

國立中央大學法國語文學系

一〇八學年度個人申請筆試試題

一、以中文簡述全文 (55%)

請將現場發下的英文文章濃縮成二百字左右的中文摘要。撰寫摘要時，務必考量下列五項要求：

- (1)全面而精簡：摘述文章篇幅時，必須完整保留原文的重點和精神。
- (2)客觀：需忠實反映原文的內容，也不可任意在摘要中增加原文沒有的論述、觀點或意見。
- (3)有組織：摘要不是事實的逐項排列，也不是逐段的簡述，而是根據全文的架構與論述，重新組織，使其因果相映，條理分明，所以是邏輯的，又是論證的。
- (4)用自己的文字表達：摘要內不可直接翻譯原文的句子，而是將內容消化後，自己重撰語句，以精簡扼要的方式，重新陳述。
- (5)摘要無須添加標題，但應適切地分段。

The Truth About the Connection Between Valentine's Day and the Ancient Roman Festival of Lupercalia¹

Long before Valentine's Day was celebrated, a festival that had nothing to do with love took place around the same time of the year. It was called Lupercalia, and it occurred on February 15 each year in ancient Rome. Instead of flowers and chocolates, the festival was marked by more ominous rituals.

Centuries later, that coincidence of the calendar has led to frequent speculation that the Lupercalia festival is one of the earliest ancestors of Valentine's Day. The ancient festival's association with fertility rituals has only added to that idea. But in fact, the relationship between Lupercalia and Valentine's Day remains unclear — and some historians argue that there is no relationship at all.

What is known about Lupercalia is that it started with an act of sacrifice. Priests of the god Lupercus² would take off their clothes and slaughter goats. These priests would then cut the goat's skin into strips and run around a hill in Rome, striking

¹ 牧神節

² 牧神

women with the goat's skin. "The festival was to enable or facilitate fertility," says Kresimir Vukovic. "If you were struck by one of the priests, it was considered that you would give birth to more children," he explains.

Nevertheless, the historian emphasizes that modern scholars have different theories about the practice. One presumed aspect of the festival is the idea that there would have been a matchmaking lottery associated with Lupercalia, a supposition that is often cited as further evidence of the connection between the ancient festival and Valentine's Day. But Vukovic says there is no record of men being paired randomly with women for participation in the ritual, and that the math on that idea wouldn't make sense anyway. "The number of women must have been much greater than that of the men," he says, noting that there most likely would only have been around two dozen priests at the celebration.

Without this ritual at the Roman festival, there appears to be little correlation between the Lupercalia and Valentine's Day. Nor is there conclusive evidence that the date of Lupercalia influenced Pope Gelasius I³ when, in the 5th century, he made February 14 into a day that would honor the Christian martyr Saint Valentine. Though pagan holidays were sometimes co-opted by the Church, this doesn't appear to have been one of those times.

The earliest historical record of the Lupercalia was from the 3rd century BCE, while the last record was from the end of the 5th century CE — around the same time Pope Gelasius I created a day for Saint Valentine. But even though they weren't far apart chronologically, the supposed symbolic overlap between the two took centuries more to develop, as Valentine's Day hadn't yet acquired the romantic meaning it has today. "The earliest record of Valentine's Day as a celebration of love and fertility so far as I know is from the 14th century (CE)," Vukovic says. "There is a big gap between the two." Moreover, throughout the next eight or nine hundred years, there is no substantial evidence of romantic couples in Europe doing anything special annually on or around February 14.

Instead of Valentine's Day having its roots in Lupercalia, it appears that the two events have little in common besides sharing a calendar date in mid-February. Long gone are the days of goat sacrifices — and those mid-February days are no longer anything special when it comes to fertility.

二、指定段落翻譯：請逐句翻譯下列段落 (30%)

1. That coincidence of the calendar has led to frequent speculation that the Lupercalia festival is one of the earliest ancestors of Valentine's Day.

³ 哲拉修一世

2. Nor is there conclusive evidence that the date of Lupercalia influenced Pope Gelasius I when, in the 5th century, he made February 14 into a day that would honor the Christian martyr Saint Valentine.
3. There is no substantial evidence of romantic couples in Europe doing anything special annually on or around February 14.

三、指定字詞解釋：請從**文法角度**，詳細解釋下列粗體劃線的字詞在句子中的用法與功用（15%）

1. Vukovic says there is no record of men **being paired** randomly with women for participation in the ritual
2. The number of women **must have been** much greater than that of the men.
3. “If you **were struck** by one of the priests, it was considered that you would give birth to more children,” he explains.
4. Long before Valentine’s Day was celebrated, a festival **that** had nothing to do with love took place around the same time of the year.
5. **What is known about Lupercalia** is that it started with an act of sacrifice.