I. Vocabulary: Choose the answer that best matches the meaning of each bold word or phrase (20%)

1. Fungal spores, lighter and smaller than all plant seeds, are mainly dispersed from their parent by wind.
   A. spread widely  B. delivered  C. made more stable  D. collected

2. The devastating earthquake and tsunami in Fukushima ruined most of the buildings there and killed thousands of lives.
   A. foreboding  B. damaging and harmful  C. bitter  D. intimidating

3. The philosophy of Barack Obama’s foreign policy has been postulated as “The Obama Doctrine” for the principles it advocates.
   A. disputed  B. dismissed  C. assumed  D. scorned

4. Debates have been stirred on whether inmates should become the integral part of the social workforce.
   A. constituent  B. honest  C. extrinsic  D. outward

5. A mistake that was inadvertently made by the clerk has cost him his job.
   A. intentionally  B. deliberately  C. carefully  D. accidentally

6. It is mandatory that all students, regardless of degree program, take at least five core courses offered by the university.
   A. compulsory  B. optional  C. elective  D. voluntarily

7. The Bumrungrad Hospital, one of the leading international hospitals in the world, is known for treating patients with state-of-the-art technology.
   A. very expensive  B. the most advanced  C. fashionable  D. national treasure

8. Clinicians argue that rigorous scientific research is not necessary on alternative medicine, but researchers think otherwise.
   A. powerful and forceful  B. scrupulously accurate  C. lenient  D. strenuous

9. Under optimal temperature and growth conditions, certain bacteria can have a generation of 15-20 minutes.
   A. unfavorable  B. adverse  C. ideal  D. disagreeable

10. The word “Linsanity” is now in most NBA fan’s vernacular as a result of Jeremy Lin’s stunning breakout performance in these past few weeks.
    A. collection  B. everyday language  C. souvenir  D. password

II. Sentence Completion: Choose the word that best completes the sentence (10%)

11. Mary is ______ and would never want to be closed in a small room or space.
    A. xenophobic  B. homophobic  C. acrophobic  D. claustrophobic

12. Studies show that ______ children are at high risk for a number of conditions, including overweight, high blood pressure and high cholesterol.
    A. slim  B. anorexic  C. obese  D. malnourished

13. The ways web-based social media impact our lives are rather different from the ways traditional media do, the most notable being that social media allow communication to become more ______.
    A. interactive  B. hyperactive  C. stagnant  D. torpid

14. According to the International Labor Organization, the recent economic decline is likely to increase the unemployment rate for women as well as to make gender ______ in economic policies more visible.
    A. equality  B. discrepancy  C. disparity  D. similarity

15. Children with disabilities are discriminated against and treated as burden mainly due to ______ understanding by society and a lack of social supports.
    A. sufficient  B. ample  C. disinterested  D. inadequate

III. Written Expression: Identify the underlined word or phrase that must be changed in order for the sentence to be correct (14%)

16. My (A) strong experience, (B) good training, and (C) am a hard worker (D) qualify me for this position.

17. In (A) recent years, some educators argue that it is better for undergraduate students (B) to focus on only one or two subjects than to study a (C) diversified range of different (D) subject.

18. The furniture and refrigerator were (A) delivered (B) promptly to my home, but they were not the style I (C) ordered, and the (D) price was not right either.
19. The saltwater (A) crocodile, the largest of all living (B) reptiles, can travel long (C) distances at sea and is capable of killing any animal that (D) enter its territory.

20. If you are (A) assigned a specific topic for a research paper, you can begin (B) by going to the library to look for (C) informations that (D) is relevant to the topic.

21. According to scientists, if a woman’s waist is 70 percent as wide as her (A) hips, she (B) viewed as attractive by most men because the evolution of the brain (C) associates this body figure (D) with fertility.

22. Even though some companies view bribery (A) as illegal, (B) other tolerate it because it is a good way to speed up the (C) completion of a deal and (D) prevent harassment.

