

## Wrestling with Cultural Differences

SCORE	1

SCOOL

CLASS \_\_\_\_\_\_NO. \_\_\_\_NAME \_\_\_\_

一、字彙填	[充 (30%)
	1. With the coming of the international sports event, aes from across the glob
	arrived in the host city for the competition.
	2. There may not be a cure for cancer yet, but long-term treatment does help increase
	patients' chances of sl.
	3. Our Korean teacher puts great es on pronunciation. She makes us repeat each
	word many times until we say it right.
	4. The earth is greatly influenced by the heat of the sun despite the long d

between the two space objects.

5. My new company allows f \_\_\_\_e working hours, so now I can choose to work at different times of the day.

6. Nora has been s \_\_\_\_hing for jobs for several weeks, but she hasn't got invited to any interviews.

7. Tina was f\_\_\_\_s with Jay because he laughed at her and called her "idiot."

8. Rock climbing is a risky sport, and climbers without safety equipment may suffer

s\_\_\_e injuries or even die.

9. Ken hasn't c ted his family since he went abroad. They didn't know how to

reach him and were worried about him.

10. I could b y sleep last night because my backache kept me awake.

## 二、綜合測驗 (10%)



If you like to travel around the world, you may find that people in different countries do not share a common idea of what it means to be "on time." Some countries have very relaxed attitudes about appointments, while others have strict ones.

In some African countries like Nigeria and Ghana, it is often said that people rarely <u>11</u>. Traffic problems and transportation delays are commonplace, so people seldom get upset when others turn up late for meetings and social occasions. In fact, it's only to be expected.

On the other hand, in Japan, South Korea, and Germany, one tends to <u>12</u> a better impression by arriving early. <u>13</u> one arrives at least a few minutes early, as the conventional thinking goes, there is not any risk of being late. <u>14</u> time indicates one's lack of consideration for others and failure to take responsibility.

It is apparent <u>15</u> the examples that being on time is far from a fixed concept. Before traveling, familiarize yourself with local customs and always remember: Your hosts may have different ideas about time than yours.

	_ II. (A) watch the clock	(B) set the time	(C) beat the clock	(D) pass the time		
	_ 12. (A) make	(B) making	(C) which making	(D) that makes		
	_ 13. (A) Although	(B) As long as	(C) Even if	(D) Even as		
	14. (A) Living up to	(B) Losing track of	(C) Keeping up with	(D) Taking advantage of		
	_ 15. (A) to	(B) of	(C) with	(D) from		
≡、	文法選擇 (10%)			commonplace 常見的		
	16. After graduating from	college, Anna left her h	nome country Fra	ance to study art history.		
	(A) in	(B) for	(C) to	(D) from		
	_ 17. I'm surprised at	_ Hanna and her sister i	reacted to the issue of sa	me-sex marriage.		
	(A) so differently	(B) what difference	(C) how differently	(D) so much difference		
	18. The restaurant owner	demands that every emp	ployee perfectly	on time for every shift.		
	(A) is	(B) will be	(C) be	(D) has to be		
	19 her second album coming out soon, Sara's music career is taking off.					
	(A) With	(B) While	(C) For	(D) Since		
	_20. Japan began its indust	rial revolution in the la	te 19th century,	Western technology was		
	first introduced to the country.					
	(A) which	(B) at that time	(C) where	(D) when		

## 四、閱讀測驗 (12%)

Sumo is an ancient form of wrestling that has survived through the centuries and remains one of the best-known symbols of Japanese culture. In the fighting sport, two competitors face each other in a ring made of hard-packed clay covered with a thin layer of sand. The ring, called a "do-hyo," measures around 4.5 meters in diameter. Tightly bound straw bales stuck firmly in the clay mark its outer edge. A man called a yobidashi holds a fan and announces the beginning of a match by singing the names of the wrestlers. Before matches start, competitors perform a series of movements: raising their legs and stamping their feet, clapping their hands, and opening their arms. All the while, they stare at each other in preparation for the battle.

