考試日期:110年3月5日第二節

本試題共 与 頁 (本頁為第 1 頁)

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。

- 2. 近日臺灣因為柯文哲的幾句話,好像又開始吵社會住宅和居住正義的問題。事實上,臺灣政府無論誰執政,也不可能拉高社宅的比例,不要說像新加坡到百分之八十,要拉到百分之十都很困難,(土地取得,建費,傷害附近房價等問題),而且台灣空屋率超高,超過百分之十,(一般歐美國家百分之三到五),政府還要動用國家資本蓋房子,從經濟學上來看,其實是⑥\_\_\_\_。臺灣的居住正義問題,正本清源來說,問題只有一個,就是房屋持有的成本太低。有資本的人,當然就會把錢丟到房地產市場,反正買了就放著,不升值也可以⑦\_\_\_\_。那有需求就有供應,有人買建商當然是⑧\_\_\_\_\_,而這個過程也製造出虛胖的 GDP,(這點其實和中國的情況一模一樣),最終就造成臺灣有百萬空屋,年輕人卻⑨\_\_\_\_,同時有世界最高的空屋率和房價的吊詭局面。而這些投入房地產的資本,其實都可以拿去發展其他對國家更有利的產業,這也是為什麼像英國、德國、日本、美國這些先進國家,房地產的⑩\_\_\_\_\_\_都很高。(林韋地,〈說好的居住正義,為什麼台灣無論藍綠白黃都解決不了?問題在這!〉,

(林韋地,〈說好的居住正義,為什麼台灣無論藍綠白黃都解決不了?問題在這!〉,《uMedia》,2020-12-04)

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二、改寫(共3題,30%)

請保留原文意旨,但盡量用與原文相異之字詞及句型,改寫下列選文。

- 1. 捷克的最佳旅遊時間:五到八月回溫但降雨量高,3、4、9、10月是旅遊次旺季,氣溫依舊溫暖,但乾燥了許多,因此在此時拜訪會是更好的選擇。大多數餐館及咖啡廳提供當地及歐洲美食,但本國正挖掘更多元的各國美食。(請修正品質不佳的中文,並改寫成宣傳捷克觀光的摺頁內文)(出處:某大學生的翻譯作業)
- 2. 水龍頭嘩啦催促下/牙刷和毛巾使勁抹去昨日疲憊/荷包蛋與土司急著想安慰純真腸胃/卻被粗暴的成年微波爐輻射成傷/套入那雙名叫「生活」/永遠都嫌太小的零碼布鞋/緩緩將嘆息聲踱向門外。(請將這首現代詩改寫成散文)(出處:王宗仁,〈上班〉,《2021公車捷運詩文》,2021)
- 3. 昔有一富翁娶婦後,伉儷甚篤。逾年,尚未得子。室前有園,園中植一杜松樹。時值 隆冬,天方雪。婦立於杜松樹之下,舉刀削萍果,傷一指,血點點灑雪上,鮮紅般然。 (請改寫成適合國小兒童閱讀的淺顯風格)(出處:佚名譯,〈杜松樹〉,《時諧》,1915)

### 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。

## 「律師作家的跨海對談:費迪南·馮·席拉赫X呂秋遠」

文/圓神出版社 整理。譯者:紀琇玲(中德)、薛文瑜(德中)

費迪南·馮·席拉赫是全球最多人閱讀的德語作者之一,他以犀利的筆鋒,在《可侵犯的尊嚴》、《罪行》、《罪咎》等書中,提出各種人類社會中最幽深的大哉問,用一條命換三條命,多數人或許會覺得不妥。然而,若用一條命換三百條命呢?政府或法律可以決定誰該活誰該死嗎?為呼應馮·席拉赫超越時代的思辨與詰問,特邀台灣律師作家呂秋遠,跨海向馮·席拉赫提出針對死刑、轉型正義等台灣社會仍紛亂難解的問題,透過兩位作家的筆鋒,盼望使台灣在邁向更成熟的國家的道路上、平添一道哲思之光。

### 關於轉型正義

#### 呂秋遠律師提問:

台灣在 1949 年以後,由國民黨統治,在這期間的異議分子受到相當程度的鎮壓,特別是在台灣在二次大戰中日本戰敗後,交由中國統治,導致所謂的「二二八事變」,許多台灣的菁英分子被殺害。請問席拉赫先生,您如何看待轉型正義這樣的問題?您是否贊成在政權回復正常後,完全揭露所有的秘密,包括過去的背叛者、執行者等等,統統公諸於世,如同德國電影《竊聽風暴》所呈現的故事一般?

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### 馮·席拉赫回答:

除此之外,沒有別的可能。歷史是一門科學,在科學中是不能有禁忌的。只有所有文獻資料都能開放給歷史研究者,那麼這個國家才能找到它的認同;也只有如此,才有和解的可能。

### 呂秋遠律師提問:

您是否同意應該對於當時的決策者、執行者重新進行審判,以現在的正義去評估當時的邪惡?

