

## 第一大題：英譯中 (50 分)

Throughout most of history, only the wealthy have been able to afford an education geared to the individual learner. For the rest of us, education has remained a mass affair, with standard curricula, pedagogy, and assessments.

The financial crisis will likely change this state of affairs. With the global quest for long-term competitiveness assuming new urgency, education is on everyone's front burner. Societies are looking for ways to make quantum leaps in the speed and efficiency of learning. So long as we insist on teaching all students the same subjects in the same way, progress will be incremental. But now for the first time it is possible to individualize education — to teach each person what he or she needs and wants to know in ways that are most comfortable and most efficient, producing a qualitative spurt in educational effectiveness.

In fact, we already have the technology to do so. Well-programmed computers — whether in the form of personal computers or hand-held devices — are becoming the vehicles of choice. They will offer many ways to master materials. Students (or their teachers, parents, or coaches) will choose the optimal ways of presenting the materials. Appropriate tools for assessment will be implemented. And best of all, computers are infinitely patient and flexible. If a promising approach does not work the first time, it can be repeated, and if it continues to fail, other options will be readily available.

(234 words, from *Foreign Policy*, "The Next Big Thing: Personalized Education", by Howard Gardner)

## 第二大題：中文寫作 (50 分)

法國政治思想家托克維爾 (Alexis de Tocqueville) 在《論美國民主》 (*De la démocratie en Amérique*) 一書中寫了這麼一句：「沒有什麼比無拘無束的藝術更美好，但運用自由卻是最難學習的事。」 ("Nothing is more wonderful than the art of being free, but nothing is harder to learn how to use than freedom.")

二十一世紀以來，西方民主制度遭遇諸多挑戰。從中東、北非、東歐到亞洲，雖然許多專制政權瓦解了，許多獨裁者下台了，但民主制度卻無法扎根茁壯。中國崛起更是壓制了擁護民主的聲音，因為中國的政治菁英用經濟數據與不斷進步的生活水平告訴全世界，「中國模式」比西方民主制度更有效率。而強調自由市場機制的新自由主義 (neoliberalism) 近半世紀以來蔚為主流，讓跨國企業橫行霸道，掌握了政治與經濟資源的分配權。民主制度的根基似乎已經被嚴重侵蝕，民有、民治、民享的理念似乎很難實現。

究竟，民主制度是不是最佳的政治制度呢？民主是否適合現今的台灣社會呢？

試以上述問題為主軸，以中文撰寫一篇五百字左右的文章，闡述您的看法。

試題隨卷繳回