

國立體育大學九十九學年度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。

【本試題總計 100 分】

Part I. Vocabulary (20 分)

Choose the answer that is closest in meaning to the *italicized* word.

1. __ The brain is divided into many parts. Each part serves specific and important functions. The cerebrum is the largest and most complex *area* of the brain. It controls thought, learning, and many other activities.
(a) the size of a surface, calculated by multiplying the length by the width
(b) a particular subject or group of related subjects
(c) a particular part or section
(d) a part of an activity or a thought
2. __ By studying the pyramids of Egypt, researchers have learned a great deal about ancient Egyptian *culture*. They have discovered, for example, that different social classes existed even in the earliest cities.
(a) activities that are related to art, music, and literature
(b) a society that existed at a particular time in history
(c) a scientific experiment of people from a particular country
(d) education of people in a certain social group
3. __ Timothy is going to ride his bike around the world. In order to see all the countries and sights he wants to, before he begins his adventure, he will *map* his route.
(a) to pack bags for a trip
(b) to plan the path of a trip
(c) to prepare a bicycle for a trip
(d) to talk about something
4. __ With today's computer networks, the *transmission* of data from one place in the world to another can happen instantly.
(a) the process of working together on the same computer network
(b) a job that involves traveling from one place to another
(c) the set of parts of a vehicle that take power from the engine to the wheels
(d) the process of sending information using electronic equipment
5. __ Roger has some annoying tendencies. For one thing, he's *inclined* to talk about himself and his achievements.
(a) bending forward to say something
(b) likely to do something or behave in a particular way
(c) holding a particular opinion
(d) talking a lot about the same thing
6. __ At medical centers throughout the United States, researchers are *conducting* investigations into the causes of heart disease.
(a) carrying out an activity or process in order to get information or prove facts
(b) directing the playing of an orchestra, band, etc.
(c) carrying something like electricity or heat to cure heart disease
(d) guiding or leading someone somewhere
7. __ In recent years, it seems that headlines and articles about war and violence have *occupied* the front pages of newspapers everywhere.
(a) taken up time
(b) lived in a place
(c) controlled a place by military force
(d) filled a particular amount of space
8. __ Studies in public schools have shown that *exposure* to art and music has many benefits for children. It improves their literacy, critical thinking, and math skills.
(a) a situation in which someone is not protected from risk or danger

- (b) attention that someone gets from newspapers, television, etc.
- (c) the chance to experience something
- (d) the act of showing something that is usually hidden

9. ___ Ronald and James are roommates in a university dormitory. They have frequent arguments because Ronald prefers to go to sleep early and James always stays up late. Also, Ronald likes quiet while he studies, but James insists that loud music helps him concentrate. How can James and Ronald *resolve* these conflicts?

- (a) make a definite decision to do something
- (b) solve again using new techniques
- (c) gradually change into something else
- (d) find a satisfactory way of dealing with a problem or difficulty

10. ___ It is important that students learn to read and write before they go to college. In particular, they need to practice reading on their own and learn how to write a *succinct* and logical argument.

- (a) taking a long time to explain
- (b) correct
- (c) original
- (d) clearly and concisely expressed

Part II. Reading Comprehension (60 分)

A. (16 分)

In recent years, the game of golf and golf tourism have grown in popularity in many places in the world. Golf, which traces its roots back to 15th century Scotland, is often viewed as a pleasant and harmless way to relax in a natural setting. But golf courses are not natural developments. They are artificial constructions that have a big environmental impact. As a result, there is often controversy about the building of golf courses.

Opponents of the use of land for golf courses bring up a number of environmental concerns. One is that a golf course covers a great deal of land, typically up to 200 acres, and in the process of developing this land into a golf course, it is common for fragile native ecosystems such as wetlands, rainforests, or coastal dunes to be destroyed. Indigenous grasses, shrubs, and trees are removed and replaced by foreign vegetation. The construction process causes soil erosion and results in the loss of biodiversity and habitat for wildlife. Another concern is the amount of chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers used to maintain the grass on a golf course once it is established. These chemicals can result in toxic contamination of the air, the soil, the surface water, and the underground water, and this in turn leads to health problems for people who live near the course or downstream from it, for people who work at the course, and even for the golfers. Yet another concern is that golf courses require an enormous amount of water every day. Their water consumption can lead to depletion of scarce fresh water resources. These and other concerns about golf courses have provoked protests, most recently in east and Southeast Asia, against planned golf projects.