#### 馮·席拉赫回答:

這個問題很難回答。審理二戰主要戰犯及納粹政治領袖罪責的紐倫堡大審判,是司法的歷史性時刻,它對於國際刑法的發展至為關鍵。當時的法官裁定,不能給予核心戰犯豁免權,每個戰犯犯下的每一樁罪行都要加以追究。這是一個重大的成果。基本上,我認為追究危害人類罪不但是對的、而且還是必要的,即便在當時的時間點該行為並未受到禁止,例如因接獲命令而為之。

但同時要特別留意的是,絕不可淪為報復性的審判。法官必須顧及到罪行發生的時間點是很久以前,而今日站在法庭中的這個人,已經不是當時的那個。罪犯也過了他的一輩子。

### 吕秋遠律師提問:

關於猶太裔哲學家漢娜·鄂蘭所謂的「平庸的邪惡」,應該如何看待?

### 馮·席拉赫回答:

漢娜·鄂蘭以《紐約客》報導者的身分,觀察納粹戰犯阿道夫·艾希曼(Otto Adolf Eichmann, 1906-1962)在耶路撒冷的審判。她很驚訝的是,屠殺猶太人的劊子手是個再平凡不過的人,不是什麼十惡不赦的妖魔鬼怪。如她所言,他只是個沒有犯案動機、也沒有特別仇恨的「書桌正犯」(Schreibtischtäter)。對我來說,這才是根本上最可怕的。像艾希曼這樣以行政程序籌畫殺人,必須為數十萬人的死而負責;而數百萬猶太人的大屠殺,居然只是行政管理上的檔案。後人指責漢娜·鄂蘭的「平庸」的概念縮小了納粹的罪行,但這對她是不公平的,她要說的是「在平庸的邪惡面前,言語失效、停止思考有多麼可怕。」

#### 關於司法正義

### 呂秋遠律師提問:

台灣的司法體系主要參照於德國,兩國之間的法律、審判體系等都相仿,也有許多值得檢討之處。請問您是否贊成陪審團制度?當民粹的力量盛行,法官的判決應如何回應群眾的情感?

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### 馮·席拉赫回答:

法官的判決絕對不能被憤怒或仇恨的情緒所左右,刑事訴訟法的嚴格規範就是要避 免這類情事發生。報復是個差勁的顧問,一個受到情緒支配的人,是不及格的法官 和陪審員。

### 呂秋遠律師提問:

您對於死刑的看法如何?當台灣民眾有八成以上反對廢除死刑,您認為是否有修法 的空間?

### 馮·席拉赫回答:

國家沒有權力殺害它的人民,死刑判決不是正義只是報復,而報復和復仇都不是法制國家的準則。關於這點,我們都知道有許多研究結果顯示,死刑比起監禁更不具嚇阻作用;且更糟的是,若發生司法誤判,冤死的人命是無法挽回的。

### 關於人性

### 呂秋遠律師提問:

在處理這麼多的司法案件之後,您對於人性的評價的變遷過程為何?

### 馮·席拉赫回答:

監獄中律師會談室的牆面漆著黃綠色的油彩,據說這有安定心情的作用。年輕女子坐在談話桌旁,她在哭,為她死去的孩子、為自己被關起來男友又不在身旁而哭。這一刻你會了解到,所有事情關係到的永遠是人、每一個個別的人、他的心願和希望、他犯的錯、他對幸福的追求和他的失敗。人生苦短,不消幾年我們也會死去,正因為我們終究是脆弱的,才更顯現出生命的珍貴。壞人的定義幫不了那個年輕女子、探問生命意義的所有回答也幫不了每一個個別的人。今天我深信,啟蒙運動的重要成果之一正是法治國家的刑事訴訟法,當然它也無法回答有關邪惡的本質的問題;但是它能引導人們的怒火,它的法條可以讓我們搖擺的心緒有所依歸,它不受憤怒和復仇的意念所左右,它尊重每個人,到頭來它也只是要保護我們不會受到「草率捕捉真相」的危害。

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歌德在《威廉·麥斯特的修業時代》(Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre)一書中寫到:「人的能力本來就很有限,簡單、切身又明確的問題容易了解,但只要範圍一擴大,就變得不知所措.....不管是否迷失在這些問題裡,還是因為問題太深或太複雜而無法理解,這都無關緊要。」這段話的重點在於人要理解自身的限制。無論如何,對我來說如「邪惡」「善良」或「道德」這些概念,在今天都太沉重也太遙遠了。重要的是人的本質,而不是關於人的理論。

原文出處:WOLF,〈律師作家的跨海對談:費迪南·馮·席拉赫X呂秋遠〉,《哲學與文化》,2017年7月14日, <a href="https://news.readmoo.com/2017/07/14/die-wurde-ist-antastbar/">https://news.readmoo.com/2017/07/14/die-wurde-ist-antastbar/</a>。

※ 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。

考試日期:110年3月5日第3節本試題共 6 頁 (本頁為第 / 頁)

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:

A few weeks ago, I participated in a webinar with K-12 students, parents and teachers about how online learning is going. The students, in particular, had some good things to say about their virtual experience: They liked that teachers were focusing more on everyone's mental health and wellbeing, and less on grades. They liked that the standardized tests for the year had been cancelled.

