八十八學年度 歷史 系(所) 乙 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 4906 共 2 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

國文與英文（乙組）

*請注意：在試題上斷句，隨試卷繳回，未繳回者，斷句部份不予計分。

中文——斷句與文意解釋（兩題，共五十分）

一、天文家有渾儀測天之器設於崇臺以候垂象者則古璣衡是也渾象象天之器以水激之或以水銀轉之置於密室與天行相符張衡陸績所爲及開元中置於武成殿者皆此器也皇祐中禮部試璣衡正天文之器賦舉人皆雜用渾象事試官亦自不曉第爲高等漢以前皆以北辰居天中故謂之極星自祖亙以璣衡考驗天極不動處乃在極星之末猶一度有餘熙寧中予受詔典領曆官雜考星曆以璣衡求極星初夜在窺管中少時復出以此知窺管小不能容極星遊轉乃稍稍展窺管候之凡歷三月極星方遊於窺管之內常見不隱然後知天極不動處遠極星猶三度有餘每極星入窺管別畫爲一圖圖爲一圓規乃畫極星於規中具初夜中夜後夜所見各圖之凡爲二百餘圖極星方常循圓規之內夜夜不差予於熙寧曆奏議中敘之甚詳。

（摘自沈括「夢溪筆談」象數門）（三十分）

二、日夏至南萬六千里冬至南十三萬五千里日中立竿測影此一者天道之數。周髀長八尺夏至之日晷一尺六寸髀者股也晷者句也正南千里句一尺五寸正北千里句一尺七寸日益表南晷日益長。候句六尺即取竹空徑一寸長八尺捕影而視之空正掩日而日應空之孔由此觀之率八十寸而得徑一寸。故以句爲首以髀爲股從髀至日下六萬里而髀無影從此以上至日則八萬里。（摘自「周髀算經」上卷）（二十分）

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科目 國文與英文 科號 4904 共 2 頁第 2 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

英文—— Translation or Explanation （兩題，共五十分）

1, For many nineteenth and early twentieth century European administrators, reformers and physicians the hazards and depredations of disease were an established part of a hostile and as yet untamed tropical environment. Africa, Asia, the Americas, were all seen to have their fatal and incapacitating diseases, and only through the superior knowledge and skill of European medicine was it thought possible to bring them under effective control. In this view European medical intervention represented progress toward a more 'civilised' social and environmental order. Thus Florence Nightingale, no insignificant figure in the history of Britain's colonial medical policies, saw the creation of a public health department for India as part of a mission to 'bring a higher civilisation into India'. Introducing health care to the subcontinent, she believed, was not only itself 'a noble task': it was nothing less than 'creating India anew'. (David Arnold, ed. *Imperial Medicine and Indigenous Societies*)

(25%)

2, When we look to the individuals of the same variety or sub-variety of our older cultuvated plants and animals, one of the first points which strikes us, is, that they generally differ much more from each other, than do the individuals of any one species or variety in a state of nature. When we reflect on the vast diversity of the plants and animals which have been cultivated, and which have varied during all ages under the most different climates and treatment, I think we are driven to conclude that this greater variability is simply due to our domestic productions having been raised under conditions of life not so uniform as, and somewhat different from, those to which the parent-species have been exposed under nature. (Charles Darwin, *On the Origin of Species*, chapter one, "Variation under Domestication")

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