

國立臺灣師範大學 100 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 4 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，否則不予計分。

壹、中文寫作

一、改寫 (10 分)

惡性西化中文的生硬與冗贅常為人詬病，余光中在〈早期作家筆下的西化中文〉一文曾引沈從文《邊城》題記中的段落為例：

我這本書只預備給一些“本身已經離開了學校，或始終就無從接近學校，還認識些中國文字，置身於文學理論、文學批評，以及說謊造謠消息所達不到的那種職務上，在那個社會裡生活，而且極關心全個民族在空間與時間下所有的好處與壞處”的人去看……我將把這個民族為歷史所帶走向一個不可知的命運中前進時，一些小人物在變動中的憂患，與由於營養不足所產生的“活下去”以及“怎樣活下去”的觀念和慾望，來作樸素的敘述。

現請將上文改寫為簡潔明暢的文句。

二、改變文體 (10 分)

以下為作詞人方文山所創作《青花瓷》之部份歌詞，請依據其詞意改寫為抒情散文：

素胚勾勒出青花筆鋒濃轉淡
瓶身描繪的牡丹一如妳初妝
冉冉檀香透過窗心事我了然
宣紙上 走筆至此攔一半

簾外芭蕉惹驟雨門環惹銅綠
而我路過那江南小鎮惹了妳
在潑墨山水畫裡
妳從墨色深處被隱去

天青色等煙雨 而我在等妳
月色被打撈起 暈開了結局
如傳世的青花瓷自顧自美麗
妳眼帶笑意

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三、綜合評論 (30 分)

請綜合以下數則新聞報導的內容，加上你對這些事件的理解和觀點，撰寫 500 字左右的新聞評論(commentary):

(中國時報蔡鵬如／綜合報導)

去年十二月十七日，無照販賣蔬果的失業大學畢業生布瓦吉吉，因遭突尼西亞警方取締，謀生家當遭沒收，激憤自焚而死。他之死經由社群媒體與行動電話推波助瀾，竟然引爆「茉莉花革命」，班阿里獨裁政權垮台。

(聯合報／編譯王麗娟／綜合報導)

埃及 25 日爆發 30 餘年來最大反政府示威造成警民共 3 人死亡後，抗議民眾 26 日不理會政府禁止示威命令，繼續走上街頭。埃及當局出手逮捕至少 860 人，並封鎖示威者用來串連的臉書和微網誌「推特」。

(工商時報記者楊穆郁／台北報導)

執政長達近 30 年的埃及總統穆巴拉克終於被示威群眾趕下台了！持續多日的埃及示威暴動可望和平落幕；投資專家表示，對新興市場而言，這至少是一項正面消息，惟外資攪殺台股動作，能否減緩甚至停止，未來一周才是關鍵。

(中國時報潘勛／綜合外電報導)

受到埃及的激勵，在埃及紅海對面的鄰國葉門，數千名年輕人十二日走上街頭示威，要求統治國家卅二年的薩利赫總統下台。而薩利赫已保證，二〇一三年任期屆滿，就不再尋求連任，也不會把權力傳給兒子。

在北非的阿爾及利亞，數千民眾十二日也不顧政府遊行禁令，湧入首都阿爾及爾街頭示威，高喊口號，要求布特弗利卡總統下台、不要警察治國，結果與鎮暴警察發生衝突，據報導有些人遭到逮捕。

至少三千名伊斯蘭教徒、左派人士及工會成員聚集約旦首都安曼進行最新一輪示威，要求政治改革及放寬自由。示威民眾的不滿不止針對糧價飆升的民生問題，還要求自由選舉、罷黜總理黎費政府，選出具有代表性的國會。

(蘋果日報大陸中心／綜合外電報導)

北非突尼西亞發起「茉莉革命」成功的民主浪潮吹進中國，北京當局如臨大敵！北京、上海、廣州等 13 個城市民眾昨響應網路號召的「茉莉革命」集結行動，訴求中國社會公平、正義、結束一黨專政、新聞自由。

(中國時報鍾玉珏／綜合廿六日外電報導、蔡鵬如／綜合報導)

利比亞狂人格達費昨日現身首都的黎波里「綠色廣場」，駁斥逃離利比亞的傳聞，並向支持群眾致詞。他呼籲群眾保家衛國，捍衛石油設施。聯合國人權事務高級專員皮萊(Navi Pillay)女士廿五日譴責說，利比亞血腥鎮壓「不斷加劇」，恐已釀成數千人喪生，她呼籲聯合國採取行動，迫使格達費停止屠殺。

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貳、英譯中測驗

一、請將下列粗斜體字譯成中文 (30 分)

I am not a scholar of English or literature. I cannot give you much more than personal opinions on the English language and its variations in this country or others.

I am a writer. And by that definition, I am someone who has always loved language. I am fascinated by language in daily life. I spend a great deal of my time thinking about the power of language -- the way it can evoke an emotion, a visual image, a complex idea, or a simple truth. Language is the tool of my trade. And I use them all -- all the Englishes I grew up with.

Recently, I was made keenly aware of the different Englishes I do use. I was giving a talk to a large group of people, the same talk I had already given to half a dozen other groups. The nature of the talk was about my writing, my life, and my book, *The Joy Luck Club*. The talk was going along well enough, until I remembered one major difference that made the whole talk sound wrong. My mother was in the room. And it was perhaps the first time she had heard me give a lengthy speech, using the kind of English I have never used with her. I was saying things like, "The intersection of memory upon imagination" and "There is an aspect of my fiction that relates to thus-and-thus" -- a speech filled with carefully wrought grammatical phrases, burdened, it suddenly seemed to me, with nominalized forms, past perfect tenses, conditional phrases, all the forms of standard English that I had learned in school and through books, the forms of English I did not use at home with my mother.

Just last week, I was walking down the street with my mother, and I again found myself conscious of the English I was using, the English I do use with her. We were talking about the price of new and used furniture and I heard myself saying this: "Not waste money that way." My husband was with us as well, and he didn't notice any switch in my English. And then I realized why. It's because over the twenty years we've been together I've often used that same kind of English with him, and sometimes he even uses it with me. It has become our language of intimacy, a different sort of English that relates to family talk, the language I grew up with.
--Excerpts from Amy Tan's "Mother Tongue"

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二、請將下列段落譯成中文 (20 分)

“Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink,” lamented the becalmed Ancient Mariner. Oddly, the same is true of energy. As with the water that surrounds a desert island, there is abundant energy right under people’s noses, in the form of wind, sun, tides and heat. The trouble is that, like saltwater, none of these sources is easily tapped. Wind turbines, solar panels and devices that extract energy from wave and tide have become more common in recent years. But technologists have been slower to exploit the vast amounts of ambient heat available in the atmosphere, or produced by machinery.

--Excerpt from “The Economist,” March 6th 2010