The gift of a crisis is that it reveals to us what really matters. And this particular crisis has revealed what matters in education, and what doesn't. At a time when we are trying to do the best we can with limited resources, the things that aren't critical have fallen away out of necessity. If the test was really important, we'd be holding on to it.

This pandemic may be unprecedented in its nature and scale. But the problems it has exposed are not. Here are the things we have learned are actually the most important.

First of all, children cannot learn without access to adequate food. For many students, school was previously their only source of breakfast and lunch, and school districts around the country set up food pickups for families who need it during remote learning. Access to technology, we have learned, is also critical. Millions of children don't have reliable access to the internet on a computer or tablet that can be used for schoolwork. Without these basic needs met, learning cannot take place—and that was true before the pandemic.

A focus on social and emotional wellbeing, previously considered a nice add-on to the school day, is now understood to be critical. When children are scared and grieving, when their lives are in a state of upheaval, it's very difficult for them to learn what a simile is, or how to add fractions. And if the adults are not doing well socially and emotionally, the children cannot do well either.

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All of us can benefit from strengthening our skills to express what we are feeling and manage our emotions in a healthy way. Effective social and emotional learning in the classroom, though, cannot occur in a vacuum. It has to apply an equity lens to ensure the wellbeing of all children—particularly Black, Latinx, Indigenous, low-income, and other historically marginalized students, many of whom have suffered disproportionately during the pandemic.

We learned that educating our children requires a collective effort. Parents, teachers, school and district administrators, community members, and local politicians and business owners have had to depend on each other and work together. When we allowed and forgave mistakes, participated in collective brainstorming, and pooled our resources, we could work as a team to create a tapestry of support for them.

As it turns out, many of the things that educators and community members have spent years advocating for are not just "nice to have." They are essential to the health and wellbeing of all of us, especially our children. We learned that we cannot pay lip service to centering equity and anti-racism, because when a crisis hits, we are left with gaping holes that privilege some and disadvantage others.

Above all, 2020 has taught us the wisdom in the African proverb that it takes a village to raise a child, and in the Chinese proverb that a child's life is like a piece of paper on which every person leaves a mark. We've realized just how much we need each other. That's what truly matters.

(Condensed from an article by Kamilah Drummond-Forrester. EdSurge. Jan. 6, 2021)

### Article 2:

The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated food insecurity and disrupted food systems and food supply chains in developed and developing countries alike. In the United States, millions of Americans struggle to put food on the table. Around the world, according to the United Nations, over 270 million are hungry, and this is expected to continue to increase.

As a brand new year begins, I can't help but think what must be done to mitigate these worrying trend?

First and foremost, there should be continued monitoring of the food insecurity statistics. Real time data to know where food insecurity is highest, and interventions are needed the most should continue to be collected by agencies like United States Department of Agriculture Food and Nutrition Service, Feeding America, United Nations World Food Program.

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Moreover, collecting real time data and using data intelligence to tackle food insecurity can be extended to cover the entire agricultural food chain-from production, distribution, processing, supply and consumption.

As an example, Johns Hopkins Center for a Livable Future has real time mapping platform that shows production, distribution, processing and consumption within Maryland's food system via its Maryland Food System Map Project. Around the world, the United Nations World Food Program continues to track and monitor hunger and food insecurity through its real time HungerMap.

In the end, this kind of real time collected data should be used to identify gaps. In addition, insights obtained should be used to inform decision makers in country governments, nonprofit institutions, food banks and other people responsible for designing programs and policies to address food insecurity in 2021 and beyond. In the long-term, data obtained from real time mapping of food insecurity can be used to distribute food more equitably and reliably.

Accompanying data and on the ground reality should be the continuation of actions that have proven to be critical in 2020 in efforts to address hunger. Throughout 2020, Feeding America and many foodbanks and food pantries have stepped up to the challenge of feeding everyday people.

It is important that they are restocked and the people working there enumerated well. Restocking foodbanks can be achieved through government funding and donations by businesses and individuals who are in a position to do so.

Among the strategies that proved important in 2020 were home and community gardens. These gardens flourished for the best part of the year across many states, with many people venturing into planting their own gardens. In 2021 and beyond, citizens who want to garden come spring should be encouraged and supported with resources and knowledge about how to successfully grow the crops they choose to.

Luckily, many states have Land-Grant Universities such as the University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign and Purdue University that can assist through the Cooperative Extension Service. As such, Universities should find ways to unpack useful and guiding knowledge in formats that can easily be used by citizens as they look to start gardening.

Consistently, throughout the pandemic, many citizens relied on local food solutions and their local farmers and producers to meet their food needs. Moving on in 2021, everyday people should continue to think locally whenever possible.

