

第一大題：英譯中（50分）

【試題說明：請將以下三個英文段落翻譯成中文。】

How did Adolf Hitler — described by one eminent magazine editor in 1930 as a “half-insane rascal,” a “pathetic dunderhead,” a “nowhere fool,” a “big mouth” — rise to power in the land of Goethe and Beethoven? What persuaded millions of ordinary Germans to embrace him and his doctrine of hatred? How did this “most unlikely pretender to high state office” achieve absolute power in a once democratic country and set it on a course of monstrous horror?

A host of earlier biographers (most notably Alan Bullock, Joachim Fest and Ian Kershaw) have advanced theories about Hitler’s rise, and the dynamic between the man and his times. Some have focused on the social and political conditions in post-World War I Germany, which Hitler expertly exploited — bitterness over the harsh terms of the Treaty of Versailles and a yearning for a return to German greatness; unemployment and economic distress amid the worldwide Depression of the early 1930s; and longstanding ethnic prejudices and fears of “foreignization.”

Other writers — including the dictator’s latest biographer, the historian Volker Ullrich — have focused on Hitler as a politician who rose to power through demagoguery, showmanship and nativist appeals to the masses. In “Hitler: Ascent, 1889-1939,” Mr. Ullrich sets out to strip away the mythology that Hitler created around himself in “Mein Kampf,” and he also tries to look at this “mysterious, calamitous figure” not as a monster or madman, but as a human being with “undeniable talents and obviously deep-seated psychological complexes.”

(244 words, selected from the book review of *Hitler: Ascent, 1889-1939* (author: Volker Ullrich), written by Michiko Kakutani, published in *New York Times* on SEPT. 27, 2016.)

第二大題：中文寫作（50分）

第一部分：潤飾（每題 15 分，共二題）

【試題說明：請您先閱讀 Google Translate 的譯文，比對原文後請以 Google Translate 的譯文為基礎，將其潤飾為您認為臺灣客戶可以接受的中文譯文。提醒您，標點符號也很重要。】

1. Google Translate 譯文：

醫學診斷是最直接的一個領域，也許是不可預知的，受機器學習的威脅。放射科醫生經過廣泛的培訓，薪資水平很高，我們認為他們的技能是專業洞察力 - 最高的思想登記冊。僅在過去的一年裡，研究人員就已經表明，不僅神經網絡能夠比人類更早地發現醫學圖像中的腫瘤，而且機器甚至可以從病理學報告的文本中做出這樣的診斷。放射科醫師所做的事情與邏輯分析相比，更接近預測模式匹配。他們沒有告訴你是什麼導致了癌症。他們只是告訴你它在那裡。

原文：Medical diagnosis is one field most immediately, and perhaps unpredictably, threatened by machine learning. Radiologists are extensively trained and extremely well paid, and we

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think of their skill as one of professional insight — the highest register of thought. In the past year alone, researchers have shown not only that neural networks can find tumors in medical images much earlier than their human counterparts but also that machines can even make such diagnoses from the texts of pathology reports. What radiologists do turns out to be something much closer to predictive pattern-matching than logical analysis. They're not telling you what caused the cancer; they're just telling you it's there.

2. Google Translate 譯文：

Google 決定圍繞 A.I. 進行重組是已經成為全行業機器學習 deli 妄的第一個主要表現。在過去的四年裡，特別是谷歌，Facebook，蘋果，亞馬遜，微軟，百度等六家公司都引發了一場軍情四起的軍備競賽。人才，特別是大學內部。資源和自由的公司承諾減少了頂級學術部門。在矽谷，Facebook 首席執行官馬克·扎克伯格 (Mark Zuckerberg) 親自監督電話和視頻聊天，他的公司向最可取的研究生提出建議。七位數字的起薪並不是前所未聞的。參加該領域最重要的學術會議近四倍。岌岌可危的事情不僅僅是一個零碎的創新，而是控制什麼可以代表一個全新的計算平台：普遍的環境人工智能。

原文：Google's decision to reorganize itself around A.I. was the first major manifestation of what has become an industrywide machine-learning delirium. Over the past four years, six companies in particular — Google, Facebook, Apple, Amazon, Microsoft and the Chinese firm Baidu — have touched off an arms race for A.I. talent, particularly within universities. Corporate promises of resources and freedom have thinned out top academic departments. It has become widely known in Silicon Valley that Mark Zuckerberg, chief executive of Facebook, personally oversees, with phone calls and video-chat blandishments, his company's overtures to the most desirable graduate students. Starting salaries of seven figures are not unheard-of. Attendance at the field's most important academic conference has nearly quadrupled. What is at stake is not just one more piecemeal innovation but control over what very well could represent an entirely new computational platform: pervasive, ambient artificial intelligence.

第二部分：短文 (20 分)

【試題說明：根據您剛剛在第一部分的潤飾經驗，以及您對於「人工智慧 (artificial intelligence)」的瞭解，請以三百字左右簡述相關科技發展對「翻譯行業」會有什麼樣的影響，並針對這樣的影響簡述您的看法。】

試題隨卷繳回