

科目：國文測驗

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班

## 一、克漏字（選文兩段，共10題，30%）

請依上下文意，在每個空格填入約1-10字以內的適當字詞。

1. 你的人生，都在滿足別人嗎？試著問問自己這個問題，如果答案是①\_\_\_\_\_，那麼再問問自己：「發生了什麼事，讓我願意拿我的人生去滿足別人？」當你開始問自己這個問題時，或許，你會慢慢發現，發生在你與別人之間的②\_\_\_\_\_，似乎愈來愈清晰；你愈來愈看得清楚，你們之間的互動，好像對方總是當負責「要求」你的人，而你是負責「滿足」他的人。如果不滿足他，似乎就會③\_\_\_\_\_。如果你發現了以上的描述，與你和身邊的人互動十分相像。那麼，你很可能已經陷入了「情緒勒索」的循環之中。情緒勒索者可能在有意識或無意識中，使用要求、威脅、施壓、沉默等直接或間接的「勒索」手段，讓被勒索者產生各種④\_\_\_\_\_，例如挫敗感、罪惡感、恐懼感……這些感受就會在被勒索者的內心⑤\_\_\_\_\_。（周慕姿，《情緒勒索：那些在伴侶、親子、職場間，最讓人窒息的相處》，2017）
2. 如果我們用「學習」這個字眼來說明，也許某些人的腦海就會立刻浮起⑥\_\_\_\_\_的學習這樣的概念，因而產生抗拒感。不過我認為，一般而言，提升自己，使自己的水準⑦\_\_\_\_\_，這樣的生產活動用「學習」來表現並不為過。最貼近我們生活的學習活動應該就是讀書吧。沒有閱讀書本習慣的人請慢慢地養成看書的習慣，就算是⑧\_\_\_\_\_也無所謂。如果輸進我們大腦的情報資訊量太少，就很難提升自己的水準。換言之，輸入的情報量少正是一個人的情報輸出量少的原因之一。購買書籍時，訣竅在於不要一次大量購買，盡可能一次只⑨\_\_\_\_\_，而且⑩\_\_\_\_\_就開始閱讀。根據我的經驗，購進書籍卻始終沒看過的書永遠都是一次大量買進，而且沒有從購買的當天就開始閱讀。（一流人，〈讀書的訣竅在哪裡？〉，《遠見雜誌》2018-02-02）

## 二、改寫（共3題，30%）

請保留原文意旨，但依照各題括號內的指示改變文體風格。

1. 距今數年前，意大利之瑞那地方，有一工人子，以年僅十三歲之少年，而有單身隻影，尋其母於北亞美利加洲之事。嗚呼，美哉少年，勇哉少年，我遂譯之，我欲紹介之於我國之少年。此工人家，頻年以來，連遭失敗，一家數口，陷於飢寒，負債累累，艱困萬狀。（請改寫成適合國小兒童閱讀的淺顯風格）（出處：包天笑譯，《兒童修身之感情》，1905）
2. 嗨，王老師，我是李大同，是以前三重國小六年五班的學生，你記得我嗎？雖然我畢業以後都沒有回學校去看老師，但是我常常都會想到小時候很開心很快樂的時光，真的好懷念喔。今年剛好是母校一百週年，所以我會在校慶那天回去學校，希望能看到老師喔！（請改寫成正式信函，寫信者是三十歲的李大同，寫給尚在母校服務的國小老師）。（出處：私人信函）
3. 塵蟎及其排泄物是家中最主要的致敏原，能引致鼻塞、流鼻水、打噴嚏等病徵，當中以小朋友所受的影響最大。防蟎枕心系列採用100%防蟎表布，布料經測試證實能有效阻隔塵蟎，而且獲認證不含有害人體的化學成份。本系列設有多款型號，照顧不同體型及睡眠習慣的需要。（請改寫成口語化的網路廣告文體，目標市場為20-30歲年輕媽媽）（出處：某品牌防蟎枕心）

### 三、摘述(40%)

請閱讀下文，撰寫一篇 300 字以內的摘要。在不脫原文要旨的前提下，可充分改寫(paraphrase)。摘要本身應為一篇掌握原文重點且語意完整的短文，而非個人閱讀感想；請勿以重點列舉方式寫作摘要。

今年初，台灣最高行政法院在 106 年度判字第 54 號中，裁定健保資料在去識別化後提供研究使用，並無違反《個人資料保護法》(以下簡稱《個資法》)。但提起行政訴訟的台灣人權促進會成員不服，正聲請大法官釋憲，希望大法官會議正視《個資法》現有規範上的缺失，以免在這個數位時代，淪為國家侵害個人隱私甚至人格權的幫兇。

其實在資訊時代，不僅健保資料，只要是由「可信第三方」(Trusted Third Party, 以下簡稱 TTP) 蒐集、維持管理的中心化資料，包括財稅、戶籍、證券交易、法院紀錄、自然人憑證等，都有受限於區域特性、少數掌控、可能作弊等缺點。在人們愈來愈重視隱私、重視信任的時代，隨時有被質疑挑戰的可能。

