

國立體育大學 109 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試試題






科目: 英文

(本試題共 8 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。

答案請另書寫於答案紙上，並清楚標明大題與題號
(共計 100 分)

Part I. Write the full name of the following sport symbols/icons
(完整拼寫出下列每個運動符號所代表的英文詞彙): (10 分)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
				
a _ _ s	e _ _ n sport	rhythmic g _ _ s	w _ _ g	a _ _ y

Part II. Read the text about “Interest” and use the word in parentheses to form a word(s) that correctly fills each blank (依據短文中各句子結構所需，將括號中的單字予以適當詞類變化後填入): (10 分)

Interest

Interest is the sum ___1___ (charge) for borrowing money. Most of the profits for a bank are derived from the interest they charge for the use of their own or their depositors' money. All problems in interest may ___2___ (solve) by use of one general equation that may be stated as follows: Interest = Principal x Rate x Time.

Any one of the four quantities—that is, interest, principal, rate, or time—may be found when the other three ___3___ (know). The time is expressed in commercial years. The rate is expressed as a decimal fraction. Thus, 6 percent interest ___4___ (mean) six cents charged for the use of \$1 of principal ___5___ (borrow) for one year.

Part III. Choose the word or phrase that best completes a sentence
(從四個選項中挑出最適合的答案來完成該句): (30分)

1. _____ State of Nevada is also known as the 'Silver State', because rich silver deposits were found there in the 19th century. (A) The (B) It is the (C) What the (D) While the
2. _____ over a million different species of insects exist in the world, more than all other animal species combined. (A) It is estimated that (B) There is estimate (C) That is estimated (D) The estimate is
3. Rock and Roll first _____ as a popular style of music in the 1950s. (A) to emerge (B) having emerged (C) emerged (D) emerges
4. In the eastern part of Massachusetts _____, an important university town. (A) lies the city of Cambridge (B) there the city of Cambridge lies (C) around the city of Cambridge lies (D) lies the city of Cambridge around there
5. _____, the Bureau of Indian Affairs is a federal agency intended to safeguard the welfare of American Indians. (A) In 1824 they created (B) The creation in 1824 (C) In 1824 was created (D) Created in 1824
6. A hot air balloon will rise when its density is _____ of the surrounding air. (A) than the lower density (B) lower than that (C) the density is lower than (D) the lower density
7. Whiskey is a distilled liquor that is much stronger _____. (A) than fermented liquor such as beer does (B) does fermented liquor such as beer (C) fermented liquor such as beer (D) than fermented liquor such as beer
8. In the last century, the greenhouse effect seems to have exerted _____ on climate. (A) worldwide a significant influence (B) a significant worldwide influence (C) a significant influence worldwide (D) worldwide an influence significant
9. The meaning of some words will change depending on the context _____ they are used. (A) and which (B) which (C) in which (D) what
10. Fortune telling using astrology, _____, has a large number of believers. (A) is an unscientific study of the stars (B) which an unscientific study of the stars (C) an unscientific study of the stars (D) a study of the stars unscientific which
11. _____ have spread to virtually every country around the world. (A) Fast food chains (B) When fast food chains (C) Fast food chains which (D) Now that fast food chains
12. Senators are elected by the voters of each state, _____ appointed by the president. (A) but (B) instead of (C) nevertheless (D) not
13. _____ the land in the world were put together, its total area would still be less than the area of the Pacific Ocean. (A) All (B) If all (C) Were all (D) Although all
14. _____ begun to understand the risk of skin cancer associated with excessive exposure to the sun's harmful rays. (A) In the past decade have only sun-bathers (B) Only in the past decade

have sun-bathers (C) The only sun-bathers in the past decade (D) Only in the past decade sun-bathers

15. The bread making process involves first kneading flour, water, and yeast together to make dough, leaving it to rise, and then ____ it in an oven. (A) to bake (B) bake (C) be baked (D) baking

Part IV. Reading Comprehension (閱讀理解測驗，共四篇文章): (40分)

Basketball is played by millions of people, both men and women, in all parts of the world. Professional basketball is watched by millions on TV. The game is played between two teams, with five players per team on the court at any one time. Points are scored by getting the ball through a net called 'the basket', and the team scoring the most points wins.

