

# 慈濟大學 110 學年度 碩博士班、博士學位學程暨碩士在職專班 招生考試命題紙

科目：英文

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一、請將以下英文翻譯成中文（60%）

Though it's remarkable that the United States finally is about to have a female vice president, let's stop calling it an unprecedented achievement. As some recent archaeological studies suggest, women have been leaders, warriors and hunters for thousands of years. This new scholarship is challenging long-held beliefs about so-called natural gender roles in ancient history, inviting us to reconsider how we think about women's work today.

In November a group of anthropologists and other researchers published a paper in the academic journal *Science Advances* about the remains of a 9,000-year-old big-game hunter buried in the Andes. Like other hunters of the period, this person was buried with a specialized tool kit associated with stalking large game, including projectile points, scrapers for tanning hides and a tool that looked like a knife. There was nothing particularly unusual about the body — though the leg bones seemed a little slim for an adult male hunter. But when scientists analyzed the tooth enamel using a method borrowed from forensics that reveals whether a person carries the male or female version of a protein called amelogenin, the hunter turned out to be female.

二、請將以下英文翻譯成中文（40%）

Humans belong to a group of mammals called primates (靈長類). Primates, in contrast to other types of mammals, are adapted to an arboreal life — that is, living in trees. Primate limbs are mobile, as are the hands, because the thumb is opposable, meaning that the thumb can touch each of the other fingers. Therefore, a primate can easily reach out and bring food such as a piece of fruit to the mouth.

The ancestor to all primates climbed into one of the first fruit-bearing forests about 66 MYA (millions of years ago). There was a common ancestor for monkeys, apes, and humans about 33 MYA; one for all apes and humans about 15 MYA.