

# 國立體育大學102學年度研究所碩士在職專班入學考試試題

系所：休閒產業經營學系碩士班

科目：英文 (本試題共5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)

## Vocabulary, Grammar, Special Expressions, & Reading Comprehension

(每題2分)

- A. I hold a (1) 學士學位 with a major in Athletic Training and Health that was awarded to me by (2) 國立體育大學 in Taoyuan, Taiwan in 2012. Although I am a novice in the workplace, I am qualified for this position according to the requirements described in your advertisement. First, I have good (3) of English, because my university minor subject was English. Moreover, I passed the high-intermediate level of GEPT in 2011. These two facts provide the evidence that I have a quite adequate command of English to work in an international organization like (4) . 8%
1. “學士學位”  
(英譯) \_\_\_\_\_
  2. “國立體育大學”  
(英譯) \_\_\_\_\_
  3. \_\_\_ (a) command (b) appreciation (c) taste (d) degree
  4. \_\_\_ (a) you (b) your (c) yours (d) it
- B. The main idea behind the birth-order theory is quite simple: Firstborn children enjoy a special relationship with their parents simply because they were there before any other children were. (1) When other children come along, firstborns know intuitively that these (2) interlopers represent a challenge to their special relationship. For this reason, firstborns tend to be desirous of maintaining (3) the status quo. They want to keep things as they are. Laterborns have a different challenge. They must somehow (4) carve out a niche in their parents' affections. They sense that they have to become different from the oldest child, (5) so they do. 10%
1. “When other children come along...”  
(中譯) \_\_\_\_\_
  2. \_\_\_ “Interlopers” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) people who take control (b) people who are intelligent  
(c) people who are revolutionary (d) people who interfere
  3. \_\_\_ “The status quo” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) situation of special privilege (b) situation out of control  
(c) newly developing situation (d) already-existing situation
  4. \_\_\_ “Carve out a niche in” means \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) make a sculpture for (b) not be worried about  
(c) become number one in (d) make a special place in

5. "So they do."

(中譯) \_\_\_\_\_

C. Psychologists tell us that lying is a characteristic human behavior and happens for two reasons: to (1) rewards and/or to avoid punishment. Whether we lie depends on our calculation of the rewards and punishment. This is called "situational honesty." Because most of us are trained to believe lying is wrong, it creates stress. (That's not true with very young children and (2) liars – people who cannot control their lying because of a psychological problem.) When under stress, a person who is lying normally (3) several verbal and nonverbal clues. Most of the verbal clues will be (4) when the individual is asked a difficult question, such as repetition of the question and selective memory. The nonverbal clues of deception are also obvious. When threatened, (5) humans react with a "fight or flight" mentality. Thus, when dealing with stress, the body has trouble remaining still. Some people, when asked difficult questions, (6) subconsciously adopt a position as if they were about to leave the room suddenly. Another ways to relieve stress through movement is to change positions. When asked a difficult question, some liars visibly shift positions in the chair, moving the whole body in the process. Or, they cross their arms for protection as if they try to protect themselves from attack. 20%

1. \_\_\_ (a) relieve (b) retrieve (c) receive (d) regress
2. \_\_\_ (a) philosophical (b) pathological (c) psychological (d) mental
3. \_\_\_ (a) distresses (b) delimitates (c) dislocates (d) displays
4. \_\_\_ (a) obvious (b) oblivious (c) obligatory (d) obscure
5. "Humans react with a 'fight or flight' mentality"

(中譯) \_\_\_\_\_

6. "Subconsciously adopt a position"

(中譯) \_\_\_\_\_

7. The two reasons for people to tell lies:

(1) \_\_\_\_\_;

(2) \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Two verbal clues of deception: (1) \_\_\_\_\_;

(2) \_\_\_\_\_

D. Most people want (3) to fast money. Our spending habits have changed a lot in the last two decades. We need payment options that are more convenient than cash. We also need to make payments on the phone and on the Internet. Credit cards are one option, but many people don't like to use their credit cards on the Internet. In the US, pre-paid web shopping cards are popular among young shoppers. Pre-paid cards allow you to control your spending. (4) credit cards, you don't have to worry about security. However, you need to pay before you shop, which doesn't suit everyone. Another way to avoid credit card debt is to spend your own money. Debit cards have been popular in Europe and the US since the 1990s, and they are now increasing in popularity throughout Asia. Debit cards allow you to pay for things directly from your bank account. The card has a secret (5) PIN (Personal Identification Number) that you key in to the (6) ATM (Automatic Teller Machine). The only hard part is remembering your number! 12%

1. \_\_\_ Which of the following is NOT true?

