

10211

私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一學期 **期中** 考試 **命題** 紙  
**期末** (試) 題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫文	婦產科	曾啟瑞	90年1月11日第14000節		

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台北醫學大學醫學系婦產科學八十九學年度

期末考試答案紙

姓名 學號

1.	20.	39.	58.
2.	21.	40.	59.
3.	22.	41.	60.
4.	23.	42.	61.
5.	24.	43.	62.
6.	25.	44.	63.
7.	26.	45.	64.
8.	27.	46.	65.
9.	28.	47.	66.
10.	29.	48.	67.
11.	30.	49.	68.
12.	31.	50.	69.
13.	32.	51.	70.
14.	33.	52.	71.
15.	34.	53.	72.
16.	35.	54.	73.
17.	36.	55.	74.
18.	37.	56.	75.
19.	38.	57.	76.

醫務處 專用

私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一學期期中考試(試)題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫文	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年1月11日第14 <sup>00</sup> 節 15 <sup>10</sup> 節		

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八十九學年度婦產科學期末考試題

- A woman with stage I, grade I adenocarcinoma of the endometrium is treated with a total abdominal hysterectomy and BSO. Inspection and palpation of pelvic & para-aortic lymph node are nothing remarkable. On bisection of the uterus revealed confined to the endometrium, proved by frozen section. The following management should involve :
  - no further therapy
  - local vaginal cuff radiation
  - external pelvic radiation
  - pelvic & para-aortic lymphadenectomy
  - medroxyprogesterone
- According to the FIGO staging (1989) for endometrial cancer, vaginal involvement without retroperitoneal lymph node, or distant metastasis, bladder and rectum not involved, the assigned staging will be :
  - Ic
  - IIIa
  - IIIb
  - IIIc
- Which one statement about endometrial cancer is NOT true ?
  - Peritoneal washing should be done in every surgically treated case, even in GI lesion
  - The degree of histologic differentiation is one of the most sensitive indicators of prognosis
  - Age at diagnosis is one of prognosis
  - One or both ovaries may be preserved when treated with hysterectomy, especially in stage I lesion
  - In stage I endometrial cancer, there is about 10-12% incidence of pelvic node metastasis and 7-10% with para-aortic node metastasis
- A 71-year-old woman has postmenopausal bleeding. Fractional D&C reveals adenocarcinoma confined to the endometrium. The most important prognostic factor for this woman would be :
  - her age
  - the tumor grade
  - the size of uterus
  - the depth of myometrial invasion
  - none of above
- The exogenous factor most often associated with the development of anaplastic endometrial carcinoma and mixed mesodermal tumor of the uterus is :
  - ingestion of conjugated estrogens
  - ingestion of sequential birth-control pills
  - ingestion of combined birth-control pills
  - prior pelvic irradiation
  - placement of an IUD
- RU-486 用於取代人工流產手術，一般建議懷孕幾週內適合使用？
  - 6 週
  - 7 週
  - 8 週
  - 10 週
- 下列何者通常最早出現？
  - Merarche
  - Thelarche
  - Adrenarche
  - Pubarche
- 幾足歲以上還沒有月經，稱為 Delayed Puberty ?
  - 13
  - 14
  - 16
  - 17
- 口服避孕藥，其主要防止懷孕的機制為何？
  - 破壞胚胎
  - 阻擋精蟲之移動
  - 干擾胚胎之著床
  - 干擾排卵
  - 以上皆有可能

私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 (命) 題紙

期中  
期末

考試  
(試)

命  
題  
紙

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫文	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年1月11日第 14-15 節		

