

# 國立體育大學 106 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

## 英 文 (本試題共 7 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。

(總計 100 分)

### Part I. 世界大學運動會暨體大三十專有詞彙中英譯 10% (每題 2 分)

1. \_\_ 「世界大學運動會」(世大運)：  
(a) World Games (b) College Olympiad (c) Universiade (d) FIFA
2. \_\_ 比賽場地：  
(a) Game Places (b) Venues (c) Athletic Fields (d) Events
3. \_\_ 選手村：  
(a) Athletes' Village (b) Sportsman Town (c) Arena (d) Competitors' Hotel
4. \_\_ 國立體育大學：  
(a) National Sports University (b) National Taiwan University of Sports  
(c) National Taiwan Sport University (d) National University of Physical Education
5. \_\_ 三十週年校慶  
(a) Three Ten Year Celebration (b) Thirty Year School Birthday  
(c) 30<sup>th</sup> Happy Birthday (d) Thirtieth Anniversary

### Part II. Vocabulary, Special Expressions, Reading Comprehension & Grammar

#### A. 4% (每格 2 分)

**What would you like to do in the next two years?**

<input type="checkbox"/> get married	<input type="checkbox"/> move to a new apartment or house	<input type="checkbox"/> meet a good-looking man
<input type="checkbox"/> graduate	<input type="checkbox"/> study a new language	<input type="checkbox"/> meet a good-looking woman
<input type="checkbox"/> have children	<input type="checkbox"/> write a book	<input type="checkbox"/> meet a Scorpio
<input type="checkbox"/> move to a new country	<input type="checkbox"/> learn to play a musical instrument	<input type="checkbox"/> paint my living room
<input type="checkbox"/> move to a new city	<input type="checkbox"/> get a new boss	<input type="checkbox"/> buy a new refrigerator

**Scoring:** Give yourself 1 point for each check mark.  
0-5 points: Time to do something new!  
6-10 points: Wow! Sounds like you have an interesting life.  
11-15 points: Relax! You're going to do too much.

**MYSELF Magazine** 

1. \_\_\_ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
  - (a) There are altogether fifteen points.
  - (b) The more points you get the better your life is.
  - (c) There is more than one point for each mark you check.
  - (d) All of the above.
2. \_\_\_ If you check less than five things you would like to do on the list, what is the advice for you?
  - (a) You seem to have a wonderful life. Don't change.
  - (b) You seem to work too hard. Go have fun.
  - (c) Relax yourself, because you're going to do too much.
  - (d) It's time for you to do something new.

**B. 8% (每題 2 分)**

**TIPS for Preventing Exercise Accidents**

Doctors say that exercise is good for you, but it shouldn't hurt. You don't want to have an accident or injury when you exercise. Here are some tips:

- Wear the right shoes. Your feet support your whole body.
- Drink a lot of water when you exercise. But don't eat for an hour before you exercise. Food and exercise don't go together.
- Slow down or stop if you feel bad. You should be able to talk and have a conversation when you exercise.
- Look where you are walking or running. You don't want to fall.
- Exercise with a friend. If you have a problem, your friend can help.

1. \_\_\_ You shouldn't \_\_\_ when you are exercising.
  - (a) drink      (b) eat      (c) talk      (d) exercise with friends
2. \_\_\_ If you don't feel good, you should \_\_\_\_.
  - (a) exercise more      (b) stop exercising right away
  - (c) drink a lot of water      (d) take some medicine
3. \_\_\_ If you have a problem, you should \_\_\_\_.
  - (a) fall      (b) have an accident      (c) get injured      (d) ask for help
4. \_\_\_ Which of the following statement is FALSE (錯誤) when exercising?
  - (a) Slow down or stop if you feel bad.      (b) You should wear right shoes.
  - (c) You should drink a lot of water.      (d) You should eat a lot before exercise.

**C. 12% (每題 2 分)**

**GH**

**Grand Hotel**  
 Room 1067  
 Rate for one person \$120.00  
 Rate for two persons \$180.00

#### When Checking Out

1. Check out by 12:00 noon.
2. Be sure to take all your personal belongings.
3. Leave your key at the front desk.
4. Ask for your bill and pay at the cashier's desk. Personal checks are not accepted.

