

1. 中譯英 (50%)

冷天、溫情、熱火鍋

文 | 郭銘哲

若要書寫華人飲食文化，「鍋」類料理應占有舉足輕重的篇幅。試想，要將四方風土食材全收攏進一小鍋中，若沒有點配搭和設計的概念，遑論層次，裡頭牽涉的還可能是一地人文與時空的粹釀。有人覺得鍋物世界博大精深，亦有人覺得那不過就是大雜大燴，難登雅堂；其實全看切入角度，就我來說，大概確定會是一輩子的追隨者了。

至此，火鍋的形式和吃法隨著地域千變萬變，有鍋，有爐，有煲等等，但不論是何種呈現，如要認真頌揚箇中細巧，則各有其活靈與活現。細究各色鍋物，許多初發展之時，都會抓出欲彰顯的主食材，進而從熬湯到下料，按邏輯衍生出一品嘗脈絡，不似現代常愛大規模跨界混搭之紊亂流風。

終歸，吃鍋，圍爐，團聚，都是一種圓滿的概念……。

[節錄自 「飽島不藏：美食郭銘哲」；320 字]

## 2. 英譯中 (50%)

The excitement surrounding artificial intelligence nowadays reflects not only how AI applications could transform businesses and economies, but also the hope that they can address challenges like cancer and climate change. The idea that AI could revolutionize human wellbeing is obviously appealing, but just how realistic is it?

To answer that question, the McKinsey Global Institute has examined more than 150 scenarios in which AI is being applied or could be applied for social good. What we found is that AI could make a powerful contribution to resolving many types of societal challenges, but it is not a silver bullet – at least not yet. While AI's reach is broad, development bottlenecks and application risks must be overcome before the benefits can be realized on a global scale.

To be sure, AI is already changing how we tackle human-development challenges. In 2017, for example, object-detection software and satellite imagery aided rescuers in Houston as they navigated the aftermath of Hurricane Harvey. In Africa, algorithms have helped reduce poaching in wildlife parks. In Denmark, voice-recognition programs are used in emergency calls to detect whether callers are experiencing cardiac arrest. And at the MIT Media Lab near Boston, researchers have used “reinforcement learning” in simulated clinical trials involving patients with, the most aggressive form of brain cancer, to reduce chemotherapy doses.

( Selected from “AI for Human Development,” Project Syndicate; word count: 218 )