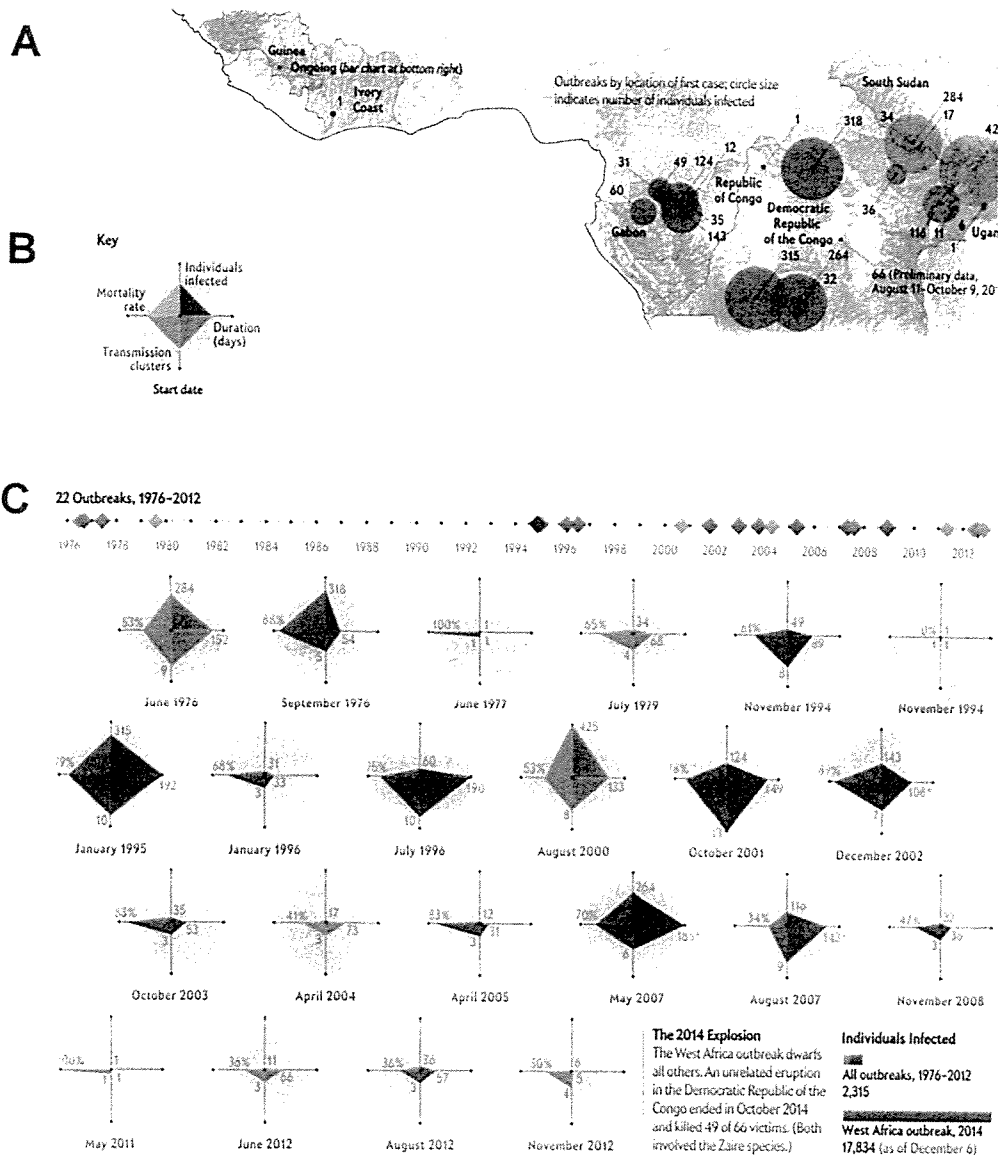


※ 注意：請於試卷內之「非選擇題作答區」依序作答，並應註明作答之部份及題號。

I. 閱讀測驗 1 (40%)



The steady rise of Ebola

The Ebola crisis now under way in West Africa is the biggest outbreak of the virus ever, but it is not the first – it is the 23<sup>rd</sup> since the disease arose in 1976 (polygons in C). The scourge began in Guinea, distant from earlier cases (A), and is by far the largest (bottom right corner of C). This analysis by University of Oxford researchers of previous outbreaks shows that the death rate has been greater than 33 percent and that there is often more than one cluster of infections, typically because of sick individuals seeking treatment or traveling. Experts worry that without vigorous, sweeping efforts to identify and suppress new outbreaks as soon as they emerge, the virus will become a permanent health risk, erupting unpredictably in Africa and around the world.

1. 以中文翻譯內文(標題及本文)。(25%)
2. 1976年2月發生的Ebola發生在哪一個國家? 持續了多久? 感染了多少人? 死亡率有多少%?(10%)
3. 以數據說明為什麼最近的這一次Ebola感染是歷史上最嚴重的爆發(5%)。

見背面

## II. 閱讀測驗 2 (40%)

The much-discussed difference between pet cats and dogs was neatly summarized by the late British journalist Christopher Hitchens. "Owners of dogs will have noticed that, if you provide them with food and water and shelter and affection, they will think you are god," Hitchens observed. "Whereas owners of cats are compelled to realize that, if you provide them with food and water and shelter and affection, they draw the conclusion that they are god."

Many see the apparent conflict between the attitudes of the two animals mirrored in the personalities of those who choose to own one or the other. Cat owners, it is claimed, are more neurotic and open with their emotions. Dog people are more disciplined and outgoing (and not just for long, muddy walks). Science has little conclusive to say on the matter, but accident statistics do: a 2010 study of non-fatal injuries in the United States found that more than seven times as many people were likely to hurt themselves in falls caused by dogs as by cats. (Cat owners are allowed a feeling of smug superiority here, because the actions of dog owners were as much to blame for the accidents in many cases as the animals themselves.)

