一、英文翻中文(60分，每题各30分)

1. When President Bush signed into law the Americans with Disabilities Act--the world's first comprehensive civil rights law for people with disabilities--in front of 3,000 people on the White House lawn on July 26, 1990, the event represented an historical benchmark and a milestone in America's commitment to full and equal opportunity for all of its citizens. The President's emphatic directive on that day--"Let the shameful walls of exclusion finally come tumbling down"--neatly encapsulated the simple yet long overdue message of the ADA: that 43 million Americans with disabilities are full-fledged citizens and as such are entitled to legal protections that ensure them equal opportunity and access to the mainstream of American life.

2. Many persons who use wheelchairs need a 760mm clear opening width for doorways, gates, and the like, when the latter are entered head-on. If the person is unfamiliar with a building, if competing traffic is heavy, if sudden or frequent movements are needed, or if the wheelchair must be turned at an opening, then greater clear widths are needed. For most situations, the addition of an inch of leeway on either side is sufficient. Thus, a minimum clear width of 815mm will provide adequate clearance. However, when an opening or a restriction in a passageway is more than 610mm long, it is essentially a passageway and must be at least 915mm wide. (Adapted from Americans with Disabilities Act Handbook, Published by the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the U.S. Department of Justice.)

二、中文翻英文(40分)

改革—地震的灾害系统管理课题
摘要—大灾难发生后，灾区范围相当广泛，且多处灾害会伴随发生。由路
统同时有多处损失致交通中断，将严重影响灾民撤离、紧急物资运输及灾后效
率，本文参考1994年美国北岭(Northridge)大地震、1995年日本阪神(Kobe)大
震、1999年台湾集集(Jiji)大地震之震灾经验，以及国内外有关灾害预防与应
急措施之研究，归纳出灾害前(预防阶段)、灾害时(抢教阶段)及灾害后(复建阶
段)道路系统管理之相关课题，这些课题宜进一步研究，以有效降低地震灾害对
道路交通之影响。
关键词：地震、道路系统、管理策略