

中臺科技大學 專業英文字彙測驗題庫-醫技系 (範圍 101-210 字)

請繳回試卷，請勿在試卷上劃記

Part 1. 單字選擇題：請挑選每題專業英文字彙之正確中文翻譯 (題庫共45題)：

01.	idiopathic Thrombocytopenia Purpura (ITP)	(A)	特發性血小板減少紫斑症	(B)	間白血球素-2	(C)	克列伯氏菌
02.	immunoglobulin	(A)	培養箱	(B)	解脂酶	(C)	免疫蛋白球
03.	infectious disease	(A)	畸形血球症	(B)	傳染性疾病	(C)	麻疹病毒
04.	inoculum	(A)	接種	(B)	分離	(C)	培養箱
05.	jaundice	(A)	分離	(B)	黃疸	(C)	寡尿
06.	lactic acid	(A)	酮體	(B)	粘度	(C)	乳酸
07.	LDH isoenzyme	(A)	乳酸脫氫同功酶	(B)	溶菌酶	(C)	低密度脂蛋白
08.	lipemia	(A)	肌鈣蛋白	(B)	脂血	(C)	微粒體
09.	lipoprotein	(A)	解脂酶	(B)	低密度脂蛋白	(C)	脂蛋白
10.	measles	(A)	乳膠凝集法	(B)	鎂	(C)	麻疹病毒
11.	Mediterranea anemia	(A)	地中海貧血	(B)	低密度脂蛋白	(C)	總鐵結合力
12.	nephelometer	(A)	心肌缺氧	(B)	光學密度	(C)	散射比濁測定義
13.	norepinephrine	(A)	正腎上腺素	(B)	多項睡眠檢查	(C)	過氧化酵素
14.	oil immersion	(A)	滲透壓	(B)	油浸物鏡	(C)	院內感染
15.	optical density	(A)	心肌梗塞	(B)	光學密度	(C)	精密度
16.	parasites	(A)	寄生蟲	(B)	青黴素	(C)	滲透壓
17.	Para-thyroid Hormone (PTH)	(A)	正腎上腺素	(B)	副甲狀腺荷爾蒙	(C)	心肌缺氧
18.	pepsinogen	(A)	胃蛋白酶原	(B)	蛋白質	(C)	血小板
19.	peroxidase	(A)	黃體荷爾蒙	(B)	青黴素	(C)	過氧化酵素
20.	phenotype	(A)	心肌缺氧	(B)	表現型	(C)	多項睡眠檢查
21.	Piezoelectric effect	(A)	壓電效應	(B)	前帶區現象	(C)	配對血清
22.	plasmid	(A)	葡萄球菌	(B)	梅毒	(C)	質體
23.	poikilocytosis	(A)	畸形血球症	(B)	壓電效應	(C)	精密度
24.	Potassium (K)	(A)	鋁	(B)	鎂	(C)	鉀
25.	pregnancy testing	(A)	表現型	(B)	懷孕檢驗	(C)	畸形血球症
26.	prozone phenomenon	(A)	多項睡眠檢查	(B)	壓電效應	(C)	前帶區現象
27.	pigment	(A)	催乳激素	(B)	色素	(C)	紫斑症
28.	Radioimmunoassay (RIA)	(A)	懷孕檢驗	(B)	肺功能檢查	(C)	放射免疫法
29.	Reticulocyte (RET)	(A)	網狀紅血球	(B)	反轉錄酵素	(C)	類風濕性關節炎
30.	Right Axis Deviation (RAD)	(A)	紅血球計數	(B)	右軸偏位	(C)	梅毒血清學
31.	secretin	(A)	梅毒	(B)	血清免疫法	(C)	小腸內泌素
32.	staphylococcus	(A)	葡萄球菌	(B)	呼吸計	(C)	梅毒血清學
33.	sulphate	(A)	鞣固酮	(B)	硝酸鹽	(C)	硫酸鹽
34.	therapeutic drug monitoring	(A)	血小板減少症	(B)	心跳快速的	(C)	治療藥物監測
35.	thrombin	(A)	凝血素	(B)	甲狀腺素	(C)	胰蛋白酶

