系所組別:自然醫學研究所

科目編號: D52-3

科 目:英文

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試題紙第 1 页共 4 頁

Answer all questions based on what is stated or implied in the following passages. Choose the best or most appropriate answer.

I. Read the following passage: (30%)

My friend, David Wiebe, 58, of Woodstock, N.Y., is a well-known maker of violins and cellos, with a 48-year history of severe asthma that was treated with bronchodilators and steroids for two decades. Ten years ago, Mr. Wiebe noticed gradually worsening vision problems, eventually diagnosed as a form of macular degeneration caused by the steroids. Two leading retina specialists told him to stop using the drugs if he wanted to preserve his sight.

He did, and endured several terrifying trips to the emergency room when asthma attacks raged out of control and forced him to resume steroids temporarily to stay alive.

Nothing else he tried seemed to work. "After having a really poor couple of years with significantly reduced quality of life and performance at work," he told me, "I was ready to give up my eyesight and go back on steroids just so I could breathe better."

Then, last spring, someone told him about the Buteyko method, a shallow-breathing technique developed in 1952 by a Russian doctor, Konstantin Buteyko, Mr. Wiebe watched a video demonstration on YouTube and mimicked the instructions shown.

"I could actually feel my airways relax and open," he recalled. "This was impressive. Two of the participants on the video were basically incapacitated by their asthma and on disability leave from their jobs. They each admitted that keeping up with the exercises was difficult but said they had been able to cut back on their medications by about 75 percent and their quality of life was gradually returning."

A further search uncovered the Buteyko Center USA in his hometown, newly established as the official North American representative of the Buteyko Clinic in Moscow.

"When I came to the center, I was without hope," Mr. Wiebe said. "I was using my rescue inhaler 20 or more times in a 24-hour period. If I was exposed to any kind of irritant or allergen, I could easily get a reaction that jeopardized my existence and forced me to go back on steroids to save my life. I was a mess."

But three months later, after a series of lessons and refresher sessions in shallow breathing, he said, "I am using less than one puff of the inhaler each day — no drugs, just breathing exercises." (Excerpted from The New York Times, "A Breathing Technique Offers Help for People With Asthma" by Jane E. Brody. November 2, 2009.)

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	1,	This passage is n	nainly about					
			(B) eyesight	(C) asthma	(D) vision	oroblems		
	2.	The word "mimi	eked" in line 13 means	·				
		(A) copy	(B) listen	(C) look	(D) use			
	3.	(A) steroids imp(B) steroids sho(C) the breathin	e above passage, brove eyesight ald be used with inhale ag technique improves e ag technique reduces the	yesight	thma sufferers			
	4.	The word "jeopa (A) preserve (B) endanger (C) increase (D) assist	ardized" in line 22 mear	ls				
	5.	(A) steroids have(B) breathing e(C) breathing e	d from the above passag ve no side-effects xercises improves asthro xercises do not help ast ders are dangerous to us	na patients' quality of hma patients	life			
	6.	(A) Mr. Wiebe(B) To preserv(C) The breath	e passage, which one of used his inhaler more to e his eyesight, Mr. Wiel ing technique was deve- allergens could cause M	imes after being treate se should stop using s loped by Konstantin I	ed at the Buteyko steroids Buteyko	Center		

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II. Read the following passage: (30%)

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Traditional Chinese medicine, which encompasses many different practices, is rooted in the ancient philosophy of Taoism and dates back more than 5,000 years. Today, TCM is practiced side by side with Western medicine in many of China's hospitals and clinics.

TCM emphasizes individualized treatment. Practitioners traditionally used four methods to evaluate a patient's condition: observing (especially the tongue), hearing, asking, and palpating.

TCM practitioners use a variety of therapies in an effort to promote health and treat disease. The most commonly used are Chinese herbal medicine and acupuncture.

Chinese herbal medicine: The Chinese *materia medica* (a pharmacological reference book used by TCM practitioners) contains hundreds of medicinal substances—primarily plants, but also some minerals and animal products—classified by their perceived action in the body. Different parts of plants such as the leaves, roots, stems, flowers, and seeds are used. Usually, herbs are combined in formulas and given as teas, capsules, tinctures, or powders.

Acupuncture: By stimulating specific points on the body, most often by inserting thin metal needles through the skin, practitioners seek to remove blockages in the flow of qi.

The theoretical framework of TCM has a number of key components:

Yin-yang theory—the concept of two opposing, yet complementary, forces that shape the world and all life—is central to TCM.

In the TCM view, a vital energy or life force called qi circulates in the body through a system of pathways called meridians. Health is an ongoing process of maintaining balance and harmony in the circulation of qi.