- (a) When using a debit card, you need to key in your secret PIN to the ATM.
- (b) When using a credit card, you have to go to an ATM.
- (c) When using pre-paid cards, you can control your spending.
- (d) When using pre-paid web shopping cards, you don't have to worry about security.

2. \_\_\_ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
  - (a) Nowadays, people tend to use cash more than other payment options.
  - (b) During the past decades, young shoppers tend to have identical spending habits to those of the older generation shoppers.
  - (c) Debit cards have been popular in Europe and the US for about a century.
  - (d) The article implies that cash may not be the most convenient payment option to young people nowadays.
3. \_\_\_ (a) addiction (b) debt (c) access (d) emergency
4. \_\_\_ (a) Unlike (b) However (c) Unless (d) Without
5. “PIN”  
(中譯) \_\_\_\_\_
6. “ATM”  
(中譯) \_\_\_\_\_

**E.** Respondents to a 2001 survey by the Harris Poll, (5) a U.S. market research and consulting firm, named doctors, teachers, and scientists as the three most prestigious professions from a list of seventeen. The three least prestigious jobs were banker, accountant, and businessperson. What are the most prestigious professions in your country? What are the least prestigious? Why do you think people respect certain professions over others? Linda: “I think teachers get a lot of prestige because it is such a difficult job.” Mike: “Politicians don’t get any respect in my country. People think they are dishonest.” Amy: “I think nurses deserve more respect because they work so hard.” 10%

1. \_\_\_ Which of the following is NOT one of the least prestigious professions in the Harris Poll? (a) Scientists. (b) Accountants. (c) Businessmen. (d) Bankers.
2. \_\_\_ According to Mike, politicians seldom earn respect in his country because \_\_\_\_.  
(a) they are decent people (b) they are not honest enough  
(c) they always have scandals (d) they are privileged people
3. \_\_\_ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
  - (a) The survey was done by the Harris Poll in 2001.
  - (b) The Harris Poll is one of the respondents to a 2001 survey.
  - (c) In Asia, teachers and nurses are respected by bankers and politicians.
  - (d) None of the above.
4. \_\_\_ How many professions are included in the survey?  
(a) 7. (b) 70. (c) 17. (d) We don’t know. It is not mentioned in the passage.
5. “A U.S. market research and consulting firm”  
(中譯) \_\_\_\_\_

**F.** Travel companies sometimes offer tours built around particular themes like historical sites, cultural institutions, or popular nightspots. Which places in your city would you include on a tour of important historical sites? Which places are “must-see” stops on a cultural tour of your city? Where would you take tourists who wanted to visit the best nightspots? Yoshi: “Visitors to Tokyo can learn about Japanese culture in the museums at Ueno-koen Park. Maria: “The National Palace is (4) a “must-see” in Mexico City. The murals there show Mexico’s history.” Henry: “Soho is the main nightlife area in London. You can find all the best pubs and nightclubs there. 12%

1. \_\_\_ If one wants to learn about Japanese culture, Yoshi may recommend \_\_\_\_.  
(a) the National Palace in Mexico City (b) Soho in London  
(c) the museums at Ueno-koen Park (d) We don’t know. It’s not mentioned.

2. \_\_\_ If one wants to find pubs and nightclubs in England, he can go to \_\_\_\_.  
 (a) the National Palace in Mexico City      (b) Soho in London  
 (c) the museums at Ueno-koen Park      (d) downtown Taipei
3. “a ‘must-see’”  
 (中譯) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Which places in your city would you include on a tour of important historical sites, popular nightspots, and cultural institutions? (請以英文回答；中文回答不計分)  
 (1) Historical sites: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (2) Popular nightspots: \_\_\_\_\_  
 (3) Cultural institutions: \_\_\_\_\_