36.	thrombocyte	(A)	全身性紅斑性狼瘡	(B)	甲狀腺素	(C)	血小板數
37.	Thyroid Stimulating Hormone (TSH)	(A)	甲狀腺刺激荷爾蒙	(B)	凝血酶時間	(C)	全血凝固時間
38.	tocopherol	(A)	關節液	(B)	維生素E	(C)	α -胎兒蛋白
39.	Total Bile Acids (TBA)	(A)	腦內啡	(B)	代謝性酸中毒	(C)	總膽汁酸
40.	Transferrin (TF)	(A)	尿毒症	(B)	運鐵蛋白	(C)	血小板減少症
41.	Troponin T (TnT)	(A)	總鐵結合能力	(B)	運鐵蛋白	(C)	肌鈣蛋白
42.	trypsin	(A)	胰蛋白酶	(B)	中性脂肪	(C)	陰道滴蟲
43.	urobillinogen	(A)	心室顫動	(B)	心室肥大	(C)	尿膽素原
44.	virulence factor	(A)	凝血酶時間	(B)	毒力因子	(C)	血小板減少症
45.	Whole Blood Clotting Time (WBCT)	(A)	全血凝固時間	(B)	紅血球計數	(C)	凝血酶時間

Part 2. 單句字彙選擇題：請選出合適文意之單字 (題庫共30題)：重新命題，不使用舊題目

題號	題目及選項
01.	___, also called somatomedin C, is a hormone similar in molecular structure to insulin which plays an important role in childhood growth, and has anabolic effects in adults. (A) interleukin 2 (iL-2) (B) idiopathic Thrombocytopenia Purpura (ITP) (C) Insulin-like growth factor 1 (IGF-1)
02.	___ is a condition in which the body takes up and stores more iron than it needs, characterized by bronzed skin and enlarged liver and diabetes mellitus and abnormalities of the pancreas and the joints. (A) lipemia (B) iron storage disease (C) lactic acid
03.	The ___ is a diagnostic marker for diabetic acidosis, which happens in long-term hyperglycemia diabetic patients, severe cases can even lead to coma or shock death. (A) Lactic acid (B) Ketone bodies (C) testosterone
04.	___ are among the most frequently reported pathogens associated with opportunistic infections in immunocompromised individuals and patients hospitalized for prolonged periods. (A) Lipemia (B) Lysozyme (C) Klebsiella spp.
05.	The ___ test is a test done in a laboratory to examine certain antibodies or antigens in body fluids including saliva, urine, cerebrospinal fluid, or blood. (A) latex agglutination (B) inoculum (C) nephelometer
06.	___ is an enzyme which catalyses the destruction of the cell walls of certain bacteria, and occurs notably in tears and egg white. (A) Lysozyme (B) Lipoprotein (C) Lipase
07.	___ is the chemical element of atomic number 12. In medicine, it is a mineral used by the body to help maintain muscles, nerves, and bones. (A) Immunoglobulin (B) Jaundice (C) Magnesium
08.	___ are transmitted to human hosts by female mosquitoes of the genus Anopheles (按蚊屬). (A) Mitochondria (B) Malaria parasites (C) Measles
09.	___ are membrane-bound (膜結合) cell organelles (細胞器) that generate most of the chemical energy needed to power the cell's biochemical reactions. (A) Microsome (B) myoglobin (C) Mitochondria
10.	A ___, commonly known as a heart attack, occurs when blood flow decreases or stops to the coronary artery (冠狀動脈) of the heart, causing damage to the heart muscle. (A) myocardial infarction (B) Piezoelectric effect (C) myocardial ischemia
11.	The meaning of ___ is the concentration of an osmotic solution especially when measured in osmols or milliosmols per 1000 grams of solvent. (A) norepinephrine (B) osmolality (C) poikilocytosis
12.	___ is an antibiotic or group of antibiotics produced naturally by certain blue moulds, now usually prepared synthetically. Penicillin was discovered in 1928 and during the Second World War became the first antibiotic to be used by doctors. (A) peroxidase (B) immunoglobulin (C) penicillin
13.	___ is the precursor (前驅) of the enzyme plasmin that is found in blood plasma (血漿) and serum

