

國立體育大學九十九學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

(本試題共 5 頁)

英文

- ※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)

請選出最適合之答案：每題 2 分

A.

Young people started traveling overland from Europe to Asia in the 1960s. Airfares were much too expensive then for the budget traveler. Some bought second-hand cars or vans and camped wherever they could. Others hitch-hiked or caught buses, and stayed in cheap hotels or with local people. "There was no such thing as a backpacker hostel back then," says Laura. Like her mother Wendy, Laura _(1)_ all her belongings in a backpack and travels as _(2)_ as possible. But her trip has been different in many ways from Wendy's. One of them is the cost. Wendy used to take trains or buses, while Laura flies to many of her destinations, including flying directly from London to India. Wendy used to write long letters home, and then she had to find a post office to send them. Laura can keep in contact using e-mail and Internet cafes. "Things are a little more backpacker-friendly now," Laura says. Laura had also discovered that many local businesses know what backpackers want. In Wendy's day, finding a café selling chocolate cake was _(3)_ for homesick travelers. These days, there aren't many places on Laura's travels where she cannot find pizza or pancakes or other tastes of home.

- (1) __ (a) carries (b) predicts (c) resigns (d) contacts
- (2) __ (a) cheap (b) expensive (c) cheaply (d) expensively
- (3) __ (a) an exciting news (b) an excited news (c) exciting news (d) excited news
- (4) __ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
 - (a) Backpacking for Wendy is generally easier than it is for her daughter Laura.
 - (b) Backpacking for Wendy is generally more difficulty than it is for her daughter Laura.
 - (c) Backpacking for Wendy is generally more fun than it is for her daughter Laura.
 - (d) None of the above.
- (5) __ The passage implies that ____.
 - (a) It is very easy for Laura to cook pancakes and pizza during her trips in India. And that may keep Laura less homesick than Wendy.
 - (b) Wendy used to keep in contact with her family by using e-mail and Internet cafes instead of by writing letters and find a post office.
 - (c) Laura may spend more money than her mother Wendy because she flies to most of her destinations in Asia.
 - (d) All of the above.

B.

Culture shock can be an excellent lesson in relative values and in understanding human differences. The reason culture shock occurs _(6)_ that we are not prepared for these differences. Because of the way we are taught our culture, we are all *ethnocentric*. This term comes from the Greek root *ethnos*, meaning a people or group. Thus, it _(7)_ the fact that our outlook or world view is centered around our own way of life. *Ethnocentrism* is the _(8)_ that one's own patterns of behavior are the best: the most beautiful, right, or important. Therefore, other people, to the extent that they live differently, live by standards that are inhuman, irrational, unnatural, or wrong. Food preferences are perhaps the most familiar aspect of ethnocentrism. Every culture has developed _(9)_ for certain kinds of food and drink, and equally strong negative attitudes _(10)_ others. It is interesting to note that much of this ethnocentrism is in our heads and not in our tongues,

for something can taste delicious until we are told what it is. We have all heard stories about people being fed a meal of snake or horse meat or something equally _(11)_ in American culture and commenting on how tasty it was – until they were told what they had just eaten, upon which they turned _(12)_ and hurriedly asked to be excused from the table.

- (6) __ (a) is (b) are (c) in (d) about
(7) __ (a) refers to (b) complies to (c) is detrimental to (d) precincts
(8) __ (a) believe (b) believing (c) belief (d) believes
(9) __ (a) inclusiveness (b) latitudes (c) postscripts (d) preferences
(10) __ (a) from (b) toward (c) against (d) around
(11) __ (a) repugnant (b) literal (c) conceivable (d) reddish
(12) __ (a) red (b) blue (c) black (d) green
(13) __ Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Americans can accept the idea of eating snakes or horses when necessary.
(b) Food preferences are scarcely ethnocentric.
(c) Sometimes it is not the food that tastes terrible but people's imagination that makes them feel disgusting to eat certain kinds of food.
(d) All of the above.

C.

Although self-reliance is _(14)_ in our concept of individualism, the American concept of self-reliance goes far beyond individualism. Under the ideal conditions, all individuals are _(15)_ to be their own masters, in control of their own destinies, and therefore in control of their own advancement or regression in society. Because we believe in this theory of free will, we judge people by their ability to _(16)_ through their own efforts. As recently as two decades ago, students in an American high school were given a statement that cited self-reliance as the key _(17)_ individual freedom, noting that the only real security we have comes from the _(18)_ to work hard, to plan ahead, and to save for our future needs.

