I. Translation from English to Chinese: (60%, 5-10% each)

(A) The search for antiviral drugs has been more difficult than the search for antibacterial drugs primarily because viral replication depends on the metabolic processes of the invaded cell. Thus, antiviral drugs are also likely to cause harm to the cells that harbor the virus. The challenge in developing antiviral drugs has been to understand the biochemistry of viruses and to develop drugs that target processes specific to them. Compared with the large number of antibacterial drugs that are available, there are only a handful of antiviral drugs, and they have nowhere near the effectiveness that antibiotics have on bacterial infections. (10%)

(B) Soon after the penicillins were introduced into medical practice, penicillin-resistant strains of bacteria began to appear and have since proliferated. One approach to combating resistant strains is to synthesize newer, more effective penicillins. One approach is to search for newer, more effective β-lactam antibiotics. So far the most effective of these discovered are the cephalosporins, the first of which was isolated from the fungus *Cephalosporium acremonium*. This class of β-lactam antibiotics have an even broader spectrum of antibacterial activity than the penicillins and is effective against many penicillin-resistant bacterial strains. (10%)

(C) Lactose is the principal carbohydrate in milk; human milk and cow’s milk contains about 5% lactose by weight. Human babies are born with digestive enzymes necessary to hydrolyze lactose to glucose and galactose, but, as they mature, many lose the ability to hydrolyze lactose, a condition known as lactose intolerance. Nevertheless, intestinal bacteria ferment indigestible lactose to gases, chiefly carbon dioxide, methane, and hydrogen, which irritate the intestinal lining and lead to nausea and vomiting. (10%)

(D) Many readers find comic-book superheroes relevant because superheroes face choices of good and evil just as the readers themselves do. (5%)