

國立體育大學 100 學年度研究所碩士在職專班入學考試試題

英文

(休閒產業經營學系碩士班)

(本試題共 1 頁)

※注意：1 答案一律寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。

2 請核對試卷、准考證號碼與座位號碼三者是否相符。

3 試卷『彌封處』不得污損、破壞。

4 行動電話或呼叫器等通訊器材不得隨身攜帶，並且關機。

(總計 100 分)

請於答案紙作答

Part I. Vocabulary 20 分

GEPT 英檢詞彙與語法結構 (每題 2 分)

1. ___ Defensive drivers ___ their driving mirrors frequently so that they know at all times if there are other vehicles or people nearby.
(a) see to (b) look in (c) check into (d) watch out
2. ___ By distributing food and medical supplies in areas hit by natural disasters, the Red Cross bring emergency relief and lifts people's ____.
(a) escort (b) sanctuary (c) morale (d) prediction
3. ___ Climbing rocks is a physically ___ exercise which requires strength and concentration.
(a) confusing (b) astonishing (c) frustrating (d) demanding
4. ___ Peter lost the competition, but the sense of achievement he got from participation in it was a great ____.
(a) reward (b) source (c) issue (d) task
5. ___ The climb to the top of the hill was a real ___; the path was much steeper than we had realized.
(a) feature (b) innovation (c) detention (d) workout
6. ___ A successful applicant should have at least five years of experience in marketing, ___ in a management position.
(a) ordinarily (b) preferably (c) consciously (d) assertively
7. ___ Construction of the new highway system ___ on time if more workers had been hired.
(a) needs to be completing (b) would have been completed (c) will complete
(d) should have completed
8. ___ Only by making fundamental changes will it ___ possible to bring the crisis to a close.
(a) but also (b) may be (c) then (d) be
9. ___ Larry wanted to find out when the names of the conference speakers ___ announced.
(a) could have (b) would be (c) have been (d) are to
10. ___ Our manager types his own correspondence, ___ the staff to have more time to run the business.
(a) could allow (b) has allowed (c) allows (d) allowing

Part II. Reading Comprehension 80 分

A. Prof.: Good morning, students, and welcome to our first lecture about personality. Let's start with a basic question. What is personality? Edward?

Edward: Well, it's how you act, how you behave – you know. What kind of person you are.

Prof.: Not bad, Edward. Would someone else like to add something to what Edward said?

Marina: Well, I think it's what Edward said, but it's how you usually act, not how you act just one time. It's sort of a – a – a pattern – a style – of behavior. Everybody has one. It's what makes one person different from another.

Prof.: That's excellent, Marina. Yes. Personality is a person's pattern or a style of behavior, thoughts, and emotions. Who can tell me the difference between thoughts and emotions? Janet, what do you think?

Janet: Well, thoughts are what we think. They are sort of like words inside of our heads. And emotions are more like feelings. For example, love is an emotion. Anger is an emotion. I don't know how else to explain.

Prof.: That's actually quite good. Thoughts are like words inside. Memories, wishes, plans ... those are all thoughts. Emotions are feelings – like anger, love, fear, hate. Personality is not behavior, thoughts, or feelings, but rather a person's style or “way” of interacting with other people. So if personality is a person's style of interacting with the environment, where does personality come from? Peter, do you have any idea?

Peter: Well, I'm not sure. My two sisters and I are very different, but we all come from the same parents. And we have had almost the same life experiences. We grew up in the same family.

Prof.: You've put your finger on the two most important places our personality comes from: genetics – the characteristics, or “traits,” you get from your two parents, and the environment – everything around you that you learn from: the family, the culture, and your life experiences.

Marina: Dr. Klemp. Are you talking about the “nature-nurture” controversy?

Prof.: Marina! I am impressed. What do you know about the nature-nurture controversy?

Marina: Well, not much. Isn't it all about where personality comes from? Which is more important – genetics, which is “nature,” or the environment, which is “nurture”? Everybody's always discussing that.

Prof.: That's right. And we still don't really know the answer, but everyone has an opinion.

20% (選擇題、是非題每題 2 分；翻譯題每題 5 分)

Multiple Choice (選擇題)

1. ___ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
 - (a) Not everyone has a personality.
 - (b) A person's personality includes the usual behavior, thoughts, and emotions of that person.
 - (c) Emotions and thoughts are the same.
 - (d) All of the above.
2. ___ Which of the following statement is NOT true?
 - (a) The professor is convinced that nurture plays a more significant role in the shaping of personality.
 - (b) Marina disagrees with the professor in terms of the nature-nurture controversy.
 - (c) Peter and his two sisters have identical personalities due to inheritance.
 - (d) All of the above.

True or False (是非題)

3. ___ The people in the same family almost always have similar personalities
4. ___ Personality comes only from the environment.
5. ___ The word “emotion” is similar in meaning to the word “feeling.”