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10. 宮內避孕器(intrauterine device)的優點為何：
- 會降低骨盆腔發炎的機會
  - 婦女可以自己取出(當她想懷孕時)
  - 避孕效果極佳，所以可以一直植入子宮內不必取出
  - 每個婦女皆適合裝子宮內避孕器
  - 避孕效果良好，而且可以維持3-5年(因種類不同有所差異)
11. 有關家庭計畫的觀念何者正確？
- 避孕、懷孕為女方的事情，為尊重女方的獨立自主男方不宜介入
  - 選擇避孕方式應以簡單為主，越單純越佳
  - 不論避孕或懷孕應有一定的計劃或思考，並以安全、有效、經濟為考慮之原則
  - 節紮是最簡單而且有效的方式
  - 家庭計畫簡單而言，就是選擇有效的避孕方式
12. 和婷、25歲為Epilepsy的患者，目前服用藥物非常穩定，這一兩年暫時不希望有小孩，您建議她的避孕方式以何者為宜
- 口服避孕藥
  - 保險套
  - 性交中斷法
  - 子宮內避孕器
  - 殺精劑
13. 由於下列何項檢查的應用使得乳房乳管原位癌的比例大幅增加？
- 乳房超音波
  - 乳房攝影(Mammography)
  - 細針抽吸細胞學檢查(Fine needle aspiration cytology)
  - 理學檢查
  - 核磁共振攝影(MRI)
14. 對侵犯性乳癌(invasive breast cancer)的治療，採用乳房保留之手術並加以術後放射治療，其優於改良型全乳癌根治手術(Modified radical mastectomy)的最大好處是？
- 存活率較高
  - 局部復發率較低
  - 減少女性外觀之破壞
  - 縮短手術時間
  - 減少醫療費用
15. 乳癌預後最有關係的是哪項？
- 腫瘤大小
  - 荷爾蒙接受體
  - 腋下淋巴腺轉移與否
  - 病人年齡
16. 葡萄胎(Hydatidiform mole)最常見的臨床表徵為：
- Hyperemesis gravidarum
  - Excessive uterine size
  - Hyperthyroidism
  - Precclampsia
17. 葡萄胎刮除後發生局部侵襲性GTT的機率約為：
- 1%
  - 15%
  - 33%
  - 50%
18. Placental-site Trophoblastic Tumor 之特徵：
- 是choriocarcinoma最常見的一型
  - 很早發生遠方轉移
  - 對化學治療較不敏感
  - 主要由syncytiotrophoblasts組成
19. Abnormal findings of Cervical Colposcopy 包括下列幾項？
- Aceto-white epithelium, Dysplasia and Punctation
  - Punctation, Dysplasia and Mosaic
  - Mosaic, Dysplasia and Melaplasia
  - Punctation, Mosaic and Melaplasia
  - None of above
20. 最重要的 Philosophy for endoscopic surgery 是：
- Minimal invasive surgery
  - More Cosmetic
  - Short hosp; elization
  - All of above.
  - A + C
21. Laser 是：
- Sound
  - Light
  - Gas
  - All of above
  - E.B + C

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私立臺北醫學院 八十九 學年度第 一 學期 期中 考試 命 題紙  
期末 (試)

系 級	科 目	授 課 教 師	考 試 日 期	學 號	姓 名
醫文	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年 1 月 11 日 第 <sup>14=00</sup> <sub>15=10</sub> 節		