如何兼顧隱私與公益，又能避免 TTP 在網路時代及政黨惡鬥的環境裡，信任度每況愈下的危機？或許正在崛起的「區塊鏈」及「智能合約」技術，可以提供深具潛力的解決方案。

#### 「去中心化」的區塊鏈機制

12 月初在台北有一場由 InfiniteChain 無窮鏈、台灣數位電視協會、台北科技大學智慧財產權研究所共同主辦的「一次搞懂區塊鏈」工作坊。由於近日比特幣價格勢如破竹，因此網路報名很快額滿。會中台灣優秀的資安及密碼學者、專家分享了此一新興領域的潛在應用可能。只可惜到場除立委余宛如辦公室人員外，別無其他政界人士參與，顯見掌控資源分配大權的政府菁英並未深刻認識區塊鏈作為「互聯網 2.0」的未來潛力。

前幾年，人們注意到區塊鏈技術是因為比特幣。2008 年金融海嘯之後，不少有識之士對各國央行濫發貨幣救市的政策頗有憂慮，加上硬體條件支持，以及軟體技術成熟的催生下，應用區塊鏈技術的加密貨幣就誕生了。一開始許多局外人把科技人的這個新創寶貝「比特幣」當作另一個鬱金香泡沫，就在幾年前，比特幣衝上 1,000 美元超越金價之後回軟，一些負面消息隨之而來，眼見泡沫的預言就要實現。不料，近 2 年比特幣不但回穩，而且繼續堅挺，近日交易價格已然突破 12,000 美元。

很多原因讓比特幣及其他隨後誕生的加密貨幣價格上揚。一方面，更多的產品及服務搭上區塊鏈的概念推出；另一方面，許多國家級官方機構慢慢開始重視這個趨勢，包括今年 9 月國際清算銀行 (BIS) 發表報告就認為，來勢洶洶的各種加密貨幣可能大幅提升支付、結算的效率，呼籲各央行應考慮各自發行加密貨幣。

其實區塊鏈不只是一種技術，還是一種價值，一種去中心化的「信任、平等、共識」的價值。它不像其他由 TTP 維持的中心化系統存在區域特性、少數掌控、可能作弊的缺點。相反地，區塊鏈具備的全域共識的信任機制，不受天災人禍威脅，而能與人類共存亡且永生不滅。

也因此，有人預測區塊鏈將是下一代的互聯網。25 年前互聯網開始商業化時候，誰能料到今日各種商業模式的破壞式創新如此巨大？誰能想到 Google、Facebook、Line……如何綁住人們的生活？然而，當下所有網路巨擘都是建立在中心化數據體系，讓使用者的資料一點一滴灌溉了這些企業的龐大王國。如今，更安全、更平等、更有隱私的區塊鏈革命剛剛起步，誰又能想像 25 年後的商業應用會是如何天翻地覆的不同？

**台灣在考慮前瞻科技時，應該更努力整合資源**

不久前，杜拜政府宣稱要在 2020 年前成為全球第 1 個利用區塊鏈技術運作的政府。可以想見，未來的政府及商業數據不是存在於中心化的伺服器裡。截然不同的商業模式可能形成「區塊鏈+」的龐大產業鏈。除了各種金融科技的應用之外，如「一次搞懂區塊鏈」工作坊所揭示的，區塊鏈技術正快速導入各領域。例如 11 月由北醫和數金科技領先全球聯手推出的健康醫療區塊鏈作業系統 (phrOS) 正式亮相，終極目標就是要建立以「人為中心」的個人化醫療，以及精準、即時、安全的健康存摺。也許不久之後，基於去中心化區塊鏈技術的 Uber2.0、AirBnB2.0、甚至 Facebook2.0、Line2.0 都要席捲世界，將今日引領風騷的霸主逐出歷史舞台。

但有一點可能不會改變，那就是「網絡效應」所形成贏者通吃的局面。台灣區塊鏈人才的成績雖然斐然，但如果不在世界數一數二，可能只會落得全面皆空。因此，政府在考慮科技前瞻的資源投入時，必須加大力度整合資源，打造區塊鏈國家隊，為未來一代的資訊科技競爭奠下根基。當前大鍋飯式的雨露均沾資源配置完全無濟於事，就像一個藝人如果唱歌、跳舞、演戲各項才藝都會但都不精，處處居於第二就只能成為普通賣藝人，失去成為光彩奪目耀眼明星的機會。

回到健保隱私與公益的話題。隱私是一種保有個人不受干擾、避免暴露於公眾的權利，即是免於被刺探的權利。從這角度來看，政策與學術研究所使用的去識別化健保資料，只有促進人們瞭解健康維護效率及分配公允的公共效益，完全不會有私人公司（如金融、保險、醫療等）利用該資料直接接觸個人，推銷產品與服務的疑慮。加上學術界使用健保資料存在頗多限制，因此就個人隱私與公共利益權衡的比例原則而言，孰輕孰重不言可喻。