Designers, developers, and operators of golf courses have become increasingly aware of the environmental issues and of the protests. Consequently, they have sponsored research into more environmentally sensitive ways of constructing and maintaining courses. They believe that it is possible to build golf courses which protect and preserve the natural features of the landscape and natural habitats for wildlife. Their suggested practices include using native trees and shrubs, planting types of grass that require less water and are best adapted to the local climate, and using reclaimed water. Proponents of golf courses believe that these “green” golf courses can actually provide environmental benefits to their sites.

However, even a “green” golf course is likely to result in some environmental degradation and loss of habitat. Therefore, many biologists and wildlife ecologists, such as Lawrence Woolbright, a professor at Siena College in Albany, New York, contend that the best places to construct new golf courses are places that are already degraded, such as former landfills (garbage dumps) and old industrial sites, rather than on undeveloped land. A golf course that transforms a degraded site into a scenic landscape with wetlands and woodlands and habitat for wildlife could actually be a benefit to the environment.

1. ___ Which of the following is the best statement of the main idea of the reading passage?

- (a) Golf courses are artificial constructions, and are often built with no regard for the environment.
- (b) Controversies about golf courses affect the tourist trade.
- (c) Golf courses have significant effects on the environment, and these effects lead to controversy.
- (d) Golf and golf tourism are growing in popularity internationally, leading to a more negative effect on the environment.

2. ___ What word is opposite in meaning to the word *indigenous*?

- (a) native
- (b) foreign
- (c) natural
- (d) vegetation

3. ___ Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage as a negative environmental impact of a golf course?

- (a) The destruction of fragile native ecosystems
- (b) Soil erosion caused by cutting down trees

- (c) Pollution caused by traffic and maintenance equipment
 (d) Depletion of scarce fresh water resources
4. __ Which of the following best summarizes the environmental concerns of opponents of the use of land for golf courses?
 (a) They are concerned about the amount of land that a golf course covers.
 (b) They are concerned about the impact of the process of constructing new golf courses.
 (c) They are concerned about the impact of the maintenance of established golf courses.
 (d) All of the above.
5. __ Based on the third and fourth paragraphs, we can infer that a “green” golf course is one that ____.
 (a) consumes a great deal of water (b) is environmentally sensitive
 (c) is new and not degraded (d) has grass, shrubs, and trees
6. __ Based on the information in the third paragraph, we can conclude that ____.
 (a) it is certain that “green” golf courses have already been built
 (b) it is certain that “green” golf courses will be built in the future
 (c) it is not certain that any “green” golf courses have already been built or will be built in the future
 (d) opponents of golf courses accept the idea that “green” golf courses can actually provide environmental benefits to their sites
7. __ Based on the fourth paragraph, we can infer that the author of the passage ____.
 (a) agrees with Lawrence Woolbright (b) disagrees with Lawrence Woolbright (c) is willing to accept some environmental degradation and loss of habitat (d) is opposed to all golf courses
8. __ What would be an appropriate title for this reading passage?
 (a) A Brief History of Golf (b) Golf's Dirty Side (c) Why Make Golf Green? (d) The Beauty of Golf

B. (14 分)

Fiber optic cables (光纖電纜) have many advantages over copper wire (銅線), which used to be the material of choice for transmitting telephone and other communication signals such as television from one point to another. To begin with, fiber optic cable is cheaper to manufacture than copper wire. Secondly, it is lighter and thinner, so it takes up less space. In addition, fiber optic cables distort the signals much less than copper wires do, and low-power transmitters can be used with fiber optics instead of the high-voltage transmitters needed for copper wires. That saves a lot of money. New fiber optic cables offer so many advantages that copper wire connections for telephones, television, the Internet, and other communication services may soon be a thing of the past. The main characteristics of fiber optic cables are that they are very flexible and deliver an extremely clear picture. This makes them invaluable in situations where very clear images are needed and space is severely limited. For this reason, many medical devices used inside the human body, including some that are used for surgery, feature fiber optic technology. Today, gall bladder operations (膽囊手術) can be performed using a laparoscope (內視鏡) which contains a camera and tiny surgical tools connected to a viewing screen by fiber optic cables. There is no need for a large incision; the surgeon inserts the laparoscope containing a fiber optic cable through the belly button and takes out the gall bladder in tiny pieces.