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Of course, thinking locally when it comes to meeting food insecurity may not always be possible, especially with food deserts in many under-resourced areas and with usually higher prices at farmers markets.

Finally, there is room for more innovative solutions such as food dispensing ATM machines, food finding and food redistribution apps, and as such, we should continue to look for solutions from food security experts and everyday people that are facing food insecurity challenge and highlight those that are making an impact.

Tackling food insecurity will continue to need all of us to step up. Every action, every strategy counts.

(Condensed from an article by Esther Ngumbi. IPS. Jan. 13, 2021)

## II. Cloze Test (40%)

Instructions: Supply the missing word or string of words in the body of the essay. Make sure that they make sense, are grammatically correct, relevant, and conform to proper collocation.

### **Opinion**

## The Next President Actually Has a Covid Plan

America desperately needs a leader who takes the pandemic seriously.

### By The Editorial Board

• Jan. 16, 2021

It has been almost a year since the coronavirus first emerged in the United States, and it's still spreading uncontrolled through much of the country. Several mutant variants have emerged — some of them with alarming new properties — and the vaccination campaign (1) is faltering badly.

It's hopeful, then, that the country is just days away from leadership that takes these problems seriously. President-elect Joe Biden has announced plans to revamp the nation's flagging coronavirus response. The scope and tenor of his vision seem commensurate with the task at hand. Mr. Biden says he will ask Congress for \$415 billion — to scale up testing, vaccination and genomic surveillance, to increase domestic manufacturing, and to create a national corps of public health workers.

But to prevail, the new administration will have to win numerous political battles and [2]. It has been nearly 11 months since the coronavirus was first detected in the United States, and it continues to spread relentlessly, sickening and killing as officials dither and debate, and repeat obvious mistakes. In spring and summer, the problem was testing and personal protective equipment; this fall and winter, it has been vaccination and genomic surveillance. Time and again, the federal government has foisted responsibility for unwieldy initiatives onto individual states

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without 3. Time and again, the states have fumbled and faltered. Time and again, the virus has surged.

More than 23 million Americans have been infected, and nearly 400,000 have died. With each passing month, the bizarre features of pandemic life — the Zoom funerals, the end of regular haircuts and restaurant dining, the sports arenas filled with cardboard spectators — have become that much more familiar. It's tempting to succumb to indifference after so much suffering and loss. The nation 4, and none of them have shaken leaders from their complacency or nudged the country onto a different course.

But the change in administration is an opportunity to finally heed the lessons of this pandemic and get it under control before things get even worse.

### Stop the spread

Covid-19 is most likely now the leading cause of death in the United States. It's tempting to think that — the face masks, physical distancing, closures and travel restrictions — don't work.

Because if they did, we wouldn't be in such a state, right?

Wrong. All of these measures work when they are used consistently and correctly, and all of them have a role to play in fighting the virus. The incoming administration will have to drive this point home as forcefully as possible.

The bigger the crisis gets and the longer it drags on, that something as simple as a face mask or as nontechnical as a quarantine can save lives. But these measures can be incredibly effective if everyone sticks with them. The incoming president will have a rare opportunity to make that message new again.

#### Map the mutants

Several mutant variants of the coronavirus have popped up around the globe in recent months, each seemingly more worrisome than the last. The country needs to do a much better and faster job of tracking these variants and of that are sure to emerge in the months ahead.

That means more clinical tests designed to rapidly identify such mutations in patients who turn up with symptoms, and larger-scale genomic surveillance efforts that can track them at the community level. States that are not already using wastewater surveillance should start doing so now: Studies show it's a fast and cost-effective way to monitor the virus's spread, and if wastewater surveillance is paired with sequencing, it can help ferret out dangerous variants much more efficiently than clinical testing does.

That information can then be used to guide the nation's flagging contact tracing efforts. Many states have all but abandoned their contact tracing programs because the virus has spread far beyond their ability to track it. But if contact tracers can't do much against the regular coronavirus, they can still have a huge impact on its mutant siblings. If every case of B117—which is the most

# 考試日期:110年3月5日第3節 本試題共 6 頁 (本頁為第6頁)

alarming variant that we know of so far, because it spreads much faster than any others—were immediately assigned to a team of contact tracers, and if everything possible were then done to test, isolate and quarantine those contacts as needed, this more contagious strain could be held at bay long enough for vaccination to work its magic.

State and city health officials should make this an immediate priority—every bit as much as vaccination—and stomp out these mutant variants before it's too late.

### Vaccinate quickly

Only about one-third of the 30 million or so shots provided to states have been injected into arms. The rest have been held up by a roster of factors, including vaccine hesitancy, cumbersome federal prioritization guidelines, and poor coordination between major pharmacies and the thousands of nursing homes whose staff and residents they are supposed to inoculate. This week, in an attempt to speed things up, the outgoing administration abandoned its own prioritization guidelines, and deemed some 152 million more people immediately eligible for vaccination. Officials also indicated that (9), rather than holding them in reserve as was originally planned. But those pronouncements have only made matters worse. Health departments have been overrun, web portals and phone lines have crashed, and consumers scrambling to secure appointments have been outraged to find that the vaccine is still not widely available. As *The Washington Post* has since reported, there are no reserve doses to be had.

