

國立彰化師範大學106學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：運動學系應用運動科學碩士班

科目：運動英文

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

共 2 頁，第 1 頁

請注意：答題時應註明題號，否則不予給分

I. Translation: Please translate the following English terms into Chinese; and Chinese terms into English. 40% in total, each item 2%

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Attribution Theory | 11. Game fixing |
| 2. Cardiovascular Endurance | 12. maximal oxygen consumption |
| 3. Decathlon | 13. Choking |
| 4. Mental toughness | 14. Demographics |
| 5. kinematics | 15. Fan loyalty |
| 6. Reliability of a study | 16. (baseball) Pitch a shutout |
| 7. Paralympic | 17. Vital sign |
| 8. Intrinsic motivation | 18. (排球)時間差 |
| 9. Pedagogy in physical education | 19. (籃球)控球後衛 |
| 10. Adrenalin | 20. (網球)決賽局制 |

II. Translation: Please translate the following paragraphs into Chinese (not summarize). (Total 30%)

2017 Taipei Summer Universiade is expected of total 79 venues (38 competition venues and 41 training venues) required. The opening and closing ceremony will be held at the Taipei Stadium. There are two newly built venues (Taipei Tennis Center and Taipei Heping Basketball Gymnasium) included but these two venues were planned already before the Taipei Universiade candidature. The other 75 venues are the existing venues and will be reconstructed for Universiade event. All 79 venues are planned under FISU's regulation, environmental protection and conservation principles. The revision of plans will be comprehensively evaluated based on the result of venue over-all inspections, event schedule, number of participants, condition of transportation and will be finalized after FISU Technical Officials approved. Compulsory sports include: athletics, basketball, diving, and fencing, football, artistic gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics, judo, swimming, table tennis, taekwondo, tennis, volleyball, water polo (a total of 14 sports) while optional sports include archery, badminton, baseball, golf, roller sports, weightlifting and wushu. (15%)

Adapted from: <http://www.taipei2017.com.tw/files/11-1000-86.php?Lang=en>

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III. Reading comprehension and critical thinking: The following research article is quoted from “BUM, C; SHIN, SH. The Relationships between Coaches' Leadership Styles, Competitive State Anxiety, and Golf Performance in Korean Junior Golfers. Sport Science Review. 24, 5/6, 371-386, Dec. 2015”.

Please answer the following questions in Chinese: (total 30%)

1. Write a summary of this research, please specify the following parts: including: **motivation and purpose, theoretical foundation, participants, research instruments, statistical techniques employed, findings and results (the findings and results sections has to be listed point by point as the original abstract addressed).**
2. **Essay writing:** Since South Korea has similar cultural properties as the Taiwanese culture, explore and write some implications and applications of this article for the Taiwanese professionals in Sports/Sport science. Please elaborate on your perspectives. Answers to this question will be graded based upon your critical thinking and reflection ability.
- 3.

The Relationships between Coaches' Leadership Styles, Competitive State Anxiety, and Golf Performance in Korean Junior Golfers

The purpose of this study was to determine whether Korean junior golf coaches' leadership styles affect athletes' competitive state anxiety before a game as well as their performance. In the Multidimensional Model of Leadership (MML), Chelladurai and Saleh (1980) identified five aspects of leadership behavior in coaching: training/instruction, democratic behavior, autocratic behavior, social support, and positive feedback. A survey was conducted with junior golfers participating in the 23rd Korean National Middle and High School Championship. Data from 216 questionnaires were used in the analysis. Multiple regression analyses were run on the data, revealing the following results. First, training/instruction and social support of coaches decreased cognitive anxiety before the game, whereas autocratic behavior increased it. Second, training/instruction and positive feedback of coaches increased self-confidence before the game. Third, training/instruction of coaches increased golf performance, whereas autocratic behavior decreased it. Finally, cognitive anxiety of golf athletes was found to reduce golf performance, whereas self-confidence increased it. Consequently, this study may deliver sport administrators and parents with understanding of how coaches' leadership styles could influence on junior golfers' psychological state and golf performance.