

# 國立臺灣師範大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：英文寫作與中譯英測驗

適用系所：翻譯研究所

注意：1.本試題共3頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則不予計分。

## Part One: English writing (50 points)

### Instructions:

1. You are invited by *The Economist* to debate on the issue of urban growth. Below is an essay written by Chetan Vaidya, Director of the National Institute of Urban Affairs in India, opposing the idea of restricting the growth of cities.
2. Please read his article, then write an essay of appropriate length to refute no more than two of his arguments. Keep in mind that you need to provide explanations or evidence as to why you are in favor of restricting the growth of cities.

For the first time in our history, more than half of the human population is living in urban areas. It is clear that urbanisation is inevitable, and countries need to improve their urban infrastructure and governance to enhance productivity and create jobs. Trends suggest that the concentration of population in large urban agglomerations will increase in future, leading to formidable problems of governance and service delivery. Restricting city growth is suggested as one of the approaches to manage this problem. I strongly oppose this on the following grounds: urban agglomeration provides opportunities for innovation and reducing costs; provision of urban services is not a function of city size but of co-ordination of different services; clustering of economic activities stimulates economic development; linking land use with public transport is more effective for sustainable and inclusive development. Above all, good urban governance is crucial.

Cities are pools of skill, capital, information and, most importantly, innovation. Urbanisation promotes agglomeration economies, thus reducing the costs of production and services. Academic literature suggests that doubling city size will hugely increase productivity. Larger cities permit greater specialisation and allow more complementarities in production; they also facilitate learning within and across industries and sectors, as well as sharing and risk pooling. Agglomeration economies rely on basic infrastructure provision; inadequate infrastructure provision leads to diseconomies of scale that reduce the growth potential of a city. Thus urban strategy should focus on managing infrastructure provision rather than city growth.

A city needs a number of services such as water supply, waste-water disposal, urban transport, electricity, etc. Provision of urban transport could be classified into three groups. Smaller cities could have bicycles, buses and paratransit vehicles. Exclusive bus, light rail and tram systems would be suitable for medium-size cities (1-1.5m population). Large cities (2m and above) would, in addition, require mass-transit systems such as underground and suburban railways. Services such as water supply distribution, water and solid waste collection and roads could be provided in an

# 國立臺灣師範大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

incremental manner, but bulk water systems, waste-treatment plants and so on require a minimum city size. None these services has an optimum city size. What is important is co-ordination in delivery of all services.

Many countries have tried to control city growth without success; others have advocated the use of urban-led strategies for economic and social development. For example, China has invested heavily in urban infrastructure and services in selected coastal cities and regions, special economic zones (SEZs) and export processing zones. In India, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission has earmarked funds to augment urban infrastructure and services in 65 cities, and the government is supporting the establishment of SEZs. In Malaysia, the government has pursued a clustered cities development strategy around Kuala Lumpur. In the Philippines, the government is developing the Manila region by supporting cities around metropolitan Manila and setting up SEZs. These strategies, using city clusters as the leading edge for urban-region growth, constitute an important shift in the field of development. Business cluster development can be a way of stimulating urban and regional economic growth.

Most cities in developing countries face urban transport problems that affect people's mobility and thus economic growth. These problems are caused by an imbalance in modal split; inadequate transport infrastructure and its suboptimal use; weak integration between land use and transport planning; and inadequate public transport, which encourages a shift to personalised modes of transport. Urban transport policies should focus on making public transport systems more attractive to use; the challenge is to provide a high-quality service at an affordable price. There is an increasing realisation that to become sustainable and inclusive, cities need to improve public transport and its integration with land use.

Good urban governance forms the backbone of city growth. Empowering city governments functionally and financially, coupled with high levels of accountability and transparency, is crucial for the sustainable growth of all cities. This automatically translates to improved and efficient service provision.

Thus, rather than restricting city growth, urban strategy should focus on harnessing the benefits of urban growth by managing it well, ensuring improved and equitable service provision and promoting good governance. Planners of sustainable and inclusive cities need to review urban planning practices and approaches, be aware of resource constraints, and identify innovative approaches that are more responsive to current and future urbanisation challenges.

# 國立臺灣師範大學 100 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

## Part Two: Translation (50 points)

### Instructions:

The following passages were excerpted from editorials. Please translate into English in the proper language register and tone.

(1) 中國大有取代日本成為世界第二大經濟體之勢。這種復興正在改變一切，從全球軍事及金融力量的均勢，到汽車怎樣設計，無所不包。

從某些指標來看，中國的經濟總產出已經上升到僅次於美國的水平。成為第二大經濟體，將凸顯「中央王國」在 18 世紀失去亞洲軍事、科技和文化強國地位過後一直未曾享有的一種輝煌。

(2) 數月來反聖嬰現象導致的極端氣候，已讓北半球降下酷寒大雪，南半球各國暴雨成災。聯合國最近一份報導指出，這波反聖嬰的強度是近一百年最大之一，今後四個月才將漸漸減弱。

異常的氣候型態已影響各國作物生長，主要糧食出口國澳洲、阿根廷、泰國、巴西、印度的作物紛紛歉收，小麥、玉米、黃豆等價格屢創新高，全球糧食供應量恐面臨吃緊的趨勢。