- (14) __ (a) impact (b) arranged (c) appointed (d) inherent
(15) __ (a) received (b) perceived (c) ascribed (d) nominated
(16) __ (a) success (b) successful (c) succeed (d) succeeded
(17) __ (a) as (b) to (c) at (d) of
(18) __ (a) deflation (b) development (c) appointment (d) determination

D.

The commercial robot is already a reality. For years, industry has been using robots in factories. Different kinds of robots have started to appear in catalogues and in robot specialty shops. What will the personal robots of the future look like and do? They probably won't resemble humans _(19)_ today, and they'll almost certainly be much smaller. Researchers envision small robots that will come out at night to do things like vacuum and mop the floors, eat up dirt and insects, and wash the windows. However, many researchers see future robots _(20)_ just mechanical workers that perform the tasks we don't want to do. Many see them as companions. Consider robotic pets, for example. The Sony Corporation has developed a robotic dog that wags its tail, fetches a ball, and responds to human commands. Researchers at the Georgia Institute of Technology _(21)_ a mobile robot called Pepe, _(22)_ "personal pet." Its makers hope that future users will regard it more as a friend or companion than as a robot. Wouldn't you like to have a robot pet that does what you want, but you wouldn't have to feed it or take it to the vet to get its shots?

- (19) __ (a) as they do as much (b) as much as they do (c) as they much as (d) as do they much
(20) __ (a) as much more than (b) much as more than (c) more than as much (d) more as much than
(21) __ (a) has been developing (b) was developing (c) have been developing (d) were developing
(22) __ (a) result in (b) refer to (c) in place of (d) short for

E.

The main idea _(23)_ the birth-order theory is quite simple: Firstborn children enjoy a special relationship with their parents simply because they were there before any other children were. When other children come _(24)_, firstborns know intuitively that these (25) interlopers represent a challenge to their special relationship. For this reason, firstborns tend to be conservative, rule-oriented, and desirous of maintaining (26) the status quo. They want to keep things as they are. Laterborns have a different challenge. They must somehow (27) carve out a niche in their parents' affections. They sense that they have to become different from the oldest child, so they do. Lastborns are usually more social, more agreeable, and more open to new

and even revolutionary ideas. This is because sensing the power of the _(28)_ relationship between the oldest sibling and the parent, they have to turn outward to establish their place in the world. Thus they tend to identify with the underdog in a given situation and to attack the establishment. _(29)_, if there are three children in a family, the middle child is usually more flexible than the other two and often has a _(30)_ for compromise. And a family in which there is only one child is the least predictable configuration. Only children aren't as inflexible as firstborns. Like firstborns, they do identify with their parents, however.

(23) __ (a) behind (b) between (c) after (d) out of

(24) __ (a) over (b) along (c) back (d) straight up

(25) __ "Interlopers" means ____.

(a) people who activate (b) people who take control (c) people who interfere (d) people who are intelligent

(26) __ "The status quo" means ____.

(a) situation of special privilege (b) newly developing situation (c) already-existing situation (d) the social status one belongs to

(27) __ "Carve out a niche" means ____.

(a) make a special place in (b) become number one in (c) not be worried about (d) take advantage of

(28) __ (a) already-establish (b) already-establishing (c) already-established (d) established-already

(29) __ (a) Besides (b) Although (c) Fortunately (d) Wherever

(30) __ (a) assumption (b) score (c) proponent (d) talent

(31) __ Which of the following statement is TRUE?

(a) The lastborns in a family usually identifies with the underdog in a given situation.

(b) The lastborns are the least predictable and aren't as inflexible as firstborns.

(c) The oldest sibling of the lastborns tends to turn outward to establish a place in the world.

(d) None of the above.

(32) __ Which of the following statement is FALSE?

(a) The only child tends to identify with their parents.

(b) A family with only one child is the least predictable configuration.

(c) The lastborns tend to attack the establishment.

(d) The only child tends to attack the firstborns and the establishment.

F.

The International Olympics Committee has established special rules banning drugs to enhance performance. However, some athletes are experimenting with new drugs that are difficult to detect. The IOC forbids athletes from using steroids as strength builders. Short-acting, water-based steroids are now available that pass out of an athlete's body after only a few hours. The most popular steroids are man-made forms of testosterone, a hormone already present in the body. Another popular performance-enhancer is EPO. EPO, of Erythropoietin, regulates red-blood-cell production. These cells deliver oxygen throughout the body. The oxygen boost it provides can improve an athlete's performance in a 20-minute run by 30 seconds. In a marathon, it could give an athlete a 4-minute advantage. Human growth hormone, a third commonly used enhancer, is a naturally occurring amino acid which helps control growth from birth to adulthood. Genetically engineered hGH became available in 1985. Athletes use hGH to develop bigger muscles and then take steroids to strengthen the muscles. The drug is hard to detect because it passes out of the body in less than 45 minutes. The newest wave of performance enhancement is through a blood substitute called Hemopure. Hemopure is ultra-purified hemoglobin from cows mixed with a salt solution. The effect of using Hemopure is similar to the effect of EPO. However, there is no current test that can detect Hemopure in the blood.