The 'Father of Basketball', James Naismith, a Canadian, invented the game in 1891 while working as a physical education teacher in Springfield, Massachusetts in the USA. The winter was coming, and no sports could be played inside during the winter to keep the athletes in good condition. Therefore, he found two peach baskets and attached them to the wall at opposite sides of the gym. He divided his students into two groups of nine players. An old soccer ball was soon passed around among the players, eventually to be thrown into one of the baskets. However, there was a small problem. Whenever the ball was tossed into the basket, the ball was stuck. The players had to get a ladder, climb up, and get it down again. To solve this problem, holes were cut in the bottom of the baskets. Peach baskets were substituted with metal hoops in 1906, and thus modern version of basketball was born. The game soon spread to other U.S. schools and universities. In the early twentieth century, basketball competitions and leagues were set up all over North America, but most didn't last long. Then, in 1946, the Basketball Association of America (BAA) was formed to organize the top professional teams in the U.S.A. and Canada into one professional league. The BAA became the National Basketball Association (NBA) in 1949, and today the NBA is the world's top professional basketball league. Most of the world's best players are with NBA teams because of the competition's popularity, high standard of play, and the high salaries.

Basketball is played on a rectangular court 28 meters long and 15 meters wide (approx. 92 ft by 49 ft) with a basket at a height of 3.05 meters (10 ft) at each end. Most indoor courts have a floor made of wood. Points are scored by throwing the ball through the opponents' basket. A goal scored from inside the three-point line earns two points, and a goal scored from outside the three-point line earns three points, and goals from free throws earn one point. NBA games are played over four quarters of twelve minutes. Teams include twelve players, but only five can be on court at one time. Players can be substituted as often as the coach likes. Each coach has a limited number of time-outs they can call during a game, and the game clock is stopped whenever play stops. Several officials oversee each game, including three on-court referees who call fouls, and table officials who keep score, run the game and shot clocks, and keep track of fouls and substitutions.

The ball can be moved by throwing it to another player (called *passing*) or by bouncing it with

one hand while running or walking (called *dribbling*). If a player moves both feet without bouncing the ball, he commits a violation called *travelling*. If he uses two hands while dribbling, he commits a violation called *double-dribbling*. If a player's hand moves under the ball while dribbling, he commits a violation called *carrying the ball*. Violations are also committed when time-limits are exceeded, and usually result in a free inbound pass for the opposition team. A *personal foul* is committed when a player challenges another player unfairly, such as by blocking their run or hitting their arms. A player or coach who argues with a referee commits a *technical foul*. Fouls can be punished with a free inbound pass, free throws at goal, or with sending off. A player who commits five fouls, or six in the NBA, can no longer take part in the game and is said to have been 'fouled out'.

Michael Jordan is probably the most famous basketball player in history and is named 'the greatest player of all time' by the NBA. In his words, "I've missed more than 9000 shots in my career. I've lost almost 300 games. I've failed over and over and over again in my life. And that is why I succeed." He joined the NBA's Chicago Bulls in 1984 after an outstanding career at the University of North Carolina. He won the NBA championship with the Bulls in 1991, 1992, 1993, 1996, 1997 and 1998. He also won two Olympic gold medals with U.S. basketball teams in 1984 and 1992. "I can accept failure, (because) everyone fails at something. But I can't accept not trying," said Michael Jordan. Another famous player who went to the U.S.A. and joined the NBA's Houston Rockets is the Chinese player, Yao Ming. Standing 7'6" tall (2.29 m), he is one of the tallest players in the history of the NBA. After joining the NBA draft in 2002, he was picked by the Houston Rockets and became the first player without any American basketball experience to be selected first overall in the draft.

(adapted from <https://www.englishclub.com/vocabulary/sports-basketball.htm>)

1. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** mentioned? (A) The history of basketball (B) How basketball works (C) How many hours a basketball player is trained in a day (D) An example of a great basketball player
2. What is it called when a basketball player moves the ball forward without dribbling? (A) Carrying the ball (B) Travelling (C) Double-dribbling (D) Technical foul
3. A 'time-out' occurs when (A) a player misses a shot (B) a player commits a violation (C) the coach wants to talk to the players (D) a five-minute extra period is played to break a tie after four quarters
4. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true? (A) Michael Jordan can accept failure. (B) Basketball was invented by a physician. (C) The National Basketball Association (NBA) was set up in the 1940s. (D) A personal foul is committed when a player challenges another player unfairly by blocking their run or hitting their arms.
5. The word 'tossed' in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to (A) bounced (B) substituted (C) dribbled (D) thrown

Biodiversity, short for biological diversity, is the variety of species of organisms living in a **given** habitat. A thorough understanding of biodiversity is necessary to truly appreciate the degree to which habitat destruction has harmed the health of certain ecosystems. While it is an extremely complex field of study, requiring at least basic knowledge of biology, botany, entomology, geology, and meteorology, the fundamental principles at work can be understood by the layperson.

