

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%)

Source: <https://www.simplilearn.com/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-artificial-intelligence-article>

While artificial intelligence (AI) offers numerous benefits, it also presents some disadvantages. Here are few cons of artificial intelligence: (本句無需翻譯)

Firstly, AI often lacks the intrinsic creativity of humans, which stems from emotional depth, abstract thinking, and imaginative processes. While AI can mimic creativity by generating art, music, or writing based on existing patterns, it doesn't possess genuine originality or the ability to think outside the box. AI's creative outputs essentially recombine pre-existing data, limiting its capacity for true innovation. This reliance on patterns and data constrains AI, making it challenging to match human creativity's nuanced and unpredictable nature, which thrives on intuition and emotional intelligence.

Next, AI lacks emotional intelligence as it involves recognizing and managing one's own emotions, as well as empathizing with others and handling interpersonal relationships judiciously and empathetically. While AI can be programmed to recognize specific emotional cues and respond in a predetermined way, it doesn't possess genuine empathy or the capacity to navigate complex human emotions. This limitation can hinder AI's effectiveness in roles requiring emotional sensitivity, such as counseling, human resources, or any field where interpersonal interactions are critical.

Moreover, the increasing reliance on AI for tasks ranging from mundane chores to complex decision-making can lead to human laziness. As AI systems take over more responsibilities, individuals might become less inclined to develop their skills and knowledge, relying excessively on technology. This dependency can diminish critical thinking and problem-solving abilities, as people might defer to AI solutions without questioning their validity or exploring alternatives. Over time, this could lead to a less capable workforce.

Besides, AI systems often require vast amounts of data to function effectively, which can lead to significant privacy concerns. Personal data collection, storage, and analysis can be intrusive, exposing sensitive information without individuals' consent. AI-driven surveillance systems and data mining practices can erode personal privacy, leading to potential misuse of data by corporations, governments, or cybercriminals. There is a risk of data breaches and leaks, which can compromise personal and financial information, leading to identity theft and other forms of exploitation.

(322 字)

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二、中翻英 (50%)

Translate the **highlighted parts** in the following editorial into English (503 characters)

放下手機 從教室開始 (2025/1/6)

Source: https://www.mdnkids.com/content.asp?Link_String_=231600000CERLKH

有教育學者近日在臉書上分享，他到一所高中演講，臺下超過八成的學生，從演講前就一直低頭滑手機，直到演講結束。他感慨，自己用心準備了兩週的演講，還是不夠吸引人。但他看過同校別場演講的照片，情況也大致如此。

微軟創辦人比爾蓋茲日前也在個人部落格 GatesNotes 上，分享閱讀紐約大學社會心理學家海德特《失控的焦慮世代》一書的心得。海德特在書中探討，以玩耍為主的童年沒落，以手機為主的童年崛起，深刻影響著下一代的社交能力與心智發展。

蓋茲認為，童年時和朋友外出探索世界，或是關在房間長時間閱讀和深度思考，對他後來的人生影響很大。他懷疑，在成長過程中，如果每次獨自待在房間，都有一個 App 讓他分心，跳出幾則新訊息，是否還能培養出閱讀思考的習慣？

「注意力就像肌肉一樣，需要鍛鍊。」蓋茲這樣說。但科學已證實，長時間使用社群平臺、觀看短影音，會對兒少造成情緒焦慮、注意力下降等。尤其學生在教室使用手機，影響正常學習，也是各國教師擔心的問題。

越來越多國家禁止學生上課用手機，澳洲還禁止十六歲以下使用社群平臺。教育部也表示，將調整校園行動載具使用原則，以上課關機為原則。上學帶不帶手機，見仁見智。但至少規定上課時間關機，讓學生專心聽講、思考和討論吧！

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