	(血清). (A) plasminogen (B) platelet (C) pepsinogen
14.	___, also called thrombocyte, colorless, nonnucleated blood component that is important in the formation of blood clots (coagulation). (A) Red cell (B) White cell (C) Platelet
15.	___ is a steroid hormone released by the corpus luteum that stimulates the uterus to prepare for pregnancy. (A) progesterone (B) pepsinogen (C) testosterone
16.	___ is a hormone released from the anterior pituitary gland (腦下垂體前葉) that stimulates milk production after childbirth. (A) Progesterone (B) Prolactin (C) Poikilocytosis
17.	___ is an enzyme which catalyses (催化) the formation of RNA from a DNA template during transcription, or the formation of DNA from an RNA template in reverse transcription. (A) Nephelometer (B) Reverse transcriptase (C) Pulmonary function test
18.	In medicine, ___ refers to oxygenation, or when oxygen molecules (O ₂) enter the tissues of the body. In this case blood is oxygenated in the lungs, where oxygen molecules travel from the air into the blood. (A) oxygen saturation (B) Radioimmunoassay (RIA) (C) Rheumatoid Arthritis
19.	___ is used to test whether the patient has antibodies against Treponema pallidum (梅毒螺旋體). (A) Polysomnography (B) Serologic Testing for Syphilis (C) paired serum
20.	___ is a scientific study or diagnostic examination of blood serum, especially with regard to the response of the immune system to pathogens or introduced substances. (A) Serology (B) Sulphate (C) Secretin
21.	___, also known as joint fluid, is a thick liquid located between your joints. The fluid cushions the ends of bones and reduces friction (摩擦) when you move your joints. (A) Synovial fluid (B) Lactic acid (C) Jaundice
22.	___ is a hormone made mainly in the testes (part of the male reproductive system). It is needed to develop and maintain male sex characteristics, such as facial hair, deep voice, and muscle growth. (A) tocopherol (B) Thyroxine (C) testosterone
23.	___ is a main hormone produced by the thyroid gland, acting to increase metabolic rate and so regulating growth and development. (A) Thrombocyte (B) Thyroxine (C) Tocopherol
24.	Blood ___ are adverse responses to the infusion (注入) of any blood component, including red cells, white cells, platelets, plasma, cryoprecipitate, or factors. (A) Thrombin Time (B) thrombocytopenia (C) transfusion reactions
25.	___, a parasitic protozoan, is the etiologic agent of trichomoniasis, and is a sexually transmitted infection. (A) Trichomonas vaginalis (B) Uremia (C) Thrombocyte
26.	___ is a buildup of toxins in your blood. It occurs when the kidneys stop filtering toxins out through your urine. Uremia is often a sign of end-stage renal (kidney) disease. (A) Total Bile Acids (TBA) (B) Sulphate (C) Uremia
27.	Thickening of the heart muscle-- ___ --occurs when cardiac muscle mass increases due to prolonged and increased stress on the heart. (A) ventricular hypertrophy (B) viscosity (C) thrombocytopenia
28.	___ are a type of blood cells that are made in the bone marrow and found in the blood and lymph tissue. They are part of the body's immune system. They help the body fight infection and other diseases. (A) peroxidase (B) staphylococcus (C) White blood cells
29.	The ___ is a protein produced by a fetus which is present in amniotic fluid and the bloodstream of the mother. It is mostly a diagnostic marker for adults for hepatocellular carcinoma-HCC (肝細胞癌) discovery. (A) Transferrin (B) Troponin T (C) α-fetoprotein
30.	___ is a substance produced in the brain, especially in the pituitary gland, that blocks the sensation of pain. It is produced in response to pain, exercise, and other forms of stress. It is a type of polypeptide hormone. (A) α-fetoprotein (B) β-Endorphin (C) interferonα, β, γ

請老師們先將正確答案改為紅色字體，再將解答附於下頁。

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答案卷

Part 1. 單字選擇題：請挑選每題專業英文字彙之正確中文翻譯 (共45題)：

1	A	2	C	3	B	4	A	5	B
6	C	7	A	8	B	9	C	10	C
11	A	12	C	13	A	14	B	15	B
16	A	17	B	18	A	19	C	20	B
21	A	22	C	23	A	24	C	25	B
26	C	27	B	28	C	29	A	30	B
31	C	32	A	33	C	34	C	35	A
36	C	37	A	38	B	39	C	40	B
41	C	42	A	43	C	44	B	45	A

Part 2. 單句字彙選擇題：請選出合適文意之單字 (題庫共30題)：

1	C	2	B	3	B	4	C	5	A
6	A	7	C	8	B	9	C	10	A
11	B	12	C	13	A	14	C	15	A
16	B	17	B	18	A	19	B	20	A
21	A	22	C	23	B	24	C	25	A
26	C	27	A	28	C	29	C	30	B