IV. Cloze Test: Choose the best answer for each missing word or phrase in the following passages (20%)

On the day of Taiwan's presidential election, hundreds of millions of ethnic Chinese worldwide watched the ballot count on TV and the Internet. Taiwan is the sole ethnic Chinese society (23) a second democratic turnover of power. Ethnic Chinese communities around the world (24) their hopes on this crucial political experiment. By succeeding, we can make unparalleled contributions to the democratic development of all ethnic Chinese communities. This responsibility is (25) to fulfill. The new administration's most urgent task is to lead Taiwan through the daunting challenges from globalization. The world economy (26) profoundly, and newly emerging countries are arising rapidly. We must upgrade Taiwan's international (27) and recover lost opportunities. The uncertainty of the current global economy poses as the main challenge to the revitalization of Taiwan's economy. Yet, we firmly believe that, with right policies and steadfast determination, our goals are (28) our grasp. (Source: President Ma's Inaugural Address in 2008)

23. A. to complete    B. has completed    C. completed     D. to completing
24. A. laid          B. is laying          C. have laid      D. will be laying
25. A. yours       B. ours                C. theirs            D. them
26. A. change       B. is changing        C. had changed D. changed
27. A. competition    B. competitiveness  C. competitive D. competitor
28. A. beyond     B. under           C. next to        D. within

V. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answers to the following questions (36%)

In a recent experiment, scientists asked a group of prescreened people to look at a set of gray patterns and try to visualize color. Eleven members of the group had been identified as highly susceptible to hypnosis while seven of the subjects were not susceptible. Hypnosis is a trance-like state characterized by heightened focus, concentration, and inner absorption, according to the Mayo Clinic. About 10 percent of people worldwide are highly susceptible to hypnosis while 10 percent are not influenced at all. The remaining 80 percent—the majority of the population—are moderately susceptible, said study co-author William McGeown, a neuroscientist at the U.K.'s Hull University. The new study found that all the subjects who were easily hypnotized reported seeing a range of colors even while not under hypnosis, McGeown said. The scientists didn't just take their word for it—MRI scans showed that the parts of the subjects' brains linked to color perception lit up when they saw the imaginary hues.

"We can see changes in these color-sensitive regions of their brains, which they have no way of faking," said McGeown, who published the study with colleagues in the December issue of the journal Consciousness and Cognition.

The new study also found that being under hypnosis enhanced color hallucination in susceptible subjects. But those who were not susceptible to hypnosis could not hallucinate color with or without hypnosis. Stephen Kosslyn, a psychologist at Stanford

V. Reading Comprehension: Choose the best answers to the following questions (36%)

In a recent experiment, scientists asked a group of prescreened people to look at a set of gray patterns and try to visualize color. Eleven members of the group had been identified as highly susceptible to hypnosis while seven of the subjects were not susceptible. Hypnosis is a trance-like state characterized by heightened focus, concentration, and inner absorption, according to the Mayo Clinic. About 10 percent of people worldwide are highly susceptible to hypnosis while 10 percent are not influenced at all. The remaining 80 percent—the majority of the population—are moderately susceptible, said study co-author William McGeown, a neuroscientist at the U.K.'s Hull University. The new study found that all the subjects who were easily hypnotized reported seeing a range of colors even while not under hypnosis, McGeown said. The scientists didn't just take their word for it—MRI scans showed that the parts of the subjects' brains linked to color perception lit up when they saw the imaginary hues.

"We can see changes in these color-sensitive regions of their brains, which they have no way of faking," said McGeown, who published the study with colleagues in the December issue of the journal Consciousness and Cognition.

The new study also found that being under hypnosis enhanced color hallucination in susceptible subjects. But those who were not susceptible to hypnosis could not hallucinate color with or without hypnosis. Stephen Kosslyn, a psychologist at Stanford
University, said the results reinforce his team's earlier research. In 2000, Kosslyn and colleagues published one of the first studies on hallucinating color. Their experiment asked highly susceptible people under hypnosis to imagine gray squares as being in color. That study, which used PET scans of the subjects' brains, also found that the subjects activated parts of their brains associated with color perception. The new study confirms a similar finding with MRI scans, which are more often favored in today's experiments because they provide better spatial resolution, co-author McGeown said.

