

一、 Part I. 單字英翻中選擇題 51 題)

【例：electrolyte (A)菌落 (B)肝炎 (C)電解質】。

1. AAPM (A) 美國物理師學會 (B) 髖白 (C) 乙醯膽鹼
2. Acetabulum (A) 美國物理師學會 (B) 髖白 (C) 乙醯膽鹼
3. Acetylcholine, ACH (A) 美國物理師學會 (B) 髖白 (C) 乙醯膽鹼
4. Acromegaly (A) 肢端肥大 (B) 肩峰 (C) 血清促腎上腺皮質素
5. Acromion (A) 肢端肥大 (B) 肩峰 (C) 血清促腎上腺皮質素
6. ACTH (A) 肢端肥大 (B) 肩峰 (C) 血清促腎上腺皮質素
7. Activity (A) 活性 (B) 外展 (C) 外移
8. Abduct (A) 活性 (B) 外展 (C) 外移
9. Abductin (A) 活性 (B) 外展 (C) 外移
10. Adduct (A) 活性 (B) 外展 (C) 內收
11. Anode (A) 陽極 (B) DNA 抗體 (C) 抗原
12. Anti-DNA (A) 陽極 (B) DNA 抗體 (C) 抗原
13. Antigen (A) 陽極 (B) DNA 抗體 (C) 抗原
14. Anti-SCC (A) 抗 scc 腫瘤標記 (B) 主動脈檢查法 (C) 導管
15. Aortography (A) 抗 scc 腫瘤標記 (B) 主動脈檢查法 (C) 導管
16. Applicator (A) 抗 scc 腫瘤標記 (B) 主動脈檢查法 (C) 導管
17. Aqueduct (A) 導水管 (B) 小動脈 (C) 關節攝影術
18. Arteriole (A) 導水管 (B) 小動脈 (C) 關節攝影術
19. Arthrography (A) 導水管 (B) 小動脈 (C) 關節攝影術
20. Arthrosis (A) 關節病 (B) 小動脈 (C) 關節攝影術
21. Blocks (A) 屏蔽物 (B) 支氣管擴張 (C) 支氣管炎
22. Bronchiectasis (A) 屏蔽物 (B) 支氣管擴張 (C) 支氣管炎
23. Bronchitis (A) 屏蔽物 (B) 支氣管擴張 (C) 支氣管炎
24. Bucky (A) 活動鉛柵 (B) 滑液囊炎 (C) 冠狀動脈
25. Bursitis (A) 活動鉛柵 (B) 滑液囊炎 (C) 冠狀動脈
26. CA (A) 活動鉛柵 (B) 滑液囊炎 (C) 冠狀動脈
27. Calcitonin (A) 抑鈣素 (B) 環腺苷單磷酸 (C) 軟骨
28. C-AMP (A) 抑鈣素 (B) 環腺苷單磷酸 (C) 軟骨
29. Cartilage (A) 抑鈣素 (B) 環腺苷單磷酸 (C) 軟骨
30. Cassette (A) 抑鈣素 (B) 環腺苷單磷酸 (C) 影屏架
31. Cholecystitis (A) 膽囊炎 (B) 膽脂瘤 (C) 軟骨肉瘤
32. Cholesteatoma (A) 膽囊炎 (B) 膽脂瘤 (C) 軟骨肉瘤
33. Chondrosarcoma (A) 膽囊炎 (B) 膽脂瘤 (C) 軟骨肉瘤
34. Chorea (A) 舞蹈症 (B) 肝硬化 (C) 鎖骨
35. Cirrhosis (A) 舞蹈症 (B) 肝硬化 (C) 鎖骨
36. Clavicle (A) 舞蹈症 (B) 肝硬化 (C) 鎖骨
37. Coccyx (A) 尾骨 (B) 線圈 (C) 大腸結腸
38. Coil (A) 尾骨 (B) 線圈 (C) 大腸結腸

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| 39. Colon | (A) 尾骨 (B) 線圈 (C) 大腸結腸 |
| 40. Colostomy | (A) 結腸造口術 (B) 線圈 (C) 大腸結腸 |
| 41. Cystitis | (A) 膀胱炎 (B) 膀胱攝影術 (C) 細胞學 |
| 42. Cystography | (A) 膀胱炎 (B) 膀胱攝影術 (C) 細胞學 |
| 43. Cytology | (A) 膀胱炎 (B) 膀胱攝影術 (C) 細胞學 |
| 44. Decubitus | (A) 臥姿 (B) 排便 (C) 排便攝影術 |
| 45. Defecation | (A) 臥姿 (B) 排便 (C) 排便攝影術 |
| 46. Defecography | (A) 臥姿 (B) 排便 (C) 排便攝影術 |
| 47. Density | (A) 密度 (B) 清晰度 (C) 雙能量 X 光吸收測量數 |
| 48. Detail | (A) 密度 (B) 清晰度 (C) 雙能量 X 光吸收測量數 |
| 49. DEXA | (A) 密度 (B) 清晰度 (C) 雙能量 X 光吸收測量數 |
| 50. Diamagnetic | (A) 密度 (B) 清晰度 (C) 反磁性 |
| 51. Diaphragm | (A) 密度 (B) 清晰度 (C) 橫隔膜 |