推而廣之，目前財稅資料因為 7 年後要銷毀，因此台灣欠缺中長年期的所得資料。如果「台灣人權促進會」關注民眾的健康與經濟人權，就應該更大聲疾呼開放去識別化的健保、財稅及其他相關政府資料的學術與政策研究，否則我們怎麼從斷簡殘篇來論斷台灣各種法案的效率與公平性？連資料都沒看過，怎麼知道台灣的健康、所得不公平？就算真的不公平，誰知道要怎麼改？學術研究與政策辯論就是要靠資料，否則公說公有理，婆說婆有理，如當前《勞基法》修法爭議，主張修法的行政院長賴清德院長與勞工團體所言各有其理，然而誰也說服不了誰！

當然，既要公益，又要隱私，也不是無法可走。只要把當前由 TTP 維持的中心化系統逐漸向區塊鏈與智能合約技術進化，「魚與熊掌兼得」就是得靠創新科技所提出的解決方案！

原文出處：葉家興，〈隱私、公益、區塊鏈——為 25 年後的世界投資〉

《獨立評論@天下》2017-12-07

- ※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。  
2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。  
3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：英文測驗

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班  
中英組

## I. Précis (60%)

Instructions: For each of the following two articles: (1) Write a short title for each. (2) Summarize each article in no more than 200 words. Use your own words to express the main idea and relevant details, and keep the general writing style of the original. Avoid using the same language and sentence structure. No points will be given for sentences copied from the original text. Do not list points; your summary should read like a coherent short article.

### Article 1:

Every day, Americans throw away 500 million plastic straws, enough to circle the Earth twice, or fill 125 school buses.

That means the average American uses over 35,000 of them in a lifetime. But that could even be a low estimate, according to Adrian Grenier of the non-profit Lonely Whale, which started a campaign called Strawless Ocean.

Worldwide, plastic straws are the sixth most common type of litter, according to Litterati, an app that identifies and maps trash, and among the top 10 marine debris items according to environmental advocacy group Ocean Conservancy.

Made from fossil fuels, they are almost never recycled because they're too small and could be made from several different types of plastic. They simply contribute to the massive problem of plastic pollution; eight million tons of plastic is dumped into the oceans every year.

Plastic straws are now the target of a growing movement to reduce their use. Possibly the first of such campaigns, Be Straw Free was started in 2011 by Milo Cress, who was only nine years old at the time. "This seemed like a huge waste. Straws are made of oil, a precious and finite resource. Is making single-use plastic straws, which will be used for a matter of minutes before being tossed away, really what we want to do with this resource?" he said.

Cress started asking restaurants in Burlington, Vermont, where he lived at the time, to stop providing straws automatically to customers and make them optional instead. Many agreed and his request made ripples nationwide. He says that restaurants that make the switch report a reduction in the number of straws they use between 50 and 80%.

In 2015, a shocking viral YouTube video of a sea turtle with a plastic straw lodged into its nostril gave the movement a boost.

Plastic straws may seem like a minor problem, but they can help tackle bigger problems, according to Grenier. "A straw may be small, but it's the DNA of carelessness and it just might be a gateway into solving the much larger issue of plastic pollution. They connect all of us, no matter where we live or how much money we make, and they're an opportunity to start a conversation."

Grenier has launched a campaign called #stopsucking, with a video featuring a giant octopus tentacle slapping straws away from the faces of famous people, including physicist Neil DeGrasse Tyson and model Brooklyn Decker.

That campaign helped Seattle save 2.3 million plastic straws in about three months by helping businesses and restaurants switch to a paper straw that biodegrades. Later this year, the city will impose an official ban on straws and plastic utensils.

The anti-straw sentiment has crossed borders into the UK, where straws have been included in a government plan to ban all plastic waste by 2042. Last year, large pub chain Wetherspoons announced that it would replace plastic straws with paper alternatives across 900 outlets. After the announcement, many smaller chains and pubs across the country followed suit.

Offering alternatives or making plastic straws optional, rather than banning them outright, is a common trait among these campaigns. "There are many other viable alternatives to single-use plastic drinking straws that are less harmful to the environment, wildlife and humans," said Jackie Nunez, founder of The Last Plastic Straw.

By not demonizing the straw as an object, Cress thinks activists can hope to achieve better goals. "I am not out to ban straws. I think it's much more effective to encourage people to make the choice not to use them. Voluntary participation encourages people to spread the word. Forcing people to do things is not always the most effective way to make a change."

(Condensed from an article by Jacopo Prisco, CNN  
Jan. 15, 2018)

## Article 2:

Ashley Whillans' summer started with what she calls "time famine."

Time famine, a term that first emerged in the scientific literature around 1999, refers to the universal feeling of having too much to do but not enough time to deal with those demands.

