

八十六學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生入學考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4404 共 5 頁第 1 頁 \*請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

**PART 1 VOCABULARY AND READING COMPREHENSION 30 POINTS**

For each question, choose the letter of the most appropriate answer according to the reading

**Reading 1**

For many years Buenos Aires was Latin America's largest city, until it was overtaken by (1) **burgeoning** Mexico City and Sao Paulo. But the metropolis on the Rio de la Plata with its eleven million inhabitants is still regarded as Iberian America's most (2) **urbane** city, and in spite of Mexico City's best efforts, Buenos Aires remains the most important cultural center in Hispanio-America, as well as the capital of Hispanio-American literature.

On Saturdays and Sundays people from all over the city gather in the large square in front of the cemetery to watch the street entertainers and artists. People sit in the (3) **upmarket** cafes La Biela and De la Paix to see and be seen. The Recoleta district is the place to find the most elegant Argentinian women. They shoehorn themselves into chic pants and skirts and are past mistresses of the difficult art of moving gracefully or provocatively in high heels. The streets of La Recoleta are redolent with the latest perfumes from Paris.

In the south of the city, on the other hand, in the districts of La Boca or San Telmo, "everything," in the words of a popular tango song, "smells of liquor and the other wonderful vices of this world." In the old days, the locals used to carry a guitar and keep a knife within easy reach. These days, they still have a guitar, but they generally leave the knife at home.

At night people who know the city well congregate in San Telmo and the other southern districts—in La Boca, for instance, the old harbor district where there is a marked Italian influence. Here the guitar and the bandoneon reign supreme; this is tango territory. The tango originated in the suburbs. It provide homesick immigrants from Galicia and Calabria (4) **small-time crooks** and happy-go-lucky dancing girls with a vehicle for their longings and melancholy emotions, or male boasting and seductive female charms. From here the tango moved to the inner-city cabarets. The girls from the suburbs and the villages on the pampas became milioneras, night club dancers and (5) **women of easy virtue**, who were praised, condemned and pitied in popular tango lyrics as "flowers of the night, luxury and desire" and as "flowers of the swamp and the cabaret."

Avenida Corrientes is abuzz with after hours nightlife. Many cafes stay open late, and the portenos love to sit in them until well into the night, deep in discussion. There's Tortini's, for example, one of the oldest and best preserved. In the 1920s, 30s, and 40s, it was the intellectuals' favorite hangout, and it remains a center of the music and artistic scene. After a prolonged exchange of views in a cafe, people like to take a long stroll through the city, then buy the first edition of the morning paper in Avenida Corrientes and catch up on the latest news before going home for a well-earned, albeit somewhat belated, night's sleep.

- |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1. (a) bustling      | 2. (a) sophisticated |
| (b) growing rapidly  | (b) city-like        |
| (c) more influential | (c) large            |
| (d) becoming richer  | (d) polluted         |

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3. (a) in a district above the market  
(b) on the second floor of the marketplace  
(c) outdoor  
(d) expensive
4. (a) part-time restaurant workers  
(b) temporary singers  
(c) petty thieves  
(d) short-term residents
5. (a) promiscuous women  
(b) relaxed women  
(c) virtuous women  
(d) sophisticated women
6. On the streets of La Recoleta one can .....  
(a) buy fashionable perfume.  
(b) buy older perfume.  
(c) smell perfume.  
(d) sample perfume
7. In the Recoleta district we can expect to see women .....  
(a) wearing tight clothes and high heels.  
(b) wearing fashionable clothes and low shoes.  
(c) walking with difficulty in high heels.  
(d) all of the above.
8. In the districts of La Boca and San Telmo .....  
(a) it is less dangerous than it used to be.  
(b) music is played frequently.  
(c) prostitutes are available  
(d) all of the above
9. What can we find out about the tango from the reading?  
(a) it originated among lower class immigrants from Spain and Italy.  
(b) it is a kind of dance.  
(c) it is very popular  
(d) all of the above
10. The last paragraph tells us .....  
(a) people like to take a long walk around the city to see different cafes.  
(b) people stay up until almost dawn.  
(c) people sleep late.  
(d) all of the above.

### Reading 2

#### **Hong Kong's History: An Open Book**

Change, historic and ordinary, awaits Hong Kong as Chinese rule approaches. Colonial privilege, attitudes and instincts are giving way to China's desires and demands. The vocabulary and world view of colonialism are fading - from Hong Kong's classrooms, even from the sporting

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ground. Sun Yat-sen, the first Chinese revolutionary of the century, never, ever, cooperated with warlords, it appears. Badgers and foxes, the fauna of the British shires, are passe. Pandas and golden monkeys are to be preferred. No one is to refer to the governor anymore; he's being replaced by a chief executive. And forget the backstroke. After July 1 the territory's swimmers will be doing the *young wing*—the "face-up swim." Hong Kong's schools are preparing for the new order: adopting mainland expressions, revising school textbooks, focusing more on things Chinese.