To conclude these complicated preparations, the wrestlers each throw a handful of salt into the ring. They then crouch opposite each other at the center of the dohyo before pushing each other with their full power. They can win by using any of the 82 officially recognized legal techniques to either push the other man out of the dohyo or throw him down. The action is fast and violent; most matches only last a few seconds. The referee, in colorful silk clothing, announces the winner.

The modern form of sumo originated in the 1600s. The sport's rules and traditions have actually changed very little since then. The hairstyles and belts worn by competitors today look similar to the style in Japan centuries ago. Sumo wrestlers themselves remain the impressive figures they have always been, owing to their huge physical size and great strength. Fans of all ages continue to enjoy the amazing sight of these huge men clashing in hand-to-hand fighting.



 21. What does the writer describe to introduce readers to the subject of Japan's sumo?					
(A) The excitement of the fighting scene.					
(B) The history of how the sport developed.					
(C) The place where the wrestling takes place.					
(D) The singing that announces the contest's start.					
 22. According to the passage, what is the last movement sumo wrestlers make in preparation for					
the wrestling?					
(A) Stamping feet. (B) Throwing salt. (C) Clapping hands. (D) Raising legs.					
 23. According to the passage, what does a sumo wrestler need to do to win the competition?					
(A) To make his opponent fall.					
(B) To hit his opponent in the face.					
(C) To push his opponent to the ring's corner.					
(D) To keep his opponent out of the ring's center.					
 24. What is the main idea of the last paragraph?					
(A) Sumo wrestlers look impressive in size and strength.					
(B) Sumo is an popular sport in Japanese culture.					
(C) Sumo is left unchanged in its rules.					
(D) Sumo remains the same in many aspects as it was before.					
昆合題 (15%) The Cross Railway Company has a compensation policy for passengers. They can apply for a					

The Cross Railway Company has a compensation policy for passengers. They can apply for a refund if they are 15 minutes or more late in arriving at their destination. The table below shows how the company calculates compensation.

Type of Ticket	Length of Delay Time			
	15-29	30-59	1 hour-1 hour	2 hours or
	minutes	minutes	59 minutes	more
One-way	25% of the ticket	50% of the ticket	100% of the	100% of the
	price	price	ticket price	ticket price
Round-trip	12.5% of the	25% of the ticket	50% of the ticket	100% of the
	ticket price	price	price	ticket price

	ticket price	price	price	ticket price	
Opponent 對手 compensation 補償 refund 退款 destination 目的地					
25. If Lisa got N	25. If Lisa got NT\$500 back for her NT\$1,000 round-trip ticket, for how long might her train be				
delayed?					
(A) 20 minute	es. (B) 40 min	nutes. (C) 60	minutes. (D)	120 minutes.	
26. A man who	26. A man who had taken a one-way ride got NT\$400 back for a delay of 45 minutes. How much				
was his ticke	et?				
(A) NT\$3,200	0. (B) NT\$1,	600. (C) NT	\$800.	D) NT\$400.	
27. How late did Sam's train arrive if he paid nothing for his round-trip ticket in the end?					
(A) At least 2	hours late.	(B) At	least 1 hour late.		

(C) 30–59 minutes late.

- (D) 15–29 minutes late.
- 28. Jacob got nothing back for his delayed arrival despite applying to the railway company for compensation. Why?
- 29. Cindy takes the Cross Railway to work every day. She usually gets on the train at 7:00 a.m., and arrives at her stop at 7:20 a.m. Today, she bought a one-way ticket that cost her NT\$80, and got on the train at 7:00 a.m. However, the train was delayed, and when she got off, it was already 8 a.m. How much money will she get if she applies for a refund?

## 六、寫作測驗 (23%)

- (A) 合併及改寫句子(8%)
- 30. The tea shop sells more cold drinks when the weather gets hotter. (請以 The hotter 為首改寫句子。)
- 31. In order to know much about its culture, Dan looked for information about the country he planned to go to. (請用 so that 改寫句子。)
- (B) 整句式翻譯 (15%)
- 32. 有別於日本人,墨西哥人 (Mexican) 對時間看法不同,而且可能無法跟上緊湊的時程。
- 33. 我寧願等其他人,也不要比約定的時間晚一分鐘出現。
- 34. 你在異國待得越久,你就越了解它的文化。

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