To get more people vaccinated, states need trained vaccinators. They also need the technical capacity to schedule appointments for hundreds of thousands of people and public messaging campaigns to combat hesitancy. Officials need to inform people of where they stand in line and tell them when and how they should sign up to be inoculated.

President-elect Biden has vowed to get those measures in place quickly, and to vaccinate 100 million people in his first 100 days. That's a worthy goal. But to succeed, he'll have to do a much better job than his predecessor of communicating with and supporting states. The mass vaccination sites the Biden administration plans to establish will work great in some places, but support for community clinics will be the wiser course in others, and pharmacies will have a much bigger role to play in yet others.

The incoming president can help keep the overall effort on track by adhering to a clear national vaccination strategy: Is the goal to save as many lives as possible or to reopen businesses? Is the goal to vaccinate as quickly as possible or to ensure that precious shots are equitably distributed?

Congress (10) by approving and releasing the necessary funds as quickly as possible. END

https://www.nytimes.com/2021/01/16/opinion/coronavirus-biden-vaccine-covid.html

- 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。

<sup>※</sup> 注意:1.考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

考試日期:110年3月5日第4節

本試題共 う 頁 (本頁為第 1 頁)

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 Translaboration: Exploring collaboration in translation and translation in collaboration source: https://benjamins.com/online/target/articles/target.20106.zwi (178 words, 灰色處人名不用翻譯)

The fusion of translation and collaboration creates a 'translaboration', a so-called "blended concept" (Fauconnier and Turner 2002). Collaboration has made considerable inroads into Translation Studies in recent years, joining Translation Studies' central concept of 'translation' in investigations of the various types of collaborative translation occurring in both the offline and the online realms. The time is therefore ripe for the two concepts to converge, as they share many commonalities and have experienced a certain common fate, as will be shown in this introduction and the various contributions to this special issue of Target. The contributions collected here all focus on the specific meanings and facets of translaboration, as laid out in this introduction, and in doing so add new meanings and layers to the concept. The contributors all deal with the concept of translaboration in relation to their own specific themes and contexts, and together the individual contributions and this introduction cover an astounding spectrum of applications of this blended concept – a concept with well-defined contours, but a core that is still in the making.

2. 摘錄自 "Taiwan most democratic country in East Asia: The Economist" (117 words)
Source: https://www.taiwannews.com.tw/en/news/4118874

Taiwan is the most democratic country in East Asia and No. 11 in the world, according to the annual Democracy Index published by The Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU 經濟學人智庫) Tuesday (Feb. 2).

The Economist explained that "The pandemic caused an unprecedented rollback of democratic freedoms in 2020." The report divided 167 countries into four categories: authoritarian regimes, hybrid regimes, flawed democracies, and full democracies.

While Taiwan was still categorized as a "flawed democracy" in 2019, transparency in political party financing, as well as political and judicial reforms, propelled the nation 20 places higher on the current list, CNA reported. Taiwan was also one of only 38 countries to improve their ranking in 2020 compared to the previous year.

考試日期:110年3月5日第4節
本試題共 → 頁(本頁為第 → 頁)

## 二、中翻英 (50%)

Translate the highlighted text into English

(Source: https://talk.ltn.com.tw/article/paper/1426483).

## 社論》「罷王」案通過之後的省思

桃園市議員王浩宇遭罷免,成為直轄市議員的首例,連日來引發諸多議論。一位知名度甚高的 政治人物被選民否定,有其個人肇因,也有大環境因素;且因下月初還有高雄市議員黃捷罷免 案投票,其政治效應乃廣受矚目,即所謂「報復性罷免」或將接踵而至,甚至預示明年縣市長 選舉的趨勢。

王浩宇創紀錄地遭罷除,最主要是其個人表現。他不但不畏言行爭議,還屢從爭議所帶來的網路擊量打造個人知名度,以致有「全國不分區議員」封號。在此過程,他到處開闢戰場,多方出征,幾乎得罪了政壇上大小政黨,甚至還被質疑有辱及賽德克族的言論。同時,他曾棄綠黨而轉戰民進黨,在議員的本職表現也被質疑,曾數度被移送議會紀律委員會,家人擁有非法農舍也不利形象。王浩宇的挫敗,對現今一味追求網路擊量的政治人物和政黨,無疑是一大教訓:長期而言,政治雖總有民粹的成分,仍須顧及社會觀感和選民經營,不能本末倒置,甚至飲鳩止渴。