For several years, Hong Kong's educational bureaucracy has been working on revisions of textbooks for the territory's 932,165 students. And it all would have happened largely out of public view if China's foreign minister had not staked out his own views last week on what children here should be taught. "The contents of some textbooks currently used in Hong Kong do not accord with history or reality, are not suited to the changes after 1997, contradict the spirit of 'one country, two systems' and the Basic Law, and must be revised," the foreign minister, Qian Qichen, told Chinese legislators, referring to the shorthand for Hong Kong's autonomy and the miniconstitution for the territory. Mr. Qian, who has overseen the creation of the new government for Hong Kong, offered no details on offending texts or passages. And there were no suggestions that Hong Kong embrace the sharply skewed versions of history and politics promulgated by texts used in mainland Chinese schools. But his comments made people jittery because no one knows just how the new Chinese administrators will treat the teaching of history. For now, at least, many people were pretty sure they knew what Mr. Qian was talking about.

"One of the textbooks used here explains the reason why Hong Kong was ceded to the British 150 years ago was because of a clash of Eastern and Western cultures, or because the British wished to do business and the Qing dynasty did not," said Tsang Yok Sing, the principal of a local left-leaning high school and leader of a pro-Beijing political party. "No opium sales were mentioned in that textbook."

While Hong Kong schools will still be permitted to choose whatever texts they wish, and though most textual changes are relatively minor, some people here expressed alarm at the foreign minister's statement. "What we think is that Hong Kong is a free society," said Cheung Man Kwong, the chairman of the union representing Hong Kong's 63,000 teachers and a member of the territory's legislature. "Every publisher has the right to publish what he wants. There will be different views of history. If you are a teacher, you are free to choose what text you want."

Hong Kong textbook publishers seem flustered by the political skirmishing. "Why are the foreign press making such a fuss about this?" asked Richard Bernard at Oxford University Press. "Textbooks are subject to revision every year. These are minor technical changes related to the handover." Hong Kong's schools are not now required to use any particular textbook. Publishers compete to sell their books to schools, which may pick from a list recommended by the Education Department or may ignore the list. Nevertheless, at some publishers, political concerns are creeping in. At one small publishing house, Kwan Cheuk-fung, 23, worried over his editing of a junior-high-school history text. The author had described Sun Yat-sen's early twentieth-century organizing and had strayed, perhaps unwittingly, into a minefield. Sun, the author wrote, "cooperated" with China's warlords while trying to unite the country. "The author used the wrong wording," said Mr. Kwan, whose pencil solved the problem. "We must be concerned with this political point. We must find some suitable word. Sun Yat-sen was the father of the country, but if we say he joined up with the warlords, then this will affect the image of him. In our Chinese history, the warlords are bad guys." So out went "cooperated" and in went "obtained help from."

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11. According to the reading, some people are not worried about the changes in Hong Kong's textbooks because \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) they are sure what Mr. Qian was talking about.
  - (b) they believe the changes will be minor.
  - (c) they do not think that the textbooks used in mainland schools are bad
  - (d) all of the above.
12. From the examples given of changes in Hong Kong's textbooks we learn that \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) references to animals commonly found in Britain are being replaced by Chinese animals.
  - (b) English sports terms are being replaced by equivalent Chinese terms.
  - (c) individual words are being changed.
  - (d) all of the above.
13. Tsang Yok Sing's comments are used to \_\_\_\_\_ the idea of textbook revision
- (a) support      (b) criticize      (c) expand      (d) reduce
14. The title of the article *Hong Kong's History: An Open Book* suggests to the reader that \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) currently no interpretations of history are suppressed in Hong Kong.
  - (b) the future of historical interpretation in Hong Kong has yet to be determined
  - (c) the opposite may be true in future.
  - (d) all of the above.
15. Right now in Hong Kong (before July 1, 1997), who determines what textbooks are used in each classroom?
- (a) the Education Department
  - (b) the governor
  - (c) individual teachers
  - (d) individual publishers

## PART 2 COMPOSITION 20 POINTS

In 100 words or more, explain what you think the role of religion should be in modern Taiwan society.

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### 國文

(一) 閱讀下列文字，請說明：(1) 出於何書？何以得知出於該書？

(2) 文字的大義。

(二十分)

1. 象曰天在山中大畜君子以多識前言往行以畜其德
2. 彼黍離離彼稷之苗行邁靡靡中心搖搖知我者謂我心憂不知我者謂我何求悠悠蒼天此何人哉

(二) 請將下列古文譯成白話文。(二十分)

故善戰者求之于勢不責于人故能擇人而任勢任勢者其戰人也如轉木石木石之性安則靜危則動方則止圓則行故善戰人之勢如轉圓石于千仞之山者勢也

(三) 閱讀下列文字。(1) 請說明它的文類。(2) 五朝宮闕指何地？(3) 此文字描述何事？作者表達怎樣的心情？(十分)

萬里長征辭卻了五朝宮闕暫駐足衡山瀧水又成離別絕傲移栽植幹質九州  
遍瀛黎元血盡箭吹在古城情彌切千秋恥終當雪中原業誰人傑使一披三戶  
壯懷難折多難殷憂新國運動心忍性希前哲待驅餘仇寇復神京還燕蓟