

國立體育學院九十六學年度研究所碩士在職專班入學考試試題

英 文

(本試題共五頁)

- ※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。

(總分 100 分)

I. 詞彙及慣用語(20 分，每題 2 分)

1. If you want to become a good tennis player, you have to _____ your skill
(a) cherish (b) enchant (c) sharpen (d) progress
2. The manager resigned in _____ against the company's new regulation.
(a) complaint (b) concession (c) protest (d) request
3. We need your help in order to have _____ funds to promote this social welfare program.
(a) efficient (b) sufficient (c) proficient (d) deficient
4. Discrimination against women is a _____ of human rights.
(a) suggestion (b) violation (c) reservation (d) demonstration
5. The new policy _____ greatly to the economic growth of the country.
(a) attributes (b) contributes (c) contemplates (d) stimulates
6. Several politicians have been _____ of corruption.
(a) accused (b) confounded (c) preempted (d) averted
7. The English language has _____ many words from other languages.
(a) arranged (b) betaken (c) cleaved (d) abdicated
8. It is hard for a country to _____ between economic development and environmental protection.
(a) save their skin (b) beat around the bush (c) strike a balance (d) hold their ground.
9. If all the manufacturers can _____ during this financial crisis, the economy may get better next quarter.
(a) call up (b) let off (c) let in (d) hang on
10. A: Extension 301, please.
B: Engaged. Will you hold on?
A: No. I'll call back.
B: Oh, it's free. _____
(a) I'll tell Mr. Franklin you called.
(b) Sorry, I didn't recognize your voice.
(c) I'm afraid you have the wrong number.
(d) I'll put you through.

II. 綜合測驗與閱讀理解(50 分，每題 2 分)

Although Grants Pass, Oregon, is a fairly small town, it offers much to amuse summer visitors. Water sports are 11 the most popular tourist attraction. Visitors can go rafting down the Rogue River 12 swimming in the Applegate River. Fishing in the area is another popular activity. Lots of people also go hunting for wild berries that grow along the roadsides. 13

there are lovely, clean campgrounds where campers can park their vehicles. 14 those who prefer to stay in town, Grants Pass offers several nice hotels. In town, tourists can browse through 15 number of interesting shops, such as antique stores and the shop that sells items 16 from Oregon's beautiful myrtle wood. Another fun 17 is shopping at the open market where local folks sell produce grown in their gardens. And 18, Grants Pass has a lot of places to eat, ranging from a low-calorie dessert place to lovely restaurants, some of which offer good food and gorgeous views. 19 you can see, Grants Pass offers a lot to do in the summer. 20 you want to give your family a nice, wholesome vacation, try visiting this charming town.

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|---------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 11. (a) far from | (b) by far | (c) a bit far | (d) as far |
| 12. (a) also | (b) but | (c) for | (d) or |
| 13. (a) In addition | (b) In due time | (c) For instance | (d) By and large |
| 14. (a) About | (b) For | (c) With | (d) In |
| 15. (a) the | (b) this | (c) a | (d) that |
| 16. (a) to make | (b) make | (c) made | (d) making |
| 17. (a) activity | (b) advice | (c) proposal | (d) sport |
| 18. (a) fairly | (b) happily | (c) gorgeously | (d) finally |
| 19. (a) As | (b) Since | (c) Until | (d) Then |
| 20. (a) Where | (b) What | (c) If | (d) That |

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.

21. 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.
22. 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.
23. 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.
24. 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.
25. 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.

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 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.

26. 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.
27. Which of the following statements about brainstorming is NOT true?
- (a) You write down all crazy ideas.
 - (b) You should be serious about it.
 - (c) You get a long list of ideas to choose from.
 - (d) You don't judge the ideas until the very end.
28. The term "freeze up" might mean
- (a) bored. (b) excited. (c) timid. (d) nervous.

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 __ (29) __ 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. __ (30) __ 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).

29. (a) are intended to (b) intends to (c) intending to (d) that intend to
30. (a) Although (b) Given (c) If (d) However,
31. Analysts and critics on US management education include
- (a) Gordon and Howell.
 - (b) University administrators.
 - (c) AACSB International.
 - (d) All of the above.
32. 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.