選區的選民結構也是關鍵因素。在藍大於綠的中堰選區,於綠營很出鋒頭的年輕議員,卻成為藍營眾矢之的,還匯集了各方「報復」的力量;尤其對當事人去年在罷免韓國瑜市長案的怨氣,加上最近美緒議題發酵,都是「罷王」案通過的重要相關因素。正因如此,在市議員的複數選區選制下,儘管罷免案通過的門檻甚高,所需票數是王浩宇當選票數的五倍,仍以投票率二十八、一%,且同意票高於門檻二六四二票過關。

投票數字在政治上凸顯了動員的結果。正就美豬議題無限上網的中國國民黨,無疑把「罷王」案當成炒作這一議題的練兵場,「大砲打小鳥」,以圖為擬議中的「罷萊委」及八月反美豬公投案添加柴火。同時,王浩宇近年多所得罪的大小政黨,也經主其事的公民團體奔走連繫,先後以個人或政黨加入助陣。在各方「圍攻」之下,個人網路擊量再高,也難敵主動及被激發動員而走進投票所的選民數。

另外,從選舉趨勢看,這也是選罷法四年多前修正,降低罷免案通過的門檻為「同意票數大於不同意票數,且同意票數達原選舉區選舉人總數四分之一以上」,並延長連署時間,刪除禁止宣傳規定等的必然發展。僅在過去一年間,就有十幾件包括直轄市長、議員、鄉鎮市民代表、村里長的罷免案提出或投票。這一方面是前此各種選舉恩怨及地方利益的衝突,主要仍是罷免規定鬆綁的結果,預料罷免案如兩後春筍出現的這種情況,勢將持續。

# 考試日期:110年3月5日第4節本試題共 う 頁(本頁為第 う 頁)

與此相關的,在採複數選區的民意代表選制中,由於只要搶進應選名額內即可當選,推動特定 議題或代表特殊利益的政治人物有較多機會,有利小黨,也易導致單一議題或言行極端者躋身 於民代行列。這對政治多元化未必是壞事,如今「罷王」案通過,當事人自難辭其咎,但也預 示小黨在推動特定議題時較易遭到教訓或罷免。

「罷王」案在美豬爭議之後通過,打著「反萊豬」旗號的中國國民黨無疑受到鼓舞,不但有其 陣營者喊出「韓國瑜選桃園市長」,發起「罷萊委」以除去其他的政壇眼中釘,並趁勢加緊推 動連署中的反美豬公投案,為往後大型選舉拉升氣勢。相形之下,完全執政的民進黨顯須戒慎 恐懼,檢討執政是否做對的事,並把事情做好,而美豬正好是最適切的議題。

從本質說,美豬其實是政治操作之下的假議題。我國放寬含萊劑的美豬進口,與八年多前馬英九政府開放三十月齡以下美牛進口,都是展現貿易自由化的必要之舉,是以經貿立國的台灣所當為。統計顯示,美豬使用萊劑比率約兩成,美牛達七成五;而國人每年平均約吃三公斤美牛、〇·四九公斤美豬。同時,按我國容許的殘留量標準,成人每天吃六公斤豬肉才超標,而超標也不等於中毒。政府該做的,是把這樣的基本道理向人民講清楚,並做好標示,讓公眾有選擇吃或不吃的自由。蔡英文政府五個月前宣布放寬美豬進口,是做對的事,但此事宣擾至今,雖有在野黨政治炒作,主政者在社會溝通及相關措施顯然沒把事情做好。

從而,「罷王」案通過之際,執政黨最該做的,不是擔心此案是否引發骨牌效應,畢竟後續案例的當事人及選區形勢不一,不能把「罷王」案過度解讀。處理包括美豬公投等公共議題亦然,主政者最基本的,但問執政是否把事情做好,有沒有辜負人民的期待。

<sup>※</sup> 注意:1.考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

<sup>2.</sup>本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

 <sup>3.</sup>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。

考試日期:110年3月5日第3節本試題共 3 頁 (本頁為第 | 頁)

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

大学生 500 人の記憶力と集中力を調査すると、スマホを教室の外に置いた学生の方が、サイレントモードにしてポケットにしまった学生よりもよい結果が出た。学生自身はスマホの存在に影響を受けているとは思ってもいないのに、結果が事実を物語っている。ポケットに入っているだけで集中力が阻害されるのだ。ポケットの中のスマホが持つデジタルな魔力を、脳は無意識のレベルで感知し、「スマホを無視すること」に知能の処理能力を使ってしまうようだ。その結果、本来の集中力を発揮できなくなる。よく考えてみると、それほどおかしなことではない。ドーパミンが、何が大事で何に集中すべきかを脳に語りかけるのだから。日に何百回とドーパミンを放出させるスマホ、あなたはそれが気になって仕方がない。

何かを無視するというのは、脳に働くことを強いる能動的な行為だ。きっとあなたも気がついているだろう。友達とお茶をするために、スマホを目の前のテーブルに置く。気が散らないように画面を下にするかもしれない。それでもスマホを手に取りたい衝動が湧き、絶対にさわらないと覚悟を決めなければいけない。驚くことでもない。1日に何百回もドーパミンを少しずつ放出してくれる存在を無視するために、脳は知能の容量を割かなければいけないのだ。スマホの魔力に抗うために脳が全力を尽くしていると、他の作業をするための容量が減る。それほど集中力の要らない作業なら大きな問題にはならないだろう。しかし本当に集中しなければならないときには問題が起きる。(633 字)

