臺北市立大學

107 學年度研究所碩士班入學考試試題

班　　別：共同科目

科　　目：語文（英文）

考試時間：90 分鐘（含國文答題時間）【10：30－12：00】

總　　分：100 分（國文 50 分、英文 50 分）

※注意：不必抄題，作答時請將試題題號及答案依照順序寫在答卷上；**限用藍色或黑色筆作答**，使用其他顏色或鉛筆作答者，所考科目以零分計算。<u>（於本試題紙上作答者，不予計分。）</u>

Ⅰ. 選擇題 (10%)

1. The radical talk of the politicians may _____ more fear and violence in the international community.

   (A) evade　　　(B) flee　　　(C) swerve　　　(D) trigger

2. Many years of constant research finally _____ in the feasible cure for the disease.

   (A) culminated　(B) tipped　　(C) dripped　　(D) tackled

3. _____ has it that the concert will be cancelled for political reasons. Few people believe in this since this is not official information.

   (A) Rumor　　(B) Legend　　(C) Summit　　(D) Story

4. In some Asian countries, child marriage is the _____ of poverty and the girls who are forced into early marriage are almost unlikely to return to education.

   (A) consultation　　　　　(B) conspiracy

   (C) consequence　　　　　(D) contribution

5. In some countries, nurses are _____ and incapable of delivering quality care and in a safe manner.
(A) qualified   (B) exhausted   (C) licensed   (D) recruited

6. By the end of 2018, Jane _____ enough savings to go abroad for further study.
(A) will be having   (B) will have had
(C) has had   (D) had had

7. This is a task _____ the mayor seems to be coping remarkably well.
(A) that   (B) which
(C) in that   (D) with which

8. _____ that Barnes had taken their bait, law enforcement then set the hook.
(A) Having seen   (B) To be seen as
(C) It is seen   (D) Having been seen

9. The soldier would rather starve in a ditch than _____ the fortune of a monarch upon such wicked terms.
(A) accept   (B) accepts   (C) accepting   (D) to accept

10. Poison Ivy is a plant _____ in North America.
(A) typically grows that   (B) grows that typically
(C) that typically grows   (D) typically that grows

Ⅱ．簡答題 (20%)

Google's Neural Machine Translation Reaches Human Levels Soon

Google is one of the leading providers of artificial intelligence-assisted language translation. It introduced a new system for machine-assisted language translations, which takes advantage of deep neural networks to translate entire sentences – not just words and phrases – for greatly improved translations. Compared to the firm's existing service, the algorithm reduces errors by around 60%.

What makes the difference is that the system doesn't translate each part of a sentence piece by piece, but looks at the sentence as a whole. This helps the system figure out the broader context and the most relevant translation. It then rearranges and adjusts the sentence using proper grammar. Furthermore, the program generates translations using patterns found in huge amounts of text, discovered through millions of documents that have already been translated by humans. As time goes on, the program recognizes more and more patterns, receives input from real people, and continues to refine its translations.

In many cases, this system is even approaching human-level translation accuracy. That near-parity is restricted to transitions between related languages, like from English to Spanish and French. However, Google is eager to gather more data for "notoriously difficult" use cases, all of which will help the system learn and improve over time thanks to machine learning techniques. So starting today, Google is using its Neural Machine Translation system for 100 percent of Chinese to English machine translations in the Google Translate mobile and web apps, accounting for around 18 million translations per day.

Please briefly answer the following questions according to the article above.

1. What is the major difference between Neural Machine Translation and Google's prior translation systems?
2. How far does the new system improve its quality of translation?
3. Why is it more difficult to translate between Chinese and English than between Spanish and English?
4. How does the Neural Machine Translation receive input from real people?

Ⅲ．英翻中 (20%)

1. Despite the threat of punishment, some groups there continue to practice polygamy, and its elimination from North America is far from certain.

2. Unlike communism, capitalism promotes competition and discourages government interference, and this leads to efficiency and innovation.