Ultimately, the hallucination research may help medical professionals who use hypnosis to treat a range of conditions, from phobias to pain, McGeown noted. That's because, despite its medical use, many people are fearful of the procedure. The new research shows that suggestion can be almost as powerful a tool, which means there may be a less intimidating alternative for people fearful of hypnosis, he said. "Psychological therapies which consist of making suggestions to a patient—even in the absence of hypnosis—may help with their problem substantially."

(Source: “People Can Hallucinate Color at Will” by Christine Dell'Amore in National Geographic News, published December 7, 2011)

33. The word “susceptible” in this passage is closest in meaning to
A. unresistant
B. invulnerable
C. unexposed
D. doubtful

34. Which of the following is NOT one of the characteristics of hypnosis?
A. The subject is put into a sleeplike state
B. Hypnosis is a state of mental concentration
C. A hypnotized mind is judging and critiquing.
D. None of the above

35. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A. Subjects who are susceptible to hypnosis can hallucinate color.
B. Subjects who are unsusceptible to hypnosis can visualize color when being under hypnosis.
C. Only MRI scans were used in the experiment conducted by William McGeown and his partner.
D. The parts of the brain that respond to color perception are activated when the subjects are hallucinating color.

36. According to McGeown, the findings of hallucination research may be of help to people with
A. irrational fear of a specific object or activity
B. migraine
C. fever
D. A and B only

37. Which of the following statements best summarizes the central idea of this article?
A. Hypnosis can help people with their problems.
B. Some people are fearful of hypnosis
C. Only a portion of people are susceptible to hypnosis.
D. People can hallucinate color just with the power of suggestion.

“Green” has become a popular English phrase. It means that something is good for the environment. Customers are looking for products that are “natural,” “pure,” and “made from recycled materials.” They feel good about helping the Earth and about buying food and cosmetics that are healthier for their bodies. Anita Roddick sensed this when she founded The Body Shop in 1976. She advertised cosmetics that were “100 percent pure” and boasted that The Body Shop’s products were not tested on animals. Also, she said The Body Shop did not take unfair advantage of the workers in poor countries.

For some people, this sounded too good to be true. In 1994, reporter Jon Entine wrote a famous magazine article disputing Roddick’s claims. He said that The Body Shop cosmetics were actually only one percent pure. Entine also pointed out that most of the ingredients in The Body Shop’s product were, indeed, tested on animals. This prompted Roddick to change the phrase on her cosmetics labels. Instead of “not tested on animals,” it became “against animal testing.” Later, other critics joined in. The London chapter of Greenpeace accused The Body Shop of exploiting poor workers.

Today many other “green” companies face similar criticism. Are products marketed as “green” really good for environment, or
do producers simply claim that they are so they can make more money? It’s a tough question. Thanks to writers such as Entine, however, one thing is certain: They are less likely to trust the manufacturer’s word.

38. According to the passage, the word “green” has become associated with products
A. that are not greasy and look fresh
B. that are friendly to the environment
C. that can be easily absorbed by the body
D. All of the above

39. Which of the following claims of The Body Shop was NOT disputed by Jon Entine?
A. The Body Shop cosmetics did not exploit workers in poor countries.
B. The Body Shop cosmetics were not tested on animals.
C. The Body Shop cosmetics were 100% pure.
D. None of the above

40. Which of the following statements best summarizes the main idea of the article?
A. Customers should never trust the manufacturers because they are dishonest.
B. Green advertising claims could be misleading.
C. “Green” is a good marketing strategy to sell products.
D. False advertising should be punished.

