

FOREWORD

Ukraine, Gaza, the Taiwan Strait, trade wars and tariffs, the world we live in is one of conflicts, competitions, and survival. For that alone, Dr. Claire Rodan's translated work, Sun Zi's *The Art of War*, is both timely and multi-informative. In addition, it offers researchers and language students, the original text in ancient and modern Chinese characters making it a must-have work for the libraries of statesmen, researchers and academics.

烏克蘭、加薩、臺灣海峽、貿易戰與關稅，我們所處的世界，是一個充滿衝突、競爭與生存考驗的世界。僅憑這一點，克萊爾·羅丹 (Claire Rodan) 博士所翻譯的《孫子兵法》便顯得格外切時而富有多重啟發性。此外，本書同時呈現文言文與現代漢語版本，為漢學研究學者與語言學習者提供了極具價值的對照材料，使其成為政治領袖、研究人員與學者及圖書館中不可或缺的重要著作。

— Jerome F. Keating, Ph.D.
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作家

The ancient Chinese manual on military engagement, in Chinese entitled *Bingfa* or *The Art of War*, and attributed to the Chinese thinker Sun Zi, is one of the most widely read books in the world. It is the one classic from the Chinese tradition that anyone might read, regardless of their interest in Chinese culture or history per se. Advocating several counter-intuitive strategies, such as a non-confrontational approach to conflict that advocates for the exploitation of one's adversaries weaknesses, size, and geographical positioning, *The Art of War* is often taught in business and military programs as well as Chinese culture courses. In this innovative rendition of Sun Zi's classic text, Dr. Claire Rodan seeks to introduce learners to some selections from the original, written in classical Chinese, as well as passages translated from the early work into modern Mandarin and English language versions. Moreover, this text is forward-thinking in incorporating new forms of educational technology to the study of this text. This is a creative and artfully designed work that is accessible to a wide range of readers and will be appreciated by heritage learners, intermediate and advanced students of Chinese, and the novice. It represents an imaginative approach to the study of Chinese language and culture, making it fun, interesting, and thought-provoking.

中國古代論述軍事行動的經典著作：華語世界稱為《孫子兵法》，英語世界熟知為 *The Art of War*，是中國戰略思想家孫子所撰寫，並列為全球最為廣泛閱讀的書籍之一。它或許是中國傳統中，唯一一部不論是否對中國文化或歷史本身有興趣或任何人都會閱讀的經典。

《孫子兵法》主張多種反直覺的戰略思維，例如避免正面衝突、轉而利用對手的弱點、考慮規模差異與地理位置等因素。因此，該書不僅常見應用於商學與軍事課程之中，也廣泛用於中國文化研究的教學。

在這部別具創意的詮釋中，克萊爾·羅丹博士 (Claire Rodan) 嘗試引導學習者閱讀文言文，同時也呈現早期文本轉譯為現代漢語與英文的版本。此外，本書以前瞻性的方式，將新型教育科技融入文本學習之中。

這是一部富於創意、設計精緻且極具可讀性的作品，適合廣泛讀者群，無論是華語傳承學習者、中高階中文學習者，抑或初學者，皆能從中獲益。它展現了中國語言與文化研究中許多富於想像力的途徑與可能性，使學習過程既生動有趣，又引人深思。

— Christopher Lupke, Ph.D. (陸敬恩)
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Claire Rodan's *The Art of War by Sun Zi* is a wonderful textbook for a variety of classrooms. I plan to use it as a second-semester text for Introduction to Classical Chinese (taught in English), though I could just as easily employ it in my Introduction to Chinese Philosophy course. The Extended Analytical Questions for every chapter will make for lively conversation in Chinese or English classrooms, as will the succinct and accurate explanations that follow the glosses. This text is a wonderful entry point to *The Art of War*, its philosophy, and its language.