As a general rule, the higher the degree of biodiversity enjoyed by a habitat, the healthier that habitat is. A healthy habitat is one that can bounce back from adversities like drought, fire, or flooding with minimal long-term species loss or **displacement**. For example, the natural grassland habitats of the Midwestern United States have a high degree of biodiversity; the native plants, animals, and insects have evolved together for eons to form a rich, interdependent web of life. If a prairie fire were to damage a portion of such a habitat, it would recover in short order. In contrast, a field of non-native weeds would have great difficulty accomplishing the same feat due to the immaturity of its bio-diversification.

When scientists speak of biodiversity, they most often do so with reference to types of habitats. One type of habitat that has received a great deal of attention in recent years is the rainforest. Second only to the vast watery ecosystems of the world's oceans, the biodiversity of rainforests almost exceeds the ability of the human imagination to comprehend. For example, one study in 1980 of a mere 19 trees in a Panamanian rainforest revealed over 1,200 different species of insects alone, 80% of which had never before been seen or classified!

6. The word 'given' in the first paragraph is closest in meaning to (A) diverse (B) endangered (C) specific (D) gifted
7. According to the passage, a basic understanding of all of the following things is necessary to appreciate the importance of biodiversity EXCEPT (A) insects (B) plants (C) fires (D) weather
8. The word 'displacement' in the second paragraph is closest in meaning to (A) evolution (B) migration (C) dependence (D) underdevelopment
9. According to this passage, biodiversity (A) can only be understood by scientists (B) is less important than healthy habitats (C) is key to the vitality of habitats (D) prevents floods
10. According to the passage, rainforests (A) are often destroyed by fire (B) have less biodiversity than oceans (C) tend to suffer from a lack of biodiversity (D) are primarily located in Panama
11. It can be inferred from the passage that (A) many rainforest species are endangered (B) a field of non-native weeds has relatively low biodiversity (C) prairie fires must be prevented at all costs (D) researchers have discovered all living species of insects

John Darley and Bibb Latané were the first psychologists to formulate and study the bystander effect. The bystander effect, also known as bystander apathy, is the phenomenon in which the presence of people (i.e., bystanders) influences an individual's likelihood of helping a person in an

emergency situation. Specifically, Darley and Latané believed that as the number of people who are present in an emergency situation increases, the less likely it is that any single individual will help someone in need. They proposed that the number of individuals present in an emergency situation influences how quickly, if at all, any individual responds. They hypothesized that the more people present at an emergency, the smaller the chance that a person will intervene and help or the more time it will take for him or her to do so.

In order to test this, they created a simulation of an emergency situation. Participants were deceived so that they would not know they were going to be in a fake emergency. They were told that they would take part in a study that would require them to discuss their problems pertaining to college. Most of the participants who thought they were alone with the victim (in the two-person group) responded to the emergency whereas only 31% of the participants who thought they were with four bystanders (in the six-person group) notified the experimenter of the emergency. Also, participants in the two-person condition responded at a faster speed than the participants in the six-person condition. Darley and Latané concluded that those who thought they were alone with the victim intervened when the victim was having a heart attack because they felt the most pressure to help as the consequences of not helping (feeling guilt and shame) were all on their shoulders; therefore, they resolved their conflict quickly. The researchers also argued that people who felt they were not alone in witnessing the situation were not as pressured to help and, because of this, they were less likely or slower to react.

The most frequently cited example of the bystander effect in introductory psychology textbooks is the murder of a young woman named Catherine Kitty Genovese. A little after 3 a.m. on March 13, 1964, Genovese parked her car and walked to her apartment in Queens, New York, after finishing her night shift as a bar manager. Serial killer Winston Moseley was out to victimize someone that night. Genovese became his target. When he followed her, she ran. As Moseley reached her and began stabbing her with a hunting knife, Genovese screamed, "Oh, my God, he stabbed me! Help me! Help me!" When lights in surrounding apartments flipped on and one man called out his window, the attacker ran and hid in the shadows, but no one came out to help. So Moseley returned and finished stabbing, then robbed and raped Genovese. She continued to cry for help. The attack lasted about 30 minutes. As many as 38 people may have witnessed Genovese's murder; however, not one stepped outside to help her. The bystander effect can clearly have a powerful impact on social behavior.