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22. 尿失禁(USI)治療有效條件如下，EXCEPT  
 A. PUV 角度  $< 90^\circ$     B. PUV 角度  $> 90^\circ$     C. Inclination 角度  
 D. 尿道長度  $> 3$  cm
23. Vaginal Profile 何者與尿失禁(USI)可能有關連？  
 A. 00-00-21    B. 01-20-22    C. 01-00-22    D. 22-00-11    E. 01-10-22
24. Which statement about the respiratory condition in laparoscopy is correct?  
 A. The airway pressure remains the same, since the pneumoperitoneum is confined in the abdominal cavity.  
 B. Through pulmonary shunt increases, the head down position may help the condition improved.  
 C. For the safety of electrosurgery, the inspired oxygen concentration should be reduced.  
 D. Employ mild controlled hyperventilation to avoid hypercapnea.  
 E. B and D are correct.
25. Which statement about the following preparation in laparoscopy is WRONG?  
 A. Brachial nerve injury may occur due to bilateral stretched-out arms.  
 B. The pneumoperitoneum and positive-pressure ventilation cause the increase blood pressure.  
 C. The Trendelenburg and lithotomy position partially compensate the reduced venous return.  
 D. Avoid bagging before intubation to prevent distention of stomach and aspiration.  
 E. Arrhythmia is induced by hypercapnea, and bradycardia is induced by increased abdominal pressure with peritoneal stretching.
26. Which statement about the insufflation gas used in laparoscopy is correct?  
 A. room air is not soluble in blood, leaving the patient with days to weeks of post-laparoscopic shoulder pain.  
 B. Carbon dioxide is absorbed slower than nitrous oxide from abdominal cavity.  
 C. Nitrous oxide causes most peritoneal discomfort when using local anesthesia.  
 D. Carbon dioxide retention plus halothane anesthesia increase the chance of bradycardia.  
 E. The gas-less laparoscopy may prevent the disadvantages described on above.
27. Which statement about the hemodynamic tolerance for laparoscopy is correct?  
 A. As the laparoscopy is a technique of minimal access, the patients with coronary heart disease have more benefits from the laparoscopy than from open method.  
 B. The patient with hypovolemia is a good candidate for laparoscopic surgery because the increasing intra-abdominal pressure may hold the dropping blood pressure.  
 C. The hemodynamic modifications are at their maximum during insufflation of the pneumoperitoneum.  
 D. During discovery, prophylactic hydration should be added because the exsufflation of the pneumoperitoneum result in the decrease of the venous return.  
 E. All of the above.
28. Which statement about the laparoscopic electrosurgery is correct?  
 A. The ground-referenced generator of electrosurgery is safer than that of isolated generator, because the alternate ground site burns due to current division are prevented.  
 B. The dispersive pad used in electrosurgery is only for the completion of the circuit of the unipolar electrosurgery, not for the bipolar desiccation.  
 C. The good adhesiveness, not it's surface area, is the point of the dispersive electrode, because a smaller pad may complete the circuit as a big one does.  
 D. The use of metal trocar canula may prevent the effect of capacitive coupling of energy, but a plastic collar should be used to prevent the trocar canula sliding out of the abdominal wall.  
 E. All of the above.

私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一學期期中考試(試)題紙  
期末

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫文	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年1月11日第14-00節		

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29. 子宮內膜異位症常見的症狀？

- (1) Gartner cyst (2) 子宮薦骨韌帶結節  
 (3) 子宮腫大 (4) 卵巢囊腫 (5) 子宮腔沾連

- A. (1)(2)(3)  
 B. (1)(2)(5)  
 C. (1)(4)(5)  
 D. (2)(3)(4)  
 E. (3)(4)(5)

30. 下列何者非關於子宮內膜異位症的 triad？

- A. Dysmenorrhea  
 B. Dyspareunia  
 C. Infertility  
 D. Premenstrual spotting

31. 有關於子宮內膜異位症，下列何者為正確？

- (1) 流產率增高 (2) 懷孕時症狀惡化  
 (3) 假懷孕治療法(pseudopregnancy)有效 (4) 和骨盆腔周圍的組織產生沾連

- A. (1)(3)(4)  
 B. (1)(2)  
 C. (2)(3)  
 D. (4)  
 E. (1)(2)(3)(4)

32. The endometrial thickness seen on endovaginal ultrasound(EVU) in secretor phase :

- A. 10-20 mm B. 7-14 mm C. 4-6 mm

33. Hemorrhage inside an ovarian cyst is typically

- A. hyperechoic with decreased transonicity  
 B. hypoechoic with decreased transonicity  
 C. hyperechoic with increased transonicity  
 D. hypoechoic with increased transonicity