克萊爾·羅丹 (Claire Rodan) 所著的《孫子兵法》(*The Art of War*) 是一部非常出色、適用於多種課堂的教材。我計畫將此書作為「古典漢語導論」(以英文授課) 第二學期的指定教材，同時也可以用於「中國哲學導論」課程中。每一章所設計的延伸分析

PREFACE

兵者，國之大事，死生之地，存亡之道，不可不察也。
軍事，是一個國家的重大事務，關乎生死存亡，不可不仔細研究。

War is the great matter of the state—the threshold between life and death, the path that leads either to survival or to ruin. It is a realm that demands vigilance, a doctrine that must be studied with unwavering care.

The Art of War by Sun Zi, composed around the fifth century BCE, stands as a foundational classic of Chinese military strategy and political philosophy. Its influence has extended far beyond the context of ancient warfare, shaping modern thinking in fields such as international relations, business management, intelligence studies, diplomacy, and personal leadership.

This volume is designed for learners at all levels of Chinese language study. It provides the original Classical Chinese text in both traditional and simplified characters, accompanied by modern Chinese translation, Pinyin transcription, and English rendering. This integrated structure supports a layered approach to learning, enhancing comprehension, translation ability, and sensitivity to linguistic nuance. By presenting Classical Chinese alongside its modern counterpart, the text illuminates the historical development of Chinese language and thought, offering valuable insight into the intellectual and cultural world of early China.

The strategic principles articulated by Sun Zi continue to inform contemporary geopolitical analysis, military planning, intelligence operations, and diplomatic practice. By situating *The Art of War* within a multidisciplinary framework, this edition encourages readers to understand the treatise not only as a historical document but also as a living body of strategic wisdom with enduring relevance. Such an approach enables nuanced interpretations of the original chapters and highlights their applicability to modern global challenges, conflict resolution, and strategic decision-making.

The side-by-side presentation of textual versions also facilitates close reading and comparative study, supporting scholarly work in history, philosophy, military science, and related fields. As you engage with this classic, we invite you to consider both its literal arguments and its broader implications. Sun Zi's reflections on strategy, leadership, and the dynamics of conflict continue to resonate across cultures and centuries.

May this exploration deepen your understanding of Chinese culture and strategic thought, and inspire you to apply Sun Zi's enduring insights within your own field of study or professional endeavors.

INTRODUCTION

Sun Zi's *The Art of War* is universally acknowledged as a timeless military classic, offering insights into the nature of conflict, strategy, and victory. However, beneath the surface of its military guidance lies a deeper philosophy that, surprisingly, advocates for peace. Though Sun Zi recognizes the reality of warfare, he emphasizes that true victory is achieved not through bloodshed, but by subduing the enemy without engaging in direct combat. He asserts that avoiding unnecessary conflict is the ultimate form of wisdom.

Strategic evaluation, planning, adaptable leadership, and the judicious use of force are central to *The Art of War*. Sun Zi underscores the importance of deception, intelligence, timing, and an acute awareness of one's strengths and weaknesses, as well as those of the adversary. He firmly believes that war should be seen as a last resort, one to be avoided or concluded swiftly in order to minimize harm to both parties. Sun Zi's philosophy is one of efficiency, where the ultimate goal is achieved through strategic maneuvering rather than prolonged hostility.

The central message of the text is perhaps best captured in Sun Zi's assertion that "The supreme art of war is to subdue the enemy without fighting." He suggests that the highest form of warfare is the ability to accomplish one's objectives while maintaining peace. This sentiment reflects a profound understanding of the destructive nature of war. He warns against prolonged conflict, which he views as ultimately detrimental to the nation's resources, morale, and stability.

Throughout the chapters of *The Art of War*, Sun Zi advocates for a nuanced approach to conflict, one that emphasizes indirect tactics, the exploitation of an opponent's weaknesses, and the use of intelligence. He is clear that victory does not necessarily require combat. By focusing on strategic advantage, the manipulation of circumstances, and understanding the opponent's vulnerabilities, Sun Zi envisions a world where military force is deployed only when absolutely necessary, and even then, with the goal of minimizing destruction.

《孫子兵法》目錄

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Chapter I 始計第一 Initial Estimations

This chapter establishes the foundation for success in warfare by emphasizing the centrality of planning, strategic calculation, and the careful assessment of five critical factors: the Moral Law, weather, terrain, leadership, and discipline.

