

銘傳大學九十一學年度應用英語學系碩士班招生考試

第二節

英文中譯 試題

請將下列四題翻譯成中文：

1. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict is not just a battle between two peoples over one piece of land. It is a self-destructive contest of national wills. In such a war, fanaticism is a potent weapon, and there the Palestinians and their growing legions of suicide bombers have the edge. "Palestinian terror has changed its face," wrote Nahum Barnea, a widely read columnist. "In 1982, it was the job of professionals. Today it is popular sport, the grand aspiration of thousands of Palestinian girls and boys. You can kill, deport and deter professionals. But there is no military way to fight suicide bombers." (25%)
2. Most of us are a little fuzzy on how we learned to read, much as we cannot recall anything special about learning to talk. Although these skills are related, the ways we acquire them differ profoundly. Learning to speak is automatic for almost all children brought up in normal circumstances, but learning to read requires elaborate instruction and conscious effort. During the 1990s many educators in America abandoned the traditional "phonics" method of reading instruction: teaching children directly the correspondences between spoken sounds and letters "whole-language" methods, by which students learn the connections between letters and sounds incidentally in the courses of literature-based activities. (30%)
3. The sense of unhappiness is so much easier to convey than that of happiness. In misery we seem aware of our own existence, even though it may be in the form of a monstrous egotism: this pain of mine is individual, this nerve that hurts belongs to me and to no order. But happiness annihilates us: we lost our identity. (15%)
4. Excessive borrowing by companies, households or governments lies at the root of almost every economic crisis of the past two decades. From Mexico to Japan, and from East Asia to Russia. The worst of the world recession, it is widely agreed, now seems to be over; a rebound is expected in America

this year. However, the risk is that the heavy build-up of debt in many rich economies in recent years, combined with the near-absence of inflation, could hamper a sustained recovery. American households and companies took on record debts relative to their incomes in the 1990s—yet still they want to borrow more. Japanese households are traditionally thought of as the world's biggest borrowers, with debts amounting to 132% of their income. (30%)

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