After earning her doctorate degree in social psychology at the University of British Columbia in Canada, Whillans was offered a coveted assistant professorship at Harvard Business School. Last month, Whillans and her husband uprooted to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the United States -- and it was overwhelming, she said.

She felt as if there weren't enough hours in the days leading up to her big move, she added. In that moment, Whillans thought about her own research on how to buy time. Suddenly, she put her research findings into action.

“We find that spending money on time-saving purchases promotes daily happiness and reduces negative mood, because it protects us from the time stress that we feel in our daily lives,” Whillans said. “So, I definitely have used in the last few weeks time-saving services,” such as grocery delivery or house cleaning services, car services like Uber or Lyft, or paying a teen in the neighborhood to mow the lawn.

Spending discretionary dollars on time-saving purchases may protect you from the detrimental effects that a time famine can have on your happiness, suggests a new study of which Whillans served as lead author.

How so? Buying time could provide a buffer against such time famine, thereby promoting overall well-being and happiness, according to the study, which was published in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.

On the surface, the study may seem like it's offering a solution only for the affluent -- not everyone has the discretionary dollars to pay for time-saving services -- but the study also points out how time famine impacts us all.

“I think our research actually flies in the face of the preconception that time-saving services are just for rich people,” said Elizabeth Dunn, a co-author of the study. “Sometimes when people imagine time-saving services maybe what they're picturing is a house keeper, butler, and a gardener, but what we're talking about is just spending \$40 makes a difference.”

“I have groceries delivered to my house. I had someone clean my house before my father came to visit. I had someone move away my moving boxes,” Whillans said.

The researchers found that, regardless of income level, spending money to buy time was associated with greater life satisfaction. They also found that the negative effects of feeling stressed for time were reduced among those who reported making time-saving purchases, such as paying others to clean their home or run errands, for instance.

That finding also emerged when study participants were randomly assigned to actively make time-saving purchases, Whillans said. After all, across all countries represented in the study, it turned out that not many people actually made regular time-saving purchases on their own.

The researchers said that they plan to conduct follow-up studies to examine why adults are reluctant to make time-saving purchases, even when they have the money and when doing so may benefit overall well-being and life satisfaction.

Whillans has some ideas as to why making time-saving purchases aren't as popular as you might expect, she said.

“Guilt might undermine people's willingness to make time-saving purchases,” Whillans said. “Also, time-saving purchases require a little bit of forward planning,” she said.

(Condensed from an online article by Jacqueline Howard

July 24, 2017)

## II. Cloze Test (40%)

Instructions: Supply the missing word or string of words. Make sure that they make sense, are grammatically correct, relevant, and conform to proper collocation. There are **twelve** items.

Editorial

What Trump Doesn't Get About the State of the Union

By **THE EDITORIAL BOARD**, JAN. 30, 2018

There's a level at which—when you consider that the president of the United States has cozied up to a foreign power that tampered with an American election, has repeatedly assaulted the country's courts and its law enforcement and intelligence agencies, has defended neo-Nazis, has cried “fake news” while probably lying, and has been revealed so credibly to have paid off a porn star that it made news when his own wife chose to attend his biggest speech of the year—it's hard to believe (1).

And yet it is indeed strong, as President Trump said Tuesday, if not for all the reasons or in all the ways he claimed.

Every president has used the State of the Union address to tell his brand-building version of the national narrative, and Mr. Trump can't be blamed for offering his own characteristically brazen interpretation. He declared “incredible progress” and “extraordinary success” and announced a “new American moment” in a speech that seemed to last an eternity. (2), lapsing back into dishonest invocations of a rising immigrant menace and internal terrorist threat in order to press his nativist ideas.

Yet Mr. Trump (3). He was right to note that the unemployment rate has continued to drop, and that some big employers have been raising wages. That's all good. It means that Mr. Trump has done nothing so far to derail the slow, steady recovery that began under Barack Obama nine years ago. If growth continues or accelerates under this president, he will eventually, like Mr. Obama and the Federal Reserve, deserve a lot of credit.

Mr. Trump was also right to observe that stock indexes are at astonishing heights. Though that rally also began many years ago, (4). His administration, and the tax bill he signed (not a record cut, as he falsely claimed), have been great gifts to investors, albeit gifts charged to future generations in the form of debt.

Mr. Trump deserved to take a bow for the degradation of the Islamic State—again, a result of wise continuity with the policy of the previous administration—and for tightening sanctions on North Korea. That's progress, much as we might wish he'd refrain from bragging about the size of his nuclear button.

Mr. Trump can't be blamed for all the country's woes. Yet after a year in office, (5), together with the feckless and cynical congressional leadership, for making many of them worse.

