

南華大學 100 學年度 碩士班 招生考試試題卷

系所組別：自然醫學研究所

科目編號：D52-3

科目：英文

試題紙第 1 頁共 4 頁

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

I. Read the following passage: (30%) 【每題 5 分】

5 “The study is important because it documents that the human brain is sensitive to the electromagnetic radiation that is emitted by cellphones,” Dr. Volkow said. “It also highlights the importance of doing studies to address the question of whether there are — or are not — long-lasting consequences of repeated stimulation, of getting exposed over five, 10 or 15 years.”

10 Although preliminary, the findings are certain to reignite a debate about the safety of cellphones. A few observational studies have suggested a link between heavy cellphone use and rare brain tumors, but the bulk of the available scientific evidence shows no added risk. Major medical groups have said that cellphones are safe, but some top doctors, including the former director of the University of Pittsburgh Cancer Center and prominent neurosurgeons, have urged the use of headsets as a precaution.

“Unfortunately this particular study does not enlighten us in terms of whether this is detrimental or if it could even be beneficial,” Dr. Volkow said. “It just tells us that even though these are weak signals, the human brain is activated by them.”

15 “The peer-reviewed scientific evidence has overwhelmingly indicated that wireless devices, within the limits established by the F.C.C., do not pose a public health risk or cause any adverse health effects,” said John Walls, vice president of public affairs for the trade group, adding that leading global health groups “all have concurred that wireless devices are not a public health risk.”

20 But the new research differed from the large observational studies that have been conducted to study cellphone use. In Dr. Volkow’s study, the researchers used brain scans to directly measure how the electromagnetic radiation emitted from cellphones affected brain activity...

25 The randomized study, conducted in 2009, asked 47 participants to undergo positron emission tomography — or PET — scans, which measure brain glucose metabolism, a marker of brain activity. Each study subject was fitted with a cellphone on each ear and then underwent two 50-minute scans. (*Excerpted from The New York Times, “Cellphone Use Tied to Changes in Brain Activity” by Tara Parker-Pope, February 22, 2011.*)

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試題紙第 2 頁共 4 頁

1. This article is mainly about _____.
(a) brain activity (b) cancer (c) cellphone safety (d) changes
2. The word "prominent" in line 10 does not mean
(a) outstanding (b) distinguished (c) improved (d) important
3. According to the above passage, which one of the following is incorrect?
(a) Dr. Volkow measured the changes of brain glucose level in this study.
(b) Most studies so far found no evidence that cellphone use is risky.
(c) Dr. Volkow found the cellphone radiation increases the risk of causing cancers.
(d) It is still uncertain of the long-lasting consequences of the electromagnetic radiation emitted by cellphones.
4. Which of the following is not a definition of "peer-review" (line 15)?
(a) a process of self-regulation by a profession or a process of evaluation involving qualified individuals within the relevant field.
(b) a "quality control" and editorial procedure whereby a panel of experts checks the validity and accuracy of the content of a document prior to its publication.
(c) synonymous with juried and refereed a process whereby an article is critically evaluated by one or more experts.
(d) a research study whereby participants are randomly allocated to two or more groups who receive different treatment.
5. In line 12, Dr. Volkow says "Unfortunately this particular study does not enlighten us in terms of whether this is detrimental or if it could even be beneficial," mainly because
(a) The signals are too weak.
(b) There are other possible explanations of the observed result.
(c) His data only support that brain activity is affected.
(d) This result is not compatible with most of other studies.
6. The term "F.C.C." in line 23 is most likely related to
(a) Farm Credit Corporation
(b) Federal Communications Commission
(c) Families with Children from China
(d) First Christian Church

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II. Read the following passage: (30%) 【每題 5 分】

Defining complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is difficult, because the field is very broad and constantly changing. The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) defines CAM as a group of diverse medical and health care systems, practices, and products that are not generally considered part of conventional medicine. Conventional medicine (also called Western or allopathic medicine) is medicine as practiced by holders of M. D. (medical doctor) and D. O. (doctor of osteopathy) degrees and by allied health professionals, such as physical therapists, psychologists, and registered nurses. The boundaries between CAM and conventional medicine are not absolute, and specific CAM practices may, over time, become widely accepted.

“Complementary medicine” refers to use of CAM together with conventional medicine, such as using acupuncture in addition to usual care to help lessen pain. Most use of CAM by Americans is complementary. “Alternative medicine” refers to use of CAM in place of conventional medicine. “Integrative medicine” (also called integrated medicine) refers to a practice that combines both conventional and CAM treatments for which there is evidence of safety and effectiveness.

CAM practices are often grouped into broad categories, such as natural products, mind-body medicine, and manipulative and body-based practices. Although these categories are not formally defined, they are useful for discussing CAM practices. Some CAM practices may fit into more than one category. *(Excerpted from*

http://nccam.nih.gov/health/whatiscam)

7. Which of the following pairs are not “complementary” terms?

- (a) Male and female
- (b) GTC and CAG on a DNA strand
- (c) Yellow and blue in colors
- (d) Traditional Chinese Medicine and Acupuncture

8. “conventional medicine” in the article referred to as _____

- (a) Western medicine
- (b) Chinese herbal medicine
- (c) Integrative medicine
- (d) Mind-body medicine

9. NCCAM defines “meditation” as a CAM practice of _____

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試題紙第 4 頁共 4 頁

- (a) natural products
- (b) mind-body medicine
- (c) manipulative and body-based practices
- (d) homeopathy

10. Which of the following is not considered as a manipulative and body-based practices?

- (a) Massage therapy
- (b) Chiropractic
- (c) Probiotics
- (d) Reflexology

11. The word "formally" in line 18 means _____.

- (a) officially
- (b) politely
- (c) past
- (d) shaped

12. Which of the following may be used as a definition of "integrative medicine" ?

- (a) any approach that uses a partnering of both Western medicine and complementary and alternative medicine
- (b) Practices not generally accepted as part of the conceptual or methodological approaches used by licensed physicians or other licensed health care providers
- (c) therapy based on the assumption that restoring health is best accomplished by manipulating the skeleton and muscles
- (d) treatment of pain or disease by inserting the tips of needles at specific points on the skin

III. Link each word in the left column with its correct meaning provided in the right column (40%) 【每題 5 分】

- | | | |
|------------------|-------|---|
| 13. specific | _____ | A. capable of producing an intended result |
| 14. intervention | _____ | B. tending to cure or restore to health |
| 15. emotion | _____ | C. a mental state characterized by a pessimistic sense |
| 16. placebo | _____ | D. medical procedures provided to improve illness or injury |
| 17. effective | _____ | E. knowledge on which to base belief |
| 18. evidence | _____ | F. applying to something particular or special or unique |
| 19. depression | _____ | G. any strong feeling |
| 20. therapeutic | _____ | H. an innocuous or inert medication |