

# 102 學年度四年制二、三年級轉學生招生考試

## 四技三年級 應用英文系

### 第二節 中英翻譯 試題

第一頁 共一頁

#### 注意事項：

1. 本試題共兩大題，配分共 100 分。
2. 請標明大題、子題編號作答，不必抄題。
3. 全部答案均須在答案卷之答案欄內作答，否則不予計分。

#### I. Translate the following English passages into Chinese. 50%

(A) Beginning in the 1960s, South Korea has set economic-development records with a growth formula that focused on heavy-industry and manufactured exports. GDP has tripled in just the past 20 years, and South Korea became the first nation to go from being a recipient of aid from the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development to being a member of its donor committee. South Korea is the leading supplier of LCD screens, memory chips, and mobile phones and is the world's number-five automaker.

Yet the nation's GDP growth is increasingly decoupled from the lives of its middle-income citizens. The number of middle-income households—earning 50 to 150 percent of median income—has fallen from 75.4 percent of the population to 67.5 percent since 1990, and more than half of middle-income households are cashflow constrained when the full costs of housing payments are counted. The squeeze contributes to trends that could affect future growth, including a plummeting personal-saving rate and one of the world's lowest fertility rates. (25%)

(Source: [http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/asia-pacific/beyond\\_korean\\_style](http://www.mckinsey.com/insights/asia-pacific/beyond_korean_style))

(B) The Asian-American student population supposedly scores off-the-charts on high-stakes college admission tests, such as the SAT. Public perception of Asian-American success is evidenced in the phrase “the Asian invasion” — the notion that Asian-Americans are overrepresented on college campuses. Still, Robert Teranishi, associate professor of higher

education at New York University and author of the book *Asians in the Ivory Tower*:

*Dilemmas of Racial Inequality in American Higher Education*, says, “Despite the perception that Asian-American Pacific Islander students are heavily concentrated in selective universities, the largest concentration of AAPI college enrollment is in community colleges.”

While some in the ivory tower endorse the claim that Asian-Americans are successful in higher education, Teranishi’s research under the auspices of the National Commission on Asian-American and Pacific Islander Research in Education (CARE) indicates that this “problem-free” façade is empirically inaccurate. Others who have objectively considered the data, such as Frank Wu, agree. Moreover, Asian-Americans are also believed to have superior mental health despite evidence to the contrary. (25%)

(Source: <http://diverseeducation.com/article/52979/#>)

## II. Translate the following Chinese passages into English. 50%

(C)根據學校教育改革經驗，教師素質是奠定學生成就的最重要基礎，是教育改革成功與否的關鍵。在全球化、科技化與終身學習化的時代，教師必須因應社會持續變遷，更以教育愛為核心，秉持教育專業、國際視野與批判思考力，共組富有創造力、合作力、實踐力的教師團隊，培育出具有健全人格、公民素養及終身學習能力的社會好國民，亦是能因應全球化挑戰的世界好公民。(30%)

(Source: 教育部政策白皮書)

(D)讓台灣成為亞太觀光交通樞紐一事除需政府努力外，「台灣意象」的建立也需花費心思。日本開放得早，是許多歐美人士心目中亞洲文化的代表；中國大陸有悠久歷史及文化古蹟；香港是東西文化交會之地；甚至連馬來西亞都打出「Malaysia, true Asia」的形象廣告；但說到台灣，大家的聯想是什麼呢？有旅遊業者認為，台灣意象不夠明確清楚，影響國際旅客來台意願。(20%)

(source: 全球中央雜誌)