#### In Case of Fire

1. Go to nearest FIRE ALARM BOX and pull alarm. Fire extinguishers are available next to each FIRE ALARM BOX.
  2. Do not use elevators.
  3. Follow signs to the nearest EMERGENCY EXIT in order to evacuate the building.
- IMPORTANT:** Emergency exits are marked with red lights. Please familiarize yourself with the location of the exit nearest this room.

1. \_\_ Here, "GH" stands for \_\_\_\_.  
(a) Good Heaven! (b) Go Hiking. (c) Grand Hotel (d) I don't know. It's not mentioned.
2. \_\_ Your bill for four nights (one person) comes to \_\_\_\_.  
(a) \$200 (b) \$480 (c) \$360 (d) \$120
3. \_\_ You are going to stay in \_\_\_\_ tonight.  
(a) Grand Hotel (b) FIRE ALARM BOX (c) EMERGENCY EXIT (d) Room 2205
4. \_\_ Which of the following statement is TRUE?  
(a) You can pay your bill with cash or personal checks.  
(b) You can check out after 12 pm.  
(c) In case of fire, you should use elevators because it is faster.  
(d) Your Room Number is 1067.
5. \_\_ The English for "退房" is \_\_\_\_.  
(a) Checking Out (b) In Case of Fire (c) Your Personal Belongings (d) Fire Alarm
6. "Leave your key at the front desk" means: \_\_\_\_\_. (中文)

#### D. 14% (每題 2 分)

Let me tell you about life in my family. We all get up at about six o'clock in the morning. But after that, everyone has a different routine. My mom goes to work early, and she doesn't have time for breakfast. So she drinks a quick cup of coffee and runs out the door. My father works at home. He makes breakfast for the family. He goes into the kitchen at about six fifteen and listens to music as he cooks breakfast. After breakfast, my sisters take the school bus, but I have a little more time. I wash the breakfast dishes, brush my teeth, comb my hair, and then I walk to school. On Saturdays, my mom cleans the house, and my dad does the laundry. On the weekend, we make our beds in the morning. From Monday to Friday, we don't have time to make our beds. Every one of us has to help do the house chores.

1. \_\_ Which of the following statement is TRUE?  
(a) The father of the family usually drinks coffee in the morning before he leaves for work.  
(b) There are altogether four people in the family.  
(c) The parents always get up early but the kids usually get up late.  
(d) None of the above.

2. \_\_\_ Which of the following statement is NOT true?
- (a) All of the family members eat breakfast in the morning except the mother.  
 (b) None of the family members eat breakfast except the father.  
 (c) The father makes breakfast for his children in the morning.  
 (d) All the family members get up early in the morning.
3. \_\_\_ When do the family usually do the house chores?
- (a) In the morning. (b) In the evening. (c) On the weekend. (d) From Monday to Friday.
4. \_\_\_ Who does the dishes in the morning?
- (a) The mother. (b) The father. (c) The author. (d) The author's sisters.
5. \_\_\_ Who will probably listen to music in the morning?
- (a) The mother. (b) The father. (c) The children. (d) The whole family.
6. "A different routine" : \_\_\_\_\_ (中譯)
7. "Does the laundry" : \_\_\_\_\_ (中譯)

