

南華大學 101 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：M01

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 most appropriate answer.

I. Read the following passage: (30%) [每題5分]

5 This spring, James Sweat planted saplings on a grassy shoulder of Jewell Street in New Haven — English oak, scarlet oak, northern red oak and pink spire crabapple. Wearing a white T-shirt, black jeans and thin wire glasses, he paused to smoke a cigarette and sip a beer. “If you saw me on the street, you know, you wouldn’t think I’m a criminal,” he said. To some, the sight of toughened and tattooed men from prison pruning trees, tipping water cans and gently tamping soil may seem a bit incongruous. But Urban Resources Initiative and a growing group of organizations across the country are testing the premise that such efforts can restore urban ecosystems and give inmates a sense of stability and purpose.

10 Horticultural therapy is quite literally ancient history: centuries ago, Chinese Taoists lauded the benefits of gardens and greenhouses. In the 1699 edition of “The English Gardener,” the writer Leonard Meager declared that “there is no better way to preserve your health” than spend time in a garden.

15 In 1984 the Harvard entomologist E.O. Wilson coined the term biophilia to describe the innate human “tendency to focus on life and lifelike processes” and to bond with the natural world. “Our existence depends on this propensity,” Dr. Wilson wrote. “Our spirit is woven from it, hope rises on its currents.” After years of working in factories, James Cunningham served five years in prison. At age 34, he returned to Newark and began a six-month internship with the New Jersey Tree Foundation, where he is now employed full-time. He cares for thousands of trees, helps maintain a nursery and leads two planting crews of parolees in the spring and autumn. “Now I love getting up and going to work,” he said. “This job gives me an overall respect for life.”

20 On days off, Mr. Cunningham occasionally drives through town with his daughter as if through an art gallery, pointing to and naming the trees that he has planted. “I’m proud of that,” he said. In an era of shrinking budgets, such programs can also prove less costly for cities and states than hiring private contractors to plant and maintain trees. It’s “a lot less costly than the private sector,” Ms. Murphy-Dunning said of groups like hers.

25 Ben Falk, founder and director of Whole Systems Design, a sustainable landscaping company in Vermont’s Mad River Valley, says that such programs are ultimately about “healing the land and the people simultaneously.” He is working with the Southeast State Correctional Facility in Windsor, Vt., to redevelop 450 acres of state-owned land as a working farm tended by inmates.

“In our prisons we’re not rehabilitating prisoners effectively; on our land we’re not growing what we need to live anymore,” Mr. Falk said. “We need to move toward a solution that works synergistically with these problems.” (Excerpted from *The New York Times*, “Prisons, Then Parks: A Therapeutic Journey” by Dylan Walsh, August 2, 2011.)

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試題紙第 二 頁共 四 頁

1. This passage is mainly about _____.
(A) urbanization (B) growing trees (C) criminals (D) horticultural therapy
2. The word “incongruous” in line 5 means _____.
(A) suitable (B) inappropriate (C) funny (D) harmonious
3. According to the above passage, _____.
(A) planting trees is an ancient practice for prisoners
(B) planting trees give prisoners a sense of purpose and stability
(C) prisoners plant trees for the government
(D) planting trees reduces the crime rate
4. The word “propensity” in line 15 means _____.
(A) effect
(B) friendship
(C) relationship
(D) inclination
5. It can be inferred from the above passage that _____.
(A) prisoners are protecting the environment by planting trees
(B) prisoners are planting trees to improve their health
(C) prisoners are being rehabilitated by planting trees
(D) prisoners are skillful at planting trees
6. According to the passage, which one of the following is wrong? _____.
(A) Mr Cunningham plants trees to create art
(B) humans have a strong bond with nature
(C) using prisoners to plant trees is cost-saving
(D) planting trees gives people hope and respect for life

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II. Read the following passage: (30%) [每題5分]

The ginkgo tree is one of the oldest types of trees in the world. Ginkgo seeds have been used in traditional Chinese medicine for thousands of years, and cooked seeds are occasionally eaten. Ginkgo leaf extract has been used to treat a variety of ailments and conditions, including asthma, bronchitis, fatigue, and tinnitus (ringing or roaring sounds in the ears).

