



中心：\_\_\_\_\_

姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

**1090217 大專院校生 英翻中短文翻譯 解答**

Australia was already grappling with extreme heat and one of the worst droughts on record when devastating bushfires tore through the bone dry land.

For months, the infernos have raged through Australia's southeast, leaving parts of the country choking under some of the worst air pollution in the world.

Since September, more than 18 million hectares (44 million acres) of bush, land and forest have been burned. At least 28 people have died, around 3,000 homes have been destroyed and about one billion animals could have been affected.

Heavy rain down the east coast this week has temporarily eased the crisis, but authorities warn the fire risk is not over -- bushfire season typically ends in March. Only last week, Australia's capital city of Canberra declared a state of emergency as bushfires moved rapidly in the area.

Scientists had warned for more than a decade that an extreme bushfire season was coming -- and that the climate crisis was to blame.

在毀滅性的森林大火肆虐這片極度乾旱的土地時，澳洲已經努力解決極度高溫和

史上最嚴重的乾旱問題。

幾個月來，煉獄之火肆虐澳洲東南部，使得該國部分地區的人因世界上最嚴重的空汙而窒息。

自去年九月開始，1800 萬多公頃(4400 萬英畝)的灌木、土地和森林被燒毀。至少 28 人死亡，近 3000 房屋被毀，約 10 億隻動物可能受到影響。

本週東岸的大雨暫時地緩解這場危機，但當局警告火災風險並未結束，野火季節通常在三月才會結束。就在上週，澳洲首都坎培拉宣布進入緊急狀態，因為野火在該地區迅速蔓延。

十多年來，科學家一直在警告，一個極端的野火季節就要來臨，而氣候危機是罪魁禍首。