始計第一 ①

孫子曰：兵者，國之大事，死生之地，存亡之道，不可不察也。

孫子曰：兵者，國之大事，死生之地，存亡之道，不可不察也。
Sūn zǐ yuē: bīng zhě, guó zhī dà shì, sǐ shēng zhī dì, cún wǎng zhī dào, bù kě bù chá yě.

繁中	簡中	拼音	英文解釋
兵者	兵者	bīng zhě	warfare, the realm of military affairs
國之大事	國之大事	guó zhī dà shì	national affair of great importance
死生之地	死生之地	sǐ shēng zhī dì	place of life and death
存亡之道	存亡之道	cún wǎng zhī dào	the way of survival or extinction
察	察	chá	investigate, examine carefully

白話譯文

孫子說：戰爭是國家的大事，它關係到軍民的生死，國家社稷的存在與滅亡，是不可以不認真審查研究的。

孫子說：戰爭是國家的大事，它關係到軍民的生死，國家社稷的存在與滅亡，是不可以不認真審查研究的。

Sun Zi said: War is a matter of vital importance to the state, it concerns life and death of the people and the survival or extinction of the nation, so it is imperative to study and examine it carefully.

繁中	簡中	拼音	英文解釋
關係	关系	guān xi	to concern, to relate to
軍民	军民	jūn mín	military and civilians
社稷	社稷	shè jì	the state; nation's foundation
存在	存在	cún zài	existence, to exist
審查	审查	shěn chá	to examine, to scrutinize

始計第一 ②

故經之以五事，校之以七計，而索其情。一曰道，二曰天，三曰地，四曰將，五曰法。道者，令民於上同意，可與之死，可與之生，而不畏危也。天者，陰陽、寒暑、時制也。地者，高下、遠近、險易、廣狹、死生也。將者，智、信、仁、勇、嚴也。法者，曲制、官道、主用也。凡此五者，將莫不聞，知之者勝，不知之者不勝。

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Gù jīng zhī yǐ wǔ shì, jiào zhī yǐ qī jì, ér suǒ qí qíng. Yī yuē dào, èr yuē tiān, sān yuē dì, sì yuē jiāng, wǔ yuē fǎ. Dào zhě, lìng mǐn yú shàng tóng yì, kě yǔ zhī sǐ, kě yǔ zhī shēng, ér bù wèi wēi yě. Tiān zhě, yīn yáng, hán shǔ, shí zhì yě. Dì zhě, gāo xià, yuǎn jìn, xiǎn yì, guǎng xiá, sǐ shēng yě. Jiāng zhě, zhì, xìn, rén, yǒng, yán yě. Fǎ zhě, qū zhì, guān dào, zhǔ yòng yě. Fān cǐ wǔ zhě, jiāng mò bù wén, zhī zhī zhě shèng, bù zhī zhī zhě bù shèng.

繁中	簡中	拼音	英文解釋
故	故	gù	therefore, thus
經	經	jīng	to measure / to assess by (as standards)
五事	五事	wǔ shì	five affairs
校	校	jiào	to compare, to examine
七計	七計	qī jì	seven considerations
索	索	suǒ	to seek, to investigate
情	情	qíng	situation, circumstances
道	道	dào	way, principle, doctrine
天	天	tiān	heaven, nature, natural order
陰陽	阴阳	yīn yáng	yin and yang
寒暑	寒暑	hán shǔ	cold and heat
時制	时制	shí zhì	cycles of time, temporal conditions
險易	险易	xiǎn yì	difficult and easy
廣狹	广狭	guǎng xiá	broad and narrow
將	将	jiāng	general, commander

繁中	簡中	拼音	英文解釋
智	智	zhì	wisdom
信	信	xìn	trust, faith
仁	仁	rén	benevolence, kindness
勇	勇	yǒng	courage
嚴	严	yán	strict, discipline
法	法	fǎ	method & discipline / organization & regulations
曲制	曲制	qū zhì	regulations, rules
官道	官道	guān dào	administrative channels / command hierarchy
主用	主用	zhǔ yòng	main function, primary use
知之者勝	知之者胜	zhī zhī zhě shèng	those who understand will win
不知之者不勝	不知之者不胜	bù zhī zhī zhě bù shèng	those who do not understand will not win

