

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%)

**Will AI Replace Human Translators?** (標題無需翻譯)

(Source: <https://www.getblend.com/blog/artificial-intelligence-changing-the-translation-services-industry/>)

Artificial intelligence has revolutionized the language translation sector. However, even the most advanced artificial intelligence translation services aren't going to force human translators out of a job anytime soon. In fact, AI has redefined the sector, bringing exciting new job prospects and career opportunities for translation professionals.

Admittedly, AI has made machine translation tools far more reliable in recent years. However, AI still has some ways to go to overcome issues with context, colloquialisms, and tone of voice. In short, artificial intelligence translates text to a point, but it still struggles when it comes to the nuances of language.

Artificial intelligence translation also brings significant cost and time savings. When it comes to large datasets, AI and neural machine translation are the only way to go. However, human intervention is still essential to ensure first-rate results.

Ultimately, even if artificial intelligence is used to handle translations, there's still a crucial role for human translators. The process operates similarly to transcreation, with flesh-and-bone writers needed to ensure tone and intent are present in the final results. One thing is sure — AI translation, our future, very much needs real humans.

**Electric cars are not the future** (標題無需翻譯)

(Source: <https://www.ft.com/content/61adc32b-6ce0-4a25-b010-e205a0e5db44>)

We know that some vehicle is going to replace the combustion-engine car. The EU, UK, California and several other US states will ban sales of new petrol and diesel cars by 2035, with the phasing out starting much earlier. So what will most drivers shift to? Will they take up electric cars — in effect, just a cleaner version of what they already had — or switch modes of transport altogether? ....

Electric cars' biggest downside is the upfront price — currently 30 or 40 per cent higher than for combustion vehicles. Electric vehicles (EVs) may simply be too expensive to expose to the daily vicissitudes of city streets.

## 二、中翻英 (50%)

Translate the **highlighted parts** in the following editorial into English (540 characters).

## 技職教育與 AI 發展的雙面向(標題無需翻譯)

AI 發展突飛猛進，已具備理解、認知、推論、判斷、糾錯、認錯、挑戰及取代的功能，愈來愈多科學家同意，人類與 AI 距離已相當接近。已開發國家教育界憂心忡忡，既期待又怕受傷害；技職教育首當其衝，欲學習它、運用它，卻擔心難以掌握此雙面鋒。

AI 雙面鋒的特性，展現在它威力極大的創造性和已快速累積的替代性上。世界經濟論壇 (WEF) 調查指出，二〇二七年 AI 技術將在全球開創六千九百萬個新職缺，但估將減少八千三百萬個現有工作，兩相抵銷，將有一千四百萬人失業，視之為四年後的全球災難並不為過。

面對 AI 洪水般的取代性，選讀高職和大專技職科系的學生出現優勢。據 AI 從大數據分析，具原生性、溫度手感及具客製化的中基層技術工作及高技術，較不易被 AI 取代。譬如電子資訊、軟體、半導體、晶片設計，以及與人有關的服務和技術勞力包括農林漁牧產業，技職教育可強化具教育質量。

據教育部統計，一〇一到一一〇學年度，高職生大減二十萬，只剩二十六萬；高中生同期微降六萬，維持在二十九萬，顯示選校仍停留在先高中後高職的觀念，在 AI 時代宜有更多元而務實的調整。

技職教育欲協助年輕世代厚植在 AI 社會的競爭力，要培養其數據、計算及運作能力，但也不可忽視人文關懷、社會正義、弱勢照顧的涵養與修為，讓學生體認 AI 應役於人而非以役人。如任 AI 隨意發展，福禍還未可知。

(Source: [https://www.mdnkids.com/content.asp?Link\\_String\\_=218T00000COUBSB](https://www.mdnkids.com/content.asp?Link_String_=218T00000COUBSB))

※ 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。