

**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 (CO<sub>2</sub>) 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 CO<sub>2</sub> 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.**

1. 請以最近新聞事件舉例說明，身為婦幼護理人員要如何從個人及社會層面去促進婦幼群眾的健康。(20%)
2. 請從生理及心理的觀點，說明孕婦及新生兒的營養照護需求。(20%)
3. 請以發展理論為基礎，設計一項促進學齡前兒童社會化的遊戲。(20%)
4. 請列舉護理人員對「家庭健康」評估的方法。(10%)
5. 下面是一篇探討「母親對孩童預防注射的知識與資訊需求」的研究摘要，請閱讀後回答下列問題：
  - (1) 此篇研究的研究目的為何？(5%)
  - (2) 此篇研究的研究方法(個案來源、個案基本條件、研究工具及資料收集方法)為何？(10%)
  - (3) 此篇研究的研究結果為何？(10%)
  - (4) 妳在臨床實務、教育或研究等方面，可以如何應用此篇研究？(5%)

The purpose of this pilot study was to determine mothers' literacy level and knowledge, information needs, and information-seeking behaviors related to the vaccine(s) their children were receiving. A convenience sample of 15 mothers with one child and 15 mothers with two or more children was recruited at a free, urban, walk-in immunization clinic in Detroit. Participants completed the REALM test and a demographic form. Structured interviews were conducted to assess a mother's knowledge, information needs, and information-seeking behavior relating to the vaccines. The average reading skills were at the 7th- to 8th-grade level. Only four mothers knew the name and purpose of the vaccine their child was receiving. Information needs of the 26 mothers who did not know the name or purpose of the vaccine were categorized as immediate or deferred according to Krikelas's model of information seeking. More mothers with one child had immediate information needs, while more mothers with two or more children had deferred information needs. Primary sources of vaccine information were physicians and nurses. More research needs to be done to determine which nursing interventions work best to satisfy a mother's information needs.

一、請敘述 SaO<sub>2</sub> 得定義？其正常值為何？可接受值為何？何值以下為氧療的標準？其分別相當於 PaO<sub>2</sub> 的何值？(10%)

二、病患住院時通常會問的重大疾病病史包括那些？知道病患有這些重大疾病病史對護理此病患有什麼意義？請分別敘述之。(30%)

三、請依以下個案情況回答問題：(60%)

史先生，62 歲，已退休的煤礦工，有持續咳嗽的症狀將近三年。近日，他因呼吸費力而決定至急診求治。他主訴過去幾年，曾好幾回罹患傷風感冒，但這一次他強調，他「劇咳不止，這一次可能好不了」。他的妻子提及他對 Penicillin 過敏。在詢問他過去的病史時，史先生提到他過去 25 年，每日吸 2 包煙。在聽診他兩側下肺葉時，可聽到肺囉音(Crackles)，且呼氣時偶有喘鳴聲(expiratory wheeze)。他也表示過去曾有 2 至 3 天有微熱發燒的症狀，而且感覺寒顫、全身虛弱。胸部 X 光顯示在右下肺葉有一些堅實變化。支氣管放射線攝影也發現呼吸道有不規則逐漸變細的現象。以下是例行檢查的結果：

BT 38.9° C (102° F)

RR 32 breaths/min

WBCs 20,000/mm<sup>3</sup>

pH 7.25

PCO<sub>2</sub> 54 mm Hg

HR 107 bpm

BP 158/98 mm Hg

Hct 56%

PO<sub>2</sub> 52 mm Hg (with room air)HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> 30 mEq/L

根據史先生的動脈血氣體分析數據，給他使用含 28%O<sub>2</sub> 的呼吸面罩 (Venturi mask)。在使用呼吸面罩 30 分鐘後的動脈血氣體分析數據如下：

pH: 7.42, PO<sub>2</sub>: 58 mm Hg, PCO<sub>2</sub>: 48 mm Hg, HCO<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup>: 30 mEq/L

根據上述的各項資料，史先生的主要診斷為 COPD 合併急性惡化慢性支氣管炎。痰液檢查結果發現為陽性反應，培養出 *Streptococcus pneumoniae* 菌叢。史先生在肺炎的第二診斷確定後接受 erythromycin 治療，同時給予 theophylline。

史先生的病情在接受抗生素與支氣管擴張劑治療後逐漸改善，他在 3 天後出院返家。

#### 問題

1. 請簡單描述 COPD 的病理生理。(10%)
2. 史先生的體溫狀態要不要緊？為什麼？(5%)
3. 為什麼史先生的氧療方式採用 Venturi mask？(5%)
4. 請判讀史先生第一次動脈血氣體分析的數據，又對 COPD 病患而言，適當的 PO<sub>2</sub> 值為何？(5%)



5. 在像史先生這樣的病患，為什麼容易發生 pneumonia？請列舉其致病因素(5%)
6. 判斷為 pneumonia 通常的診斷依據為何？(5%)
7. 給史先生使用 erythromycin 的理由為何？(5%)；為什麼未給史先生使用 steroids？(5%)；給史先生使用 theophylline 的治療目標為何？(5%)
8. 在史先生離院前應給予那些衛教指導？(10%)