Despite promising a \$1 trillion infrastructure plan a year ago, a phantom plan whose price tag he raised to \$1.5 trillion on Tuesday, (6) to fix rusting bridges and faltering rail lines. His tax plan will undermine local efforts to make improvements around the country. He has yet to take serious action to end the opioid crisis. ("We have to do something about it," he said Tuesday night, rather pathetically.) He has rubbed raw the nation's wounds of bigotry and sexism. Without study or discernment, he has stripped away regulations meant to restrain climate change and to protect consumers. He seems utterly indifferent to improving an education system that is the foundation of the global competitiveness he insists he cares so much about. He's deepened America's commitment to Afghanistan with no exit strategy, and he's raised tensions in the Middle East to no clear end. By gratuitously alienating allies and upending trade deals, he has eased the way for China's hegemony.

On his watch, four months after a devastating hurricane, nearly half a million Puerto Ricans—American citizens—are still without electricity, a crisis that, before he mentioned it Tuesday night, Mr. Trump hadn't addressed directly since November.

America's immigration system was a mess before Mr. Trump took office, but so far he has injected only poison and confusion into the work of rationalizing it. Many studies have shown that immigrants commit crimes at far lower rates than native-born Americans, and experts say the evidence doesn't support any claim that undocumented immigrants commit a disproportionate amount of crime. But Mr. Trump again on Tuesday raised the specter of an immigrant crime rampage. He's right that the gang MS-13 is a terrible scourge; he was deeply wrong to suggest (7).

Digging in on his maximalist demands for limiting legal immigration and dividing immigrant families, Mr. Trump said he would bring the immigration system into the 21st century. He's actually (8) a shameful, bigoted past.

In the campaign, Mr. Trump promised a new kind of politics, a populist administration that would end corruption in the capital, crack down on Wall Street and deliver for Middle America. Instead, (9) like his trolling on Twitter, he is delivering the most ruthless, conventionally conservative domestic policy in memory. Nowhere is this more evident than in the way he is packing the courts—including the Supreme Court—with far-right justices, taking advantage of the vacancies created by nihilistic Republican filibusters of Obama appointees. Washington is more paralyzed than ever by partisanship, and as for corruption—well, lobbyists can now do their deals in the bar of the Trump International Hotel.



How, then, can we say with Donald Trump as president that the state of the union is strong? Here, Mr. Trump deserves much of the credit: So far, the reaction against his authoritarian impulses, assault on truth and cruelties great and petty has revealed abiding American strengths. Despite the strong economy, Americans overwhelmingly (10). Most Americans say immigrants strengthen the country, according to the Pew Research Center. A profound national reckoning is underway over the status and treatment of women. Voters have streamed to the polls in off-year elections, defying suppression efforts even in Alabama to register their revulsion at Trumpian politics.

As a national party, the Democrats have yet to find a coherent, appealing voice with which to do more than rail against Mr. Trump and instead address the nation's needs. But as Republican members of Congress, in disgust or despair, choose (11), first-time candidates, many of them women, are stepping forward at the grass roots across the United States.

If not exactly "woke," (12), with a shot at shedding the civic apathy that has afflicted it for far too long. It is with backhanded gratitude that we might all thank President Trump for that. END

Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2018/01/30/opinion/editorials/donald-trump-sotu-boasting.html>

- ※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。  
2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。  
3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：中英翻譯

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班中英組

一、英翻中 (50%)

1. 以下文字節選自投資經理人 Bill Gross 的每月投資展望文章〈Bonds, Men, It's About Time〉，請依其語域 (register) 譯為適當中文。(待譯部分共 211 字)

Women have gotten the short stick or metaphorically the short rib ever since Eve, and I'm with Oprah for president and much, much more but hey, guys have got a few positive qualities that need to be mentioned. I mean when basketball players miss a free throw these days, they still get "low fives" from all their teammates. So here are a few low fives for men, men, men.

1. Men need fewer pairs of shoes and purses.
2. Men live 10 years less on average.
3. They truly are the weaker sex. Feel sorry for 'em ladies, not angry.
4. Men shouldn't be criticized for not putting the toilet seat down. If they need to put it down, they will. If women do too, they can use their foot just like everyone else. Men run faster, jump higher and are much better at not communicating.
5. Sure men start wars but great things actually are a result of them. Canned foods owe their origin to Napoleon, microwave ovens to the invention of radar during WWII, and the Internet (not Al Gore) to the fear of Russia bombing U.S. telephone lines during the Cold War. Way to go guys. Keep starting those wars.
6. Men always know where the remote control is. Right next to them.

[本小題以下段落僅供語氣參考，無須翻譯。]

I could go on and on. I won't. I don't dare. Actually most of the world's problems would go away if men just stayed home, watched football and learned to talk to their partners during commercial breaks. There are certainly enough of them.

Bonds, like men, are in a bear market. For both, it's hard to say when it all began. There was no Helen Reddy "I Am Woman" moment back in June 2012, and then again in July 2016 when the 10 year Treasury double-bottomed at 1.45%, but then in retrospect it should have been obvious that for bonds, like men – "their time was up".

