

科目：國文測驗

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班

一、改寫（共2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. 車行一點半始至，憩一村店，店據小崗，而門下臨蒼碧小畦，中間以穠花，左望長橋橫亘，直出林表，右望則蒼山如屏，葱翠欲滴，山下長河一道，直駛橋外，水平無波，瑩潔作玉色，背望則斜陽反迫，村舍編瓦，鱗鱗咸閃異光，遠望而巴黎城郭，在半雲半霧中矣。配唐色曰：「對此景象，令人欲飽。」

（請改寫成適合國中小閱讀的淺顯風格。「配唐色」為人名）（出處：林紓譯，《巴黎茶花女遺事》，1895）

2. 這個冠狀病毒這件事情發生之後，事實上我們市場處這邊，第一時間我們就通知、宣導所有市場的業者、自治會要做好這個相關的一些...防疫的一些...自主上要注意事項的管理，那另外我們對一些市集我們也開始進行就是在...進行一些消毒、滅菌的工作，我們希望就是提供消費者一個比較安心的一個購物環境，那希望不要受到這個武漢的影響，因為畢竟民生必需品還是大家生活都必需的東西，那我們希望說在這個過程當中，大家能夠做好自己的一個衛生管理，那最重要的就是說我們畢竟...我們市場大部分都是一種開放性的...就是一個環境，但是我們業者，我覺得我們業者最重要的還是做好自主的一個有關衛生上習慣的管理，所以我們也宣導希望說所有的業者能夠在這方面能夠加強，特別是我們也提醒他們說口罩都盡量把它戴起來，然後洗手。那這部分是整個政府來講他們對那個防疫的措施，算是全民宣導的部分，這些事項我想大家都要去做，特別是強調說大家要常洗手，然後在出入公共空間的時候，如果必要的時候...就比較密集的地方就要戴個口罩這樣子。那我們希望說透過這個...不管是我們的業者也好、民眾也好，大家一起努力來共同防治這次這個疫情這樣子。

（請改寫成正式書面回覆格式。）。（出處：某市市場處科長接受現場專訪的逐字稿，回應主持人提問「市場處對疫情有何措施，又想提醒民眾哪些特別事項該注意」。）

二、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. 與孩子是不能談童年的，與耆老可以談①\_\_\_\_\_，而與少壯者是否更值得談談青春的寶貴，身在福中不知福則未足以論福，身在青春中，知青春之所以為青春，那麼活力與光輝自會陡增一倍，當然更不致②\_\_\_\_\_。

[...]

生命是一個騷亂的實體，愈臻高級的生命愈騷亂，因為其能量強旺，③\_\_\_\_\_，運轉劇烈。所以說，少年維特的煩惱不是十九世紀一代的精神表徵，而是④\_\_\_\_\_的每一代少年必經的人生階段。少年而沒有煩惱，成長起來不是聖人倒是庸人。但少年而無能

對付料理其煩惱，就會斷送在一波未平一波又起的煩惱裡。刪除了胡鬧、任性、喧囂……青春就不是青春了。托爾斯泰曾為青春作如是辯護，他自己卻深知青春不可一味胡鬧任性喧囂，否則也沒有他這部豐髯，這許多傑作了。直白些點明主題的是歌德的那句口號「回到內心」，這是他⑤\_\_\_\_\_的良方，每當他深陷於愛與欲的人事牽絆之中，就聽到一個聲音，召喚他回到內心，也許他遲疑過，推宕過，然則每次總是應命歸返，用他自己的說法是：為所愛的人做了一尊雕像，於是告別—托爾斯泰，歌德，是大人物，大人物都有惹惹的一面，那麼優雅伶俐的當然是芸芸眾生，倉皇四出求愛乞憐、胡鬧、任性、喧囂……卒至切齒哀號慟哭了。(木心，《素履之往》，2012)

2. 在「美食外送員」即將於今(2020年1月16日)上街抗議之際，回顧過去幾年，放眼世界從法國、印度到越南，佔據新聞版面的勞資糾紛、一例一休帶來的諸多爭議⑥\_\_\_\_\_。各種型態、無論名義上或實質上的「受雇者」選擇站上街頭，從反對政府管控、社會不公不義、⑦\_\_\_\_\_、慣老闆等現象。然而即便這群無畏艷陽與下雨而上街的人們，與我們多數人相同都是指廣義上的「勞工」，卻常被生活大多安逸的一般民眾，貼上了「⑧\_\_\_\_\_」的標籤。

林立青所著的暢銷書《做工的人》，讓大家以「勞工」的⑨\_\_\_\_\_，看見靠「體力活」來賺錢的「勞動者」樣貌，書中他特別點出了臺灣的建築工人們在危險的工地中忙碌地穿梭、修建著自己一輩子也買不起的房子之「詭異現實」。

