

# 銘傳大學 101 學年度研究所碩士班招生考試

## 應用英語學系碩士班

### 第一節

#### 「英文閱讀與翻譯」試題

(第 1 頁 共 3 頁) (限用答案本作答)

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一. 閱讀:

(A) 15%

There is good and bad environmental news. Experts disagree how serious population and environmental problems are and what we should do about them. Some suggest that human ingenuity and technological advances will allow us to clean up pollution to acceptable levels, find substitutes for any scarce resources, and keep expanding the earth's ability to support more humans. Many leading environmental scientists disagree. They appreciate and applaud the significant environmental and social progress that we have made, but they also cite evidence that we are degrading and disrupting and earth's life-support systems in many parts of the world at an exponentially accelerating rate. They call for much more action to protect the natural capital that supports our economies and all life.

According to environmental expert Lester R. Brown, "We are entering a new world, one where the collisions between our demands and the earth's capacity to satisfy them are becoming daily events. Our global economy is outgrowing the capacity of the earth to support it. No economy, however technologically advanced, can survive the collapse of its environmental support systems."

In 2005, the UN's *Millennium Ecosystem Assessment* was released. According to this four-year study by 1,360 experts from 95 countries, human activities are degrading or using unsustainably about 60% of the world's free natural services that sustain life on the earth. In other words, we are living unsustainably. This pioneering comprehensive examination of the health of the world's life-support systems is also a story of hope. It says we have the tools to preserve the planet's natural capital by 2050 and describes common sense strategies for doing this.

The most useful answer to the question of whether things are getting better or worse is both. Some things are getting better and some are getting worse. Our challenge is to not get trapped into confusion and inaction by listening primarily to either of two groups of people. Technological optimists tend to overstate the situation by telling us to be happy and not to worry, because technological innovations and conventional economic growth and development will lead to a wonder world for everyone. In contrast, environmental pessimists overstate the problems to the point where our environmental situation seems hopeless. The noted conservationist Aldo Leopold argued, "I have no hope for a conservation based on fear."

Many environmental scientists and leaders believe that we must and can make a shift toward a more sustainable economy and civilization during your lifetime. In 2006, Lester Brown said, "Sustaining our current global civilization now depends on shifting to a renewable energy-based and a reuse/recycle economy with a diversified transport system, employing a sustainable mix of light rails, buses, bicycles, and cars. Making this transition requires (1) restructuring the global economy so that it can sustain civilization, (2) an all-out effort to **eradicate** poverty, stabilize population, and restore hope, and (3) a systematic effort to restore natural systems. With each wind farm, rooftop solar panel, paper recycling facility, bicycle path, and reforestation program, we move closer to an economy that can sustain economic progress." (By G. Tyler Miller, Jr.)

1. ( ) What is the main point of the article? (A) climate change (B) environmental limitation with increasing population (C) assessment of sustainability and environmental worldviews (D) economic recovery
2. ( ) Based on the UN's millennium assessment in 2005, are things getting better or worse? (A) Better (B) Worse (C) Both better and worse (D) No answer
3. ( ) What kind of economy is needed to keep up our present global civilization? (A) paper recycle economy (B) energy-based and reuse/recycle economy (C) global economy (D) transportation and service economy
4. ( ) What does the word "eradicate" (in the 5th paragraph) mean? (A) eliminate (B) increase (C) tolerate (D) sustain
5. ( ) Which of the following things is not listed in the final paragraph in order to create a renewable energy-based and reuse/recycle economy? (A) increase population to strengthen sustainability (B) restructure the global economy (C) thrive to restore natural systems systematically (D) make the best effort to get rid of poverty

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(B) 15%

In what is being hailed as a major step in the fight against HIV/AIDS, US researchers have identified 273 proteins that are key to reproduction of the virus that causes AIDS. As we hear from VOA science correspondent ART Chimes, that gives scientists many potential new targets for drugs to disrupt the sophisticated lifecycle of the virus.

Publication of this new study promises to give researchers more avenues to follow as they look for better ways to stop the AIDS **epidemic**. "The set of proteins will provide a lot of insight into how the virus actually functions. And people may be able to use that information to somehow circumvent the virus. But the other way you can look at it is that now there are more targets. They're potential targets."