1. __ What is the main idea of the first paragraph?
 (a) Most communications signals used to be carried by copper wires.
 (b) Fiber optic cables are lighter and cheaper than copper wires.
 (c) Fiber optic cables have many advantages.
 (d) Copper wires may soon be a thing of the past.
2. __ Which of the following can be the most appropriate title for the passage?
 (a) Fiber Optic Technology (b) Choice of Transmitting Telephone
 (c) Copper Wire Technology (d) Communication Signals
3. __ Which of the following is NOT one of the advantages that fiber optic cables have over copper wires?
 (a) They're cheaper, lighter and thinner. (b) They take less space and cause no signal distortions.
 (c) They use low-power transmitters instead of high-voltage transmitters. (d) All of the above.
4. __ Which of the following statement about fiber optic cables is TRUE?
 (a) They deliver a crystal clear picture. (b) They need small incisions.
 (c) They can be used in situations that demand space and clear images. (d) All of the above.
5. “This makes them invaluable in situations where very clear images are needed and space is severely limited.” : _____ (中譯) (6 分)

C. (16 分)

In the world today there are many countries _(1)_ development and quality of life still lag behind that of the

countries traditionally known as “first world.” Moving from an agrarian economy to an industrialized economy and then to an information economy took many decades in Europe, Japan, the United States, and Canada. _(2)_, at the present time, some developing countries are bypassing the long route to development. They are “leapfrogging” into the information age by using combinations of high-tech and low-tech technology in creative ways. The concept of leapfrogging was originally used in the context of economic growth theories and industrial-organization innovation studies with specific focus on competition among firms. It is based on Joseph Schumpeter’s notion of “gales of creative destruction.” The hypothesis proposes that companies holding monopolies based on incumbent technologies have less incentive to innovate than potential rivals, and therefore they _(3)_ lose their technological leadership role when new radical technological innovations are adopted by new firms which are ready to take the risks. When the radical innovations eventually become the new technological paradigm, the newcomer companies leapfrog _(4)_ former leading firms. More recently the concept of leapfrogging is being used in the context of sustainable development for developing countries as a theory of development which may accelerate development by skipping inferior, less efficient, more expensive or more polluting technologies and industries and move directly to more advanced ones. It is proposed that through leapfrogging developing countries can avoid environmentally harmful stages of development and do not need to follow the polluting development trajectory of industrialized countries.

1. ___ (a) which (b) whose (c) where (d) there
2. ___ (a) However (b) Although (c) Since (d) Despite of
3. ___ (a) widespread (b) globally (c) eventually (d) protectively
4. ___ (a) before (b) standing for (c) in place of (d) ahead of
5. “Gales of creative destruction” : _____ (中譯) (2 分)
6. “The hypothesis proposes” : _____ (中譯) (2 分)
7. “the polluting development trajectory of industrialized countries” : _____ (中譯) (4 分)

D. (14 分)

When discussing Tiger Woods’ career-long success, the two attributes most often credited are his unrivaled mental toughness and penchant for clutch putting. No doubt each has been instrumental in helping him triumph at 71 PGA Tour events and 14 major championships, but the arc of such prosperity can be measured in his comfort level with the swing itself. Early in his career, Tiger Woods worked with Butch Harmon, right. The pair had great success, including an unparalleled run of four straight major championship victories. Following a missed cut at the Quail Hollow Championship and withdrawal because of a neck injury at the Players Championship in recent weeks, Woods will now proceed without the assistance of instructor Hank Haney, as the two parted ways Monday.

1. ___ PGA is an acronym for ____.
 (a) Perfect Golf Athlete (b) Proponent’s Guide to Apartheid
 (c) Professional Golfers’ Association (d) Partnership of Golf in America
2. ___ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
 (a) Tiger Woods withdrew from the Players Championship because of a missed cut.
 (b) Tiger Woods withdrew from the Quail Hollow Championship because of a missed cut.
 (c) Tiger Woods has been working with Butch Harmon and Hank Haney recently.
 (d) None of the above.
3. “When discussing Tiger Woods’ career-long success, the two attributes most often credited are his unrivaled mental toughness and penchant for clutch putting.” : _____ (中譯) (10 分)

Part III. Translation (20 分) Translate the following passage into Chinese.

We hold these truths, by now, to be self-evident:

- That sports heroism is ephemeral.
- That how things appear, and how they actually are, can be radically opposed in real time.
- And that the passage of days and months, above all other factors, almost always produces the Great Reveal. That’s what time does, right?

Barely 15 months ago, the following thoughts all were in play in mainstream sports America: LeBron James was poised to become the next Michael Jordan; Ben Roethlisberger was on the brink of NFL superstardom; Tiger Woods was relentlessly tracking down Jack Nicklaus; and Alex Rodriguez, though hardly devoid of controversy in his career, was nevertheless going to become the Clean Alternative to baseball’s all-time home run king.

Wow. That didn’t take long.