(33) __ How many performance enhancers are mentioned in the passage?

(a) Too many to count. (b) Two. (c) Three. (d) Four.

(34) __ Which of the two performance enhancers have similar effect on human body?

(a) hGH and EPO. (b) Steroids and EPO. (c) hGH and Hemopure. (d) EPO and Hemopure.

(35) __ The acronym for International Olympics Committee is ____.

(a) CIO (b) EPO (c) hGH (d) IOC

(36) __ The major effect of steroids on human body is ____.

(a) to develop muscles (b) to help control growth (c) to enhance blood circulation (d) to strengthen muscles

(37) __ Which of the following statement is TRUE?

(a) Only the drugs that pass out of the body quickly are forbidden.

(b) Only the IOC forbids using steroids as strength builders.

- (c) Hemopure is detectable in the blood if using the most updated medical technology.
 (d) All in all, one of the major functions of performance enhancing drugs is to give athletes advantages in competitions.
- (38) __ Which of the following statement is NOT true?
 (a) Man-made testosterone is used by athletes to enhance performance.
 (b) Human growth hormone is a kind of performance enhancer known as hGH.
 (c) Hemopure is proved to be responsible for the deaths among cyclists training for the Olympics.
 (d) EPO provides oxygen boost to enhance athletes' performance.
- (39) __ An appropriate title for the passage is ____.
 (a) Hemopure – the Smartest Choice for the 21st Century Athletes!
 (b) A Comparison and Contrast Among EPO, hGH, and Hemopure
 (c) The Nomination of Sports Drugs for the 21st Century: IOC, EPO, hGH, or Steroids
 (d) Drugs in Sports

G.

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. So, coaches and players have had 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. Dr. James Frey used the term “normative cheating” to refer to the methods of cheating commonly used in sports. This refers to strategies 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.

- (40) __ Who or what is primarily responsible for the increase in cheating in sports?
 (a) Pressure from the players.
 (b) Pressure from the coaches.
 (c) Pressure because of players' high salaries.
 (d) Pressure because of funding and an unhealthy need to win.
- (41) __ What is the definition of “normative cheating”?
 (a) Cheating by changing the rules.
 (b) Cheating normally used to break rules.
 (c) Cheating that give an edge within in the rules.
 (d) Cheating that is easily noticed.
- (42) __ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
 (a) All forms of cheating break the rules of sports.
 (b) To discourage normative cheating in sports, nowadays, referees usually punish those who commit illegal acts during games.
 (c) Nowadays, coaches and players resort to certain strategies to create conditions of advantages over opponents without being considered cheating.
 (d) All of the above.
- (43) __ Which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to cheating in sports?
 (a) The obsession with winning.
 (b) Money.
 (c) Normative cheating strategies.
 (d) Funding.
- (44) 中譯 “Come up with ingenious ways to get around the rules”
 (45) 中譯 “They impose minimal penalties”
 (46) Give two examples of “normative cheating” in sports: (a) _____ (b) _____

H. 英翻中

- (47) __ It was the most incredible experience I've ever had.
- (a) 那是像怎麼樣的經驗。
 - (b) 這是最喜歡的一種運動。
 - (c) 它是我所有過最不可思議的經驗。
 - (d) 我曾玩過不可思議的運動經驗。
- (48) __ Liu Xiang is the Olympic 110-meter hurdles world record holder.
- (a) 劉翔是奧運男子一百一十公尺高欄金牌得主。
 - (b) 朱木炎是奧運跆拳道男子輕量級金牌得主。
 - (c) 瓊斯是奧運女子四百公尺賽跑世界記錄保持人。
 - (d) 劉翔是奧運一百一十公尺高欄世界記錄保持人。
- (49) __ I didn't make the achievement by sheer luck.
- (a) 我沒有做到是因為運氣不佳。
 - (b) 我不是做不到而是需要運氣。
 - (c) 我的成就不是純靠運氣。
 - (d) 我純粹是因受到壓力而有成就。
- (50) __ Why don't you try it some time?
- (a) 為什麼不是你獲選呢？
 - (b) 有空時去試試看唄？
 - (c) 為什麼不找個時間去比賽？
 - (d) 為什麼有時不是你去試用它呢？