

國立清華大學命題紙

96學年度 歷史研究所 系(所) 甲組 碩士班入學考試

科目 國文與英文 科目代碼 3404 共 2 頁第 1 頁 *請在【答案卷卡】內作答

壹、國文：

一、閱讀下列文字，寫出這段文字的大意，以及它的出處，即取自那一部書。(三題選答二題，每題十分)

- 1、曰若稽古帝堯曰放勳欽明文思安安允恭克讓光被四表格於上下
- 2、文子曰吾先君之亟戰也有故秦狄齊楚皆強不盡力子孫將弱今三強服矣敵楚而已唯聖人能外內無患自非聖人外寧必有內憂盍釋楚以爲外懼乎
- 3、蒹葭蒼蒼白露爲霜所謂伊人在水一方遡洄從之道阻且長遡游從之宛在水中央

二、請寫出下列作品(或片段)的旨趣或意境，並指出作者爲何人，或何一時代之人。(四題選答二題，每題十分)

- 1、燕燕無心太湖西畔隨雲去數峰清苦商略黃昏雨第四橋邊擬共天隨住今何許憑欄懷古殘柳參差舞
- 2、城闕輔三秦風煙望五津與君離別意同是宦游人海內存知己天涯若比鄰無爲在歧路兒女共沾巾
- 3、夜中不能寐起坐彈鳴琴薄帷鑒明月清風吹我襟孤鴻號野外翔鳥鳴北林徘徊將何見憂思獨傷心
- 4、赫胥黎處一室之中在英倫之南背山而面野檻外諸境歷歷如在目下乃懸想二千年前當羅馬大將凱撒來到時此間有何景物計惟天造草昧人功未施其藉證人境者不過幾處荒墳散見坡陀起伏間而灌木叢林蒙茸山麓未經刪治如今日者則無疑也

三、請將下列文字改寫成白話文。(二十分)

南郡龐士元聞司馬德操在潁川故二千里候之至遇德操采桑士元從車中謂曰吾聞丈夫處世當帶金佩紫焉有屈洪流之量而執絲婦之事德操曰子且下車子適知邪徑之速不慮失道之迷昔伯成耦耕不慕諸侯之榮原憲桑樞不易有官之宅何有坐則華屋行則肥馬侍女數十然後爲奇此乃許父所以慷慨夷齊所以長嘆雖有竊秦之爵千駟之富不足貴也士元曰僕生出邊垂寡見大義若不一叩洪鐘伐雷鼓則不識其音響也

四、請閱讀下列文字，寫出該文之主旨，及其論述之方法。(十五分)

只就文章家論之，雖其繩墨布置奇正轉折，自有專門師法，至于其中一段精神命脈骨髓，則非洗滌心源，獨立物表，具今古隻眼者，不足以與此。今有兩人，其一心地超然，所謂具千古隻眼人也，即使未嘗操紙筆呻吟爲文章，但直據胸臆，信手寫來，如寫家書，雖或粗魯，然絕無烟火酸餡習氣，便是宇宙一樣絕好文字；其一人猶塵中人也，雖其專專學爲文章，其于所謂繩墨布置則盡是矣，然翻來覆去不過是幾句婆子舌頭語，索其所謂真精神與千古不可磨滅之見，絕無有也，則文雖工而不免爲下格。此文章本色也。

(接下頁)

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貳、英文

1. Write a short composition (about 200 words) in English on "How I Prepared for this M.A. Entrance Examination." Tell us, among other things, which books and articles you have read, and whether they are helpful in this examination. Give as many details as possible. Note: if you don't know how to romanize Chinese book titles and names, you may write them in Chinese. (25 points).

2. Translate the following two passages into Chinese (25 points each).

(A) After all, all travelers' accounts invariably reveal as much about themselves as about those they describe. But Western writings on Chinese women also are worth the scrutiny of historians of China interested in the intellectual foundations of their field. Western authors, while creating interest in the West in the topic of Chinese women, were framing the topic in certain ways and focusing attention on some issues to the exclusion or neglect of others. Even today, when Western writing on Chinese women's history is based more on close study of Chinese texts than on travels through China, the vocabulary and concepts established by these earlier generations are still in use.

- Patricia Ebrey, "Gender and Sinology."

(B) I have been thinking about this book for a long time. Its inception goes back to 1950, when I began seriously to study the T'ang period, and the necessity for the closest possible critical examination of its rather meager sources became an everyday preoccupation. Later, like that of all historians of China of my generation, my interest in historiographical problems was greatly stimulated by the Conference on the Historians of China and Japan held at the School of Oriental and African Studies in London during the summer of 1956, one of the first, and still one of the best, of the specialized research conferences that have played such an important part in our academic life.

- Denis Twitchett, "Preface" to *The Writing of Official History Under the T'ang*.