在過頭的資本主義之下，寫在憲法中的「居住權」與「生存權」，往往僅在升學考試中被提起。高昂房價所帶來的代價，是購屋、租屋者因而生活品質下降、民眾對未來的信心低落，更造成⑩\_\_\_\_\_的超低出生率等嚴重後果。(劉政暉，〈你叫的外送背後，是他們的血汗——試著看見「勞動者」們的真實樣貌〉，《換日線》2020-01-16)

### 三、摘述(40%)

請根據下文內容，以不超過 300 字記述其主旨。

數百位羅興亞人肩併肩蹲坐著，汗味與體味還有海上的溼氣混雜在一起，讓鐵製船艙有如一個大型沙丁魚罐頭。航行時間一久，船上人蛇的心智漸漸被疲憊與焦躁占據，原本運送的「人」，也被視為「貨物」對待。

男女偷渡者在船上被分開管理，久未上岸的人蛇們，長時間待在海面上沒有跟異性接觸，因此將女性羅興亞偷渡者當成洩慾工具，若反抗、輕是一頓打，重則命喪汪洋大海，「雖然我們被關在不同船艙，但有時候可以聽到她們反抗時的哭聲。」羅興亞青年穆吉(Muji)說，跟他一同從家鄉出來的朋友，就是在二〇一三年一起搭著這艘苦難之船，親眼見證無盡的剝削與死亡。

#### 遠離家園的旅程

「那艘船上總共死了二十幾個人，死了就被丟下海。」穆吉談到船上的狀況不禁皺起眉頭，指出船上的人蛇都對他們相當凶暴，皮帶、木棍等隨手可得的東西都能抄起來成為凌虐的工具。「我連要去上個廁所，也會被皮帶抽幾下。」穆吉說，當時船上一天只有一盤白飯可以吃，沒有乾淨的飲用水，讓大家常常生病，相當難熬。

旅程如此危險，但羅興亞人仍然趨之若鶩，因為他們有著不得不的原因。

羅興亞人長期受緬甸軍政府壓迫，為了遠離殺戮，必須逃離家鄉若開邦(Rakhine State)。羅興亞人不被緬甸政府承認為國民，所以沒有任何可以證明身分的合法文件。因此他們唯一遠離迫害的方式，就是非法偷渡。他們必須冒著遭到各國軍警逮捕的風險，將性命交給視法律為無物的揹客與人口販子，讓自己暴露在極高的風險之中。

二〇一二年到二〇一五年之間是羅興亞人透過船隻偷渡的高峰期，人口販運的路線是經過泰國後進入馬來西亞。為了讓生意更加順暢，人蛇集團除了收買各國的低階海巡人員之外，也吸收了許多貪汙的高階軍警。一切在有了「白道」的保護之後，販運的規模變得無法無天。穆吉與他的朋友就是從緬甸若開邦的實兌(Sittwe)港出發，搭上一艘載運超過千位偷渡者的貨輪前往馬來西亞。

但外國媒體在二〇一五年揭露羅興亞人被人口販子在泰國南部監禁與虐待之後，泰國政府開始嚴厲打擊跨國人口販運的組織，讓海上偷渡暫時銷聲匿跡。人口販子在三年的沉潛避風頭後，二〇一八年四月一日泰國海岸巡防隊在南部閣蘭大(Koh Lanta)縣發現一艘載了五十六位羅興亞人的木船，這也是在二〇一七年八月因為種族清洗所爆發的難民潮後，第一件被揭露的偷渡案件。

有需求就會有人提供服務，基本的供需法則在人口販運市場上也不例外。

### 暴雨與偷渡潮

二〇一七年八月在若開邦發生了被聯合國稱為是「教科書式種族清洗」(A textbook example of ethnic cleansing)的暴力壓迫，導致將近七十萬的羅興亞人跨境進入孟加拉的難民營中。在短短幾個月內，原本只有二、三十萬難民居住的地區暴增為容納了約百萬人的難民營。而大部分的難民都是住在由竹子與防水塑膠布所搭建的庇護帳棚中，再加上大量砍伐當地的樹林，導致附近的土地變得相當脆弱。

聯合國難民總署(UNHCR)在三月做的電腦模擬報告指出，若在難民營內的國際組織與孟加拉政府沒有對即將來到的雨季做好準備，豪雨時帶來的土石流絕對會讓搭在黃土沙丘上的臨時避帳棚所毀於一旦，初步估計會有十萬人面臨死亡的威脅。

「我們很害怕他們因為對雨季的恐懼開始出逃，讓海上的人口販運死灰復燃。」長期關注東南亞人權狀況的NGO「鞏固人權」(Fortify Rights)專員普坦妮(Puttanee Kangkun)深鎖的眉頭表現出她的不安。

