

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. Emphysema (A) 肺氣腫 (B) 食道攝影術 (C) 食道
2. Esophagography (A) 肺氣腫 (B) 食道攝影術 (C) 食道
3. Esophagus (A) 肺氣腫 (B) 食道攝影術 (C) 食道
4. Estrogen (A) 雌激素 (B) 排泄作用 (C) 暴露
5. Exocytosis (A) 雌激素 (B) 排泄作用 (C) 暴露
6. Exposure (A) 雌激素 (B) 排泄作用 (C) 暴露
7. Femur (A) 股骨 (B) 鐵磁性 (C) 纖維蛋白原
8. Ferromagnetic (A) 股骨 (B) 鐵磁性 (C) 纖維蛋白原
9. Fibrinogen (A) 股骨 (B) 鐵磁性 (C) 纖維蛋白原
10. forearm (A) 股骨 (B) 鐵磁性 (C) 前臂
11. Gradient (A) 梯度 (B) 生長激素 (C) 半衰期
12. GH (A) 梯度 (B) 生長激素 (C) 半衰期
13. Half-life (A) 梯度 (B) 生長激素 (C) 半衰期
14. Harmonics (A) 和聲學 (B) 肝炎 (C) 胎盤泌乳激素
15. Hpatitis (A) 和聲學 (B) 肝炎 (C) 胎盤泌乳激素
16. HPL (A) 和聲學 (B) 肝炎 (C) 胎盤泌乳激素
17. Humerus (A) 肱骨 (B) 氫核 (C) 舌骨
18. Hydrogen (A) 肱骨 (B) 氫核 (C) 舌骨
19. Hyoid (A) 肱骨 (B) 氫核 (C) 舌骨
20. Hyoerthroidism (A) 甲狀腺機能亢進 (B) 氫核 (C) 舌骨
21. Kerma (A) 克馬 (B) 腎臟 (C) K 空間
22. Kidney (A) 克馬 (B) 腎臟 (C) K 空間
23. K-space (A) 克馬 (B) 腎臟 (C) K 空間
24. Kyohosis (A) 駝背 (B) 喉部攝影術 (C) 滲漏
25. Laryngography (A) 駝背 (B) 喉部攝影術 (C) 滲漏
26. Leakage (A) 駝背 (B) 喉部攝影術 (C) 滲漏
27. Ligament (A) 韌帶 (B) 直線的 (C) 脊柱前凸
28. Linear (A) 韌帶 (B) 直線的 (C) 脊柱前凸
29. Lordosis (A) 韌帶 (B) 直線的 (C) 脊柱前凸
30. Lymphangiography (A) 淋巴攝影術 (B) 直線的 (C) 脊柱前凸
31. Osteoporosis (A) 骨質疏鬆症 (B) 耳硬化症 (C) 順磁性
32. Otosclerosis (A) 骨質疏鬆症 (B) 耳硬化症 (C) 順磁性
33. Paramagenetic (A) 骨質疏鬆症 (B) 耳硬化症 (C) 順磁性
34. Pelvis (A) 骨盆 (B) 穿透力 (C) 半影
35. Penetration (A) 骨盆 (B) 穿透力 (C) 半影
36. Penumbra (A) 骨盆 (B) 穿透力 (C) 半影
37. Perfussion (A) 灌注 (B) 假體 (C) 氣腹
38. Phantom (A) 灌注 (B) 假體 (C) 氣腹

39. Pneumoperitoneum (A) 灌注 (B) 假體 (C) 氣腹  
 40. Polyp (A) 灌注 (B) 假體 (C) 息肉  
 41. Sonography (A) 超音波攝影術 (B) 單光子射出電腦斷層掃描 (C) 脾臟  
 42. SPECT (A) 超音波攝影術 (B) 單光子射出電腦斷層掃描 (C) 脾臟  
 43. Sleen (A) 超音波攝影術 (B) 單光子射出電腦斷層掃描 (C) 脾臟  
 44. Spondylolisthesis (A) 脊椎滑脫症 (B) 脊椎脫離 (C) 立體定位放射治療  
 45. Spondylolysis (A) 脊椎滑脫症 (B) 脊椎脫離 (C) 立體定位放射治療  
 46. SRT (A) 脊椎滑脫症 (B) 脊椎脫離 (C) 立體定位放射治療  
 47. Stone (A) 結石 (B) 肋骨下的 (C) 肌腱炎  
 48. Subcostal (A) 結石 (B) 肋骨下的 (C) 肌腱炎  
 49. Tendonitis (A) 結石 (B) 肋骨下的 (C) 肌腱炎  
 50. Testosterone (A) 結石 (B) 肋骨下的 (C) 睪固酮  
 51. Thyroglobulin (A) 結石 (B) 肋骨下的 (C) 甲狀腺球蛋白