Stephen Elledge of Harvard Medical School, is the lead author of the paper describing the discovery, which was published Thursday online in *SciencExpress*. HIV has little genetic material of its own, so when it infects a cell, it hijacks the cell's genetic code to reproduce. This new study identifies some of the cell proteins the virus uses in that process. Speaking in a Science magazine podcast, Elledge said current anti-AIDS drugs generally focus on the virus itself. "But the problem is that HIV is a highly mutable virus, so it can change the target of the drug so that it no longer binds the drug that well." Which is why Elledge focused on human proteins. Of the 273 he identified as being essential to HIV reproduction, only thirty-six were previously known.

Leading AIDS researchers hailed Elledge's work. HIV co-discoverer, Robert Gallo, called it "terrific." Dr. Anthony Fauci, head of the US National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, described it as "elegant science," but he told *The New York Times* that it's too soon to tell if this laboratory discovery will actually prove useful in treating patients.

Elledge also admits there could be side-effects to any treatments developed using this discovery. "And the downside, the potential downside, is that if the organism – us – needs that particular protein, [then] if you inhibit it, you might get sick. And of course, that's true for any drug. If anyone finds a drug target and they decide they're going to make a drug that inhibits it, it has to be tested on people to see how people tolerate having that pathway reduced."

To find the 273 proteins that are part of the HIV life cycle, Elledge and his colleagues screened thousands of possibilities using a technique honored with a Nobel Prize a year ago, RNA interference, which can be used to effectively shut down one gene at a time within a cell. Then the researchers infected the cell with HIV to see if the virus could reproduce. "And we did this for over 20,000 human proteins, all the known currently known proteins to figure out which ones might be important," Elledge explains. "We wanted to cover everything, we wanted to leave no stone unturned to see what the list looked like. And that's how we did it." Stephen Elledge, of Harvard Medical School and the Howard Hughes Medical Institute, says the same approach could be used to find targets in the fight against other virus infections as well. (By *Art Chimes Washington, DC*, 2008; Voice of America)

6. ( ) What is the main point of the article? (A) New targets identified to disturb HIV lifecycle (B) criticism of the ways of fighting HIV/AIDS (C) How to protect ourselves from getting HIV/AIDS (D) All of the above
7. ( ) What does the word "**epidemic**" (in the 1st paragraph) mean? (A) influenza (B) academic (C) pandemic disease (D) problem
8. ( ) What kind of virus is HIV? (A) changeable (B) sustainable (C) dead (D) allergic
9. ( ) What is RNA interference? It is (A) a technique that can be used to shut down one gene at a time within a cell (B) honored with a Nobel Prize (C) a way used to screen thousands of possibilities to find the 273 proteins that are part of HIV life cycle (D) All of the above
10. ( ) Of the 273 proteins, how many of them were identified later? (A) 273 (B) 256 (C) 36 (D) 237

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二. 英翻中

A. 短句翻譯: (15%)

1. As he sat down and began talking, words poured down. (5%)
2. The presence of the Indians here at the time of Columbus' arrival was being sufficient proof of it. (5%)
3. "You've got to be careful of these Eastern lawyers. If you are not careful, they'll turn you inside out." (5%)

B. 長句翻譯: (20%)

1. It took a bit of thinking, but we finally worked out this horrible little plan for sending you home without causing too much dissatisfaction among the friends you'll leave behind. (By *J. Heller*) (10%)
2. Such a man will then use his judgment and do what he thinks is right. Such independent voting must not be over-emphasized, however. Even this man must not do too much in opposition to what is locally important. (By *E. Griffith*) (10%)

三. 中翻英

A. 短句翻譯: (15%)

1. 演到最後一幕時，我看見觀眾當中有些婦女都哭了。(5%)
2. 一羣人立刻把他圍住了，向他提出一個又一個的問題。(5%)
3. 我們常聽到孩子們說希望自己長大成人，而老人則但願自己青春再現。(5%)

B. 長句翻譯: (20%)

1. 子曰：「其為人也孝弟，而好犯上者，鮮矣！不好犯上，而好作亂者，未之有也。君子務本，本立而道生。孝弟也者，其為仁之本與。」(10%)

— 摘自《論語學而第二》

2. 傑出的教師都盡量避免利用分數逼迫學生念書；反之，他們運用主題的引導，問題的提示，以及對學習者的許諾來激發學習。如此一來，教師本身也會對課程的相關議題表現表達高度的熱情。(10%)

— 摘自《如何訂做一個好老師》