

國立體育大學 101 學年度研究所博士班入學考試試題

類別：共同科目

科目：英文（本試題共 4 頁；總計 100 分）

※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。

Part I. Reading Comprehension (20%) 【每題2分】

(A) Cognitive psychologists assert that our behavior is influenced by our values, by the ways in which we interpret our situations, and by choice. For example, people who believe that aggression is necessary and justified—as during wartime—are likely to act aggressively, (3) people who believe that a particular war or act of aggression is unjust, or who think that aggression is never justified, are less likely to behave aggressively. One cognitive theory suggests that aggravating and painful events trigger unpleasant feelings. These feelings, in turn, can lead to aggressive action, but not automatically. Cognitive factors intervene. People decide whether they will act aggressively or not on the basis of factors such as their experiences with aggression and their interpretation of other people's motives. Supporting evidence comes from research showing that aggressive people often distort other people's motives. For example, they assume that other people mean them harm when they do not.

- ___ 1. Which of the sentences below best expresses the essential information in the highlighted sentence in the passage? Incorrect answer choices change the meaning in important ways or leave out essential information.
- (a) People who believe that they are fighting a just war act aggressively while those who believe that they are fighting an unjust war do not.
 - (b) People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified are more likely to act aggressively than those who believe differently.
 - (c) People who normally do not believe that aggression is necessary and justified may act aggressively during wartime.
 - (d) People who believe that aggression is necessary and justified do not necessarily act aggressively during wartime.
- ___ 2. According to the cognitive approach, all of the following may influence the decision whether to act aggressively EXCEPT a person's ___.
- (a) moral values
 - (b) previous experiences with aggression
 - (c) instinct to avoid aggression
 - (d) beliefs about other people's intentions
- ___ 3. (a) whereas (b) more or less (c) consequentially (d) now and again
- ___ 4. The word “trigger” in the passage is closest in meaning to ___.
- (a) precede (b) obscure (c) resist (d) cause
- ___ 5. The word “distort” in the passage is closest in meaning to ___.
- (a) mistrust (b) misinterpret (c) criticize (d) resent

(B) Theorists adopting the psychodynamic (心理動力學) approach hold that inner conflicts are crucial for understanding human behavior, including aggression. Sigmund Freud, for example, believed that aggressive impulses are inevitable reactions to the frustrations of daily life. Children normally desire to vent aggressive impulses on other people, including their parents, because even the most attentive parents cannot gratify all of their demands immediately. Yet children, also fearing their parents' punishment and the loss of parental love, come to repress

most aggressive impulses. The Freudian perspective, in a sense, sees us as "steam engines." By holding in rather than venting "steam," we set the stage for future explosions. Pent-up (情感被壓抑的) aggressive impulses demand outlets. They may be expressed toward parents in indirect ways such as destroying furniture, or they may be expressed toward strangers later in life.

- ___ 6. According to this paragraph, Freud believed that children experience conflict between a desire to vent aggression on their parents and ____.
- (a) a frustration that their parents do not give them everything they want
 - (b) a fear that their parents will punish them and stop loving them
 - (c) a desire to take care of their parents
 - (d) a desire to vent aggression on other family members
- ___ 7. Freud describes people as "steam engines" in order to make the point that people ____.
- (a) deliberately build up their aggression to make themselves stronger
 - (b) usually release aggression in explosive ways
 - (c) must vent their aggression to pre-vent it from building up
 - (d) typically lose their aggression if they do not express it
- ___ 8. The word "inevitable" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
- (a) unavoidable (b) regrettable (c) controllable (d) unsuitable
- ___ 9. The word "gratify" in the passage is closest in meaning to ____.
- (a) satisfy (b) simplify (c) identify (d) modify
- ___ 10. The word "they" in the passage refers to ____.
- (a) future explosions (b) pent-up aggressive impulses (c) outlets (d) indirect ways

Part II. Vocabulary (21%) (Note: Your choice has to be grammatically correct in context.)

【每題3分】

- ___ 1. Before about 1960, virtually all accounts of evolution assumed most adaptation to be a product of selection at the level of populations; recent studies of evolution, however, have found not ___ this ___ view of selection.
- (A) departures from ... controversial
 - (B) basis for ... pervasive
 - (C) bias toward ... unchallenged
 - (D) precursors of ... innovative
 - (E) criticisms of ... renowned
- ___ 2. In our corporation there is a ___ between male and female ___ because 73 percent of the men and 34 percent of the women polled believe that our company provides equal compensation to men and women.
- (A) variation ... salaries
 - (B) difference ... perceptions
 - (C) contrast ... stereotypes
 - (D) resemblance ... employees
 - (E) similarity ... aspirations
- ___ 3. A major goal of law, to deter potential criminals by punishing wrongdoers, is not served when the penalty is so seldom invoked that it ___ to be a ___ threat.
- (A) tends ... serious
 - (B) appears ... real
 - (C) ceases ... credible
 - (D) fails ... deceptive
 - (E) seems ... coercive
- ___ 4. Though it would be ___ to expect Barnard to have worked out all of the limitations of his experiment, he must be ___ for his neglect of quantitative analysis.
- (A) unjust ... pardoned
 - (B) impudent ... dismissing
 - (C) pointless ... examined