考試日期:110年3月5日第3節本試題共 3 頁 (本頁為第 2 頁)

### 文章2

アメリカで植物性食品の消費が急増している。菜食主義者、ビーガン食主義者に加え、「フレキシタリアン」と呼ばれる人達が増え、脱肉依存ムーブメントの中心になっているためだ。フレキシタリアンとはフレキシブル(柔軟性)とベジタリアン(菜食主義者)を組み合わせた言葉で、環境意識が高く、肉や魚は極力少なく食べ、野菜中心のバランスの良い食生活を送る人たちのこと。「ウェルビーイング」(心身健康で社会に貢献した生き方)がトレンドになっているサンフランコ周辺では、特にこの傾向が強い。この脱肉依存ムーブメントの牽引役となっているのは、いち早く植物由来の代替肉を開発したスタートアップ「インポッシブルフーズ」と「ビョンドミート」だ。両社共、年々悪化する気候変動の改善をミッションに掲げ、「工業的畜産」ビジネスの危険性に警鐘を鳴らしている。

インポッシブルフーズ社によれば、一個のハンバーガーを代替肉に変えるだけで、温室効果ガスを約87%、家畜を飼育するための土地面積を95%、家畜に与える水の量を74%削減でき、家畜のゲップや排泄による大量廃棄物をなくすことで環境破壊を防げるとしている。要するに人間は、この何十年間で家畜を危険水域まで増やし、過剰摂取しているというのだ。新型コロナの感染拡大もムーブメントの追い風になっている。世界の流通が不安定となり、グローバル化が進んだ食糧調達を危惧する人や、家で料理をする人が増えたことで、安全と健康を重視した食の価値が再認識されているからだ。しかし肉食という「習慣」は簡単に変えられるものでもない。そこで両社は、えんどう豆や大豆を原料に、肉と同じ風味や味を再現しつつ、肉の栄養価はそのままに保った「フェイクミート」を完成させ、往年の肉好きをも脱肉に導いている。(737字)

問題 2 次の文章の ( ) に適切な言葉を入れてください。(谷本浩志(2006)「国境を越える対流 圏オゾン―グローバル化する大気汚染の現在と将来―」国立環境研究所公開シンポジウム『アジアの環境と私たち』より改変) (2点×15=30点)

皆さんは大気汚染と聞いて何を思い浮かべるでしょうか。1970年代に日本で社会問題と(1)光 化学スモッグを思い浮かべる方は多いでしょう。1980年代に欧州で生態系にダメージを与(2)酸 性雨を思い浮かべる方も多いかと思います。

日本では、1970年代の高度経済成長(3)伴って起きた光化学スモッグへの対策が功を(4)し、これまでオキシダント濃度を抑制(5)ことに成功してきました。(6)近年、再びオキシダント濃度の増加が目立(7)になっています。例えば、2002年に南関東地域で18年ぶりに光化学オキシダント警報が発令(8)たことは記憶に(9)い方も多いのではないでしょうか。光化学オキシダントはそのほとんどがオゾンで占め(10)いますので、オキシダントの増加はオゾンが増加していることを意味します。

考試日期:110年3月5日第3節本試題共 3 頁(本頁為第3 頁)

さて、オゾンといえば成層圏のオゾン層破壊が問題と(1 1)て久しいですが、私たちが暮らす高度数 km 以下では「対流圏オゾン」と呼ばれ、その役割も異なります。成層圏オゾンは紫外線が地表に届くのを防ぐ良い役割を果たすのとは(1 2)的に、対流圏オゾンは人体や植物に有害で健康被害などをもたらすほか、地球温暖化にも寄与するなど悪い役割を果たします。対流圏では、オゾンは窒素酸化物や揮発性有機化合物に太陽光(1 3)当たることで生成しま(1 4)。従って、オゾンのもととなる窒素酸化物や揮発性有機化合物がどこでどのくらい大気中に排出され、そこからどのようにオゾンが生成(1 5)を理解することが重要になります。

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。(野澤千絵「ポストコロナの都市政策(1)一極集中から『ゆとりと分散へ』」日本経済新聞 2021 年 1 月 4 日より改変。) (20 点)

新型コロナウイルスの出現は、感染症に対する大都市の弱さを浮き彫りにしました。人・モノ・ 活動が集まる大都市固有のコネクティビティー(連結性)が、対ウイルスではマイナスの方向に働 いたといえます。

一方、コロナ禍はオンラインを利用した職・住・学の経験値を高めました。住む場と働く場のあり方や、身近な生活環境を問い直す機会にもなりました。大都市は様々な機能が集中して便利な半面、通勤に多くの時間が割かれるなど、何をするにも混雑した暮らしを強いられます。これは本当に快適なのでしょうか。「一極集中で過密」という問題は、これまでの都市政策では未解決です。