Today, people use ginkgo leaf extracts hoping to improve memory; to treat or help prevent Alzheimer's disease and other types of dementia; to decrease intermittent claudication (leg pain caused by narrowing arteries); and to treat sexual dysfunction, multiple sclerosis, tinnitus, and other health conditions. Extracts are usually taken from the ginkgo leaf and are used to make tablets, capsules, or teas. Occasionally, ginkgo extracts are used in skin products.

Numerous studies of ginkgo have been done for a variety of conditions. Among the most widely researched are dementia, memory impairment, intermittent claudication, and tinnitus. An NCCAM-funded study of the well-characterized ginkgo product EGb-761 found it ineffective in lowering the overall incidence of dementia and Alzheimer's disease in the elderly. Further analysis of the same data also found ginkgo to be ineffective in slowing cognitive decline, lowering blood pressure, or reducing the incidence of hypertension. In this clinical trial, known as the Ginkgo Evaluation of Memory study, researchers recruited more than 3,000 volunteers age 75 and over who took 240 mg of ginkgo daily. Participants were followed for an average of approximately 6 years.

Some smaller studies of ginkgo for memory enhancement have had promising results, but a trial sponsored by the National Institute on Aging of more than 200 healthy adults over age 60 found that ginkgo taken for 6 weeks did not improve memory. Overall, the evidence on ginkgo for symptoms of intermittent claudication has not yet shown a significant benefit for this condition, although several small studies have found modest improvements.

There is conflicting evidence on the efficacy of ginkgo for tinnitus. Other NCCAM-funded research includes studies of ginkgo for symptoms of multiple sclerosis, intermittent claudication, cognitive decline, sexual dysfunction due to antidepressants, insulin resistance, and short-term memory loss associated with electroconvulsive therapy for depression. (Excerpted from "Herbs at a glance" <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/ginkgo/ataglance.htm>)

7. This passage is mainly about _____.
(A) dementia (B) Alzheimer's disease
(C) ginkgo (D) traditional Chinese medicine
8. According the passage, which one of the following is wrong? _____.
(A) Research showed that ginkgo is effective for treating dementia
(B) Ginkgo leaf extract are used to improve health
(C) Some improvements for claudication were found after taking Ginkgo
(D) Ginkgo is used in Chinese medicine

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9. The word "intermittent" in line 11 means _____.
(A) painful (B) chronic (C) acute (D) discontinuous
10. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
(A) ginkgo is rarely used traditional Chinese medicine
(B) further research is needed to study the effects of ginkgo
(C) ginkgo is effective for a wide range of conditions
(D) ginkgo is effective in treating tinnitus
11. According to the passage, which one of the following is correct? _____.
(A) Ginkgo reduces hypertension
(B) It has been conclusively shown that ginkgo improves memory loss
(C) Ginkgo has traditionally been used to treat depression
(D) People take ginkgo capsules to treat a wide range of conditions
12. The word "incidence" in line 15 means _____.
(A) the rate of occurrence (B) dangers (C) importance (D) complications

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

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|------------------|-------|---|
| 13. diagnosis | _____ | A. based on observations and treatment |
| 14. influenza | _____ | B. disorders of the musculoskeletal system |
| 15. clinical | _____ | C. a group of signs distinctive of a condition |
| 16. aroma | _____ | D. related to the heart |
| 17. syndrome | _____ | E. identification of a disorder |
| 18. chiropractic | _____ | F. persistent or long-lasting |
| 19. coronary | _____ | G. A quality that can be perceived by the olfactory sense |
| 20. chronic | _____ | H. an infectious disease |