語言中心給舊檔

Part 3. 舊題目單句字彙選擇題：請選出合適文意之單字 (題庫共20題)：

題號	題目及選項
01.	___ is a blood-plasma lipoprotein that is high in cholesterol and low in protein content and that carries cholesterol to cells and tissue; also called bad cholesterol. (A) High density lipoprotein (B) Low density lipoprotein (C) lipoprotein
02.	The ___, is the average mass of hemoglobin per red blood cell in a sample of blood. It is reported as part of a standard complete blood count. (A) hematocrit (B) mean corpuscular hemoglobin (C) latex agglutination
03.	The ___ is a measure of the average red blood cell size that is reported as part of a standard complete blood count. (A) mean corpuscular volume (B) mean cell hemoglobin (C) Hematocrit value
04.	___ is a condition that occurs when the body produces too much acid or when the kidneys are not removing enough acid from the body. (A) Metabolic acidosis (B) Metabolic alkalosis (C) Metabolic disorders
05.	___ commonly known as a heart attack, results from the partial interruption of bloody supply to a part of the heart, causing heart cells to die. (A) Myocardial ischemia (B) Myocardial perfusion (C) Myocardial infarction
06.	___ is a condition of insufficient blood flow to the heart muscle via the coronary arteries, often resulting in chest pain (angina pectoris). (A) Myocardial ischemia (B) Myocardial infarction (C) myocardial bridge

07.	___ is an iron- and oxygen-binding protein found in the muscle tissue of vertebrates in general and in almost all mammals. (A) Myoglobin (B) Hemoglobin (C) Globulin
08.	A ___ is defined as an anemia with an MCV of 80-100 which is the normal range. However, the hematocrit (Hct) and hemoglobin (Hb) is decreased. (A) deficiency anemia (B) Microcytic anemia (C) iron Normocytic anemia
09.	___ is an infection whose development is favored by a hospital environment, such as one acquired by a patient during a hospital visit or one developing among hospital staff. (A) Community acquired pneumonia (B) Nosocomial infection (C) Viscosity
10.	___ a diminished capacity to form and pass urine-less than 500 mL in every 24 hours-so that the end products of metabolism cannot be excreted efficiently. (A) Anuria (B) Oliguria (C) Parasites
11.	___ is a complete evaluation of the respiratory system including patient history, physical examinations, chest x-ray examinations, arterial blood gas analysis, and tests of pulmonary function. (A) Pulmonary function test (B) Heart function test (C) Piezoelectric effect
12.	___ is the appearance of red or purple discolorations on the skin that do not blanch on applying pressure. (A) Pectechia ecchymosis (B) Purpura (C) Prozone phenomenon
13.	___ is a normal stage of sleep characterized by the rapid and random movement of the eyes. (A) Non rapid eye movement (B) Rapid eye movement sleep (C) Pulmonary function test
14.	___ is a chronic autoimmune disease that causes inflammation and deformity of the joints. (A) Rheumatoid arthritis (B) Gouty arthritis (C) Secretin
15.	___ is an infectious systemic disease that may be either congenital or acquired through sexual contact or contaminated needles. (A) Serology (B) Sulphate (C) Syphilis
16.	___ is defined as an abnormally rapid beating of the heart, defined as a resting heart rate of over 100 beats per minute (A) Bradycardia (B) Tachycardia (C) Rapid Eye Movement sleep
17.	___, often abbreviated to lupus, is a systemic autoimmune disease or autoimmune connective tissue disease that can affect any part of the body. is the appearance of red or purple discolorations on the skin that do not blanch on applying pressure. (A) Systemic lupus erythematosus (B) Berger's disease (C) Rheumatoid Atrhritis
18.	___ also known as the thrombin clotting time (TCT) is a blood test that measures the time it takes for a clot to form in the plasma of a blood sample containing anticoagulant, after an excess of thrombin has been added (A) Bleeding time (B) Thrombin time (C) Whole Blood Clotting Time
19.	___ is a blood disease characterized by an abnormally low number of platelets in the bloodstream (A) Total Iron Binding Capacity (B) Thrombocytosis (C) Thrombocytopenia
20.	___ a compound consisting of three molecules of fatty acid esterified to glycerol; a neutral fat that is the usual storage form of lipids in animals. (A) Triglycerides TG (B) Lipid (C) Urobilinogen

Part 3. 舊題目單句選擇題：請選出合適文意之單字 (舊題目題庫共20題)：

1	B	2	B	3	A	4	A	5	C
6	A	7	A	8	C	9	B	10	B
11	A	12	B	13	B	14	A	15	C
16	B	17	A	18	B	19	C	20	A