

類 科：新聞(選試英文)

科 目：新聞英文

考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

※注意：(一)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

一、Translate the following expressions from English into Chinese: (每小題3分，共30分)

- (一)scoop of the year
- (二)reserve point guard
- (三)conundrum of the pyramid
- (四)impeachment of the government official
- (五)subway lunatic
- (六)prescription drugs
- (七)feline agility
- (八)teleprompter
- (九)hounded by the paparazzi
- (十)mosque and cathedral

二、Translate the following paragraphs into Chinese: (35分)

In Brazil, soccer was initially played among elite clubs behind closed doors. Blacks were excluded. Outside the confines of formal championships, however, the sport was quickly taken up as a game played in abandoned lots, meadows and urban gaps. Balls were improvised, fields were improvised, and the game was fertile ground for the spirit of improvisation.

No other activity brought over from Europe took root so widely and so immediately. This resulted in an imaginative style of play that made competition and gratifying playfulness inseparable, with blacks and people of mixed race rising from exclusion and becoming its main protagonists.

This style of play took over the championships and official clubs in the 1930s and gained international recognition for the first time during the 1938 World Cup. At the time, the sociologist Gilberto Freyre believed soccer confirmed his own thesis, explored in two classic tomes on Brazilian culture, "The Masters and the Slaves" and "The Mansions and the Shanties."

Brazilian soccer style transformed the "British and Apollonian" game into "Dionysian dance"; straight and angular European soccer became sinuous and curving as it took on the body movements of samba dancers and the martial art dancers and fighters of Brazilian capoeira. Freyre saw in it an affirmation of a tropical and mestizo culture that would enable it to reverse the stigmas of a heritage of slavery.

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三、Translate the following paragraphs into English: (35 分)

名將謝淑薇的網球路

「對網球說不上喜歡，因為開始時是 5 歲，後來發現是職業，喜不喜歡都要做。」採訪一開始，謝淑薇開門見山的回答，一時還真讓記者亂了方寸。

謝淑薇與網球結緣超過 20 年，運動生涯的高潮迭起，恐怕也是臺灣少見。

她的網球起點，始於父親謝子龍。謝子龍 39 歲那年，有一天經過網球場，看著別人打網球，就此著迷於這項運動，從連發球都不會的門外漢，帶著當時 5 歲的小孩一起報名學習，從此意外發現年僅 5 歲的謝淑薇有過人天賦。此後，謝子龍可說是傾家蕩產，靠著土法煉鋼自行培養她成為網球員。

青少年時期的謝淑薇，確實表露出「網球神童」的特質。2002 年，謝淑薇 16 歲那年的名古屋國際青少年網球賽，決賽中，她以 7：6（3）、6：0 極為懸殊的比數，痛擊俄羅斯女將莎拉波娃（Maria Sharapova）。

上天卻讓兩人往後發展有如天壤之別。莎拉波娃當時已與全球最大體育與娛樂集團 IMG 簽約，有 3 名教練跟著她全球征戰，隨後一路直衝世界排名第 1，成為網壇天之驕女；相形之下，謝淑薇卻進入迷航期，在 16 歲到 19 歲這 3 年，因不認同父親的嚴格教育，她選擇自行赴日發展，父女之間失聯。職業生涯剛起步，其他人全力衝刺之際，她卻錯失了這黃金三年。