

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4804 共 9 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

國文甲組

(一) 閱讀下列摘出的部份文字，寫出這段文字的大意，以及它的出處（應屬於哪一部書）。（三題選作兩題，每題 7 分）

- 1、天命玄鳥降而生商宅殷土芒芒古帝命武湯正域彼四方方命厥后奄有九有商之先后受命不殆在武丁孫子
- 2、皇天之不純命兮何百姓之震愆民離散而相失兮方仲春而東遷去故鄉而就遠兮遵江夏以流亡出國門而軫懷兮甲之醜吾以行發郢都而去閭兮怊荒忽其焉極楫齊揚以容與兮哀見君而不再得
- 3、燕燕于飛差池其羽之子于歸遠送于野瞻望弗及泣涕如雨

國立清華大學命題紙

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試
科目 國文與英文 科號 4804 共 9 頁第 2 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

國文甲組二

(二) 閱讀下列作品的部分文字，寫出這段文字得大意，略述其在文學上的特點，以及它的作者。(三題選作兩題，每題7分)

- 1、聞道長安似奕棋百年世事不勝悲王侯第宅皆新主文武衣冠異昔時直北關山金鼓振征西車馬羽書馳魚龍寂寞秋江冷故國平居有所思
- 2、賣炭翁伐薪燒炭南山中滿面塵灰烟火色兩鬢蒼蒼十指黑賣炭得錢何所營身上衣裳口中食可憐身上衣正單心憂炭賤願天寒夜來城外一尺雪曉駕炭車輾冰轍牛困人饑日已高市南門外泥中歌
- 3、噫吁嚱危乎高哉蜀道之難難於上青天巖叢及魚鳧開國何茫然爾來四萬八千歲不與秦塞通人煙西當太白有鳥道可以橫絕峨眉巔地崩山摧壯士死然後天梯石棧方鉤連

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試
科目 國文學英文 科號 4804 共 9 頁第 3 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

國文甲組三

- (三) 閱讀下列之文字。請問：整段文字大意為何？「聖人之情」的「聖人」，「遠稱唐世」的「唐世」，指何而言？這段文字屬於何種體裁？若能寫出這段文字的出處，更好。(12分)

夫作者曰聖述者曰明陶鑄性情功在上哲夫子文章可得而聞則聖人之情見乎文辭矣先王聖化布在方策夫子風采溢於格言是以遠稱唐世則煥乎爲聖近褒周代則郁哉可從此政化貴文之徵也

- (四) 閱讀下列文章。請寫出這篇文章的大意，以及這篇文章的性質和作者。(10分)

凡一代有一代之文學：楚之騷，漢之賦，六代之駢語，唐之詩，宋之詞，元之曲，皆所謂一代之文學，而後世莫能繼焉者也。獨元人之曲，爲時既近，託體稍卑，故兩朝史志與四庫集部，均不著於錄；後世儒碩，皆鄙棄不復道。而爲此學者，大率不學之徒；即有一二學子，以餘力及此，亦未有能觀其會通，窺其奧窔者。遂使一代文獻，鬱堙沈晦者，且數百年，愚甚惑焉。往者，讀元人雜劇而善之；以爲能道人情，狀物態，詞采俊拔，而出乎自然，蓋古所未有，而後人所不能髣髴也。輒思究其淵源，明其變化之跡，以爲非求諸唐、宋、金、遼之文學，弗能得也；乃成曲緣六卷，戲曲考原一卷，宋大曲考一卷，優齣錄二卷，古劇脚色考一卷，曲調源流表一卷。從事既久，續有所得，頗覺昔人之說，與自己之書，罅漏日多；而手所疏記，與心所領會者，亦日有增益。壬子歲莫，旅居多暇，乃以三月之力，寫爲此書。凡諸材料，皆余所蒐集；其所說明，亦大抵余之所創獲也。世之爲此學者自余始；其所貢獻於此學者，亦以此書爲多。非吾輩才力過於古人，實以古人未嘗爲此學故也。寫定有日，輒記其緣起。其有匡正補益，則俟諸異日云。

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文暨英文 科號 4804 共 9 頁第 4 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

- I. Read the following article and choose the best answer to each question (write the letter only, that is, a, b, c, or d) 20%

Agoraphobia may be the world's most common, most misunderstood, and most often badly treated of all the phobias. Most of the phobias or irrational fears are fears of one specific object or situation. A person may be morbidly afraid of snakes or insects or even cats, or a person may have an irrational fear of high places or of eating in public. Agoraphobia is so different from these specific fears that some psychologists and psychiatrists argue that it should be classified separately and treated differently from any of the other phobias.

The Greek word *phobos* means "panic" or "flight"; *agora* means "place of assembly" or "meeting area." Thus agoraphobia refers to the fear of public places. Some doctors claim that agoraphobia is responsible for as many as 60 percent of all visits from patients, with phobias. But figures and statistics about this disease are as misleading as they are difficult to obtain, because the sufferer from agoraphobia is often afraid to travel or even to leave home, many thousands of victims may never have sought treatment.

This "fear of open places" takes many forms. Patients with agoraphobia may fear traveling or fear being alone. Very frequently these fears are fears of "losing control" before a crowd of onlookers. Thus, the agoraphobic avoids shopping or standing in line at movie theaters. Quite often the fear takes the form of dreading some potential disaster: accident, death, madness, hurting or losing a family member. In fact, quite often the agoraphobic's fear seems almost to be a fear of fear itself. Male agoraphobics, for example, often suffer from an irrational fear of losing confidence in themselves, of contracting disease, of losing their jobs, or of not being able to cope with their work.

