

1. 中譯英 (50%)

平台，是什麼？簡單的說，平台企業不賣產品，賣的是看不見的「互動」。平台藉由聚集使用者與供應者，透過他們的互動賺錢。過去，就有平台存在。比如說，百貨公司與超商就是一種平台，百貨公司讓品牌廠商進入設櫃，再透過活動招攬客人。若廠商因此售出更多商品，百貨公司就可透過抽成而獲利。

然而，手機上網的蓬勃，卻在過去五年間，讓平台經濟出現爆發性成長。科技帶來的三個改變：

一、它提高了溝通效率：當消費者幾乎人人可持手機上網，平台企業就可突破時間與地理限制。Uber 的使用者可以隨時在外叫車，Uber 則能在幾秒內，快速媒合使用者與最近的 Uber 司機。

二、它降低交易成本：從 iTunes 到 Uber 與淘寶等平台，消費者都可以立刻在網路以非現金支付，交易變得非常簡單、迅速。

三、它解決最難的信任問題。以前，我們不敢坐陌生人的車，不喜歡網購，因為擔心被騙。但科技，讓我們可以在使用後立刻用電腦評價對方。

2. 英譯中 (50%)

According to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, in one year alone, the U.S. produces a staggering 32 million tons of plastic waste and only around nine percent is recovered for recycling. This means the majority of plastics end up in landfills and much of it never makes it that far; plastic also has a tendency to wind up in local waterways and our oceans. While we might understand that plastic pollution in the world's oceans is not a good thing, we are only just beginning to realize the impact that plastics have on marine ecosystems.

There are an estimated 270,000 tons of plastic floating on the surface of the ocean and according to a recent study authored by researchers at Plymouth University (普利茅斯大學), a staggering 700 different marine species are threatened by its presence. More than this, researchers believe that plastic plays a role in rising rates of species extinction.

Research found that 693 species had been documented as having encountered plastic debris, with nearly 400 involving entanglement and ingestion. Between entanglement, ingestion and ecosystem damage, the threat of plastic pollution impacts marine species both large and small.