**E. 18% (每題 2 分)**

The *Yen*, the *Dollar*, the *Quetzal*, or the *Peso* – no matter what the currency is called, money is an important part of life in nearly every culture today and has been throughout history. The concept of money dates back thousands of years. (1), money did not consist of metal coins or paper bills. Rather, people paid for things with objects that were useful and therefore considered valuable. We sometimes call this commodity money. Some examples of commodity money used throughout history are iron nails, rare seashells, bread, and livestock, such as pigs or cattle. Salt and other spices were also once used as money. In fact, the word salary (the money that employees are paid weekly or monthly by their employers) is (2) from the Latin word *solarium* meaning a payment made in salt. The expression *He's (not) worth his salt* is probably derived from this, because it was used to mean that someone's work was (or wasn't) worth the amount of money (or salt) he or she was being paid. There is also evidence that, during the Middle Ages, pepper was used as a form of money, hence the old French saying *As dear as pepper*. In England, one could actually pay one's rent in pepper! Even in more modern times commodity money has been used in cases where there was no access to actual currency. An example of this was during and after World War II in Europe, where tobacco was often used in place of money. Certain metals, such as gold, silver, and copper have been used as commodity money for thousands of years. Metals were exchanged in the form of jewelry and nuggets (small lumps) and eventually appeared in the form of coins around 560 B.C.E. The use of metal coins as money became widespread after the use of the touchstone was discovered. The touchstone enabled people to find how much of a certain type of metal was contained in a nugget and therefore determine its value. Eventually, the system of *representative money* emerged in the form of paper bills. This system is called representative money, because the paper itself is of very little intrinsic value, but is based on its correlation to a valued commodity, such as gold. Currencies and methods of transaction seem to be constantly evolving. An example of this is the use of *electronic money*, money that is (3) electronically. Thanks to modern technology and electronic money, people are now able to pay their bills, transfer funds from one account to another, and receive their paychecks from their employers without ever stepping into a bank. It looks like the concept of money is here to stay, but we are probably still in for more surprising changes in the future.

1. \_\_\_ (a) Originally (b) Concomitantly (c) Extraordinarily (d) Coincidentally
2. \_\_\_ (a) suppressed (b) derived (c) manifested (d) propelled
3. \_\_\_ (a) conferred (b) referred (c) deferred (d) transferred

4. \_\_\_ What is the main idea of the reading passage?
- (a) Commodity money was used before coins and paper money.  
 (b) Salt is a very valuable substance.  
 (c) Money has always been an important part of life.  
 (d) Money will soon be a thing of the past.
5. \_\_\_ Which of the following commodity were used as money in history?
- (a) Livestock like pigs or cattle. (b) Salt. (c) Pepper. (d) All of the above.
6. \_\_\_ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
- (a) Paper bills are a form of representative money.  
 (b) Metals coins are usually made of iron, like those iron nails in ancient time.  
 (c) Tobacco has been used in place of money ever since World War II.  
 (d) All of the above.
7. \_\_\_ Which of the following statement is NOT true?
- (a) Pepper was used as a form of commodity money in Europe during the World War II.  
 (b) Rare shells, bread, and tobacco were often used in place of money in Europe after World War II.  
 (c) Nowadays, people use electronic money in place of all other forms of representative money due to modern technology.  
 (d) All of the above.
8. "There was no access to actual currency." : \_\_\_\_\_ (中譯)
9. "Currencies and methods of transaction seem to be constantly evolving." :  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (中譯)

**F. 14% (選擇每題 2 分，中翻英每題 4 分)**

If you'll be graduating from high school or college in the next year or two, then, I'm sure you're very \_ (1) \_ a job. There are two questions that young people like you always ask me. First, what are the best jobs going to be? And second, how can I prepare myself to get one of those good jobs? Well in the next few minutes, I want to try to answer these questions for you, and I hope this information will help you make the right choices about your future career. Let's start with a little history. In the last 100 years, there's been a big change in the U.S. job market, from a manufacturing economy to a service economy. What does that mean? Well, in a manufacturing economy people make things, like cars or furniture or clothes, in a service economy, people do things. They cut your hair; they fix your shoes; they sell you a computer. Airline pilots, doctors, restaurant workers – all of these are examples of service workers. My point is that the number of manufacturing jobs has been going down for quite a long time. Now why do you think that is? What's the cause? (4) 原因之一是自動化作業, such as robots, computers, etc. Because of technology, we're able to manufacture goods by using machines \_ (2) \_ human workers. As a result, thousands of manufacturing jobs don't exist anymore. Another reason is foreign competition. Most manufacturing is done outside of the U.S. now, in countries \_ (3) \_ the labor costs are cheaper. According to the U.S. government, (5) 估計(接近)兩百五十萬個製造業工作 have disappeared just since 2001. And that trend is definitely going to continue as we move further into the 21st century.