34. Mucinous cystadenoma and cytadenocarcinoma tend to be

- A. A complex mass with cystic compartments and internal structures  
 B. A thick-walled cyst with curvilinear calcification  
 C. A thin-walled unilocular cyst with focal nodule  
 D. A solid mass with discrete cystic parts

35. 哺乳類動物的胎兒對母體而言是：

- (A) Xerograft (B) autograft (C) semi-allogenic graft (D) 以上皆是

36. 下列何種 myona 較易引起習慣性流產：

- (A) Submucosal (B) iutramural (C) Subserosal (D) 以上皆非

37. autiphospholipid 造成的習慣性流產的機轉，以下何者為誤：

- (A) 增加 thromboxane 的作用 (B) 減少 prostacycline 的製造  
 (C) 增加 protein C 的 activation (D) 抑制 trophoblast 的成長

38. A patient in pregnancy with yolk sac tumor of ovary the positive tumor marker should be:

- (A). AFP (B). B-HCG (C). CA-125 (D). CEA (E). SEE

39. Which route of spread in the most common one of ovary carcinoma epithelial type metastasis:

- (A). Peritoneal (B). Hematologic (C). Lymphatic  
 (D). Trans-diaphragmatic (E). Trans-vaginal

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私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一學期期中考試(命題)題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫文	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年1月11日第14-15-16節		

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40. Which kind of germ cell tumor is the most common one in Taipei city?  
 (A). yolk sac tumor (B). Dysgerminoma (C). immature teratoma  
 (D). Chorioncarcinoma (E). Smbryonocarcinoma
41. The most important C/T drug in ovarian cancer is  
 (A). VP-16 (B). Topotecan (C). Cytosan (D). Platinum (E). Etoposide
42. The most common ovarian cancer seen in younger than 20 years is:  
 (A). Malignant cell tumor (B). Granulosa cell tumor  
 (C). Endometroid Ca (D). Serous adenocarcinoma  
 (E). Theca cell tumor
43. A woman with stage I, grade I adenocarcinoma of the endometrium is treated with a total abdominal hysterectomy and BSO. Inspection and palpation of pelvic & para-aortic lymph node are nothing remarkable. On bisection of the uterus revealed confined to the endometrium, proved by frozen section. The following management should involve:  
 (A). no further therapy (B). local vaginal cuff radiation  
 (C). external pelvic radiation (D). pelvic & para-aortic lymphadenectomy  
 (E). medroxyprogesterone
44. According to the FIGO staging (1989) for endometrial cancer, vaginal involvement without retroperitoneal lymph node, or distant metastasis, bladder and rectum not involved, the assigned staging will be:  
 (A). IIc (B). IIIa (C). IIIb (D). IIIc
45. Which one statement about endometrial cancer is NOT true?  
 (A). Peritoneal washings should be done in every surgically treated case, even in GG1 lesion  
 (B). The degree of histologic differentiation is one of the most sensitive indicators of prognosis  
 (C). Age at diagnosis is one of prognostic factors  
 (D). One or both ovaries may be preserved when treated with hysterectomy, especially in stage I lesion  
 (E). In stage I endometrial cancer, there is about 10-12% incidence of pelvic node metastasis and 7-10% with para-aortic node metastasis
46. A 71-year-old woman has postmenopausal bleeding. Fractional DSC reveals adenocarcinoma confined to the endometrium. The most important prognostic factor for this woman would be:  
 (A). her age (B). the tumor grade (C). the size of uterus  
 (D). The depth of myometrial invasion (E). none of the above
47. 下列何者婦癌的疾，可以用化學治療的方法，可能有治癒的可能性：  
 (A)所有女性生殖道的鱗狀上皮瘤 (B)所有女性生殖道的腺癌  
 (C)絨毛癌及卵巢 germ cell 腫瘤 (D)所有女性生殖道的惡性肉瘤
48. 下列何者是子宮頸癌治療的原則：  
 1. 傳統上早期(一、二期)以手術或放射治療為主要治療方式  
 2. 對於骨頭轉移時，化學治療優於放射治療  
 3. 晚期(三、四期)目前流行 concurrent chemoradiation  
 4. 一般建議，不管任何期別，以化學治療輔助手術，是最佳治療模式  
 (A). 1.2.3. 為真 (B). 1.3. 為真 (C). 2.4. 為真 (D). 4. 為真
49. 有關抗癌化學藥物之毒性，何者為誤？  
 (A). Bleomycin 會引起 chills and fever (B). 5 Fu 會引起 diarrhea  
 (C). ifusamide 會引起 hemorrhagic cystitis  
 (D). vincristine 會引起 toxic nephropathy