21世紀に入り、バブル崩壊後の経済対策と国際競争力の強化に向け、都市再生や東京圏への人口の過度な集中の是正を目指した取り組みが始まりました。大都市を中心に、都心の駅周辺・埋め立て地・工場跡地等で大規模プロジェクトが立ち上がり、都市の変化を実感するようになりました。その一方で、東京圏への一極集中の流れに歯止めはかかりませんでした。国際的に見ても、心豊かに安心して暮らせる成熟都市だ、と胸を張れる状態ではありません。

ポス	トコ	ロナ	を見	見据え、			
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<sup>※</sup> 注意:1.考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

<sup>2.</sup>本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

<sup>3.</sup>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。

考試日期:110年3月5日第4節本試題共 2 頁 (本頁為第 | 頁)

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%)

(--)

2019年に新型コロナウイルス(COVID-19)の最初の症例が中国で確認されて以降、世界経済は急速に悪化した。当初の震源地である中国から瞬く間に世界へ流行が広がり、多くの国で感染の抑制を目的とした渡航制限や外出制限等が実施されるなど、人や物の流れに変化が見られることとなった。国境を越えた人や物の交流だけではなく、国内においても人や物の交流が制限され、その結果、世界経済は急速に減速し、国際通貨基金(IMF)がグレート・ロックダウン(大封鎖)と表現するほどの経済危機が発生している。

この新型コロナウイルスの感染拡大による経済危機、つまり、コロナショックは、フェイス・トゥ・フェイスのコミュニケーションの制限が本質である。新型コロナウイルスは人から人に感染が拡大するものであり、その感染拡大の抑制を目的としてフェイス・トゥ・フェイスのコミュニケーションが制限されることとなった。その結果、世界的に人・物の動きや経済活動が制限される中で、世界経済は歴史的な低迷に陥っている。

(計 424 字)

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「いつか元に戻る日を信じて」

今年度、企業に就職した新入社員のことばです。

若原さんは就職できるか不安に陥る中で「いつかは状況が戻る、今は自分にできることを 頑張るしかない」という両親のことばを胸に行動していました。

はじめは何気ない日常のことばだと思いましたが、先行きが見えないからこそ、一歩一歩 前に進むことが大切だという深い思いが込められていたと考えるようになりました。

新型コロナウイルスは、あらゆる立場の人を突然襲い、少しずつ業界をむしばんでいます。

感染防止の取り組みは、感染しない、感染を広げないということだけでなく、将来を信じる新入社員をはじめ誰もが安心して働き、暮らせるようにするための取り組みだと捉える想像力が必要だと強く感じました。

(計 320 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%)

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翻開世界的冒險史,植村直己的地位十分隆崇。但他引人注目之處,並非他選擇的各個不毛之地——白朗峰、馬特洪峰、阿空加瓜山、吉力馬札羅山、亞馬遜河、格陵蘭、北極航線 ……有多麼絕對的驚險,而且他也並非是第一個身歷其境的人。植村的名聲來自他所採取的方式:一個人、全自助,視仰賴外部援助為一種羞愧,把賺取冒險盤纏的體力活當成一種義務。冒險過程中缺少同伴,不僅冒險任務容易功虧一簣,而且遭遇危險時,完全沒有即時的援助,幾乎等同致命。但一個人獨陷險境,脫困歸來,其內在酬償也是無比巨大,植村直己跨越北極圈的手記《極北直驅》,說的就是這般精采的故事。 (265 字)

(=)

實施健保,象徵一個國家地區的醫療保障達到先進水準。然而,全世界有健保制度的國家,都面臨健保財務與醫療分配失衡的考驗——健保讓社會的健康人權朝較完美的方向前進,但至今卻找不到一個完美的健保制度範本。

25 年前,台灣全民健保上路。在 6%的經濟成長率之下,有薪階級支持的健保,消除了貧窮者就醫障礙,生病的人都看得起病、醫師也能快速累積經驗、磨練出一流技術,甚至發展出獨步全球的創新治療。但 25 年前算不到,如今台灣經濟成長率腰斬、薪資成長停滯,醫療高需求的高齡人口激增;醫療高價科技、昂貴藥品更是推陳出新。繳保費的人口愈來愈少,看病的人口愈來愈多,醫療價金更是愈來愈高。

25 年後,一度被譽為世界最佳的台灣健保,面臨的是財務即將見底,長年壓縮醫療人員專業給付,讓「多開藥」、「多做檢驗」變成生存王道,民眾荷包失血、醫師痛苦指數增加。健保費率已走到不調漲、就可能破產的關卡;但僅靠調漲費率,也救不了過時且逐漸崩塌的體制。 (398 字)

P.Z

<sup>※</sup> 注意:1.考生須在「彌封答案卷」上作答。

<sup>2.</sup>本試題紙空白部份可當稿紙使用。

 <sup>3.</sup>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。