

第一部分：中文寫作（50分）

【論大學人文教育】

關於大學教育，近來頗讓社會矚目的新聞是關於某些學校語文科系可能面臨停招的命運，促使不少人重新思考語文教育（語言與文學）在大學教育體系中的定位，以及這部份訓練與其他人文教育部門之間的關係。請針對以下三個問題提出你的看法：

- 一、 粗略而言，人文教育訓練旨在幫助學生獲得關於「文史哲」三方面的知識訓練與涵養。請根據你過去大學時代的修課經驗提出說明，語文類的課程在整體人文教育訓練中扮演什麼角色？你所修的課對你有何幫助？（15分）
- 二、 人文教育（包括語言與文學教育）對於整個國家社會而言，是否重要？請你根據具體事件（包括時事、你的親身體驗等等）來提出看法。（15分）
- 三、 碩士班層級的翻譯教育（包括理論與實務兩端）當然也是某種語文教育，但從翻譯實務看來，光懂語言是不夠的。從目前譯者在翻譯產業與整個社會中扮演的角色看來，你覺得翻譯教育該如何與其他人文教育結合？（20分）

見背面

第二部分：英譯中 (50分)

【試題說明：請將以下英文標題與所有段落翻譯成中文。請正確使用標點符號，每錯一個扣一分；使用簡體字，每個字扣一分；誤讀原文導致誤譯，每句扣五分；漏譯每句扣五分。】

The art of over-sharing

The tales embrace the mundane and the seismic, from being dumped by a boyfriend before the school prom to the sudden death of a parent. The tone ranges from cheesy to heartbreaking. The storytellers are “journal influencers”, mostly young women reading their teenage diaries to audiences online.

Some videos are mingled with other content, merging pre-teen dreams with make-up tips; others are simple shrines to past selves. One influencer, Carrie Walker (pictured), draws 1.2m views for a half-hour read on YouTube; the shorter content on TikTok’s #diarytok tag has reached 54m. And sharing secrets presents commercial opportunity: selling notebooks and pens on Amazon; auctioning copies of diaries on eBay.

Many people think about writing a diary, especially at New Year. Some start. Some even keep it up. But why write, and for whom? Whether a novice facing a blank page or a seasoned scribbler with years of good meals and gossip in irregular notebooks, almost any diarist has asked themselves that question.

Sally Bayley of the University of Oxford, author of “The Private Life of the Diary”, regards sharing on social media as the antithesis of diary-keeping. The journal is “an attempt to be honest with yourself”. It is “an internal territory, which you are mapping onto the page”, inseparable from privacy. Even Sylvia Plath, a “theatrical individual”, Dr Bayley notes, wrote a diary in order to “generate a voice in private”.

Yet diaries have also long been shared, if more discreetly than on TikTok. Keeping a journal rose in popularity in the 19th century, especially among women. According to Cynthia Huff, an academic

specialist in Victorian culture, diary-sharing then was “extremely common”.

Diaries were read aloud, sent to friends or left open for visitors to peruse. “That distinction between public and private really doesn’t hold at all,” says Professor Huff. Some diaries served practical uses, sharing advice on self-improvement, pregnancy or childbirth. British women in the colonies often sent diaries back home. They were “creating an extended family through these diaries” and fostering an ocean-spanning sense of Englishness.

(343 words, selected from *The Economist*; London Vol.450, Iss. 9378, (Jan 6, 2024): 63, 64.)

試題隨卷繳回