

# 國立體育大學 102 學年度研究所博士班入學考試試題

## 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。

本卷共 100 分

Part I. Vocabulary, Special Expressions, Grammar, & Reading Comprehension 72%

### A. 12%

Fill in each blank with the most contextually appropriate word from the list.

（選答請注意上下文語法如：單複數用法）

coaches	injured	leagues	maximize	offense	opponent
professionals	season	sluggish	spectators	tactics	umpires

1. Baseball has \_\_\_\_\_, not referees.
2. The baseball \_\_\_\_\_ starts in early spring.
3. There were over 20,000 \_\_\_\_\_ at the stadium for the NBA finals in Dallas last year.
4. Many sports have amateur and professional \_\_\_\_\_ that athletes play in.
5. Dirk Nowitzki, the MVP for the 2012 NBA finals, \_\_\_\_\_ his fingers in the second game.
6. Some teams use unfair \_\_\_\_\_ to try to win. For example, they try to hurt the other players so they can't play as well.

### B. 20%

Sports are about competition. The goal of every athlete, or every team, is to win. Unfortunately, two factors have been pushing American sports in an unhealthy direction. One of these factors is the obsession with winning, no matter what the cost. The other factor is money. These two factors put extreme pressure on both players and coaches to focus single-mindedly on winning. This has resulted in a problem that is spreading and becoming more serious. That problem is cheating.

Of course there are rules in all sports to penalize cheating. (6)So coaches and players have had to come up with ingenious ways to get around the rules. Getting a competitive edge, even unfairly, is seen as a “strategy” rather than cheating. Illegal acts are now even being accepted as part of the game. Coaches encourage players to cheat or coaches simply look the other way when they know players commit illegal acts during games. And referees rarely do anything to discourage cheating, or they impose minimal penalties.

A professor of sports and recreation, Dr. James Frey, introduced the term “normative cheating” to refer to the methods of cheating commonly used in sports today. (7)This refers to strategies used to create conditions of some advantage over an opponent. These strategies do not actually break the rules. Instead, coaches and players have learned how to use loopholes in the rules to gain a competitive advantage. There are many forms of normative cheating. In basketball, for example, it is common for a player to pretend to be fouled in order to receive an undeserved foul shot. In football, players are typically coached to use illegal techniques to hold or trip opponents without referees noticing. And in baseball, home teams often “doctor” their fields to suit their strengths and minimize the strengths of their opponents. For example, if a home team knows they will face a fast team, they will spread water or sand between bases to slow down the runners of the other team. Other

techniques used by home teams to cheat include increasing the heat in the visitor's locker room to make the athletes sluggish. And some schools even use psychological tricks such as painting the visitor's locker room pink, a color said to reduce strength and make people less aggressive.

1. \_\_\_ According to the passage, which of the following statement is TRUE?
  - (a) Not all forms of cheating break the rules of sports.
  - (b) Both coaches and athletes are to blame for widespread cheating in sports.
  - (c) Psychologically speaking, pink is not a good color for a locker room.
  - (d) All of the above.
2. \_\_\_ Who or what is primarily responsible for the increase in cheating in sports?
  - (a) Pressure from the players
  - (b) Pressure because of players' high salaries
  - (c) Pressure from the coaches
  - (d) Pressure because of funding and an unhealthy need to win
3. \_\_\_ What is the definition of "normative cheating"?
  - (a) Cheating by changing the rules
  - (b) Cheating normally used to break rules
  - (c) Cheating that is easily noticed
  - (d) Cheating that gives an edge within the rules
4. \_\_\_ Which of the following is NOT an example of normative cheating?
  - (a) Acting as if you have been hit by another player
  - (b) Creating a bad atmosphere in another team's area
  - (c) Having stronger players on defense
  - (d) Hitting another player on purpose to hurt the player
5. \_\_\_ Which statement would the writer probably agree to?
  - (a) Athletes who cheat should be banned from participating in sports.
  - (b) Everybody cheats and there is nothing we can do to stop it.
  - (c) If cheating is not controlled, sports will suffer more and more.
  - (d) Violence is acceptable in sports.
6. "So coaches and players have had to come up with ingenious ways to get around the rules":  
\_\_\_\_\_ (中譯) 5%
7. "This refers to strategies used to create conditions of some advantage over an opponent":  
\_\_\_\_\_ (中譯) 5%

### C. 20%

These days, it seems, the sports pages have come to read like the police news. The fans looking for game scores must first read news stories about drug use among athletes and reports of other serious crimes. "What's going on here?" sports fans ask. What's happening to our heroes?

It is not difficult to understand our desire for athletes to be heroes. On the surface, at least, athletes (5) many of the classical qualities of heroes. And sports allow us to witness acts that can truly be described as courageous, thrilling, beautiful, and even noble. In an increasingly complicated world, sport is still an area in which we can regularly witness a certain kind of greatness.

Yet there's something strange here. (6)The qualities a society looks for in its heroes – selflessness and social consciousness – are precisely the opposite of those needed to become a successful athlete. Becoming a star athlete requires extreme self-absorption, extraordinary physical skills, and a very competitive personality. These qualities may make a great athlete, but they don't necessarily make a great person. Moreover, our society reinforces these qualities with the system it has created to produce athletes – a system that gives athletes the sense they are stars who can do whatever they want.

