



I. Please translate the following sentences or paragraphs into English. (20%)

1. 早在此次的金融海嘯真正發生之前，一些弊端其實蘊釀已久。其間雖有一些觀察曾經發出警告，卻被大多數的投資者及機構所忽視。
2. 蘋果公司在第一季賣了 2 千 5 百萬台麥金塔(Macintosh)電腦，比去年同期上升 9%。而 iPod 在第一季的銷售成長減緩，iPhone 的銷售則繼續迅速地增長。
3. 美國政府希望藉由美金 1 千 500 億的纾困方案，讓 American International Group(AIG)有更多的時間，可以從一個包山包海的大型企業轉型為一個只承攬簡單物產和傷亡的保險商。
4. 如果標籤破損，則本公司不予保固。

II. Please translate the following sentences or paragraphs into Chinese. (30%)

1. To keep pace with students grow with technological savvy, universities have to redesign their curriculums to integrate those same high-tech tools high school graduates take for granted—from MP3 players to digital cameras to many other sophisticated online tools that help students collaborate on documents over the Web.
2. No thing derails an IT development project faster than sloppy project management.
3. Unlike Darwin's evolutionary theory, what characterizes evolutionary systems theory is a linking and synthesis of recent advances in various scientific disciplines (especially physics, astronomy, , neuroscience and mathematics).
4. Japan's language problems are in part of her own making but in part the unfortunate result of linguistic realities.
5. A study of Harvard suggests that women with MBAs are more likely to opt out partly because they have invested less money of the workforce than women with law degrees. Women MBAs juggling children and career may have also weaken ties to their profession.
6. As the finance-industry gloominess continues in the West, IT specialists in London and New York are lining up with the bankers who are heading to Asia, where many banks have dodged the bullet and are expanding.



III. The following is an extract of a news report. Please translate the segment into Chinese. (30%)

For almost a year and a half the global financial system has been under extraordinary stress--stress that has now decisively spilled over to the global economy more broadly. The proximate cause of the crisis was the turn of the housing cycle in the United States and the associated rise in delinquencies on subprime mortgages, which imposed substantial losses on many financial institutions and shook investor confidence in credit markets. However, although the subprime debacle triggered the crisis, the developments in the U.S. mortgage market were only one aspect of a much larger and more encompassing credit boom whose impact transcended the mortgage market to affect many other forms of credit. Aspects of this broader credit boom included widespread declines in underwriting standards, breakdowns in lending oversight by investors and rating agencies, increased reliance on complex and opaque credit instruments that proved fragile under stress, and unusually low compensation for risk-taking.

IV. The following extract is taken from a publication that provides guidelines on negotiation. Please translate the segment into Chinese. (20%)

It's easy to go into a negotiation with no preparation and expect to figure things out as you go along, but in reality, the key to claiming more value for yourself in any negotiation is to prepare thoroughly beforehand. This is usually a matter of:

- Assessing in advance what your best alternative will be if you can't reach an agreement in the negotiation.
- Working backwards from your best alternative to decide what your reserve value or walk-away point will be.
- Analyzing what the other party's best alternative will be if they fail to reach a negotiated agreement.
- Calculating from that their anticipated reserve value.
- Projecting what the zone of possible agreement will be—which is the overlap between your reserve value and the other party's reserve value. Any agreement will need to fall within this zone to be acceptable to both parties.



Please answer all questions in English.

I. Define the following terms. Please limit your answer to 40 words for each item. (5% for each item)

1. contrastive rhetoric
2. backwash (washback) effect
3. Multiple Intelligences
4. critical period hypothesis

II. Essay questions. (20% for each item)

1. What does the research say about the effectiveness of cooperative learning as compared with more traditional teaching methods? If a teacher wants to encourage team building in students, what type of cooperative learning method would you recommend the teacher use? Explain your choice.
2. A teacher is a firm believer in teaching for transfer. If the teacher is to teach a lesson on grammar for junior high school students, what activities might be included?
3. Please compare Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) and Audiolingual in terms of (1) theory of language learning, (2) activity types, (3) learner roles, (4) teacher roles, and (5) the role of material.
4. Current approaches to pronunciation instruction contrast differently with the early ones. (1) State these changes in terms of their pedagogical foci under the influence of different approaches. (2) What are the factors within learners that affect English pronunciation? Suggest two techniques for teaching segmentals and suprasegmentals of English pronunciation and provide specific examples or details.