It is important to distinguish here between rational and irrational fear. Any of these things that are the objects of the agoraphobic's fear would be at least an embarrassment, and many of them would, in fact, be disastrous. A sane person would do everything possible to avoid the loss of a loved one, for example. That all of us have a healthy interest in avoiding these disasters is one reason why

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4804 共 9 頁第 5 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

diagnosing and treating agoraphobia is so difficult. But agoraphobia victims allow these fears to dominate all of their lives. Because they fear contracting a disease, for example, they may stay at home, miserable, when they really want the company of others.

In a study of 528 agoraphobics reported in a British journal in 1973, it was found that 91 percent of these victims were female. An overwhelming majority of the victims were married, and most first began to suffer from agoraphobia in their twenties and thirties. Almost all began to show the symptoms of agoraphobia shortly after a traumatic experience of some kind. Their mental illness may have been preceded by an illness, loss, or injury, the death of a parent, divorce, or other domestic stress.

It seems that quite often agoraphobics really do have a rational reason for their fears. The fear becomes an illness only when the fear becomes the most important element in the agoraphobic's life. Because it is a question of emphasis or balance rather than irrationality, agoraphobia is difficult to detect and difficult to treat.

Questions:

1. The main purpose of this passage is to
 - a. discuss human psychology.
 - b. provide an introduction to agoraphobia.
 - c. discuss rational and irrational fears.
 - d. present current research findings about agoraphobia.
2. A good title for this passage might be
 - a. What to Do if You're an Agoraphobic
 - b. Fears: Rational and Irrational
 - c. Phobia Treatment
 - d. What Is Agoraphobia?

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4804 共 9 頁第 6 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

3. Male agoraphobics often suffer from irrational fear of
 - a. losing their jobs.
 - b. contracting diseases.
 - c. losing confidence in themselves.
 - d. all of the above.
4. A study of 528 agoraphobics in 1973 did not find that
 - a. most of the victims had never had a traumatic experience.
 - b. most of the victims were female.
 - c. most of the victims were married.
 - d. most of the victims first began to suffer from agoraphobia in their twenties and thirties.
5. We can conclude from the passage that
 - a. most agoraphobics have experienced an occasional loss of control in public.
 - b. agoraphobics are not treatable.
 - c. the symptoms of agoraphobia vary from person to person.
 - d. agoraphobics represent less than half of the phobia patients who seek help.
6. The passage suggests that
 - a. agoraphobia is really an exaggeration of normal fears
 - b. the fear of agoraphobics are mostly irrational.
 - c. Agoraphobia should be classified as a psychosis.
 - d. Agoraphobia is seldom curable.
7. As used in this passage, the word phobias means
 - a. logical fears
 - b. functional fears
 - c. irrational fears
 - d. behavioral fears

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4804 共 9 頁第 7 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

8. As used in this passage, the word morbidly means
- humorously
 - unnaturally
 - fatal
 - slightly
9. As used in this passage, the word traumatic means
- psychologically damaging
 - pleasant
 - memorable
 - unremembered
10. As used in this passage, the word domestic means
- powerful
 - job-related
 - internal
 - home-related

II. Based on your own studying experience, write one paragraph of around 80 words to describe the similarity and difference between the library and the computer as aids to research work. (10%)

III. Read the passage on next two pages. Then

(1) write one complete sentence to represent the central theme (that is, main ideas) of this passage, (5%)

and (2) write one paragraph of around 80 words as the conclusion to this article.

(15%)

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4804 共 9 頁第 8 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作

Whether trying to live with the depressing spectacle of drought or battling rampaging floods or suffering with a debilitating disease caused by contaminated drinking supplies, people in almost every corner of the world have had their problems with the vagaries of water. Although water covers much of our planet, more than 97% is in the oceans. Another 2% is unusable ice. And much of the remainder is polluted. So much for the supposed abundance! Developed and developing countries alike are now talking about a crisis.

What of the future? Will water needs reach a peak? Unhappily, UN experts expect demands to double in the next 25 years. This will coincide with increasing population and industrialization - and the attendant risk of factory and human wastes further contaminating rivers, lakes and ground water. So, is there any hope of a solution? The answer, fortunately, is that the problem is being tackled.

Specialists in many countries are developing methods to improve supply and conservation and protect quality, and a number of ambitious programs have been undertaken. Good forecasting - including predictions of snow, rain, river levels and soil loss - can help scientists head off, or at least cope with, floods. Canals can ease one of the major water-related problems: drought. With something like three-quarters of the world's fresh water tied up as ice, plans to drag icebergs to drought areas have been around for a long time. Attempts to overcome the drawbacks -- a great deal of energy would be needed to tow the ice and pump the water inland, and the ice might melt before reaching its destination -- are still being made. In addition, research into desalting sea-water continues with new and improving desalting methods although no method can yet promise truly low-cost fresh water. Fossil water-underground water dating back to the ice age - could be drilled for in some areas but supplies are non-renewable. Work continues in all these areas. It is obvious that a lot of time, money and research is going into finding solutions for some of the problems.

國立清華大學命題紙

八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 甲 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4804 共 9 頁第 9 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

However, worldwide, the ugly fact remains that something like 250 million new cases of water-borne diseases are discovered every year - and 25,000 people die from them every day. Pollution continues to plague us-all of us. 'Even as the rainfalls,' says Russell W. Peterson, former chairman of the US Council on Environmental Quality, 'it scours pollutants from the air. In fact, nearly all the pollutants the people of the world discharge into the air end up in our water systems.' So, whether tainted by industrial waste, sewage or other pollution, unreliable water supplies frequently create breeding grounds for deadly water-borne diseases when safeguards and purification are inadequate.