41. Which of the following statement would the writer of this passage probably agree with?
A. We should stop buying “green” products because none of them is really “green.”
B. Anita Roddick has abused the trust of her customers.
C. Writers such as Jon Entine work to ruin manufactures’ reputation.
D. All products are bad for environment.

About a year ago I was diagnosed with cancer. I had a scan at 7:30 in the morning, and it clearly showed a tumor on my pancreas. I didn't even know what a pancreas was. The doctors told me this was almost certainly a type of cancer that is incurable, and that I should expect to live no longer than three to six months. My doctor advised me to go home and get my affairs in order, which is doctor's code for prepare to die. It means to try to tell your kids everything you thought you'd have the next 10 years to tell them in just a few months. It means to make sure everything is buttoned up so that it will be as easy as possible for your family. It means to say your goodbyes. I lived with that diagnosis all day. Later that evening I had a biopsy, where they stuck an endoscope down my throat, through my stomach and into my intestines, put a needle into my pancreas and got a few cells from the tumor. I was sedated, but my wife, who was there, told me that when they viewed the cells under a microscope the doctors started crying because it turned out to be a very rare form of pancreatic cancer that is curable with surgery. I had the surgery and I'm fine now.

This was the closest I've been to facing death, and I hope it's the closest I get for a few more decades. Having lived through it, I can now say this to you with a bit more certainty than when death was a useful but purely intellectual concept:
Your time is limited, so don't waste it living someone else's life. Don't be trapped by dogma — which is living with the results of other people's thinking. Don't let the noise of others' opinions drown out your own inner voice. And most important, have the courage to follow your heart and intuition. They somehow already know what you truly want to become. Everything else is secondary.

When I was young, there was an amazing publication called *The Whole Earth Catalog*, which was one of the bibles of my generation. It was created by a fellow named Stewart Brand not far from here in Menlo Park, and he brought it to life with his poetic touch. This was in the late 1960's, before personal computers and desktop publishing, so it was all made with typewriters, scissors, and polaroid cameras. It was sort of like Google in paperback form, 35 years before Google came along: it was idealistic, and overflowing with neat tools and great notions.
Stewart and his team put out several issues of *The Whole Earth Catalog*, and then when it had run its course, they put out a final issue. It was the mid-1970's, and I was your age. On the back cover of their final issue was a photograph of an early morning country road, the kind you might find yourself hitchhiking on if you were so adventurous. Beneath it were the words:
"Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish." It was their farewell message as they signed off. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish. And I have always wished that for myself. And now, as you graduate to begin anew, I wish that for you. Stay Hungry. Stay Foolish.  
(Source: Stanford commencement address delivered by Steve Jobs on June 12, 2005)
Tonight, we gather to affirm the greatness of our nation not because of the height of our skyscrapers, or the power of our military, or the size of our economy; our pride is based on a very simple premise, summed up in a declaration made over two hundred years ago: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

That is the true genius of America, a faith in simple dreams, an insistence on small miracles; that we can tuck in our children at night and know that they are fed and clothed and safe from harm; that we can say what we think, write what we think, without hearing a sudden knock on the door; that we can have an idea and start our own business without paying a bribe; that we can participate in the political process without fear of retribution; and that our votes will be counted -- or at least, most of the time.

And fellow Americans, Democrats, Republicans, independents, I say to you, tonight, we have more work to do.... more work to do, for the workers I met in Galesburg, Illinois, who are losing their union jobs at the Maytag plant that's moving to Mexico, and now they're having to compete with their own children for jobs that pay 7 bucks an hour; more to do for the father I met who was losing his job and choking back the tears wondering how he would pay $4,500 a month for the drugs his son needs without the health benefits that he counted on; more to do for the young woman in East St. Louis, and thousands more like her who have the grades, have the drive, have the will, but don't have the money to go to college.

People don't expect -- people don't expect government to solve all their problems. But they sense, deep in their bones, that with just a slight change in priorities, we can make sure that every child in America has a decent shot at life and that the doors of opportunity remain open to all.

