

# 國立臺灣體育大學九十八學年度研究所碩士在職專班入學考試試題

所別：休閒產業經營學系碩士班

科目：英 文

(本試題共 4 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。

(本試題總計 100 分)

## Part I. Vocabulary (10 分)

1. \_\_\_ My husband and I are facing a \_\_\_, namely the issue of whether to have a second child.  
(a) dilemma (b) protein (c) stigma (d) self-actualization
2. \_\_\_ Don't worry if you haven't memorized your speech. If you forget something, just \_\_\_ and say something else.  
(a) precipitate (b) sterile (c) improvise (d) relay
3. \_\_\_ My prime reason for not wanting to be a parent is because I have a \_\_\_ job as an artist.  
(a) demanding (b) financial (c) give-and-take (d) inaccessible
4. \_\_\_ I'm afraid I'm going to have to postpone my doctor's appointment again. Can I \_\_\_ for next week?  
(a) compromise (b) reschedule (c) comply (d) apprehend
5. \_\_\_ Neil was looking for a way to care for his newborn child when he approached his boss with a \_\_\_.  
(a) tribunal (b) discrimination (c) stigma (d) proposal

## Part II. Reading Comprehension(60 分)

### A. (20 分)

Anyone who has spent time in another country has probably experienced some degree of culture shock. What is culture shock? The term was (5) *coined* in 1958 to describe the feelings of anxiety, discomfort, and disorientation that people experience when moving to a new country and culture. Culture shock is said to have a few different stages, which set in after a person has spent a few weeks in the new environment. The first stage of culture shock is sometimes referred to as the "honeymoon" stage, because everything in the new culture is new and exciting. There are different foods to try, interesting places to visit and possibly a very different climate to experience. All of these may seem (6) *exotic and thrilling* for a little while, but (7) *this excitement eventually wears off*.

The second stage of culture shock occurs when the differences of the new environment start to seep in and are suddenly perceived as more irritating and disorienting than interesting and exciting. At the stage, many people tend to feel a sense of disconnectedness due to language problems and cultural miscommunication that they experience by doing everyday activities, such as taking public transportation and buying groceries. This stage is often characterized by the newcomer feeling angry and impatient and rejecting the new culture and its strange way of doing things.

When people enter into the third stage of culture shock, they still experience difficulties, but tend to deal with them with more patience and a sense of humor. Perhaps because they have had more of a chance to understand the culture they are in, they are more easily able to accept and appreciate its differences. At this stage, people also start to feel a sense of wanting to belong. In the fourth stage, people tend to truly feel a sense of belonging within the new culture and are able to accept the good and bad aspects of it. In addition to these four stages of culture shock, there is a fifth, which people may experience upon reentry to their native culture. This occurs when people discover that things changed while they were away. This is sometimes called (8) *re-entry shock*.

Although it is nearly impossible to avoid culture shock, there are things people can do in order to ease the stress they experience as a result of it. Here are a few suggestions that may help. Be patient. It's important to remember that adjusting to a new culture is a process that takes time. Maintain contact with the new culture by learning the language and getting involved in the community. Set some simple goals for

yourself to help you see your progress. Remember that although living in a new culture can be very difficult, it can also be very rewarding!

1. \_\_\_ What is the main idea of the reading passage?
  - (a) Culture shock caused anxiety
  - (b) New places and cultures are very exciting at first.
  - (c) Culture shock cannot be avoided
  - (d) There are different stages of culture shock.
2. \_\_\_ The first stage of culture shock is sometimes referred to as the “honeymoon stage” because \_\_\_\_.
  - (a) people often spend their honeymoons in other countries
  - (b) everything is exciting and new
  - (c) there are lots of exotic flowers and animals
  - (d) there are lots of everyday miscommunications and jokes about misunderstandings
3. \_\_\_ According to the reading passage, people generally start feeling a sense of disconnectedness during the \_\_\_ stage of culture shock.
  - (a) first (b) second (c) third (d) fourth
4. \_\_\_ According to the passage, what do people often discover during the fifth stage of culture shock?
  - (a) Things about their native culture changed while they were away.
  - (b) They can no longer communicate in their native language.
  - (c) They preferred the food in the “new” culture.
  - (d) Their native culture seems boring and unfriendly.
5. \_\_\_ The word “coined” probably means \_\_\_\_,
  - (a) bought (b) changed (c) invented (d) described
6. “Exotic and thrilling”: \_\_\_\_\_ (中譯)
7. “This excitement eventually wears off.”: \_\_\_\_\_ (中譯)
8. What is the “reentry shock”? \_\_\_\_\_
9. How can one do to ease the stress of culture shock? List 2.
  - (1) \_\_\_\_\_
  - (2) \_\_\_\_\_

## B. (10分)

*Your Body Talks!* To communicate well with people of other countries, you must learn to speak well, right? Yes, but speaking isn't everything. Some experts say only thirty percent of communication comes from talking. Your gestures and other non-verbal actions matter, too. But in different cultures, the same action can have different meanings. When you have to meet someone from a different culture, be prepared. Do you know what kind of gestures and customs are appropriate?

Let's look at shaking hands. North Americans like a firm handshake. But the French prefer a light, short handshake. If you shake a French person's hand the North American way, he or she may not like it. People in Eastern European countries and some Latino cultures prefer shorter handshakes, too. Hugging after shaking hands is also a common introduction there. Don't be surprised if a Brazilian gives you a hug. If you misinterpret gestures of introduction, your friendship may get off on the wrong foot!