Translation (翻譯題)

6. “You've put your finger on the two most important places.” _____ . (中譯)
7. “I'm impressed. What do you know about the ‘nature-nurture’ controversy”:
_____ . (中譯)

B. These days, it's getting easier and easier to find your way around. Some people have GPS devices in their cars to make sure they don't get lost. GPS stands for Global Positioning System. These devices use satellites in space to “see” where you are and give you directions to where you want to go. And if you don't have a GPS device, you can simply go online to get step-by-step directions. Websites like MapQuest.com and mappoint.msn.com can produce a map and directions in just a few seconds. But how do they do it? MapQuest® uses data (information) from a few different sources to produce directions and maps. Before MapQuest® went online, it sold regular paper maps in places like gas stations. The website uses the data from those paper maps, information from digital mapping companies, and government databases. At the moment, MapQuest® uses more

than 30 computers to read all this data and provides users with millions of maps every day. In order to find the best route (way or path) from one place to another, MapQuest® first has to look at all possible routes. Then MapQuest® looks at each part of each possible route. It considers the types of roads on the different routes. Are they dirt roads, paved roads, freeways, or city streets? It looks at how many turns there are in each route and what kinds of turns they are. Are they right turns or left turns? It also considers the speed limit on each road and how many intersections there are. An intersection is “a place where two or more roads cross each other.” MapQuest® can also tell you how long your trip will take you. It does this by doing some math. MapQuest® bases its estimated driving times on the length and speed limit of each part of the route and the amount of time it probably takes to get through each intersection. For example, it allows more time for a left turn at an intersection than it does for a right turn. Someday, maybe we will have cars that can just drive us wherever we want to go, but for now, mapping websites make it a little harder to get lost.

20% (選擇題每題 2 分；翻譯題每題 5 分)

Multiple Choice (選擇題)

1. __ What is the main idea of this article?
 (a) Why mapping websites don't work well. (c) How the first mapping website started.
 (b) Why mapping websites are better than paper maps. (d) How mapping websites work.
2. __ According to the article, MapQuest® ____
 (a) started as an Internet company. (c) starting by selling paper maps.
 (b) started as maker of government databases. (d) uses millions of computers to read data.
3. __ When you search for directions, the first thing MapQuest® does is ____
 (a) estimate driving time. (c) consider how many turns you want to take.
 (b) look at all possible paths. (d) print out a map and directions.
4. __ When it's deciding on the best route, MapQuest® probably chooses
 (a) city streets instead of freeways. (c) the route with the most turns.
 (b) dirt roads instead of paved roads. (d) freeways instead of dirt roads.
5. __ To estimate your driving time, MapQuest® considers ____
 (a) the speed limit for half of the route.
 (b) the distance between turns on your route.
 (c) the fastest and slowest speed limits on your route.
 (d) the speed limits and types of turns on your route.

Translation (翻譯題)

6. “GPS stands for Global Positioning System.”: _____ . (中譯)
7. “It looks at how many turns there are in each route.”: _____ . (中譯)

C. Day-dreaming is generally viewed as an impractical, wasteful activity: one should be doing something useful, not just sitting or walking around with “one’s head in the clouds.” But rather than being of little worth, the capacity to fantasize is a priceless skill, a thoroughly useful tool, a tool for all seasons. Daydreaming is an essential (1) in most, if not all, creative processes. In the pursuit of innovation and development, many organizations have been trying over recent years “to capture the day-dreaming process” by formalizing and institutionalizing the process in creative seminars. Workshops where employees sit around “brainstorming” and “being creative” are now mushrooming. But do they work? To a certain extent they can, but not always. There are instances of outside consultants setting up brainstorming sessions for companies where the chairperson or director gives his or her ideas first. In doing so, they set the parameters as no one wants to contradict or overrule the boss. True brainstorming, like true day-dreaming, however, knows no boundaries, no hierarchies and no fears. The intention is not to (2) such activities, but they are too over-controlled and do not even mimic the environment needed to day-dream and create. But they do show how the creative force, so frequently despised before, is creeping into the mainstream, even if in a contained manner. Very contained, in fact.

20% (選擇題、是非題每題 2 分；翻譯題每題 5 分)

Multiple Choice (選擇題)

1. __ (a) intact (b) infatuation (c) ingredient (d) insufficiency
2. __ (a) disparage (b) dismantle (c) disoblige (d) dispatch

True or False (是非題)

3. ___ Day-dreaming is a worthless skill.
4. ___ Brainstorming is totally effective.
5. ___ In the day-dreaming process there are no limitations.

Translation (翻譯題)

6. "True brainstorming, like true day-dreaming, however, knows no boundaries, no hierarchies and no fears.": _____ . (中譯)
7. "...the creative force, so frequently despised before, is creeping into the mainstream, even if in a contained manner.": _____ . (中譯)

D. For centuries, people have arranged meetings for matrimonial purposes. Kings and queens and the nobility of the past and present all know that they need to find the "right" (2). Marriages of convenience among the elite have occurred for centuries. But what about the ordinary people? In some cultures, parents still arrange their children's marriages. Families promise their sons and daughters to one another at very early ages. Marriage remains a union of two families. In other cultures, the family still plays an important role in marriages. For example, in Japan, families sometimes arrange introductions for their children. They ask among their friends and relatives about eligible partners, and they arrange a meeting between the couple. (3), the two young people make their own choice, and they decide if they want to date. In many cultures, couples meet independently, and they do not depend on family to find their mate. According to surveys, men tend to look for physical attractiveness, sociability, affection, ability in the home and workplace, and sensitivity in a partner. Women look for economic stability, achievements, leadership, job skills, sense of humor, and intelligence. 20% (選擇題每題 2 分; 翻譯題每題 4~5 分)

Multiple Choice (選擇題)

1. ___ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
 - (a) People have arranged marriages for a long time.
 - (b) In Japan, families usually arrange marriages for their children.
 - (c) Surveys show that men and women tend to look for identical things in a partner.
 - (d) All of the above.
2. ___ (a) spouse (b) date (c) partner (d) arrangement
3. ___ (a) Because (b) However (c) Consequently (d) On the contrary

Translation (翻譯題)

4. "They ask among their friends and relatives about eligible partners": _____ . (中譯) (4 分)
5. "Men tend to look for physical attractiveness, sociability, affection, ability in the home and workplace, and sensitivity in a partner": _____ . (中譯) (5 分)
6. "Women look for economic stability, achievements, leadership, job skills, sense of humor, and intelligence": _____ . (中譯) (5 分)