**第四屆海峽兩岸口譯大賽**

**樣題**

**第一階段對話口譯主題：職涯選擇**

**試題提要：創業教育國際研討會中，主持人訪問與談的美籍大學教授。**

**提問人：**2008年以來，全球遭遇金融海嘯衝擊，大學生失業率逐年升高，像台灣大學生失業率已經超過25％，而且平均每位畢業生至少要花九個月時間才能找到工作。以前覺得讀大學有利於找到好工作，這種觀念恐怕要反轉，因為讀大學的就業加分效果沒以前大了，薪資水準逐年下滑，再加上孩子生得越來越少，我們必須要重新思考大學教育的定位。請問教授您如何看待這個定位問題。

**Professor Kelley:** First of all, I’m sorry to hear about the challenging situation faced by the university students in Taiwan. I think entrepreneurship may be an effective way forward, though it may take some time. Just as learning a foreign language is most effective for those starting young, children can acquire an entrepreneurial orientation at an early age. Throughout their school years, students can develop critical thinking and problem solving skills to find solutions that increase societal value. While young, they can learn with small investments having lower risks by running businesses involving things like website development, car services, and so on. Gradually, they can build on this experience with more ambitious ventures.

**提問人：**的確，創業教育是一個正在發展的領域，不論是美國或是其他剛開始起步的國家，都正在摸索與嘗試當中。現在大學畢業生就業困難，創業教育應該會越來越受到重視。此外，隨著全球化發展，各國都在努力打造知識創新與服務創新產業。發揮創造力與培養實踐創新的能力，也逐漸成為當今教育的重點。請問教授您可否給我們一些創業教育的經驗與建議。

**Professor Kelley:** Entrepreneurship is a complex, multidisciplinary, integrative phenomenon. Not every situation is the same. A student needs to understand the process and develop critical thinking skills through experiential learning. Moreover, entrepreneurs must not be restricted in their thinking by their own national borders; entrepreneurship education needs to increasingly adopt a global perspective. This may be integrated into a new ventures course where students from other countries can bring different perspectives to class. An example is a course I’m teaching this fall in Shanghai. My students in the US will be travelling to China and taking an entrepreneurship course focused on China. They’ll observe Chinese life and business and talk to people, thereby developing a first-hand understanding of this national context.

**第二階段會議口譯主題：人口老化 (英進中)**

**試題提要：**

At the Summit on Ageing Society, a representative from Canada Pension Investment Board gives a talk on Canadian pension reform.

**專有詞彙：**

Canadian Pension Plan Investment Board 加拿大退休金計劃投資局

Canadian Institute of Actuaries 加拿大精算師協會

At the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board we often have the privilege of meeting with delegations from other countries and organizations who come to learn about what I will simply call for now, the “Canadian model”.

As you may be aware, Canada has received a fair measure of recognition during the financial crisis for the strength and stability of its financial system. This is a source of pride for Canada and it calls to mind a less heralded but equally significant achievement; and that is, the successful reforms of Canada’s national pension plan 12 years ago.

Through foresight, political courage and ingenuity, Canada’s provincial and federal governments worked together with stakeholders--including contributors and beneficiaries, employers, labour and academics--to craft an enduring solution. This great example of federal/provincial cooperation has served to ensure the sustainability of the Canada Pension Plan, or what we call the CPP. The CPP, next to universal healthcare, is arguably Canada’s most important social program.

We can share some of what we have learned from our experience of managing the CPP Fund to help inform the debate currently around the world – over how we can now move beyond the issue of pension *sustainability* to tackle the question of retirement savings *sufficiency*.

In other words, how can we have a retirement savings system that is *both* sustainable *and* sufficient; adequate to fund a secure and dignified retirement, but also affordable?

We know from statistics and research that Canadians are concerned about whether they have enough retirement savings. According to a 2007 study by the Canadian Institute of Actuaries, only about one-third of Canadian households are currently saving at levels that will generate sufficient income to cover their non-discretionary expenses in retirement.

Further, approximately 11 million Canadian workers have no access to a workplace pension plan at all.

At a time when only 28% of Canadian baby boomers are confident that they will be financially secure in their old age, this is an important and timely issue.

Federal and provincial governments have recognized these concerns and work is underway to identify the extent of any sufficiency gap in Canadians’ retirement income. Our policymakers implemented successful pension reforms 12 years ago and we have every confidence they can and will succeed again.

**第二階段會議口譯主題：人口老化 (中進英)**

**試題提要：**

高齡化社會的挑戰與契機研討會；與會專家就「空巢老人」的養老問題發表演說。

**專有詞彙：**

孝道 filial piety

俗話說養兒防老。養兒女就像是一種投資，20多年的養育，換來老年時子女的照顧和兒孫繞膝的歡樂。可是現代社會養兒，已經不能防老了。

調查資料顯示，目前中國大陸城鄉空巢家庭超過52%，在部分大型及中型城市這個比例則更高，有些甚至達到75%。農村獨居老人約有4,300萬，占農村老年人口的37%。老齡化、家庭小型化，與空巢化同時帶來的社會問題也日益加劇，比如：「空巢老人」的日常生活缺少照料，他們的心理健康問題也沒有人關心；有些老人則有不同程度的焦慮、孤獨、憂鬱等情緒。與身體上的病痛相比，缺乏精神慰藉對許多「空巢老人」來說反而是一種更大的傷害。經常獨處、很少與人交流的老人往往會產生悲觀情緒。更嚴重的，甚至會因為心理的疾病而造成身體健康惡化。

一項針對空巢老人的調查發現，目前空巢老人面臨兩大問題：第一是精神文化生活空虛，第二是長期照護資源不足。專家建議，為了解決這些問題，各級政府應從加強建設社區活動場所、居民互助、和加強傳統孝道教育等三方面著手。目前的社會由於人與人之間的關係逐漸疏離，敬老、愛老的氛圍日益「淡化」；傳統的重陽節冷冷清清，倒是每年的情人節和耶誕節熱鬧非凡。雖然提升養老服務是政府的責任，但是老年人自己，也要調整心態、積極養老、走出家庭的小圈圈，多與社會接觸，這樣才能維持自己身體及心理的健康。老人族群本身的資源其實十分豐厚，身體還硬朗的老年人其實體力不一定比年輕人差，再加上長年累積的經歷，可以用來貢獻社會，服務其他老人的方式還很多。勤於服務社會的老人通常精神及體力都顯得老當益壯，可以充分享受人生。

最後，我想用十二個字總結老年人生活愉快的秘訣，即「腦要用，心要平，身要動，腹要空」。也就是腦要勤於思考，心要平和寬容，身體要經常運動，膳食要合理適度。同時要期許自己可以做到：老有所學、老有所為、老有所樂！