

# 國立臺灣師範大學 101 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：中文寫作與英譯中測驗

適用系所：翻譯研究所

注意：1.本試題共 3 頁，請依序在答案卷上作答，並標明題號，不必抄題。2.答案必須寫在指定作答區內，否則依規定扣分。

## 壹、中文能力測驗

### 一、改寫 (25 分)

以下故事出自六朝東晉志怪小說《搜神記》，試發揮想像力及文采，將其改寫成現代版的奇幻小說，字數請限制在六百字以內。

南陽宗定伯，少年時夜行，忽逢一鬼，問曰：「誰？」鬼曰：「鬼也。」鬼尋復問之：「卿復誰？」定伯乃欺之曰：「我亦鬼也。」鬼問：「欲至何所？」答曰：「欲至宛市。」鬼言：「我亦欲至宛市。」遂相與為侶向宛，共行數里，鬼言：「步行太極，可共遞相擔也。」定伯曰：「大善。」鬼便先擔定伯數里。鬼言：「卿太重，將非鬼也。」定伯言：「我新鬼，故重耳。」定伯因復擔鬼，鬼略無重。如是再三。定伯復言：「我新死，不知鬼悉何所畏忌？」鬼曰：「唯不喜人唾。」於是共行。道遇水，定伯令鬼先渡，聽之了無聲音。定伯自渡，漕漉作聲。鬼復言：「何以作聲？」定伯曰：「新死不習渡水故爾，勿怪。」行欲至宛市，定伯便擔鬼著頂上，急持之，鬼大呼，聲咋咋然索下，不復聽之。徑詣宛市中，下著地，鬼化為一羊，便賣之。定恐其變化，亟唾之，賣之。得錢千五百，乃去。買者將還繫之，明旦視之，但繩在。時人時曰：「宗定伯賣鬼，得錢千五百。」

### 二、摘要及申論 (25 分)

請將下列短評寫成兩百字以內的摘要。並以三百五十字為限，申論您同意或不同意她的看法。請勿直接引述原文字句，也不得以條列式申述。

#### 愛情理財——如何成為愛情市場大贏家

何春蕤

中國時報家庭版 2000.2.18

最近一連串緋聞和情殺案件使很多人大聲疾呼，要專一，要堅貞。可是愈喊得聲嘶力竭，就愈凸顯現實生活中已經普遍存在著複雜的愛情關係，而這樣的趨勢使得大家不得不仔細考慮愛情理財的藝術。

在經濟不發達的年代，物資匱乏，資訊稀薄，人根本就不會想到還需要規劃理財，因為現實的條件是「無財可理」。而由於物質的侷限和人際關係的封閉，人們對親密關係的處理和想像也很有限：要接觸就要婚配，要婚配就

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是死會，再也沒有其他選擇。相應之下，大家的擇偶心態當然就是倚賴緣份，對已經進入的關係則抱著求穩定的態度。

可是現代生活的快速變遷為生命增加了許多變數和空間，經濟生活愈來愈複雜，生命也愈來愈長。面對不可掌握的未來，一般人不得不開始練習用「規劃」作為最基本的思考模式，從小就要學會計畫理財，安度風險，好為長遠的人生做準備，這樣的普遍趨勢使得愛情的經營也開始有了理財的規劃觀念。

比方說，愈來愈多人相信要早早（最好青少年就開始）熟悉愛情市場的操作，多和有經驗的、能夠全身進退的人交談學習，本身則多做演練實驗，而且對各種情愛投資方式保持開放的友善態度，以免過度衝動、過度躊躇、或過度戀棧，結果一敗塗地。

而且，由於環境中的變數愈來愈多，愛情理財需要有「分散投資」的基本態度。在實踐上不要太過專注於一個對象，以免回收不足時打擊太深，在態度上則根本就要做好迎接「風險」的預備，在有可為時大舉投入，但是在局勢波動時毫不留連的脫手——這正是情殺或情變主角都很缺乏的態度。

就和炒股票一樣，只有學習把愛情當成閒錢而非老本，淡然看待分合，才能在愛情風險的時代中進出自如，得失都自在。

不過，這不只相關個人的愛情理財態度，更重要的是，我們需要在這個耳語四起、謠言滿天、賣壓沉重、買力脆弱的時刻，積極塑造一個理性的、開闊的愛情市場。不但愛情資訊要流通順暢，市場交易更要活絡自由，好讓短線長線的進出轉手都稀鬆平常，隨時可以東山再起，也讓多頭操作成為理性投資的常態，逐漸以淡然的平常心來看待分分合合。而也只有在這種平實穩健的市場中才會發展出理性的、自在的交易態度和邏輯，不再衍生愛情危機。

## 貳、英譯中測驗

一. 以下段落是美國文學家 **William Faulkner** 於 1950 年在接受諾貝爾文學獎時所發表的感言，請按其文類(**genre**)和語域(**register**)翻譯成中文 (20 分)

I believe that man will not merely endure: he will prevail. He is immortal, not because he alone among creatures has an inexhaustible voice, but because he has a soul, a spirit capable of compassion and sacrifice and endurance. The poet's, the writer's, duty is to write about these things. It is his privilege to help man endure by lifting his heart, by reminding him of the courage and honor and hope and pride and compassion and pity and sacrifice which have been the glory of his

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past. The poet's voice need not merely be the record of man, it can be one of the props, the pillars to help him endure and prevail.

二. 以下是 2011 年所出版 *Steve Jobs* 一書中的數個段落，請按其文類(genre)和語域(register)將粗黑字體部份翻譯成中文 (30 分)

The astronomer Johannes Kepler declared that “nature loves simplicity and unity.” So did Steve Jobs.

**This instinct for integrated systems put him squarely on one side of the most fundamental divide in the digital world: open versus closed. The hacker ethos handed down from the Homebrew Computer Club favored the open approach, in which there was little centralized control and people were free to modify hardware and software, share code, write to open standards, shun proprietary systems, and have content and apps that were compatible with a variety of devices and operating systems. The young Wozniak (沃茲尼克) was in that camp: The Apple II he designed was easily opened and sported plenty of slots and ports that people could jack into as they pleased. With the Macintosh Jobs became a founding father of the other camp. The Macintosh would be like an appliance, with the hardware and software tightly woven together and closed to modifications. The hacker ethos would be sacrificed in order to create a seamless and simple user experience.**

This led Jobs to decree that the Macintosh operating system would not be available for any other company's hardware. Microsoft pursued the opposite strategy, allowing its Windows operating system to be promiscuously licensed. That did not produce the most elegant computers, but it did lead to Microsoft's dominating the world of operating systems. After Apple's market share shrank to less than 5%, Microsoft's approach was declared the winner in the personal computer realm.

**In the longer run, however, there proved to be some advantages to Jobs's model. Even with a small market share, Apple was able to maintain a huge profit margin while other computer makers were commoditized. In 2010, for example, Apple had just 7% of the revenue in the personal computer market, but it grabbed 35% of the operating profit.**