The differences between dog folks and cat people extend all the way up to senior scientists, including some at the US National Institutes of Health, at least according to feline researchers. Work on cats has been overlooked for years, they complain, partly because "there were more powerful people interested in dogs". The complete dog genome was sequenced a decade ago, and has produced hundreds of genes linked to canine traits and diseases, but a high-quality version of the first cat genome was published only last year.

Now, the cat lobby is trying to catch up, and feline fanciers everywhere have their chance to help. Just US\$7,500 will pay for a single cat's genome to be sequenced, and the funders — pet owners, breeders, pet-food companies — get to choose the breed or even the individual animal. Together, the project organizers hope that comparisons between dozens of these separate genomes will shed more light on cat diseases and genetic mutations that may drive similar conditions in humans — just as they have already for dogs.

Indeed, as scientists know, cats and dogs have more in common than it might seem. Cats and dogs do not even have to fight like, well, cat and dog. Plenty of people own both animals, and research on these households offers some advice: get the cat first, and get both while they are young.

Don't fancy either? Then take inspiration from Winston Churchill. "I am fond of pigs," he said. "Dogs look up to us. Cats look down on us. Pigs treat us as equals."

1. 請以一段簡短不超過 50 個字的英文說明本文的要點。(20%，超過 50 個字不計分)
2. 依據本文，狗和貓有什麼不同？貓和狗的飼主又有什麼不同？(10%)
3. 請幫本文取個適當的中文題目。(10%)

## III. 中翻英 (20%)

為順應世界潮流及未來生物科學的發展趨勢，國立臺灣大學於民國 92 年成立生命科學院。於 99 學年度「生化科技學系」與「微生物與生化學研究所」合併調整為生化科技學系學士班、碩士班及博士班。99 年經教育部獲准新成立基因體與系統生物學學位學程。102 學年度「生命科學系」與「動物學研究所」整併為生命科學系學士班、碩士班及博士班。是以本學院包括大學部兩學系、五研究所及一學位學程

試題隨卷繳回