(Source: Excerpt from Barack Obama’s Democratic Convention Speech delivered on July 27, 2004)

47. Which of the following is/are mentioned in Obama’s speech?
   A. Interracial heritage
   B. Education
   C. Opportunity
   D. All of the above

48. Obama’s parents thought their son’s African name would not hinder his success because
   A. they believed he could go to the best school.
   B. America is a racially tolerant country
   C. Obama is blessed by his name
   D. one of his parents was born in America

49. Which of the following statements would Obama probably have faith in?
   A. All men are created equal
   B. One does not have to be rich to achieve one’s dream in America
   C. There is no poverty in America
   D. A and B only
   E. B and C only

50. What are some of the social causes that Obama would most probably support according to the passaget?
   A. Encouraging interracial marriage
   B. Offering financial aids to low income students
   C. Lowering the unemployment rate
   D. A and B only
   E. B and C only
高雄醫學大學 101 學年度研究所招生考試

系所：醫學研究所碩士班基礎組一般生
（病理學組）

科目：病理學

1. 何謂壞死(Necrosis)? 何謂細胞凋亡(Apoptosis)? 請由誘導因素(causes)、機制(mechanisms)、生化變化(biochemical changes)、型態學(morphology)及代表意義(clinic-pathologic correlations)等方面比較兩者的區別。(25%)

2. 試述類澱粉沈積症(Amyloidosis)的病理機轉(pathogenesis)及型態學特徵(morphologic features)。(15%)

3. 何謂腫瘤的分級(grading)與分期(staging)? 各代表什麼意義？(10%)

4. 試述風溼性心臟病的病理機轉(pathogenesis)及型態學(morphology)的變化。(10%)

5. 試比較非何杰金氏淋巴瘤(Non-Hodgkin lymphoma)與何金氏淋巴瘤(Hodgkin lymphoma)在病理變化和臨床上的不同。(15%)

6. 請說明以下病理學常用技術的原理及應用：(25%)
   (1) 組織化學(Histochemistry)及細胞化學(Cytochemistry)技術。
   (2) 免疫組織化學(Immunohistochemistry)技術。
   (3) 雷射顯微切割(Laser microdissection)技術。
   (4) 螢光原位雜交( Fluorescence in situ hybridization, FISH)技術。
   (5) 型態測量(morphometry)及圖像分析(image analysis)技術。
1. 試舉出由螺 (snails) 直接媒傳染人體的線蟲 (nematoda) 及 吸蟲 (trematoda) 各一種，並敘述其生活史及病害。(20%)

2. 試舉出成蟲在人體寄生後，其產生的蟲卵或幼蟲同時可以自體感染而致病的線蟲及绦蟲 (cestoda) 各一種，並敘述其病害及如何診斷？(20%)

3. 飼養寵物貓可能媒介何種原蟲，請說明
   (a) 該原蟲在貓的生活史 (6%) ，
   (b) 傳染人體的途徑 (4%) ，
   (c) 孕婦感染後，對母體及子體有那些影響？ (6%)
   (d) 如何正確診斷？ (4%)

4. 請簡述下列各項 (每小題 2%，共 30%)
   (a) Cerebral malaria
   (b) Ring form
   (c) Ameboma
   (d) Acanthamoeba spp.
   (e) Giardiasis
   (f) Amastigote
   (g) Visceral leishmaniasis
   (h) Anisakiasis
   (i) Fish tapeworm infection
   (j) Hydatid cyst
   (k) Cercocystis
   (l) Cercaria
   (m) Intestinal schistosomiasis
   (n) Swimmer’s itch
   (o) Clonorchiasis sinensis

