

# 國立彰化師範大學 97 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系所：翻譯研究所碩士班

組別：甲/乙組

科目：英文譯成中文

☆☆請在答案紙上作答☆☆

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1. Opinion polls indicate that one-third of Americans believe that China will “soon dominate the world,” while nearly half view China’s emergence as a “threat to world peace.” In turn, many Chinese fear that the United States will not accept their “peaceful rise.” Americans and Chinese must avoid such exaggerated fears. Maintaining good US-China relations will be a key determinant of global stability in this century.

Perhaps the greatest threat to the bilateral relationship is the belief that conflict is inevitable. Throughout history, whenever a rising power creates fear among its neighbors and other great powers, that fear becomes a cause of conflict. In such circumstances, seemingly small events can trigger an unforeseen and disastrous chain reaction.

Today, the greatest prospect of a destabilizing incident lies in the complex relationships across the Taiwan Strait. China, which regards Taiwan as an integral part of its territory that has sheltered behind the US navy since the days of the Chinese civil war, vows that any Taiwanese declaration of independence will be met by force. (25%)

---From The Fear Factor in US-China Relationship by *Joseph Nye*

2. Adam Smith wrote that “consumption is the sole end and purpose of production.” But consumption is not an ethical aim. It is not positively good to have five cars rather than one. You need to consume in order to live, and to consume more than you strictly need in order to live well. This is the ethical justification for economic development. From the ethical point of view, consumption is a means to goodness, and the market system is the most efficient engine for lifting people out of poverty: it is doing so at a prodigious rate in China and India.

But this does not tell us at what point consumption tips us into a bad life. If people want more pornography or more drugs, the market allows them to consume these goods to the point of self-destruction. It oversupplies some goods that are morally harmful, and undersupplies goods that are morally beneficial. For quality of life, we have to rely on morals, not markets. (25%)

---From The Moral Vulnerability of Markets by *Robert Skidelsky*

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3. Most human and animal actions are directed. The objects that are approached or withdrawn from may be in the organism's here and now. But often enough, the object exists in an as yet unrealized future. The hawk circles in the sky in search of prey, but there is none in sight as yet. In such a case, an inner motive apparently leads to actions that bring the hawk closer to its food. Directed action seems difficult to reconcile with Descartes' notion of humans and animals as reflex machines, however complex their internal wiring. Our actions are always directed toward some future goal.

Modern engineers have developed an immense technology machines that control their own activities and are in that sense directed. The basic principle upon which these devices are built is the notion of a feed-back system. In positive feedback systems, the feedback strengthens the very response that produced it. The result is an ever-increasing level of activity. (25%)

--- From *Psychology*

4. Memory has often been compared to a storehouse. This conception goes back to St. Augustine who described the “roomy chambers of memory, where are the treasures of countless images ....” Unlike Augustine, the theory of memory, casting it within the framework of an information processing approach, asserts that there are several such storage systems, each with different properties.

The belief that there are several memory stores comes from the fact that memory may reach back for years but may also concern events that occurred just moments ago. We usually think of memory in terms of a past reckoned in hours, days, or years. But a moment's reflection tells us that memory comes into play as soon as the stimulus has disappeared from the scene. Of these, the most important is short-term memory, which holds information for fairly short intervals, and long-term memory in which materials are stored for much longer periods, sometimes as long as a lifetime. (25%)

--- From *Psycholinguistics*