

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

英 文

(本試題共四頁)

- ※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

Part I. Reading Comprehension & Translation (60 points)

Questions 1-5 (10 points)

In 1955 Martin Luther King, Jr., gained national recognition for his nonviolent methods used in a bus boycott in Montgomery. This peaceful boycott, under Dr. King's guidance, changed the law which required Black people to ride in the backs of buses. After this success, Dr. King used his nonviolent tactics in efforts to change other discriminatory laws.

Dr. King urged Blacks to use nonviolent sit-ins, marches, demonstrations, and freedom rides in their efforts to gain full freedom and equality. Arrested for breaking discriminatory laws, Dr. King went to jail dozens of times. He became a symbol around the world for people to protest peacefully against unjust laws. In recognition of his work for peaceful change, Dr. King received the 1964 Nobel Peace Prize.

- ___ What is the best title for the passage?
 - The Effectiveness of Nonviolent Methods
 - Martin Luther King, Jr. Nobel Prize Winner
 - The Need to Change Discriminatory Laws
 - Martin Luther King, Jr. Advocate of Nonviolence
- ___ According to the passage, as a consequence of his protest in 1955, Dr. King became ____.
 - famous in the United States
 - peaceful in his tactics
 - frustrated in his efforts
 - successful in the transportation business
- ___ It can be inferred from the passage that Dr. King continued his nonviolent methods because ____.
 - they were legal in Montgomery
 - they were effective
 - most people were incapable of violence
 - most people believed he would receive the Nobel Peace Prize
- ___ Which of the following is mentioned in the passage as a means by which Dr. King tried to bring about social justice?
 - Store boycotts.
 - Congressional debates.
 - Peaceful marches.
 - Visits to jails.
- ___ The passage gives an answer to which of the following questions?
 - When were discriminatory laws established in Montgomery?
 - Who arrested Dr. King for breaking discriminatory laws?
 - How many marches took place in 1955?
 - What special award was given to Dr. King?

Questions 6-13 (20 points)

New York Times – March, 2008

SAN FRANCISCO — The trial of the former cyclist Tammy Thomas began here Monday in what could be a preview of the government’s case against Barry Bonds. The trial is the first in connection with the five-and-a-half-year investigation of the Bay Area Laboratory Co-Operative. Thomas is accused of making false statements to a federal grand jury about whether she used performance-enhancing drugs; Bonds was indicted on similar charges in November. In the government’s opening statement, Matthew Parrella, an assistant United States attorney, contended that Thomas received the designer steroid THG from Patrick Arnold, a former chemist for **Balco**. The government will have to prove that Thomas lied and that her statements to the grand jury were material to the investigation.

Ethan Balogh, Thomas’s lawyer, said in the defense’s opening statement that the government would not be able to show that Thomas received drugs from Arnold or that her statements were essential to the investigation. “Even if you changed every answer from yes to no, it wouldn’t have made a difference,” Balogh said.

Dr. Margaret Wierman, a specialist in endocrinology and metabolism who examined Thomas in 2000, is expected to testify Tuesday. The government has said that Wierman warned Thomas that the growth of beard and chest hair was a side effect of steroid use.

Jeff Novitzky, a special agent for the Internal Revenue Service who was the lead investigator, is expected to testify later this week. It will be the first time Novitzky will be called to testify in open court regarding this investigation. So far, eight people — including the track and field star Marion Jones and the former football player Dana Stubblefield — have pleaded guilty in connection with the investigation.

