

國立體育大學 102 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

英 文

(本試題共 10 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。
 - 5 一律以英文答題，橫書方式。請在答案卷上註明題號。

(總計 100 分)

PART I. Words in Context (40 分)

Choose the best word to fill in the blank in each sentence. (每題 2 分)

1. Jennifer dislikes small talk, and would sooner engage in heated debate than exchange meaningless _____.
A) astute B) aphorisms C) platitudes D) incoherent
2. Poisons must be kept in a place that is _____ to children.
A) unavailable B) insurmountable C) inaccessible D) impracticable
3. The survival of those two passengers after the hot air balloon crash was a(n) _____ for everybody.
A) miracle B) spectacle C) demonstration D) sensation
4. Cardinals arrived in Vatican City for the _____ to elect the successor to Pope Benedict XVI.
A) configuration B) conclave C) carnage D) placebo
5. The car _____ off the road and fell into a ditch full of muddy water.
A) barrier B) skidded C) obstruction D) blocked
6. With her talent for singing, dancing, and playing piano, she was a _____ performer.
A) binary B) spherical C) divest D) versatile
7. The sports reports quickly _____ the highlights of recent games.
A) mortify B) recapitulate C) abolish D) expedite
8. The yoga instructor warned the group not to _____ during their breathing exercises.
A) disclose B) expend C) hyperventilate D) transfuse
9. The medical students were assigned in threes to work on each _____.
A) cadaver B) precision C) autonomy D) flora
10. Her unexpected disappearance is _____. We don't have the slightest idea what has happened to her.
A) illegible B) ambiguous C) inarticulate D) inexplicable

Choose the answer that best expresses the meaning of the sentence. (每題 2分)

11. That child will be out of those shoes.
A) He'll take them off. B) He'll outgrow them. C) He'll steal them.
12. John seconded the motion.
A) He agreed with the statement of the speaker.
B) He imitated the movements of the dancer.
C) He was not good enough to make the team.
13. I'd like to have the floor.
A) I admire the floor and I'd like to have one like it.
B) I'd like to make a short speech.
C) I'd like to dance.
14. She's a really clockwatcher.
A) She's very conscientious and responsible.
B) She never works a minute more than she has to.
C) She always goes to work on time.
15. The game was rained out.
A) The game was cancelled because of the rain.
B) The game was played despite the rain.
C) The game was moved indoors because of the rain.
16. It's not feasible for me to go at this time.
A) I'll go soon. B) I don't want to go. C) I can't go now.
17. The music at the concert was deafening.
A) It was very loud. B) It was very pleasant. C) It was very musical.
18. He gave us a complimentary ticket.
A) He wanted to flatter us. B) The ticket was expensive. C) The ticket was free.
19. Let's sample some stew.
A) Let's make some stew. B) Let's taste some stew. C) Let's sell some stew.
20. I'm sure John can scrape up the money somehow.
A) John probably doesn't have a lot of money.
B) John must be wealthy.
C) John must have deep pockets.

PART II. Reading Comprehension (60 分)

Read each passage and choose the best answer to each question. (每題 2 分)

A.

Good morning, everyone and welcome to Modern Sociology. Today I want to talk about a recent study I was involved in, looking at changes in adulthood. In the 1940s and 50s Americans typically assumed the full responsibilities of adulthood by their late teens or, at the very latest, by their early twenties. Most young men had completed school and were working full time and most young women were married and raising children. In the past few decades however, a new life stage has emerged. No longer adolescents but not yet ready to assume the full responsibilities of adulthood, many young adults today are caught between having to acquire advanced job skills and depending on their family to support them during this transition. In the past, adulthood began when adolescence ended, but today this is no longer true. Although today's young adults are just as mature physically as in the past and often possess impressive intellectual and social skills, what they lack is the money to allow them to live independently of their families. Social scientists are beginning to recognize this new phase of life which we call "early adulthood". This new stage is not merely an extension of adolescence, as the mass media would have you believe. People who grew up in the 40s and 50s – many of today's grandparents – were economically self-sufficient and able to take care of others by the time they had weathered adolescence. The situation for today's young adults more closely resembles the lack of freedom experienced by young adults in the 1900s than the lifestyle enjoyed by their parents or even their grandparents in their younger days.

The media often portrays the 20+ age group as being irresponsible and carefree. But it is important to realize that today's young adults are not reluctant to take on adult responsibilities. Instead they are forced to build up their educational credentials and practical skills thanks to an ever more demanding job market. The primary reason for prolonged early adulthood is that it now takes much longer to secure a full-time job that pays enough to support a family.

