運動生物力學試題

適用學系:體育學系碩士班運動科學組

- 一、解釋名詞(20%)
 - 1. TSBS (4%)
 - 2. COP (4%)
 - 3. COR (4%)
 - 4. COM (4%)
 - 5. linear Kinematics (4%)
- 二、請簡要說明步速、步幅及步頻三者之關係。(20%)
- 三、體重70公斤的籃球運動員前進速度為8米/秒,如果他要在15釐米內急遽停止,他足部受力多少?如果他採用深屈膝辦法使運動在60釐米內方才停止,那麼,他足部所受的力又是多少?(20%)
- 四、棒球捕手用的護胸能防止運動傷害的發生,其依據的原理為何?請簡要說明之。(20%)
- 五、請詳述如何測量人體的重心位置。(20%)

運動生理學試題

適用學系:體育學系碩士班運動科學組

- 一、解釋以下運動生理專有名詞(15%)
 - 1. EPOC (Excess post exercise oxygen consumption) (3%)
 - 2. EPO (Erythropoietin) (3%)
 - 3.最大肌力 (Repetition maximum, RM) (3%)
 - 4.呼吸交換率 (Respiratory exchange ratio, RER) (3%)
 - 5.乳酸閾值 (Lactate threshold, LT) (3%)

二、問答題(85%)

1.以下是摘錄自 JSS (Journal of Sports Science)的一篇期刊論文摘要,請寫出你 (妳)的閱讀心得。(15%)

Abstract

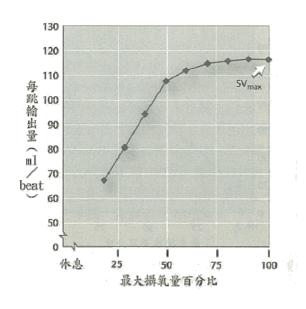
Present study examined the effects of conjugated linoleic acid (CLA) supplementation on glycogen resynthesis in exercised human skeletal muscle. Twelve male participants completed a cross-over trial with CLA (3.8 g/day for 8 week) or placebo supplements by separation of 8 weeks. CLA is a mixture of trans-10 cis-12 and cis-9 trans-11 isomers (50:50). On experiment day, all participants performed 60-min cycling exercise at 75% VO₂ max, then consumed a carbohydrate meal immediately after exercise and recovered for 3 h. Biopsied muscle samples from vastus lateralis were obtained immediately (0 h) and 3 h following exercise. Simultaneously, blood and gaseous samples were collected for every 30 min during 3-h recovery. Results showed significantly increased muscle glycogen content with CLA after a single bout of exercise (P < 0.05). Muscle glucose transporter type 4 expression was significantly elevated immediately after exercise, and this elevation was continued until 3 h after exercise in CLA trial. However, P-Akt/Akt ratio was not significantly altered, while glucose tolerance was impaired with CLA. Gaseous exchange data showed no beneficial effect of CLA on fat oxidation, instead lower non-esterified fatty acid and glycerol levels were found at 0 h. Our findings conclude that CLA supplementation can enhance the glycogen resynthesis rate in exercised human skeletal muscle.

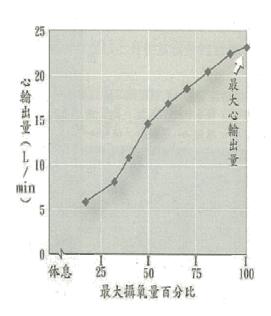
Keywords: ergogenic aid, glycogen content, fat oxidation, exhaustive exercise

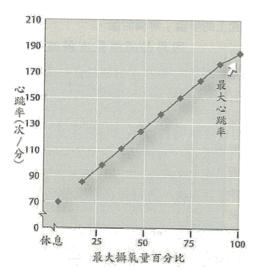
提示:

conjugated linoleic acid 共軛亞麻油酸 glycogen resynthesis 肝醣合成 placebo 安慰劑 biopsied muscle samples 活體肌肉組織樣本 gaseous sample 氣體樣本 glucose transpoter type-4 葡萄糖轉運子-4 non-esterified fatty acid 非酯化脂肪酸

- 2.運動時身體心血管會發生很多不同的生理反應來應付身體壓力,特別是心跳率、心搏量(每跳輸出量)和心輸出量。以下三張圖分別顯示運動時這三個生理參數不同的反應。(20%)
 - (1)請寫出這三個生理參數的關係。(5%)
 - (2)分別寫出你(妳)對以下三張圖的看法。(15%)







3.下圖是 100 週的阻力訓練過程中神經及肌肉肥大產生新適應使肌力進步的情形。(50%)

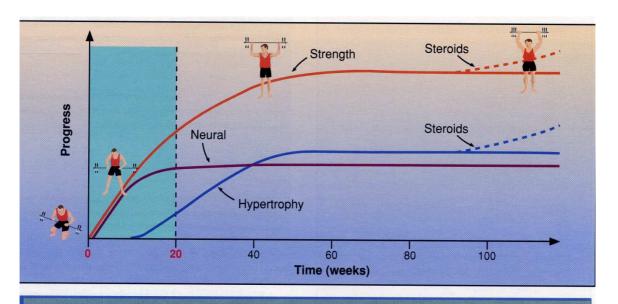


Figure 4.3 Neural and muscular adaptations during resistance training. Most training studies span only 8 to 20 weeks. However, long-term studies reveal that neural adaptations dominate early in training, whereas most changes that occur during later training phases are associated with muscle hypertrophy. Adapted from Sale (1988).

- (1)試解讀(敘述)此圖。(20%)
- (2)試就:①肌纖維橫斷面積
 - ③肌原纖維數量
 - ⑤肌凝蛋白細絲
 - ⑦肌漿
 - **9**ATP

- ②肌纖維長度
- ④肌纖維數量(增生)
- ⑥肌動蛋白細絲
- ⑧粒線體數量

扼要說明肌肉肥大在結構上可能產生哪些變化?(20%)

- (3)試就:①被徵召的運動單位
- ②運動單位的放電頻率
- ③自體抑制

扼要說明神經方面可能產生哪些變化?(10%)

體育行政管理試題

適用學系:體育學系碩士班運動人文社會組

- 一、2013 年教育部體育署發布我國《體育運動政策白皮書》,其中關於「全民運動」的未來發展主軸為何?(25%)
- 二、體育行政與管理所牽涉的事務範圍相當廣泛,請歸納相關業務範疇並分項敘述之。(25%)
- 三、請就公私協力的觀點,論述政府促進民間企業參與興建 2017 年世界大學運動會主場館臺北大巨蛋的正面意義與效益。(25%)
- 四、何謂運動產業?試述臺灣現階段運動產業所面臨的課題與振興運動產業的因應策略。(25%)

體育學原理試題

適用學系:體育學系碩士班運動人文社會組

- 一、運動商業化對於各項運動的發展帶來衝擊,請論述相關面向的改變。(25%)
- 二、各國政府所需主導推動的政務琳瑯滿目,運動的發展亦為其一。請綜整分析 政府願意推動相關體育運動事務發展的主要考量。(25%)
- 三、休閒概念尚未普及時,許多勞力工作者會認為「自己平日的工作已涉及許多身體活動,所以不需要另外花時間運動。」請簡述「勞動」與「運動」之異同,並以相關理論(如:休閒理論、遊戲理論)來評論「勞力型工作能否被視為運動」。(50%)