

國立臺灣師範大學九十七學年度碩士班考試入學招生試題

在職生一般生

中英文互譯 科試題 (翻譯研究所用, 本試題共 2 頁)

筆譯組、口譯組

注意: 1. 依次序作答, 只要標明題號, 不必抄題。  
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上, 否則不予計分。

一、請將下文譯中文。翻譯時, 請注意文體 (Style)。(50 分)

Environmental Stress and the Maintenance of Self-Esteem

Robert Helmreich and Roland Radloff

How is self-esteem affected by environmental stress? How do feelings of self-worth affect man's adaptation to prolonged confinement in a total environment such as a space station, undersea habitat or isolated research station? There is an extensive literature on both the nature and the effects of environmental stress and on the antecedents and correlates of self-esteem, but few empirical studies have related stress to the maintenance of self-esteem.

Psychologists have yet to provide a generally accepted definition of psychological stress. For the purposes of this discussion, however, stressful environments will be defined as situations in which adjustment is difficult or impossible but in which motivation is very strong. Both field and laboratory investigations have specified a number of environmental factors which interfere with adjustment and are generally accepted as being stressful. These factors include physical danger (threat of injury or death), isolation, solitude, crowding, noise, heat, cold, exotic breathing gases, lack of privacy, monotony and personality incompatibility. In few, if any, of the studies in the literature is only a single stress factor present. Even in laboratory simulation, a combination of environmental stress typically acts on the subject while field environments usually contain a multiplicity of stressors.

One can tentatively propose a list of environmental stresses which are likely to be present in greater or lesser degree on a long duration, manned spaceflight. This list would probably include isolation (from family and society), physical danger (of death or injury from accident, equipment malfunction or prolonged exposure to an exotic environment), crowding and lack of privacy, monotony and inevitability (that is, no option to withdraw from the situation).

(E. Aronson and R. Helmreich: Social Psychology, Nostrand Company, NY, 1998)

二、請將下文譯英文。翻譯時，請注意文體（Style）。（50 分）

第二次世界大戰之後，幾乎所有經濟後進的國家，都致力於經濟發展的追求，中華民國台灣地區以成長快速，物價穩定與所得分配公平脫穎而出，創造「奇蹟」，被譽為「台灣經驗」。美國故未來學家赫曼·康(Herman Kahn)認為，世界經濟發展中有兩個半英雄，兩個是中華民國台灣地區和南韓，半個是日本。他的理由是：美國自一七七六年獨立建國至一九七六年二百年在經濟發展方面的成就，日本花了一百年，而台灣和南韓為四個小老虎，或稱四小龍。

台灣並無豐富的自然資源，毋寧相當貧乏，且有強敵的威脅，與沈重的軍事負擔，何以經濟卻有這樣優異的表現，經濟學界已有很多文獻，嘗試加以解釋，並以台灣經驗提供其他發展中國家參考。魏萼教授在這本大作《中國式資本主義——台灣邁向市場經濟之路》中，提出了他自己看法。

魏教授認為，從民國三十八年到七十八年，台灣經濟發展的一個重要特色，是從強調農業、到工業、到商業，而在工業發展方面，則從勞動密集、到資本密集和技術密集，循序漸進的發展。在政府與民間的配合方面，則以政府的計畫、政策與國營事業協助民間追求財富。中國自古主張「藏富於民」，民富則國強。孟子曾經說：「百姓足，君孰與不足；百姓不足，君孰與足。」國父 孫中山先生也說過，他的民生主義就是發財主義：讓大家發財。（選自魏萼著「中國式資本主義——台灣邁向市場經濟之路」）