東吳大學 115 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系級	英文學系翻譯碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	中英雙語及轉換能力	本科總分	100 分

※一律作答於答案卷上(題上作答不予計分)；並務必標明題號，依序作答。

I. 中文能力 20%

1. 語句修繕 (10%)：以下中文段落為《一位女士的畫像》一九八四年的譯文，請酌參英文原文，將此譯文修訂為語意正確、表達通順的中文。

在某些情況下，所謂午後茶點這段時間是最令人心曠神怡的，生活中這樣的時刻並不多。有時候，不論你喝不喝茶──有些人當然是從來不喝的──這種場合本身便會給你帶來一種樂趣。在我為這簡單的故事揭開第一頁的時候，我心頭想到的那些情景，就為無傷大雅的消閒提供了一幅絕妙的背景。這是在英國鄉間一幢古老的住宅前面，草坪上陳設著小小的茶會所需要的一切，時間正當盛夏，陽光絢麗的下午剛過去一半，那也是我所說最動人的時刻。這時，下午的一部分已經消逝，但大部分還留著，而留著的正是無限美好而珍貴的部分。

Under certain circumstances there are few hours in life more agreeable than the hour dedicated to the ceremony known as afternoon tea. There are circumstances in which, whether you partake of the tea or not—some people of course never do,—the situation is in itself delightful. Those that I have in mind in beginning to unfold this simple history offered an admirable setting to an innocent pastime. The implements of the little feast had been disposed upon the lawn of an old English country-house, in what I should call the perfect middle of a splendid summer afternoon. Part of the afternoon had waned, but much of it was left, and what was left was of the finest and rarest quality.

2. 換句話說 (6%)：下列段落出自王國維〈人間詞話〉， 請使用與原句不同之措辭和句式重新改寫。

古今之成大事業、大學問者，必經過三種之境界：「昨夜西風凋碧樹。獨上高樓，望盡天涯路」，此第一境也。「衣帶漸寬終不悔，為伊消得人憔悴」，此第二境也。「眾裡尋他千百度，驀然回首，那人卻在燈火闌珊處」，此第三境也。此等語皆非大詞人不能道。然據以此意解釋諸詞，恐晏、歐諸公所不許也。

3. 語域排列(4%)：請依照語域由高至低，列出吃飯這個詞的五種說法。

東吳大學 115 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系級	英文學系翻譯碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	中英雙語及轉換能力	本科總分	100 分

II. English Competence 20%

Read the following excerpts carefully and complete the tasks of **summarizing** and **making inferences**.

1. **Summarizing (15%)**: Write a concise summary in English between 60 and 80 words to obtain the gist of the text. Please avoid directly copying sentences from the original text. Instead, focus on conveying the main ideas and key points in your own words.
2. **Making inferences (5%)**: Write two or three sentences predicting what the author will likely discuss next, based on the themes or direction of argument provided.

Every three seconds, somewhere in the world, a person receives a stranger's blood. Globally, 13,282 centers in 176 countries collect 110 million donations. The United States transfuses 16 million units of blood annually; the UK, 2.5 million. All of this blood is given to people when they have cancer or anemia or when they give birth; it can assist equally in trauma or chronic disease. Some accident victims can receive 60 units of blood; a liver transplant patient can use 100, or several bodies-full. A newborn can be saved with a teaspoonful. Read about the modern use of blood, and the word precious or special will appear alongside health care resource. Economists call the sale of organs and body parts a "repugnant market." But blood is different. The movement of blood—a body part, after all—is accepted unquestioned and common enough to be banal. But it is wondrous, still. It is as wondrous as blood.

Poor Odysseus. Deep in Hades, surrounded by ghosts and wraiths, and his mother won't speak to him. Not until she drinks the blood that Odysseus has taken from reluctant sheep. For Homer, blood had a power as fierce and invisible as electricity: a mouthful of blood, a switch flicked, and Anticlea could now speak to her son. Of course Homer was awed by blood. There is nothing like it. It is stardust and the sea. The iron in our blood comes from the death of supernovas, like all iron on our planet. This bright red liquid—brighter in the arteries, when it is transporting oxygen around the body from the heart, duller in the veins, when it is not—contains salt and water, like the sea we possibly came from.

We no longer sacrifice humans or beasts but the force of blood remains in language: blood feud, blood brothers, bloodlines. It remains in metaphor, where blood becomes an emotional state: my blood can be chilled, boiling, curdled. And its force remains in reality: most people associate the cheating cyclist Lance Armstrong with his abuse of erythropoietin (EPO), a hormone that stimulates the body to make more red blood cells. But I can't shake the image of him with a fridge full of his own blood, removed from his own body and ready to be transfused back into it.

東吳大學 115 學年度碩士班招生考試試題

系級	英文學系翻譯碩士班	考試時間	100 分鐘
科目	中英雙語及轉換能力	本科總分	100 分

III. Translation Competence 60%

1. 英譯中(30%)：請將下列英文翻譯成正確通順、適體適境的中文。

It is said that to explain is to explain away. This maxim is nowhere so well fulfilled as in the area of computer programming, especially in what is called heuristic programming and artificial intelligence. For in those realms machines are made to behave in wondrous ways, often sufficient to dazzle even the most experienced observer. But once a particular program is unmasked, once its inner workings are explained in language sufficiently plain to induce understanding, its magic crumbles away; it stands revealed as a mere collection of procedures, each quite comprehensible. The observer says to himself "I could have written that." With that thought he moves the program in question from the shelf marked "intelligent," to that reserved for curios, fit to be discussed only with people less enlightened than he.

(Excerpts from Joseph Weizenbaum's "ELIZA--A Computer Program For the Study of Natural Language Communication Between Man and Machine")

2. Chinese-to-English Translation (30%): Translate the following Chinese text into correct, fluent and adequate English.

「一定要吃早餐喔！」

從小，吃早餐總是和健康畫上等號，而且很多醫生也百般的告誡我們慢性疾病與不吃早餐有關。但是，近來一些研究報告或是書籍逐漸打破這樣的想法，像是牛津大學臨床生化學博士泰倫斯·基利（Terence Kealey），就在最近的一本書《早餐是危險的一餐》（*Breakfast is a Dangerous Meal*）中指出早餐有害人體健康。

如果吃早餐對於健康有害，或許我們可以從另外一個角度切入：是什麼樣的經濟和社會背景，或是歷史條件，讓我們信服早餐是「健康」的一餐？而現在常見的西式早餐組合，像是火腿、蛋、培根和麵包，搭配的飲品咖啡、茶和可可，如此一成不變的組合是如何出現的呢？我們不妨從歷史找答案吧！

（節錄自胡川安〈一定要吃早餐嗎？──透過早餐理解世界的運作〉）