除了暴雨帶來的土石流外，洪水衍生的傳染病、混亂與犯罪，也是羅興亞人渴望逃離這個人間地獄的原因。他們需要揹客與人口販子所提供的「服務」。

「這是羅興亞人出逃的唯一選項，因為他們沒有其他辦法。」普坦妮苦笑指出，這個網絡並非一開始就如此黑暗不堪，有許多人的初衷是相當良善的。「原本大家只是想要互相幫忙。」普坦妮說，最早羅興亞人開始出逃時，那些成功偷渡的先行者為了幫助仍在緬甸的親人，利用自己的經驗對親友們「伸出援手」。而成功的故事一傳十、十傳百，偷渡的規模越來越大，並且有越來越多勢力加入，地方幫派、貪汙政府官員、軍警還有船公司等，大家都想分一杯羹。

熱心助人的先行者也因為利益的誘惑讓自己的初衷變質，讓原本人們口中的希望之旅，成為前往充滿剝削與死亡的漂流。現居泰緬邊境美索(MaeSot)小鎮的羅興亞籍捐客阿辛(化名)，他的經歷就是一個最好的例子。

美索是羅興亞人由陸路偷渡進入緬甸的必經之地，各式各樣合法或非法的貿易在這裡隨處可見，贓車、毒品、賭場以及色情泰式馬殺雞在這裡一應俱全。二十六歲的阿辛在人口販運這門生意裡，雖然剛開始嶄露頭角，但卻已經有能力將親戚都接到美索居住，幾個月前還辦婚禮討老婆，正式告別非法偷渡者偷偷摸摸見不得光的人生，搖身成為有錢、有勢力、有辦法的捐客。

原文出處：楊智強，〈羅興亞無止境的漂流 捐客、偷渡者、人口販子〉

《經典雜誌》240期，2018-07

※ 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:

The “Chinese model,” as enthusiasts sometimes describe Beijing’s autocratic system for dictating policy, can look eerily successful — until you consider catastrophic events such as the recent coronavirus outbreak.

China’s response to the epidemic that began in Wuhan nearly two months ago shows some advantages of its police-state approach, and some severe disadvantages: Chinese authorities can commandeer resources to build a hospital in 10 days. But by stifling bad news and even arresting vigilant doctors, they create deep distrust at home and abroad, risking their ability to be effective.

Chinese people simply don’t believe their government. They know that government health data is suspect, just like China’s official economic numbers. And just as all success is attached to President Xi Jinping, so is every failure. China may be racing into the future, but its bungled response to the coronavirus outbreak is a reminder of how suddenly it can stumble.

A dramatic example of how China’s police-state tactics backfired is the case of Dr. Li Wenliang, an ophthalmologist at Wuhan Central Hospital. In late December, Li noticed cases of a virus that resembled SARS. He posted a warning to other doctors on Dec. 30, advising them to wear protective clothing. On Jan. 1, the Wuhan Public Security Bureau, the local equivalent of the FBI, summoned Li to sign a statement that he had made “false comments” that “severely disturbed the social order.”

Xinhua News Agency joined the public shaming of Li and other doctors who had posted warnings. “The police call on all netizens not to fabricate rumors, not spread rumors, not believe rumors,” the story said, but instead to “jointly build a harmonious, clear and bright cyberspace.”

Three weeks after Li had tried to sound the alarm, China declared the virus outbreak a national emergency. The Supreme People’s Court later denounced the arrests of Li and others and said: “Rumors end when there is openness.”

But China can't have this openness when authorities work so diligently to control negative information — about disease or anything else. The New York Times gathered some chilling examples: Hong Kong journalists who went to a Wuhan hospital in mid-January were detained and told to delete their footage. A Hong Kong television reporter who had covered the SARS epidemic posted an article about the new virus, but it was quickly deleted. A military doctor who helped expose the seriousness of SARS was later pilloried for harming the interests of the nation.

Xu Zhiyuan, a Chinese journalist who decried Beijing's actions in suppressing the SARS outbreak, wrote later about the costs of such censorship. The Times article quoted his social media post: "The system is successful in that it destroyed the people with integrity, the institutions with credibility and a society capable of narrating its own stories."

The financial cost of suppressing information and letting coronavirus spread in its early weeks could run to hundreds of billions of dollars. Goldman Sachs estimated in a forecast for clients Tuesday that a severe outbreak could reduce China's gross domestic product growth in 2020 by more than a full percentage point. Already, Chinese financial markets have taken a huge hit.

China's command economy, managed by a one-party dictatorship, has achieved miracles in recent decades. In comparison, an open and contentious democracy like the United States can sometimes seem like a losing proposition. But we're now witnessing a striking reminder of the need for open sources of information and public officials who aren't cowed by political pressure.

Xi thundered on Monday that Chinese officials who "lack boldness" in responding to coronavirus will be punished. Perhaps he will dictate that patients who don't get well quickly will be jailed, too.