So, how did we discover all of this? Well, last year we completed a study into this new phenomenon. We wanted to find out just how different life is today for early adults compared to the early 1900s or even as recently as the 1960s and 70s. We hit a problem straight away when we realized that there is no fixed or clear definition of the notion of adulthood, either now or in the past, so how could we determine when it has been reached?

Although we lack systematic evidence for how adulthood was perceived in the 1900s, by studying popular fiction as well as contemporary journalistic writings we were able to determine the benchmarks or life stages they would have used to measure this. These various sources rarely if ever refer to finishing school or even to getting a job. They only occasionally make reference to leaving home or starting one's own household as a critical turning point. On the other hand, they often refer to marriage, suggesting that this was considered to be a critical touchstone of reaching adulthood. There

are also many references to parenthood, revealing this to be another important benchmark of this time.

In the course of our study we discovered that, in today's modern world, even the old benchmarks can no longer be applied. But we wanted to achieve more than a comparison of attitudes; we wanted to try to quantify these differences to find out what our modern benchmarks are and if they are reached at a different age compared to the past. To do this, we examined US government census records collected as far back as 1900 and we compared the lives of young adults over time. Rather than surveys, which can prove unreliable, we also conducted over 500 face-to-face interviews with young adults living in different parts of the United States. These interviews were videotaped so they could also be used for other future research projects. We compared this modern-day information with the literature available from the 1900s and we concluded that it takes much longer to make the transition to adulthood than it did decades ago, and arguable longer than it has at any time in America's history.

So, it would seem clear that the traditional definition of adulthood is changing with regard to marriage and parenting. Research from the late 1950s and early 1960s found that many people actually had quite negative feelings towards people who remained unmarried and towards couples who were childless by choice. Psychologists Joseph Veroff, Elizabeth Douvan and Richard Kulka found that more than half of Americans in 1957 viewed someone who did not want to get married as selfish. However, by 1976, when a similar survey was undertaken, it was revealed that less than a third held such views. According to the General Social Survey, an opinion poll administered to a nationally representative sample of Americans, the more contemporary definition of adulthood does not necessarily include getting married and parenthood.

In this day and age, the most important milestones are completing school, establishing an independent household, and being employed full-time --- concrete steps associated with the ability to support a family. At least 95 per cent of Americans surveyed about what being an adult means responded that education, employment, financial independence and the ability to support a family were all, to some extent, important.

21. According to the speaker, what do today's young adults need to learn?

- A. how to combine work and study
- B. how to support a family
- C. higher-level work skills

22. The speaker claims that early adults today do not have

- A. social skills.
- B. financial freedom.
- C. a mature attitude.

23. The speaker compares the problems faced by today's young adults to those faced in
- A. their grandparents time.
 - B. their parents' younger days.
 - C. the early 20th century.
24. One reason given for the change in social trends is that young people today
- A. require more time to get a well paid job.
 - B. mature at a later date than in the past.
 - C. do not want to accept adult responsibilities.
25. What was the difficulty faced by the researchers at the start of this study?
- A. The concept of adulthood has never been clearly defined.
 - B. Much of the older data had been lost or destroyed.
 - C. Many social changes did not occur until quite recently.
26. In the 1900s, which of the following factors were used as a benchmark of reaching adulthood?
- A. getting married and purchasing a house
 - B. getting married and having children
 - C. purchasing a house and starting a first job
27. Which of the following research methods was NOT used to carry out the study?
- A. talking to people in person
 - B. analyzing old video footage
 - C. studying historical writings

B.

The evolution of intelligence among early large mammals of the grasslands was due in great measure to the interaction between two ecologically synchronized groups of these animals, the hunting carnivores and the herbivores that they hunted. The interaction resulting from the differences between predator and prey led to a general improvement in brain functions; however, certain components of intelligence were improved far more than others.

The kind of intelligence favored by the interplay of increasingly smarter catchers and increasingly keener escapers is defined by attention --- that aspect of mind carrying consciousness forward from one moment to the next. It ranges from a passive, free-floating awareness to a highly focused, active fixation. The range through these states is mediated by the arousal system, a network of tracts converging from sensory systems to integrating centers in the brain stem. From the more relaxed to the more vigorous levels, sensitivity to novelty is increased. The organism is more awake, more vigilant; this increased vigilance results in the apprehension of ever more subtle signals as the organism becomes more sensitive to its surroundings. The processes of arousal and concentration give attention its direction. Arousal is at first general, with a flooding of impulses in the brain stem; then gradually the activation is channeled. Thus begins concentration, the holding of consistent images. One meaning of intelligence is the way in

which these images and other alertly searched information are used in the context of previous experience. Consciousness links past attention to the present and permits the integration of details with perceived ends and purposes.