5. 欲診斷下列寄生蟲的感染，應檢查何種檢體及簡述鑑別的特徵。(每題 2%，共 10%)
   例：Trichuris trichiura
   答：1. 檢查糞便中的蟲卵  2. 蟲卵似橄欖，兩端突起。
   (a) Dipylidium caninum
   (b) Diphyllobothrium latum
   (c) Schistosoma mansoni
   (d) Paragonimus westermani
   (e) Cysticercus cellulosae
高雄醫學大學 101 學年度研究所招生考試
系所：醫學研究所碩士班基礎組一般生
（實驗診斷學組）
科目：實驗診斷學

1. 試述分子生物學在臨床生化 血液學 臨床微生物學之應用 (20%)
2. 試述檢驗之品質管制(20%)
3. 試述 HLA (人類自血球抗原)及其應用(15%)
4. 試述急性白血病(leukemia) immunophenotyping 及特殊染色(15%)
5. 試述病毒之快速抗原鑑定(15%)
6. 試述糖尿病之相關檢驗(15%)
I. Multiple choices (45%, each item is one point)

1. The molecular weight of glucose is 180, which of the followings are true?
   A. 1 mole of glucose is 180 g
   B. 1 mole of glucose contains $6 \times 10^{23}$ glucose molecules
   C. 1 g of glucose contains $6 \times 10^{23}$ glucose molecules
   D. 1 L of 1 M glucose solution contains $6 \times 10^{23}$ glucose molecules
   E. 1 mL of 1 M glucose solution contains 180 g of glucose

2. Shuttle vector is a plasmid that is widely used for modern genetic engineering. Which elements are essential for a shuttle vector to propagate, generation by generation, in bacteria?
   A. Multiple cloning sites
   B. Poly A signal
   C. Prokaryotic replication origin
   D. Eukaryotic replication origin
   E. Antibiotics resistant gene

3. The principle of “nucleic acid hybridization” is applied in:
   A. Southern blot
   B. Northern blot
   C. Western blot
   D. Polymerase chain reaction
   E. cDNA microarray

4. For “wobble position”, which of the followings are true?
   A. The first base on a codon
   B. The third base on a codon
   C. The first base on an anticodon
   D. The third base on an anticodon
   E. The reason for fewer numbers of transfer RNA than those of codon

5. Which are true for DNA replication in a human cell?
   A. DNA replicates in 5’ to 3’ on leading strands
   B. DNA replicates in 3’ to 5’ on lagging strands
   C. Bidirectional replication means that DNA replicates in both directions of 5’ to 3’ and 3’ to 5’
   D. Okazaki fragment is synthesized during lagging strand replication
   E. Each chromosome replicates from single origin

6. What kinds of gene mutation will change the resulted protein sequence?
   A. Frameshift mutation
   B. Missense mutation
   C. Neutral mutation
   D. Nonsense mutation
   E. Silent mutation
7. Which of the followings can regulate gene transcription?
   A. Enhancer
   B. MicroRNA
   C. Promoter
   D. RNA polymerase
   E. Transcription factor

8. The human “X” protein consists of 1000 amino acids, which are NOT possible for the “X” gene?
   A. The gene length is 3000 base pairs
   B. The total exon length is 3000 base pairs
   C. The length of coding sequence is 3000 base pairs
   D. The initiation codon locates on the second exon
   E. The initiation codon locates on the second intron

9. Which sequences/elements can be recognized by ribosomes during translation?
   A. Shine-Dalgarno sequence
   B. Kozak sequence
   C. IRES
   D. Okazaki fragment
   E. TATA box

II. Matching (29%, choose the most suitable one for each molecule or species)
1. Please choose the most appropriate item from the right panel for each RNA (12%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RNA</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Messenger RNA</td>
<td>A. Chromosome end elongation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Micro RNA</td>
<td>B. Messenger RNA splicing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ribosomal RNA</td>
<td>C. Protein secretion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Small nuclear RNA</td>
<td>D. Protein synthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Telomerase RNA</td>
<td>E. Regulation of gene expression</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Transfer RNA</td>
<td>F. DNA replication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. The following proteins are involved in DNA replication, please chose the corresponding function from the table below for each protein (12%)
   1. Helicase
   2. Primase
   3. RPA
   4. PCNA
   5. DNA polymerase α
   6. DNA polymerase δ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Catalyzing the formation of phosphodiester bonds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Single-strand DNA binding protein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Unwinding double-strand DNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. An accessory &amp; stabilizing factor of DNA polymerization complex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Oligo-ribonucleotide synthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F. Initial DNA synthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Proceeding DNA synthesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H. Breaking DNA, dispelling the tension, and resealing the strand ahead of a DNA replication growing fork</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### III. Definition (26%, briefly explain the following terms, 2 points each)