If you and several fellow bystanders are in an emergency situation, remember your instinct – as well as the instinct of those around you – may be to not render aid. But by being aware of the diffusion of responsibility progression, you may take action because we are all responsible for helping the victim. Once any one helps, then in seconds others will join in because a new social norm emerges: Do Something Helpful. On the other hand, if you are the one who needs assistance, look a bystander straight in the eyes and tell him/her to help. Pleading to a specific individual will make that person feel responsible, and there is a good chance s/he too will pitch in. This lessens the

diffusion of responsibility process.

12. Which of the following BEST describes the bystander effect?
 - (A) The frequency for which people determine when and how often to provide help
 - (B) The difficulty people have distinguishing human cries for help from other sounds
 - (C) The tendency for people to not help if there are other witnesses around
 - (D) The tendency for people to not notice what an actual emergency entails
13. Why is the 1964 murder of Kitty Genovese important in social psychology?
 - (A) Her murder led psychologists to study why people want to respond to others' pleas for help.
 - (B) Her murder led psychologists to study why people ignore others' pleas for help.
 - (C) Her murder led psychologists to study why people are tone deaf to certain calls for help.
 - (D) Her murder led psychologists to study why people turn up the volume of their televisions to drown out others' calls for help.
14. Diffusion of responsibility is a phenomenon that occurs when
 - (A) there are several witnesses to an event, and nobody takes action, believing another witness will take action.
 - (B) there is only one witness to an event, and that person must take action.
 - (C) there are several witnesses to an event, and those witnesses evenly divide responsibility.
 - (D) there are no witnesses to an event; therefore, no action can be taken.
15. What can you do to prevent the bystander effect if you need assistance in an emergency situation?
 - (A) Yell 'help' and wait for people to lend you a hand.
 - (B) Pick one bystander from the crowd and give special attention to the bystander.
 - (C) Remain silent to decrease the diffusion of responsibility process.
 - (D) Increase the number of bystanders so that more people will intervene and help.

A complete fertilizer is usually marked with a formula consisting of three numbers, such as 4-8-2 or 3-6-4, which designate the percentage content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash in the order stated.

Synthetic fertilizers are available in either solid or liquid form. Solids, in the shape of chemical granules are popular because they are easy to store and apply. Recently, liquids have shown an increase in popularity, accounting for about 20% of the nitrogen fertilizer used throughout the world. Formerly, powders were also used, but these were found to be less convenient than either solids or liquids.

Fertilizers have no harmful effects on the soil, the crop, or the consumer as long as they are used according to recommendations based on the results of local research. Occasionally, however, farmers may use more fertilizer than necessary, damaging not only the crop but also the animals or humans that eat it. Accumulations of fertilizer in the water supply accelerate the growth of algae

and, consequently, may disturb the natural cycle of life, contributing to the death of fish. Too much fertilizer on grass can cause digestive disorders in cattle and in infants who drink cow's milk.

16. What is this passage mainly about? (A) Local research and harmful effects of fertilizer (B) A formula for the production of fertilizer (C) Advantages and disadvantages of liquid fertilizer (D) Content, form, and effects of fertilizer
17. In the formula 3-6-4 (A) the content of nitrogen is greater than that of potash (B) the content of potash is greater than that of phosphoric acid (C) the content of nitrogen is less than that of phosphoric acid (D) the content of phosphoric acid is less than that of nitrogen
18. What is the percentage of nitrogen in a 5-8-7 formula fertilizer? (A) 5 percent (B) 7 percent (C) 8 percent (D) all of the above
19. Which of the following statements about fertilizer is true? (A) Chemical granules are difficult to apply. (B) Solids are difficult to store. (C) Liquids are increasing in popularity. (D) Powders are more popular than ever.
20. What happens when too much fertilizer is applied? (A) Algae in the water supplies begin to die. (B) Animals and humans may become ill. (C) Local research teams provide recommendations. (D) Crops have no harmful effects.

Part V. Translate the two underlined English sentences (adapted from *Taipei Times*) into natural-sounding Chinese (將下列新聞短文中劃線的兩個句子譯成流暢中文): (10分)

(1) Studies are increasingly showing that excessive meat consumption is harmful to health. In 2003, an American health advocate revived "Meatless Monday," promoting the idea of refraining from eating meat every Monday. The practice was taken up in many countries, including the US, Canada, Brazil and Italy. (2) For those of us who simply must have meat, and for whom a vegetarian meal constitutes a form of torture, artificial meat or veggie meat substitutes are the best option. According to a United Bank of Switzerland (UBS) report, veggie meat sales are predicted to soar from US\$4.6 billion in 2018 to US\$85 billion in 2030.