白話譯文

因此，必須透過檢視以下五個方面，根據敵我雙方情況進行比較分析，然後評估戰爭勝負的情勢。這五個方面分別為：一是道，二是天，三是地，四是將，五是法。所謂道，是指人民與君主，意志統一，同心同意，所以可以與君主死生與共，而不會懼怕危險。所謂天，就是指晝夜、寒暑、與四季節令時間的更替變化。所謂地，戰地指路途的遠近，地勢的險惡容易，廣闊與狹窄是生地還是死地等地理條件。所謂將，是指將領要具備足智多謀，誠信，仁愛，勇敢，和軍紀嚴明。所謂法，指的是軍隊的組織編制，將領的責任管理劃分，資源物資調配使用。凡是屬於這五個方面，將領都不能不聞不問。瞭解這些狀況的人就能獲勝，不了解的人就不能得勝。

因此，必須透過檢視以下五個方面，根據敵我雙方情況進行比較分析，然後評估戰爭勝負的情勢。這五個方面分別為：一是道，二是天，三是地，四是將，五是法。所謂道，是指人民與君主，意志統一，同心同意，所以可以与君主死生與共，而不會懼怕危險。所謂天，就是指晝夜、寒暑、與四季節令時間的更替變化。所謂地，戰地指路途的遠近，地勢的險惡容易，廣闊與狹窄是生地還是死地等地理條件。所謂將，是指將領要具備足智多謀，誠信，仁愛，勇敢，和軍紀嚴明。所謂法，指的是軍隊的組織編制，將領的責任管理劃分，資源物資調配使用。凡是屬於這五個方面，將領都不能不聞不問。了解這些狀況的人就能獲勝，不了解的人就不能得勝。

Therefore, it is necessary to examine the following five aspects and compare and analyze the situations of the enemy and ourselves, and then evaluate the situation of winning or losing the war. These five aspects are: 1) The Moral Law; 2) Heaven, 3) Earth, 4) The Commander, 5) Discipline. The Moral Law means that the people and the ruler have a unified will and are of one mind, so that they can share life and death with the ruler without fearing danger. Heaven refers to the alternations of night and day, cold and heat, and the seasons. Earth refers to the distances of the battleground routes, whether the terrain is easily traversed or hazardous, whether it is expansive or constricted, a place of life or death, and other geographic conditions. The Commander means the leader must possess wisdom, trustworthiness, benevolence, courage, and strict discipline. Discipline refers to the organizational structure of the army, the division of responsibilities for the commanders to manage resources and allocate materials. The commander cannot remain ignorant or unmindful of anything pertaining to these five aspects. One who understands these conditions will be victorious; one who does not understand them will fail.

繁中	簡中	拼音	英文解釋
檢視	检视	jiǎn shì	to examine, to review
評估	评估	píng gū	to evaluate, assess
勝負	胜负	shèng fù	victory or defeat
情勢	情势	qíng shì	situation, circumstances
意志統一	意志统一	yì zhì tóng yī	unified will, common purpose
同心同意	同心同意	tóng xīn tóng yì	united in heart and mind
四季節令	四季节令	sì jì jié lìng	seasonal timing
更替	更替	gēng tì	alternation, succession
地勢	地势	dì shì	terrain, topography
險惡	险恶	xiǎn è	dangerous, perilous
廣狹	广狭	guǎng xiá	wide and narrow (terrain)
生地	生地	shēng dì	ground where survival is possible
死地	死地	sǐ dì	ground where survival is impossible unless fighting desperately, desperate ground
編制	编制	biān zhì	organizational structure
管理劃分	管理划分	guǎn lǐ huà fēn	administrative division
資源調配	资源调配	zī yuán tiào pèi	resource allocation
將領	将领	jiāng lǐng	general, military leader
足智多謀	足智多谋	zú zhì duō móu	resourceful and wise

Disclaimer and Copyright

This edition of *The Art of War* has been meticulously curated, designed, assessed, and proofread by the author and editors to provide a comprehensive and accurate resource for Chinese language learners, scholars, and professionals. This book represents an original scholarly endeavor, incorporating elements of translation and historical analysis, while presenting *The Art of War* in a structured and pedagogically informed format.