The elements of intelligence and consciousness come together marvelously to produce different styles in predator and prey. Herbivores and carnivores develop different kinds of attention related to escaping or chasing. Although in both kinds of animal, arousal stimulates the production of adrenaline and norepinephrine by the adrenal glands, the effect in herbivores is primarily fear, whereas in carnivores the effect is primarily aggression. For both, arousal attunes the animal to what is ahead. Perhaps it does not experience forethought as we know it, but the animal does experience something like it. The predator is searchingly aggressive, innerdirected, tuned by the nervous system and the adrenal hormones, but aware in a sense closer to human consciousness than, say, a hungry lizard's instinctive snap at a passing beetle. Using past events as a framework, the large mammal predator is working out a relationship between movement and food, sensitive to possibilities in cold trails and distant sounds ---and yesterday's unforgotten lessons. The herbivore prey is of a different mind. Its mood of wariness rather than searching and its attitude of general expectancy instead of anticipating are silk-thin veils of tranquility over an explosive endocrine system.

28. The author is primarily concerned with
- A. disproving the view that herbivores are less intelligent than carnivores.
 - B. establishing a direct link between early large mammals and their modern counterparts.
 - C. describing a relationship between animals' intelligence and their ecological roles.
29. The author refers to a hungry lizard (line 6 from the bottom) primarily in order to
- A. make a distinction between higher and lower levels of consciousness.
 - B. broaden the application of his argument by including an insectivore as an example.
 - C. demonstrate the similarity between the hunting methods of mammals and those of nonmammals.
30. It can be inferred from the passage that in animals less intelligent than the mammals discussed in the passage
- A. attention is more highly focused.
 - B. past experience is less helpful in ensuring survival
 - C. muscular coordination is less highly developed.
31. The sensitivity described in the last paragraph is most clearly an example of
- A. "free-floating awareness"
 - B. "the holding of consistent images"
 - C. "integrating of details with perceived ends and purposes"
32. The author's attitude toward the mammals discussed in the passage is best described as
- A. respectful and admiring
 - B. wistful and tender
 - C. superior and condescending

33. The author provides information that would answer which of the following questions?
- (1) Why is an aroused herbivore usually fearful?
 - (2) What are some of the degrees of attention in large mammals?
 - (3) What occurs when the stimulus that causes arousal of a mammal is removed?
- A. (1), (2), and (3) B. (3) only C. (1) and (2) only
34. According to the passage, improvement in brain function among early large mammals resulted primarily from which of the following?
- A. interaction of early large mammals with less intelligent species
 - B. interplay of predator and prey
 - C. persistence of free-floating awareness in animals of the grasslands
35. According to the passage, as the process of arousal in an organism continues, all of the following may occur EXCEPT
- A. the production of adrenaline
 - B. an expansion of the range of states mediated by the brain stem
 - C. an increase in selectivity with respect to stimuli
 - D. the production of norepinephrine
 - E. a heightening of sensitivity to stimuli

Read each passage. Then read the statements about the passage. Are these statements true or false? Write T if a statement is true. Write F if it is false. (每題 2 分)

C.

In film and literature, malaria, the mosquito-borne disease, has an exotic sound. It calls to mind images of British colonial coffee plantations in Africa or courageous explorers sailing down the Amazon, taking quinine pills and sleeping at night under mosquito nets. In reality, the disease --- which can cause acute fever and chills, headache, muscle ache, fatigue, and, sometimes, death --- has created a public-health crisis in the tropical and subtropical regions of the globe where it is gaining in force each year.

There were 1,102 cases of malaria in the United States in 1989. Globally, the statistics are much more serious. More than 100 million people in areas like Egypt, southern Africa, parts of Southeast Asia, India, Central America, Papua New Guinea and Mexico suffer from malaria each year, and nearly two million of them die. In Africa, one quarter of all children between the ages of one and four dies from it. In Sri Lanka, where international spraying and drug distribution programs once reduced the number of annual cases to 17, there are now an estimated three quarters of a million cases of malaria per year.

Malaria is neither a virus like polio nor a bacterium like tuberculosis. Rather, it's a parasite that

invades red blood cells and has a three-stage life cycle. Infection starts out with a mosquito bite that releases a few of the parasites into the human bloodstream. The invaders travel to the liver where the body's cells hide them from the immune system, allowing them to multiply. Soon afterwards, the parasites burst out of the liver, and attack red blood cells. These, too, eventually burst and release still more parasites, triggering malaria's symptoms.

In the 1950s, malaria was believed to be on the verge of eradication. The introduction of insecticides such as DDT seemed to signal the end of the malaria-carrying mosquito in certain countries. Even if you had contracted malaria, you could have been cured with chloroquine, a synthetic quinine-like drug.

