

第一大題選擇題請作答於試卷之「選擇題作答區」；非選擇題則請作答於試卷之「非選擇題作答區」。

第一大題・選擇題(每題三分)

1. Where the components of cell membranes and some proteins are assembled; acts as passageway for materials moving throughout the cell.
(A) nucleus
(B) Golgi apparatus
(C) endoplasmic reticulum
(D) mitochondria

2. Involved in the synthesis of proteins; attached to rough endoplasmic reticulum
(A) cytoplasm
(B) vacuole
(C) ribosomes
(D) chromatin

3. Regulates movement of materials in and out of the nucleus; made up of a double membrane
(A) mitochondria
(B) nuclear membrane
(C) chloroplast
(D) nucleolus

4. DNA found in the mitochondria and chloroplasts of some cells. Make proteins that are essential to the functioning of both organelles.
(A) nucleolus
(B) chromatin
(C) organelle DNA
(D) nucleus

5. Hollow tubes of protein that maintain a cells shape and function as tracks for organelle movement.

見背面

- (A) microtubules
- (B) microfilaments
- (C) mitochondria
- (D) cytoskeleton

6. Network of proteins, filaments and tubules that help the cell maintain its shape.

- (A) cytoskeleton
- (B) microtubules
- (C) microfilaments
- (D) mitochondria

7. Makes stored chemical bond energy available to cells by breaking down glucose and releasing its energy as ATP.

- (A) chloroplast
- (B) ribosome
- (C) mitochondria
- (D) vacuole

8. Fluid (jelly-like) material inside cell; holds organelles in place.

- (A) chromatin
- (B) microtubule
- (C) microfilament
- (D) cytoplasm

9. Contains RNA & proteins. Location in the nucleus where the assembly of ribosomes begins.

- (A) nuclear membrane
- (B) ribosome
- (C) Golgi apparatus
- (D) nucleolus

10. Small vesicles that contain lytic (digestive) enzymes used to break down large food particles or old, damaged or disease causing cells and organelles.

- (A) lysosome
- (B) peroxisome
- (C) vacuole
- (D) Golgi apparatus

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科目：臨床診斷

國立臺灣大學96學年度碩士班招生考試試題

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第二大題・問答題(每題十分)

1. 請解釋何為侵襲性診察(INVASIVE PROCEDURE)。
2. 心電圖(EKG)可以提供那些臨床資訊？
3. 二十歲女性，發燒十天，抽血作培養有何目的？
4. 醫師利用聽診器可以擷取那些生理訊號？
5. 尿液分析(URINALYSIS)可以提供那些臨床資訊？
6. 請解釋為何超音波(ULTRASOUND)可用於肝癌之篩檢，肺癌則不適合。
7. 說明內視鏡(ENDOSCOPE)原理以及內視鏡術(ENDOSCOPY)診斷消化道癌症之價值。

試題隨卷繳回