(Condensed from an article by David Ignatius.  
The Washington Post. Feb. 5, 2020)

## Article 2:

I grew up in Colorado as the only person of Asian descent in most of the environments I lived in, and so learned to assimilate into American culture while rejecting, sometimes violently, my parents and their culture. And so I looked on with anxiety — and some measure of fear — as the South Korean film "Parasite" won four Academy Awards, including the biggest prize of all, best picture.

The victory of “Parasite” is a stunning moment that may not also be a watershed moment. It’s certainly cause for celebration that an organization with notoriously questionable taste seems to have gotten it right this year, and it’s unquestionably huge for the South Korean film industry. But despite the initial euphoric reaction from many Asian-Americans, the “Parasite” victory has nothing to do with Asian-American representation.

This is merely Hollywood recognizing, very belatedly, South Korea’s amazing film industry — which has been making superlative films for decades.

The lingering aftershocks of the honors for “Parasite” will satisfy some of the hopes and stoke some of the fears of both sides of the social divide. The left’s belief that Mr. Bong’s film is a remarkable of-the-moment statement about how fed up the 99 percent are with the greedy 1 percent is valid. And the right’s belief that the film’s awards were a craven effort by the academy’s voters to counter last year’s loathsome win for “Green Book” (and atone for this year’s repeat of a near-#OscarsSoWhite repeat) probably holds some kernel of truth as well. But I’m hesitant to give too much credit to the academy for its sudden interest in “inclusion.”

Caught in the middle are Asian-Americans. For many of us, our great hope for representation at the Oscars wasn’t “Parasite,” it was Lulu Wang’s “The Farewell,” about a young Asian-American woman who at a time of personal crisis is confronted with the widening cultural gulf between herself and her parents and grandmother. Alas, “The Farewell,” despite finding popular success and recognition at the Golden Globes and the Film Independent Spirit Awards, garnered no Oscar nominations. I find its exclusion a better indicator of how not just Asian-Americans but also female directors are still seen in Hollywood.

As a child, I was frequently asked if I knew Bruce Lee. For my classmates, there were two Asian people: me and Bruce Lee. The belief that there is only one Asian culture and not dozens, some with entrenched dislikes and prejudices against one another, has been one major source of misunderstanding between the East and the West.

There is a quiet, yearning part of me that wants to just celebrate all of those faces that look like mine. But the nervous, weather-beaten part of me worries that Hollywood will simply start strip-mining Korean product and luring Korean talent to the United States to humiliate them as sidekicks in action cop franchises. Hollywood did this with Hong Kong’s cinema in the 1990s. The biggest star on the planet, Jackie Chan, was never able to be much more than Chris Tucker’s straight man in a series of “Rush Hour” films that featured a running joke that Mr. Chan’s character was Japanese. Given China’s difficult history with Japan — reports vary among historians, but it’s widely accepted that at least 14 million Chinese people died during the second Sino-Japanese War — that’s a pretty loaded jab.

It's important to remember the provincialism of the Oscars, which Mr. Bong himself acknowledged last fall in an interview with *Vulture*. The Academy Awards, he said, are "not an international film festival." Instead, "they're very local."

(Condensed from an article by Walter Chaw.  
*The New York Times*. Feb. 10, 2020)

## II. Cloze Test (40%)

Instructions: Supply the missing word or string of words in the body of the essay, as well as an introduction paragraph, which in the original essay contained four sentences.

Make sure that they make sense, are grammatically correct, relevant, and conform to proper collocation. The introduction is worth ten points.

**Items #(10) and #(14) are worth 2 points each. The rest of the items are 3 points each.**

### *Coronavirus Forces Foreign Students in China to Choose: Stay or Go*

As Americans and others flee Chinese universities, the crisis is severing ties

HONG KONG — Word came from home via hurried emails and instant messages to campuses across the country: Leave China now.

Dexter Lensing listened. China had just been stricken by a new coronavirus that so far has killed more than 1,300 people and ground much of the country to a virtual halt. The Ph.D. student was one of nearly half a million foreigners studying at universities in China who was forced to choose whether to stay or leave.

For decades, students like him have bridged language, politics and culture to help (1) between China and the rest of the world. Mr. Lensing in particular was drawn to China by its opaque political system, in which decisions (2) and people in power can rise and fall with the eddies of Beijing's palace intrigue.

Now Mr. Lensing is one of likely thousands of others who are wondering when or whether they will have an opportunity to study in China again.

"I don't know if I've ever been so disappointed in my life," said Mr. Lensing, 33, who is now in Belmont, N.C., with his sister. In his final academic year at Georgia State University, he worries he will not have a chance to return. His most valuable possessions, he said, remain in a dormitory in the northern Chinese city of Harbin.

The coronavirus, which has killed more than 1,300 people in China, has temporarily severed many of the ties between the country and the global community. For many Chinese students abroad, that means worrying about family at home and, in some cases, enduring unwanted attention from classmates.