1. 請以衛生所護理人員角色為例，說明如何推動社區減重計畫？（25%）
2. 何謂社區健康營造，並舉一實例說明社區健康營造推展的概念、過程與問題（25%）
3. 請比較醫院附設居家護理與衛生所居家護理的發展現況、困境與因應措施（25%）
4. 依據勞委會的估計，外籍監護工的人數逐年上升，目前高達 16 萬人，請說明：籍監護工的引進對國內長期照護發展的影響？（25%）

護理行政與管理

申論題，每題 20 分

- 一、請依醫療品質指標說明良好的醫療品質應具的特性？
- 二、您被調升為病房護理長，但發現病房護理人員工作士氣低落，請提出激勵策略以改善此工作氣氛，並說明其依據？
- 三、病房新進之護理人員，白班都拖到快七點才下班（正常為五點半），您是病房護理長，請您就時間管理策略，提出方案改善此延遲下班的情形？
- 四、（一）何謂「授權，Delegation」？請舉例說明。  
（二）何謂「克盡己責，Accountability」？請舉例說明。
- 五、護理人力短缺為護理與醫療工作面臨的困境，請在招募新護士與留任現有護士的人力規劃策略上，提出您的看法？

一、選擇：每題兩分，共 10%

- ( ) 1. 下列記錄何者表示深腱反射正常？  
A. -      B. +      C. ++      D. ++++
- ( ) 2. 下列何者不是 Doll's sign (-) 表示的意義？  
A. 昏迷病人的腦幹功能良好      B. 病人的中腦有病變  
C. 病人的橋腦有病變      D. 病人處於深度昏迷
- ( ) 3. 下列何者是早產兒的徵象？  
A. 延內爾氏徵象(Tinel's sign)      B. 圍巾徵象(scarf sign)  
C. 克尼格氏徵象(Kernig's sign)      D. 突出徵象(bulge sign)
- ( ) 4. 下列何者是形容乾囉音或新音(rhonchi)的描述？  
A. 吸氣時像捻髮的聲音      B. 呼氣時有高亢而連續的聲音  
C. 呼氣時有低沉而短促的聲音      D. 吸氣時像水泡的聲音
- ( ) 5. 下列何者是檢查腕隧道症候群時的費林氏徵象(Phalen's sign)？  
A. 腕部屈肌韌帶變厚      B. 拇指、食指與中指無力  
C. 腕部向上伸展時有麻痛感      D. 腕部屈曲一分鐘時指掌有刺麻感

二、填充：每格兩分，共 30%

- 平躺、坐姿或立姿對血壓的影響是不同的，收縮壓在\_\_\_\_\_時最高，舒張壓在\_\_\_\_\_時最高。
- 下肢血壓比上肢血壓高超過\_\_\_\_\_mmHg 時，為不正常現象。
- 視力評估時，受檢者應站於視力表前\_\_\_\_\_呎。
- 以六級區分心雜音時，\_\_\_\_\_為 Grade II/VI，  
\_\_\_\_\_為 Grade IV/VI。
- 檢測血栓靜脈炎可作霍曼氏測驗(Homan's test)，霍曼氏徵象(Homan's sign)的描述是\_\_\_\_\_。
- 問診時對症狀的描述要包括 PQRST，請問此五個字母代表的是什麼意思？  
P \_\_\_\_\_、Q \_\_\_\_\_、  
R \_\_\_\_\_、S \_\_\_\_\_、  
T \_\_\_\_\_。
- 格拉斯哥昏迷指數(Glasgow coma scale)的測驗項目包括\_\_\_\_\_、  
\_\_\_\_\_、\_\_\_\_\_。

三、問答題：共 60%

- 從看個案的第一眼到進行身體檢查評估前，可以從個案的外表觀察到的健康狀態有那些？(10%)
- 請敘述聽力檢查之韋伯氏測驗(Weber test)的作法、評估標準及結果記錄。(10%)
- 請說明如何從頸靜脈評估判斷右心衰竭。(10%)
- 請詳述乳房視診與觸診，以及自我檢查的方法。(20%)
- 請說明急性盲腸炎的特殊檢查。(10%)

1. 試論台灣當代精神衛生護理的發展(7%)及提出您認為目前的三項困境(6%)，針對此困境提出您如何處理的策略(12%)。
2. 試以受暴婦女為例，說明您將如何進行為期三月的團體治療(25%)。
3. 試舉出自己過去臨床照護的一項經驗(5%)，由照護過程闡述您對護理的看法(10%)，及護理與醫療團隊的關係(10%)。
4. 試以精神分裂病的家庭為例，說明您將如何 empowerment 患者與其家庭照顧者(15%)
5. 針對全國自殺防治，試論精神衛生護理的功能與角色(10%)。