

## 第一大題：中譯英 (50%) - 請翻譯下列框內之短文

經歷一場與摯愛的生離死別後，三毛重拾寫作，受邀踏上太陽的國度——中南美洲。不愛書上死的史料與文化，街上的人與市井風情更使她著迷。半生的旅行漂泊，原以為已看盡世間的形形色色，她卻被墨西哥用色的濃豔凝住了心神。宏都拉斯路上穿梭著「青鳥」巴士，即便「幸福」滿街跑，三毛要去的卻總是青鳥不到的地方。真正的幸福之鳥則是在哥斯大黎加，農民對土地的熱愛，差點讓她跟著留下。而厄瓜多爾的那片銀湖，更喚起她屬於印地安的前世記憶，濃濃的鄉愁怎麼也化不開。

即使身處異鄉，三毛仍備受四方親友的關照，那樣的盛情幾乎讓他鄉成了故鄉，也讓每一次的道別成為最溫暖的負荷。這一路的风景五彩繽紛，縱然有時波折顛簸，但每個知遇就是最美好的收穫。奔走的三毛如果就此停駐，便是因為她真真切切地——在活，在愛。

## 國名對照表

宏都拉斯	Honduras
哥斯大黎加	Costa Rica
厄瓜多爾	Ecuador

文節錄自：《奔走在日光大道》書介

## 第二大題：英文寫作 (50%)

Jeffrey D. Sachs is an American economist and a global leader in sustainable development. Read his article *Fixing Climate Finance* below and write a 250 to 300-word summary of his viewpoint **in your own words**.

## Fixing Climate Finance

Jeffrey D. Sachs

Nov. 15, 2021

The United Nations Climate Change Conference in Glasgow (COP26) fell far short of what is needed for a safe planet, owing mainly to the same lack of trust that has burdened global climate negotiations for almost three decades. Developing countries regard climate change as a crisis caused largely by the rich countries, which they also view as shirking their historical and ongoing responsibility for the crisis. Worried that they will be left paying the bills, many key developing countries, such as India, don't much care to negotiate or strategize.

They have a point – indeed, several points. The shoddy behavior of the United States over three decades is not lost on them. Despite the worthy pleas for action by President Joe Biden and Climate Envoy John Kerry, Biden has been unable to push the US Congress to adopt a clean-energy standard. Biden can complain all he wants about China, but after 29 years of congressional inaction since the Senate ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in 1992, the rest of the world sees the truth: America's broken and corrupt Congress remains in the pocket of Big Oil and Big Coal.

Financing is at the heart of the geopolitical rupture on climate change. Developing countries are already reeling under countless pressures: the COVID-19 pandemic, weak domestic economies, increasingly frequent and severe climate-related disasters, the multiple disruptions of the digital age, US-China tensions, and high borrowing costs on international loans. They watch the rich countries borrow trillions of dollars on capital markets at near-zero interest rates, while they must pay 5-10%, if they can borrow at all. In short, they see their societies falling even further behind a few high-income countries. **(continue to the next page)**

見背面

Against this background of high economic anxiety, developing countries see the rich countries refusing to discuss forthrightly the financing crisis developing countries face when it comes to climate-change mitigation and adaptation or other urgent needs. They see rich countries spending an extra \$20 trillion or so on their own economies in response to COVID-19, but then failing to honor their promise – dating from COP15 in 2009 – to mobilize a meager \$100 billion per year for climate action in developing countries.

Of course, Biden’s reticence on climate financing for developing countries is understandable. He would be lambasted in the nationalistic US media if he called for more US help for the developing countries, and would gain nothing for it in Congress. With US global influence waning, America’s nationalists have turned even more aggressively against the rest of the world. “America Firsters” in Congress would block any new appropriations.

Many governments in Europe are in roughly the same position, perched precariously between nationalist and internationalist parties. And with budget deficits in European countries generally high in the wake of COVID-19, many parliaments have little taste to do more – especially given that the European Union already devotes a far higher share of gross national income (roughly 0.5%) to official development assistance than does the US (just 0.17%).

That leaves us stuck between the reality of a devastating global climate crisis and rich countries’ nationalist politics, with climate finance based on voluntary contributions by the rich. The result is the chronic deep under-financing of global public goods such as a safe climate, the Sustainable Development Goals, and COVID-19 vaccines. Leaders like Biden may plead with their legislatures to be responsible, but the legislators find it more politically expedient to rail against “undeserving” foreigners. ...

This financial voluntarism needs to end. We need a global formula that assigns responsibility to each rich country. ... Here is one straightforward and workable approach. To help fund the clean-energy transition (mitigation) and climate resilience (adaptation) in developing countries, each high-income country would be levied \$5 per ton of carbon dioxide emitted. Upper-middle-income countries would be levied \$2.50 per ton. These CO<sub>2</sub> levies would start as soon as possible and rise gradually, doubling in five years. Countries could easily pay such modest sums from the proceeds of carbon taxes and auctions of emissions permits, both of which will have much a higher price per ton of CO<sub>2</sub> than the levy. ...

Agreeing on such revenue principles will of course not be easy, but it will be far better to struggle over a new rules-based system than to bet the planet’s future on voluntarism. COP26 showed definitively that asking national politicians to vote for voluntary funds for global public goods is a dead end. The rich-country politicians had a dozen years to get the promised climate financing in place, but they failed. A rules-based system, with fair and transparent burden sharing, is the way to secure the financing we need for planetary safety and fairness.

(Source: <https://www.project-syndicate.org/commentary/fixing-climate-finance-requires-global-rules-by-jeffrey-d-sachs-2021-11>)

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