1. \_\_\_ (a) care about finding (b) regard about getting (c) concerned about finding (d) worry about getting
2. \_\_\_ (a) instead of (b) with respect to (c) in addition to (d) accompanying

3. \_\_\_ (a) which (b) that (c) of (d) where

4. \_\_\_\_\_ (英譯) 4%

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (英譯) 4%

**G. 20% (每題 2 分)**

What is the most dangerous work you can do? In other words, which jobs give you the greatest chance of being harmed while at work? The Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued reports that try to answer this question. It has drawn up a list of the top ten most dangerous jobs, based on the number of persons killed in various types of work. One clear pattern in the statistics is that weather makes a big difference. No occupation in the top ten is an office-based or factory-based job. (1), all of the most hazardous jobs involve working outside or in motor vehicles. Fishing is the most dangerous, more than 20 times as hazardous as the average job in the United States. Logging (cutting down trees) is almost equally dangerous. Workers in both of these jobs face tough weather conditions, including storms that can overturn boats, topple trees, or unleash deadly lightning bolts. Loggers also worry about trees that fall in an uncontrolled way after being cut. Getting struck by a heavy object is the leading cause of death among timber-cutters. Crashes are the biggest threats to airplane pilots (3rd on the top-ten list) and truck drivers (9th). Both problems could be reduced by performing better maintenance on vehicles and by reducing tiredness or stress in the pilots and drivers. Icy, wet, or foggy conditions often contribute to the worst crashes. Other kinds of vehicle-related accidents—tractors falling over, construction machinery striking someone, etc.—are not actually crashes but can be deadly. They are the leading cause of death among construction workers (6th on the list) and farmers (10th). Working in high places is very hazardous as well. Metalworkers on buildings (4th on the list), roofers (5th), and construction workers (6th) all need safer harnesses and other equipment to reduce the rate of falls. They also need to be more cautious when bad weather approaches, because they are often exposed to lightning strikes. Finally, there are occupations that work with inherently dangerous things or people. Electricity has profound power, and it is no surprise that people who install electrical systems are on the list (8th). Taxi-cab drivers don't have to fear accidents as much (2) their own customers. Drivers who work at night are often the targets of violent criminals who hope to steal a driver's money. They are 7th on the list because so many of them are attacked by customers trying to rob them. 20%

1. \_\_\_ (a) Instead (b) In spite of (c) Whereas (d) Fortunately

2. \_\_\_ (a) as (b) than (c) to (d) with

3. \_\_\_ Which of the following can be the most appropriate title for the passage?

(a) The Changing U.S. Job Market (b) The Most Crash-Striking Jobs in the U.S.

(c) The Most Hazardous Jobs in the U.S. (d) The Most Uncontrollable Jobs in the U.S.

4. \_\_\_ Which of the following statement is TRUE?

(a) Taxi drivers are on the-top-ten list because of chances of car accidents.

(b) Farmers are safe job workers in the United States and have no fear of accidents or life threats.

(c) According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, fishermen are the most dangerous job workers in the U.S.

(d) None of the above.

5. \_\_\_ Which of the following statement is NOT true?

(a) According to the statistics, weather is a crucial factor for the danger of working conditions.

(b) Construction workers can reduce the danger of falls by using harnesses and safety equipment.

(c) Generally speaking, office-based jobs are safer than factory-based jobs.

(d) None of the above.

6. \_\_\_ According to the passage, logging is a dangerous job because \_\_\_.

- (a) loggers may get struck by a heavy object such as a tree that falls in an uncontrolled way after being cut.
- (b) timber-cutters are often exposed to lightning strikes when bad weather approaches.
- (c) logging at night is dangerous because workers often become the targets of violent criminals.
- (d) All of the above.

7. \_\_\_ According to the passage, why are airline pilots on the list of the most dangerous jobs?

- (a) Because they work outside and in motor vehicles.
- (b) Because they are working in high places, just like metalworkers, roofers and construction workers.
- (c) Because of crashes caused by bad weather, poor maintenance on vehicles and tiredness or stress of the work.
- (d) All of the above.

8. "Unleash deadly lightning bolts" : \_\_\_\_\_ (中譯)

9. "Performing better maintenance on vehicles" : \_\_\_\_\_ (中譯)

10. "Not actually crashes but can be deadly" : \_\_\_\_\_ (中譯)