For many foreign students studying in China, the outbreak has frozen or even ended their opportunities to study a vast and complicated country. The (3) comes at a fraught time for China's relations with the world, as it seeks to build itself up as a counterweight to American global influence.

The impact could be particularly significant when it comes to the United States. (4) the young American students who traveled to China in the 1980s when China began to open up went on to become journalists, business leaders and politicians who helped connect the two countries.

But student exchanges were already falling, and educational partnerships have been under pressure by free speech and geopolitical issues. The number of American students studying in China totaled about 11,600 as of 2018, (5) 2 percent compared with the year before.

"It's a metaphor for the decoupling that is going on in the high technology, trade and investment realm, although for totally different reasons," said Orville Schell, the director of the Center on U.S.-China Relations at the Asia Society. "All of those trends represent a wrenching of the fabric that was weaving a more cosmopolitan side of China."

Not all students have fled. Some were stuck, like a group of Nigerian students and teachers at the universities in Wuhan, the epicenter of the outbreak. The government of Pakistan has told about 800 other students to stay in Wuhan for fear that their country's health care system cannot handle their return.

Some, like Kathy Song, chose to stay. Ms. Song, a China studies and social sciences double major at New York University Shanghai, has taken up residence with (6), who live in Beijing.

Ms. Song, 19, who speaks Mandarin and practiced during summer holidays in China visiting relatives, chose to study in China because she believes that, as an American born Chinese, (7) misconceptions on both sides.

"China is the world's biggest developing country," she said, "and I believe its relationship with the U.S. is going to be one of the most important for this century."

With much of the city closed, Ms. Song is spending a lot of her time indoors. Inspired by her uncle, she has taken up calligraphy. She is also learning the differences in parenting styles between her uncle and her parents back in New York.

"My uncle cares a lot about the studies," she said, adding, "He's way more intense than my parents."

Others who chose to stay are discovering (8). Esma Dallakyan, a masters student from Armenia studying at Beijing's Tsinghua University, spends most of her time studying in her dorm room. Campus life is increasingly isolating.

"All the streets are empty and you can't find anyone to talk to," she said, "It's a little bit lonely."

As a student of public health and a former Armenian health official, she has been getting a different kind education. "Now, as I see the efforts of the government in real time, I feel like it's an internship," said Ms. Dallakyan, 26.

Those who left China have little to do but wait.

"I live far away and it's not easy to buy tickets and plan when to go back to China," said Diego Rocha, 31, who is in his second year of an M.B.A. at Tsinghua-MIT.

Mr. Rocha, who is now home in São Paulo, Brazil, said that if graduation in the spring is delayed he will have a harder time getting a visa to stay and find a job in China. During the final semester, business students are partnered with a local company, something that is now up in the air.

For foreign students (9) where information is heavily controlled, many like Mr. Rocha and Ryan Trombly, 19, were caught off guard by the sudden panic, adding to their sense of rootlessness.

“It’s funny because it really came out of the blue for a lot of us,” said Ms. Trombly, a sophomore at Duke Kunshan University, a new academic partnership between Duke and Wuhan University in China.

Just a week before authorities began to shut down entire cities to try to (10) the outbreak, Ms. Trombly was on a study tour through Nanjing, Shanghai and Hangzhou. “There were a few foreign articles but no domestic attention on the virus, and so we were traveling without masks,” she said.

By the time she left the country on Jan. 24 for a long-planned visit to see her parents in Phoenix over China’s weeklong Lunar New Year holiday, her local train station — usually brimming with people — was the quietest she had ever seen it.

Ms. Trombly plans to eventually (11) to complete two more years of study. For now she is taking online classes.

“I know China is on the rise and very important for what I want to do in the future in international relations,” she said.

Some students were savvy about China’s history with outbreaks. Government officials initially hid the outbreak of SARS 17 years ago, worsening the spread and raising questions about Beijing’s transparency on matters of global safety.

Kerrie Wong, 33, is in her second year of her M.B.A. at Tsinghua with Mr. Rocha. Like him, she stayed in China after the first year of study, even though it is not mandatory.

But on Jan. 1, when there were just a few reports of people falling ill, her mother called from Boston.

“She was telling me that (12),” Ms. Wong said. She and her parents had lived in Hong Kong during the SARS crisis, which killed nearly 300 people in the semiautonomous Chinese city. She flew out of Beijing on Jan. 7.

She will need to return to China to give her oral defense which was originally scheduled for April or May. Still, she (13).

“The worst fear is that, as a foreigner, when the news is not as (14) as western news, there is always going to be an information lag,” she said.

“I’d rather be safe than sorry.” END

Source: <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/02/12/world/asia/china-coronavirus-students.html> (*The New York Times*)

※ 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. 摘錄自 “World experts and funders set priorities for COVID-19 research” (標題無需翻譯)(180 words)

Source:

<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/12-02-2020-world-experts-and-funders-set-priorities-for-covid-19-research>

Leading health experts from around the world have been meeting at the World Health Organization’s Geneva headquarters to assess the current level of knowledge about the new COVID-19 disease(新冠肺炎), identify gaps and work together to accelerate and fund priority research needed to help stop this outbreak and prepare for any future outbreaks.

