

第一大題：英譯中（50分）

【試題說明：請將以下兩個英文段落翻譯成中文。】

- ☆請注意標點符號之使用，每錯一個都會扣一分。
- ☆寫錯一個字扣兩分，漏譯與誤譯都扣五分。

Mao Zedong, born in 1893 to a farming family in Hunan province, served with local student volunteer forces in the area of Changsha. He witnessed the speedy collapse of the Qing armies at firsthand, cut off his queue, and had the grim experience of seeing the murdered bodies of the two most prominent Revolutionary Alliance [同盟會] leaders lying in the city street. They had been killed not by Qing troops, but by republican supporters of the provincial assembly president Tan Yankai [譚延闓], who sought a more moderate path for China. Mao served briefly as a private in the Hunan republican army, and there came across pamphlets by the socialist thinker Jiang Kanghu [江亢虎], who founded the first Chinese Socialist party in November 1911.

The second man, Chiang Kai-shek, had been born in 1887 to a salt-merchant family near the foreign treaty port of Ningbo in Zhejiang province. Following the route of many ambitious young Chinese of some means, he had gone to Japan to study in a military academy, where he stayed from 1908 to 1910. Chiang joined the Revolutionary Alliance, through which he became a close associate of the Zhejiang leader Chen Qimei [陳其美]; when Chen became military governor of Shanghai during November 1911, Chiang was promoted to be one of his regimental commanders. He served courageously in the attack on Hangzhou and in the effort to win the city over to the revolutionary cause. According to various accounts, Chiang's baptism of personal violence came when he instigated or performed the assassination of a dissident member of the Revolutionary Alliance who opposed both Sun Yat-sen and Chiang's mentor Chen Qimei. (267 words; selected from *The Search for Modern China* by Jonathan Spence.)

第二大題：中文寫作（50分）

- 一、潤飾（20分）：請先閱讀英文原文，再閱讀其 Google Translate 的簡體中文譯文。請將簡體中文譯文中「**粗體且放大的部分**」重新翻譯為臺灣讀者可以接受的正體中文版本。切記，譯文必須流暢通順，不能有「翻譯腔」，且務必正確使用正體中文之標點符號。機器翻譯的誤譯，也必須修正。

提示：您可以假設自己是一位編輯，所屬出版社在臺灣聲譽卓著，試著從這樣的立場去思考什麼才是臺灣讀者可以接受的正體中文譯文。

【英文原文】 In 2018, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development published the amount of time per day that women and men spent doing unpaid household chores such as cleaning, shopping, and child care. If you calculate the gender gap in each country, a pattern emerges. There is a striking correlation between countries where women and men behave more equally in the home and countries where women are more equally represented in government. Take Sweden, 44 percent of whose parliamentarians are women. There, the gap between the amount of housework done by men and that done by women is less than an hour a day. In the U.S., where women will soon make up roughly 23 percent of Congress, the housework gender gap is an hour and a half. In Hungary, where women account for 10 percent of parliament, it is well over two hours. (*The New Authoritarians are*

Waging War on Women, by Peter Beinart)

【Google Translate 簡體中文譯文】2018年，经济合作与发展组织公布了女性和男性每天从事清洁，购物和托儿等无偿家务劳动的时间。如果计算每个国家的性别差距，就会出现一种模式。女性和男性在家庭中表现得更加平等的国家和女性在政府中的代表性更高的国家之间存在显著的相关性。以瑞典为例，其中44%的议员是女性。在那里，男性完成的家务劳动与女性完成的家务劳动之间的差距不到一天一小时。在美国，女性将很快占国会的23%，家务性别差距只有一个半小时。在匈牙利，妇女占议会的10%，这超过两个小时。

二、短文寫作 (30分)：

行政院長賴清德 2018年12月4日聽取國家發展委員會報告「2030雙語國家政策發展藍圖」後指示，推動雙語國家政策為國家的重大政策，有助於提升國家的競爭力，期能以2030年為目標，打造台灣成為雙語國家。賴院長表示，「2030雙語國家政策發展藍圖」與以往所推動的雙語政策不同之處，在於本次是為提升國家整體的競爭力，而非同以往以考試為目的；重視的是提升國人的英語力，而非硬體環境的建置而已；這次是希望帶動全民學英語，而非只有針對學生；而政府的相關措施是以需求面出發，而非單純強調供給面。

請您針對行政院上述之政策，寫一篇300字左右的「讀者投書」，闡述您贊成或反對的意見，並具體說明您支持或不支持的理由。

試題隨卷繳回