10211-7

私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一學期期中考試(試)命題紙

期中  
期末

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
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50. Cervical cancer is the most common female cancer in Taiwan with about 2800 new cases and 900 deaths each year. Which of the following is NOT a risk factor to cervical cancer?  
 (A) human papillomavirus (HPV) infection  
 (B) early sexual exposure  
 (C) multiple sexual partner  
 (D) cigarette smoking  
 (E) nulliparous
51. Multistage carcinogenesis emphasizes the potential interaction between three types of control systems  
 (a) agonist induced signal transduction and the control of gene expressions of cell cycle control (c) control of the fidelity of DNA and chromosome replication. While cervical inflammation/trauma and hormone status/pregnancy probably relate to induced signal transduction that increase cell replication, which of the following description about the cell cycle control in the carcinogenesis of cervical cancer is NOT TRUE?  
 (A) there is mutant p53 suppressor oncogene in most cervical cancers  
 (B) the breaking of E2 open reading frame of the HPV relaxed the suppression to the promotor of E6/E7  
 (C) the gene products of E6 and E7 impaired the function of p53 and pRb respectively  
 (D) none of the above
52. According to Ostor's collective study of CINs, the regress, persist, and progress of CIN 1 were 57%, 32%, and 11%, respectively. For CIN 2, they were 43%, 35%, and 22%. For CIN 3, the possible progress to invasive cancer was  
 (A) 1% (B) 5% (C) 12% (D) 31% (E) 65%
53. About the Bethesda system for pap smear reporting, which of the following is INCORRECT?  
 (A) the report should mention about adequacy of the specimen, general categorization, and descriptive diagnosis  
 (B) low grade squamous intraepithelial lesion (LSIL) includes CIN 1 and HPV-related cytopathy  
 (C) high intraepithelial lesion (HSIL) includes CIN 2 and CIN 3  
 (D) the NCI interim guidelines for abnormal cervical cytology requests all patients with Atypical Squamous Cells of Undetermined Significance (ASCUS) to have immediate colposcopic examination and biopsy.
54. Among the symptoms of endometriosis, which of the following is most unlikely?  
 A. asymptomatic  
 B. increased rectal pressure amid menses  
 C. onset of dysmenorrhea before menses  
 D. superficial dyspareunia
55. The definite diagnosis of endometriosis is  
 A. palpable tender nodule in the cul-de-sac  
 B. a homogeneous echogenic adnexal mass revealed by transvaginal ultrasound  
 C. direct visualization and/or tissue biopsy by laparoscopy  
 D. non-menstrual phase CA-125 > 35u/ml
56. ASRM (American Society of Reproductive Medicine) revised classification is usually used for staging of endometriosis. Which of the following about this classification is false?  
 A. It is the only internationally accepted standard  
 B. It is to evaluate the extent of disease  
 C. The score is directly proportional to the severity of infertility  
 D. The morphology of lesion (red, black, white) is included.
57. myomectomy 後復發率大約是：  
 A. 5% B. 10% C. 15% D. 20%
58. chancroid 是何種感染？  
 A. syphilis B. herpes virus C. H. Ducreyi D. HPV