The 2-day forum was convened in line with the WHO R&D Blueprint – a strategy for developing drugs and vaccines before epidemics, and accelerating research and development while they are occurring.

“This outbreak is a test of solidarity -- political, financial and scientific. We need to come together to fight a common enemy that does not respect borders, ensure that we have the resources necessary to bring this outbreak to an end and bring our best science to the forefront to find shared answers to shared problems. Research is an integral part of the outbreak response,” said WHO Director-General Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus (譚德賽). “I appreciate the positive response of the research community to join us at short notice and come up with concrete plans and commitment to work together.”

2. 摘錄自 “January 2020 Global Economic Prospects: Slow growth, policy challenges” (標題和灰底部分無需翻譯) (127 words)

Source:

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/01/08/january-2020-global-economic-prospects-slow-growth-policy-challenges>

Following its weakest performance since the global financial crisis, the world economy is poised for a modest rebound this year– if everything goes just right.

Hanging over this lethargic recovery are two other trends that raise questions about the course of economic growth: the unprecedented run up in debt worldwide, and the prolonged deceleration of productivity growth, which needs to pick up to bolster standards of living and poverty eradication.

Global growth is set to rise by 2.5% this year, a small uptick from 2.4% in 2019, as trade and investment gradually recover, the World Bank’s semi-annual Global Economic Prospects forecasts. Advanced economies are expected to slow as a group to 1.4% from 1.6%, mainly reflecting lingering weakness in manufacturing.

Emerging market and developing economies will see growth accelerate to 4.1% from 3.5% last year. However, the pickup is anticipated to come largely from a small number of large emerging economies shaking off economic doldrums or stabilizing after recession or turbulence. For many other economies, growth is on track to decelerate as exports and investment remain weak.

## 二、中翻英 (50%)

Translate the **highlighted text** into English

(Source: <https://www.taiwan.net.tw/m1.aspx?sNo=0001020>, 503 characters).

### 端午節

端午節與春節、中秋節並稱三大節日，因其由來和習俗，幾乎都和紀念戰國時期楚國詩人-屈原有關，故民間又稱「詩人節」。端午節最普遍的習俗為「划龍舟」和「吃粽子」。據說早年屈原投江而死，人們為搜救他，紛紛駕舟楫在江面來回找尋，此後逐漸演變成龍舟競渡。

時至今日，划龍舟已是一項遍及海內外的觀光活動，全臺北、中、南各地(如臺北新店碧潭及基隆河、宜蘭縣冬山河及礁溪鄉二龍村、彰化鹿港鎮、高雄市愛河等)，每年均有大型龍舟競賽，近年還擴大舉辦國際邀請賽，邀請國外朋友共襄盛舉。

包粽子習俗是為防屈原身軀被魚蝦啃蝕，人們於是在竹葉中裝進米食投入江中餵食江魚，傳承至今，即演變成一項普遍習俗。除此之外，另有各種舊習俗在民間廣為流傳，如在門上懸掛艾草、菖蒲、榕枝等，藉以驅避蚊蟲；懸掛鍾馗畫像、佩帶香包及飲雄黃酒還等以保平安。

### 中元節

農曆7月俗稱「鬼月」，在傳統習俗中，從農曆7月1日凌晨起地府鬼門開到農曆7月29日鬼門關的這段期間，民間為祈求消災解厄、諸事順利平安，各地均舉辦大大小小的祭典，尤以7月15日中元節這一天達到祭典的最高潮。其中如基隆市政府舉辦的「雞籠中元祭」、宜蘭縣頭城及屏東縣恆春的搶孤，都是中元節重要的傳統習俗。

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150字程度(±10%)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点)

## 文章1

後味が悪い(後味の悪い)の「後味(あとあじ)」は、ものを飲み食いした後に口に残る味のこと。そこから、ものごとが終わった後の気分をいう慣用句としても用いられる。しかしこの「後味」、「化学調味料が入った料理は後味が悪いね」「犯人の自殺で終わるという後味のよくない事件だった」と主に「悪い」「よくない」と否定的に用いられ、食べているときはうまいと思っても口に不快な味が残るとか、ものごとにいちおう決着はついたけれどもすっきりしない気分が残りすなおに喜ばない、といった感覚を表すことになる。なぜ「後味がいい」とあまり言わないのかというと、例えば、出された料理を食べた後「後味のいい料理ですね」と誉めたつもりでも、料理人に見れば「後味はよくても、食べたときの味はたいしたことないのかよ」と、まさに後味の悪いほめ方になってしまうからであろう。こういう場合、頭のよい皆さんは(料理がマジでまずかつたと思っても)、「いやあ、後をひく味ですねえ」などと言ってあげれば、頭の悪い料理人なら舞い上がることうけあいである。(452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。