6. ___ According to the news report, Tammy Thomas is ____. (2 points)
 - (a) a male cyclist
 - (b) a female athlete
 - (c) a specialist in THG
 - (d) an investigator
7. ___ According to the context, what is Balco? (2 points)
 - (a) A former chemist.
 - (b) The steroid THG designer.
 - (c) The Bay Area Laboratory Co-Operative.
 - (d) Tammy Thomas’s lawyer.
8. ___ Which of the following can be an appropriate title for this passage? (2 points)
 - (a) Opening Day in First Trial Connected With Balco Case
 - (b) US Government Agent Involved in the Bay Area Lab Drug Scandal
 - (c) Marion Jones Suspected for Drug Use to Win Medals
 - (d) Endocrinology and Metabolism Enhance Athletic Performance
9. ___ Who of the following celebrities mentioned in the passage has NOT been suspected for using performance-enhancing drugs? (2 points)
 - (a) Tammy Thomas.
 - (b) Jeff Novitzky.
 - (c) Marion Jones.
 - (d) Dana Stubblefield.
10. ___ Who of the following figures is NOT practicing law? (2 points)
 - (a) Ethan Balogh.
 - (b) Jeff Novitzky.
 - (c) Margaret Wierman.
 - (d) Matthew Parrella.
11. ___ Which of the following statement is TRUE? (2 points)
 - (a) The trial was held in Los Angeles, California, USA.
 - (b) Matthew Parrella urged Tammy Thomas to use drugs to enhance her performance.
 - (c) Dr. Wierman warned the government that the steroid THG will result in some side effect on its users, such as the growth of beard and chest hair.
 - (d) Tammy Thomas probably received drugs from Patrick Arnold.
12. Please translate “her statements to the grand jury were material to the investigation” into appropriate Chinese. _____ (4 points)
13. Please translate “a specialist in endocrinology and metabolism” into appropriate Chinese. _____ (4 points)

Questions 14-18 (30 points)

Washington Post – Tuesday, March 25, 2008; Page A14

Test in Taiwan – Democracy has produced a government more _(14)_ Beijing -- which now must deliver on the promise of better relations.

THE VICTORY of Ma Ying-jeou in Taiwan's presidential election was welcomed in most places outside the country but nowhere more than in Beijing. For eight years, China's Communist leaders have simmered over the sometimes provocative antics of outgoing president Chen Shui-bian, who campaigned for Taiwan's independence. Beijing's own threats and military provocations only **bolstered** Mr. Chen; its denial of democracy in Hong Kong and recent repression in Tibet further reduced the already small support in Taiwan for reunification with the mainland. Mr. Ma nevertheless won a convincing victory on a pragmatic platform of improving economic relations and lowering military tension across the Taiwan Strait while deferring the question of sovereignty indefinitely.

The result is good news for friends of Taiwan, including the United States, who want to preserve its vibrant democracy while avoiding the war that China continually threatens -- a conflict for which the People's Liberation Army has been ostentatiously preparing in recent years. But it also poses a direct test to Chinese President Hu Jintao, even as he celebrates the alternation of power that he won't permit in his own country. Mr. Ma's mandate is founded on his promise to deliver tangible benefits from better relations with Beijing, including direct airline flights, an economic accord protecting investments, more tourist visits by mainlanders to Taiwan and a peace accord under which China would withdraw the thousands of missiles it aims across the strait.

It now will be up to Mr. Hu to show that Beijing can strike such deals with Taipei without demanding that it sacrifice its de facto independence. Mr. Ma has said he doesn't expect the sovereignty question to be settled in his lifetime (he is 57); he offers only a return to a 1992 formula under which the two governments stipulated there was only "one China" but agreed to interpret that principle differently. The president-elect hasn't hesitated to criticize Beijing's human rights record. He attends yearly memorials to the victims of the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre and has criticized the repression of the Falun Gong spiritual movement. He recently denounced the ongoing repression in Tibet, supported the Dalai Lama's call for autonomy and suggested that Taiwan might boycott the Olympics.

Such positions offer a tantalizing glimpse of how a genuinely democratic government in Beijing might behave. In the meantime, Mr. Hu will have to show that he can do business with such a confident and independent partner. If the accords Mr. Ma seeks are reached, both countries will benefit, and security in East Asia will be broadly enhanced. If Beijing does not deliver, Taiwan's democracy may produce very different results in the future.

14. ___ (a) favorable to (b) eclectic to (c) eccentric to (d) indigenous to **(2 points)**

15. ___ A synonym to the word "bolstered" is _____. **(2 points)**

(a) intensified (b) gave support to (c) rectified (d) stipulated

16. Please translate the following sentence into appropriate Chinese. **(7 points)**

"China's Communist leaders have simmered over the sometimes provocative antics of outgoing president Chen Shui-bian, who campaigned for Taiwan's independence."