This publication was produced with the assistance of AI technology as an editorial tool. However, the final decisions regarding content selection, structural design, linguistic verification, and scholarly interpretation were made solely by the author and editors to ensure coherence, accuracy, and pedagogical value.

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附 錄

The Art of War Workbook

孫子兵法練習本

原文選段

孫子曰：「兵者，國之大事，死生之地，存亡之道，不可不察也。」

孫子曰：“兵者，國之大事，死生之地，存亡之道，不可不察也。”

故經之以五事，校之以計，而索其情：「一曰道，二曰天，三曰地，四曰將，五曰法。」

故经之以五事，校之以计，而索其情：“一曰道，二曰天，三曰地，四曰将，五曰法。”

Original Text Selection

Sun Zi said: "Warfare is a matter of supreme importance to the state, a question of life and death, a path to survival or ruin. It cannot be neglected."

Therefore, it must be evaluated according to five factors and weighed against careful strategic calculations to ascertain its true conditions: first, the Way (moral alignment); second, Heaven (timing and weather); third, Earth (terrain); fourth, the Commander; and fifth, Discipline (organization, law, and regulation).

Part A | 詞彙測驗 | 词汇测验

1 ▶ 詞義配對 | 词义配对

中文詞彙 (繁體/簡體)	英文意思
道	A. terrain, geography, or battlefield position
天	B. timing, seasons, or natural conditions
地	C. alignment of people and ruler, moral cause
將/將	D. regulation, structure, logistics, and organization
法	E. leadership, intelligence, and ability of generals

2 ▶ 選詞填空 | 选词填空

▶ 請用下列詞語完成句子：道、天、地、將/將、法

1. 面對複雜的地形，我們必須重新評估_____的條件。
面对复杂的地形，我们必须重新评估_____的条件。

2. 一場戰爭能否獲得支持，關鍵在於_____是否正義。
一场战争能否获得支持，关键在于_____是否正义。

3. 決定開戰時機時，必須考慮_____和敵方情勢。
决定开战时机时，必须考虑_____和敌方情势。

4. 勝負往往取決於_____的才能與判斷力。
胜负往往取决于_____的才能与判断力。

5. 軍隊是否有紀律，是否能迅速行動，取決於_____。
军队是否有纪律，是否能迅速行动，取决于_____。

Part A | Vocabulary Quiz Answers

1 ▶ Matching Vocabulary with Definitions Answers

中文詞彙 (繁體/簡體)	英文意思
道	C. alignment of people and ruler, moral cause
天	B. timing, seasons, or natural conditions
地	A. terrain, geography, or battlefield position
將/將	E. leadership, intelligence, and ability of generals
法	D. regulation, structure, logistics, and organization

2 ▶ Fill in the Blanks Answers

▶ Please complete the following sentences using the words: 道 (The Moral Law), 天 (Weather/Timing), 地 (Terrain), 將 (Leadership), 法 (Law/Discipline/Organization)

1. 面對複雜的地形，我們必須重新評估地的條件。
面对复杂的地形，我们必须重新评估地的条件。
When facing complex terrain, we must reassess the conditions related to earth.

2. 一場戰爭能否獲得支持，關鍵在於道是否正義。
一场战争能否获得支持，关键在于道是否正义。
Whether a war gains support depends on whether the way is just.

3. 決定開戰時機時，必須考慮 天 和敵方情勢。

决定开战时机时，必须考虑 天 和敌方情势。

When determining the timing of war, one must consider weather and the enemy's situation.

4. 勝負往往取決於 將 的才能與判斷力。

胜负往往取决于 将 的才能与判断力。

Victory or defeat often depends on the leadership's talent and judgment.

5. 軍隊是否有紀律，是否能迅速行動，取決於 法。

军队是否有纪律，是否能迅速行动，取决于 法。

Whether the army is disciplined and capable of swift action depends on law.

