

國立臺灣體育大學(桃園)九十七學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題
運動社會學 (本試題共一頁)

- ※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。

本科總分 100 分

1. 請試說明何謂全球化 (globalization)？何謂運動化(sportization)？運動化和全球化的關係為何？(20 分)
2. 何謂運動傳媒複合體(media sport complex)？請試說明運動傳媒中的種族關係和性別關係為何？(20 分)
3. 何謂國(民)族主義(nationalism)？請試討論全球運動賽事是否助長運動國(民)族主義的發展？(20 分)
4. 請試以一篇運動人文社會科學的碩士論文計畫為例具體說明研究題目如何訂定？文獻探討如何進行？研究方法如何選擇？(20 分)
5. 請試翻譯下列文字：(20 分)

Seven years ago, when China won the right to host the Beijing Olympic Games, the Chinese government made a public pledge to improve its human rights record. The International Olympic Committee declared the sporting event would be a “force for good” in the country. Many commentators believe the promise served to politicize the Beijing Olympics from the outset and rights groups seized the opportunity to push for change. Recent international media reports have centred on China’s involvement in Sudan, which has drawn attention away from abuses on Chinese soil. As the Olympics nears, though, human rights watchdogs say there is no indication condition in China have improve. Censorship of the media and the internet, repression of ethnic minorities in Tibet and Xinjiang a deeply flawed judicial system and willingness to hand down the death penalty are family, recurring problems. Human Rights Watch told a US government that the situation is actually worsening as a direct result of the Olympics.