

國立高雄科技大學 108 學年度碩士班 招生考試 試題紙

系 所 別： 應用英語系

口筆譯碩士班

組 別： 不分組

考科代碼： 2131

考 科： 中英翻譯

注意事項：

- 1、各考科一律可使用本校提供之電子計算器，考生不得使用自備計算器，違者該科不予計分。
- 2、所有考試科目不得攜帶字典及任何翻譯工具。
- 3、請於答案卷上規定之範圍作答，違者該題不予計分。

I. Translate the following into Chinese (50%)

Permaculture? How Does Your Garden Grow?

Food production is vital to a healthy population. Many believe that the capacity for a population to grow is limited by the quantity of food available. But there is more to sustainable food production than just avoiding the prospect of starvation. You must also work the land to boost its productivity without reducing its vitality. Doing anything else would be extremely shortsighted.

In the mid-1970s Australian professor Bill Mollison and his graduate student David Holmgren were working on systems to restore degraded soils in Tasmania. They called their approach “permaculture,” a way to design methods to support permanent agriculture. It began with observing healthy natural ecosystems and developing design principles that emulate important aspects of those systems.

Today permaculture is a design philosophy that includes not just gardening and agriculture but also architecture, community design and even money management! It can be expressed in 12 principles that help place different elements together to support and sustain one another. It draws on scientific observation and research, as well as traditional wisdom and practices.

Permaculture also goes hand in hand with guerrilla gardening, which is the practice of developing abandoned or unused urban areas for plants without official approval. But permaculture doesn't have to be rebellious. It is intended to be efficient and sustainable as well as aesthetically and socially pleasing.

One central principle of permaculture is mimicking nature to grow food. Plants that need a lot of water should be planted downhill from ones that need less. Instead of growing just one plant in

an area, you should grow certain plants together to make them healthier. Spaces should be developed in patterns that make gardening easier. Many of the design principles can actually be applied to everyday life. They stress observation, valuing diversity, reusable resources and integration rather than separation. [Excerpted from Studio Classroom]

II. Translate the following into English (50%)

近年來，台灣茶葉進口已大於出口；然而在百多年前，台灣茶可是揚名歐美。在 1860 年代，來自英國的約翰·陶德（John Dodd）發現北台灣風土很適合茶樹生長及發展製茶產業的潛力，便雇用了廈門的李春生自福建引進茶苗找農家種新茶，並延聘福州茶師來台引進精製技術。

在 1869 年，兩艘共載運約十三萬公斤烏龍茶葉的帆船從淡水港直駛紐約，不久便傳回捷報，「福爾摩沙烏龍」大受好評，銷售一空。隔年，銷往美國的訂單增加，台灣茶價跟著水漲船高。其他洋商與不少華商看此盛況，也紛紛來到淡水、大稻埕開設茶行與茶廠，大稻埕搖身一變為繁盛的茶市，直到日治時期都還是支撐台灣經濟的重要支柱。

茶葉外銷得經過長時間海運，裝茶的木箱設計，必須具備防潮與商標識別的功能。茶箱外貼上封箱標籤，以英文標示的「Formosa Ooloong」並非指單一品牌，而是台茶統稱。因此，各家洋行便繪製不同圖案為代表，譬如鳳梨、蘋果，甚至同一洋行所出產不同等級的茶，也會有不同的標籤紙做區別。台灣茶香遠飄國際，不僅製造財富，也改變了台灣產業結構和經濟發展趨勢。（摘錄自李偉麟之《回味台灣茶外銷故事》）