Everyone around the world knows the “OK” hand gesture, don't they? But in Spain, parts of South America, and Eastern Europe, the OK sign is considered rude. And if you go shopping in Japan, it means you'd like your change in coins instead of bills. In France, making the OK sign means “zero” or that something is worthless. So check before you use the OK sign to be sure it's OK!

Understanding even a few key gestures from different cultures can make you a better communicator. So next time you travel, try being culturally sensitive. Find out the local gestures and let your body talk.

1. \_\_\_ Seventy percent of communication comes from \_\_\_\_.
  - (a) talking (b) gestures of introduction (c) nonverbal actions (d) shaking hands
2. \_\_\_ \_\_\_ prefer a firm handshake.
  - (a) North Americans (b) The French (c) Eastern Europeans (d) Brazilians
3. \_\_\_ According to the article, \_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Eastern Europeans never shake hands.
  - (b) French people like firm handshake.
  - (c) Brazilians often hug after shaking hands.
  - (d) Japanese people think the OK sign is rude.
4. \_\_\_ If your friendship “gets off on the wrong foot” it \_\_\_\_.
  - (a) ends well (b) begins badly (c) ends badly (d) begins well

5. \_\_\_ The author advises that visitors to other countries should \_\_\_\_.
- (a) learn the local verbal language      (b) avoid gestures and other nonverbal actions  
(c) never use the OK sign                  (d) find out what gestures are appropriate there

**C. (10 分)**

In many languages, especially those of non-Western societies, the word used to refer to one's own tribe or ethnic group (1) *literally* means "mankind" or "human." This implies that members of other groups are less than human. For example, the term *Eskimo*, used to refer to groups that inhabit the arctic and subarctic regions, is an Indian word used by neighbors of the Inuit people who observed their strange way of life but did not share it. The term means "eaters of raw flesh," and as such is an ethnocentric observation about cultural practices that were normal to one group and (2) *repulsive* to another. On the other hand, if we look at one subgroup among the Alaskan natives, we find them calling themselves *Inuit*, which means "real people" (they obviously did not think eating raw flesh was (3) *anything out of the ordinary*). Here, then, is a contrast between one's own group, which is real, and the rest of the world, which is not so "real."

1. "Literally" means \_\_\_\_\_. (中譯)
2. "Repulsive" means \_\_\_\_\_. (中譯)
3. "Anything out of the ordinary" means \_\_\_\_\_. (中譯)
4. \_\_\_ What can we infer from the passage?  
(a) Ethnocentrism can be seen in language, an aspect of human culture.  
(b) Both Inuit people and Eskimos regard eating raw flesh a disgusting and repugnant behavior.  
(c) Inhabitants in the arctic and subarctic regions, whichever ethnic backgrounds they may be, enjoy raw flesh than any other kinds of food.  
(d) All of the above.

**D. (10 分)**

In addition to society's changing views of the role men play (1) childcare, social scientists are also re-examining the contributions a father makes to his child's welfare and development. Researchers have found evidence to suggest that a father plays a role in child development that is quite different (2)\_. According to the research, fathers tend to be more playful, thus encouraging children to develop in a different way emotionally and physically than a child might under a mother's (3) care. Studies have also found that (4) *the presence of the father in the home can contribute to lower juvenile crime rates, a decrease in child poverty, and lower rates of teenage pregnancy*. Differences in parenting styles between men and women are also believed to contribute to children's ability to understand and communicate emotions in different ways. The research supports claims by some groups that the absence of a father in the family is the single biggest social problem in modern society.

1. \_\_\_ (a) in relation to    (b) with requests to    (c) well-adjusted to    (d) an industrial tribunal
2. \_\_\_ (a) from mother    (b) from the mother    (c) from a mother    (d) from that of the mother
3. \_\_\_ (a) exclusive    (b) reclaiming    (c) prevailing    (d) reluctant
4. (本題 4 分) "The presence of the father in the home can contribute to lower juvenile crime rates, a decrease in child poverty, and lower rates of teenage pregnancy" means

\_\_\_\_\_ . (中譯)

**E. (10 分)**

In recent years, Feng Shui has become very (1) in the West. Many pop stars, film stars, and politicians are (2) *claiming an interest*. There are even different schools of Feng Shui. In the West the two main schools are: Traditional Chinese Compass School Feng Shui and Black Hat Sect Tantric Buddhist Feng Shui. Common to both schools are some symbols. For example, the Pa Kua symbol is considered the most important symbol of Feng Shui. It is an eight-sided figure used as a protective symbol. Many people hang the Pa Kua above their main doors on the outside of their homes (3) *to ward off misfortune*. The Pa Kua has many other uses in Feng Shui. There are many (4) rules in Feng Shui, and it can take years to (5) this art, whichever school you decide to follow. But here's the easy way! Follow our step-by-step guide below to Feng Shui and change your home, office, garden, or life!

1. \_\_\_ (a) amazed    (b) fashionable    (c) intelligent    (d) broadcast
2. "Claiming an interest" means \_\_\_\_\_. (中譯)
3. "To ward off misfortune" means \_\_\_\_\_. (中譯)
4. \_\_\_ (a) detail    (b) detailing    (c) detailed    (d) details
5. \_\_\_ (a) master    (b) slogan    (c) rinse    (d) spectacular

**Part III. Writing (30 分)**

The bar graph below shows the number of traffic accidents which occurred on a particular day in 1999 in Taipei. Write an essay of **150-180** words according to the following instructions:

1. **Summarize** the information shown in the graph below.
2. **Discuss** some possible reasons for the different numbers of accidents.
3. **Suggest** some ways in which the number of accidents might be reduced.