二、 Part II. 句子選擇題 24 題 (A) (B) (C) _____

- _____ is a scientific, educational, and professional organization of Medical Physicists.
(A) AAPM (B) ACH (C) CFA
- The _____ is not due to a pituitary defect. When these nonpituitary tumors are surgically removed, GH levels fall and the symptoms of _____ improve.
(A) acromegaly (B) acetabulum (C) acetylcholine
- Adrenocorticotrophic hormone (ACTH; also adrenocorticotropin, corticotropin) is a polypeptide tropic hormone produced by and secreted by the anterior pituitary.
(A) AAPM (B) ACTH (C) ACH
- _____ is the absence of a menstrual period in a woman of reproductive age. Physiological states of _____ are seen, most commonly, during pregnancy.
(A) activity (B) alveolus (C) amenorrhoea
- An _____ (from Greek andr-, the stem of the word meaning "man") is any natural or synthetic steroid hormone that regulates the development and maintenance of male characteristics .
(A) ampulla (B) amphiarthrosis (C) androgen
- _____ or anaemia (British English) is a blood disorder in which the blood has a reduced ability to carry oxygen due to a lower than normal number of red cells.
(A) ampulla (B) anemia (C) adherent
- An _____ is an outward bulging, likened to a bubble or balloon, caused by a localized, abnormal, weak spot on a blood vessel wall.^[1] _____ may be a result of a hereditary condition or an acquired disease.
(A) aneurysm (B) anemia (C) adherent
- The presence of _____ in the body may trigger an immune response.
(A) antigens (B) anode (C) anti-DNA
- _____ is a disease in which there is permanent enlargement of parts of the airways of the lung.^[5] Symptoms typically include a chronic cough with mucus production.[[]
(A) blocks (B) bronchiectasis (C) bandwidth

10. _____ is inflammation of the bronchi (large and medium-sized airways) in the lungs that causes coughing. Symptoms include coughing up sputum, wheezing, shortness of breath, and chest pain.
(A) aneurysm (B) anemia (C) bronchitis
11. The _____ are the arterial blood vessels of coronary circulation, which transport oxygenated blood to the heart muscle.
(A) coronary arteries (B) bursitis (C) bucky
12. _____ is a 32 amino acid peptide hormone secreted by parafollicular cells (also known as C cells) of the thyroid (or endostyle) in humans and other chordates.^[3] in the ultimopharyngeal body. It acts to reduce blood calcium (Ca^{2+}), opposing the effects of parathyroid hormone (PTH).
(A) coronary artery (B) bursitis (C) calcitonin
13. _____ (cartilaginous tissue) is a resilient and smooth elastic tissue, rubber-like padding. It covers and protects the ends of long bones at the joints and nerves, and is a structural component of the rib cage, the ear, the nose, the bronchial tubes, the intervertebral discs, and many other body components.
(A) cartilage (B) cassette (C) cecum
14. The _____ or caecum is a pouch within the peritoneum that is considered to be the beginning of the large intestine.
(A) acromegaly (B) cartilage (C) cecum
15. The _____ (Latin for "little brain") is a major feature of the hindbrain of all vertebrates.
(A) cerebrum (B) cathode (C) cerebellum
16. _____ is inflammation of the gallbladder.^[8] Symptoms include right upper abdominal pain, pain in the right shoulder, nausea, vomiting, and occasionally fever.
(A) coil (B) cholecystitis (C) colon
17. _____ (or choreia, occasionally) is an abnormal involuntary movement disorder.
(A) cholesteatoma (B) chorea (C) coil
18. _____, also known as liver cirrhosis or hepatic cirrhosis, and end-stage liver disease, is the impaired liver function caused by the formation of scar tissue known as fibrosis due to damage caused by liver disease.
(A) clavicle (B) coccyx (C) cirrhosis
19. The _____, commonly referred to as the tailbone, is the final segment of the vertebral column in all apes, and analogous structures in certain other mammals such as horses.
(A) coil (B) coccyx (C) clavicle
20. _____, also known as the large intestine, is the last part of the digestive system in vertebrates.
(A) coil (B) cholecystitis (C) colon
21. _____ patients exhibit a complete absence of wakefulness and are unable to consciously feel, speak or move.
(A) coma (B) compression (C) congestion
22. _____ is the difference or opposite in color and light between parts of an image.
(A) coma (B) convex (C) contrast

23. A urinary tract infection (UTI) is an infection that affects part of the urinary tract.^[1] When it affects the lower urinary tract it is known as a bladder infection or _____.

- (A) cytology (B) cystitis (C) cystic

24. _____ can be prevented by improved sanitation, clean drinking water, and hand washing with soap.

- (A) Diarrhea (B) Headache (C) Toothache

Part1 Ans

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25
ABCAB	CABCC	ABCAB	CABCA	ABCAB
26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-51
CABCC	ABCAB	CABCA	ABCAB	CABCCC

Part2 Ans

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25
AABCC	BAABC	ACACC	BBCBC	ACBA