

國立陽明大學 104 學年度碩士班暨碩士在職專班  
招生考試筆試試題

所組別： 科技與社會研究所

科目： 英文閱讀與理解 請勾選：  碩士班  碩士在職專班

請將下列四個英文段落的正文翻譯為中文。若時間不足，則儘量說明與解釋各題內容。每題配分比例相同。

1. As the group examined the genetics of the Ebola viruses in different patients — 78 in the first few weeks of the outbreak in Sierra Leone — they noticed the virus was continually mutating, which raises questions about whether it could become airborne or more deadly. Dr. Sabeti said the mutations were not a surprise because that was what viruses did. But, she added, “it is also always something we should be concerned about.” It probably would take many major mutations for the virus to be able to spread through the air or become more virulent, she said. “But, again, any change is one change too many, and we should stop this thing as quickly as we can.” (25%)

— Gina Kolata, “The Virus : Sifting Through Genes in Search of Answers on Ebola,” *New York Times*, Dec. 1, 2014.

2. No technology — and in fact no object — has only one potential use. Even something as apparently purposeful as a watch can be simultaneously constructed to tell time, to be attractive, to make profits, to refer to a well-known style of clock, to make a statement about its wearer, etc. Even the apparently simple goal of telling time might be seen a multitude of different goals: within a day one might use a watch to keep on schedule, to find out how long a bicycle ride took, to regulate the cooking of a pastry, to notice when the sun set, and so on. Given this diversity, there is no essence to a watch. And if the watch has no essence, then we can say that it has systematic effects only within a specific human environment. (25%)

— Sergio Sismondo, *An Introduction to Science and Technology Studies*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, p. 98

3. It’s a model the Chinese government has pushed manufacturers to adopt, focusing government investment on advanced industries and boosting R&D spending on science and technology. According to data from the U.S. National Science Foundation, between 2003 and 2012 Chinese exports of high-tech products climbed from just over \$150 billion to more than \$600 billion, making China the largest exporter of such products in the world. (25%)

— Christina Larson, “The New Chinese Factory,” *Technology Review*, September 16, 2014.

4. While matter can neither be created nor destroyed, its configuration can be radically altered. Genetic engineering, the creation of new chemical compounds, to say nothing of massive environmental modifications, now go well beyond what has been a long history of humanly induced environmental modifications that have remade the earth in aggregate into a far more hospitable place for human life and, over the last three centuries, for profitable activity. (25%)

— David Harvey, *Seventeen Contradictions and the  
End of Capitalism*, p. 247