二、 Part II. 句子選擇題 24 題

- \_\_\_\_\_, or pulmonary emphysema, is a lower respiratory tract disease, characterised by air-filled spaces in the lung, that can vary in size and may be very large.  
(A) Emphysema (B) Embolism (C) Edema
- The \_\_\_\_\_, non-technically known also as the food pipe, is an organ in vertebrates through which food passes, aided by peristaltic contractions, from the pharynx to the stomach.  
(A) esophagus (B) acetabulum (C) acetylcholine
- \_\_\_\_\_ or oestrogen is a category of sex hormone responsible for the development and regulation of the female reproductive system and secondary sex characteristics.  
(A) Diodes (B) Digoxin (C) Estrogen
- Researchers concluded that low level \_\_\_\_\_ to the chemical was unlikely to cause harm.  
(A) exposure (B) exocytosis (C) amenorrhoea
- An \_\_\_\_\_ The \_\_\_\_\_ of his left leg is very serious. He can not stand nor walk at this moment.  
(A) ampulla (B) fracture (C) androgen
- In vertebrates, the \_\_\_\_\_, also known as the cholecyst, is a small hollow organ where bile is stored and concentrated before it is released into the small intestine.  
(A) gallbladder (B) anemia (C) ampulla
- \_\_\_\_\_, is a condition characterized by excessive growth and height significantly above average. In humans, this condition is caused by over-production of growth hormone<sup>[2]</sup> in childhood, resulting in people 2.4 to 2.9 m (8.0 to 9.6 ft) in height.  
(A) Aneurysm (B) Giantism (C) Gastrin
- \_\_\_\_\_, also known as human growth hormone (hGH or HGH) in its human form, is a peptide hormone that stimulates growth, cell reproduction, and cell regeneration in humans and other animals.  
(A) Antigen (B) Growth hormone (C) anti-DNA

9. \_\_\_\_\_ is inflammation of the liver tissue. Some people or animals with hepatitis have no symptoms, whereas others develop yellow discoloration of the skin and whites of the eyes, poor appetite, vomiting, tiredness, abdominal pain, and diarrhea.  
(A) Half-life (B) Bronchiectasis (C) Hepatitis
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a long bone in the arm that runs from the shoulder to the elbow.  
(A) aneurysm (B) anemia (C) humerus
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the condition that occurs due to excessive production of thyroid hormones by the thyroid gland.  
(A) Hyperthyroidism (B) Bursitis (C) anemia
12. \_\_\_\_\_ (also called underactive thyroid, low thyroid or hypothyroidism) is a disorder of the endocrine system in which the thyroid gland does not produce enough thyroid hormone.  
(A) Coronary artery (B) Hypothyroidism (C) Calcitonin
13. An \_\_\_\_\_, also known as an antibody, is a large, Y-shaped protein used by the immune system to identify and neutralize foreign objects such as pathogenic bacteria and viruses.  
(A) Cartilage (B) immunoglobulin (C) Cecum
14. \_\_\_\_\_, also known as icterus, is a yellowish or greenish pigmentation of the skin and whites of the eyes due to high bilirubin levels.  
(A) acromegaly (B) cartilage (C) Jaundice
15. The \_\_\_\_\_ are two reddish-brown bean-shaped organs found in vertebrates. They are located on the left and right in the retroperitoneal space, and in adult humans are about 12 centimetres (4+½ inches) in length.  
(A) livers (B) lungs (C) kidneys
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is an abnormally excessive convex curvature of the spine as it occurs in the thoracic and sacral regions.  
(A) Kyphosis (B) Jaundice (C) Colon
17. A \_\_\_\_\_ is the fibrous connective tissue that connects bones to other bones.  
(A) ligament (B) chorea (C) coil
18. \_\_\_\_\_ is historically defined as an abnormal inward curvature of the lumbar spine.  
(A) Clavicle (B) Coccyx (C) Lordosis
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a type of degenerative joint disease that results from breakdown of joint cartilage and underlying bone. The most common symptoms are joint pain and stiffness.  
(A) Coil (B) Osteoarthritis (C) Clavicle
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is a systemic skeletal disorder characterized by low bone mass, micro-architectural deterioration of bone tissue leading to bone fragility, and consequent increase in fracture risk. It is the most common reason for a broken bone among the elderly.  
(A) Cholecystitis (B) Osteoporosis (C) Colon
21. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an abnormal growth of tissue projecting from a mucous membrane. If it is attached to the surface by a narrow elongated stalk, it is said to be pedunculated; if it is attached without a stalk, it is said to be sessile.

- (A) coma (B) congestion (C) polyp
22. \_\_\_\_\_ a type of tendon disorder that results in pain, swelling, and impaired function.<sup>[3][1]</sup> The pain is typically worse with movement.  
 (A) convex (B) tendinitis (C) stone
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is the primary sex hormone and anabolic steroid in males.  
 (A) Testosterone (B) Transferrin (C) Cystic
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is an infectious disease usually caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB) bacteria. Tuberculosis generally affects the lungs, but it can also affect other parts of the body. Most infections show no symptoms  
 (A) Diarrhea (B) Headache (C) Tuberculosis

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
CABCA	ABCAB	CABCC	ABCAB	CABCCC

Part2 Ans

1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25
AACAB	ABBCC	ABBCC	AACBB	CBAC