17. Please translate the following sentence into appropriate Chinese. **(12 points)**

"Mr. Ma's mandate is founded on his promise to deliver tangible benefits from better relations with Beijing, including direct airline flights, an economic accord protecting investments, more tourist visits by mainlanders to Taiwan and a peace accord under which China would withdraw the thousands of missiles it aims across the strait."

18. Please translate the following sentence into appropriate Chinese. **(7 points)**

"He attends yearly memorials to the victims of the 1989 Tiananmen Square massacre and has criticized the repression of the Falun Gong spiritual movement."

Part II. Essay Writing (40 points)

Please read the article first. Then, write two paragraphs including a summary and a critique, maximum 250 words altogether, based on your comprehension. DO NOT COPY words, phrases, or sentences in the article. If you write in Chinese, you will get half of the points at most.

Crash and Burnout

To understand the toll that overtraining can take on an athlete's life, consider the competitive arc of Whitney Myers, a fifth-year senior and a world-class swimmer at the University of Arizona. In 2006, Myers won the women's N.C.A.A. title in the 200- and 400-yard individual medleys and, to the surprise of almost everyone, won gold in the 200-meter individual medley at the Pan Pacific Championships. The accolades kept coming: Myers was named an all-American in several events and an N.C.A.A. Breakout Performer of the Year and swam for the United States national team. But barely a year later, she floundered badly at the 2007 long-course championships, making the finals in only one event. For weeks before that, her performance in practices had been miserable: slow times, inert form. "I remember standing behind the starting blocks at the pool and thinking, 'I don't want to be here,'" she says. "I felt terrible, mentally and physically." While trying to build on her breakthrough season, she had pushed too hard. She had overtrained. She was, for a while at least, finished as a swimmer.

Though it seems innocuous (無害的), overtraining isn't just a matter of having overdone things in a workout or two. It is, instead, a recognized illness (known formally as "overtraining syndrome" by the growing cadre of doctors and researchers who study it), similar in many physiological and psychological respects to chronic-fatigue syndrome and major depression, but exactly like neither. Overtraining strikes indiscriminately, felling both endurance and strength athletes, particularly the most hardworking and tenacious. By some estimates, up to 60 percent of competitive athletes overtrain at some point. A recent study of over 200 elite British athletes across a wide spectrum of sports found that more than 15 percent met the criteria for being overtrained.

Until recently, overtraining was a medical enigma (謎). Scientists and physicians hadn't understood much about the condition's underlying causes or why it would strike one athlete but not his training mate. But in the past year, new research has begun to explain why hard training sometimes ends in illness and how we may soon be able to predict when someone is on the verge of overdoing it. Intense, prolonged training causes significant trauma to muscles, but trauma, in the right amount, is actually a good thing. Immediately after a hard workout, there's a rise in blood levels of CPK, an enzyme (酵) released from damaged tissues. The trauma also prompts the production of cytokines (細胞質分裂), which are inflammation-inducing proteins. Inflammation speeds blood flow to the sore muscles and aids in healing. In response to the inflamed muscles, the body releases cortisone (可體松), a stress-linked hormone that reduces swelling. When the levels of these various substances are in balance, the inflammation and soreness in muscles will last a day or two, after which the muscles should not only have recovered but be stronger than before. That's the theory behind "overreaching," a training strategy followed by most competitive athletes today.

According to one hypothesis, constant training leads to overactive cytokines. These proteins may communicate with circulating blood cells and cause them to ramp up the production of chemicals that can inflame the whole body. Instead of being confined to the wounded muscle tissue, inflammation becomes systemic. This theory (hard to test, since no coach is likely to allow a scientist to induce overtraining in his athletes) may explain the wide range of symptoms often seen in overtrained athletes: mood changes, apathy, insomnia and fatigue. Overtrained athletes often lose weight, possibly because of decreased appetite, and they can have low levels of ferritin (鐵蛋白), a protein complex that helps store iron in the body. They can experience a rise in resting heart rate, which is one of the surest signs of overtraining, or have especially viscous blood. Some researchers believe this sludgy blood accounts for the odd heaviness in the legs that overtrained athletes report.

There is, however, no mystery about how to treat overtraining. "There's only one palliative for overtraining that I know of," says Robert Schoene, a professor of medicine at the University of California, San Diego, who has written about overtraining and has treated afflicted athletes. "Rest, rest and more rest."