

類 科：新聞（選試英文）

科 目：新聞英文

考試時間：2小時

座號：_____

※注意：(一)禁止使用電子計算器。

(二)不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在試卷上，於本試題上作答者，不予計分。

一、Translate the following terms or phrases into Chinese. For each, write down the question along with the answer. (每小題4分，共20分)

- (一) peer-to-peer lending
- (二) diesel exhaust as a likely carcinogen
- (三) bear market
- (四) mom-and-pop shop
- (五) glassed-in breezeway

二、For each of the following names, briefly describe (in English) what you know about the person(s) or organization(s). (每小題4分，共20分)

- (一) Ang San Suu Kyi
- (二) Lance Armstrong
- (三) Francois Hollande
- (四) European Central Bank
- (五) Al-Jazeera

三、Translate the following passages into Chinese. (每小段6分，共30分)

Rupert Murdoch expressed regret Thursday for his failure to halt what he called “a cover-up” at his News of the World tabloid over the phone-hacking scandal that continues to engulf his media empire.

Testifying for a second day at an inquiry into press ethics, the chairman and chief executive officer of News Corp. said that the extent of hacking had been hidden from him and his senior executives, adding that they were “all misinformed and shielded.”

There was, Murdoch said, no doubt in his mind “that maybe even the editor, but certainly beyond that, someone, took charge of a cover-up which we were victim to and I regret.”

At times combative, at times contrite, Murdoch has said he welcomed his two-day appearance before the Leveson Inquiry, the longest by any witness, for the chance to put “certain myths to bed.”

During his testimony Wednesday, he admitted to hobnobbing with various prime ministers during his 40 years at the center of British life, but denied ever seeking or receiving government favors.

(請接背面)

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四、Translate the following passages into Chinese. (每小段 6 分，共 30 分)

Most of the nation's 285 million egg-laying hens spend their lives in spaces no bigger than a letter-sized piece of paper, barely able to move about freely, turn around or spread their wings.

Animal-welfare activists have battled state by state for years to change that, taking on a well-funded egg production industry. As grassroots campaigns go, the activists have done well, but they knew the fight could go on for years and burn through tens of millions of dollars while animals continued to suffer.

Now, though, there's hope for the hens because a strange thing happened on the way to the next skirmish. The activists and the industry reached a compromise, pending in Congress, which involves phasing in larger "enriched cages," with a percentage of the industry installing new cages every six years for the next 18 years.

The story of how this deal came about holds a larger message for antagonists in weightier issues such as immigration, climate change and banking regulation: Pay attention and see how it's done.

Four years ago, few would have predicted compromise in the great egg fight. In California in 2008, the United Egg Producers and the Humane Society of the U.S. each spent \$10 million in a battle over Proposition 2, which mandated that chickens be raised in environments where they could move about freely, producing what are known as cage-free eggs.