2. 台灣高雄市於 *Lonely Planet* 的 2018 年全球前十佳旅遊都市排名第五，以下文字節選自該專欄。請依其文類及語域譯為適當中文。(共 108 字)

A massive arts centre and 100,000 sq m cultural and music complex, complete with wave-lapped walkways and a night market, is emerging on Kaohsiung's balmy harbourfront – Taiwan's showcase for experimental architecture from around the world. Adding to this will be a spectacular cruise terminal, for those favouring an Odyssean approach to the port city. A sleek light-rail system links these monuments to the rest of Kaohsiung. Further north, in Xiaogang Shan Recreation Area, hikers can view the Taiwan Strait from the new 88m 'Eye of the Mountain' skywalk, a reminder that water is ever-present. Kaohsiung is surging with possibilities: visit before the world gets wind of it.

詞彙：Xiaogang Shan Recreation Area 小崗山遊憩區；Eye of the Mountain 崗山之眼

## 二、中翻英 (50%)

Translate the **highlighted text** into English

(Source: [https://udn.com/news/story/11091/2967761?from=udn-catehotnews\\_ch2](https://udn.com/news/story/11091/2967761?from=udn-catehotnews_ch2), 469 characters).

2018-02-04 21:33 聯合報 記者董俞佳／即時報導

入冬最強寒流持續發威，明後天會更冷，面對低溫挑戰，農、漁民無不膽顫心驚，但是農委會今天早上卻還在舉辦記者會「慶豐收」。不論是前陣子才剛有的寒害，還是去年熱到畸變的文蛤，再到之前風災受創嚴重，現在仍未完全復原的釋迦產業，農民的損失不是一點小利，而是好幾年心血。再回到消費者，之前無風無雨菜價也會飆漲的這個狀態，再比照今天農委會主委林聰賢所說的話：「去年只有一個颱風過境台灣，農作產物持續豐收且價格平順」，外界只想問：「哈囉～我們在同一個時空嗎？」也難怪外界批評政府只會在象牙塔說空話。

這波寒流來勢洶洶，前兩天不是最冷，未來兩天才是最低溫，農民無不擔憂寒害所帶來的衝擊。北台灣蔬菜區面臨連日來的低溫、降雨，已經有損傷狀態，還要再經歷未來兩天的摧殘，農民已經抱持悲觀心情。漁業方面，經歷霸王級寒流損失慘重的養殖漁民，此次雖然努力做防寒措施，但是農業本質為「看天吃飯」，未來兩天低溫會帶來怎樣的損失，不僅農糧署甚至是農民本身都還是未知數。

在這波寒害數字不明的狀況之下，農委會今天卻能發出新聞稿很有自信地表示，會穩定調配蔬果供貨量，穩定需求價格，但是對於目前寒害所掌握的狀況，相關單位卻都說還沒回報，還要掌握，也讓外界覺得奇怪，現在這些調配數字是如何計算出來。

此外，對於消費者來說，關乎民眾荷包的國產農、漁產品價格平穩是最重要，可是，去年一整年雖然如林聰賢所說，只有一個颱風，可說風調雨順，但是價格絕非一直都是平易近人。舉去年底為例，去年10月左右，就多次被消費者質疑無風無雨，菜價卻飆漲的狀況，當時中南部都傳出一把空心菜減價45元、半顆高麗菜要100元，這樣也算是價格平穩嗎？聽在什麼都漲、只有薪水不漲的小市民耳中，恐怕會白眼翻上天。

END

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

科目：日文測驗

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班中日組

注意事項：

1. 解答は、試験専用の解答用紙に記入してください。問題用紙には答えないよう注意してください。
2. 解答用紙の1ページ目に、下のように願書提出時に記入した選択言語名を書いてください。(A言語：\_\_\_\_\_語 B言語：\_\_\_\_\_語)
3. それぞれの問題にはすべて日本語で解答してください。翻訳ではありませんので、注意してください。

試験時間は90分です。下記の各問題の内容や配点を確認してから始めてください。

問題1 下の二つの文章を読み、文章1、文章2ともそれぞれの内容を160字以内に要約してください。ただし固有名詞以外は違う表現で言い換え、箇条書きではなく短い文章としてまとめるようにしてください。(25点×2=50)

## 文章1

これまで私が看護師さんから受けてきた相談で最も多いのは、「自分のやりたいことが分からなくなった」というものです。看護学生のころは大きな夢を持っていたはずなのに、多忙な日々を追われるうち、いつしか「看護ではなく業務」をこなしている自分に嫌気が差したという話をよく耳にしてきました。

看護師さんの多くは入職3年目以降でキャリアに迷い、「私が本当にやりたいことは何だろう?」「私がやりたい看護とは違った」という壁にぶつかるのです。そうしたとき、私は必ずこう質問をします。

「あなたの幸せ(HAPPY)って何ですか?」

この質問に即答できる看護師さんは少なく、考え込んでしまう人が大半です。日々、「どうすれば患者さんが良くなるか?」と他人の幸せを考えているにもかかわらず、自分の幸せについては十分に向き合えていない人が多いのです。多忙のあまり、考える余裕がないのかもしれませんが。