Young athletes learn that success, rather than hard and honest play, is what brings rewards. And for those successful enough to rise to big-time college sports, the "reward" is often an

artificially controlled social environment that frees them from many of the responsibilities other students face. Coaches – whose own jobs depend on maintaining winning sports programs – watch over their athletes to make sure that nothing threatens their ability to compete. If an athlete gets into trouble with the police, a coach will probably try to take care of things.

1. \_\_ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
  - (a) Sports fans aren't happy with their athletes.
  - (b) Athletes get into a lot of trouble with the police.
  - (c) Athletes and heroes have same qualities.
  - (d) Both athletes and heroes need to be competitive.
2. \_\_ Which of the following statement is NOT true?
  - (a) The only responsibility athletes have is to be successful.
  - (b) Athletes think they are more important than others.
  - (c) Coaches take care of almost everything for young athletes.
  - (d) None of the above.
3. \_\_ Which of the following has the same meaning as “It’s misguided for society to look to athletes for its heroes”?
  - (a) It’s ill-advised to expect athletes to be heroes.
  - (b) Athletes guide the public to believe that sports stars are all heroes.
  - (c) The social role of athletes is important, but it’s different from that of heroes.
  - (d) On the surface, athletes display many of the qualities of heroes.
4. \_\_ Which of the following has the same meaning as “Society reinforces these qualities with its system of producing athletes”?
  - (a) Athletes perform a more valuable function in society than heroes.
  - (b) The public supports the traits of athletes and how they are chosen.
  - (c) Needless to say, not all athletes are like this.
  - (d) Of course, this is not true about all athletes to behave immorally.
5. \_\_ (a) display (b) disqualify (c) preliminary (d) primordial
6. “The qualities a society looks for in its heroes – selflessness and social consciousness – are precisely the opposite of those needed to become a successful athlete”:  
\_\_\_\_\_ (中譯) 10%

#### **D. 20%**

##### **Writer 1:**

Competition in Olympic sports is supposed to be fair. However, in judged sports, fairness is impossible. Therefore, judged sports should be banned from the Olympic Games. A judged sport is any sport that requires judges to determine a winner. For example, gymnastics, figure skating, half pipe (snowboarding), and diving are all judged sports.

Why do I believe that judged sports should be eliminated from the Olympics? (5), judges don't see everything. Second, two judges can disagree about which athlete gave the best performance.

Only objective sports should be allowed in the Olympics. If someone runs, skates, or skis faster than anyone else, that person is the unquestionable winner. That's how all Olympic sports should be.

##### **Writer 2:**

A lot of people claim that judged sports are subjective and should not be allowed in the Olympics. They feel that only sports that are measured objectively for things like speed, such as swimming, track, and skiing, should be allowed because judges can't be objective and fair. I disagree with these people. Why? I believe that no sport is 100% fair and objective.

First, some athletes may win because their equipment is better than their opponents' equipment. For example, (6)in the 2000 summer Olympics, some swimmers wore controversial

high-tech suits. The maker of the suit claimed that the fabric could make a swimmer 3% faster. No one could prove that this was true, but they couldn't prove that it wasn't true either.

If we eliminate unfairly judged sports from the Olympics, we have to eliminate them all.

Let's stop arguing about this topic and just celebrate the talented athletes.

1. \_\_ What does the first writer believe?
  - (a) Objective sports should be eliminated from the Olympics.
  - (b) All sports are subjective.
  - (c) Judged sports should be eliminated from the Olympics.
  - (d) All sports are objective.
2. \_\_ What does the second writer believe?
  - (a) Objective sports should be eliminated from the Olympics.
  - (b) All sports are subjective.
  - (c) Judged sports should be eliminated from the Olympics.
  - (d) All sports are objective.
3. \_\_ One reason that judged sports should not be allowed in the Olympics is that \_\_\_\_.
  - (a) judges can have different opinions
  - (b) judges don't know what kinds of mistakes to look for
  - (c) judges are not qualified
  - (d) no one knows how to determine the winners
4. \_\_ One argument against banning judged sports from the Olympics is that \_\_\_\_.
  - (a) a lot of people don't want to keep them in the Olympics
  - (b) objective sports are boring to watch
  - (c) people should stop arguing about it
  - (d) there is no completely objective sport
5. \_\_ (a) Above all (b) Last but not least (c) First of all (d) Nevertheless
6. "In the 2000 summer Olympics, some swimmers wore Controversial high-tech suits":  
\_\_\_\_\_ (中譯) 5%
7. What is the major different viewpoint between the two writers? 5%

## Part II. Short Answer 28%

1. 請以 APA 或 MLA 格式寫出下列英文參考文獻。18%  
(請標明是用 APA 還是用 MLA 格式，並寫清楚大小寫及標點；每一個錯誤扣一分，最多扣 18 分)
  - ① 書名：*The Roles of Sport and Education in the Social Inclusion of Asylum Seekers and Refugees: An Evaluation of Policy and Practice in UK*。
  - ② 作者：Mahfoud Amara、Dawn Aquilina、Elesa Argent、Moran Betzer-Tayar、Mick Green、Fred Coalter、Ian Henry、John Taylor。
  - ③ 出版人：Institute of Sport and Leisure Policy, Loughborough University and Stirling University。
  - ④ 出版地：Loughborough。
  - ⑤ 出版年度：2005 年。
2. Please briefly explain your reasons for pursuing a PhD degree in National Taiwan Sport University. 10%  
(本題以正確之英文用字語法為計分方式，每一個錯誤扣一分，最多扣 10 分)