Part B | 選擇題 | 選擇題 |

▶ 根據原文內容，選出正確答案：

▶ 根据原文内容，选出正确答案：

1. 孫子提出「五事」作為評估戰爭的標準，這些因素的主要目的是什麼？

孙子提出“五事”作为评估战争的标准，这些因素的主要目的是什么？

- A. 幫助軍隊選擇武器／帮助军队选择武器
- B. 評估戰爭的本質與勝算／评估战争的本质与胜算
- C. 決定是否與盟國合作／决定是否与盟国合作
- D. 分析敵方的軍事技術／分析敌方的军事技术

2. 根據孫子的觀點，為什麼戰爭必須「不可不察」？

根据孙子的观点，为什么战争必须“不可不察”？

- A. 因為戰爭可以促進經濟發展／因为战争可以促进经济发展
- B. 因為戰爭是決定國家命運的關鍵／因为战争是决定国家命运的关键
- C. 因為戰爭能提升軍隊士氣／因为战争能提升军队士气
- D. 因為戰爭通常持續時間很短／因为战争通常持续时间很短

Part B | Multiple Choice Answers |

▶ Based on the original text, choose the correct answer:

Question 1

Sun Zi proposed the “Five Factors” as criteria for assessing warfare. What is the main purpose of these elements?

- A. To help the army choose weapons
- B. To evaluate the nature of war and chances of victory
- C. To decide whether to cooperate with allies
- D. To analyze the enemy's military technology

✔ Correct Answer: B

Question 2

According to Sun Zi, why must warfare be “thoroughly examined”?

- A. Because war can promote economic development
- B. Because war determines the fate of the nation
- C. Because war boosts troop morale
- D. Because war usually lasts a short time

✔ Correct Answer: B

Part C | 文本理解題 | 文本理解題 |

▶ 請用中文回答下列問題：

▶ 请用中文回答下列问题：

1. 為什麼孫子認為「兵者，國之大事」？

为什么孙子认为“兵者，国之大事”？

2. 「死生之地，存亡之道」說明了戰爭的什麼特性？

“死生之地，存亡之道”说明了战争的什么特性？

3. 「五事」中哪一項你覺得對一個國家的軍事策略最為重要？請說明理由。

“五事”中哪一项你觉得对一个国家的军事策略最为重要？请说明理由。

Part E | Scenario-Based Task |

A certain country is preparing for a major diplomatic negotiation. Please use the "Five Factors" from the Chapter of Strategic Planning ("始计") to analyze whether the country is adequately prepared, and write an assessment report (about 300 characters/words). You may mix Chinese and English expressions as appropriate.

► The provided information is as follows:

- 道 (Unity of purpose): Public support for the diplomatic strategy is at 85%.
- 天 (Timing): The negotiation will occur when the opposing country's regime is politically unstable.
- 地 (Terrain/location): The negotiation will be held in the opponent's capital city.
- 将 (Leadership): The lead negotiator has just been appointed and lacks experience.
- 法 (Organization): The negotiation team has a clear structure and well-defined roles.

| Task |

Based on these five elements, analyze the strengths and risks of this diplomatic negotiation, and propose two concrete suggestions to increase the likelihood of success.

Part E | 評估報告答案 (繁體中文) |

根據《孫子兵法》第一章「始計」的五事原則，此次外交談判具備若干優勢與潛在風險。

首先，道方面，民眾支持率高達 85%，顯示政府的外交立場具備道義基礎與民心支持，This provides strong moral legitimacy and internal stability。

天的條件亦有利，對方政權不穩，可能使其在談判中處於劣勢，有利於我方爭取更多利益。

然而，地的選擇安排在對方首都，雖具象徵意義，但可能使我方處於地利不佳的談判環境，需謹慎應對。

將方面，談判代表剛上任，缺乏經驗，This poses a leadership risk and may affect strategic judgment under pressure。

法的部分表現良好，團隊分工明確，組織有序，有助於提升整體效率與應變能力。

綜合而言，此次談判具備道與法的優勢，天勢亦可利用，但地與將存在風險。

◆ 建議如下：

1. 派遣資深顧問或前任外交官作為輔助，補強領導層經驗不足的問題。
2. 在談判前進行模擬演練與風險評估，並設計應變方案，以降低地利劣勢的影響。

Part E | 評估報告答案 (簡體中文) |

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2. 在談判前進行模擬演練與風險評估，並設計應變方案，以降低地利劣勢的影響。

Part E | Assessment Report (English Translation) |

Based on the Five Factors outlined in Chapter 1 "Initial Estimations" of *The Art of War*, this diplomatic negotiation presents several strengths and potential risks.

