題 (每題 2 分):

將左側的疾病與右側的身評觸診結果作配合:

- |                             |           |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Emphysema _____          | a. 觸覺震顫增加 |
| 2. Pneumothorax _____       | b. 觸覺震顫減弱 |
| 3. Lung cancer(tumor) _____ | c. 觸覺震顫正常 |
| 4. Pulmonary edema _____    | d. 無觸覺震顫  |
| 5. Pneumonia _____          |           |

### B. 填充題 (每格 2 分):

1. 當你在做眼球運動測試時，發現病人的左眼無法轉向他的右下方，這個問題可能與 \_\_\_\_\_ 肌或 \_\_\_\_\_ 神經有關。
2. 車禍的病人進急診，懷疑有脊椎受傷，你做身評時發現他的右手臂彎曲的力量減少，有可能是 \_\_\_\_\_ (脊神經)受損。
3. 病人因虛弱無法站立，當你要評估小腦功能時，可做哪些測試 \_\_\_\_\_、 \_\_\_\_\_、或 \_\_\_\_\_。
4. Kussmaul's 呼吸型態是指病人的呼吸 \_\_\_\_\_，最常見的原因為 \_\_\_\_\_。
5. 當病人有助膜炎時，可聽到的呼吸音為 \_\_\_\_\_。
6. 當胸腔身評發現病人有羊語音時，表示病人肺部有 \_\_\_\_\_ 變化。

### C. 問答題 (每題 10 分):

1. 請問當你要評估一個病人的心智功能(mental status)時，你會評估哪些項目?如何評?
2. 當一位青春女性因有異常分泌物來醫院就診，請問當你要收集性生殖史時，你會如何開始?並收集哪些資料?