

國立體育大學 104 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

科目:英 文

(本試題共 5 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。

(總計 100 分)

Part I. Multiple Choice (10 分)

- ___ 「蛋白質女孩」是瑪丹娜的賣座曲。
 - The song “Material Girl” was a big hit for Madonna.
 - The song “Material Girl” was sold for Madonna.
 - The song “Material Girl” was not an enormous success for Madonna.
 - The song “Material Girl” won an Oscar for Madonna.
- ___ Al was nominated for class president, but he didn't win.
 - 艾爾角逐總統，但失敗落選。
 - 艾爾獲提名角逐班代表，但沒當選。
 - 艾爾當選班代表，但沒得名。
 - 艾爾獲選代表參賽，但沒得名。
- ___ The exam result will be announced in the school newspaper later this week.
 - 這週的比賽結果稍後會公布在校報上。
 - 這週稍後校報上會公布參賽名單。
 - 考試結果這週稍後會公布在校報上。
 - 奧運比賽次序會公布在本週的校報上。
- ___ The producer of a movie needs to be a good business person.
 - 國片需要企業的贊助。
 - 電影明星必須是善心企業人士。
 - 電影明星需要企業人士的贊助。
 - 電影製片必須是有商業頭腦的人。
- ___ I got a glimpse of the super star going by, but the crowds made it difficult to see much.
 - 人潮十分擁擠，要看到巨星非常困難。
 - 人潮太擠，巨星根本無法穿過去到達會場。
 - 我不清楚巨星是否穿過擁擠的人潮到達會場。
 - 我看到巨星過去，但人潮太擠，看不清楚。

Part II. Developing Vocabulary (20 分)

- ___ If you drive too fast, there is a risk (a) wait by the road for a long time.
- ___ If you're going camping, take a pack (b) because she wanted to be a tour guide.
- ___ A first-aid kit is important if you go (c) going to live in Canada for five years.
- ___ Extreme sports are fun but they can also (d) that you might have an accident.
- ___ It's worth the money because the dress (e) in the school newspaper later this week.
- ___ If you want to save money, you may (f) a good business person.
- ___ Debbie resigned from her office job (g) you jump out of the airplane.

8. __ If you are hitch-hiking, be prepared to (h) somewhere where there is no doctor.
 9. __ I bought a one-way ticket because I am (i) but the crowds made it difficult to see much.
 10. __ Open your parachute ten seconds after (j) be difficult, dangerous and risky.
 (k) to carry water, food and a tent.
 (l) share a bedroom with other backpackers.
 (m) looks really good on you.
 (n) drove past the crowd of protestors.

Part III. Vocabulary, Grammar & Reading Comprehension

A. (16 分)

Kristen Ulmer went on her first ski trip when she was a kid. Ever since then, she **has been hooked on** adventure and risk. Now_(1)_, she has skied down some of the world's tallest mountains, in remote places from Tajikistan to New Zealand. She has also gone mountaineering in Tibet, and ridden a bike solo across India. She is skillful and fearless—and some might say crazy! She is part of a new kind of sport_(3)_ risk is the most important thing. Some experts predict that this kind of sports will become the major sports of the 21st century. They may become more popular than traditional_(4)_ like soccer and baseball. At one recent show in Chicago, most of the crowd were kids under sixteen. As they stood watching in their_(5)_, one excited eleven-year-old spoke for the next generation of athletes. “That is so cool!” he_(6)_. “I gotta do that.”

- (1) __ (a) in her thirties (b) to her thirty (c) in her thirty (d) in the thirties
 (2) “Has been hooked on” means _____.
 (3) __ (a) which (b) where (c) that (d) when
 (4) __ (a) favorites (b) favors (c) favoritities (d) favoring
 (5) “垮褲和帽 T” : _____
 (6) __ (a) creases (b) exclaimed (c) separated (d) ferry
 (7) __ Where of the following statement is NOT true?
 (a) Kristen is really fearless because she traveled alone across India by bike.
 (b) Kristen has been to many remote places.
 (c) One of the most popular sports in the 21st century is soccer.
 (d) Most of the people who went to the Chicago show were kids under sixteen.

(8) __ The passage implies that ____.

- (a) Experts predict that baseball and soccer may become less popular in the future than sports with risks and adventure.
 (b) Kristen is crazy because she is very skillful and fearless.
 (c) Kristen went skiing in the tallest mountains to prove that she was skillful and fearless.
 (d) People over 16 will not be interested in sports with risks.