1. Melting temperature
2. Complementation
3. Euchromatin and heterochromatin
4. Nucleosome
5. TATA box
6. RNA interference
7. Operon
8. Transposon
9. Cistron
10. Crossing-over
11. Allele
12. Poly A signal
13. Imprinting

### 3. Please choose the correct genome size for each species (5%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Genome size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. <em>Caenorhabitis elegans</em></td>
<td>A. $1.0 \times 10^6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. <em>Drosophila melanogaster</em></td>
<td>B. $4.2 \times 10^6$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. <em>Escherichia coli</em></td>
<td>C. $1.3 \times 10^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. <em>Homo sapiens</em></td>
<td>D. $8.0 \times 10^7$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. <em>Saccharomyces cerevisia</em></td>
<td>E. $1.4 \times 10^8$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F. $1.2 \times 10^9$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>G. $3.3 \times 10^9$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
試題第 1 頁

高雄醫學大學 101 學年度研究所招生考試

系所：醫學研究所碩士班-臨床醫學組
科目：生理學及病理學

1. 正常細胞之生命週期中有可能增殖、分化、死亡，試舉某一組織之細胞為例，說明此 3 種階段之現象及調控 (15%)

2. 請以體溫及血壓之調節為例說明恆定(Homeostasis) (10%)

3. 生理如何調控醣類新陳代謝(carbohydrate metabolism)？糖尿病(Diabetics)是因何機制失調所致? (15%)

4. 血鈣與磷酸鹽如何達恆定？請以 hormone regulation 說明在 intestine, kidney and bone 之運作 (15%)

5. 發燒(fever)之生理病理機制為何？試以 set point 及 resetting 的概念說明(15%)

6. 骨重塑(bone remodeling)機制如何？骨質疏鬆症(osteoporosis)與性荷爾蒙之相關性如何(15%)

7. 試以女性性週期之荷爾蒙調控為例說明 negative feedback 和 positive feedback control (15%)
系所：醫學研究所碩士班基礎組一般生-微免組
科目：微生物及免疫學

選擇題（共 10 分）
1. 下列何者不是 β-lactam 抗生素？
   (A) penicillins (B) cephalosporins (C) aminoglycoside (D) carbapenem
2. 下列何者不是抗原呈獻細胞(antigen-presenting cell)？
   (A) 樹突細胞 (B) 巨噬細胞 (C) B 細胞 (D) T 細胞

問答題（共 90 分）
3. 請說明 β-lactam 抗生素之殺菌機轉? (10 分)
4. 甚麼是細菌內毒素(endotoxin)? 與人類哪種疾病發生最有關聯性? 請說明其致病機轉? (15 分)
5. 當人類感染破傷風梭菌(Clostridium tetani)引發破傷風後，若治療痊癒，是否具終身免疫?不論你的答案“是或否”，
   請說明原因? (10 分)
6. 請說出五種疾病傳染之途徑? (10 分)
7. 請舉出三種細菌逃脫宿主免疫攻擊之方法? (10 分)
8. 何謂 efflux pump、integron，請分別說明與細菌多重抗藥性之關係? (15 分)
9. 血球凝集抑制試驗(Hemagglutination inhibition test)主要是用來偵測那三種病毒之感染? (10 分)
10. antibiotic associated diarrhea 之致病原為何? 請說明其致病機轉? (10 分)