科目：日文測驗

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班中日組

## 文章 2

細菌とウイルスは、どちらも人間に感染症を引き起こします。感染症とは細菌やウイルスなどの病原体が体に入り増殖することによって、さまざまな症状をもたらす病気です。細菌とウイルスはその大きさや増殖能力の有無など、さまざまな観点から違いを表すことができますが、なかでも決定的な違いとしては、細菌は生物であり、ウイルスは生物とはいいい切れないところです。

細菌は次の3つの理由から「生物」であるといえます。

- (1) 細胞を持つ
- (2) 栄養を摂取し、そこからエネルギーを生産している
- (3) 細胞分裂を繰り返すことによって生存・増殖もおこなっている

細胞とは生物を形成する基本単位となるもので、私たち人間を含めたすべての生物が細胞によって構成されています。細菌はウイルスより大きく、光学顕微鏡によって観察することができます。

ウイルスが生物であるかどうかは研究者によって意見の別れるところです。しかし下記の理由から「生物である」といい切れないことは事実です。

- (1) 細胞がない
- (2) 栄養を摂取したり、エネルギーを生産したりしない
- (3) 自力で動くことはできない
- (4) ウイルス単体は自力で増殖できない

ウイルスは細胞がなく、細菌よりさらに単純な構造です。タンパク質でできた「カプシド」という殻のなかに遺伝子情報となる核酸が収められています。またウイルスは細胞よりも小さく、光学顕微鏡では見えず、電子顕微鏡でなければ観察できません。

さらに、ウイルスは自力で増殖することができませんが、動植物の細胞のなかに入りこむことができます。どの生物のどの種類の細胞に入り込めるかは、ウイルスの種類によって異なります。動植物の細胞に入り込んだウイルスは、その細胞の機能を使って自身のコピーを増やしていきます。

(727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。

科目：日文測驗

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班中日組

問題2 次の文章の ( ) に適切な言葉を入れなさい。(日本経済新聞電子版・社説「男性の育児をもっと促したい」2020年2月14日)(2点×15=30点)

政府は2019年12月、男性の育児休業の取得率を25年に30%に高める目標(1)掲げた。だれもが仕事と育児を両立できるよう、官民(2)働き方や意識を変えていきたい。

子どもの健やかな成長のために、父親にできることは多い

育児休業は男女を(3)ず、原則(4)子どもが1歳になるまで、保育所に入れない場合は最長2歳まで利用できる。休業中は雇用保険から給付金もでる。

国連児童基金(ユニセフ)の19年のまとめでは、日本の父親の育休制度は給付期間などによるランク付けで41カ国中1位だった。

問題は、利用されていないことだ。18年度の男性の取得率は6.16%に(5)。育児の負担が女性(6)偏っていることは、少子化の要因であり、女性の社会進出の(7)にもなっている。政府内(8)男性の取得を促すために給付を引き上げる議論もあるが、その前にやることが多くある。

カギ(9)のは職場の改革だ。長時間労働が当たり前では育休を言い出し(10)。業務の進め方を見直し、無駄(11)作業を省く。複数人で情報共有し、互いにカバーできるようにする。介護などで社員が休むときにも役立つ見直しだ。

「育児は女性」という性別による役割分担意識が壁になることもある。政府は男性の国家公務員について今春から、上司が1カ月以上の休みを促す取り組みを始める。民間企業でも、男性の育休100%を(12)企業は多い。壁をなくす一助になるだろう。

制度そのものの見直しも検討したい。取得は原則1回のみ(13)、もっと柔軟に複数回取れるようにしてはどうか。

気をつけたいのは、育休の取得率ばかりに注目が(14)ことだ。休んだが育児はしない、という状況になれば本末転倒だ。

大事なのは、男性が継続的に育児に関われるようにすることだ。育休は手段の一つに(15)ない。早めの帰宅や有給休暇の取りやすさが役立つ家庭もあるだろう。育児や家事について男性が学べる機会を設けることも後押しになる。

※ 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。

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科目：日文測驗

系所組：跨文化研究所翻譯學碩士班中日組

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。(20点)

人間というのは『自分らしさ』を探し求めてしまう生き物である。僕たちは、時には人と違うことをしてみたり、時には人を真似てみたりして、『自分らしさ』や『個性』を探そうとする。しかし、本当の意味での『自分らしさ』というものは定まることはない。なぜなら、そもそも自分自身も『自分らしさ』の答えを持っていないからだ。

近代的な人間観とは「自分らしいことをやり、自分らしく生きていく」という考えであり、これは自分とは何かを考えて思い悩む「自分探し」的な迷いを引き寄せる。しかし、「自分らしさ」とは、答えのないものであり、もはや答えの無い問題を解こうとしているようなものである。