- (D) unrealistic ... criticized
 (E) inexcusable ... recognizing
- ___ 5. The hierarchy of medical occupations is in many ways a ___ system; its strata remain ___ and the practitioners in them have very little vertical mobility.
 (A) health ... skilled
 (B) delivery ... basic
 (C) regimental ... flexible
 (D) training ... inferior
 (E) caste ... intact
- ___ 6. John never ___ to ignore the standards of decent conduct mandated by company policy if ___ compliance with instructions from his superiors enabled him to do so, whatever the effects on his subordinated.
 (A) deigned ... tacit
 (B) attempted ... halfhearted
 (C) intended ... direct
 (D) scrupled ... literal
 (E) wished ... feigned
- ___ 7. When people are happy, they tend to give ___ interpretation of events they witness: the eye of the beholder is ___ by emotions of the beholder.
 (A) coherence ... confused
 (B) elaborate ... disguised
 (C) conscientious ... deceived
 (D) vague ... sharpen
 (E) charitable ... colored

Part III. Translation (40%)

1. 【英翻中：本段共 10 小節，每一小節 2 分】

Consider this scenario: During a routine physical checkup, your doctor notices a small lump and orders a biopsy as a cancer-screening measure. Your immediate reaction is intense fear. Yet in some cases, a tiny lump or mole requires only a tiny incision, comparable to removing a large splinter. Fear in such a situation is based not on the procedure but on your interpretation of what the doctor is doing. (20%)

2. 【中翻英：本段共 5 小節，每一小節 4 分；請以適當英文譯出全文，無須按照中文文句結構】

本論文採用質性研究方法，主要以觀察、面談、團體討論方式，研究國立體育大學競技學院運動員，在運動傷害發生後，如何透過心理諮商協助進行復健。(20%)

Part IV. Short Answer (19%)

The health-care economy is replete with unusual and even unique economic relationships. One of the least understood involves the peculiar roles of producer or "provider" and purchaser or "consumer" in the typical doctor-patient relationship. In most sectors of the economy, it is the seller who attempts to attract a potential buyer with various inducements of price, quality, and utility, and it is the buyer who makes the decision. Where circumstances permit the buyer no choice because there is effectively only one seller and the product is relatively essential, government usually asserts monopoly and places the industry under price and other regulations. Neither of these conditions prevails in most of the health-care industry.

In the health-care industry, the doctor-patient relationship is the mirror image of the ordinary relationship between producer and consumer. Once an individual has chosen to see a physician—and even then there may be no real choice—it is the physician who usually makes all significant purchasing decisions: whether the patient should return "next

Wednesday,” whether X-rays are needed, whether drugs should be prescribed, etc. It is a rare and sophisticated patient who will challenge such professional decisions or raise in advance questions about price, especially when the ailment is regarded as serious.

This is particularly significant in relation to hospital care. The physician must certify the need for hospitalization, determine what procedures will be performed, and announce when the patient may be discharged. The patient may be consulted about some of these decisions, but in the main it is the doctor's judgments that are final. Little wonder then that in the eyes of the hospital it is the physician who is the real "consumer." As a consequence, the medical staff represents the "power center" in hospital policy and decision-making, not the administration.

Although usually there are in this situation four identifiable participants—the physician, the hospital, the patient, and the payer (generally an insurance carrier or government—the physician makes the essential decisions for all of them. The hospital becomes an extension of the physician; the payer generally meets most of the bona fide bills generated by the physician/hospital; and for the most part the patient plays a passive role. In routine or minor illnesses, or just plain worries, the patient's options are, of course, much greater with respect to use and price. In illnesses that are of some significance, however, such choices tend to evaporate, and it is for these illnesses that the bulk of the health-care dollar is spent. We estimate that about 75-80 percent of health-care expenditures are determined by physicians, not patients. For this reason, economy measures directed at patients or the general public are relatively ineffective.

1. What is the author's primary purpose of the article? (5%)
 2. According to the author, when a doctor tells a patient to "return next Wednesday," what is the doctor in effect doing? (5%)
 3. With which of the following statements would the author be likely to agree? (9%)
 - I. Most patients are reluctant to object to the course of treatment prescribed by a doctor or to question the cost of the services.
 - II. The more serious the illness of a patient, the less likely it is that the patient will object to the course of treatment prescribed or to question the cost of services.
 - III. The payer, whether insurance carrier or the government, is less likely to acquiesce to demands for payment when the illness of the patient is regarded as serious.(A) I only. (B) II only. (C) I and II only. (D) II and III only. (E) I, II, and III
- Explain your reasons for the choice.