B. (14 分)

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, Laura_(2)_ all her belongings in a backpack and travels as_(1)_ as possible. But her trip has been different in many ways. 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,” she 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_(5)_.

- (1) __ (a) cheap (b) cheaply (c) expensive (d) expensively
 (2) __ (a) resigns (b) predicts (c) carries (d) contacts
 (3) __ (a) exciting news (b) excited news (c) an exciting news (d) an excited news
 (4) “There was no such thing as a backpacker hostel back then” means

(5) “Tastes of home” means _____.

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

- (a) Backpacking for Wendy is generally easier than it was for her daughter Laura.
- (b) Backpacking for Wendy is generally more difficulty than it was for her daughter Laura.
- (c) Backpacking for Wendy is generally more fun than it was for her daughter Laura.
- (d) None of the above.

(7) __ 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.

C. (14 分)

Tom Hanks is one of (1) most popular actors. He has starred in more than thirty movies. He became a well-known fact when he starred in (2) **the hit movie** *Splash*, released in 1984. In a 1988 movie *Big*, Hanks played a 13-year-old boy in the body of a 35-year-old man. The movie made him a star, and he was (3) for the Best Actor Oscar. Hanks also had two huge hits in 1993: *Sleepless in Seattle* and *Philadelphia*. He won the Best Actor Oscar for his role as a lawyer with AIDS in *Philadelphia*. *Forrest Gump* in 1994 was an (4) success for Hanks, too. It won Oscars for Best Film and Best Director, and Hanks won his second Best Actor Oscar. Hanks was nominated again for Best Actor for his roles in *Saving Private Ryan* in 1998 and *Cast Away* in 2001. (7), it was Russell Crowe, the star of *Gladiator*, who won the Oscar in 2001.

(1) __ (a) Hollywood (b) Hollywood's (c) the Hollywood (d) the Hollywood's

(2) "The hit movie" means _____.

(3) __ (a) nominated (b) received (c) discovered (d) adventured

(4) __ (a) essential (b) ascribed (c) announced (d) enormous

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

- (a) Tom Hanks was nominated more than two times for the Best Actor Oscar.
- (b) Tom Hanks first became a star in the movie *Forrest Gump*.
- (c) Tom Hanks won the Best Actor Oscar for his role in *Sleepless in Seattle*.
- (d) Tom Hanks once beat Russell Crowe and won the Best Actor Oscar in the year 2001.

(6) __ The passage implies that ____.

- (a) Russell Crowe is a more successful actor than Tom Hanks.
- (b) Tom Hanks has been so lucky that he won the Best Actor Oscar more than one time.
- (c) Hollywood movies are all huge hits because of the superstars like Tom Hanks and Russell Crowe.
- (d) Tom Hanks has been a very successful actor in Hollywood.

(7) __ (a) Because (b) However (c) Since (d) Although

D. (10 分)

Anyone who has spent time in another country has probably experienced some degree of culture shock. What is culture shock? The term was (5) coined in 1958 to describe the feelings of anxiety, discomfort, and disorientation that people experience when moving to a new country and culture. Culture shock is said to have a few different stages, which set in after a person has spent a few weeks in the new environment. The first stage of culture shock is sometimes referred to as the "honeymoon" stage, because everything in the new culture is new and exciting. There are different foods to try, interesting places to visit and possibly a very different climate to experience. All of these may seem (6) exotic and thrilling for a little while, but (7) this excitement eventually wears off.

The second stage of culture shock occurs when the differences of the new environment start to seep in and are suddenly perceived as more irritating and disorienting than interesting and exciting. At the stage, many people tend to feel a sense of disconnectedness due to language problems and cultural miscommunication that they experience by doing everyday activities, such as taking public transportation and buying groceries. This stage is

often characterized by the newcomer feeling angry and impatient and rejecting the new culture and its strange way of doing things.

When people enter into the third stage of culture shock, they still experience difficulties, but tend to deal with them with more patience and a sense of humor. Perhaps because they have had more of a chance to understand the culture they are in, they are more easily able to accept and appreciate its differences. At this stage, people also start to feel a sense of wanting to belong. In the fourth stage, people tend to truly feel a sense of belonging within the new culture and are able to accept the good and bad aspects of it. In addition to these four stages of culture shock, there is a fifth, which people may experience upon reentry to their native culture. This occurs when people discover that things changed while they were away. This is sometimes called (8) re-entry shock.

