

題號： 48

國立臺灣大學110學年度碩士班招生考試試題

科目：中文寫作及英譯中

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※ 注意：請於試卷上「非選擇題作答區」內依序作答，並應註明作答之大題及其題號。

### 第一部分：英譯中（50分）

【試題說明：請將以下英文段落翻譯成中文。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。】

As the postwar political map of China was being drawn, both Mao and Chiang scrambled to expand the areas over which they had effective control. Mao's forces moved quickly to accept the surrender of Japanese military units in the north and replace them as the governing group. Fearful of China establishing a second enormous Communist state, the U.S. tried to contain the area of Communist control by airlifting Chiang's troops to key cities in northern China, where they could accept and claim credit for Japanese surrenders. The stage was now set for a showdown between the CCP under Mao and the KMT under Chiang.

In an attempt to avert civil war, the U.S. government tried to negotiate peace between the two sides. U.S. ambassador Patrick Hurley arranged talks between Mao and Chiang, but after the talks failed, Hurley resigned his post in disgust. President Harry Truman then dispatched as his special representative to China General George C. Marshall, America's World War II army chief of staff, future secretary of state, and author of the Marshall Plan, which many would later credit for saving much of Europe from communism. In China Marshall managed to negotiate a temporary cease-fire, but even as both sides discussed the terms of implementation, they were busy preparing for further war. The cease-fire ended in the summer of 1946, after the Soviets withdrew from Manchuria and Chinese Communist troops moved in.

Even at this late date, the Kuomintang, the *de jure* governing party of China because of its control of China's major cities, seemed to be the stronger contender for national power. Poor leadership, however, had eroded the people's trust in the Republic. When the Nationalists reclaimed the capital of Nanjing from the Japanese, they failed to punish officials known to have collaborated with the occupiers. Many Chinese believed that the collaborators escaped justice because of their influence within the Nationalist regime. There were also charges that the Nationalists had retained property expropriated by the Japanese instead of returning it to the original owners.

(337 words, selected from *The Chinese in America: A Narrative History*, written by Iris Chang.)

### 第二部分：中文寫作（50分）

#### 第一題：機器翻譯後編輯（20分）

【試題說明：請先閱讀英文原文，再閱讀以機器翻譯所翻譯的簡體中文譯文。請將簡體中文譯文編輯改寫為臺灣讀者可以接受的正體中文版本。切記，譯文必須流暢通順，不能有「翻譯腔」，且務必正確使用正體中文之標點符號。機器翻譯誤譯之處也必須修正。提示：您可以想像自己是一位編輯，所屬出版社在臺灣聲譽卓著，而您編輯之後的譯文將刊登在貴社的月刊中，供臺灣一般大眾閱讀。試著從這樣的立場去思考什麼才是臺灣讀者可以接受的正體中文譯文。】

#### 英文原文：

Few places have come out of 2020 with as much international respect as Taiwan. Not only did its effective approach to coronavirus set it apart, it also pulled it off while remaining mostly open and grappling, as ever, with Beijing's threats. Under Tsai Ing-wen, Taiwan acted fast, coordinating private and public agencies and building one of the world's most effective track-and-trace programs. That strategy paid off both in terms of limiting the spread of the virus and casting Taiwan, long stuck in China's shadow, in a positive light.

見背面

簡體中文機器翻譯譯文：

2020年，很少有地方像台湾那样得到国际尊重。它的有效治疗冠状病毒的方法不仅使它与众不同，而且在保持基本开放和努力应对北京的威胁的同时，也做到了这一点。在蔡英文的演进下，台湾行动迅速，协调私人 and 公共机构，并建设世界上最有效的追踪项目之一。这一战略在限制病毒传播和将长期停留在中国阴影中的台湾以积极的态度投进台湾方面得到了回报。

第二題：短文寫作（30分）：

【試題說明：假設您的好朋友是聽障人士，他得知下個月有一場演講，講者是他非常欽佩的專業人士，於是他致函活動的主辦單位，詢問他們是否會提供手語翻譯，而該單位回覆表示他們不會提供手語翻譯。看到好朋友如此難過，您覺得這樣對聽障人士很不公平，於是您決定在您經營的社群媒體上寫一篇至少300字的評論，向社會大眾說明為何語言是基本人權，提供翻譯服務（無論是手語翻譯或者其他語言的翻譯）應當是保障基本人權的一環。】

試題隨卷繳回