

九十一學年度 台灣文學 (所) 組碩士班研究生招生考試

科目 國文與英文 科號 5704 共 2 頁第 1 頁 *請在試卷【答案卷】內作答

國文

一、以簡短文字解釋下面四段詩文中括弧內字詞之意義。20%

1. 談說製文，援引古昔，必須「眼學」，勿信耳受。江南閩里間，士大夫或不學問，羞為「鄙朴」，道聽塗說，強事飾辭。(顏氏家訓，勉學)
2. 麤脂身猶「未字」，「歲」已及笄，以月殿之仙人，自應有郎似玉；原霓裳之舊隊，何愁貯屋無金。(聊齋誌異，麤脂)
3. 眉痕淡掃「足」天然，野草山花插鬢「妍」，不似「朱門」羅綺慣，只將脂粉博人憐。(賴和，村女)
4. 連橫曰：吾讀姚瑩、楊廷理所為書，其言「蛤仔難」之事詳矣，而「多」吳沙開創之功。「夫」沙匹夫爾，奮其遠大之志，率其堅忍之氓，以深入狂榛荒穢之地。(台灣通史，吳沙列傳)

二、作文：論文化多元發展之意義。30%

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I. Translate the following passages into Chinese. 50%

1. Although culture was to a considerable extent manipulated by the government for political reasons in the years after 1949, this did not extend so far as to discourage freedom of cultural expression except where it was considered subversive or in poor state. Nor has the government's claim that it is the preserver of Chinese culture meant that Western ideas have been suppressed. In fact, Western influence in Taiwan in the 1950s and 1960s (unlike China) was very evident; symbolism, surrealism (especially among Taiwan's poets), existentialism, Freudianism, modernism, and even nihilism were common. Popular movements in art and literature also influenced Taiwan's culture, and many Western words and concepts became part of the languages spoken in Taiwan, quite in contrast to the situation in the People's Republic of China...Taiwan's writers are generally young because literature was not encouraged during the Japanese era. Relatively more are female compared with other countries, including China. Common earlier themes among writers were poverty, Communism, the differences between Mainland Chinese and Taiwanese, and local culture. Nationalism is now a more common topic, as is Taiwan's self-identity. Much freer expression in recent years, the growth of democracy, and increased foreign travel have all broadened the interests and concerns of writers. Western books, like foreign music, are popular in Taiwan.

(John F. Copper 30%)

2. Prominent among changes that have been brought on by political liberalization in Taiwan is the liberty to address divisive questions concerning national identity that might have been considered taboo only a few years ago. Discussions of identity prompt some people to express intense, roiling emotions and vast litanies of frustration. Others disclaim a personal concern for such matters but do, invariably, disclose strong views.

Uncertainty about the national identity of the island is tied to deep anxieties about the future of Taiwan. This results from a clash of nationalist visions: the Chinese nationalism manifested by the KMT and its supporters, and the Taiwanese nationalism manifested by those who advocate that Taiwan be an independent state. This conflict reveals ingrained hostilities and mistrust between segments of the population that threaten to destabilize Taiwan.

(Alan M. Wachman 20%)