Forty years later, malaria is making a comeback. The parasite has developed a resistance to familiar pesticides like DDT and to chloroquine. As a precaution, travelers continue to take chloroquine or other drugs prior to, during and after leaving a malarious area. In areas where malaria is drug-resistant, new medications are needed and many researchers say a vaccine is a must. Developing an effective one could save hundreds of thousands of lives.

Currently, researchers are investigating three possible plans of attack for a vaccine. One would kill the parasites, before they enter the liver cells and while they're in them. Another would attack the parasite in its second stage, destroying infected red blood cells. The third would create antibodies that would be ingested by a biting mosquito and stop the mature parasites from developing. However, no one has yet found the formula for an effective inoculation.

Most vaccines, like those for smallpox or polio, consist of dead or modified forms of the same dangerous bugs that cause the disease. The vaccine helps the immune system recognize and attack the invader. However, previous research has shown that standard types of vaccines are ineffective against malaria because the infected mosquitoes don't carry enough of the parasite to create a useful vaccine.

One of the more interesting approaches to the problem is that of Manuel Patarroyo, M.D., founder and director of the Institute of Immunology in Bogota, Colombia. In 1986 he created a synthetic vaccine, hoping that the body's own immune cells would kill the parasite.

Perhaps because a malaria vaccine seems far in the future, many experts are suggesting that attention should continue to be focused on areas like prevention, control and treatment. One new strategy for controlling transmission is pesticide-treated bed nets, which protect sleeping people from mosquitoes and kill any bugs that happen to land on the net.

Some researchers are exploring folklore treatments in the hopes of developing stronger drugs. Derivatives of qing-hao, a weed used in traditional Chinese medicine to treat fever, are being studied by scientists.

While these approaches are promising, none have proven tough enough to stop malaria. Until researchers find the parasite's Achilles heel, the disease will continue to infect millions.

36. Specially treated bed nets can cure malaria.
37. Malaria is a disease that is increasing each year.
38. One hundred million people die of malaria each year.
39. Researchers have found a vaccine for malaria.
40. A person can get malaria from a mosquito bite.
41. In the 1950s, malaria was curable.

D.

Camping is a very popular form of recreation. It allows people to see new sights, appreciate nature, and at the same time relax for a few days away from the hubbub of the city. In the United States it sometimes seems as if camping is too popular for its own good. So many people go camping that the most frequented campgrounds look like small cities and even the back country is crowded.

Camping does not mean the same thing to everyone. For some people it means driving a camper to a spot in the woods especially prepared for this kind of vehicle. Here the camper can hook up to electricity and water provided by the management. Inside the camper are all the amenities: beds, tables and chairs, stove, sink, toilet and sometimes even a TV. These “armchair” campers are often older people who aren’t up to strenuous hikes through rugged terrain. For them camping amounts to a leisurely stroll through the woods.

For other people camping means backpacking. Backpackers hike far into the wilderness away from roads and cities, with everything they need on their backs. Backpackers require special light-weight equipment. For example, they use freeze-dried food. This is food that has been frozen in a vacuum so that every bit of water has been driven out. All kinds of food are available in freeze-dried form, even wine, so the backpacker can still eat well.

No matter what kind of camper you are, there is some basic equipment that you should have. The most important item is a sturdy pair of hiking boots. These should have cleated soles and should be high enough to protect the ankles from rocks. They should be loose enough to fit over one thick and one thin pair of socks, but not too loose or they will cause blisters. For backpacking you should have a frame pack with a hip belt. This will distribute the weight over the whole back instead of keeping it all on the shoulders. For dayhiking a rucksack will do. For overnight trips you’ll need a sleeping bag, either down or Dacron. Down bags are lighter and warmer, but Dacron bags are cheaper and water resistant. If you use a down bag, you should be sure to put a foam pad or air mattress underneath.

Finally, whenever you go camping, always remember this rule: “Take only memories and leave only footprints”. That way the camper who comes after you can have a good time too.

42. Escaping the city traffic is one of the reasons people go camping.
43. People go camping because they enjoy the hubbub of the campgrounds.
44. People have different ideas of what camping is.

45. Everyone agrees that camping means strenuous hikes through rugged terrain.
46. "Armchair" campers are people who camp in a camper which has beds, chairs, a stove, a sink, a toilet, and electricity.
47. Some people like to take long hikes with everything they need on their backs. These people are called backpackers.
48. Good boots is the most important piece of a backpacker's equipment.
49. A backpacker uses a hip belt to distribute the weight of his pack over his whole back.
50. A down sleeping bag is made of wool.