

第一大題：英譯中 (50 分)

【試題說明：請將以下兩個英文段落翻譯成中文。】

When it was finally released on December 15th, "Super Mario Run" quickly became the most downloaded free game in Apple's app stores in 138 countries. At last count well over 50m people had downloaded it. In contrast, all Super Mario titles released over the past three decades have together sold some 558m copies. The numbers were not surprising: "Super Mario Run" is the pudgy plumber's first outing for smartphones, which over the past decade have become the preferred choice of device for casual gamers. (More dedicated gaming enthusiasts are still happy to pay several hundred dollars for standalone consoles.) The enormous interest in the game reflects pent up demand from part-time gamers who wanted to play Mario but did not want to shell out for a gaming console. And there is more to come; on December 29th Nintendo, Mario's maker, started accepting registrations for downloads on Android devices, which suggests that the game will soon be available to the bulk of the world's smartphone users.

Yet the launch-day hurrahs conceal a niggling problem for Nintendo. Fans complained that the free download had only limited gameplay, and that the \$10 tag for the full version was exorbitant. By one estimate only 1-2% of users will pay the full sum. But that is to miss the point. Nintendo's aim in releasing Mario on mobile is not so much to make money as to introduce a new generation of gamers to the company's flagship character. Even if the tens of millions of people who downloaded the game don't cough up to play the full version, their introduction to Mario—and a hoped-for uptick in console sales—may be enough for Nintendo to call its first proper mobile game a success.

(287 words, from The Economist, "What counts as success for 'Super Mario Run'")

第二大題：中文寫作 (50 分)

【試題背景：以下摘錄自陳玲婉於《淡江人文社會學刊》第三十二期所發表之「《傅雷家書》中家庭教育之探討」一文。】

傅雷 (1908-1966)，上海南匯人，曾留學法國，為中國著名文學、藝術兼翻譯家。其父早逝，母兼父職，因望子成龍，對傅雷管教得相當嚴格。因原生家庭中缺乏關愛，使得傅雷有一個不快樂的童年，經歷了物質上及精神上的貧困，也促使傅雷在教導子女上格外嚴格，總是亦步亦趨地表達其對子女的關愛。縱使他與鋼琴家長子傅聰分隔兩地，卻期許透過書信，維繫家人感情。

見背面

一九五四年，傅聰時年二十一歲，遠赴波蘭留學，後來雖曾回國短暫休息後又到國外繼續音樂事業，因政治關係，無法回到中國，最後在英國完成終身大事，結婚生子。在此段長達十幾年的時間內，父母親與兒子大部份時間分隔兩地，親子的思念及關心之情藉由書信的往返而延續。

《傅雷家書》收錄自一九五四年至一九六六年間，傅雷夫妻寫給兒子傅聰及傅敏的信函，及一九六〇年開始寫給傅聰之妻彌拉的信函。

《傅雷家書》內容厚實，充滿父母親對子女之循循善誘，即使傅聰已成年，傅雷實踐的是終生不斷的家庭教育。傅雷之所以用心良苦、苦口婆心地寫信給傅聰，於一九五五年的信函中揭露無遺：

我自問：長篇累牘的給你寫信，不是空嘮叨、不是莫名奇妙的 gossip（說長道短），而是有好幾種作用的。第一、我的確把你當作討論藝術、討論音樂的對手；第二、極想激發出你一些青年人的感想，讓我做父親的得些新鮮養料，同時也可以間接傳佈給別的青年；第三，藉通信訓練你的一一不但是文筆，而同時是你的思想；第四，我想時時刻刻，隨處給你做個警鐘，做面「忠實的鏡子」，不論在做人方面、生活細節方面、在藝術修養方面、在演奏姿態方面。我做父親的只想做你的影子，既要隨時隨地幫助你、保護你，又要不讓你對這個影子覺得厭煩。

傅聰的成就部份可歸功於傅雷於家書中對傅聰的家庭教育，傅雷在《傅雷家書》對傅聰的家庭教育大致可分為三個層面，即一、認知方面：音樂及文學的涵養等；二、情意方面：親子關係、愛情關係、夫妻關係及品格修養等；三、技能方面：金錢、休閒及健康觀念的落實。《傅雷家書》傳遞的是父母親對子女無微不至的關心及多元面向的家庭教育。

【試題說明】

試以上述「試題背景」為靈感，以為人父、為人母的角色，針對一項議題，寫一篇至少 400 字的「家書」給您成年的子女，內容須論理與抒情兼備。

試題隨卷繳回