10211-8

私立臺北醫學院八十九學年度第一學期期中考試(命題)題紙

系級	科目	授課教師	考試日期	學號	姓名
醫文	婦產科學	曾啟瑞	90年1月11日第14200節		

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教務處公佈專用

59. condyloma acuminatum 是何種感染?  
 A. HPV B. HSV C. syphilis D. CMV
60. 人工授精(AIH)成功之因素為下列，除了：  
 A. 精子的濃度 B. 精子的活動力 C. 女性的年紀  
 D. 卵子的數目 E. 男性的年紀
61. 可作為胚胎共同培養(Co-culture)之細胞為下列，除了：  
 A. oviduct cells B. uterine epithelial cells C. granulosa cells  
 D. vero cells E. none of the above
62. 你覺得胚胎植入之時機最好的階段為：  
 A. pronuclear stage embryo B. 2-4 cells stage embryo  
 C. 8 cells stage embryo D. morulla stage embryo E. blastocyst stage embryo
63. luteal placental shift 最常發生在最後一次月經(LMP)的第幾週開始  
 A. 3週 B. 4週 C. 5週 D. 6週 E. 7週
64. 有關 STD，下列何者為誤：  
 A. 目前最常見的是 gonococcal infection 目前已少於 chlamydial infection  
 B. 過去二十年來最普遍的是 mycoplasm 中的 chlamydia  
 C. chlamydial infection 的潛伏期有 2-8 天  
 D. chlamydial infection 容易造成 PID 及 epididymitis  
 E. 治療 chlamydia 之 drug 為 doxycycline
65. 有一名病患，35 歲，狀況良好，經診斷為 Cervical ca. IIa，請問她的治療方式為：  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (所有可能治療之正確名稱) 如果選擇手術切除，會有 66. \_\_\_\_\_% 淋巴轉移，而需要進行後續 67. \_\_\_\_\_ 治療。
68. 如果病人優先考慮日後 Sexual life，你會考慮做何處理 \_\_\_\_\_
69. 如果診斷為 Cervical ca IIb，你建議治療方式為何? \_\_\_\_\_
70. 小如在懷孕 31+週產前檢查時，赫然發現 HIV(+)的結果，你會作以下的專業建議，但是其中那一項非正確項目：  
 A. 應該同時檢驗 STS、gonorrhea、HPV 等相關性行為傳染疾病  
 B. 要儘可能安胎，必要時可以施打抗生素  
 C. 充分提供醫療諮詢，必要時可以在任何時間進行 zidovudine, didanosine, 和 alcatibine 等雞尾酒療法  
 D. 胎兒感染 AIDS 的機率有 30-40%，所以採行 C/S 是必然的選擇
71. 台灣名列全亞洲抗生素濫用第一名，聰明的你對於在懷孕期間用藥的原則必定相當清楚，既不會讓產婦陷入危險，也不會讓健保局核刪藥費、轉而回到到自己的薪資。下列有關藥物的使用，何者錯誤：  
 A. aminoglycoside 和 vancomycin 同樣會造成 ototoxicity，應儘量避免使用  
 B. thalidomide 舊藥新用，可以用來治療肝癌，但是產婦使用會造成胎兒海豹肢  
 C. aspirin 會造成 PDA 提早閉鎖，必要時用 indomethacin 代替，對胎兒較為安全  
 D. MAOI 的使用並不會導致畸形兒，只會造成媽媽發生 hyperthermic crisis 的危險
72. 有一名產婦在產程中服用許多藥物，胎兒出生時發現有 cleft palate 請問可能是服用下列何種藥物所致：1. Griseofulvin; 2. Hydantoin; 3. Carbamazepine; 4. Trimethadione; 5. Valproate.  
 A. 2+3+5  
 B. 2+4+5  
 C. 2+3+4+5  
 D. 以上皆是