

科目：中英翻譯

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班中英組

一、英翻中 (50%)

1. 摘錄自 “World experts and funders set priorities for COVID-19 research” (標題無需翻譯)(180 words)

Source:

<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/12-02-2020-world-experts-and-funders-set-priorities-for-covid-19-research>

Leading health experts from around the world have been meeting at the World Health Organization's Geneva headquarters to assess the current level of knowledge about the new COVID-19 disease(新冠肺炎), identify gaps and work together to accelerate and fund priority research needed to help stop this outbreak and prepare for any future outbreaks.

The 2-day forum was convened in line with the WHO R&D Blueprint – a strategy for developing drugs and vaccines before epidemics, and accelerating research and development while they are occurring.

“This outbreak is a test of solidarity -- political, financial and scientific. We need to come together to fight a common enemy that does not respect borders, ensure that we have the resources necessary to bring this outbreak to an end and bring our best science to the forefront to find shared answers to shared problems. Research is an integral part of the outbreak response,” said WHO Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (譚德賽). “I appreciate the positive response of the research community to join us at short notice and come up with concrete plans and commitment to work together.”

2. 摘錄自 “January 2020 Global Economic Prospects: Slow growth, policy challenges” (標題和灰底部分無需翻譯) (127 words)

Source:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/01/08/january-2020-global-economic-prospects-slow-growth-policy-challenges>

Following its weakest performance since the global financial crisis, the world economy is poised for a modest rebound this year– if everything goes just right.

Hanging over this lethargic recovery are two other trends that raise questions about the course of economic growth: the unprecedented run up in debt worldwide, and the prolonged deceleration of productivity growth, which needs to pick up to bolster standards of living and poverty eradication.

Global growth is set to rise by 2.5% this year, a small uptick from 2.4% in 2019, as trade and investment gradually recover, the World Bank's semi-annual Global Economic Prospects forecasts. Advanced economies are expected to slow as a group to 1.4% from 1.6%, mainly reflecting lingering weakness in manufacturing.

Emerging market and developing economies will see growth accelerate to 4.1% from 3.5% last year. However, the pickup is anticipated to come largely from a small number of large emerging economies shaking off economic doldrums or stabilizing after recession or turbulence. For many other economies, growth is on track to decelerate as exports and investment remain weak.

二、中翻英 (50%)

Translate the **highlighted text** into English

(Source: <https://www.taiwan.net.tw/m1.aspx?sNo=0001020>, 503 characters).

端午節

端午節與春節、中秋節並稱三大節日，因其由來和習俗，幾乎都和紀念戰國時期楚國詩人-屈原有關，故民間又稱「詩人節」。端午節最普遍的習俗為「划龍舟」和「吃粽子」。據說早年屈原投江而死，人們為搜救他，紛紛駕舟楫在江面來回找尋，此後逐漸演變成龍舟競渡。

時至今日，划龍舟已是一項遍及海內外的觀光活動，全臺北、中、南各地(如臺北新店碧潭及基隆河、宜蘭縣冬山河及礁溪鄉二龍村、彰化鹿港鎮、高雄市愛河等)，每年均有大型龍舟競賽，近年還擴大舉辦國際邀請賽，邀請國外朋友共襄盛舉。

包粽子習俗是為防屈原身軀被魚蝦啃蝕，人們於是在竹葉中裝進米食投入江中餵食江魚，傳承至今，即演變成一項普遍習俗。除此之外，另有各種舊習俗在民間廣為流傳，如在門上懸掛艾草、菖蒲、榕枝等，藉以驅避蚊蟲；懸掛鍾馗畫像、佩帶香包及飲雄黃酒還等以保平安。

中元節

農曆 7 月俗稱「鬼月」，在傳統習俗中，從農曆 7 月 1 日凌晨起地府鬼門開到農曆 7 月 29 日鬼門關的這段期間，民間為祈求消災解厄、諸事順利平安，各地均舉辦大大小小的祭典，尤以 7 月 15 日中元節這一天達到祭典的最高潮。其中如基隆市政府舉辦的「雞籠中元祭」、宜蘭縣頭城及屏東縣恆春的搶孤，都是中元節重要的傳統習俗。

END

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。