**G.** If there is a feminine trait that is comparable to male aggressiveness, it is female caring nature. Feminists have argued that the caring nature of women is not biological in origin, but rather has been drummed into women by a society that wanted to keep them in the home. But the signs that it is at least partly inborn are too numerous to ignore. Just as tiny infant girls respond more readily to human faces, little girls who have just learned to walk pick up nonverbal cues from others much faster than little boys of about the same age. And grown women are far better than men at interpreting facial expressions: A recent study by University of Pennsylvania brain researcher Ruben Gur showed that they easily read emotions such as anger, sadness, and fear. The only such emotion men could pick up was disgust. 10%

1. \_\_\_ It is found that men are more aggressive than women \_\_\_\_.  
 (a) only when they are two years old      (b) during the time they attend school  
 (c) as soon as they have grown up      (d) almost throughout their lives
2. \_\_\_ Which feminine trait is comparable to male aggressiveness?  
 (a) Female aggressiveness.      (b) The caring nature of women.  
 (c) The nonverbal cues of women.      (d) The emotions of anger, sadness, and fear.
3. \_\_\_ The author of this article believes that female caring nature \_\_\_\_.  
 (a) is not rooted in biology      (b) has been forced into women by society  
 (c) is at least partly inborn      (d) has very few signs
4. \_\_\_ The fact that women can interpret facial expressions better than men is a sign of \_\_\_\_.  
 (a) brain research    (b) female caring nature    (c) emotion reading    (d) nonverbal cues
5. \_\_\_ Which of the following statements is the best summary of this article?  
 (a) Male aggressiveness is generally seen all over the world.  
 (b) Caring nature is an inborn trait of women.  
 (c) Men can read disgust more readily than women.  
 (d) Male aggressiveness and female caring nature are probably rooted in biology.

**H.** If you have doubts about your creative abilities, you might want to listen to the experts on creative thinking. According to them, people can learn to be more creative. One of their suggestions is to try brainstorming. This is a technique that might help you come up with creative ideas. In brainstorming, you write down every idea that comes into your head – even if it seems crazy or silly. But don’t judge the ideas. Judging each idea might make you freeze up. Instead, relax and (4) allow your mind to be playful. After you have come up with a long list of ideas, you can then go back and choose the best one. 8%

1. \_\_\_ Brainstorming is a technique that might help us \_\_\_\_.  
 (a) remove doubts about creative abilities      (b) become an expert on creative thinking  
 (c) become creative      (d) relax body and mind
2. \_\_\_ Which of the following statements about brainstorming is NOT true?  
 (a) You write down all crazy ideas.    (b) You get a long list of ideas to choose from.  
 (c) You should be serious about it.    (d) You don’t judge the ideas until the very end.

3. \_\_\_ The term “freeze up” might mean \_\_\_\_.  
(a) bored (b) excited (c) timid (d) coerced

4. “Allow your mind to be playful”  
(中譯) \_\_\_\_\_

I. Academics and practitioners have analyzed and criticized U.S. management education for more than half a century (e.g., Gordon & Howell, 1959; Porter & McKibbin, 1988; Pfeffer & Fong, 2002). University administrators have responded with revised and new curricula offerings and teaching methods. These responses \_\_ (1) \_\_ improve students’ ability to thrive as business people and societal members. One curricular gap that has received significant attention is the insufficient emphasis on the societal and ethical dimensions of business decision making. \_\_ (2) \_\_ the corporate scandals of the past decade, it is easy to understand why recently revised AACSB accreditation standards contain a renewed emphasis on the teaching of social responsibility (AACSB International, 2004). 10%

1. \_\_\_ (a) are intended to (b) intends to (c) intending to (d) that intend to

2. \_\_\_ (a) Although (b) Given (c) If (d) However,

3. \_\_\_ Analysts and critics on US management education include \_\_\_\_.

(a) Gordon and Howell (b) University administrators  
(c) AACSB International (d) All of the above.

4. \_\_\_ Which of the following statements is TRUE?

(a) University administrators are now helping academics and practitioners to criticize corporate scandals.  
(b) Very few people in our society pay heed to the ethical dimensions of management education.  
(c) The teaching of social responsibility has received significant attention in American society.  
(d) All of the above.

※ This question is a bonus for you: Up to the moment, this English exam has made you feel \_\_\_\_.

(a) diffident (b) collapsed (c) hilarious (d) No comment.