

**國立臺灣大學文學院 翻譯碩士學位學程**  
**非本地生入學考試**  
**中英文朗讀試題**

【試題說明：請以一般講話速度朗讀以下英文段落，並將您的朗讀錄製成 mp3 或 mp4 格式之數位音訊檔案。朗讀試題前，請先唸出底線部分之文字（○○○為您的姓名），以利評審委員辨識您的身份。】

【Instruction: Please read aloud, with your normal talking speed, the following excerpt from Corinne Purtill's "Stop Me if You've Heard This One: A Robot and a Team of Irish Scientists Walk Into a Senior Living Home." Record the audio file in mp3 or mp4 format. Before the text proper, please first read aloud the underlined section (○○○ is your name) so that examiners can identify you.】

=====請朗讀以下內容=====Read aloud texts below=====

我的中文名字是○○○，英文名字是○○○。以下是我的英文朗讀內容。

People 65 and older make up the fastest-growing age demographic in the US. The growth of the eldercare workforce is not keeping pace. By 2030, there will be an estimated shortfall of 151,000 paid care workers in the US, according to one estimate. By 2040, that gap is projected to rise to 355,000. In the absence of qualified professional caregivers, family members and friends must step in to help older loved ones with their daily living—often at great cost to their own financial and physical health.

It's no small feat to craft a technological fix for this problem that is cost-effective, supports human care workers without taking their jobs, and reliably attends to the social, emotional, and physical needs of aging people in a way that respects their dignity and privacy. But if you were going to try, the starting point might look a lot like what's happening at Knollwood right now.

Some 300 residents aged 60 to 106 currently live at Knollwood, in four wings organized by the level of assistance required. Those with more serious physical and cognitive impairments live in hospital-style rooms with round-the-clock nursing care. Those in generally good physical and cognitive health come and go as they please from a wing of apartments known as Independent Living.

With its decorated unit doors and bulletin boards crammed with notices for outings and special events, the Independent Living wing evokes a college dorm whose residents are partial to walkers and coifs reminiscent of the late Barbara Bush. A placard on the door of apartment 232 bears the current occupant's name: Stevie. There are as many different kinds of robots currently used in care settings as there are tasks for them to perform. Already there are robotic exoskeletons that help staff lift patients safely, and delivery robots that zip around hospital hallways like motorized room service carts. Doll-like therapy robots comfort and calm patients agitated by the disorienting symptoms of dementia.

=====請朗讀以下內容=====Read aloud texts below=====

以下是我的中文朗讀內容。

雞湯書的重點其實就是沒有重點。讀完一本很難用一句話說完，因為是在捉摸一種感覺，一種溫情。雞湯書的要點，在於它接住各種不安，面對感情、面對老去，面對青春，面對金錢，種種生而為人的不安，都在雞湯書裡找到寬慰，找到肩膀，雞湯書因此不需要一個寫作的重點，甚至連結構次序的編排都不太重要，翻到哪一頁便是一種當下的體認，在人人壓力大的現代社會，一個肩膀一個躲雨的屋簷，掏出幾百塊就可以常常擁有，算是一種很慈悲的事。

對我來說真正好的雞湯書只要發生觸動就有感，但我人生至此已經不再那麼容易被觸動，閱讀不被觸動的雞湯書很痛苦，很像去按摩但按的人一直找不到重點，按完只覺得渾身被摸了一遍但是沒有爽到。但是大家還是喜歡雞湯書，雞湯書還是賣得很好，我猜原因是只有自己能給這本書加上意義。那些看似廣泛的字句，只要能一鱗半爪地打中讀者的痛點，整本書就會活過來。因此有些書的寫法是能多短有多短，網能撒多大有多大，愈是模糊愈是容易打中。坦白說這其實是一種很困難的寫作手法，因為不是要寫「自己所知道的」，而是要寫「可能會打中讀者的」。這之間就有臆測，臆測就會產生一種模糊的距離感。

雞湯書帶給我的影響，是發現世上存在一種我不熟悉的寫作方式，雖然寫作的人總多少會介意讀者的反應，也說不定雞湯書的作者只是把所想的寫出來而已，但是這對我來說也算是開了眼界，因為這跟我對書的觀點有一段不小的差距，因此閱讀雞湯書變成很開眼、很有教育意義的一個經驗。試圖想寫出能大賣的雞湯書其實沒有公式可供參考，也沒有一定成功的套路。