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キャリアに迷って転職しようと考えても、幸せという「自分の根っこ」を考えると、給料、残業時間、福利厚生などの待遇面を考えると、理想の職場には出合えません。私の経験上、待遇のみを考えて転職した人が、新たな職場で「思っていた環境と違う」となって、再び転職活動をするケースをたくさん目にしてきました。これは新たな職場が「自分の根っこ」とミスマッチだったからにはほかなりません。といっても、自分の幸せを考えるとそう簡単ではありませんよね。自分自身と向き合うことは非常に難しく、労力がかかる作業です。先の質問に即答できない人が多いのも無理からぬことです。

(加納一樹「あなたの幸せの根っこはどこにありますか」『日経メディカル A ナーシング』)

## 文章 2

明治時代の後期が舞台のドラマで、腰が痛い様子を見せる母親に対し、息子が言います。「もう痛くないんやろ、おかあちゃん。ばれてるで」。

この「ばれる」は明治時代にありえたのか、という質問を受けました。もちろん、ありました。「ばれる」は江戸時代に現れ、今も使われていることばです。「バレバレだ」とか「親バレ」(親にばれること)とか、新しい複合語も生まれています。そのため、昔のことばではないように感じられるのかもしれませんが。

この「ばれる」の語源については、前田勇『上方語源辞典』に説明があります。簡単な短文の説明ですが、私なりに解説を加えると、以下ようになります。

現代語で「秘密をあば(暴)く」と言います。この「あばく」に対し、「あばける」(露わになる)という形が昔はあったと、前田はまず推測します。その「あばける」の変異形として「あばれる」があり、それを略したのが「ばれる」だ、ということです。

この説は、「露わになる」という意味の「あばける」「あばれる」ということばが、実際には確認できないという点で不満が残ります。「乱暴に振る舞う」という意味の「あばれる」は別語です。事例はなくても、理論的にありうることばが語源、というケースは、もちろんあります。ただ、そう結論する前に、文献上で確認できることばが別に存在しないか、確かめてみる必要があります。

(飯間浩明「ばれる」『Webでも考える人』)

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。

問題 2 次の文章の ( ) に適切な言葉を入れなさい。(2点×15=30点)

日本を訪れた外国人が2017年、前年から2割近く増えて2800万人を超えた。日本の文化や生活に(1)てもらふことは、お互いに理解を(2)る契機に(3)。旅行で使われたお金が4兆円に達した経済効果を含め、歓迎すべきことだ。

(4)、一部の人気観光地では交通機関の混雑などが深刻になり、地元住民から苦情が(5)いる。欧州の一部の観光名所でも生じてきた問題で、「観光公害」という残念な言葉を日本でも耳に(6)ようになった。

政府は「2020年に訪日外国人4千万人」という(7)を掲げるが、住民の理解がなければ達成はおぼつか(8)。訪日客と住民がともに気分よく過ごせるよう、(9)を絞ってほしい。

京都市は交通機関の料金を変える。3月から市バスの1日乗車券を100円値上げして600円にする(10)、地下鉄の1日券は300円下げて900円にする。渋滞の影響がない地下鉄に誘導し、バスの混雑(11)和らげるのが狙いだ。観光シーズンの混雑は、以前から京都市の課題だった。料金改定なら費用もかからない。国内観光客にも使いやすく、歓迎されるのでは(12)。

団体旅行(13)あき足らず、SNSを頼りに少人数で動く外国人が目立ってきた。一般住宅の空き部屋に泊まる「(14)」も広がっている。「観光公害」には無縁の地方でも、旅行者と(15)との様々な摩擦に直面することが増えそうだ。

スーツケースを手に迷う姿を見かければ、不親切な点があるサインと受け止める。駅前などでの行き先案内だけでなく、街角や商店街でのマナーやルールについても丁寧に表示する。そんな地道な取り組みが大切だ。

(朝日新聞社説「訪日観光客 集中和らげる工夫を」から改編)

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

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問題 3 次の文章を読み、文章の結論の部分を 150～200 字程度で書いてください。文章は『ZDNetJapan』の記事「人工知能が活躍するサイバーセキュリティのこれから」です。(20 点×1=20 点)

2017年のIT業界で脚光を集めたトレンドの1つが、人工知能(AI)に関するテクノロジーだ。AI技術のさらなる研究開発とともに、その応用を模索する取り組みが世界で進む中、具体的な活用先にサイバーセキュリティがある。

セキュリティ分野でAIが期待される背景には、サイバー攻撃などの脅威の高度化、巧妙化がある。従来はセキュリティベンダーがマルウェアなどの攻撃手法を調査・解析し、それをとらえるシグネチャを開発することで、脅威に対抗した。しかし攻撃者は、膨大な数のマルウェアを生産したり、「ファイルレス」と呼ばれるような新たな手法を駆使したりすることで、セキュリティベンダーによる対抗策を困難にさせようとしている。