First, regarding **Dao** (Unity of Purpose), public support stands at 85%, indicating that the government's diplomatic stance is grounded in moral legitimacy and backed by popular consensus. This provides strong moral legitimacy and internal stability. The **Timing** (Tian) is also favorable—political instability in the opposing country may place them at a disadvantage during negotiations, offering our side strategic leverage. However, the **Location** (Di) of the negotiation, held in the opponent's capital, while symbolically

原文選段

凡用兵之法，馮國之難，以利為主。故兵貴勝，不貴久。

凡用兵之法，凭國之難，以利为主。故兵贵胜，不贵久。

故知兵之將，民之司命，國家安危之主也。

故知兵之将，民之司命，国家安危之主也。

Original Text Selection

The art of employing troops must carefully account for the burdens placed upon the state; in war, victory is to be prized, while prolonged campaigns are to be avoided.

Thus, the general who truly understands the art of war is the guardian of the people and the ultimate arbiter of the nation's security.

Part A | 詞彙測驗 | 词汇测验

1 ▶ 詞義配對 | 词义配对

中文詞彙 (繁體 / 簡體)	英文意思
用兵之法	A. protector of the people's fate
貴勝不貴久 / 貴勝不貴久	B. value quick victory over prolonged war
民之司命	C. method of warfare
國家安危之主 / 國家安危之主	D. guided by profit or strategic gain
以利為主 / 以利为主	E. decider of national survival

2 ▶ 選詞填空 | 选词填空

▶ 請用下列詞語填空：用兵之法、貴勝不貴久、民之司命、以利為主、安危之主

▶ 請用下列詞語填空：用兵之法、貴勝不貴久、民之司命、以利为主、安危之主

1. 孫子強調，_____ 要考慮國力負擔與資源消耗。

孙子强调，_____ 要考虑国力负担与资源消耗。

2. 好將軍懂得 _____，不拖延戰事。

好将军懂得 _____，不拖延战事。

3. 將軍不只是指揮官，更是 _____，決定百姓生死。

将军不只是指挥官，更是 _____，决定百姓生死。

4. 軍事決策應 _____，而非僅為榮耀或報復。

军事决策应 _____，而非仅为荣耀或报复。

5. 領導者若處理失當，將動搖整個國家的 _____。

领导者若处理不当，将动摇整个国家的 _____。

Part A | Vocabulary Quiz Answers

1 ▶ Matching Vocabulary with Definitions Answers

中文詞彙 (繁體 / 簡體)	英文意思
用兵之法	C. method of warfare
貴勝不貴久 / 貴勝不貴久	B. value quick victory over prolonged war
民之司命	A. protector of the people's fate
國家安危之主 / 國家安危之主	E. decider of national survival
以利為主	D. guided by profit or strategic gain

2 ▶ Fill in the Blanks Answers

1. 孫子強調，用兵之法 要考慮國力負擔與資源消耗。

孙子强调，用兵之法 要考虑国力负担与资源消耗。

Sun Zi emphasized that the method of employing troops must take into account the burden on national strength and the consumption of resources.

2. 好將軍懂得 貴勝不貴久，不拖延戰事。

好将军懂得 贵胜不贵久，不拖延战事。

A good general understands that victory is valued, not prolonged warfare, and thus avoids dragging out the conflict.

3. 將軍不只是指揮官，更是 民之司命，決定百姓生死。

将军不只是指挥官，更是 民之司命，决定百姓生死。

A general is not merely a commander, but the keeper of the people's fate, deciding matters of life and death.