ここで言いたいのは、「自分らしさ」とは探していくものではなく、「行動」の後についてくる「結果」でしかないということだ。まずは何らかの行動を起こさないと、自分らしさは出てこない。だから、行動を起こさないのに、「自分らしさ」を求めることは無意味なのだ。そして、「自分らしさ」とは、行動に対する結果として規定されていくものであるので、自ら探そうとするものでも無い。とにかく、自分の「やりたいこと」や「やるべきこと」に対して行動していけばいいのだ。

また、僕たちは「自分らしさ」に「オリジナリティ」を求めてしまう。つまり、「特別でありたい」とか「秀でたい」とかそういう類のものである。しかし、「特別」というものは「その他」があるからこそ「特別」なのである。では、一体何のために「特別」になろうとしなければいけないのだろうか。他者より優れたいから？自分らしさを出したいから？自分は価値のある人間だと認めさせたいから？

\_\_\_\_\_。

※ 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)

風邪やインフルエンザ患者は1回の咳で約10万個、1回のくしゃみで約200万個のウイルスを放出すると言われています。そこで、患者がマスクをつけることでこれらを含んだしぶきによる周囲の汚染を減少させることができるのです。

風邪やインフルエンザに罹らないためにマスクをつけてもその効果は限定的とされています。なぜなら、顔とマスクとの間に隙間がありウイルスを含んだ飛沫の吸入を100%防ぐことはできません。また、ウイルス自体の粒子径は $0.1\sim 0.2\mu\text{m}$ ですが、咳やくしゃみではウイルスに水分やほこりが付着し粒子径は $5\mu\text{m}$ 以上とやや大きくなるためすぐに短い距離に落下し、空間をただようことはないからです。

ただし、風邪やインフルエンザ患者の近くで看病するなど咳やくしゃみのしぶきを直接あびる可能性がある場合には予防効果があると考えられます。

(350字)

(二)

東京オリンピック・パラリンピックのインフラ整備はほぼ終わり、さらなる経済効果は期待できない。残るはインバウンドの増加による消費拡大だが、それも大会終了まで。以降の日本経済はどうなるのか。

「経済に大きな影響を与える可能性があるのは、ポイント還元が6月末に終了することです」と指摘する藤川さん。

ポイント還元は、2019年10月の消費税率の引上げに合わせて導入された。増税によって消費が落ち込むのを回避するのが目的で、買い物の際にキャッシュレスで決済すると、対象店舗では5%が還元されるというもの。参加店舗数は約90万店(2019年12月11日現在)におよぶという。反響は予想以上。19年10月のスタート当初は1日当たり還元額が約8億円だった。しかし、12月に入ると約12億円にまで増加した。

(329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)

2008 全球金融海嘯以來，最大的黑天鵝來了——武漢肺炎全球蔓延，已勢不可擋。但經濟問題，恐怕比疫情擴散還嚴重。中國經濟成長率將面臨 6% 的保衛戰，影響台灣四成出口、兩成進口。

1 月 15 日，美國與中國簽署第一階段貿易協議，為期 18 個月的貿易戰可望落幕，台灣業者歡欣鼓舞，以為景氣春燕就要來了，塑膠原料提貨、汽車銷售好轉、餐廳滿座、年菜外帶創新高。不料農曆年間，武漢肺炎爆發，燕子飛了，黑天鵝來了。

.....中略.....

疫情對台灣衝擊有多大？目前尚難預料，但光看危機，不如思考新商機的可能，唯有掌握機先，才是永遠的贏家。

(237 字)

(二)

.....中略.....

有一天，一位小姐到店裡看珠寶，挑來挑去，看中一枚 10 萬元的戒指，她向我大舅媽說晚上再來買，到時候會有人付錢。我大舅媽立馬判斷出她是一名歡場女子，當下施展了超強的推銷術。

大舅媽向那位小姐建議，說其實她可以不用挑那麼貴的戒指，如果是價格五萬元左右的，妳的朋友（潛台詞叫恩客）也會比較大方地掏錢出來買，而且戴起來也一樣很好看。妳如果喜歡，就留下來戴，如果不喜歡，就拿回來店裡，我們保證用 35,000 元回購。下一次，妳再帶另外的朋友來買同一枚戒指，我們一樣賣妳 50,000 元，妳一樣可以再用 35,000 元賣回來（以此類推.....）。只要戒指沒有損壞，妳要賣回來多少次都行。

那位小姐一聽就懂了，當下歡歡喜喜選定一枚 50,000 元的漂亮戒指，晚上就帶著她的朋友來店裡挑走了。然後，這枚戒指很快就賣回來店裡，隔一陣子，她又再帶人來買.....

大舅媽對我說，同樣一隻牛可以剝好幾次皮，同樣一枚戒指可以賣好幾次，又能皆大歡喜，這是多麼棒的生意啊！

(386 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。