The TCM approach uses eight principles to analyze symptoms and categorize conditions: cold/heat, interior/exterior, excess/deficiency, and yin/yang (the chief principles). TCM also uses the theory of five elements—fire, earth, metal, water, and wood—to explain how the body works; these elements correspond to particular organs and tissues in the body.

(Excerpted from "What is CAM?" http://nccam.nih.gov/health/whatiscam/chinesemed.htm)

7.	This passage is mainly about	·
	(A) Acupuncture	(B) western medicine
	(C) Chinese herbal medicine	(D) traditional Chinese medicine
8.	According the passage, which one	e of the following is wrong?
	(A) Minerals are used in Chinese	herbal medicine
	(B) Qi is a life force that circulat	es in the human body
	(C) Chinese herbal medicine and	acupuncture are used to promote health
	(D) Ying and yang are not compl	lementary forces in traditional Chinese medicine

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 9. The word "palpating" in line 5 mean	
(A) hear (B) taste (C) to	uch (D) smell
10. It can be inferred from the passage the	hat
(A) practitioners use different thera	
(B) practitioners use the eight princ	•
(C) traditional Chinese medicine is(D) the five elements represent the	
(12) the five company represent the	ay mgayana va a padawae
11. It can be inferred from the passage t	hat
	portant in traditional Chinese medicine
(B) acupuncture is used to improve(C) meridians are the vital energy in	
(D) tinctures are most commonly us	•
, , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
12. The word "perceived" in line 10 me	ans
2.5	
(A) to achieve well-being (B) to	become sick (C) to become cured (D) to achieve understanding

***	become sick (C) to become cured (D) to achieve understanding
III. Link each word in the left column	become sick (C) to become cured (D) to achieve understanding with its correct meaning provided in the right column: (40%)
III. Link each word in the left column 13. dietary supplements	become sick (C) to become cured (D) to achieve understanding with its correct meaning provided in the right column: (40%) A. therapies instead of conventional treatments
III. Link each word in the left column 13. dietary supplements 14. aromatherapy	A. therapies instead of conventional treatments B. the use of fragrances to affect a person's mood
11. Link each word in the left column 13. dietary supplements 14. aromatherapy 15. alternative therapy	A. therapies instead of conventional treatments B. the use of fragrances to affect a person's mood C. pertaining to birds
III. Link each word in the left column 13. dietary supplements 14. aromatherapy 15. alternative therapy 16. survey	A. therapies instead of conventional treatments B. the use of fragrances to affect a person's mood C. pertaining to birds D. experiencing a rapid onset
III. Link each word in the left column 13. dietary supplements 14. aromatherapy 15. alternative therapy 16. survey 17. herbal	A. therapies instead of conventional treatments B. the use of fragrances to affect a person's mood C. pertaining to birds D. experiencing a rapid onset E. physical, mental, or emotional strain or tension
III. Link each word in the left column 13. dietary supplements 14. aromatherapy 15. alternative therapy 16. survey 17. herbal 18. complementary therapy	A. therapies instead of conventional treatments B. the use of fragrances to affect a person's mood C. pertaining to birds D. experiencing a rapid onset E. physical, mental, or emotional strain or tension F. a sign or indication of something
III. Link each word in the left column 13. dietary supplements 14. aromatherapy 15. alternative therapy 16. survey 17. herbal 18. complementary therapy 19. symptom	A. therapies instead of conventional treatments B. the use of fragrances to affect a person's mood C. pertaining to birds D. experiencing a rapid onset E. physical, mental, or emotional strain or tension F. a sign or indication of something G. a systematic collection of factual data
III. Link each word in the left column 13. dietary supplements 14. aromatherapy 15. alternative therapy 16. survey 17. herbal 18. complementary therapy 19. symptom 20. acute	A. therapies instead of conventional treatments B. the use of fragrances to affect a person's mood C. pertaining to birds D. experiencing a rapid onset E. physical, mental, or emotional strain or tension F. a sign or indication of something G. a systematic collection of factual data H. an abnormally strong craving
III. Link each word in the left column 13. dietary supplements 14. aromatherapy 15. alternative therapy 16. survey 17. herbal 18. complementary therapy 19. symptom 20. acute 21. stress	A. therapies instead of conventional treatments B. the use of fragrances to affect a person's mood C. pertaining to birds D. experiencing a rapid onset E. physical, mental, or emotional strain or tension F. a sign or indication of something G. a systematic collection of factual data H. an abnormally strong craving 1. therapies in addition to conventional treatments