このためセキュリティベンダーは、マシンラーニングやディープラーニングなどのAI技術を活用して攻撃の調査・解析作業の迅速化、効率化を図り、セキュリティ対策の防御能力を高めつつある。セキュリティのAI化は、「攻撃者優位」と言われ続けてきた課題を解決し得るのだろうか。一方で攻撃者側もAI技術を攻撃手法に取り込み、防御側の進化を上回る脅威を繰り出そうとしているとの指摘もある。

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- ※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。  
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科目：中日翻譯

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班中日組

一、日譯中(50%)

請將下列兩段文章翻譯成中文。(50%)

(一)

1975年、台北。偉大なる總統の死の直後、愛すべき祖父は何者かに殺された。内戦で敗れ、追われるように台湾に渡った不死身の祖父。なぜ？誰が？無軌道に生きる17歳のわたしには、まだその意味はわからなかった。

台湾から日本、そしてすべての答えが待つ大陸へ。歴史に刻まれた、一家の流浪と決断の軌跡。この小説では1970年代の台湾を舞台にした青春活劇で、主人公の祖父が殺害されたことからストーリーはスタートする。恋愛やその失恋、仲間との青春や喧嘩などサイドストーリーが複数登場するが、それらはやがてこの祖父の死という結末とその謎という形で収束する。

作者自身は台湾生まれ・台湾育ちという稀有な人生を歩んできたが、そんなバックボーンから生まれたリアリティのある小説で、直木賞の受賞に至った。その軽妙な語り口で高い評価を得たが、ファンタジーやミステリーの要素を含みながら、作品に厚みや重みを感じさせる重厚な文体は圧巻なものとなっている。

(計402字)

(二)

米株価急落のきっかけとなった1月の雇用統計は好調な内容だった。なぜ株安につながったのか。

米経済を覆ってきたのは、景気が良くなっても低金利が続く「適温経済」と呼ばれる状況だ。日米欧の中央銀行の金融緩和の効果で、企業は低金利で資金調達できる状況が続いた。ダウ工業株平均は最高値更新を続け、1月4日は終値で2万5000ドル、1月17日は2万6000ドルを超えた。

米連邦準備制度理事会(FRB)のこの2年間の利上げペースは緩やかで、株価に大きく影響しなかった。しかし、2月2日の雇用統計では市場予想を上回る賃金上昇となり、FRBが景気過熱を抑えるため利上げペースを上げるとの見方が出た。米長期金利は一時約4年ぶりとなる年2・85%まで上昇。企業への影響が懸念され、株価が急落した。

(計336字)



## 二、中譯日(50%)

次の二つの文章を日本語に翻訳してください。(50%)

## (一)

陣内秀信在《東京：空間人類學》(東京の空間人類学)這本書中指出西方城市與江戶的不同。他認為江戶的中心不在城市之中，而在富士山和東京灣的軸線之上，這條線決定了江戶的城市空間，一種被陣內秀信稱為「遠心力」的力量。

日本古代最重要的兩個城市：京都和奈良，兩者都在模仿中國城市的基礎和思想上建造而成，根據青龍、白虎、朱雀和玄武等四方的觀念，參照長安、洛陽的設計。然而，江戶則不一樣，它的基準點和中心在富士山，從當時的地圖可以很明顯地看到這樣的思維——將軍的「御城」是得面向富士山的。敬天畏人，富士山成為神聖的象徵、崇拜的對象、文化的中心點。

崇拜山岳是日本傳統宗教「修驗道」的中心思維，而實踐是修驗道的重心，其中的「入峰」修行是在前輩修行者的帶領下進入靈山。日文就有「山伏」一詞，指的是隱居山林之人，入山修練遵循一定的方式，以達成身心清淨的目標。

(字數 366 字)

## (二)

根據《○○周刊》報導，Costco、Zara、Uniqlo 等知名品牌都擁有寬鬆的退貨機制，讓消費者以為佔到便宜，背後卻藏有「退貨淘金學」。報導引述《麻省理工學院史隆管理評論》指出，適當的退貨率能刺激消費者的回購次數及金額，比 0 退貨服務更能提高業者獲利，這與消費者的心態有極大關聯，假設退貨不是件難事，消費者就容易有「先買再說」的想法。美國德州達拉斯大學研究也指出，以心理學上的「稟賦效應」(endowment effect)來說，廠商給予的退貨時間越長、越寬鬆，消費者越容易留下商品。

報導也提到，多數廠商已把退貨成本算進商品售價，所以即使有高退貨率也不至於造成虧損，只是會降低淨利。而採會員制的好市多，每年必須支付逾千元的會費，藉此篩選消費意識相對成熟的消費者，更能有效降低退貨率。

(字數 314 字)

※ 注意：1. 考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

2. 本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

3. 考生於作答時可否使用計算機、法典、字典或其他資料或工具，以簡章之規定為準。