Service learning has gained popularity in business schools as a pedagogical tool because it can capture social responsibility dimensions while reinforcing academic learning. A decade ago, Smith (1994) observed a disconnect between nationally espoused and actual course goals related to service learning. National policy makers and community organizations proclaimed that civic responsibility, civic participation, and citizenship were at the heart of service learning. Smith found that these three goals were not commonly reinforced at the course level. Interviews with faculty and students indicated that these goals were barely associated with, if not disassociated with, service learning projects and activities. This gap may be due to the practitioner bias noted by Cone and Harris (1996). They noted that service learning proponents have paid considerable attention to perfecting

the design of their activities and projects, but have paid far less attention to the explicit articulation of the philosophical and social underpinnings of their specific courses. Although service learning research has focused on a variety of design elements, no research has focused on the role of course objectives. This void in the research stream merits addressing because of the recognized importance of objectives as a cornerstone of course design.

33. According to Smith, which of the following is TRUE?

- (a) The three goals, civic responsibility, civic participation, and citizenship, were barely reinforced in the service learning courses.
- (b) The practitioner bias may contribute to the disconnect between nationally espoused and actual course goals related to service learning.
- (c) Service learning research has focused on the role of course objectives in the USA.
- (d) All of the above.

34. It seems that in America

- (a) service learning research has not paid attention to the role of course objectives.
- (b) the philosophical and social underpinnings of service learning courses have received less attention than the design elements of service learning courses.
- (c) service learning practitioners have paid more attention to perfecting the design of their activities and projects than to articulating the course objectives.
- (d) All of the above.

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35. This question is a bonus for you: Up to the moment, this English exam has made you

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

Part III. 翻譯與寫作

1. 翻譯 【以標準中文翻譯下文中黑斜體字部分；一共三句，請依標號答題（20分）】

The Deeper Work of Executive Development: Outgrowing Sensitivities

Introduction

The success of individual careers and the fate of organizations are determined by how effectively leaders behave. (1.6分) *But enhancing performance isn't just a matter of behavior alone, despite all the talk of behavior-based assessment, behavior modification, or behavior-focused performance coaching.* What goes on under the surface of the behavior we see is as fundamental to performance as a solid foundation is to the structural integrity of a skyscraper. Yes, when it comes to performance, behavior is the product of perception, self-regulation, and motivation. What leverage might we find for enhancing the performance of managers by delving into the underlying drivers of their behavior?

We argue here for the utility of a deeper approach to management development by describing an application we have created and refined over the last decade in our work with senior leaders. Before describing the theory and intervention model, we locate this particular approach in the broader field of management education.

Mapping the Landscape

Hogan and Warrenfeltz (2003) have recently conceptualized the field of management education with their domain model, a taxonomy for classifying the various skills that individual managers can develop. (2.8分) *The model defines the competencies that educational activities can target in terms of four broad categories: intrapersonal skills (regulating one's emotions, attitudes, and motivation); interpersonal skills (building and maintaining relationships); leadership skills (building a team and guiding it in competition with rivals); and business skills*

(planning, budgeting, coordinating, and monitoring organizational activity). According to Hogan and Warrenfeltz (2003), this ordering reflects a developmental hierarchy where intrapersonal skills are the hardest to develop and business skills are the least difficult to learn. Furthermore, skills in each successive category build on those found in the previous one: for instance, self-control is needed to maintain effective relationships; interpersonal skills are prerequisite for effective leadership, and so on.

The Hogan and Warrenfeltz domain model helps to organize the comprehensive lists of competencies and skills such as those offered by Boyatzis (1982), Lombardo and Eichinger (2000), and Whetten and Cameron (2002; see Hogan & Kaiser, 2005, for an integration of common competencies into this framework). Another contribution is that this model helps us to appreciate how development in one domain is linked to development in deeper domains. (3.六分)

Understanding the sequence of development across the full spectrum of what is required for success in a managerial role helps redirect educational efforts when attempts to improve business or leadership skills head-on aren't working.

[Excerpted from: Robert B. Kaiser & Robert B. Kaplan (Kaplan DeVries Inc.), "The Deeper Work of Executive Development: Outgrowing Sensitivities," *Academy of Management: Learning & Education* Vol. 5, No. 4 (December, 2006): 463-83]

2. 作文【請於閱讀上面文章之後，寫一篇約 50~100 字英文摘要；抄襲篇章中文句者，不予計分（10 分）】