Although it is nearly impossible to avoid culture shock, there are things people can do in order to ease the stress they experience as a result of it. Here are a few suggestions that may help. Be patient. It's important to remember that adjusting to a new culture is a process that takes time. Maintain contact with the new culture by learning the language and getting involved in the community. Set some simple goals for yourself to help you see your progress. Remember that although living in a new culture can be very difficult, it can also be very rewarding!

1. ___ What is the main idea of the reading passage?

- (a) Culture shock caused anxiety.
- (b) New places and cultures are very exciting at first.
- (c) Culture shock cannot be avoided.
- (d) There are different stages of culture shock.

2. ___ The first stage of culture shock is sometimes referred to as the "honeymoon stage" because ___.

- (a) people often spend their honeymoons in other countries
- (b) everything is exciting and new
- (c) there are lots of exotic flowers and animals
- (d) there are lots of everyday miscommunications and jokes about misunderstandings

3. ___ According to the reading passage, people generally start feeling a sense of disconnectedness during the ___ stage of culture shock.

- (a) first
- (b) second
- (c) third
- (d) fourth

4. ___ According to the passage, what do people often discover during the fifth stage of culture shock?

- (a) Things about their native culture changed while they were away.
- (b) They can no longer communicate in their native language.
- (c) They preferred the food in the "new" culture.
- (d) Their native culture seems boring and unfriendly.

5. ___ The word "coined" probably means ____,

- (a) bought
- (b) changed
- (c) invented
- (d) described

E. (10 分)

Your Body Talks! To communicate well with people of other countries, you must learn to speak well, right? Yes, but speaking isn't everything. Some experts say only thirty percent of communication comes from talking. Your gestures and other non-verbal actions matter, too. But in different cultures, the same action can have different meanings. When you have to meet someone from a different culture, be prepared. Do you know what kind of gestures and customs are appropriate?

Let's look at shaking hands. North Americans like a firm handshake. But the French prefer a light, short handshake. If you shake a French person's hand the North American way, he or she may not like it. People in Eastern European countries and some Latino cultures prefer shorter handshakes, too. Hugging after shaking hands is also a common introduction there. Don't be surprised if a Brazilian gives you a hug. If you misinterpret gestures of introduction, your friendship may get off on the wrong foot!

Everyone around the world knows the "OK" hand gesture, don't they? But in Spain, parts of South America, and Eastern Europe, the OK sign is considered rude. And if you go shopping in Japan, it means you'd like your change in coins instead of bills. In France, making the OK sign means "zero" or that something is worthless. So check before you use the OK sign to be sure it's OK!

Understanding even a few key gestures from different cultures can make you a better communicator. So next

time you travel, try being culturally sensitive. Find out the local gestures and let your body talk.

1. ___ Seventy percent of communication comes from ____.
(a) talking (b) gestures of introduction (c) nonverbal actions (d) shaking hands
2. ___ ___ prefer a firm handshake.
(a) North Americans (b) The French (c) Eastern Europeans (d) Brazilians
3. ___ According to the article, ____.
(a) Eastern Europeans never shake hands. (c) French people like firm handshake.
(b) Brazilians often hug after shaking hands. (d) Japanese people think the OK sign is rude.
4. ___ If your friendship “gets off on the wrong foot” it ____.
(a) ends well (b) begins badly (c) ends badly (d) begins well
5. ___ The author advises that visitors to other countries should ____.
(a) learn the local verbal language (c) avoid gestures and other nonverbal actions
(b) never use the OK sign (d) find out what gestures are appropriate there

F. (6 分)

Andy: How many hours do you spend studying outside of class?

Billy: I try to practice listening for about an hour every night.

Andy: How much do you understand when you listen in English?

Billy: I guess about fifty or sixty percent.

Andy: Which is harder for you, listening or speaking?

Billy: They're both hard but I think listening is a little harder. (6%)

1. ___ What kind of ability does Billy usually practice?
(a) Speaking. (b) Reading. (c) Listening. (d) Writing.
2. ___ How much does Billy usually comprehend when he studies English?
(a) 100%. (b) 60%~70%. (c) 50%~60%. (d) 40%~50%.
3. ___ Which of the following statement is TRUE?
(a) English is an easy subject for Billy.
(b) English speaking is harder than listening for Billy.
(c) Billy gets up early in order to practice listening in English.
(d) Billy normally spends 60 minutes studying English at night.